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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. FEBRUARY 18, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 595

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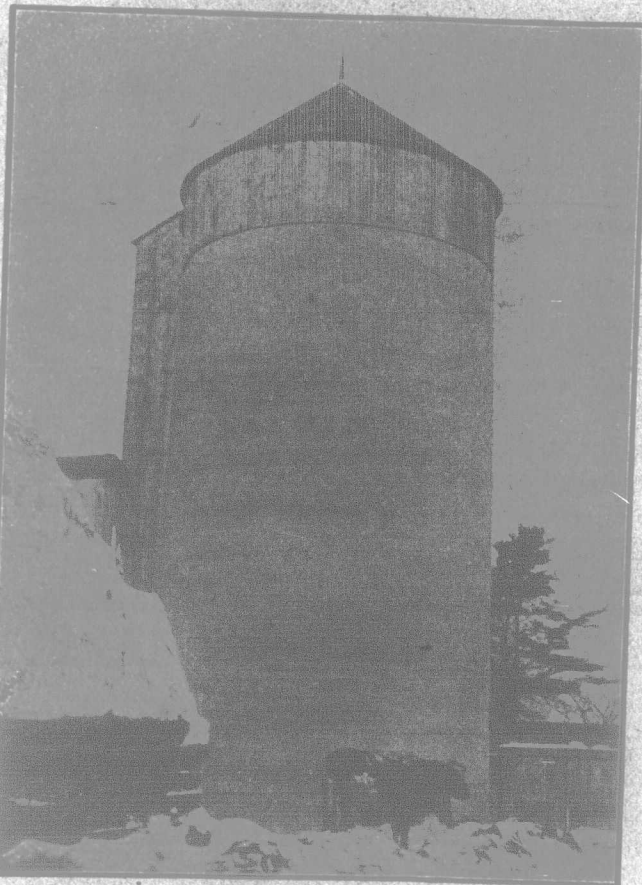
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page preceding the Home Magazine department.

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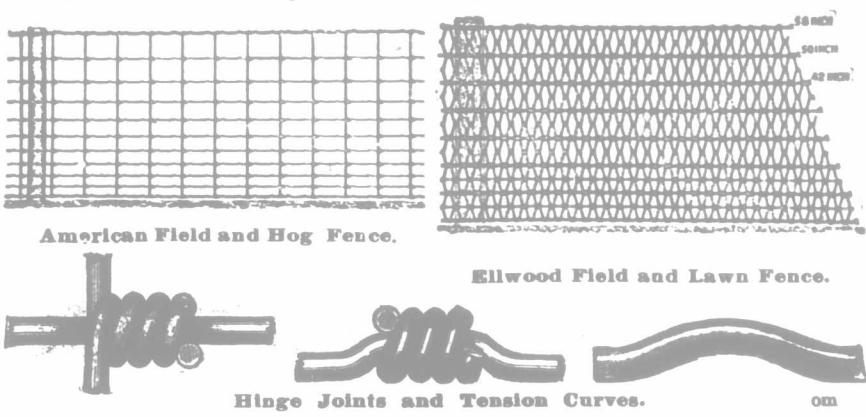
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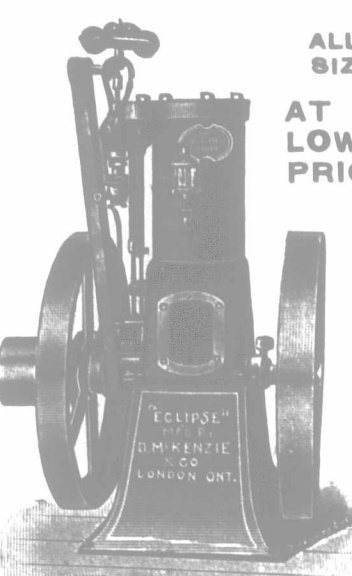
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OPTION B.—A \$350 piano for \$239, on payment of \$50 cash and \$20 every three months until the full sum is paid.

OPTION C.—A \$350 piano for \$249, on payment of \$10 cash and \$6 every month until the full sum is paid.

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The

Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

No. 595

EDITORIAL.

Seed Time Coming.

Now is the time to plan operations for the approaching seed time. In part, these plans will depend upon preparatory work upon the land done last fall, hence they must now relate for the most part to the selection of seed and methods of seeding and cultivation. These are pre-eminently practical and important subjects. The greater the degree of intelligence applied to them the greater will be the measure of success, other things being equal, attending the operations of the farmer. Do we pay sufficient attention to the securing of seed grain, and screening it? What are the advantages of "changing seed," anyway? Is it to secure a better yielding variety or a variety of better quality? Is it with the idea of getting a better sample and proceeding upon the theory that like produces like? To what extent is the reproductive character of the grain dependent upon the soil or conditions under which it was grown? Prof. E. B. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, puts it thus:

"In making the change, seed should never be taken from good to poorer conditions, but rather from poor to good; that is, the seed from crops grown under good conditions of climate, soil and management will not retain their character so well when grown under conditions poorer in these respects, while the seeds from crops which flourish well under poor conditions are likely to not only retain their character, but improve when changed to good conditions."

What say our students of soil physics and seed experts to the foregoing? Does not the young grain plant receive its initial nourishment or start in life from the individual kernel of grain containing the germ which sprouts? Hence, the more well-developed and perfect the seed, the better for the little plant as it begins to draw nourishment from the soil itself. We cannot expect a vigorous plantlet from a weak or deficient kernel. Will not plump, well-developed kernels be grown under the "good conditions" referred to by Prof. Voorhees? But he advises "changing seed" by sowing in good conditions what was grown under poor conditions!

If crops are diminishing in yield and quality instead of improving, some careful thinking should be done as to the cause, and active measures taken to bring about a change. One of these may be a change of seed or variety, or both. A change of seed should be tried if there be no apparent cause for a declining yield, or when a better variety can be obtained than that which has been grown; or when the seed on hand is actually inferior in quality or diseased through the previous season being unfavorable to proper maturing. Changes should be tentative; that is, experimental, or on a small scale, and if advantages are apparent, then try it on a larger scale. If the fields and crops are becoming more infested with weeds, begin the work of improvement by sowing clean seed. Be especially careful with regard to grass and clover seeds. Do not purchase seeds or grain from farms not known to be clean. Take plenty of time during February and March to prepare all the grain required for the coming seeding.

Veterinary Inspection Progress.

At the time of taking office by the present Chief Veterinary Inspector, the "Farmer's Advocate" congratulated the agricultural public on the appointment of a man of scientific attainments and shrewd common sense to the position; as well also on the fact that the new officer was to have headquarters at Ottawa, and devote his entire time to the work, a necessity owing to the rapidly increasing work of the Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture, and the growing value of our live-stock industry. The preview of the "Farmer's Advocate" has already been borne out by the results of the work of the last two years—a short time even in which to discover effective sweeping by a new broom. An intimate knowledge of the work justifies this reference to the work done and being done, a work which deserves the approbation of the agricultural community, but which is not as well known by the farmers as it deserves to be.

While advancement has been general throughout the branch, it will suffice at this time to indicate a few of the advantages accruing to the live-stock interests as a result of the appointment. Such are the lessening of the restrictions on the importation of pure-bred cattle from Great Britain; the less punitive method of treating the horse-owner so unfortunate as to have glanders in his stud, and also the insistence on more effectual work and thoroughness of quarantine in return for compensation to owners of cholera hogs.

The lessening of restrictions on cattle importations consists of a shortening of the quarantine period from three to two months, and the abandonment of attempting to use the tuberculin test in Great Britain, and, consequently, the doing away with the blacklisting of British herds, inaugurated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, a move undoubtedly instituted as an extension of the high protection trade policy of that country.

The less expensive (to the owners) and yet none the less safe method of handling glanders is a step forward, which places the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture foremost in the world in up-to-date methods of stamping out this disease. Glanders has a latent as well as a visible form, the former discovered only by the use of mallein. Under the new regime, horses showing the visible form are at once destroyed as formerly, the latent cases are not. The latest scientific investigations show that the latents may be considered as non-infective centers, and while not permitted to be removed from the official ken, are yet allowed to live and do considerable work. The latent reactors to the mallein test are re-tested from time to time, and many of these cases cease to react and may be considered as improved in health. The new policy thus formulated by the Chief Inspector means the saving of hundreds of dollars to the horse industry without any sacrifice of safety to the health of man or animals. Under the old system of slaughter of reactors, whether latents or visibles, many a man has been financially crippled. We now get a maximum of safety at a minimum cost.

The regulations re hog cholera call for slaughter of all diseased hogs and their cohobitors by the veterinary inspectors, one-third their value being paid as compensation for diseased hogs, three-fourths for cohobitors slaughtered by the officers and found free of the disease. It is not hard to imagine how a complaisant officer might mistake diseased hogs for cohobitors free of the disease, with the

result that the farmer would view hog cholera as not too disastrous an occurrence. Things have changed, and claims for compensation show a decrease of contact hogs (cohobitors free of disease), and a consequent saving of the public funds, without any diminution in the effectiveness of the quarantine and stamping out of this serious menace to the swine industry. When we reflect that in a hog-cholera outbreak the compensation paid has amounted to over thirty thousand dollars, it is easy to see that the insistence on thorough post-mortems by the inspectors, and a consequent lessening in number of in-contact hogs, results in the saving of an amount of money far exceeding the salary of the Chief Inspector.

Such saving has resulted already in three ways: The lessening of money paid for compensation; the smaller waste of horseflesh, and consequent saving to the individual owner, besides the rendering easier of the importation of pure-bred stock. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that such tangible evidences can be seen in the short period that has elapsed since Mr. Rutherford's appointment.

Our Inferior Export Cattle.

Our English correspondent, in his letter in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," refers to the general mediocrity of Canadian export cattle, as compared with those going from the United States to the same market, selling for one to three cents more per pound than ours, and having in view the prominence given to the success of Canadian cattle shown at Chicago, is at a loss to understand why our exports are not of better quality. From his point of view our correspondent attributes this condition to our breeders having fallen into the same erroneous method as the majority of English breeders who aim at excellence in individual animals for the show-ring, to the detriment of commercial stock. Our own opinion is that the true cause of the general inferiority of beef cattle here, as in England and elsewhere, is the tardiness of the rank and file of farmers in availing themselves of the use of pure-bred bulls of a good type. A larger proportion of farmers in the Western States than in Canada make a specialty of raising and feeding cattle for beef, and they have the advantage of being able to raise cheaply great crops of Indian corn, on which their cattle are well finished and prepared to endure the exigencies of shipment without failing. The American dealers have the further advantage of a great home market for their second-class cattle, in supplying the large cities and towns of their own country. They have also a profitable outlet for their inferior stuff in their canning-factories, for be it understood that while more first-class cattle may be seen in the Chicago stock-yards than anywhere else in the world, there may also be seen there almost any day thousands of the meanest class of scrubs in existence anywhere. It is a case of the poor being always with us here and there and over the sea, and the principal cause is the one we have indicated, the slowness of so many farmers to improve the quality of their beef cattle by introducing good blood into their stock through the means of improved sires. The breeders of pure-bred stock have done their part in providing the means, and in many instances have received too little encouragement for their enterprise.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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to the Farmer's Advocate, allow me to congratulate you for doing one of the best
things that has ever been done for the
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be without the Farmer's Advocate. I
would not be without it if it cost \$2 per
year.
WILLIAM REID.

Victoria Co.

With the beginning of 1904 we began
publishing the Farmer's Advocate weekly.
Sufficient time has now elapsed to indicate
how well the farmers of Canada appreciate
a first-class weekly paper devoted to the
interests of agriculture and the home. The
result has been altogether beyond our expectations.
From every quarter of the
country letters of congratulation have
poured in, expressing the delight of our
readers with the change and with the service
rendered. As Mr. Hamilton, of Dundas
county, puts it, the sending out of a
paper of such high quality and such real
practical value to the farmer "caps the
climax."

Worth Double the Money.

Mr. L. S. Ford, Agassiz, B.C., writes: "En-
joyed the \$1.50 for one year's subscription.
It is worth double the money. It is the best
welcome paper we take."

Can we Keep Accounts?

Farming means not only physical labor and
the intelligent application of the principles of
science, but it is a business as well, and can be
conducted according to business principles. It is
not necessary to go by the "rule of thumb," and
it surely is not likely to aid in making the farm
pay to do so. No doubt it is possible to run a
farm successfully without keeping accounts or
books, and many do so because sound business
principles are observed in their practice. But
could they not do so very much easier by some
simple plan of keeping track of their transactions
and putting them down in black and white?

A man may be a "scientific farmer" in fact
without being so in name; and he may be a
"business farmer" in the same way without going
into double-entry bookkeeping or employing a
bookkeeper. The articles from practical farmers
in this and other issues of the "Farmer's
Advocate" show that keeping track of one's accounts
in a book is not the formidable or impossible
task that some might imagine. At stated
periods, or at any time, it aids the farmer in
knowing exactly "where he is at."

HORSES.

The Lien Act Again.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The article by Old Stallionman, in Jan. 28th
issue of the "Advocate," endorses my letter of
two weeks previously, and there are hundreds of
stallion owners and grooms in Ontario who could
do likewise, if they would only speak out through
the "Farmer's Advocate." They would all favor
the Lien Act. I am very glad to learn that Old
Stallionman was able to cope successfully with
the two parties mentioned in his letter, but they
were somewhat different from the worthies I re-
ferred to in my letter. They had money, and he
simply made them pay. He could not have made
those I wrote about pay anything; even the judge
of the High Court of Justice could not make
them pay. He could only have ordered them to
pay, or in default go to jail; even then the stallion-
owner's bill would not be paid. They have
nothing that is not covered by chattel mortgages,
lien notes, etc. Their only treasure is in heaven,
and no one can interfere with that (?). If a mare
were disposed of or sold, it would be no more
difficult to trace her after a Lien Act was in force
than at present, and the truth would just as
easily be found out as at present. If a clause
were inserted in the Lien Act compelling the
seller to testify under oath, if necessary, the name
and address of the buyer, also subsequent buyers,
if they refused to tell, and the costs of the court
to fall on them, with the alternate of jail if they
would not pay such costs, I think the truth would
be most easily obtained. In place of trying to
avoid telling the truth, they would be enquiring
after you to tell the truth, and give as much
other information as was necessary. If a Lien
Act were in force, and the country generally ac-
quainted with it, buyers of mares would be careful
about purchasing from such worthies, as they
would then expect the mare and colt to be seized
any day. No one at present wants to purchase a
mare with a chattel mortgage or lien note on her,
and after a Lien Act was passed, such parties
could scarcely sell their mares at all, so they
would remain in the possession of their owners;
then the stallionman could come along in harvest
time and take the mare off the binder—the foal
would naturally follow—harvest operations would
suddenly cease; the worthy would at last have
come to his senses, and he would run in and tell
the "old woman" to pay you, and beg you to
return the mare.

Every year there is more money being invested
in good stallions, and one thing is certain, that
the present conditions cannot last. The Lien Act
must be placed upon the statute book. A great
many constituencies sending a member to Parlia-
ment are at present a close contest; the combined
votes of stallionmen and grooms, and others favor-
ing the act, will make themselves felt. The
Government that passes an act of this kind will
get many a vote in support of it. If the present
Government turns a deaf ear to it another Govern-
ment will be compelled to listen, as the stallion-
men are bound to be heard. I think the
Manitoba Lien Act is proof of the usefulness and
also the need of a similar act in Ontario, as the
party who will not pay in Ontario is just of the
same type as the one who resides in Manitoba.
Norfolk Co., Ont. HORSE BREEDER.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

(Continued.)

INTUSSUSCEPTION.—While this is practically
an incurable disease, it may be well to draw at-
tention to its occurrence and symptoms. It is
that condition in which a portion of the intestine
(either the large or small) has slipped into the
portion immediately behind it, like the drawing
of a finger of a glove into itself. In consequence
of this, the natural course of the intestine is in-
terrupted; in consequence nothing can pass
through, the action of the bowels is checked, and
the circulation of blood through the bowel in-
volved is also checked. Cases of recovery are
recorded, in which the imprisoned portion of the
intestine has quickly sloughed, and union taken
place between the severed ends, the sloughed por-
tion passing off with the faeces. Cases of re-
covery are very rare. Treatment, other than an
operation, is of no avail, and the veterinarian
does not operate, as it is very difficult to make
a positive diagnosis or to exactly locate the
lesion, and though such were possible, he cannot
provide surroundings where antiseptic measures
can be observed to a sufficient degree to afford
probable favorable results. The symptoms can-
not be said to be diagnostic, but are a combina-
tion of those noticed in other intestinal diseases,
particularly resembling those of obstinate con-
stipation. There is a cessation of intestinal mur-
mur, restlessness, pain shown by pawing, wander-
ing about, lying down, rolling on the back,
sweating, crouching, sitting upon the haunches,
anxious expression. The pulse at first is usually
frequent and full, but as the disease advances be-
comes more frequent, weak, and probably inter-
mittent, and after a time imperceptible at the
jaw. The mucous membranes become injected and
red, respirations are frequent, and apparently
labored. The abdomen, at first of normal ap-
pearance, becomes fuller, and in some cases (de-
pending upon the location of the intussusception)
distended with gas. The mouth may be moist
and clean, or hot, furred and offensive. The rest-
lessness continues, he sometimes rears with his
front feet into the manger, looking back at his
sides; the extremities are usually cold. After a
time pain usually ceases, he will stand quietly,
usually covered with a cold sweat, pulse imper-
ceptible, and breathing frequent and usually sigh-
ing. To the non-initiated these symptoms indi-
cate an improvement, but they really indicate that
the inflammation has terminated in mortification,
and the approach of dissolution. In some cases
there is retching, and attempts to vomit. He
will usually stand thus until he begins to stagger,
and at last falls and dies with a few convulsive
struggles. In other cases the symptoms of pain
continue until nearly the last.

VOLVULUS OR TWISTED BOWEL.—This consists
in the rolling on itself of a piece of intestine
(either the small or large) until nothing
can pass through—a knot, as it were. The symp-
toms and results are identical with those of in-
tussusception. The existence of either condition
can only be suspected, and treatment should be
directed to ease pain by giving, say 2 ozs. chloral
hydrate in bolus or solution, every two or three
hours; if gases form give 2 ozs. oil of turpentine
in a pint of raw linseed oil. Keep comfortable,
apply hot clothes to the abdomen, and give in-
jections of soapy water per rectum. If pain be
relieved, give a gentle purgative of about 6 to 8
drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger, and give 2 drs. nux-
vomica three times per day. Of course, if either
of the above-mentioned conditions exists treat-
ment will not avail, but if it be a case of ordi-
nary constipation a recovery will probably take
place.

INTESTINAL CONCRETIONS.—Concretions of
different kinds occasionally form in the stomach
or intestines, probably more frequently in the
large intestine than other parts. Some are com-
posed of phosphates (phosphatic calculi); these are
hard, smooth and polished, having a nucleus, gen-
erally a piece of iron or stone; others are com-
posed of beads of grain, hair, or other indiges-
tible matter, often mixed with phosphatic salts.

SYMPTOMS.—No reliable diagnostic symptoms
are presented. There will be colicky pains and
obstruction of the bowels. Their presence can
only be suspected by recurrent attacks of colic
without appreciable cause. As a calculus is usu-
ally movable, it is probable it occasionally as-
sumes a position that obstructs the passage, and,
hence, causes colicky pains. The violent symp-
toms shown, doubtless, in many cases changes
the position of the obstruction, opens up the
passage and relieves the symptoms. At last a
time comes when by reason of inflammatory ac-
tion and swelling the concretion retains its posi-
tion and death ensues, preceded by symptoms re-
sembling those of the diseases just discussed. In
some cases the calculus is situated in the rectum
and can be felt and removed by the hand. This
teaches us the advisability of examining the rec-
tum in all suspicious cases.

TREATMENT.—The treatment indicated is that
for colic, viz., the administration of anodynes, as
2 ozs. chloral hydrate, or 12 drs. solid extract of
belladonna, or 2 ozs. each, laudanum and sweet

spirits of nitre and 4 drs. fluid extract of belladonna; repeat every two hours if necessary. If a calculus be present the treatment will be of no avail, but as we cannot be certain of its existence we are justified in treating for colic or indigestion. Horses that are subject to repeated attacks of this kind, whether the cause be calculi or a weakness of the digestive tract, are very undesirable. When the cause is purely digestive weakness the attacks can often be prevented by regularly giving the animal a good stomachic, as a dessertspoonful of ginger and a dram of gentian in his evening feed of damp grain. This often tones the digestive glands, thereby aiding digestion and preventing illness. "WHIP."

Lethbridge Farmers and U. S. Horses.

Considerable interest is being taken at this point in the question of the importation of United States horses. In round numbers about 9,000 out of the 21,000 horses imported into Canada enter at the port of Lethbridge. Most of these are of light, inferior class, and the glut of this kind of animals has a perceptible effect even on the price of the best class of horses, for the inferior animals will substitute to a certain extent when the price is low enough. Besides, the bringing in of these horses is lowering the average excellence of our horse stock.

The work which the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association is trying to do was heartily endorsed at a recent Institute meeting at Lethbridge, as seen by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted. It was felt that the best interest of the horse-breeders and of the name of the country for horse-rearing demanded some protection:

Moved by W. A. Hamilton, seconded by A. E. Keffler, "That in the opinion of this meeting the welfare of Canadian horse-breeders demands that a minimum valuation be put on all horses not pure-bred coming into the country, and we think that a valuation similar to that imposed by the United States Government, viz., \$150, should be imposed on all such horse stock."

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the resolution to F. Oliver, M.P., to the Secretary of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association, and to the Territorial Minister of Agriculture. M. C.

Wind Troubles.

Broken wind and asthma are likewise products of ill-ventilated, stuffy stables, and in these, too, the hopes of successful treatment lie more in the direction of discovering a palliative than in accomplishing cure. In both cases the horse should be fed and watered little and often, the food should be damped, and a liberal proportion of green meat, watercresses and such roots as carrots may be added to the stable regime. When a horse is troubled by asthma, relief may be obtained by giving him a ball or two of grease or fat, which lubricates the passage; but when the trouble appears, the wisest course to pursue is to enlist the assistance of a professional man. Some people recommend the addition of molasses to the damped chaff and carrot diet, and there can be no harm derived from adopting the advice; but under no conditions should long hay or straw be given the broken-winded or asthmatic horse, which had better be bedded on peat moss to prevent him eating his bed.—[Live-stock Journal.]

Stories of Royalty.

Britain's clever and popular Queen Alexandra confessed that, when young, she could never reconcile herself to the Latin language. Her Majesty, however, was very strictly brought up, and her likes and dislikes, as regards her studies, were not often consulted. The Queen—Princess Alexandra then—had a worthy old pastor as tutor, a man deeply learned in the classics. "You say that it is wrong to speak badly about the dead, don't you?" once said the Princess to her old master. "Yes, very wrong, indeed," was the reply. "The Latin language is dead, isn't it?" again asked the inquisitive little pupil. "Yes; it is dead. Why?" queried the pastor. "Oh, nothing," replied the Princess. "I was just going to say something bad about it, that's all!" and then, with a pathetic little sigh: "Oh! I do think it's cruel not to let the dead rest!"

King Edward VII., even from his early years, was thoroughly "dosed" in English constitutional history, and we may safely say that few lawyers, even now, know their constitutional law as does His Majesty. When quite a boy, the King was daily "crammed" in this branch of education, and, consequently, grew to dislike it most cordially. Tractable as he always was when a boy, the King, then of course the Prince of Wales, once openly rebelled at this constant "cramming," and said to his tutor: "I hate this study, sir! It is so frightfully dry!" "Oh!" replied the tutor, somewhat shocked, "but it is most imperative that you should know all about the constitution of the country. You will one day have to rule and govern; most imperative." "Yes, sir," smartly replied the Prince. "The English Constitution is important, I know. But what about my constitution?"

STOCK.

The Oxygen Treatment.

From a paper delivered by R. Barnes, V. S., (of Tennant & Barnes, London, Ont.), before the Ontario Veterinary Association.

In our experience, extending over five years, that we have kept statistics and treated 158 cases of Parturient Paresis (milk fever), every case has appeared after the udder had been emptied, the owners priding themselves that they had completely milked the patient dry. We have not yet been called to treat a case where nature had not been tampered with, as the cow naturally has no one to remove any milk from the udder except the calf, and it takes but very little for a few days. I am inclined to the opinion that it is some chemical toxine generated within the udder brought about by the complete emptying or collapse of that gland.

Four years previous to this year (1903), we used Schmidt's treatment of udder injection with potassium iodide, and will say that our results were remarkably good, having in the four years 86 per cent. recoveries, but had in some cases considerable udder trouble, due perhaps sometimes to carelessness, resulting in most all cases in a falling off in the supply of milk. We were not satisfied altogether, and were looking for something better, surer, and quicker, and we have found it. I consider potassium iodide injected

nating, walked off quite strong; owner informed me that she got up about two hours after I left, was apparently well. Left no medicine, told owner to call next day, when I gave him soda hypo. and gentian powders to give her in her feed, but under no circumstances to drench her; she made a complete recovery. Case No. 2—Pure-bred Jersey, calved 18 hours, fourth calf, down, would consider it a bad case; stripped udder and injected oxygen until udder was fairly tense; left same directions as for previous cow, warned owner not to milk her for 24 hours; owner reported that she was up in three hours, and grazing quite contentedly in five hours after the injection. Case No. 3, in the city—Grade Shorthorn, very fat and heavy milker, fourth calf, had calved 12 hours previous, was down, helpless, tympanitis present, pulse imperceptible, temp. 100, a desperate case, and decided to use heroic treatment. Stripped out udder, and made no pretense to measure gas; used bottle only to measure the flow of gas, and allowed it to fill udder to its utmost capacity, so as to force syphon out of teat; tied teats with tape to prevent escape of gas, and massaged udder thoroughly and regularly, and cow was on her feet in 1 1/2 hours, and continued to improve as rapidly as she was taken with the disease, when next day owner informed us that she was as well as ever. From this our method of using the gas and instructions have been the same, namely: First, empty udder, wash teats and udder with antiseptic solution, insert syphon, turn on gas slowly, and distend udder to its utmost capacity, tie tape on teats to prevent escape of gas, massage udder thoroughly, prop up on sternum, take off tape in five or six hours; do not remove any milk for 24 hours, then allow calf only for next 24; after that she may be milked as usual. Make no restrictions as to feed; give small quantities of cold water as often as patient will take it. Out of 48 cases treated this season there are 47 cows alive to-day, and not a case of mammitis or any other complications following, except in the one case that died, which was case No. 19. She had been down over 12 hours, out in a clearing and exposed to a heavy rain. When I saw her she was lying on her side, completely comatose, terribly distended, with gas and food issuing from mouth and nostrils; prognosis unfavorable. Treated her as usual, and in four hours she was able to rise, drank some water, and partook very sparingly of food; presented a dejected appearance; difficult breathing; went down again in 24 hours, and slowly became comatose until she died. Post-mortem revealed particles of food in bronchi and congestion of lungs.



Orpheus (Imp.), Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Calgary Summer Fair, 1903. Owned by John A. Turner, Calgary, Alberta.

into the udder so far in advance of all other previous methods that they bear no comparison. In April, 1903, we were handed a small paragraph by the editors of the "Farmer's Advocate" (a paper that has championed the cause of the veterinary practitioner), with the query, "Is it any good?" The paragraph summed up was as follows: That M. Knusel, of Lucerne, had treated 22 cases, all successfully, by the introduction of pure oxygen into the udder—six to ten liters being injected. In from 30 to 60 minutes the majority had sufficiently recovered to begin looking for food, no ill effects being noticed except in two cases that were milked out too soon when symptoms of the disease reappeared, another injection of the oxygen restoring them at once."

We were favorably impressed with the treatment and decided to give it a trial. We procured from W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont., a tank containing 120 gallons of oxygen, and with his help devised the appliance by which we were able to control and measure the gas. On May 4th we were called to a pure-bred Holstein cow in fair condition, but a very heavy milker, fifth calf; had calved 24 hours previous, down, unable to rise, head to side, showed unmistakable symptoms; proceeded to inject oxygen—about two quarts into each quarter of udder—ordered udder to be massaged for five minutes every hour, kept her propped up on sternum, and informed owner I would call in the afternoon. I noticed improvement in respirations before I left. Called about five hours after; found patient standing and rumi-

gained from experience in treating this disease, although it may be contrary to the pathology as at present taught. In the first place we have concluded that udder injection is the safest, surest and quickest way of treating this disease, and we are firmly convinced that the very high percentage of recoveries that we have had, both with potassium iodide and oxygen, are due in the first place to the absence of drenching by owners, neighbors or ourselves. We positively refuse to allow anything given as a drench, and have gone so far as to refuse to attend cases that have been drenched, and, consequently, the cases that we have been called to treat this season had been given nothing, with the exception of three cases, where salts had been administered immediately after calving, before any symptoms of the disease were manifested, and, strangely, those three cases were the slowest to respond to treatment. We were called to treat two cases outside our practice where they had been drenched. Although they responded to the oxygen and were able to rise, they eventually died of pneumonia. Out of the 48 cases 46 were down and unable to rise, and the two did not go down at all. Of those that were down they had been so from two to twenty-four hours, and were able to rise in from one to five hours. Had no complication of any description, and owners report just as large a supply of milk as usual; a number have reported that the flow was increased. From our experience with milk fever, we would impress you with two conditions of success: Don't drench; use oxygen.

The Calves' First Winter.

A very great number of calves that are raised successfully during the summer, and enter the winter in fair condition, are spoiled by insufficient and unwise feeding during the first winter. In many parts of the country the idea is still abroad that, while careful feeding and abundant food should be bestowed on the fattening cattle, the young stock and calves may be in a measure neglected, given little care, and fed on the poorest food. As a consequence of this practice, we have our calves and yearlings leaving the stable in the spring in very poor condition. They have made little or no growth during the winter months, and are in poor shape to do their best on the summer pasture. These animals come into the stable at two years of age in a condition very far from fat, and in order to fatten them very liberal feeding is required. And here the very men who starve and neglect their young stock often show the most unwise liberality, feed large quantities of grain, and, as a consequence, make very little profit.

All this is unwise. The cheapest gains are made with young stock, for here the quantity of food needed to simply sustain life is smaller than in the case of larger and older animals, there is a greater surplus of food left to produce flesh, and, besides, the instinct of growth is stronger than in older animals, resulting in a more economical use of the food. Experiments, too, have shown that in the case of young growing animals, more economical gains are made when they are fat and well fed than when they are poorly fed and thin. All this points to the wisdom of feeding young stock well, and experience shows the same thing. It is the calf that has been kept fat from its birth that makes the most economical gains and the best finished beef, and by keeping our young stock fat we avoid the necessity of a costly finishing period, since they are always kept in a condition where a very little extra feeding puts them in shape for market.

The well-fed calf enters his first winter in shape to make good gains, if he receives proper care and feed. There are, however, a few very important points to bear in mind in regard to the kind of food he requires. He has not yet the capacity and digestive power required to handle a great deal of rough food, and we must not expect him to do so. At the same time, by feeding a fair proportion of bulky food, we should seek to increase his food capacity as much as possible, being careful, however, not to feed much innutritious bulky food, such as straw. Since he is growing very rapidly, he will be able to use profitably a good deal of nitrogenous, flesh-producing food, and this should be supplied to him. A good amount of succulent food, such as roots or silage, should be fed to keep him healthy, and in a good growing condition.

The best bulky food we can use is well-saved clover or alfalfa hay. These hays are tempting, appetizing, and very rich in flesh-producing elements, and in my opinion nothing can take their place as a food for calves. These should be fed in such quantities as will be eaten up clean, feeding twice a day. In addition to hay, a fairly liberal grain ration should be fed—three or four pounds of mixed meal daily, fed on good, bright chaff, or cut straw; or, better still, on clover leaves and tops. The leaves and tops always break off clover hay in considerable quantities as we handle it in the stable, and we have found it good practice to rake these off, and use them to mix with the meal ration of the calves. Besides clover hay and grain, it is always wise to feed fairly liberally with roots or silage, preferably with some of both. The liberal use of these succulent foods ensures a healthy condition and good growth. Such a ration as we have outlined will provide a good supply of nitrogenous substance for the formation of flesh, and will, besides, encourage good stomach capacity and keep the calves in good growing condition. Feed liberally and wisely, keep clean and comfortable, and give a little out-door exercise every day to give constitution, and success in wintering calves should be ours.

Champions the Red Polls.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated Jan. 28th, under the title of "Beef Cattle from Dairy Cows," a correspondent, after stating that "The folly of attempting to raise beef cattle from dairy cows at once becomes apparent," further on says that there is only one dual-purpose cow, the Shorthorn.

There is a general-purpose cow which is superior to the Shorthorn, and which you have never mentioned. I refer to the Red Polled. They took first prize at the International Exhibition at Chicago for general-purpose cattle. A Red Polled cow took second prize in the butter test at the Pan American Exposition, and in a recent test in the United States, where ten Shorthorn grades were entered in competition with ten Red Polled grades, the latter sold for \$10 each more than the former.

Yours truly,
S. R. SCRIBNER.

London (Eng.) Letter.

In many districts the rainfall of last week was practically restricted to the early half of the period. By the end of the week some of the heavy arrears in plowing had been made good, and a commencement was even made with the sowing of oats. Whether there will be any drilling of wheat to make good the deficiency in the acreage of the autumn-sown grain is exceedingly doubtful. Two factors are at present operating against the spring sowing of wheat—poor prices on the one hand and the general backwardness of tillage work on the other. The possibility of a spell of severe weather any time within the next two months has also got to be taken into consideration.

Lord Onslow, President of the Board of Agriculture, is evidently determined to make his department of some use to agriculturists, or at least to bring it into closer communication with the individual farmer. Some time back he promulgated a correspondence scheme, and made several appointments in various parts of the country. Last week he had his first conference with the gentlemen representing the three ridings of Yorkshire at the City of York, and there expressed the hope that this new departure would make the farmers understand and feel that they had some one in close touch with the board who could expeditiously give them access to all the scientific and technical knowledge possessed by the board. He wanted particularly to get at and help the small farmer. Time will show whether the venture meets with the approval of the agriculturists, but in any case a great deal of credit is due to Lord Onslow for the attempt. Of course His Lordship makes it particularly clear "the board are not anxious to discuss with their correspondents large questions of public policy."

Reverting to my remarks in previous letters on the general mediocrity of Canadian cattle received here, and having in mind the prominence given to the great success of Canadian cattle shown at Chicago, the question naturally suggests itself, "How comes it that States cattle are worth one-half to one cent per pound more in our markets?"

My last letter partly answered this, and I would only now add that it is a great pity Canadian breeders should fall into the same erroneous methods as the majority of breeders here who aim at excellence in individual animals for the show-ring, to detriment of their commercial stock.

On Tuesday next Parliament re-assembles, and the fiscal fight will be transferred from the constituencies to the floor of the house. Mr. John Morley has arranged to challenge the Government on the question, by moving an amendment to the address. This should be a grand debate, and will at least bring members at present "on the fence" to declare the side they take. As the bye-elections are going against the Government, the general belief prevails that a general election cannot be much longer delayed.

If protection for British farm produce is necessary, I think our legislators might well begin at home by establishing uniform railway rates and compelling the companies to carry home produce on equal terms with foreign. What is a five per cent. ad valorem duty in face of facts like these?

(1) The carriage of a ton of apples from Folkestone to London (70 miles) is £1 4s. 1d.; from California to London only 15s. 8d., a difference of quite \$2 a ton.

(2) Carriage of a ton of British meat, Liverpool to London, £2; carriage of a ton of foreign meat, Liverpool to London, £1 5s.

(3) Carriage of a ton of eggs, Galway (Ireland) to London, £4 14s.; Denmark to London, £1 4s.; Russia to London, £1 2s.; Normandy to London, 16s. 8d.

(4) Carriage of a ton of plums, apples, or pears, Queenborough (Kent) to London, £1 5s.; carriage of same from Flushing (Holland), 12s. 6d.; exactly one half.

No material alteration has occurred in the butter market since my last letter, and this in spite of the wet and muggy weather. Only a very few packages of Canadian butter were on offer, and although these were readily bought up, the quantity was so small it need not be quoted.

The bacon market again opened with the same degree of quietness which has characterized it for some weeks past. The preference shown for lean meats is more and more marked, the difference in price becoming greater every day. Fat and heavy selections can only be disposed of at considerable concessions, and even the buyers can only be tempted with small quantities.

Canadian cheese is still in steady demand, and exceptionally fine white September descriptions are making 11½c. A well-known provision man in Smithfield says there is no underpriced stuff in the market, and he never remembers handling better Canadian cheese than now.

There is no change to report at Deptford, where business is quiet and prices firm. Best States and Canadian cattle this week, in spite of the weather, are still quoted at 12c.

Jan. 30th, 1904.

Advocates the "Doddie."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 28th, in regard to raising beef cattle from dairy cows, as to what kind of a sire to use, what we would advise to greatly improve the stock from such cows for beef purposes would be the use of a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, as they are the best beef cattle on the market. They leave their impression more closely than any other breed, as you can breed any colored cow to an Angus bull and you will be sure to have a black, hornless calf; or in case you breed a white cow, you may have a blue-roan calf. I may say that I have seen red calves from black bulls, but the bulls cannot have been pure-bred. I have had calves by a pure-bred Angus bull and from common dairy cows, which I sold to the butcher at 13 months old for \$30 and \$33 per head, and have also sold steers at 26 months old that weighed 1,200 pounds each, and were never fed any grain, only ensilage, which I find an excellent feed for growing young stock. As there are many parts of the country where farmers go largely into dairying, there is not a doubt but what they could greatly improve their stock by so doing, as the Aberdeen-Angus and their grades have topped the markets for beefers in the Chicago markets since 1888, as the records will show.

E. BUTT.
Huron Co., Ont.

FARM.

Jottings.

I am more than pleased with the weekly "Farmer's Advocate."
P. E. I. WALTER SIMPSON.

The change to weekly is a change for the better, and it seems as if each issue now is as good as it formerly was.
Norfolk Co., Ont. H. GEE & SONS.

I am exceedingly well pleased with your valuable paper, and think every progressive farmer cannot afford to be without it. I congratulate you on its weekly edition.
Ontario Co., Ont. C. J. STEVENSON.

I am well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," weekly, which is a great improvement. Would not like to do without it, as it is a fine paper. I wish you every success.
Chateauguay, P. Q. JOHN CURRIE.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is a splendid magazine, and we all enjoy it. I enclose you \$1.50 for renewal.
Middlesex Co., Ont. A. R. MCKENZIE.

I have taken your paper since 1873, and think it is the best agricultural paper printed in America.
Oxford Co., Ont. G. H. TREFFREY.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper in America, and your publishing it weekly is a boon to farmers. In another letter, I am sending you our renewal and a new subscriber.
Prince Edward Co. A. S. WERDEN.

Farmer's who take the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year find it impossible to do without it.
Wellington Co. W. G. GERRIE.

A Question on Clover.

A correspondent says: "I have a field of clover that was not well eaten down last fall. This coming spring I have decided to plow it down, and sow it with some coarse grain. Is my loss heavy by not plowing last fall when green?"

The loss in this case is practically nil, as the value of clover to the soil depends upon the amount of nitrogen it has fixed in the soil and the amount of vegetable matter it leaves to the land when broken up. In this case, the fertility supplied by the organisms on the roots is not diminished by the crop standing over winter, and the amount of vegetable matter remaining in the spring will be little less than would have been turned down last fall, but the clover will not so soon decay, and, consequently, the good effects of the crop will not be seen as quickly as would have been the case were the field fall plowed. Also, the fall plowing would have allowed the action of frost and rain and sun to have solidified the land and liberated much of the plant food stored in the soil for the immediate use of the sown crop, while, as it now stands, the crop will be well advanced before the inert plant food is liberated. The effect of spring plowing, also, on the moisture of the soil may be quite adverse to the best growth of the crop. To obviate this we would advise rolling immediately after plowing and before harrowing or other surface cultivation.

On the other hand, the soil may be so rich that it will not require the plant food accumulated by the clover to give the spring crop a good start, and the season may be such that the spring plowing will not injuriously effect the moisture supply. However, one year with another, it is much the safest plan to plow in the fall, not forgetting that there are many conditions to be considered, and the state of the resulting crop cannot be said to be dependent altogether on any one of them.

Care and Application of Farm Manures.

By farm manures we mean the solid and liquid excrement of our farm animals fed in the stable, mixed with the straw used as litter. In the first place, in discussing this question of manures, as with any other matter pertaining to soil cultivation and plant growth, we must get down to a proper understanding of the scientific principles underlying our business, as the farmer of to-day who does not bring knowledge and reason to bear upon his farm operations, is like the man groping in the dark, who, although success in a measure may follow his work, yet it is devoid of that interest and fascination which fills and satisfies the mind of the enquirer, while performing the systematic operations of the year.

Then, in our study of soils and plants, we must first realize that although the plants which we grow are composed of many different elements, which must be supplied in order to ensure their perfect growth, yet it has been definitely ascertained by careful analysis and experiment that, with the exception of three elements, all ordinary soils contain an abundant available supply of all the other elements of plant growth for an indefinite period of crop production. These three elements are known to scientists as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and the value of all manure is estimated upon the basis of the commercial value of these three ingredients. Barnyard manure has the additional virtue of being composed of vegetable matter, which forms humus in the soil, thus enabling soils to absorb and retain a large amount of moisture, and remain in an open porous condition.

In dealing with this question we must also realize that the liquids excreted by our animals are very much more valuable than the solid portion of their manure, therefore a first requisite is to have concrete or water-tight stable floors, that none of the liquid be allowed to soak away and be lost. Again, if the liquid is allowed to remain in the gutters for any considerable time without being soaked up, it will ferment to such an extent that almost one-third of the nitrogen it contains (which is the most valuable element of plant food) will have passed off into the atmosphere. This being so, it is a matter of importance that sufficient litter, in proper form, be used to keep the liquids well fastened in the stables.

All straw used as litter should be cut, for the following reasons: When cut it soaks up the liquids much more rapidly; the manure is easier handled and spread upon the land; there is no trouble in the after cultivation, as is otherwise experienced with the long, strawy portions of manure; manure in this short condition does not keep the land overly damp in early spring. Referring again to the cutting of straw for bedding, we have had strong, practical experience during the past two years. Prior to that time I bought sawdust to soak up the liquid in my cow stable, and wondered what I would do without it, but we find no difficulty whatever when the bedding is cut.

After fifteen years' experience, I am confident in the opinion that the best method in the handling of manure is to draw directly from the stables and spread at once upon the land. With the exception of fourteen head of cattle tied in my cow stable, the balance of my sixty head are kept in loose boxes. The manure is taken from the cow stable twice daily, and put along with the horse and hog manure in an open shed. The loose boxes are cleaned out twice a week, and at the same time the cow and horse manure is drawn to the field and spread.

Reasons: 1. By following this system, the hardest work of the farm is made easy by taking advantage of leisure hours in winter, and thus valuable time can be utilized to better advantage during the summer season.

2. The loss of valuable elements, which takes place through fermentation in the manure pile, is thus prevented. Prof. Roberts, of Cornell, New York, found that horse manure piled up for four or five months loses one-half its manurial value, and cow manure lost 40 per cent. This result is borne out by our own college at Guelph. Other experiments go to prove that if manure is left scattered in the barnyard all summer, it will lose two-thirds of the nitrogen it contained. If piled in a neat heap it will lose one-third, although if kept under cover and under proper conditions it does not lose so much, but the best plan is to get it spread on the land as soon as possible. It is always losing in the manure pile.

3. The generation of heat caused by the manure rotting goes on in the soil rather than in the barnyard. After the manure is applied and worked in upon the surface, it starts up a fermentation in the soil which has a valuable effect in pulverizing the particles of heavy land, and

thus liberating plant food. Heat is one of the great agencies in effecting this work. Some farmers think there is great loss through evaporation of the valuable elements of manure by handling in this way, but scientists tell us, and I believe correctly, that there is no escape of the valuable elements without fermentation. Fermentation cannot be produced without a considerable degree of heat, and that degree of heat can never be attained after the manure is spread broadcast on the land. Others believe that by applying in winter the fertility is washed away in spring. Prof. Brooks (whose testimony is corroborated by the experience of successful farmers), of the Amherst Exp. Station, Mass., where the climate and winters are similar to ours, tells us that after experimenting for fifteen to twenty years, he has noticed very little loss, even on comparatively rolling land. Still, other farmers seem to think that the rotting of manure destroys foul weed seeds, but this is an exploded theory. It has been proven that when manure has been heated and rotted till it was black, the noxious weed seed it contained would still germinate and grow.

Manure should always be applied either as a top-dressing on pasture or hay meadow, or as a preparation for the corn and root crops, and worked into the top soil by surface cultivation. In this way any weed seeds it may contain will be kept near the surface, where they will germinate, and thus be destroyed during the cultivation of the crop. By pursuing this method of application, and following the removal of the corn and root crops by thorough surface cultivation as a preparation for the succeeding grain crop, which is to be seeded with grass-seed, you thus have a clean seed-bed and surface soil in prime condition for receiving the grain and grass seeds and giving them a rapid start. In applying manure to any grain crop, the foul weed seeds it may contain cannot be destroyed by cultivation, and may be allowed to go to seed.

THE FIRST YEAR'S TRIAL.

This is my first year for the Farmer's Advocate, but would not do without it now. WM. A. McCUTCHEON. Middlesex Co., Ont., Feb. 6th, 1904.

THIRTY YEARS' TRIAL.

I send you one new subscriber with my own. I have taken the Farmer's Advocate continuously since 1873. The first numbers came once a month, with the plain heading, without colored covers. I have watched with interest the improvements made during these thirty years. We very much value the Advocate, and now that it comes weekly we think more of it than ever. Yours respectfully, P. P. FOWLER. Shefford Co., P. Q., Jan. 27, 1904.

With regard to the possibility of rusted straw tending to propagate rust when returned to the land, I cannot speak with authority, but if applied in the manner above indicated, the danger, in my opinion, would be reduced to a minimum. Danger from the rust-plant seems to depend largely upon weather conditions, although it seems probable that there are other plants than the barberry bush which carry it over from year to year.

By carefully conducted experiments carried on at the Guelph College and elsewhere over the Province, the only crop which has paid for buying the fertilizer has been when nitrate of soda at the rate of 160 pounds per acre was sown upon mangolds, and that along with a mixture of muriate of potash and also superphosphate sown upon turnips. Personally, we have never used any artificial fertilizer, with the exception of leached ashes on an apple orchard, and it was surprising what large crops of fine apples were produced for a few years following this application. But to confine ourselves to the farm proper, we should never forget that it is the province of most artificial fertilizers to act mainly as a leach in serving to deplete the soil of the remaining portion of its fertility, and in this country we have other and better means of enabling us to draw upon the vast storehouse of plant food which the atmosphere and our soils and sub-soils contain.

Prof. Roberts tells us that as the result of the average of 29 analyses of lightish soils from various localities, it has been ascertained that the top 16 inches of soil contains nitrogen enough for 230 average wheat crops, phosphoric acid for 580 such crops, and potash sufficient for 1,500 such

crops. In addition, we are told we have floating over every acre of our land \$90,000 worth of nitrogen, at the commercial value of that element as a fertilizer. Scientific men have for years been trying to convert the free nitrogen of the atmosphere into some convenient article for man's use, but as yet the farmer is the only individual who has made a success of it, and that by means of his best friend, "The clover plant," by means of which he can draw the nitrogen from the atmosphere and the phosphoric acid and potash from the subsoil, through the medium of its long tap-roots, thus supplying the only elements of which we stand in need. THOS. McMILLAN. Huron Co., Ont.

Satisfactory Round Cement Silo.

In August, 1902, we built a circular cement concrete silo, which is giving good satisfaction. It is fourteen feet in diameter, inside measurement, and thirty feet high, and was the first one of that kind built in our locality. The cost was about \$150.00, which does not include teaming of material or board of men. Have no roof on it yet. When built, we bedded bolts in last course, letting them project three inches to bolt rafters to, and if we roof it it will be an eight-cornered shingled roof, with a gothic put in one section of same for filling. After feeding the silage out last winter, and so far on this winter, we think a roof only necessary to add to the appearance of silo and to keep out the sparrows, as they have a great liking for the grain. At filling time, a silo with no roof has many advantages, as you can set your box in any position. We also find a good plan to let the carriers project five or six feet over the silo wall. Then, with some short boards nailed perpendicularly on a scantling that can be moved back and forward as required, we make the corn drop in the center of silo from start to finish, which greatly helps the man inside. Another advantage is this: You can by the use of boards set up on end put from one to two acres more corn in after a silo with a roof on would be full, as we did last fall, and found it cheaper and better than refilling. I also think that the more it rains into the silo after being filled, the less waste there will be on top, as we had more spoiled to remove last fall than we did in 1902, when it was very wet in the fall. Our silo was built under very unfavorable circumstances. Could not get a contractor to take the job. I then hired the steel rings or curbs from the Thorold Cement Co., but they could not send me a man, so I had to run the job, our gang being made up of three day men, our two farm hands and myself, none of whom had ever built a silo before. However, I had found some good instructions in the "Farmer's Advocate" at different times, and I followed same as best I could, and the result was I got a splendid silo, satisfactory in every way. It is not at all necessary to get a lot of expensive skilled workmen. All that is required is some one who is good at following instructions and a gang of men that are not afraid of work, for I think it the hardest work I ever performed. The stability of the cement concrete silo should recommend it to all who think of building, and no doubt if they would write to any of the cement companies they would give all the information required. Oxford Co. J. A. LATIMER.

Cedar Blocks for Basement Walls.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": In your issue of January 28th, I notice the heading "Material for Stable Walls." I will give you my experience in putting up a stable wall last year. My barn is 60 x 42 feet, with a ground wall of stone to the height of eighteen inches above the ground on the two ends and one side, the barnyard side being about one foot above the level of the barnyard. Then I have cedar blocks (second-growth cedar) cut to the length of twenty inches, all sizes in diameter, laid across the wall to the height of six feet above the stonework, making the wall twenty inches thick. For the corners, I got cedar sawn about nine and three-quarters inches wide by four inches thick, and these are laid so they tie the corners in several places and make a nice square corner, all well mortared in, which, when finished, makes a very nice looking wall, and one that is perfectly dry, so much so that harness hung on the wall never gets damp, as in stone stabling. I have visited many barns with stone walls for stabling, and they are more or less covered with frost. I have very large windows in the basement, six in all, about four and one-half feet by four feet ten inches, the top part made to tilt, and, as to ventilation, I have two trapdoors, used for putting down hay or straw for feed from barn floor, that answer for ventilation. I claim that the majority of basement stables are damp, not so much from lack of ventilation as from insufficient covering overhead to keep the cold from striking down, condensing moisture on the ceiling of the basement, and causing it to be more or less damp all the winter season. I find that where I have most covering in the barn there is little or no dampness on the ceiling in the basement. That, I think, is sufficient proof of my theory. I might say that the cost of putting up the cedar wall was seventy cents per rod, and the stone base was eighty cents per rod. I do not think I would exchange my wall of cedar for any stone wall I have seen yet for dry stabling. WM. CARRUTHERS. York Co., Ont.

Farm Bookkeeping.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In response to your request in the "Advocate" of January 28th, I send you herewith my method of keeping account of my farm affairs. I would say that it is my experience that farm details cannot be worked into an accurate system of bookkeeping, unless one has a thorough knowledge of the principles of bookkeeping and considerable time to give to the keeping of the books. Few farmers have either the one or the other. A system of account keeping is, however, quite practicable on the farm, and it would be to the advantage of many farmers to adopt some plan of keeping track of their affairs. The majority of farmers, too, find the bookkeeping terms, "credit" and "debit" and "to" and "by," rather puzzling. I shall, therefore, try to avoid these terms.

Our most important book is the "cash book." It is only a 15-cent ruled book. It should be begun where there are opposite pages. The left-hand pages must be used only for cash received, and the right-hand pages for cash paid out. Butter and eggs traded should be entered as if sold for cash. A squaring up should be made at the end of each month. Here is a specimen month from our cash book:

Left-hand Page, or CASH RECEIVED.	
1904.	
Jan. 1—Cash on hand	_____
" 11—Fee as D. R. O.	_____
" 30—S. D., for pasture	_____
" 30—15 dozen eggs (trade)	_____
" 30—13 pounds butter (trade)	_____
Total	_____*
Spent	_____
Cash on hand	_____

Right-hand Page, or CASH PAID.	
1904.	
Jan. 2—Church, 50c.; post cards, 5c.; stamps, 25c.	\$0.80
" 5—Cream tartar, shorts, flour.....	_____
" 7—Help at firewood, tea, sugar	_____
" 22—Rolled oats, broom, soap, barley, yarn, thimble, ribbon, twinning, boots, trousers, m. oil, halter, paint, file	_____
Cash on hand	_____

(If cash is right the totals marked * should be the same.)

Feb. 1—Cash on hand

The entries on the right-hand side of the cash-book will very often take up more space than those of the left-hand side. The month's entries should be ruled off even, and the next month begun below the ruled line. Three or four items on the "cash paid" side may often be put on one line, and the total only extended.

Next in importance is the "stock and crop book." A page or two of this book should be left at the beginning for an index. This book does not require money columns. In it all items about stock and crops which are likely to be useful are noted. A few pages are counted off to each entry, as its importance demands. Each cow is given eight or nine leaves, so that on turning up a certain animal's record, we have its history and doings at a glance.

My wife keeps a "poultry record." On a slip of paper the daily yield of eggs is noted. At the end of the month, the total yield and the value is put on the right-hand side of the page, if not sold in lots during the month. The hens, you see, are keeping an account now, and they are supposed to be paying out eggs or chicks for their keep. When the poultry bins are filled with grain, the value of such grain is noted on the left-hand page, because, to the hens, it is cash (grain) received. Here is a specimen month from the Poultry Record:

Left-hand Page.	
1903.	
Dec. 2—Shorts, 112 lbs. oats	_____
" 7—68 lbs. peas, 56 lbs. oats	_____
" 17—112 lbs. oats	_____
" 18—Shorts	_____
" 22—Potatoes	_____
" 22—Cut clover for month	_____

Right-hand Page.	
1903.	
Dec. 1—1½ dozen eggs sold	_____
" 18—4½ dozen eggs sold	_____
" 22—1½ dozen eggs sold	_____
" 22—Cockerel to Mrs. L.	_____
" 22—Turkey for house	_____
" 22—10 turkeys sold	_____
" 31—3½ dozen eggs sold	_____
Total paid by hens	_____
Total given to hens	_____
Profit from hens for Dec. ...	_____

Notes.

Highest number eggs per day, _____
First pullet laid Dec. 15th; age, about 6½ or 7 weeks.

Turkeys plucked and sold on 22nd; averaged ten pounds each.

Flock of all sorts now, 48.
We also have a butter record, in which the weight of butter made at each churning is noted.

These books are very little trouble to keep. They well repay us at the end of the year for any time we may have given them. They are not expensive. By keeping a piece of blank paper in one's pocket, or a little notebook, and a pencil, details may be kept track of, and entered in the proper places during the evening or during a shower when one is forced under cover.

At the end of the year we make an inventory. It is simply a list of everything in connection with the farm. We do not include household effects. Don't trust to memory in making the inventory. Better go to the barn with paper and pencil and put things down, and do not forget the roots in the house cellar. If one has been careful in jotting down details in the "Stock and Crop Book," it should be easy to estimate the value of grain and fodder in the barn or in stack. We value our stock and implements as truthfully as we know how. If one attends auction sales he should be able to gauge the value of his own goods. The model inventory given by your correspondent is very good.

Our yearly winding up takes several evenings, and the following is the information we get from our books. We are, of course, open to new ideas, and hope you may have many to publish.

The statements we make up at the end of the year are:

ASSETS	
at December 31st, 1903, or what we are worth, such as	
Real estate and buildings	_____
Implements	_____
Stock	_____
Produce	_____
Miscellaneous	_____
(These are found in Inventory.)	
Cash on hand	_____
(Found in Cash Book.)	

LIABILITIES	
at December 31st, 1903, or what we would need to be worth, such as	
Notes unpaid, if any	_____
Interest due on same	_____
Small debts	_____
(Note kept of these in Cash Book.)	
Service fees	_____
(From Stock and Cash Book.)	
Insurance	_____
(Note kept in Cash Book.)	

INCOME	
from all sources for 1903:	
Cash on hand	_____
Earned otherwise than from farm produce	_____
Butter sold	_____
Eggs sold	_____
Hides	_____
Wool	_____
Poultry	_____
Stock	_____
Grain	_____
Pasture	_____
Sundries	_____
(All found in Cash Book.)	

OUTGO	
for the year 1903.	
Groceries—	
Tea, sugar, R. oats, rice, etc., etc.	_____
(From Cash Book, an analysis may be made to suit one's fancy.)	
Miscellaneous—	
Cutting lumber, threshing, salt, service fees, hardware, blacksmith, coal oil, help, church, dry goods, etc., etc.	_____
(Also from Cash Book.)	

FARM PRODUCE	
used for house in 1903.	
Sheep	_____
Lamb	_____
(Found in Stock and Crop Book.)	
Poultry of all ages in "Poultry Record."	_____
Potatoes	_____
(From notes kept and entered in Stock and Crop Book.)	
Butter	_____
(Amount sold as per "Cash Book" deducted from amount made as per Butter Record gives quantity used in house.)	
Eggs	_____
(Same as above, only as per "Poultry Record.")	
Steer	_____
(Found in "Stock and Crop Book.")	

By adding the total sum of this statement to that of the "Outgo" statement the cost of living is arrived at approximately.

The whole system is merely an approximation, but it gives us a very fair idea of our whereabouts each year, and when kept up for a number of years, a comparison of one year with another is very instructive.

Sometimes during the year some particular animal or crop is especially kept track of, i. e., the actual cost of raising or growing, when we wish to know results particularly. In such a case, the items are put in "Stock and Crop Book." W. M. SHIELDS, Ontario, Ont., Ont.

Clover Seed Per Acre.

A Wellington County subscriber writes: "Some of us in this vicinity when seeding down sow about six pounds of red clover and four of timothy, harvesting the first year, in some cases, little or no timothy, yet realizing three loads of good clover hay per acre. But we are urged in the agricultural press to sow fifteen pounds of clover per acre. Now, if we did so, do you think we would harvest six or seven loads per acre, or are we urged to put on this amount of seed that we may reap a benefit by the extra mat of clover roots our land would contain?"

Although there is a great difference in loads, still three big loads to the acre can scarcely be called a very heavy crop, and by sowing a little more seed, perhaps a heavier crop would be reaped. Crops, however, do not increase or decrease in proportion to the seed sown, and probably if all the clover seed sown produced a plant, about ten pounds of seed to the acre would return as many plants as could comfortably grow. The advantage, then, in sowing more than this amount lies in the fact that by so doing there is greater assurance that the crop will be heavy, and that even if there is not room for some of the plants to grow, they enrich the soil, and the plants that succeed in forcing themselves forward will all be of a more vigorous nature than if the crop consisted of all the plants that succeeded in getting above ground.

The character of the soil also decides in a great measure the amount of seed necessary to be sown. Some clay soils, from which nearly all the humus or vegetable matter has been exhausted, will become crusted over after seeding with so thick a layer of dry, hard earth that it is almost impossible for weak plants to force themselves to the surface, and in the struggle many such plants as clover exhaust all their energy and die. In such cases, the advantage of having a large supply of seed in the ground is evident, for as the seed germinates at varying periods, some of it will find conditions favorable for full growth by being ready to push above the surface just as the crust has been softened by a providential shower. In this connection there is considerable to be learned of the value of harrowing land that has been sown to grain, either in spring or fall, after this crust forms. So far, harrowing has not been generally practiced, because it appears to be rough on the young plants, but where tried the crop has invariably given evidence of benefit, and the clover crop has not been adversely affected. As to the extent of the growth of the roots in the soil, there is not so much difference between thick and thin sowing as one might expect. The tendency of the crop is to occupy all the land. The growth of roots, as a rule, corresponds with the development of the top. If our readers in Wellington County, or elsewhere, get good crops by sowing six pounds of seed to the acre, we would suggest that they sow a little more, just to see if their crops can not be improved. They must be careful, however, to attribute any improvement to the proper cause. A discussion on the subject in our columns is in order, and we shall be glad to hear from our readers.

Selecting Seed Grain.

There are a few principles in connection with the preparation of seed grain which I always like to observe. First, I like to know where my seed comes from. Without being able to give any reason for it, I have noticed that grain grown a long time on any particular soil tends to deteriorate, but improves with a change of locality. The fertility also of the soil upon which seed has grown has a marked effect upon the inherent powers of the seed. I always expect to get a larger yield from seed grown on very fertile soil, and the probability is that the plants will be stronger and more vigorous. In cleaning the seed I like to use a screen that will take out the small kernels, and use wind enough to blow the light grains over. I naturally expect to get stronger plants from the larger, plump kernels than from either the small or medium-sized ones. Whether it is best to sow broadcast or to drill in depends a good deal upon the character of the soil. If it is moist enough so that all the seed will germinate, then for spring seeding I would sow broadcast, and except for peas would sow the same amount of large, plump grain as of small or medium. Of course, there would not be as many plants from a bushel of large seed, but they would be stronger and would stool out more than those from smaller seed. I sow of oats two bushels, peas three bushels, barley one and a half bushels, and spring wheat two bushels per acre. Large varieties of peas should be sown a little thicker. I have no occasion to treat for smut, but believe grain that is drilled in is more liable to it than that sown broadcast.

York Co.

THOS. TEASDALE.

I am exceedingly well pleased with the weekly "Advocate," and wish it every success.
Berlin, Ont.

R. REID.

Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

The eighth annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was held in Truro on February 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1904. President S. J. Moore, of Shubenacadie, occupied the chair, and an interesting and instructive programme was carried out. In former years too many papers have been put on, and not sufficient time given for discussion, thus losing one of the most valuable parts of such a convention as this. In this year's programme fewer papers have been put on, not more than one or two in each session, and the lively manner in which the members availed themselves of the privilege to ask questions or take part in discussion demonstrated the wisdom of the change.

In his opening address, President Moore called attention to the great increase in the number and membership of our agricultural societies, the organization of county farmers' associations, and stated that Nova Scotia is now properly organized for the carrying on of Farmers' Institute work, the establishment of an agricultural college in Nova Scotia, the short courses in agriculture and animal husbandry, and the good work done during the past season by the travelling dairy.

A resolution of sympathy with our pioneer agricultural worker, Col. Wm. M. Blair, who is confined to his bed by injuries received by being thrown from his sleigh, was passed unanimously.

Prof. Sears' paper on "How to make the farm home attractive," was both interesting and instructive. He believed Nova Scotia had more really beautiful farm homes than any other country he had ever been in, and recommended having an open lawn in front of the house. Do not have any trees on the lawn, but around the lawn set out hard maples, elms and some shrubs of different varieties. Do not overdo the planting of trees; plant the largest and strongest at the back.

The discussion on Prof. Sears' paper brought out many valuable hints, such as having constant supply of water in the kitchen, painting or whitewashing the outbuildings, the providing of sufficient and suitable reading matter, music and means of recreation. One member said that if we can make the farm home attractive to the boys, so as to keep a larger percentage of the boys on the farm, we will have solved one of the hardest problems in farm life. We should use the boys right; give them an interest in things; give the boy a calf, and don't let it be the boy's calf and the father's cow, but deal honestly with the boy. The man who is the most successful is not the man who makes the most money, but the one who gets the most happiness out of life.

The afternoon sessions of the convention were held in the live-stock pavilion at the Provincial Farm, where the short course in animal husbandry is being conducted under Dr. J. H. Reed and Prof. M. Cumming, of the O.A.C. On Tuesday afternoon Dr. Reed spoke on draft horses, using three Clydesdale brood mares as illustration. The students and members of the convention were asked to examine and judge the mares, and give reasons for placing one ahead of another; after that Dr. Reed placed the mares and gave his reasons for doing so, and criticised the placing and opinions of the students. The course in animal husbandry seems to us to be a splendid training for any young farmer, giving him in two or three weeks what would take him years to learn at home.

On Tuesday evening Mayor Lawrence, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the association to Truro, and Vice-Pres. Col. S. Spurr responded.

Professor Cumming gave an address upon beef cattle, which, together with the discussion which followed, was very instructive, and many valuable hints were given regarding certain kinds of feeds, and points in caring for and attending to beef cattle. In answer to an inquiry, Prof. Cumming said that the special "stock foods" that are put upon the market are all good, but they are largely composed of flaxseed meal, and are too expensive.

Most of the Wednesday morning session was taken up with discussing the directors' report and the financial statement, and the report of the exhibition commissioners.

Wednesday afternoon and evening were spent at the pavilion. Dr. Reed gave a lecture on Hackney or carriage horses, emphasizing the fact that style and action count for more in a carriage horse than in any other horse. We can sacrifice style for action to some extent, but we want both. One of the horses shown as an illustration of this lecture was a beautiful, stylish little bay mare, driven by her owner, a lady.

Prof. Cumming gave a lecture on the current type of beef and dairy animals, showing some good and fair representations of each, emphasizing the fact that the valuable part of a dairy cow is the milk and butter she will produce, hence we want a dairy cow well developed in the udder and in the region of the udder.

The evening session was devoted to a lecture on soundness and unsoundness in horses by Dr. Reed. After this lecture the association was en-

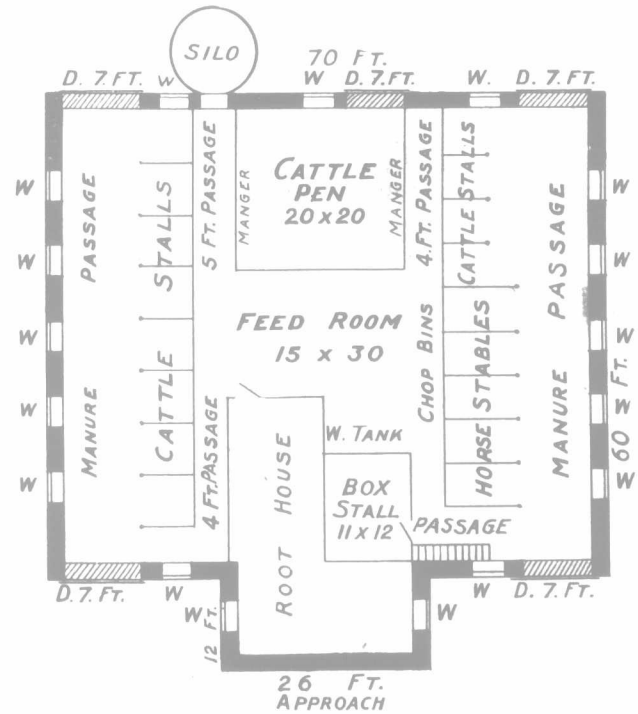
tertained at supper by the Town of Truro, in a royal good manner, after which wit and humor and some good sound common sense flowed glibly for an hour or two.

The following officers were elected: President, Colonel S. Spurr, Melvern Square; 1st Vice-pres., P. C. Black, Falmouth; 2nd Vice-pres., C. A. Hill, Truro. Directors—Edward Harris, Pictou; John Donaldson, Port Williams; D. R. Nicolson, Cape Breton; F. Miles Chipman, Nicteau, and Hugh Frazer, Elmsdale. Secretary, C. R. B. Bryan, Durham. Auditors—C. O. Allen and M. G. DeWolf. Exhibition Commissioners—J. R. Wyman and David Logan.

Plan of Square Barn.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Sir,—Below is a plan of stables which I have used on a modified scale for the past two years, and found very convenient.

The almost square form has several advantages—more floor space for length of wall, greater height of roof—but most important of all, it lends itself more readily to the central feed-room idea, which a glance at the plan will show is economy of labor in feeding. In addition to the 17 windows marked on plan, one can be placed above each door, and one cannot have too much light. The manure can be taken out daily and spread on fields, as life is too short and manure too valuable to handle in the old way.



A fairly good system of ventilation can be obtained by placing two rows of four-inch tile beneath the floor in front of the mangers, with pipes at intervals to conduct it above the floor, and a wooden pipe one foot square running from the ceiling of the stable to the roof. The 20x20 cattle pen can be used as one pen, or divided into two, three or four pens by gates hung to the central post and fastened at manger. For the upper structure the wall posts should be 24 feet in length, to give a barn of this width a proper appearance. A handy contrivance for the doors is to hang them to open inward, which can be done by using another crosspiece at bottom, cutting off about 18 inches and hinging it on with four small hinges to open over the sloping floor above root-house. Doors can be handled with ease in this way on the windiest day. Huron Co. J. M. K.

A Simple Farm Account.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Sir,—If you judge it would be of value, you can give the accompanying explanation of keeping farm accounts a place in your valuable paper. I have used it for years, and find it very satisfactory. It is a very simple mode of keeping track of a small business—just keeping a column for receipts and expenditures.

Time.	Rec.	Exp.
1904.		
Jan. 1 For mending stove	\$1 00	
14 A pair clippers		\$1 75
27 Logs		5 53
28 Cow, \$34 rec. to be paid for Feb. 26th.		
30 Sow, \$18 exp. to be paid for March 9th.		

Unsettled business is only booked, and not carried into the column to which it belongs. When settled, then the date of settling is marked down, and it is entered. Have also kept a diary as well of what is doing and where I am, so it works well in conjunction with the other—the diary in front and the account in the back. Reverse the book, and write from the back in toward the middle, finishing without waste, T. G.

DAIRY.

Creamery Temperature.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton, travelling inspector, who made numerous tests during the past season of the temperature of butter at the creameries and as delivered to the refrigerator cars, reports that the lowest temperature he found was 33 degrees on two occasions, one lot being from the West Shefford creamery and the other from the Compton Model Farm creamery. The highest temperature was 64 degrees, and the average of fifty lots was nearly 49 degrees. Is it any wonder that our butter lacks uniformity? Mr. M. B. Longway, who is refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, examined 400 cars and contents, as they were opened in railway yards. He reports the temperature of butter as varying from 46 up to 58, and in a few cases as high as 60. On the whole the refrigerator cars prevented the temperature from rising to any extent. In fact, in testing some boxes it was found that the butter was colder at the outside than it was at the center of the package, showing that the temperature was even being lowered. The refrigerator car service is capable of being improved, but it is better now than what the creameries provide for themselves. To prove that it is possible for creameries to maintain a lower temperature, I need only quote the record made at the Sherbrooke creamery from July 20th to 28th, when a thermograph placed in the refrigerator showed a temperature varying from 32 to 36 degrees.

Let every creamery owner give this matter his earnest attention during the coming season. If he finds that with proper management the temperature of his refrigerator cannot be kept down to 36-38 degrees, or lower, the insulation should be improved until it can be. W. A. CLEMONS.

[Note.—Will creamery men who have succeeded in controlling the temperature as suggested, write us, describing concisely how it can be done as economically as is consistent with efficiency?—Editor.]

West India Market.

Reports received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, indicate that Canadian cheese and butter are growing in favor in the British West India Islands—Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin. The trade can be largely increased if exporters will but comply with the necessary conditions, which are fully set forth in weekly report No. 1, copies of which can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, on application. The dairy products of the United States, Denmark and France are in the field as competitors, but the agents say that Canada has a splendid chance to develop business there.

APIARY.

Beekeeping a Business.

By Morley Pettit.

This is the Apiary Department. An apiary is a place where bees are kept. Why are bees kept? For the honey they produce from the nectar of flowers. The writer has undertaken to give the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" something helpful every week on the production or sale of honey. We often hear that bees are an interesting study. They certainly are, and the more we study the more interesting they become—and the more profitable. There's the point. While few succeed in a distasteful occupation, not many are in business for reasons other than the desire for board, clothes and extras.

The difficulty with beekeeping is that it is not taken seriously enough. The idea is held and taught by all except the few who know differently, that bees are no trouble at all, and everyone should have a few in the garden. What is the result? The honey market is in the condition in which the butter market was a few years ago—crowded with inferior goods put up in miserable shape. Those who see honey at our leading exhibitions, and then contrast it with what is taken in "trade" and sold by dealers generally, will appreciate.

Progressive beekeepers welcome others to their ranks, if these new men give promise of being equally progressive. Those entering upon any new undertaking must carefully count the cost, else they fail. The financial expense in this case is practically nothing, and after the first cost the bees should, of course, pay their way or get out. Then there is the pasture. Twenty-five colonies to the square mile is probably the outside limit for average localities in Ontario in average years. Now, consider carefully that the heavy work in beekeeping comes at precisely the same time of year and day as in general farming. If the farmer or his son can spare time to produce a number one grade of honey he will be well repaid; if not, he had better let bees alone.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

B. C. Fruit-growing.

Some interesting facts regarding the fruit industry in the Prairie Province were brought out at the recent meeting of the British Columbia Fruit-growers' Association. The growing commercial importance of the industry is evidenced by the increased shipments by freight and express, as the following figures show: There were carried by the C.P.R. during 1902, 1,469 tons of fruit, while in 1903, 1,987½ tons were carried; an increase of 35 per cent. The Dominion Express Co. carried in 1897, 70 tons of fruit; in 1901, 378 tons; in 1902, 483 tons; in 1903, over 676 tons. The establishment of a fruit cannery in New Westminster is assured, which will employ forty to fifty hands during the season. This will give growers a market for their surplus fruit. At the present time British Columbia fruit practically rules the markets as far east as Calgary. The markets of the Northwest, though vast and valuable, are very scattered; Winnipeg is the great wholesale center, and is of such importance that it enters into the calculations of fruit-growers all over the continent, consequently the competition there is keen.

B. C. apples have sold for splendid prices in Glasgow, Scotland, but the extra freight charges from the West to Montreal make the venture unsatisfactory.

That the British Columbia growers labor under disabilities similar to those of the Eastern fruit men is shown by the following list mentioned by President Metcalfe in his opening address:

First—The lack of co-operation on the part of our growers in shipping, marketing and maintenance of prices, the purchase of packages, paper, spraying materials, and redress of grievances.

Second—We suffer as fruit-growers from the general lack of knowledge or want of confidence as to the benefits of spraying.

Third—We need canning and evaporating factories to take our surplus fruit—the ripe and lower grade varieties that will not ship long distances, varieties that are subject to the attack of fungous diseases—thereby relieving the markets of these qualities of fruits, and leaving the higher grades and better fruits to sell at increased prices.

Fourth—We suffer from the lack of a proper distribution of our fruits in the different markets we are shipping to.

Fifth—We also require better facilities in transportation and lower rates. The express rates are excessive, and the care and attention given to the handling of fruit on and off express care are careless and unsatisfactory, and ought to be discouraged and corrected.

Here is work for the new Railway Commission.

Productive Strawberries.

W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm.

The strawberry is, undoubtedly, the most popular fruit in Canada. It is also one of the most, if not the most, profitable fruits to grow. There is, however, a great difference in the productiveness, firmness, appearance and quality of different varieties, and the profits in growing this fruit will depend largely upon the kinds grown. At the Central Experimental Farm nearly 400 named varieties have been tested during the past sixteen years, and a large number of unnamed seedlings. This long and wide experience with varieties makes it possible to recommend certain kinds which have proven superior to others. After having discarded a large number of varieties, a three years' test was made with 110 kinds. Taking the average for the three years, the most productive variety, the Mele, yielded at the rate of 12,709 pounds per acre, and the variety 25th on the list, Arkansas Traveller, yielded at the rate of 7,629 pounds to the acre, a difference of 5,080 pounds per acre between the best and the poorest of 25 varieties. It can readily be seen how important it is to plant productive varieties, providing the fruit is salable. Among the best varieties, both as regards productiveness and other points of merit, are Buster, Glen Mary, Sample, Warfield, Greenville, Bisel, Marie, Bedwood, Lovett, Barton's Eclipse, Bubach, Daisy, Afton, Williams, Thompson's Late, Enhance, Stevens' Early, Howard's No. 41, and Mele, the last-named variety having proved the most productive of all. It is, however, a little under size and rather soft. Further information regarding these varieties will be found in the reports of the Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"The 'Farmer's Advocate' was good when published twice a month, but now that it is published weekly, it is far ahead of any other journal that I know of." R. LEE, "Cardiacian," Ont.

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT-GROWERS.

The Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association held their fortieth annual meeting in Bridgewater, Lunenburg County, thus continuing the policy inaugurated last year of moving the yearly convention about from place to place. The policy seems to be a good one in arousing a more general interest, though many think that the meetings should not go out of the Annapolis Valley.

President Spurr, in his annual address commented on the exceptional crop of fruit produced in 1903. It exceeded in quantity and quality anything ever produced before. In his own district, twenty barrels of merchantable fruit from a single tree was no uncommon thing, and, up to December 1st, over 300,000 barrels had been shipped to the English market.

Mr. W. A. McKinnon outlined a plan for power spraying, which the Department of Agriculture intend to carry out in the coming season. Six orchards have been selected in the eastern part of King's County, comprising somewhat less than 4,000 trees. An outfit for power spraying will be placed in this district, and the orchards sprayed four times. The owners agree to pay the actual cost of such spraying up to five cents per tree for each application, the Government guaranteeing that it shall not cost the owners more than that. Mr. McKinnon also urged the need and value of co-operation among fruit-growers in buying all sorts of supplies and in selling their fruits. Goods can be obtained cheaper, and fruit disposed of at better advantage.

Mr. A. McNeil spoke on apples for the commercial market. He says: "Don't choose a novelty!" Ten to one it isn't as good an apple as the standards, and, if it is, it won't sell as well. Plant what your neighbors are selling. If of two varieties you like No. 1 better than No. 2, but your neighbors are selling No. 2, you follow suit! Don't imagine you are going to lead trumps because you have something new. He would make keeping and shipping qualities and appearance more important than quality as tested by the palate. He suggested choosing about four varieties, and recommended as a list suitable for Nova Scotia, the Nonpareil, Baldwin, King, Spy, Golden Russet, Greening, Blenheim, Gravenstein, Ben Davis.

Mr. G. H. Vroom, of Middleton, Fruit Inspector for Nova Scotia, gave a demonstration of apple-packing, taking a barrel of Baldwins, pouring them out upon a packing table, and then repacking them, discussing each step as he proceeded. First—nail head; tighten, nail and clinch bilge hoops. Most injured barrels are due to poor nailing. Second—Put in a pulp-head, preferably one with name and address, etc., printed on it. Put in no excelsior. It has no business in an apple barrel. Third—Lay the head. He would not try to select apples for the head representing all the different sizes in the barrel, but would have them of uniform size; not the largest, but of good size. According to the Fruit Marks Act, the head may be fifteen per cent. better than the contents of the barrel, but must not be more than that. He would also clip the stems from the apples on the head, as otherwise, they bruise the apples and cause decay. Fourth—The barrel was then filled, using a basket shaped like a scoop, from which the apples pour easily without bruising, and giving frequent shakings to settle them into place. The Fruit Marks Act allows only ten per cent. of wormy or defective fruit. This is not intended as a loophole for dishonesty, but to allow for defective fruit which gets in accidentally, and packers make a great mistake who deliberately put in a peck or more of inferior fruit. The excuse made is that the law allows it, and that this mass of poor fruit is just as good as better fruit to press upon. But in the Liverpool market, where sample barrels are emptied out, these culls are seen upon the top of the heap, and, naturally, prejudice buyers; while, so far as the law is concerned, if one intentionally puts in the ten per cent. of defective fruit with those which get in accidentally, he will far exceed the authorized percentage, and will be open to prosecution. Fifth—When the barrel is full, put in a false head, padded with a heavy felt, and shake thoroughly, preparatory to pressing. Then "tail off" the barrel by placing a layer as smooth as possible on the surface; shake again; put on the press, and nail the head, using four-penny nails, one in each corner of each piece of the head, or about ten in all.

Mr. J. D. Sherwood spoke of shipping apples in boxes. He ships only the choicest specimens; wraps in tissue paper; uses a box 10 x 11 x 20 inches, inside lined every row and every tier of apples tight, and pads the layer of excelsior on top to fill out space. Choice apples shipped in this way, will pay, and pay well, but it is no use to think that you can ship a crop of inferior apples in boxes and get good prices for them. It will prove disastrous.

Mr. W. A. McKinnon discussed causes of failure in beginning fruit-growing. He would use the best part of the farm for the orchard; would buy of local nurseries if possible; would soak trees thoroughly if they arrive

dry; would wait a year rather than put trees into poorly-prepared soil, and would avoid close setting of permanent trees. He thought thirty-five feet each way was a good distance.

Mr. R. W. Starr gave a most interesting address on "Pioneers of Horticulture in Nova Scotia," devoting most of his time to the late Col. Charles Ramage Prescott, who settled in Cornwallis about 1812, and undoubtedly did more than any other one man to establish fruit-growing in the Province on a paying basis. His most important work was in the introduction of varieties, and the following sorts, among others, were introduced by him: Gravenstein, Ribston, Blenheim, Emperor, Pomme Grise, Fameuse, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Spy.

Capt. C. O. Allen discussed "Marking and Marketing." He would have "Nova Scotia" on every barrel as an advertisement of our apples. Where one X and two X's are used to denote No. 3 and No. 2 first, respectively, he would put a circle or a diamond about the mark to prevent the addition of another X by unscrupulous dealers. He urged the importance of neatness in marking, and would have the stenciling plain and not too much of it on the head of the barrel. The names should be parallel to the seams of the head, and on small stencils there should be a wide margin to prevent smooches on the head outside of the stencil. He said that the Ontario barrel holds about twenty pounds more than the Nova Scotia barrels, and he thought we should have uniformity in this respect. As the Nova Scotia barrel is the legal barrel for the Dominion, it would seem best to adopt that, but if Ontario will not come down to us, we should go up to her standard.

Mr. W. S. Blair discussed conserving soil moisture, and showed several diagrams illustrating the difference in growth of trees in sod, cultivated or in grain.

A resolution was introduced and passed, asking the Minister of Agriculture to call a national convention of the fruit-growers of the Dominion, who should meet at Ottawa and discuss matters in which all are interested, such as uniformity of barrel alluded to above, freight and express rates and classification, transportation problems, etc.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that as the establishment of the Agricultural College at Truro will lead to the closing of the Horticultural School at Wolfville, therefore, resolved that this Association urge the Government to establish an experimental farm somewhere in the Annapolis Valley.

There was a good exhibition of fruit, a very interesting feature being the plates of cranberries from local bogs, which were exceptionally fine, and which have been grown from plants selected from the wild bogs of the locality, the most prolific plants being chosen.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

COUNTY PRIZES.

Lunenburg County—First, J. E. Lantz, Mahone; second, Andrew Wilde, Bridgewater.

Annapolis County—S. & M. Newcombe, Upper Granville.

Queen's County—Geo. H. Hardy, Milton.

Yarmouth County—S. A. Porter, Deerfield.

S. & M. Newcomb received the diploma offered by the Association for the best exhibit from any county. First prize for collection best ten commercial apples went to J. Elliott Smith, of Wolfville, and the prices for the best collection six winter varieties went, first to C. C. Slocum, Middleton, and second to S. & M. Newcombe, Upper Granville.

CASH PRIZES—BARRELS AND BOXES.

Hon. Geo. H. Murray, for best barrel Nonpareil grown in King's Co., \$5.00—J. Elliott Smith, Wolfville.

B. W. Chipman, for best barrel Nonpareil grown in Annapolis Co., \$5.00—E. T. Neiley, Middleton.

J. W. Hebb, for best barrel Nonpareil grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—Wm. Hebb, Bridgewater.

C. E. Kaulbach, M. P., for best barrel King of Tomkins grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—Lazarus Lavender, Waterloo.

H. H. Archibald, for best barrel of King of Tomkins grown in Annapolis Co., \$5.00—E. T. Neiley, Middleton.

Hon. W. H. Owen, best barrel Northern Spy grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—I. S. Hebb, Bridgewater.

W. K. Stoddart, for best barrel Northern Spy grown in Annapolis Co., \$5.00—Robt. Stoddart, Falkland Ridge.

Dugald Stewart, M. D., for best barrel Baldwin grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—Dan'l Wilde, Newcombville.

G. A. Hubley, for best barrel Ben Davis grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—E. Manuel Hebb, Bridgewater.

A. L. Wile, for best barrel Golden Russet grown in Queen's Co., \$5.00—Stephen Mack, Mill Village.

David McKay, for best barrel Golden Russet grown in King's Co., \$5.00—J. Elliott Smith, Wolfville.

A. F. Davison, for best barrel Bishop Pippin or

Yellow Belle Fleur grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—Dan'l Wilde, Newcombville.

C. W. Lane, for best barrel Bishop Pippin or Yellow Belle Fleur grown in King's Co., \$5.00—J. Elliott Smith, Wolfville.

Ducoffe & Rubin, for best barrel Bishop Pippin or Yellow Belle Fleur grown in Queen's Co., \$5.00—Stephen Mack, Mill Village.

R. Dawson & Son, for best barrel R. I. Greening grown in Lunenburg Co., \$5.00—E. Manuel Hebb, Bridgewater.

H. H. MacIntosh, for best box Bishop Pippin grown in Queen's Co., \$3.00—Stephen Mack, Mill Village.

T. R. Pattillo, for best box Northern Spy grown in Yarmouth Co., \$3.00—John W. Reynard, Reynard's Bridge.

J. Elliott Smith, of Wolfville, received three diplomas offered by the Association for the best barrels from any county of Nonpareils, Golden Russets and Yellow Belle Fleur. J. S. Hebb, of Bridgewater, took the diploma for Splas, and E. T. Nolley, of Middleton, the diploma for King of Tomkins.

SINGLE PLATES.

Baldwin—First, C. C. Slocum, Middleton; second, R. W. Starr, Wolfville.

Banks—First, C. S. Fitch, Wolfville.

Blenheim—First, C. C. Slocum; second, Richard Tretheway, New Germany.

Ben Davis—First, C. S. Fitch; second, J. Elliott Smith, Wolfville.

Fallowater—First, Richard Tretheway; second, Wm. Hebb, Bridgewater.

Golden Russet—First, C. M. Vaughan, Wolfville; second, J. Elliott Smith.

Gravenstein—First, C. S. Fitch; second, Zacharia Wilde, Wildeville.

Hubbardston—First, R. W. Starr; second, E. Manuel Hebb, Bridgewater.

King Tomkins—First, C. C. Slocum; second, S. & M. Newcomb, Upper Granville. (Judge's Note.—An especially fine lot of Kings.)

Nonpareil—First, J. Elliott Smith; second, C. S. Fitch.

Ontario—First, J. Elliott Smith. (Judge's Note.—An exceptionally fine plate.)

Ribston—First, C. S. Fitch; second, J. E. Smith.

Greening—First, P. P. Crouse, Bridgewater; second, R. Tretheway, New Germany.

N. Spy—First, Mrs. S. C. Parker, Berwick; second, C. C. Slocum.

Stark—First, C. A. Patriquin, Wolfville; second, Filsom Watterman, S. Brookfield.

Wagner—First, C. C. Slocum; second, R. W. Starr.

Yellow Belle Fleur—First, Arthur Handry, N. Brookfield; second, J. Elliott Smith.

Wealthy—First, Joshua Kaulback, Bridgewater; second, Mrs. John Jodry, Bridgewater.

New and Promising Commercial Apples—First, Gano, Jehiel Hennie, Gaspereaux; first, Wellington, J. Parks, Port Williams; second, Cooper's Market, C. M. Vaughan, Wolfville.

New and Promising Dessert Apple—First, McIntosh Red, J. Elliott Smith.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Peter Innes, Coldbrook; Vice-president, R. S. Eaton, Kentville; Secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick; Assistant Secretary, J. H. Cox, Cambridge. Executive—C. A. Patriquin, Wolfville; A. C. Starr, Starr's Point; G. C. Miller, Middleton; R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown.

Re-topping Apple Trees.

A correspondent recently sent to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station the following questions, which were answered by Prof. W. M. Munson as below:

"Can sweet-apple trees be successfully grafted? Will it pay to re-top a large sweet-apple tree a foot or more in diameter? Should an orchard of 100 trees be all of one variety?"

It is very doubtful if the flavor of the fruit has any relation to the value of a given tree for purposes of grafting. Tolman Sweet is often used as a basis for top-working.

Apple trees up to a foot in diameter may be top-worked if unsatisfactory. Care, however, should be used that too much of the top is not removed in any one year. Cut off about one-third of the top the first year and insert cions on stubs not more than two or three inches in diameter. The next year remove more of the top and insert other cions, and the following year complete the work.

It is not advisable to plant a solid block of 100 trees of one variety unless there are other trees in the immediate vicinity. Some varieties are self-fertile and will give satisfactory results if planted alone; but it is always safer to provide for cross fertilization. In large orchards every third or fourth row should be of a different variety. Two or three varieties are enough for a commercial orchard, however, and it is seldom advisable to plant more.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.

Mrs. Slimdlet—The boarders are all at the table. Where's the milk?

Cook—Here, mum; but it do look awful blue.

Mrs. Slimdlet—Then hurry into the dining-room and pull down the yellow sunshades.

POULTRY.

Advice to Beginners.

Since the British market requires more eggs and dressed poultry, and pays good prices for both, it is to the interest of the Canadian farmers to provide the goods. The first thing to do is to cull out all scrubs and breed only pure-breds. Second is to get the breed best adapted to your locality and market. Third, but not least, to give them proper attention. The breeds most suitable for the export trade, or indeed for the home market, are Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and such heavy breeds. If you want to grade up your flock you may do so in two ways: first, by buying good birds; second, by buying good eggs from breeders who have the class of fowl you prefer. Whatever you buy let it be the best. Get a good pure-bred male, and when picking out a breeding pen get a male that is strong in the weak points of the females of your flock. Do not try keeping more than one breed to commence with. For the requirements of the market for dressed poultry we want a bird that will dress plump; and to fill the bill of egg requirements we want a clean, good-sized egg. Cleanliness is essential in the sale of eggs, as well as of poultry. To all beginners, as I am one myself, I say start with the best—they are the cheapest in the end. Feed regularly with a variety of foods, in the list of which should be some fresh meat, vegetables, oats, wheat, milk, etc. Supply sand or gravel for grit, and lime or ground oyster shells. Keep the birds clear of lice, and let them exercise on the sunny side of a building when weather is suitable. In cold weather scatter grain in chaff or straw to induce them to scratch, and thus secure exercise. R. H. C. York Co., Ont.

Good and Bad Incubator Hatches.

One of the chief causes of failure in rearing chicks with incubators is traceable to the condition of the parent stock from which you desire to hatch. We know that the young of all life inherits the characteristics of the parents, but should disease be one of those characteristics it is overlooked. It is quite true that the eggs of our fowls contain embryo, either healthy or otherwise, after the mother hen. Should the mother hen have received improper care when a chick, one can readily see where the foundation of her future weakness was laid. We can, therefore, say that we have traced the cause of some of the poor hatches to the improper care of the chick. In order to get good, strong, healthy chicks, you must have the same qualities in the egg as in the parent stock from which it was the offspring, and to get good strong eggs the hens must have proper care and management from the time they leave the shell. The foundation of most diseases and disorders is laid in the chick, so to make a success of your hatches, see that the parent stock is in a good strong, healthy condition, and doubtless their chicks will hatch well and grow with such strength and stamina as to be able to throw off any disease without any severe strain on the physical system. I have not found it a difficult matter to hatch a good per cent. of chicks under these conditions, but I have had considerable difficulty in rearing them at first. Experience is a great and good teacher, and I have learned that to successfully raise chicks in the brooder they must be kept clean, sufficiently warm, and have dry feed. I think no one will make a mistake by using one of the good prepared chick foods, as it is almost a sure preventive of bowel trouble—the greatest disease of the brooder chick. There are many different ways of feeding and caring for chicks after they are placed in the brooder. The plan I have adopted, and which gives the best results, is to place the brooder in a colony house, about 6x10 ft., which has a good-sized south window about two feet from the floor. The chicks are not allowed outside of this for a week or two, unless the weather is very fine, and on fine days the colony house door may be left open. My reason for placing the brooder inside the colony house is that in the spring we often have very heavy rains, and sometimes continuing for two or three days, as we had last year. The chicks can have ample room to scratch and get all the exercise necessary inside the colony house, and still have free access to the brooder for warmth; otherwise, with just the brooder, I have experienced considerable difficulty in feeding and caring for the chicks in wet weather, and I had once to remove the whole hatch from the brooder to allow it to dry out. When the chicks are old enough to do without heat, I remove the brooder from the colony house and put in perches, on which they soon learn to roost. I then give the chicks free range and they invariably come back to their own colony house to roost at night. E. W. BURT.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A \$1,000,000 fire occurred at Oswego, N. Y., by the burning of the big starch factory there.

A passenger train on the Chinandaga Railroad, Nicaragua, was derailed and wrecked, over twenty first-class passengers being killed and many injured.

Hundreds of people are reported to have been killed by a volcanic eruption on the Island of Java. An entire town is said to have been swallowed up.

Over one hundred widows of foreigners who lost their lives in the recent mining disaster near Pittsburg, Pa., are being sent home to Europe by the Relief Committee.

In accordance with the British War Office reforms, all the heads of departments of the War Office have received letters of dismissal, with notification that they will be employed elsewhere.

It was stated by Lord Landsdowne in the House of Lords recently that 10,000 Chinese laborers will, at an early date, be introduced into the Rand mines as an experiment.

Chamberlain's health has been undermined somewhat by the strain of his long fiscal campaign, and his friends are much alarmed about him. He has decided to take a two months' rest, and will probably go to Egypt.

The worst tidal wave known since the fourteenth century, visited Finisterre, on the west coast of Spain, lately. The fishing population lost all their property, and so great was the height of the wave that rocks forty feet above the high-water mark were covered with seaweed and pebbles. Boulders weighing four hundred pounds were flung great distances.

A terrific head-on collision between No. 7 west-bound Soo express and No. 8 east-bound Soo express occurred on the C. P. R. near Arnprior, Ont., recently. The casualties, the majority of which were confined to No. 7, amounted to fourteen killed and twenty injured. The collision was due to forgetfulness of orders on the part of the conductor and engineer on the west-bound train.

A recent despatch received at Vienna from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the chiefs of the Macedonian revolutionary organization have sent out circulars ordering a renewal of the insurrection. "Liberty, autonomy, and a Christian ruler," is the battlecry of the Macedonians. Przewalsky, the noted Balkan historian, who has just completed a six-months tour of the Province, asserts that during last year the Turkish troops destroyed 300 villages and massacred 40,000 persons, many of whom were women, children and aged people.

The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja, German South-west Africa, have been relieved by Franke's company with two guns. Upon the following day, a fierce fight, which lasted for six hours, occurred between the little German force and the natives, who numbered thousands. As a result of the conflict, the natives were obliged to withdraw to the hills. The Hereros have devastated all the farms and railway stations in the vicinity of Okahandja, killing 44 of the settlers, many of whom were women and children. The military losses on the German side, as reported so far, amount to twenty-six. Universal rejoicing has been caused throughout Germany by receipt of word that Col. Luettwien, Governor of the Colony, who, with a detachment of militia, had been missing for some weeks, has arrived at the coast in safety.

Japan and Russia are in mortal combat. The long season of parley has come to an end, and once more the horrors of a great war are engrossing the attention of the world. The first laurels have come to the Japanese, who, about midnight on February 9th, during a temporary lull in the throwing of searchlights from the Russian vessels, made a sudden onslaught with a number of torpedo boats, upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of Port Arthur, badly disabling two battleships and totally wrecking a cruiser. With marvellous rapidity, after working the damage, the Japanese escaped uninjured. The vessels lost are described as being among the best of the Russian fleet, and the blow is a staggering one. Added to the loss is the mortification to the Muscovites of having been caught napping in their own harbor, and of having been thrown into such consternation that they were unable to find speedy or true enough range to inflict any damage upon their assailants. . . . In the morning, the Japanese squadron, consisting of about fifteen battleships and cruisers, again approached the harbor and opened fire, being met by a cannonade from the batteries along the shore in conjunction with the guns of the Russian fleet. Again the Japanese succeeded in knocking holes in two more of the enemy's fleet. Disabled and stranded battleships so blocked the entrance to the harbor that gunboats were prevented from getting out, and battleships and cruisers from

getting in for supplies of coal. On February 11th, news was received that two more Russian cruisers had been destroyed at Chemulpo, the Russians obtaining refuge on board a French warship in the harbor, and the Japanese again escaping without injury. A despatch from Tokio stated that five Russian commercial vessels had been seized. In all, the Russian casualties during the first twenty-four hours' work are reported as amounting to eleven vessels incapacitated for action. The Russians captured the Japanese steamer, Maba Maru, laden with mails and merchandise, near Hong Kong, and also succeeded in shelling two Japanese merchant steamers near the northern end of Japan. This latter act was accomplished by the Vladivostock squadron, which had been falsely reported as being ice-bound. Still later news reports that the Japanese have occupied and fortified Masampo, south of Fusan, and have thus obtained command of the straits between Corea and Japan. The Japanese are also throwing troops into Chemulpo, on the west coast of Corea, and have despatched thither 19,000 men during the last few days. A system of wireless telegraphy has been established at Chemulpo. The Russians also are making strenuous efforts. All emigration eastward on the great Siberian Railway is suspended, the entire line being given up to the transportation of troops and munitions of war. Since the harbor at Port Arthur has been discovered to be thoroughly protected by mines, it is not likely that the Japanese will attack that place from the waterfront, but a series of land engagements along the Yalu River are looked for in the near future.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dominion millers will ask the Government to appoint official weighers at lake ports.

Three hundred thousand dollars is the estimate of the cost to the G. T. R. of fighting the snow blockade.

A mass meeting has been held in London to protest against the employment of Chinese laborers in the South African mines.

The Ottawa and New York Railway running between Ottawa and Tupper Lake, N. Y., is to be converted into an electric road during the present year.

Application has been made to the Ontario Government for assistance to construct a railway from Toronto to Sudbury and thence to James Bay.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., has succeeded Hon. Alfred Lytton, now Colonial Secretary, as chairman of the Imperial South African Association.

An enthusiastic "silo-ist" is trying to prove that the pit Joseph was thrown into was a silo, constructed for the purpose of preserving food for the herds.

A man in St. Louis chews a cud, like cattle, and has done so all his life. A similar case has been reported from Germany.

"The proportion of those who think is extremely small, yet every individual fatters himself that he is one of the number."—Colton.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller is about to retire from active life. His various offices and directorships will pass on to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"In the production of all kinds of crops, we must have more intense cultivation. No matter what crops, the more we cultivate the better."—[New York Tribune Farmer.

Erastus Wiman, who once figured quite prominently in a campaign to bring about closer international relations on commercial lines between Canada and the United States, is dead.

A disastrous fire wiped out four blocks of the town of Buckingham, Que., on the night of February 5th. The loss amounts to \$100,000, and there is very little insurance.

Much interest is being manifested in the Dominion in various proposals which may ultimately lead to the establishing better trading relations with Germany, New Zealand and Australia.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, whose sentence of imprisonment for life was commuted recently, has been sent to a convalescent home, where she will remain until summer and will then be given her freedom.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., did grand service in aiding Mr. C. R. B. Bryan, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, in the work of Farmers' Institute organization throughout the Province.

The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, have decided to greatly enlarge and improve their great store. Ten stories above ground and two below will be added on the Yonge St. front, with extensive buildings on Queen, James and Albert streets.

"Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact, from calling on us to look through a heap of millet seed in order to be sure that there is no pearl in it."—George Eliot.

Reports from Hartford, Conn., indicate that this year's peach crop will be small. It is said that one-half the peach trees in the State are stricken with the San Jose scale, and will never bear again. Growers also say that cold weather has killed, not only peach buds, but also trees in orchards of low elevation.

Mr. Geo. M. Clark, known as the Grass King of Conn., states that he took a few acres of "worn-out" land, and by proper care induced it to yield him, during eighteen years, an average net annual profit of \$50. per acre. He attributes his success wholly to intense cultivation, fertilizing and persistent care.

What cold storage can do is well illustrated by the fact that a car of eggs, packed in Kansas, and shipped to San Francisco, where they were held in cold storage and again exported, reaching New York City on the 1st of February, were found to be in perfect condition, and commanded a figure of thirty cents per dozen.

A movement for re-stocking the Lake of the Woods with fish, has been set afoot by Executive Agent Fullerton, of the State Game and Fish Commission, St. Paul, Minn. He proposes that the State or National Government co-operate with the Canadian Government in establishing a fish hatchery at the Lake of the Woods.

E. MacMillan writes: "In one of your recent issues, a party asks for the best remedy to rid cattle of lice. In my experience I have not found anything to equal buckwheat flour. It is so simple that most people will hardly believe it, but it is a sure remedy, and will clean the skin and give a glossy appearance to the hair."

A serious lack of farm help is reported from the Eastern U. S. In some districts of New York State, farmers are selling off their cows, and reducing farm operations to a minimum. There was a great cry about this in Canada last year. However, a reaction must come before very long. The congestion of laborers in the towns and cities cannot go on forever.

"Sheep deserve a better fate than for ticks to be allowed to remain on them. The tick is such a blood-thirsty creature that its extermination should be the work of every shepherd. When the ewes are sheared, the ticks will gather on the lambs, which, unless freed from them, will either perish or become stunted in growth."—[Journal of Agriculture.

"In the United States it is now claimed that appendicitis is due to the intemperate consumption of meat. This ought to help the live-stock market. Those who have begun to despair of getting this disease before it goes out of fashion by eating grapes should now give beefsteak a trial. Beefsteak is cheaper than grapes, right now, too."—[Meat Trade Journal.

"The greatest yield of land can never be successfully accomplished so long as farmers try to prepare and cultivate more land than they can handle successfully and profitably. Intense farming is the only remedy for this almost universal practice. Farmers might almost bid defiance to drought by cultivating less land, and doing it scientifically."—Ex.

Mr. E. R. Faribault, of the Dominion Geological Survey, after a thorough study of the gold-bearing reefs of Nova Scotia, states that the Province is rich in gold, which may be obtained by sinking mines deep enough. To encourage this deep mining, the Provincial Government has passed an act offering to pay one-half the expense of sinking the shafts.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, has received from Lord Strathcona a copy of the Cattle Regulations adopted by the British Colonies in South Africa. In Cape Colony, Orange River, and Natal, all cattle imported must be accompanied by certificates stating that they have undergone the tuberculin test without reaction. Before being admitted into the Transvaal, cattle have to pass inspection by a veterinary officer.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, has introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature to amend the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act. The measure provides for the extension of the new railway from New Liskeard to some point near the Abitibi River, a distance of eighty or ninety miles. The bill enables the commission supervising the construction of the line to construct it so that it will intersect the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific.

The estate of Jas. B. Duke, New Jersey, has been much damaged by rabbits. Recently, the agent of the estate telephoned to the State Game Commissioner for advice as to what might be done. He was told to "catch" the rabbits. Consequently, four men armed with guns started out, and succeeded in bagging thirty-seven in two hours—dead ones, however. The Deputy Game Warden is now trying to collect \$740 in fines from Mr. Duke. Moral: Don't 'phone anent a question, consult an up-to-date farm paper, such as the "Farmer's Advocate."

The majority of people will not be surprised to learn that the present German Emperor was, unlike his uncle, Edward VII., hardly a tractable youth to teach. As the future Kaiser he could hardly believe that there was "no royal road to learning," and frequently showed his objection to certain studies by flatly refusing to do them. Geography, the Kaiser in embryo heartily disliked. Once he was set an outline map of the world to do—putting in the countries. The young Prince did so, and presented it to his tutor. "Why, sir, what have you been doing?" cried the tutor, in astonishment. "This continent"—pointing to Africa—"does not belong to Germany! You have written 'Germany' right across it. I say again, sir, it does not belong to Germany!" "No, it doesn't now," replied the future Kaiser, determinedly, "but it will some day, when I am Emperor!"

Jersey-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club was held in Toronto on February 6th, and was one of the largest and best attended meetings in the history of the Club. In the absence of Mr. R. J. Fleming, President, Mr. D. O. Bull, First Vice-president, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting and the financial statement of the Club were confirmed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. J. Fleming, Toronto; First Vice-president, D. O. Bull, Brampton; Second Vice-president, J. B. Ketchen, Coleman; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Reid, Berlin; Solicitor, W. P. Bull, B. A., LL. B., Toronto. Directors—George Davies, Todmorden; H. C. Claridge, Alloa; F. L. Green, Greenwood; H. G. Clark, Norvale; David Duncan, Don. Representatives to the Exhibition Boards were elected as follows: Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, D. O. Bull and David Duncan; Ottawa, P. Clark and A. A. Wright; London, John O'Brien and W. G. Laidlaw; Winnipeg, L. J. C. Bull, Arcola, Assa., and S. P. Hodgson, of Headingly, Man.; Quebec and Sherbrooke, R. H. Pope, M.P., Cookshire, and W. H. Martin, Warden; Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, George Davies and Thompson Porter. Messrs. D. O. Bull and George Davies were appointed to attend the National Live-stock Association meeting in Ottawa in March.

The following were nominated as judges: For Toronto, V. E. Fuller, New York; Ottawa, J. L. Clark, Alloa; London, H. C. Claridge, Alloa; Winnipeg, H. G. Clark, Norval.

A list of judges for local exhibitions was also recommended to the Provincial Fairs Association.

Mr. E. B. Hinman, of Grafton, introduced a discussion regarding the treatment which the Jerseys receive at the Provincial Experimental Farm, and pointed out that representative animals had not been selected, and that they were not fed on suitable rations, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario with a view to having this condition remedied. The committee consisted of R. J. Fleming, D. O. Bull, Thompson Porter, E. B. Hinman, David Duncan and George Davies.

A resolution was passed expressing a hope that articles would be contributed from time to time to the agricultural papers containing Jersey news by Messrs. Ketchen, Hinman, Reid and Bull.

Shorthorns in Demand.

The Maritime auction sale of pure-bred stock was held in the Winter Fair Building, at Amherst, N. S., on February 5th. There was a good attendance, and, as a rule, the bidding was lively when anything good was offered. The demand appeared to be for Shorthorns, and the way in which the best animals were run up was a credit to the judgment of those present. The highest price paid for a Shorthorn bull was \$131, for Duke of Broadawn, from the herd of G. W. Sharp, of Pembroke, N. B., sold to F. R. Trotter, M. P., of Antigonish. The highest-priced female was also from Mr. Sharp's herd, Lady Joan, selling for \$150, to J. B. Etter, of Westmoreland. The sixteen Shorthorn bulls brought \$1,337, an average of \$83.56. The eight Shorthorn females brought \$621, an average of \$77.62. Two Jerseys, three Guerneys, three Holsteins, five Ayrshires and three Herefords, were offered, but one of the Holsteins was all that sold, except the Shorthorns. The buyers of dairy stock were, evidently, not there, as there were some good individuals of all the breeds mentioned.

Canadian Horse-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 4th, Dr. Andrew Smith, President, in the chair. The report of the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, showed that the society is in a most satisfactory financial condition, having a balance on hand from last year of \$5,396.56. \$1,000 was voted to the next year's Toronto Spring Show, and \$500 to the Ottawa Spring Show.

Officers elected: President, Dr. A. Smith; First Vice-president, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Second Vice-President, Thos. Graham, Claremont. Delegates to Fair Boards: Toronto—G. Davies, Geo. Pepper, London—O. Sorby, W. Mossip, Ottawa—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Wm. Smith. Delegates to the National Stock-breeders' convention at Ottawa—Dr. A. Smith, Wm. Hendrie, Jr.

Farmers' Meetings in New Brunswick.

On March 22nd to 24th, the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting. The convention will meet in Fredericton, N. B., and will be addressed by prominent Maritime agriculturists, horticulturists and dairymen, besides officials from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Following the convention at Fredericton, there will be seed fairs and farmers' conventions at Woodstock, March 25th and 26th, C. F. Rodgers, Woodstock, Secretary; at Sussex, 28th and 29th, Col. E. B. Beer, Sussex, Secretary; and at Chatham, 30th and 31st, Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham, Secretary. Most of the speakers at the Fredericton meeting will attend these conventions, at each of which a full programme will be carried out, including practical instruction in stock judging.

Stock-judging at Truro.

A two weeks' course in stock-judging at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, terminated on Thursday, February 4th. This course is similar to those held yearly in January at the Ontario Agricultural College, the object being to give to farmers and farmers' sons who have not time to take a regular course at an agricultural college, an opportunity to become more familiar with the desirable characteristics of the different species of farm stock. This course was attended by over fifty, mostly young men, who attended all classes. In addition, many of the citizens of Truro and surrounding country, who could not be in constant attendance, were present on different occasions when stock in which they were particularly interested were being discussed.

Prof. Cumming, of the O. A. C., and Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., took charge of the cattle, sheep and swine departments, and Dr. J. H. Reed, of the O. A. C., that of the horses. The N. S. Government have erected for the purpose a pavilion similar in size and shape to that at Guelph, Ont., but it has an annex of six or eight box stalls, the advantage of which can readily be seen.

In cattle, specimens of Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires were supplied by the College farm. Mr. C. A. Archibald supplied Shorthorns and Ayrshires. Mr. Dickens supplied Holsteins. Mr. Lynch also contributed in this class. Especially in the beefing breeds, some excellent animals were provided, and the members of the class were deeply interested. Sheep were supplied by the Farm, and Messrs. Christie and Blanchard. In swine, there were some fair specimens owned by the Farm, and some good Improved Yorkshires, bred by Mr. J. E. Brethour, who conducted the discussions and judging very satisfactorily.

As might be expected in a section where there are so many lovers of horses, this section of the course excited much interest. In Clydesdales, the Farm provided a good stallion, "Adjutant," a two-year-old stallion by Adjutant, out of a mare owned by the Farm, and two brood mares. Hon. T. R. Black kindly loaned one of his brood mares. Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., also contributed a pair of drafters; while others were supplied by local men. In Standard-breds, the class was indebted to the owner of the Standard-bred stallion, "Abbot Messenger," and for a class of roadsters to the citizens of Truro. This last class was an exceptionally good one, seven high-class roadsters being in competition. The facilities for showing horses are not good, and there is no good opportunity for showing gait and action. At the same time, a very interesting discussion on the merits of the different horses, as regards conformation and general style, and probable speed and action as indicated by that which was possible to show under the circumstances, ensued. In carriage or heavy harness horses, Hon. T. R. Black favored the class with his very high-class Hackney mare, "Miss Lynn," and the citizens of Truro contributed several good animals. During the afternoon in which this class was present, many of the ladies of Truro were present, and, as on other occasions, the members of the N. S. Farmers' Association, which was holding its annual meeting in Truro, were present in large numbers. This was a very interesting class, and the discussions on the desirable characteristics of the modern heavy harness horse, and the placing of the animals present, were evidently highly enjoyed by all, both ladies and gentlemen. The Government Farm also furnished two high-class Hackney stallions, Rydale Fashion and Sensation, and an excellent Thoroughbred stallion, Imp. Honfeur.

The members of the class expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the results of this the first course given in the Province, and tendered a vote of thanks to the three gentlemen from Ontario who conducted the judging, and while, to a limited extent, the success of the course doubtless depended upon the ability of these gentlemen, the principal credit should be given to Mr. F. L. Fuller, manager of the Farm. He conceived the idea after having attended one of the courses at the O. A. C. He succeeded in convincing the N. S. Government of the advisability of such courses at home, got the judging pavilion erected, and secured the animals of the different classes, without a fair representation of which, of course, little good could result. The labor and time necessary to provide accommodation and material for such a course is probably not fully appreciated by those who have never undertaken such a task, and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Fuller, who is certainly the right man in the right place.

New Brunswick Exhibition.

It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will favorably consider the application of the Exhibition Association for a grant, without which it will be impossible to hold an exhibition next fall. The city has already agreed to give a grant of \$3,000, and a guarantee of \$2,000. The city will also be called upon to spend a very considerable sum of money in the repair of the buildings. As no exhibition was held last year, it is felt that the application for a grant this year is a fair and reasonable one. It is not necessary to discuss at length the question of the general value of these exhibitions. The benefits are not confined to the city, but are shared by the Province at large. Of course, it is important that an early answer should be given, in order that the association may at once proceed with the work of preparation.—[Telegraph, St. John.

Canadian Professor for U. S.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Department has appointed W. J. Carson, B.S.A., now instructor in the Kingston Dairy School, Assistant Professor of Dairying in the Wisconsin State College. Mr. Carson is one of Eastern Ontario's most successful and practical dairymen. For eleven seasons he operated the Orinond factory in Dundas Co., during which time he made cheese for the Canadian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, which scored 99 points. In 1895 he took the dairy course at the Ontario Agricultural



C. H. Parmelee, M. P., Waterloo, Que.
President Quebec Dairymen's Association.

College, and in 1898 began the full four years' course, specializing in dairying. After graduating, Mr. Carson spent one season in the Cornwall district and last season in the Brockville district, as instructor of a syndicate of factories for the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. In the winter seasons he has given instruction to students at the Kingston Dairy School. On going to Wisconsin he will receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Mr. Carson's duties will begin about March 15th, and will be experimental work for Professors Babcock and Russell, and lecturing to the students during the college course. The appointment means that Wisconsin has added another strong man to her staff of experts, which, consisting of such men as Henry, Farrington, Babcock and Russell, makes one of the most thorough and capable on the continent.



Mr. Thomas Teasdale.
President of the Dominion Swine-breeders Association.

Development of the Britannia Colony.

Communications from Lloydminster during the winter have mostly been of a hopeful nature and cheerful tone. Some of our correspondents describe the weather as "simply beautiful." The work of erecting the new immigration buildings is well on towards completion, and will be in good order to receive the large number of immigrants expected in the spring. Telegraphic communication is already in operation as far as Onion Lake (about forty miles from the colony), and

the poles are all up, and more than half the wire between the two places. The colonists are quite sanguine of success, and many have arranged with friends and relatives in the Old Country to come and join them in the spring.

Stock-breeders' Convention Programme.

The circular programme for the first annual meeting of the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders, to be held in Ottawa, March 7th to 12th, gives notice of the following subjects to be introduced:

- 1.—(a) Should Canadian records of pure-bred stock be national in character and scope?
- (b) By whom and how should they be conducted?
- (c) Should there be more than one record for one breed in Canada?
- (d) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate Canadian and American records, so that there may be but one recognized record for each breed in North America?
- (e) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate British and Canadian records, so that there may be but one recognized record for one breed in Great Britain and Canada?
- (f) Can farmers be protected against loss caused by the purchase and use of breeding animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records?
- (g) Can railroad officials be protected from carrying at half-rate animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records?
- (h) Should records conducted by joint stock companies be accepted as desirable?
- (i) Should foreign records be recognized as a basis for the free admission of breeding animals into Canada?
- 2.—Should the Canadian Government be asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine into Canada: (a) grades and stockers; (b) pure-breds?
- 3.—The possibilities and development of a live-stock trade with the West Indies, Mexico, South American Republic and Newfoundland.
- 4.—What relations should exist between racing associations and the National Association?
- 5.—Should stallions be registered and receive certificates of fitness from the National Association?
- 6.—Should steps be taken to regulate the manufacture and sale of woollen goods in Canada?
- 7.—Is it desirable to develop a dead-meat trade with Great Britain?

Not Ready for Free Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I saw a letter from "A Middlesex Correspondent" in the "Advocate" of January 28th, on free rural mail delivery, and must say it is a very interesting subject to the farmers; but I think the majority of farmers in this County of Haldimand will agree with the Postmaster-General, that the country as a whole is not ready for such a step yet. Before we can have an efficient rural mail delivery, we must have good roads, so the postman can travel eight to ten miles an hour any time of the year. In this county some seasons of the year he would not be able to do so. Your correspondent remarks that the more the Postmaster-General reduces the rates on letter postage the more money he makes, and intimates that all he would need to do to make more money would be to reduce the postage still more. This reminds me of a joke I heard forty years ago. A farmer had nothing but a fireplace in his house to heat and cook his meals by. He remarked that he would buy a stove, as a stove would save half of the wood. His son shouted out, "Oh, pop, buy two stoves and then save all of the wood."

I do not think it would be safe to discuss here the question whether the Post-office Department is making more money now than it did formerly. It would be skating too near politics. Nor can I agree with your correspondent that the farmers should make rural mail delivery a political question at the next Dominion election—that would be sure to kill it. There may be some municipalities which could adopt a rural mail delivery quite successfully, therefore I would suggest to make it a municipal question. The municipal council could make cheaper and more successful routes than the Postmaster-General could. In the municipality in which I reside, under my computation, every trip of the postman would cost two cents on an average to every farmer, and a daily service would cost six dollars and twenty-six cents for the year. That would be too much to expect from the Post-office Department, and few farmers would want to pay that much. As for the logic that farmers are as well entitled to a free mail delivery as the citizens of cities, we should remember it will not cost the one-twentieth as much in the city as it will in the rural districts. Again, it is much more convenient to deliver the mail than have a host of citizens crowding round the post-office every time the mail comes in. I agree with your correspondent, that farmers should bring this matter up before their Institute meetings, and give it a fair discussion. If they can come to any feasible plan by which

free rural mail delivery can be adopted successfully, they might send their resolutions in to the Government. I do not think the farmers have cause to complain of being neglected by the Government; for no branch of the people has had more favors than the farmer, who may feel certain that any resolution they may adopt will receive a fair consideration. JAMES IONSON.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

Dominion Cattle-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 5th, Mr. Arthur Johnston, President, in the chair. The financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts of, from members' fees, \$919; legislative grant, \$2,500; total \$3,419.00. Expenditures, \$3,669.24, and a balance on hand of \$250.24.

After the general routine of business was transacted, the following officers were elected:

President, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.
Vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.
Vice-pres. for Ontario, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Vice-pres. for Manitoba, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

Vice-pres. for N.-W. T., C. W. Peterson, Calgary.

Vice-pres. for Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick.

Vice-pres. for Maritime Provinces, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst.

Vice-pres. for British Columbia, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan's.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

The representatives appointed from the other Breed Associations constitute the Directorate of this association.

General Director, W. Smith, Columbus.

O. A. C., Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Delegates to Fair Boards: Provincial Winter Fair, G. W. Clemons, John Bright, J. T. Gibson; Ottawa Winter Fair, Prof. Grisdale, J. G. Clark, and the President; Toronto Industrial, J. A. McGillivray, A. P. Westervelt; Ottawa Central, N. F. Wilson, F. W. Hodson; London, T. E. Robson, W. H. Taylor; Brantford, Mr. Clemons, Mr. Alexander.

It was decided to have the association tent erected at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg.

On motion, the following were appointed delegates to the National Live-stock Association convention at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, 1904: The President, Chas. Calder, W. H. Taylor, and the Secretary.

Swine-breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, February 6th, Major G. B. Hood, President, in the chair. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, showed a very prosperous financial standing. The receipts, including a balance on hand last meeting of \$1,499, totalled \$6,621.58, and the expenditures \$4,406.76, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,214.82. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

Vice-president, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Berkshires-Director, Geo. Green, Fairview.

Yorkshires-Director, J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Chester Whites-Director, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm.

Poland-Chinas-Director, Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin.

Durocs-Director, W. M. Smith, Scotland.

Tamworths-Director, J. C. Smith, Hintonburg.

Essex-Director, Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville.

O. A. C., Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

General Director, G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Asst. Recording Secretary, J. W. Nimmo.

Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved to donate to Mr. J. W. Nimmo the sum of \$100, as a slight recognition of his untiring energy in getting out the Swine Records, under the supervision of Mr. Henry Wade.

Representatives to Fair Boards: Winter Fair, Guelph, G. E. Day, Wm. Jones, G. B. Hood; Winter Fair, Ottawa, the President, R. Clark, Ottawa, and Mr. Barr; Toronto Industrial, D. C. Flatt, R. P. Snell; London, Geo. Green, D. DeCoursey; Peterboro, R. Vance; Guelph, G. B. Hood; Belleville, F. J. Hurley; Kingston, R. J. Garbutt.

Messrs. Teasdale and Brethour were appointed delegates to the National Live-stock Convention.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt and Wm. Jones were appointed to represent the Swine Records at the above convention. The following were appointed a committee re transportation: Messrs. Brethour, Flatt and the President and Secretary. \$300.00 will be offered in prizes to the Dominion Exhibition,

Winnipeg, and \$40 to Brandon Exhibition; also \$300 to the Toronto Industrial, providing that association increase their amount in like manner.

Sheep-breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Ass'n was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, Feb. 5th. Mr. R. H. Harding, the President, occupied the chair. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, showed receipts for members' fees, \$81; legislative grant, \$2,500; total \$2,581. Expenditures, \$3,151.69; balance due Treasurer, \$570.69. After the reports were discussed and passed upon, the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Vice-president, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Cotswolds-Director, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Lincolns-Director, J. T. Gibson, Denfield.

Leicesters-Director, A. Whitelaw, Guelph.

Hampshires and Suffolks-Director, John Kelly, Shakespeare.

Dorsets-Director, J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.

Oxfords-Director, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

Shropshires-Director, D. G. Hanmer, Burford.

Southdowns-Director, John Jackson, Abingdon.

General Director, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph.

Delegates to Fair Boards: Winter Fair, Messrs. Jackson, Tolton, McGillivray; Toronto Industrial, J. Jackson, J. M. Gardhouse; London, A. W. Smith, R. H. Harding; Ottawa Central, N. F. Wilson; Ottawa Winter Fair, the President.

Ontario Winter Fair Association.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Winter Fair Association was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on February 6th, the President, A. W. Smith, in the chair. Mr. Smith made a short and pointed address, in which he touched upon the steady progress the Winter Fair has made, especially from an educational standpoint. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts from all sources, \$13,998.81, and expenditures, \$13,960.57, leaving a balance on hand of \$38.24.

Officers elected: Hon. Pres., F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Vice-pres., Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Mr. J. M. Gardhouse was added to the Executive Committee. Committee on Sheep, same as before, W. Laidlaw added. Committee on Cattle, same as formerly. Committee on Swine, same as before, Prof. Cumming added.

The Dominion Exhibition.

Negotiations are already in hand for the engagement of the best bands which can be obtained for the Dominion Fair, and it is intended that the music to be provided on the grounds each day shall be of the highest order of excellence. In fact, it will be the endeavor of the management to secure the very best for every section of the Fair.

The live-stock breeders both in Canada and across the boundary are making preparations to show large herds of cattle and horses at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition next summer. They realize the importance of this means of showing their stock, and as the prize list this year is a great deal larger than last year, there is no doubt that they will be able to reap a good financial return from their exhibits.

It is expected that the dates of the Dominion Fair will be the last week in July and the first week in August, although no definite announcement can be made as yet. It is the intention of the board to have, if possible, a two-weeks race meeting in connection with the exhibition, and the Canadian and American horsemen are making arrangements to send runners, trotters and jumpers to take part in the events and compete for the purses that are to be given.

Fat-stock Show at New Westminster, B. C.

New Westminster, B. C., will hold a Fat Stock Show, March 8th to 11th. A splendid prize list has been prepared, and lectures will be given by competent instructors upon representative animals. The outlook is for a very successful exhibition.

The Colony's Choice.

A. P. Ketchen, B. S. A., who for the last year has been Assistant Live-stock Commissioner for the Dominion, has been asked to go to the Orange River Colony, to organize the agricultural interests of that country, at a tempting salary, including free passage to the Cape. It is expected Mr. Ketchen will accept.

Read This.

As several inquiries have reached us within the past two weeks without a signature, we take this opportunity of again calling our readers' attention to the rules at the head of the Questions and Answers Column. Will those who have neglected to comply with this rule send their addresses at once?

MARKETS.

The past week has seen very little change in the markets. Wheat has become firm at the advance quoted last week. In Chicago and European centers it maintains its high quotations. Other grains remain inactive with an advance of one-half cent for oats and barley since last week. Live stock continues depressed. Reports from British markets show an almost incredible decline in Canadian bacon. Since last September it has fallen five dollars per cwt. This condition has been brought about by the marketing of enormous numbers of hogs in Denmark, Ireland and England, and by the lessened purchasing power of the public, owing to industrial depression. This glutting of the market will not fail to check the production of hogs, after which prices will rise again. In the meantime, farmers should govern their operations accordingly. The Canadian cattle trade drags along slowly. The weather during the past month has been rather adverse to active dealing, and the demand for exporters has not been brisk. Butchers' cattle have arrived in sufficient numbers to supply home demands, but if there should be much of an increase in shipments prices are almost certain to sink. Milch cows are rather eagerly bought up, many going to country points.

Toronto quotations are:

Exporters—Best, \$1.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40.

Export Bulls—Choice, \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt.; medium to good bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Export cows, \$3.40 to \$3.85 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,100 to 1,175 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.30 to \$4.40; good, \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.30 to \$4.25; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality, of same weights, are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers are worth \$35 to \$52.

Calves—Calves sold at \$3 to \$12 each, or from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.25.

Lambs—Prices for grain-fed choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.00 to \$5.75; barnyard lambs, \$4.60 to \$5.

Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs., nor more than 200 lbs. each, fed and watered, \$4.75 per cwt.; lights and fats, \$4.50; sows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; and stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red, white and mixed, 87c. to 88c. for milling; spring, 77c. to 78c. for No. 1, east; goose, 73c. to 74c. for No. 2, east.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard, 96c. to 96½c.; No. 1 northern, 94c.; No. 2 northern, 91c.; and No. 3 northern, 88c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit for each grade is 6c. more.

Corn—Canadian, 38c. for yellow, and 37½c. for mixed, cars west. New American, 53½c. for No. 2 yellow, 53c. for No. 3 yellow, and 52c. for No. 4 mixed, in cars on the track here.

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

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

Rye—No. 2, 54c. low, middle or high freights.

Peas—No. 2, 62c. to 63c., any freights.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 48c. low freights, 47c. middle, and 46c. high freights.

Flour—Ninety-per-cent. patents for export, \$3.25 to \$3.30, buyers' bags, f. o. b., main lines west. Manitoba flour is unchanged. First patents are quoted at \$4.90, second patents at \$4.60, and strong bakers' at \$4.50, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Ontario shorts are unchanged at \$17 to \$17.50, and bran is steady at \$15 to \$15.50, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba mill feed is steady. Shorts are quoted at \$20 to \$21, and bran at \$19, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Oatmeal—Car lots on the track here are quoted at \$4.10 for bags, and \$4.35 for barrels. Broken lots, 40c. extra.

Beans—Trade is dull, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Seeds—There has been some improvement in the movement. Red clover, \$5.25 to \$5.75 for ordinary grades, and \$6 to \$6.35 for choice to fine, alsike at \$4.25 to \$6, and timothy at \$1.15 to \$1.50, and flail-threshed at \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel.

Hay, baled, car lots, ton\$9.00 to \$9.50

Straw, baled, car lots, ton 5.00 to 5.75

Dressed hogs, car lots 5.90 to 6.00

Potatoes, car lots 80 to 85

Butter, dairy, pound rolls 17 to 18

Butter, tubs, pound 16 to 17

Butter, creamery, pound rolls 21 to 23

Butter, creamery, boxes 20 to 22

Butter, bakers', tub 14 to 15

Eggs, new-laid, dozen 30 to 35

Held eggs, dozen 25

Turkeys, per lb.	\$0.12½ to \$0.17
Geese, per lb.	12 to 13
Ducks, per lb.	13 to 16
Chickens, per lb.	12½ to 14
Fowl, per lb.	9 to 10
Honey, per lb.	8 to 9
Cheese, finest September	10½ to 11½
Cheese, inferior	10 to 10½

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Manitoba wheat, 80¢ for No. 3 northern, afloat at Fort William, and 84¢ for No. 2. No. 2 oats, Montreal inspection, are quoted firm at 38c. for carloads in store; No. 2 oats, low freights, west, for export, 81c.; No. 2 peas, 64c.; rye, 52c.; No. 2 barley, 48c.; No. 3 extra barley, 42c.; No. 3, 41c. Flour—Patents range from \$5; strong bakers', to \$4.70; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; extras, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; and extras, in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed—The demand for shorts will soon be on, and a firmer market may be looked for. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; mouille, \$26 to \$27 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled oats, \$2.15 for bags, and \$4.40 for barrels, on track.

Hay—Deliveries are light. No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots.

Corn Meal—Prices are steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 a bag.

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

Seeds—The market is quiet and steady, and we quote prices f. o. b. in Ontario as follows, per 100 lbs.: Timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.50; red clover, \$8.50 to \$10; and alsike, \$5.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs.; flax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.15 on spot per bushel.

Hogs—Country-dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

Eggs—New laid, 38c. to 40c.; candled selected, 34c. to 35c.; limed, 30c. to 32c.; refrigerator, 30c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19¢ to 20¢; full grass, 21¢; western dairy, 15c. to 15½c.; rolls, \$16 to 16½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 11c. to 11½c.; townships, 10½c. to 10c.

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

Retail prices, Toronto street markets:

Wheat, white	\$0.90 to \$0.91
Wheat, red	89½
Wheat, goose	78½
Wheat, spring	87
Oats	35 to 35½
Barley	45½ to 48
Rye	58
Buckwheat	46
Peas	65
Alsike, per ton	5.20 to 6.20
Red	5.00 to 6.30
Timothy seed	1.00 to 1.50
Hay, No. 1 timothy	9.00 to 10.50
Hay, mixed or clover	7.00 to 8.00
Straw, sheaf	9.00 to 10.00
Straw, loose	6.00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	6.75 to 7.00
Dressed hogs, heavy	6.25 to 6.50
Butter	20 to 22
Eggs, new-laid	35 to 40
Fowls, per pound	6 to 8
Spring chickens, per pair	1.00 to 1.50
Spring chickens, per pound	11 to 12
Geese, per pound	10 to 14
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Apples, per barrel	1.00 to 2.00
Potatoes, per bag	1.00 to 1.10

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Horse Market.

One hundred and twenty horses were sold at the regular auction sales at the Repository, Toronto, on Tuesday and Friday of last week. The stock consisted mostly of blocky draft and general-purpose mares and geldings, four to ten years, and 1,100 to 1,550 lbs. Owing to the uncertainty of shipping, on account of the weather, several consignments were delayed until this week, and buyers were cautious for fear of not being able to ship with all these drawbacks. Although prices were lower than last week, a lot of satisfactory business was done.

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

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	150 to 300
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1	300 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200	125 to 165
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	140 to 185
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	130 to 225
Serviceable second-hand workers	40 to 100
Serviceable second-hand drivers	50 to 110

The above prices were dependent upon the age and condition of the horses.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers, \$4 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4. Hogs—Light, \$5.85 to \$5.90; a few, \$5.95; mixed, \$5.80 to \$5.90. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.65; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$4.75 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.15; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5 to \$5.87½; good to choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.40; light, \$4.75 to \$5.15. Sheep—Sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice, \$4 to \$4.55; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; native lambs, \$3.95 to \$6.15.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle steady at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 7½c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14½c., dressed weight.

Canadian Live-stock Shipments.

Live stock shipped from the ports of St. John, N. B., and Portland, Maine, for week ending February 7th, 1904, as compiled by Robert Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 1,931.

Forward, Quebec.

We are having a very severe winter, the thermometer far below zero, anticipated thaws do not materialize, old-time rains and slushy times absent. The water situation, notably in the townships, remains distressingly acute, and the general hauling of water from rivers and lakes entails much extra labor and expense.

Whether the facts brought out at the Quebec Dairymen's Association convention will serve to give our butter production an impetus or not remains to be seen, but sufficient evidence was presented to set at rest any doubts as to our ability to suit our British customers in the quality of our product. If it is incumbent upon the dairymen of this Province to emulate, in the manufacture of export butter, the example set us

by the dairymen of Ontario in the manufacture of export cheddar, the sooner we discover our deficiencies and unify our methods, the sooner will our butter attain that uniform good quality which is essential before Canadian butter can have the same reputation on the English market as Canadian cheese. The licensing of factories and makers meets with the approval of many who are prominently connected with the export butter trade, but the fact remains that the Quebec Dairymen's Association, when urged to petition the Provincial Legislature to legislate to this effect, failed to act.

War between Russia and Japan is expected to result in the stiffening of prices for farm products in a general way, but a rise in wheat will effect our Province but slightly, as very little is grown, although the acreage is annually increasing. Under normal conditions, times will probably be harder for the next year than for the last few years, and it will pay farmers to study deeply the economical aspects of both dairy farming and stock-raising. The by-products of the dairy can be used to far greater advantage than is general throughout the Province. There should be no occasion for Quebec packing-houses to look outside the Province for extra quality bacon hogs. Skim milk will return more profit when converted into "Wiltshire sides" than when salted down in the barrel. Poultry, too, may be made a paying side line on the dairy farm.

Better sires must be used to improve the quality of the stock in many sections. The Farmers' Clubs are doing good work in this connection, but there is always a good demand for prime beeves, and the practice of crossing our native cows with bulls of dairy breeds should not be followed so extensively. Beef can be raised profitably in this Province, as well as butter and cheese, and judicious selection of sires will put many extra dollars into our farmers' pockets.

"COMPTON."

Seed Selection Important.

In preparing seed grain, take plenty of time and do it well. For oats and barley, put such screens in the fanning mill as will take out all the smaller-sized grains; let on plenty of wind, and turn rather fast, so that only the largest and heaviest grains can find their way into the bag. Peas need to be run through the mill twice in order to remove all the split ones. With all grains I prefer to use the largest and the medium-sized kernels, believing that the larger the kernel the more meat it will have with which to nourish the young shoot until it has root to nourish itself. But to use the largest only would require too much labor in preparing the seed, and more seed from which to select. I cannot speak with any certainty on the effect of the fertility of the soil upon the inherent power of the seed, but think there is something in the idea, though I believe that if the grain is properly matured and plump it would be less evident.

I am somewhat undecided at present regarding the question of "changing seed." Results show that there is an advantage in it, but I believe the advantage only lasts for about two years. Especially in peas is this the case. I believe that "selection of seed" is more important than "changing of seed." In sowing, I prefer to drill and set the drill more open for average-sized kernels than for small-sized. Generally sow, barley, 1½ bushels per acre; oats, 1½ bushels if sowing grass seeds too, if not, 2 bushels; peas, 2½ bushels per acre; spring wheat, 1½ to 1½ bushels, according to size of kernels.

If there has been considerable smut in the grain the previous year, I treat for smut, but if the grain from which I take my seed was comparatively free from smut, I do not treat. Have found the cold water and formaldehyde treatment easy and efficient. Never take any precaution to prevent rust.

A. W. PARTRIDGE.

Simcoe Co.



The home is where the heart is,
In dwellings great or small;
And there's many a stately mansion
That's never a home at all;
But the home that is lit by true
love-light
Is the dearest home of all.

[A FAIR BARBARIAN.]

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

He was passing his time very comfortably, and was really surprised to feel that he was more interested in these simple audacities than he had been in any conversation for some time. Perhaps it was because his companion was so wonderfully pretty, but it is not unlikely that there were also other reasons. She looked him straight in the eyes, she comported herself after the manner of a young lady who was enjoying herself, and yet he felt vaguely that she might have enjoyed herself quite as much with Burmestone, and that it was probable that she would not think a second time of him, or of what she said to him.

After tea, when they returned to the drawing-room, the opportunities afforded for conversation were not numerous. The piano was opened, and one after another of the young ladies were invited to exhibit their prowess. Upon its musical education Slowbridge prided itself. "Few towns," Miss Pilcher frequently remarked, "could be congratulated upon the possession of such talent and such cultivation." The Misses Egerton played a duet, the Misses Loftus sang, Miss Abercrombie "executed" a sonata with such effect as to melt Miss Pilcher to tears; and still Octavia had not been called upon. There might have been a reason for this, or there might not; but the moment arrived, at length, when Lady Theobald moved toward Miss Belinda with evidently fell intent.

"Perhaps," she said, "perhaps your niece, Miss Octavia, will favor us."

Miss Belinda replied in a deprecatory and uncertain murmur:

"I am not sure. I really don't know."

Perhaps—Octavia, my dear."

Octavia raised a smiling face.

"I don't play," she said. "I never learned."

"You do not play!" exclaimed Lady Theobald. "You do not play at all!"

"No," answered Octavia. "Not a note. And I think I am rather glad of it; because, if I tried, I should be sure to do it worse than other people. I would rather," with unimpaired cheerfulness, "let some one else do it."

There were a few seconds of dead silence. A dozen people seated around her had heard. Miss Pilcher shuddered; Miss Belinda looked down; Mr. Francis Barold preserved an entirely unmoved countenance, the general impression being that he was very much shocked, and concealed his disgust with an effort.

"My dear," said Lady Theobald, with an air of much condescension and some grave pity, "I should advise you to try to learn. I can assure you that you would find it a great source of pleasure."

"If you could assure me that my friends would find it a great source of pleasure, I might begin," answered the mistaken young person, still cheerfully; "but I am afraid they wouldn't."

It seemed that fate had marked her for disgrace. In half an hour from that time she capped the climax of her indiscretions.

The evening being warm, the French windows had been left open; and, in

passing one of them, she stopped a moment to look out at the brightly moonlit grounds.

Barold, who was with her, paused too. "Looks rather nice, doesn't it?" he said.

"Yes," she replied. "Suppose we go out on the terrace."

He laughed in an amused fashion she did not understand.

"Suppose we do," he said. "By Jove, that's a good idea!"

He laughed as he followed her.

"What amuses you so?" she inquired.

"Oh!" he replied, "I am merely thinking of Lady Theobald."

"Well," she commented, "I think it's rather disrespectful in you to laugh. Isn't it a lovely night? I didn't think you had such moonlight nights in England. What a night for a drive!"

"Is that one of the things you do in America—drive by moonlight?"

"Yes. Do you mean to say you don't do it in England?"

"Not often. Is it young ladies who drive by moonlight in America?"

"Well, you don't suppose they go alone, do you?" quite ironically. "Of course they have someone with them."

"Ah! Their papas?"

"No."

"Their mammas?"

"No."

"Their governesses, their uncles, their aunts?"

"No," with a little smile.

He smiled also.

"That is another good idea," he said. "You have a great many nice ideas in America."

She was silent a moment or so, swinging her fan slowly to and fro by its ribbon, and appearing to reflect.

"Does that mean," she said at length, "that it wouldn't be considered proper in England?"

"I hope you won't hold me responsible for English fallacies," was his sole answer.

"I don't hold anybody responsible for them," she returned with some spirit.

"I don't care one thing about them."

"That is fortunate," he commented.

"I am happy to say I don't, either. I take the liberty of pleasing myself. I find it pays best."

"Perhaps," she said, returning to the charge, "perhaps Lady Theobald will think this is improper."

He put his hand up, and stroked his mustache lightly, without replying.

"But it is not," she added emphatically: "It is not!"

"No," he admitted, with a touch of irony, "it is not!"

"Are you any the worse for it?" she demanded.

"Well, really, I think not—as yet," he replied.

"Then we won't go in," she said, the smile returning to her lips again.

CHAPTER XII.

An Invitation.

In the meantime Mr. Burmestone was improving his opportunities within doors. He had listened to the music with the most serious attention; and on its conclusion he had turned to Mrs. Burnham, and made himself very agreeable indeed. At length, however, he arose, and sauntered across the room to a table at which Lucia Gascon chanced to be standing alone, having just been deserted by a young lady whose mamma had summoned her. She wore, Mr. Burmestone regretted to see, as he advanced, a troubled and anxious expression; the truth being that she had a moment before remarked the exit of Miss

Belinda's niece and her companion. It happened oddly that Mr. Burmestone's first words touched upon the subject of her thought. He began quite abruptly with it.

"It seems to me," he said, "that Miss Octavia Bassett"—

Lucia stopped him with a courage which surprised herself.

"Oh, if you please," she implored, "don't say anything unkind about her!"

Mr. Burmestone looked down into her soft eyes with a good deal of feeling.

"I was not going to say anything unkind," he answered. "Why should I?"

"Everybody seems to find a reason for speaking severely of her," Lucia faltered. "I have heard so many unkind things to-night, that I am quite unhappy. I am sure—I am sure she is very candid and simple."

"Yes," answered Mr. Burmestone, "I am sure she is very candid and simple."

"Why should we expect her to be exactly like ourselves?" Lucia went on.

"How can we be sure that our way is better than any other? Why should they be angry because her dress is so expensive and pretty? Indeed, I only wish I had such a dress. It is a thousand times prettier than any we ever wear. Look around the room, and see if it is not. And as to her not having learned to play on the piano, or to speak French—why should she be obliged to do things she feels she would not be clever at? I am not clever, and have been a sort of slave all my life, and have been scolded and blamed for what I could not help at all, until I have felt as if I must be a criminal. How happy she must have been to be let alone!"

She had clasped her little hands, and though she spoke in a low voice, was quite impassioned in an unconscious way. Her brief girlish life had not been a very happy one, as may be easily imagined; and a glimpse of the liberty for which she had suffered roused her to a sense of her own wrongs.

"We are all cut out after the same pattern," she said. "We learn the same things and wear the same dresses, one might say. What Lydia Egerton has been taught, I have been taught; yet what two creatures could be more unlike each other, by nature, than we are?"

Mr. Burmestone glanced across the room at Miss Egerton. She was a fine, robust young woman, with a high nose and a stolid expression of countenance.

"That is true," he remarked.

"We are afraid of everything," said Lucia bitterly. "Lydia Egerton is afraid—though you might not think so. And as for me, nobody knows what a coward I am but myself. Yes, I am a coward! When grandmamma looks at me, I tremble. I dare not speak my mind, and differ with her, when I know she is unjust and in the wrong. No one could say that of Miss Octavia Bassett."

"That is perfectly true," said Mr. Burmestone; and he even went so far as to laugh as he thought of Miss Octavia trembling in the august presence of Lady Theobald.

The laugh checked Lucia at once in her little outburst of eloquence. She began to blush, the color mounting to her forehead.

"Oh!" she began, "I did not mean to—to say so much. I"—

There was something so innocent and touching in her sudden timidity and confusion, that Mr. Burmestone forgot altogether that they were not very old friends, and that Lady Theobald might be looking.

He bent slightly forward, and looked into her upraised, alarmed eyes.

"Don't be afraid of me," he said; "don't, for pity's sake!"

He could not have hit upon a luckier speech, and also he could not have uttered it more feelingly than he did. It helped her to recover herself, and gave her courage.

"There," she said, with a slight catch of the breath, "does not that prove what I said to be true? I was afraid, the very moment I ceased to forget myself. I was afraid of you and of myself. I have no courage at all."

"You will gain it in time," he said.

"I shall try to gain it," she answered.

"I am nearly twenty, and it is time that I should learn to respect myself. I think it must be because I have no self-respect that I am such a coward."

It seemed that her resolution was to be tried immediately; for at that very moment Lady Theobald turned, and, on recognizing the full significance of Lucia's position, was apparently struck temporarily dumb and motionless. When she recovered from the shock, she made a majestic gesture of command.

Mr. Burmestone glanced at the girl's face, and saw that it changed color a little. "Lady Theobald appears to wish to speak to you," he said.

Lucia left her seat, and walked across the room with a steady air. Lady Theobald did not remove her eye from her until she stopped within three feet of her. Then she asked a rather unnecessary question:—

"With whom have you been conversing?"

"With Mr. Burmestone."

"Upon what subject?"

"We were speaking of Miss Octavia Bassett."

Her ladyship glanced around the room, as if a new idea had occurred to her, and said:—

"Where is Miss Octavia Bassett?"

Here it must be confessed that Lucia faltered.

"She is on the terrace with Mr. Barold."

"She is on"—

Her ladyship stopped short in the middle of her sentence. This was too much for her. She left Lucia, and crossed the room to Miss Belinda.

"Belinda," she said, in an awful undertone, "your niece is out upon the terrace with Mr. Barold. Perhaps it would be as well for you to intimate to her that in England it is not customary—that—Belinda, go and bring her in."

Miss Belinda arose, actually looking pale. She had been making such strenuous efforts to converse with Miss Pilcher and Mrs. Burnham, that she had been betrayed into forgetting her charge. She could scarcely believe her ears. She went to the open window, and looked out, and then turned paler than before.

"Octavia, my dear," she said faintly. "Francis!" said Lady Theobald, over her shoulder.

Mr. Francis Barold turned a rather bored countenance toward them; but it was evidently not Octavia who had bored him.

"Octavia," said Miss Belinda, "how imprudent! In that thin dress—the night air! How could you, my dear, how could you?"

"Oh! I shall not catch cold," Octavia answered. "I am used to it. I have been out hours and hours, on moonlight nights, at home."

But she moved toward them.

(To be continued.)



We have received the following from "Pansy," Pettapiece, Man.: "I am very much interested in the Flower Corner. It is the first thing I look up when the 'Advocate' comes. I am fond of plants, but I think I do not understand the nature of some of them. I have not had good luck with fuchsias, and would like to hear what you think about them, also hydrangeas and pelargoniums."

Fuchsias are very beautiful plants, and it seems strange that so many do not have success with them, especially as they should not be much harder to manage than geraniums. Fuchsias should be planted in leaf mould mixed with just enough sharp sand so that water will run through easily. If you cannot get leaf mould, use the soil that grows just at the roots of grass, which is an excellent substitute for it. Put some drainage—broken up pots or crockery of any kind is good for this—in the bottom of the pots and cover with moss or fibre, which will keep the soil from falling down among it, then fill the pot nearly full of soil, pressing it firmly about the roots, yet not roughly so as to bruise them. The size of the pot should depend on the size of the plant. Never put a small plant in a large pot. Put it in a small one, and just as soon as the roots form a network about the outside, shift it to a larger one. To find out whether a plant requires shifting, put one hand over the clay, turn the pot upside down, and hit the side of it a sharp rap or two, then lift off the pot with the other hand. The soil will usually stay together in a firm mass. Never leave a plant in a small pot, if it requires shifting, as it will surely be injured if you do. Move to one just a size or two larger, fill in with fresh clay around the edge, water, and your plant will grow on as though nothing had happened. When a large plant requires repotting, shake the clay gently off the roots, and plant in fresh; as, of course, you can't keep on putting a large plant into larger and larger pots as you can a small one. But don't forget, fuchsias require quite frequent shifting, as described above, during their first stages of growth.

If right in the house, fuchsias do best in an east window; but they do better still if set out of doors in the summer in some sheltered situation, as in a cozy corner of a veranda. Give them plenty of water; once a day is not too often for these plants, which are an exception to most others in this respect. They should grow very quickly, and as their nature is to droop somewhat, they should, of course, be supported. The majority of fuchsias bloom best in the summer, and may, for that reason, be kept in the cellar from the end of November until the first of March, and given a good rest. While in the cellar they should just be given enough water to keep them alive, and should not, of course, be allowed to freeze. The leaves will probably drop off, but this will not hurt them; they will come out all the fresher in the spring. When brought to the light, they should be given just a little water at first, and the amount increased gradually. After the plant has thrown out a number of fresh shoots, and you know it has had a good start, re-pot. If you take off any cuttings to start fresh plants from, put them first in sand, kept moist and warm. Everyone who keeps plants should see to it in the fall that there is a box of good soil, and some sand set away in some dry place, to be used for re-potting during the winter and early spring. There is just one more point which I forgot to mention above, never let stagnant water stand in the saucers. See that your drainage is good, that the soil is porous, and that water does not stand about or in the bottom of the pots. If this is not attended to, fuchsias are sure to become sickly.

Space will not permit a discussion on hydrangeas and pelargoniums; but these will be dealt with again.

Mr. Joseph Botham enquires how to grow tuberose. For early flowering,

these bulbs should be started in April, or the early part of May. Before planting, pare off the old root, and a portion of the hard substance about the base, which retard the growth somewhat. Put bulbs in four-inch pots, in light soil, covering to a depth of about an inch. Only one bulb should be put in each pot. Keep them in a warm, dark place (75 degrees is the lowest temperature that must be given) until growth begins, then remove them to a sunny window; keep warm, and give plenty of water. In June, or when all danger of frost is past, plant out in the open ground, or shift to six-inch pots, and plunge the pots to the brim in the ground. When this is done, more water will be required than when the bulbs are planted out. In the fall, if the roses are still blooming, take into the house. The Double Pearl tuberose blooms only once, and the small bulbs must be cultivated for two or three years before they are ready; but the variegated-leaved, single variety blooms year after year, and should be taken up every fall and kept over winter in a warm dry place.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Passing of a Frontier.

A STORY OF THE BEAVER HILLS COUNTRY.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" By F. W. Hunt, Strathcona, Alta.

Probably no other part of Canada receives more attention at the present time from that great mass of people who are seeking homes or openings for the investment of surplus capital, than that large, fertile tract of country geographically known as the third prairie steppe. Near the northern limits of these great plains, and not far from where the north branch of the Saskatchewan River makes its big bend southward, are the Beaver Hills, so named from the fact that they were once the homes of myriads of those industrious little animals, whose works are still everywhere in evidence.

In extent, the Beaver Hills are about seventy miles north and south, with an average width of about thirty miles, and include within their bounds many small lakes, some of which are beautifully studded with ever-green islands. Bordering these hills, on the east, and lying parallel with them, as if placed there for no other purpose than to receive their drainage through numerous little creeks, is the Beaver Lake.

This lake, whose thin blue line appearing in the distance so often cheered the weary hunter or freighter returning, in the long ago, from his long, lonely travels, occupies a space of about eighty-five square miles, and is the largest body of water in these regions.

It is surrounded by a beautiful, undulating prairie, broken here and there by bluffs of poplar and willow. And, away to the south and east, these bluff plains extend for hundreds of miles, broken at frequent intervals by picturesque hills, small lakes and streams.

Years and years ago, before white people came, and when these prairies were still in their primeval freshness, they afforded pasturage for buffalo in numbers so vast, so nearly countless, that one herd often darkened more space than the eye could reach, even in the open plain.

Here, too, were the elk, the fleet-footed deer and antelope, and the heavy moose; while among the smaller kinds of animal life were almost every specimen of fur, fin and feather to be found in a temperate climate.

Then it was that the red man flourished. Little dreaming that these rugged prairies, with all their richness and verdure, were ever designed for a better purpose than to provide them with a hunting ground, the Indians—the wily Cree in the north, and the warlike Blackfoot in the south—roamed over the plains, paddled their canoes in the lakes, fished in the streams, and stalked moose in the wooded hills.

Thus these dusky tribes lived out their simple lives, thus the years sped by—years that brought but little change.

Then white men came—at first, only a few, brought out by the Hudson's Bay Co.—some of them to hide from civilization, some seeking their fortunes, none of them with the object of settling in or developing the country.

Next to follow were the missionaries. The history of their work may be understood if told in a few words, but let it be told to their everlasting credit: years of hardship, years of devotion, years of self-sacrifice, with but scant appreciation.

Freighters, bringing in supplies overland from Winnipeg, returned with stories of the vastness and richness of the country through which they had passed. Still the progress of the country was slow. Real home-seekers either knew nothing of its existence or were not sufficiently venturesome to undertake the long and dangerous journey across the plains.

Thus it happened that until the advent of a railway, this country had no settlers except a few traders, miners and adventurers.

Then a change came over the scene. Settlers—actual home-seekers—began to pour in, slowly at first, but increasing with each year. The land near the towns was taken, and some of the more hardy spirits settled back from the railways as far as fifty or one hundred miles.

These were the real frontiersmen. They hewed the first roads through the bush. They tracked the first trails across the prairie. The faced want and hardship for the sake of homes. They braved sickness and disease far away from neighbors and beyond the reach of medical assistance. Their little log shacks, often many miles apart, were ever the abodes of good cheer and hospitality to the benighted traveller.

Civilization may bring its macadamized highways with finger-posts and guide-boards, its hotels and stopping places designed for the comfort and convenience of man, but none of these can convey the promise of good cheer to the weary traveller that was conveyed by the modest little candle that gleamed among the dark trees or across the trackless snow.

Civilization may bring its christianizing and moralizing influences, it may bring its institutions for the elevating and upbuilding of mankind, but it will produce no character of greater sterling worth, no hand more willing to help a stranger in a strange land, no heart freer from selfish, ungenerous motives, than his who welcomed the wayfarer to his lowly shelter and cheerfully shared with him his last crust.

But the frontier is passing away. Its associations, its tales of struggle, hardship and adventure, are sinking into that realm which is regarded as bordering upon fiction. Those sturdy actors in the world's drama have played their part.

Ten years ago, I might have ridden from Beaver Lake eastward to Battleford, and in all that distance would scarcely have seen a white man's cabin. If I made a similar trip at the present time, I would pass through large settlements, and would see parties of surveyors at work locating lines for railways which will render the whole of this vast country accessible to settlers.

Ten years ago, the few straggling settlers enjoyed no such conveniences as post offices, schools or churches. But these wants are now, in a large measure, supplied.

Nevertheless, with the passing of

those old times, there comes a feeling that is half regret. It is true that the pioneer endured many hardships, and suffered many inconveniences, but there were compensations. His freedom in those solitudes was unrestricted. His little dirt-roofed shack is the central figure from which radiate all the eventful scenes presented by his fondest recollections. Of comforts he had few of luxuries none, but there was peace and contentment by his fireside. None of the foolish rivalries of the so-called cultured world ever disturbed his tranquil thoughts. None of the petty jealousies, so rampant in society, ever rankled in his honest heart. His life, though attended by much hardship and toil, was full of interest.

And now those old scenes are fading away. The herds of graceful antelope that bathed in the morning sunlight on the hillsides, and cropped the dewy grass, no longer frequent those sunny slopes. And of the buffalo—of those mighty herds, whose heavy, rumbling tread used of old to break the deep silence—nothing remains to tell of their vast numbers, save the white, bleaching skeleton heads staring up through the grass—the last ghastly mementos of a vanished tribe. The moose and deer have sought shelter in the deep thickets among the wooded hills. The wild coyote starts from his lair and glides away across the plains, or pauses on some eminence to gaze on the unusual sights.

But the lakes are still there. Their crystal waters still glisten and shimmer in the mellow sunlight, still serenely and playfully mock the smiles and frowns of the sky. The hills, with their quiet, airy groves and pleasant glades, their sheltered streams and dense wooded solitudes, still wear their inscrutable air of mystery. The red-breasted robins still return in the springtime, and through the early dawn and twilight mingle their joyous chirpings with the dreamy, whispering sounds of the night. The wild canaries and chickadees still flit among the trees and fill the woods with their gladness.

But the red men no longer follow the chase. No more are their tepees seen grouped cozily beside the lakes or in the sheltered groves. Their well-beaten paths along the streams are vanishing amid the growth and decay of rank vegetation. Their favorite camping grounds have been buried beneath enormous crops of fireweed and red-top grass, or obliterated by the white man's plow.

Towns and villages obtrude themselves into the lonely landscape, and fields of grain add new beauty to the scene in summer. In autumn, the early morning echoes, that were to respond only to the melancholy chorus of the coyotes, or the distant howling of the moose calling to its mate, are awakened by the shrill whistle of the steam thresher. Herds of domestic cattle luxuriate amid the wealth of peavine and vetch, or the rich wild grass in the plains. The country is everywhere dotted by houses, which spring up as if by magic. Husbandmen, in the glad work of home-building, bend their strength to axe and mattock with sure and steady stroke. Morning, noon and evening, the rumbling of wagons of comers and goes echo along the roads and mingle with the numerous sounds of life in the settlements. Laborer, artisan and mechanic, each plies his trade in the engines of human enterprise begin to throb and pulsate, and here, on these virgin prairies, where but lately wild creatures strove with one another for their natural foods, the machinery of civilization is set in motion.

And now this young country is entering upon what will probably be the most critical period of its existence. In its nascent condition, much depends on the direction and outline given to its affairs. It is a new society formed from the members of many societies. It is like a child just entering upon a new and strange world. Its condition, its

needs, its dangers, its possibilities should appeal to the noblest and manliest of our patriotic sympathies.

Forbid that this young land should fall prey to the selfishness and greed of individuals or corporations, that corruption and vicious motives should creep into her high offices, that she should be strapped into the harness of mere partyism. Forbid that class divisions and social evils should steal in to thwart the beneficent purposes of her institutions.

Yet, come they will. There will be crime and vice. Intemperance will cast its blighting shadow over happy homes. Evil, degrading influences will infest the dark places in our cities. Our best and noblest institutions will be put to the test. It is for them to prove the high principles which actuate their existence.

It is for the great Dominion to look to the well-being of this young branch of the mother-tree. It is for our representatives to stand firm in the right, to be ever watchful and faithful in the trust they hold. It is for every individual who has cast his lot in this new country to dedicate its soil to the fostering of a noble people—a people whose lives and works may tend toward the final fulfillment of the Creator's mighty purpose.

The Last Dance.

Just one more dance! This is the last.
The happy hours have fled.
Which shall it be?—the maiden feels
A sudden thrill of dread.

Why should it mean so much to her?
The dance will soon be done.
What can it matter which she takes?
Her choice must fall on one.

Gay Harold pleads with easy grace,
"Fair lady, dance with me."
He talks so well and looks so bright,
He must be successful be.

Yet Laura looks up in his face,
And feels with instinct keen,
That words and manner are assumed
To hide a nature mean.

Poor Ralph, in eager, wistful tones,
Pleads tremblingly his cause.
She knows his heart is sound and true,
What need for her to pause?

The choice is made, a final choice,
For honesty and truth
Win trust and love, when falsehood
Falls,—
Young Ralph's the favored youth.

Be a Happy Old Maid.

If it is appointed that you should not be mated on earth, be happy by:
Having so much to do that you cannot get morbid and lonely.

Never thinking you are unattractive, and always striving to look charming.
Being so considerate for others that the happiness they feel will be reflected in your face.

Cultivating all the graces of heart, brain and body, so that you will never truly grow old.

Waking up cheerfully in the morning and closing your eyes thankfully at night.

Believing that your life has been mapped out for you, and that, in the end, everything will be clear and right.

Doing with your whole energy the duty that lies nearest you.

Recollecting that a happy old maid can be God's own sunshine, in sorrow or joy to those of the family who have the cares and troubles of the wedded.

Always being willing to make a suggestion, or do an act which will help somebody else.

Never indulging in unkind thoughts or words about anybody.

This is the way to be a happy old maid. When you begin to think of it, however, these are the rules that would make a happy woman in any station of life. Try them!

Use a clean firebrick instead of the ordinary iron stand, and your iron will retain its heat much longer. The usual iron stand not only admits the air to the bottom of the iron, but it conducts the heat from it. The brick, being a non-conductor of heat, retains the heat in the iron much longer.



Dear Friends,—

I wonder how many of you are rejoicing with all your might in the thought that even February is wearing away, and that the cold winter can't last so very much longer? Of course there are the happy few who love the cold weather; but there are, too, the great majority (among the women, of course) to whom winter seems like a term of partial imprisonment. No matter if one does get out in a sleigh on Sundays, and three or four times a week, there is still the consciousness of being hedged in, of being compelled to walk in that one little path between the gate and the house, or the barn and the house, maybe; of being defied off one's own lawn by those great watchdogs of snowdrifts; of being shut out from field, or prairie, or woodland, towards which one can just look with a great longing to see once more the sweeps of green, the patches of dandelions, and wild rose, and strawberry blossoms; the cool shades in the woods, the wild birds, and the grasshoppers, and all the other curious little things that may be seen in summer just for the looking. And then the sounds—those country sounds! The ripple at the lakeside, the murmur of the brook, the swish of branches, the chorus of frogs in the marsh, the tinkle of a far-off cow-bell, the silvery song of the meadow lark from the hay lands, or the gurgle of the little song sparrow that sings with all his might not half a dozen rods away from you! Or perhaps one remembers the summer nights best. Those glorious nights, bright with a full moon, in which, possibly, lured by the quiet of it, you ran off for a few moments, just by yourself, and felt that you could understand what the poet meant when he wrote:

"My moonlight way o'er flowering
weeds I wound,
Inspired, beyond the guess of folly,
By each rude shape, and wild, uncon-
querable sound."

However, we must grant you winter-lovers that there are some pleasures which belong to your favorite, one of which, judging from the rollicking gayety described in the following prize essay written by Miss K. C. McDiarmid, must assuredly yield

the palm to few midsummer frolics. I would suggest that the ghost's parade, notwithstanding its gruesome name, might be a very pleasant sort of carnival with which to give a final "send-off" to the skating season. This essay as given has been somewhat abridged.

A Ghosts' Carnival.

By Miss K. C. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont.

One of the jolliest ways of spending an evening, when there is a gathering of skaters, is a "ghosts' carnival." Enthusiastic skaters will enter into the plan with avidity, as it holds the charm of the unique, and requires very little trouble in preparing for it. The skaters come dressed in their gayest costumes; fancy characters may be represented, if the extra trouble is not objected to. Over these are worn long white garments made to cover the figure, but not long enough to interfere with the free motion of the feet; also a scull-cap made to cover head and neck, small holes being left for eyes, nose and mouth. As the participants arrive, silence should rule, and every precaution be taken not to disclose identities. Each one should carry a torch, and fires should be built in a circle at regular intervals apart. Japanese lanterns may be hung where the "darkness of the shadows" overcomes even the whiteness of the snow, and add much to the brilliancy of the effect.

The ghosts should now glide through a serpentine in and out between the fires, waving their torches. If the scene is beautiful at any time, it is inexpressibly weird and grand now, the glimmering broken silver of the ice showing between the ghosts as they flit about, every icicle and frost-covered twig turned by the magic touch of the firelight into delicate sprays of coral; while like majestic witnesses on the banks, the shadowy trees like "nuns shrouded all in gray in silence stand," the delicate tracery of their branches silhouetted against a sky as deeply and intensely blue as only a winter sky can be.

When the march is ended the hods are removed, and the evening ended in whatever way strikes the individual fancy. Prizes may be given to the best skater, or to the one wearing the most original dress. A "ghosts' carnival" enjoyed under auspicious conditions (a moon lit evening, and a smooth expanse of ice) is a continuous series of delights from start to finish.

Just one thing is bothering me

about the Ghosts' Carnival, Miss K. C.—about those fires—wouldn't they crack the ice? However, if there were any danger of this, and the water were deep underneath, I suppose the fires might be dispensed with, eh?

The last prize essay, by Miss Hattie Sleep, Port Whitby, Ont., I shall not publish just now. It was so decidedly "Christmassy" that we have thought it better to hold it over, and publish it in time for the Christmas season when it comes again. I want to tell Miss Hattie, however, that her essay was one of the best, neatest, and most beautifully written that I have received. I congratulate her on it most heartily.

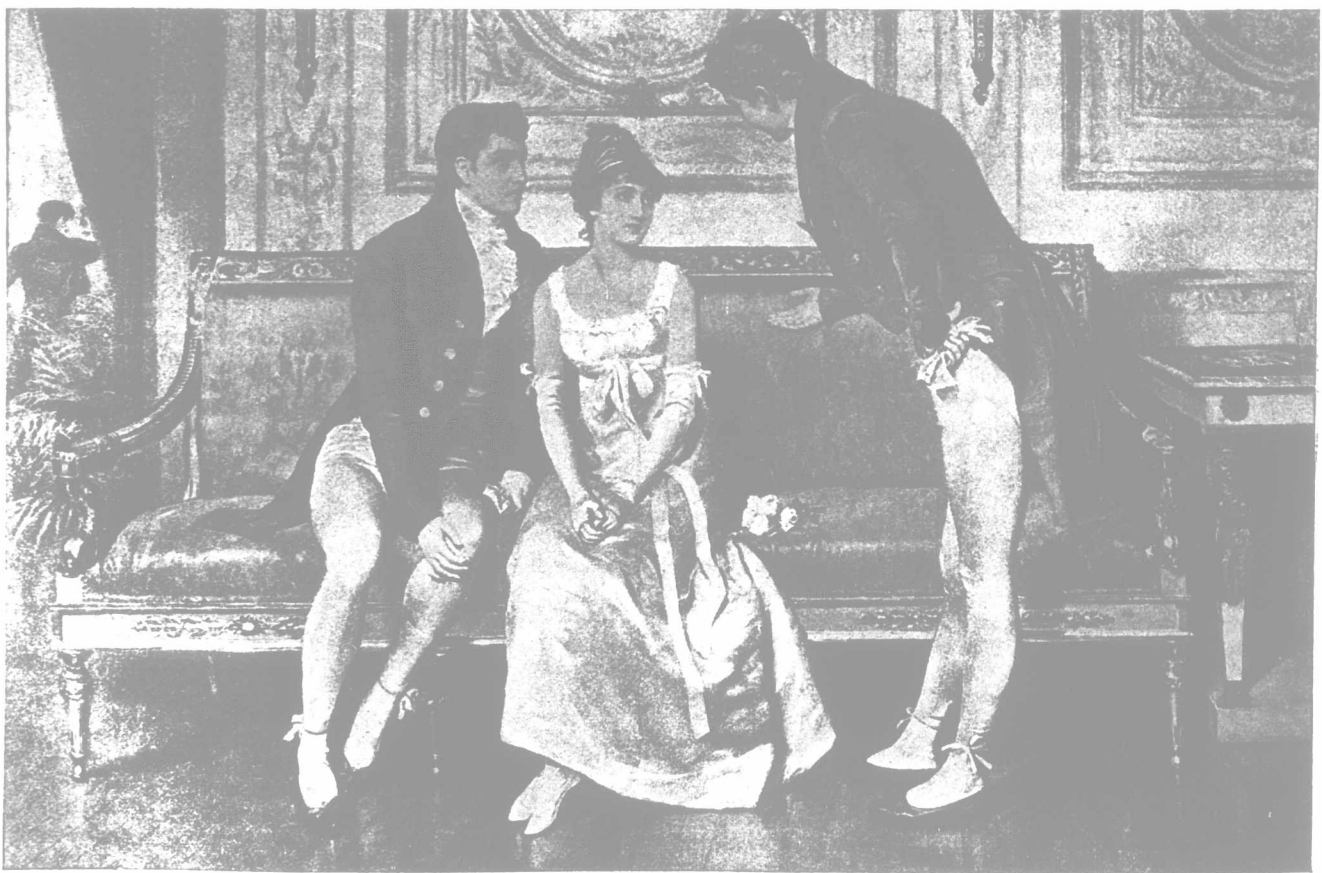
Our second letter to-day is one to date from. It is, in fact, our very first from British Columbia, and an interesting, encouraging letter it is. We sincerely hope "Pacific" will come to us again, and tell us some interesting things about her Province in the far West.

Our letter from B. C.:

"Dear Dame Durden,—Not only will the bachelors and lonely men benefit by recipes sent in by competent housekeepers and published in the 'Ingle Nook' department of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' but many a busy wife will also be grateful for hints on preparing simple and nourishing meals easily and quickly prepared.

"I notice in your issue of 6th inst. a recipe from A. B. C. for a steamed pudding. No doubt there will be a number of housekeepers (male and female) who have no steamer. To such I would suggest putting the batter in a five-pound lard pail, cover with lid, and set in pot of boiling water. Keep water boiling until pudding is cooked, the time required given in A. B. C.'s recipe. I have found borax water a satisfactory way for washing hair brushes. Dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in a half cup of boiling water, pour into one pint of lukewarm water (soft water preferred); move the bristles up and down in the water, without wetting backs of brushes; dry standing on bristles. I wish to you, dear Dame Durden, success in your special department, and to the 'Advocate,' in all its branches, with a large increase of subscribers, as it worthily deserves. I hope that any who know of easy methods of housekeeping will share with others their knowledge, and thus lighten the labors of many an over-worked and weary wife, with many of whom leisure is unknown.

"I sometimes wonder if a 'farm,' free from debt, will be worth the struggles, the privations, the weariness, of these present years. When cares are not pressing too heavily, then I say, 'yes!' and I think with 'Ralph Conner' that 'the years will bear away with them the ugliness, the weariness, the pain that are theirs, but the beauty, the sweet-



The Last Dance.

Miss K. didn't they if there and the h, I sup- dispensed

Miss Hattie shall not s so de- t we have it over, for the it comes s Hattie, s one of t beauti- ceived. I heartily.

is one to our very t, and an- ter it is. "ic" will us some Province

ly will the benefit by at house- the 'Ingle mer's Ad- will also ing simple and quickly

6th inst. named pud- a number (male) who I would n a five- t, and set eep water s, the time e recipe. I satisfactory nes. Dis- in a half e one pint preferred; n in the of brushes; wish to s in your 'Advo- a large worthily know of will share and thus an over- many of

'farm,' the strug- gness, of s are not 'yes!' ner' that with them pain that the sweet-

ness, the rest they leave untouched, for these are eternal.

"As the mountains that near at hand stand jagged and scarred in the far distance repose in their soft robes of purple haze, so the rough present fades into the past, soft, and sweet, and beautiful."

"Wishing you a happy New Year, and success in your department, which will also mean help for all subscribers to the 'Farmer's Advocate.'" PACIFIC.

Your letter carries with it an echo of some hard struggling, Pacific. But then, the people who have had no struggles at all seldom amount to very much. Struggles bear with them their own reward in making people stronger and more capable, and patient, and courageous. Nevertheless, it is true that, sometimes, the long fight seems too long and too hard, and one feels like just giving up in despair. The woman especially on the burdened farm is likely to grow discouraged. She feels so helpless to assist in raising the weight of debt, and yet she is as anxious about it as her husband, and she has as much cause to wish for its removal.

I have just been wondering if some of our members, among the girls and women, who have been successful in making money "their very own selves," would not like to write and tell us just how they did it, what their outlay was, how they began, how they progressed, and what was their net profit at different times. Only yesterday I heard of a young girl who cleared \$180 last year on poultry, and of a woman who earns her living by making pickles for a city firm. But I should like to have details about these things. I am sure these bits of practical experience would be interesting to all, and helpful to many. Even though the women who, like "Pacific," would like to help get rid of the debt, should only be able to clear a little, still that little will count, and the very fact of having something especial to be interested in will keep one's mind occupied and leave less time for worrying in. I am sure those who can give helpful hints along these lines will not withhold them. We do not wish simply to amuse in the Ingle Nook, we wish to help those who are most in need of help, in those things that cause most discomfort or unhappiness. We wish to be just as unselfish and kindly as ever we can.

Mrs. C. W. B. has asked for a recipe for chestnut stuffing for turkey. Her letter has been laid aside, with a score of others, which will be published in turn. In the meantime, I am glad to be able to give her the recipe, which is as follows:

CHESTNUT STUFFING FOR TURKEY.

Put three cups of the chestnuts into boiling water, and cook until tender. Then remove the shells and skins, and mash to a paste. Add one-quarter cup of butter, one-quarter cup of cream and a cup of cracker crumbs. Season with salt and pepper. Some recommend adding a little chopped pork (not too salty) to the stuffing. This is merely a matter of taste. An oyster filling, which perhaps Mrs. C. W. B. would like to try is made as follows: Put four tablespoons of butter in a saucepan. When hot, stir into it two cups of fine bread crumbs. Add some chopped parsley, and enough oyster liquor to moisten. Season, and mix with two dozen small raw oysters. DAME DURDEN.

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

A mother was instructing her little son about being generous, and how much more comfort there was in giving than in receiving. Giving him some candy, she told him to divide it honorably with his sister. He wanted to know what she meant by honorably. "Why, give sister the larger portion." After a moment's thought he handed the package to his mamma, and said: "Give it to sister to divide honorably with me."

The Twins of Culleston Manor of 1685 and 1810.

Ned Halliday writes:

"Hallington, June, 1693.

"I can hardly believe that eight whole years have come and gone since that bitter-sweet time when Robin Garton and I were, by God's mercy, allowed to bring the two dear little nut-brown maidens of Culleston safely through the perils of that long, weary march from Taunton to their home upon the Quantocks. They have been eventful years to the nation, and eventful years to both master and man. I am now Squire of Hallington, in succession to my uncle, who passed peacefully away in extreme old age, unwitting of the stirring events passing around him, and sweet Dorothea is my dearly beloved, most-honored wife. Robin, our henchman—a title which serves to cover every possible form of service—has had the reward he so long and patiently waited for. He is now the proud husband of Nannie, who loved him even while she pretended to flout him, and who now considers that there was no hero like her Robin amongst the gallant lads of Somerset, all of whom fought with the first weapons which came to hand for what they believed to be a

two gallant sons, and those who survived from the troop of horse they led to Sedgmoor. Both my Dolly and Bettina almost worked their pretty fingers to the bone in adding to the fund which had to be raised before the last victim could be landed at the port of Bristol. They obtained material for the costly embroideries worn at court, and from daydawn to nightfall, they, and the village maidens whom they had instructed in the art, and whose brothers and lovers were toiling under the tropical sun in the plantation fields of Barbadoes, plied their needles, and sent package after package to the kindly merchants in London who obtained a sale for the same. Oh! they were happy maidens when they put the final stitches into the gorgeous fabrics which the carrier was to convey for the last time from the Manor. Their eyes had, indeed, often been blinded by tears as they toiled, but each stitch had been as a step towards freedom for those they loved, so the tears they shed were not all tears of sorrow. Indeed, between times, Bettina, whose natural humor no calamity could wholly quench, would cause ripples of laughter over some of the incidents of our escape from Taunton. She would flick with her finger at the gold thread and silken cord with which she worked, saying, 'Oh, give me a dress of gray homespun, and for a coif, the homeliest of woollen stuffs that the Taunton mills can make! Why, one yard's measure of such braveries as these, one inch of gold chain, with even so much as a locket of hair at its end, and we should never have got safely back to Culleston. I am glad the good people at Court want to wear what we are so glad to sell to them, but I, for one, crave none of them.' And yet, judging by this and by that, it seemeth more than likely that it will be Bettina who will yet be the Court lady and have to wear the braveries she scorned, but which will, nevertheless, become her so well; whilst my dear Dorothea will be just the Lady Bountiful of Hallington Regis and the queen of all our hearts, and 'I desire no other kingdom' is what she daily assures us."

ABOUT SOME DROPPED THREADS.

There have, necessarily, been threads dropped and links missing in my story, for the old records were very incomplete, and certainly not written for publication, but every wall at Culleston, either by broken shield, indented helmet, bent musket or crooked pike, has its history, and the answers given to the eager questionings of the Dolly and Bettie of 1810 as to the original of one or other of the old portraits in the gallery sufficed to fill up most of the gaps. "Is it true," asked Dolly, with eyes aflame, "that the Lady Mary Culleston, who smiles upon us from the left-hand corner of the east wall, was once the very maid of honor who accepted £200 in gold paid to her for the redemption of Dorothea and Bettina?" "Yes, indeed, she did, and yet, in spite of it, she became a Culleston, and married the Roger Culleston who had already been shipped to the plantations. It came about in this way, Whilst she was on the point of indignantly spurning the offer of a share in what she rightly considered, though she dared not call them so, the 'unholy spoils of conquest,' a pitiful letter reached her from the two little maidens of Culleston. It ran thus: 'Dear Lady Mary, please choose Dorry and me for your rebels, and do get another maid of honor to ask for Letitia Lamorne. We have got all the money together for the three, and then we ask you of your tender hearts to send it all back to us again, that we may rescue our brothers from their cruel fate in the Islands. A safe hand takes this to you, and will return us your answer. For the love of God, do not say us nay.' Nor did she, and when, in the national upheavals which so soon followed upon the suppression of the Monmouth Rebellion, Lady Mary and

her friend sought sanctuary at Culleston, who can wonder that what had begun so tragically should have had so happy an ending? Nor was anyone surprised that Hugh Culleston and the almost saintly Letitia should be drawn towards one another. Small wonder that her picture, inscribed as "Mistress Culleston, wife of Hugh," looks so exceptionally sad. She had tasted, more than any of them, the very bitterness of death, for her reprieve had only come as she was about to be led out to execution. Her father, a leading nonconformist preacher, had fallen in the thick of the fight on Sedgmoor, and she had seen her beloved schoolmistress languish and die by her side, of the jail fever, which had already carried off scores of the prisoners in the dungeons or improvised prisons of Taunton Tower.

The Lamornes and Cullestons had more than once intermarried since those eventful days, but it was ever a mystery to the twins of 1810 why their great-aunt, Rebecca, should, to the end of her life, have continued to place obstacles in the way of their frequent intercourse. They decided, however, that it must have been on personal grounds only, and with those there was no need that they should concern themselves. So, when her second cousin, Basil, sought out dark-eyed Dolly, and would have none but her for his wife, and when masterful Tom Culleston told Mollie that he always considered her proffered kiss under the mistletoe on Christmas Eve as good as a promise that she would marry him when she was grown up, it all came about as Nurse Dibble had prophesied and noped, for she lived to see one of her nurslings reigning as the chataleine of Culleston Manor, and the other, the wife of one who, though starting with only the portion of a younger son, successfully carved his way, through honorable service, to a position of rank and influence during the reign of William IV., the bluff, honest, but somewhat timorous and vacillating sailor king, the immediate predecessor of Queen Victoria the Good.

BY WAY OF POSTSCRIPT.

I have had tokens from time to time from our readers in the big Northwest that, when I have mentioned places or incidents of travel in Gloucestershire or Devon, or other elsewheres in the home land, I have spoken of spots still dear to their hearts as ground sacred to them by early memories or still existing ties. I wonder if there may not be some from my own native country of Somersetshire who may recall where even now stand the ruined watch-towers on the Quantocks, and the Coombs, and the bluffs of the other ranges which still sentinel the Vale of Taunton Deane. If so, they will probably proudly point to our picture of the magnificent old Tower of St. Mary's at the top of Hammet street, or to that of the archway leading to historic Castle Green, and say, "I remember them well, and some of my forebears were amongst those gallant lads who, with 'For faith and freedom' as their watchword, lay down their lives at Keynsham or Sedgmoor." H. A. B.

A reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," writing from near Newbury, Berkshire, England, says: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' is much appreciated in our little village, especially the Home Magazine department. If I delay in forwarding it to my son in Australia, he always writes, 'No "Farmer's Advocate" this mail!'"

The Country Gentleman of London has given a prize for the following new Irish bull.

"Arrah, Pat! have you seen Mike lately?"

"Yis, begorra, I did: I was going along the street yisterday, and I thought I saw him on the other side, and he thought he saw me—but, bedad! when we got near to each other it was neither of us!"



St. Mary's Church, Taunton.

During the Monmouth Rebellion used as a watch tower, and its peal of bells as a messenger of triumph or defeat.



How Margery Found an Angel.

It was a lovely August afternoon, and Nan Danescombe was breathlessly pumping up her new and much-loved wheel.

"Oh, do hurry, Nan!" exclaimed Margery, "I am sure it will be three o'clock before we get to the Simpson's, and mother says we must start for home directly tea is over. Oh, I feel as if I could fly there! I thought Saturday would never, never come." The little girl danced madly up and down the hall, holding her dear Darkey's paws, much to his disgust, for he was old and lazy.

"Well, I declare!" said a surprised voice at the door. "What is the meaning of all this finery?" for the little dancing figure looked like a fairy in her dainty dotted muslin and blue ribbons. The fluffy curls stood out like a golden halo round the bright face as she dropped the dog's paws and flung both arms round her father's neck.

"Why, daddy, dear, you surely haven't forgotten that this is the day of the Simpson's garden party?" she exclaimed. "Nan is so slow, and I think my heart will really stop beating if I have to wait much longer. It feels so queer."

"Can't I do that for you, Nan?" he said, as he stooped down beside his other daughter. "I think you will surely break some hearts to-day. Is this the new bicycle suit that you and your mother have been building this week?"

"I wish I could break that old foot-pump!" declared the young lady, emphatically, as she stood up and stretched her arms above her head, with a sigh.

"Why?" asked Mr. Danescombe. "Because, then you might get me a new one on my birthday. That old thing must have come out of the ark. It has been lying about the house for years, anyway, and it leaks like anything."

"Well, perhaps I might be able to afford a new one," said her father, as he carefully screwed on the cap. "Let me see, you will be thirteen, won't you?"

"Thirteen, indeed!" said Nan, with a toss of her head. "I shall be fifteen! Come along, Margery! You can engineer the wheel while I put on my gloves."

"But how is Margery going?" said her father, as he hung the useful yet despised pump carefully on a nail.

"She is going on the car, and mother says I must walk to the corner with her, and see her safely off before I start."

"Margery," said Mrs. Danescombe, coming to the door, as the girls carefully lifted the wheel down the steps, "are you sure you know enough to get off the car at the right corner when you come back? It will be nearly dark then, and you seem rather small to be trusted alone."

"Oh, yes, mother! I have often come from school alone. I have my tickets tied up in a corner of my handkerchief." And she walked on, carefully guiding the bicycle.

"Your dress looks very nice, Nan. That white vest and sailor collar are just the thing to brighten up the blue serge."

"Don't I look nice, too, mother? It isn't only my dress, is it?" exclaimed Nan, dashing up the steps again, to give both father and mother a hug, and then racing after Margery, without waiting for an answer.

The garden party was over, when Nan rushed in a few hours later. It was not quite dark, although the electric lights were shining on the busy Toronto streets.

"Oh, mother! We've had a perfectly glorious time!" she exclaimed, eagerly. "We had heaps of ice cream, and—Why, where's Margery?" "She hasn't come in yet," said Mrs. Danescombe, jumping up from her sewing machine with a frightened face.

"Why, I put her on the car before I started. She ought to have been here long before me," said Nan, turning quite pale, as she thought that some accident might have happened to her little sister.

Mr. Danescombe was out of the house almost before she had finished speaking, and Nan rushed after him. The poor mother was not slow in following them.

Had something delayed the car? Surely little Margery, the pet of the whole family, must be safe. The mother's heart seemed as if it must break with the awful anxiety and fear.

"Father, you don't think anything has happened to her—anything dreadful, I mean?" said Nan, slipping her trembling hand into his as they stood at the corner waiting for the next car. She turned cold with fear as she remembered how a little boy had been killed a few blocks away by one of those terrible electric cars, only a few weeks before. Her father had not forgotten this either, but he only said, quietly, "She is in God's hands, dear. He can take care of her—and I know He will," was added, with a quick catch of the breath that sounded almost like a sob. If "anything dreadful" had happened to his little daughter! Oh, he could not face the thought of such a thing.

Presently the car came along, but no little dancing figure descended the steps, so Mr. Danescombe went into the nearest drug store to telephone a full description of the missing child to police headquarters.

And what was Margery doing all this time? She settled herself comfortably in the car when Nan left her, feeling very important and quite determined to show that she was old enough to travel about the city alone. Her ticket was soon dropped into the conductor's box, and then she stared out of the window, prepared to get out when the right corner came in sight. But it was a long ride, and her attention was soon distracted by a little girl of about her own age, who came in and sat down on the opposite seat. Her clothes were very shabby, but clean and neatly patched, and she carried on her knee a large covered basket, which seemed almost ready to fall to pieces.

Now, little Margery was rather given to dreaming, and she soon began to invent a fanciful story about the pale, sad-looking child, who looked so poor and tired. She felt sure that her father must be a drunken man, and that Patty—as she called the little girl in her own mind—was a great comfort to her mother. "I dare say she has been buying something for the Sunday's dinner, and is carrying it home in that old basket," she thought. "Perhaps her mother is ill in bed, and there are a lot of other children." Then a fresh thought struck her, and she began to imagine that the mother was dead, and that Patty took care of all her brothers and sisters. This was very interesting, and both time and car flew swiftly on. Suddenly Margery looked out, and jumped up with a startled cry. It was getting dark, and she must have passed the right corner without knowing it. In another minute she was on the street—a forlorn, lost child. She was too shy to even ask a policeman the way, and she had no money. From one unfamiliar street to another she

wandered, getting more and more bewildered all the time. As she passed down a street where the houses were very poor and shabby, she saw a door opening and a man coming out. "Perhaps he may be a drunken man," she thought, for she had a great fear of drunkards. But this man looked like a gentleman. He was standing talking to a woman at the door, and she heard him say, pleasantly, "I will come at nine o'clock, and sit up with Jim. We'll pull him through all right, never fear."

He ran quickly down the steps, and was striding off, when a little hand was slipped into his, and he looked down in astonishment. "Why, Margery, how in the world did you get here?" he exclaimed. "Have you run away from home?"

But the sudden relief was too much for our poor little girl, who had not cried one tear until then. She dropped all in a heap on the sidewalk, and sobbed out all her troubles. It seemed to be a queer jumble of garden parties, electric cars, and poor little girls with drunken fathers. Mr. Harman looked quite bewildered, but he was a very old friend of her father's, and felt that the most important thing to be done just then was to get his little charge home as soon as possible. She soon cheered up, and trotted along beside him, talking as fast as her tongue could go.

"Wasn't it strange, Mr. Harman, that you should have come out of that house just then? Why, if you had been five minutes sooner or later, I might never have seen you at all. Do you think God sent you there on purpose? You know he sent an angel to take care of Daniel, and I asked Him to send one to take care of me, too, and then you came out of the door. You see, He did answer my prayer, and so you must be an angel, though I never heard of an angel with a beard," she added, mischievously.

Mr. Harman laughed his own jolly laugh, and declared that he was afraid he was not at all angelic. "But you are going to sit up with a poor sick person," persisted Margery, "and angels are always trying to help people."

I can't begin to tell you of the excitement and joy when the lost child turned up safe and happy, and as sunshiny as ever. The whole family talked at once, and then the two tired little girls were packed off to bed.

"Nan," said Margery, sitting up in bed, and hugging her knees thoughtfully, with her serious face almost hidden by her tangled golden curls, "do you think that everyone who tries to help people is an angel? I should like to be that kind of an angel myself, and I am sure Mr. Harman was one to-night."

"Well," murmured Nan, sleepily, "I don't know much about angels, but I shouldn't think they would ever be late for Sunday School, and you certainly won't be up in time tomorrow, if you don't go to sleep pretty soon."

Margery gave a great sigh as she laid her rumpled head on the pillow, and decided that perhaps Nan was right, and that even angels must rest sometimes. "But I should like to do something kind to help Patty," she thought as she shut her eyes.

Cousin DOROTHY.

Humorous.

Here is little Johnnie's composition on "Men": "Men are what women marry, they drink and smoke and swear and have ever so many pockets, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they might. They are more logical than women, and also more zoological. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung farther than the men."

Mr. Jenkins—"This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies." Mrs. Jenkins—"Is it?" Mr. Jenkins—"I should say so. If you are drowning, turn to page 103 and there you will see how to save yourself."

Domestic Economy.

TABLES OF MEASURE FOR CULINARY WORK.

In cooking the table of measures is as follows:

4 saltspoonfuls	.....1	teaspoonful
3 teaspoonfuls	.....1	tablespoonful
4 tablespoonfuls	.....1	cupful
4 cupfuls	.....1	quart

The table of comparison between weights and measures is as follows:

2 cups of butter, packed solidly	.....1	pound
2 cupfuls of granulated sugar	.....1	pound
2 cupfuls of finely-chopped meat, packed solidly	.....1	pound
4 cupfuls of flour	.....1	pound
9 or 10 eggs	.....1	pound
2 tablespoonfuls of butter	.....1	ounce
4 tablespoonfuls of flour	.....1	ounce
The juice of 1 lemon	.....3	tablespoonfuls

All these measurements are given level.

A useful and inexpensive little medicine cupboard for a bedroom can be made out of two cigar boxes of equal size. Glue them together at the sides, so that the lids of the boxes come together like cupboard doors. Then paint or enamel them both inside and out, or, if preferred, cover with a pretty, small pattern wallpaper. For handles use two small rings, such as are used for hanging pictures, and also fasten two at the top to hang the cupboard on the wall.

GREASE SPOTS.

Grease spots can be removed from material which does not allow liquid cleansing. Lay a clean piece of blotting paper over the spot, and place a warm flat-iron on top of it. Move to a clean part of the blotter from time to time until the grease is all soaked up.

FOR THE BOYS OF THE FAMILY.

Boys, do you save you mothers all the steps you can? I wish all mothers would train their boys as they are trained in the military schools—to take care of their own belongings, and keep their room in shipshape order. That term "shipshape" came from the discipline of the sailor, who is expected to keep his decks and berths in spotless condition.

ONE WAY TO BE ATTRACTIVE.

The housekeeper has many things on her mind, but she should not neglect giving at least ten minutes out of every twenty-four hours to her own personal attractiveness. Every boy and girl thinks "mamma" is beautiful, and why should she not be universally admired, even though not beautiful by nature, if her appearance shows she has taken care of her complexion? Every night, just before you retire, try washing your face with good soap, rinsing and drying well, then rubbing with a solution made of two parts of rosewater, one part of glycerine and the juice of two lemons. Have enough on to make the face moist, and rub until the skin is rosy-red. If there are any wrinkles around your eyes or mouth, be careful that you do not rub parallel with them, but straight through, crossing them. The effect will surprise you. The freckles, tan and wrinkles will gradually grow dim, leaving a soft, pink-white, smooth skin.—[January Woman's Home Companion.]

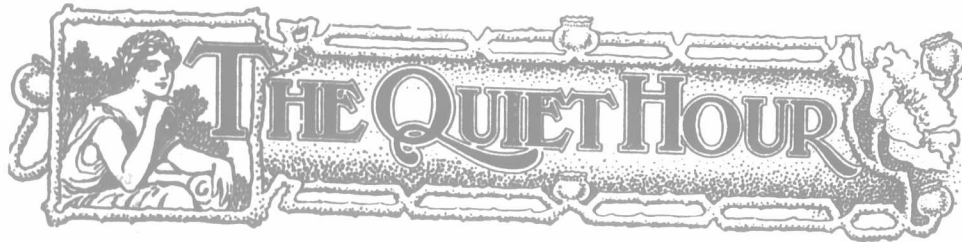
Noble Two.

In a Scotch regiment the colonel in charge had the option of changing the time-honored kilt and rugged bare knees of his soldiers for modern uniforms. This order was to go by a majority vote of the men themselves.

Upon putting the question before them, it was found that all but two were willing to wear the hated trousers of the Saxons.

"Cowardly sons of Bonnie Scotland," exclaimed the irate colonel, "and noble, noble two! Noble two! true to the costume of their proud ancestors! Give me the names of these Scotchmen that they may be handed down to generations yet to be, as examples to them that come after them, as patriots, every inch of them!"

The sergeant, looking at the list, said, proudly: "Michael Doolan and Patrick Murphy, sir!"



Will No One Know?

How often people indulge in secret sins which they would shrink from with horror if they thought their friends and acquaintances would ever know. Sometimes the thoughts are allowed to stray into paths which would be carefully avoided if we knew that the people in the room with us were genuine mind-readers, and knew all we were thinking about. Is it not sometimes true that men and women are not greatly ashamed of untruthfulness or little meannesses, although they would feel terribly disgraced if they were found out and publicly exposed? But to indulge in secret thoughts or actions, thinking that no one will know, is to act rather like the ostrich in the old story, which hid its head in the sand and imagined that it was hidden from sight.

We are all aware that every secret thing is known to God. We do not question the words: "Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him?" saith the Lord. "Do not I fill heaven and earth?" saith the Lord. But, are we really as much troubled by the thought that God knows our secret sins, as we should be if we thought that the men and women around us were aware of them? We can forget His disapproval, but to be disgraced in the eyes of our friends and neighbors is not a thing so easily forgotten. We all care a great deal for the good opinion of others. Possibly we may not think we care very much, but if a man loses his reputation and has everybody shrinking away from him, he will certainly feel it acutely.

But, whether we know it or not, we all live in glass houses most of the time. We can never safely indulge in secret sins without danger of exposure. So, if we are afraid of being found out, it would be far wiser to be honorable and true all through, and not only on the surface. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to successfully veneer a character. The real self underneath is sure to reveal itself sooner or later—generally sooner—by some unguarded action, word or look. Even were it possible for a man to be always on guard, his true character would still be "felt" in some mysterious way. A person may be very charming in manner and conversation, but we generally know instinctively whether the friendliness is real or assumed. If people are deceived for a time, the truth cannot long be hidden. The face is a great tell-tale, and no one has the power to keep his character from writing out a pretty correct description of itself in that public place—where it cannot be hid. There is an illustrated article by Maud Ballington Booth in last month's "Sunday Strand," describing her work in some of the prisons of America, and the pictures of the convicts have the words "vice" and "crime" plainly stamped on their faces. Isaiah's words cannot be disputed: "The shew of their countenance doth witness against them, and they declare their sins as Sodom, they hide it not."

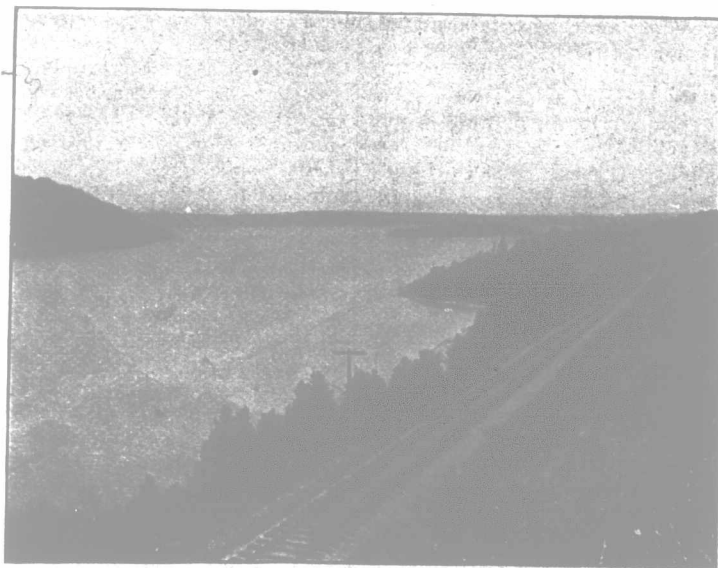
I don't think our Lord meant that it was only on the Judgment Day that secrets should be revealed when He said: "For there is nothing hid, which shall not be manifested, neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad."

It is never safe to whisper a scandal, even in the ear of a trustworthy friend, for he has warned us that "Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light, and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops." When He

comes again He will "bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts." But even now "some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment." As Emerson tells us, human nature will not be concealed, but it is constantly publishing itself, and character is expressed in everything we do or say. Even when we say nothing, we need not expect to keep our opinions secret, for "silence answers very loud."



In the Public Gardens, Halifax. Intercolonial Railway System.



Bras d'Or Lakes, C. B. Intercolonial Railway System.

It is folly to indulge in secret sins, thinking that "no one will know." The acts themselves may not be made exactly public—just yet—but we are all quick to read the many outward visible signs of life and character. They cannot be concealed very long, and Emerson's advice is very sensible: "If you would not be known to do anything, never do it. A man may play the fool in the drifts of a desert, but every grain of sand shall seem to see. He may be a solitary eater, but he cannot keep his foolish counsel. A broken complexion, a swinish look, ungenerous acts, and the want of due knowledge—all blab." A pure-minded woman will shrink instinctively from a bad man. She may not know any facts against his character, but she feels a natural repulsion, which is not easily reasoned away. It is, indeed, far easier to deceive ourselves than other people,

spect and admiration of the centurion who was taking him to Rome. Indeed, during that exciting shipwreck described in the Acts, he was apparently in command of the ship. Paul, the "prisoner," gave his orders, and soldiers and sailors, captain and centurion, meekly obeyed. May I quote Emerson again? "A man passeth for that he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and idle is all fear of remaining unknown. If a man know that he can do anything—that he can do it better than anyone else—he has the pledge of the acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped." One who honestly tries to do good, quietly and unostentatiously, is just as well known as one who lives a

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as ithers see us! It wad from mony a blunder free us An' foolish notion!"

But I must not forget to mention the brighter side of this question—a good character is as hard to hide as a bad one. How plainly this is shown in the matter-of-fact statements of Bible history. Joseph might be only a lonely young slave in a foreign land, but how soon his master found out his value and "left all that he had in Joseph's hand." He might be falsely accused and cast into prison, but how soon the gaoler "committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison." Why? Simply because his fitness for the position was very apparent. It was the same with Daniel, who, though a captive, was highly honored by at least four king's in succession. St. Paul also, although a prisoner, won the re-

bad life and fancies that he can keep the fact a secret. There is a story told of a sculptor who carved an angel's head far up in the dusky arch of a church tower. It was intended for the eye of God alone, but once a year the sunlight flashed a golden ray through the stained-glass window, lighting up the beautiful carving, which the sculptor though he had hidden away where no one but God would ever see it. "The good works of some are manifest beforehand, and they that are otherwise cannot be hid."

"It was wrought for the eye of God, and it seems

That He blesses the work of that dead man's hand

With a ray of the golden light that streams

On the lost that are found in the deathless land."

HOPE.

Things that Never Die.

[Charles Dickens.]

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses of wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend, indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel, but cannot tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do,
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, and just, and true.
So shall light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

One of the Heroes.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Here is a song of a hero:
He is one of the many whose names
Are not and never will be written
On the scroll we refer to as Fame's;
He has never rushed, cheering to battle,
He has never plunged into the wave
To rescue a child or a woman,
Yet he ought to be named with the brave.

Each night he goes home to a scolding,
To hear the old story again
Of the talent he lacks and his failure
To claim the attention of men.

Each morning he goes to his duties
Still striving to win and still proud,
Still waiting for Fate to permit him
Some day to work up from the crowd;
Each day he goes patiently toiling
And sighing alone, if he sighs—
His sorrows are his, and his only;
Hope still is a gleam in his eyes:
In spite of the wearisome scolding
And grumbling he goes to at night,
He faces the world in the morning
As though all his dreams had been bright.

With never a mortal to praise him
For what he has done or has tried,
He still has an honest ambition
And still in his breast he has pride.
With never the hope of receiving
Approval at home he can still,
With his sorrows all carefully hidden,
Toil on with a conqueror's will;
So here is a song of a hero,
But one of the many whose names
Are not and will never be written
On the scroll we refer to as Fame's.

Cradle Song.

J. G. Holland.

What is the little one thinking about?
Very wonderful things, no doubt;
Unwritten history!
Unfathomed mystery!

Who can tell what a baby thinks?
Who can follow the gossamer links
By which the manikin feels his way
Out from the shore of the great unknown,

The New Brother.

Say, I've got a little brother,
Never teased to have him, nuther,
But he's here;
They just went ahead and bought him;

TRADE TOPIC.

BUY THE BEST.—English manufactured goods have the reputation of leading all others in quality and finish.

GOSSIP.

A partner is wanted by F. J. Gallanough, 75 Albany Ave., Toronto, to take an interest in a creamery business within thirty miles of that city.

Nan—Is there any infallible cure for seasickness?
Tom—Oh, yes; when you feel the symptoms coming on all you have to do is to go out and sit under a tree.

A GOOD TESTING HERD.

Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, sends us a list of the yearly milk and butter yields of 20 Ayrshire cows in his Woodroffe herd, showing milk records of from 6,213 lbs. to 11,262 lbs., and an average of 8,382 lbs. of milk in the year for the 20 cows.

THE MARKDALE SHORTHORN SALE.
Breeder and farmers interested in improving their cattle stock will do well to keep in mind and attend the dispersion sale on Feb. 24th of the entire herd of 54 head of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. Thos. Mercer, at Markdale, Ont., a station on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the dispersion sale on Feb. 24th of the entire herd of 30 Shorthorns, 50 Shropshire sheep and a number of valuable Clydesdale mares, the property of Mr. Leonard Burnett, Greenbank, Ont., who has leased his farm, and is selling out his stock unreservedly.



SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

Wednesday, March 2nd,
12 PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, 5 cows in calf, 1 bull, 6 months to 2 years old. Terms—7 months' credit on cash sale notes, 6 per cent. per annum off for cash.

Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, advertises for certain volumes of Canadian Herd and Stud books, for which he will pay cash.

Five Shorthorn bulls, one to three years old, the latter imported, two imported in dam and two from Scotch-bred sire and dam; also heifers of various ages, are advertised for sale by Mr. Alex. Burns, Rockwood, Ont.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the auction sale to take place on March 2nd, of the small herd of Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Nell Sinclair & Son, Coldstream, Ont., together with a few from the herd of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy.

Holstein breeders and dairymen generally are reminded of the auction sale to take place on March 3rd of thirty high-class registered Holstein cattle from the noted herd of Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont., at his Springbrook Farm, one mile from Breslau station, on the G. T. R., ten miles west of Guelph.

GLEN ALLAN SHORTHORN SALE.

In the offering of nineteen head of Shorthorns from the Glen Allan herd of Mr. S. Dymont, Barrie, Ontario, to take place on March 17th, are included a lot of breedy, useful heifers that have never been pampered for special occasions.

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.

Miscellaneous.

STUMP-FENCING — BOOK-BUYING — MAINTAINING LINE FENCE.

1. A bought a farm consisting of 75 acres (part lot 18, 50 acres, and part lot 17, 25 acres). When A bought farm he made stump fence, 60 rods, half way across lots 18 and 17.

FLAX — ARTICHOKE.

Would you kindly inform me as to the advisability of sowing flax with oats and barley (mixed crop), the same to be used as chop; also in what proportion?
2. Would you advise planting artichokes for hogs to root out? For how many years would they grow profitably, provided they were not rooted out too closely? Are they planted whole or in sets?

Advertisement for S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES, listing various products like Saddle Paste, Saddle Soap, Jet Black Oil, etc.

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

Always on the right side of a question of time—the

ELGIN WATCH



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT OF MUCK.

We have considerable low, swampy ground of a very loose, black nature, drained and under cultivation. It grows extra heavy straw, which always goes down before harvest time. Is there any way of treating such soil to make it grow stiffer straw? What kind of crop would be most profitable for such soil?

W. A. W.

Ans.—The trouble with such soils is that they contain within their large supplies of humus an excessive amount of nitrogen, and a consequently small proportion of the mineral constituents of plant food, which gives strength to the straw and plumpness and quality to the grain. If this black muck is a layer over a good quality of clay or loam, then it would be good policy to reduce its amount to useful proportion, but if the subsoil is cold and damp, and the muck the actual valuable portion of the land, then it should be retained. In the former case an application of lime might be beneficial, also deep plowing to mix the muck with the underlying soil, or if on small areas it might be advisable to haul the muck to fields of clay, if any were at hand, which have become exhausted of their supplies of humus, and have consequently become hard to cultivate. If the latter mentioned condition prevails, namely, that the muck is the most valuable part of the soil, then it would be well to study how best to make up the deficiency of mineral elements for the growth of crops. Unfortunately there has been but little experimenting on this subject. In some experiments conducted in the Central States, it was found that applications of air-slacked lime, or of kainite, a low-grade potash manure, one ton per acre, gave good returns. We would also expect good results from the use of phosphatic fertilizers. Would recommend experimenting with some of these substances. Would also try ashes, and note their effect. Crops that are heavy nitrogen feeders would naturally be most suitable for such soils. These would be corn for fodder, roots, potatoes, rape, a short, stiff strawed oat like Joannette, timothy and green fodder crops.

MILKING MACHINES.

I notice an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" of February 4th, re Milking Cows by Electricity. Can you tell me where I can learn more about this?

J. O'B.

Ans.—The machine which formed the subject of the article in our February 4th issue was one that is being experimented with in France. It is not yet perfected or manufactured in large numbers. When the practicability of milking cows by machinery has been conclusively demonstrated, Canadian and American dairymen will be among the first to make use of the new invention. The electric motor is just another method of applying the power to the well-known and often-tested suction milking machines. These, however, are being perfected as rapidly as human ingenuity can devise improvements, and the practical milking machine will doubtless supersede before the world is much older.

BREEDING OF ROYAL GEORGE.

Can you give me the breeding of Royal George, a horse owned in Canada many years ago? Was he a draft or coach horse?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The horse, Royal George, was a big trotting horse with splendid individuality. He was sired, it is said, by a Standard-bred trotting stallion, named Black Warrior, dam a Messenger mare, by a Vermont horse, Bristol Hambletonian. He was not eligible to registration, but left much good stock of a large harness type, and some of the fastest trotters ever produced in Canada. He was foaled near London, Ont., but spent two years in the stud at Lewiston, N. Y., and died in St. Catharines, Ont., in 1861.

MILK CONDENSING.

Will you please publish the price paid for milk, and other particulars in connection with condensed milk factories in the United States?

H. G. B.

Ans.—These factories just pay the market value for milk in the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. In Ingersoll, Ontario, there is a factory operating, which has to secure its milk in competition with several cheese factories, and cheese factories have been able to return the producer a pretty fair figure for his milk the past two years. Milk condensing factories do not make a practice of letting the public into their works, so comparatively little is known about them. They also prohibit the feeding of turnips and ensilage.

QUEBEC STOCK REGISTER.

In your editorial of Jan. 21st, re Pure-bred Live-stock Records, you state for sheep there are no Canadian records. Last fall I bought a ram from a breeder in Quebec, who sent me a certificate from General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec—Shropshire sheep—signed by J. A. Couture. Is the Association a myth?

R. L.

Ans.—Since the receipt of this query, we have learned from Dr. J. A. Couture, of Quebec, that there was organized in Sept., 1895, the General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, of which Dr. Couture is secretary, and who keeps records and issues certificates of registry for several breeds of live stock, including Shropshire sheep.

MANURING MEADOW.

I have a field I seeded last spring with timothy and clover, which I want to top-dress with manure that is being made this winter. Am hauling manure from stable this winter and piling in field. Which would be the best time to spread the manure, this spring, as soon as I can get a team on the land, or just after haying? I am getting a manure spreader in the spring.

C. M.

Ans.—We would recommend you to spread the manure this winter when hauling out, and go over the field in the spring with a harrow to further spread it. It should be put on very thin and as even as possible. If already in the field, may be spread in the spring just before seeding, as there may be a few days when the ground would be frozen, on which the work could be done. Do not leave it until after haying, as the value of the manure would be much decreased, and the crop would be lighter by a very great deal.

BEEF RING.

I would like to get a little information from you about forming a beef ring.

Ans.—See page 124, January 28th issue. If not sufficient, write us again.

CLOVER SEEDS.

Would you please give us the address of some good, reliable firm, or some farmer, where we could purchase alsike and red clover?

D. A. McM.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Ans.—Seedsmen and farmers having first-class seeds or grain for sale should advertise same in the "Farmer's Advocate."

CATTLE-BOAT PASSAGE.

How could I get passage on a cattle ship next fall, as I wish to go to England?

G. H. T.

Oxford Co.

Ans.—If there is no cattle exporter in your locality to arrange with, write Mr. T. Coughlin, Glanworth, Ont., or R. Bickerdike & Co., Montreal, Que. In going for the latter, you would likely have to pay your fare to Montreal.

WATER FOR A HORSE.

What is the proper quantity of water to be given each day to a working horse? Would there be any gain in giving a certain quantity, either before or after each meal? Does a horse that is being driven require more water in a day than an idle horse?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—When a horse is doing ordinary work, water him before and after feeding, allowing him all he will drink; except when very hot, then give only a small amount until he cools off. A horse being driven naturally requires more water to sustain him than does an idle horse, for the reason that he is exerting more energy, and consequently uses up more food and drink in producing that energy.

RATION FOR DAIRY COWS.

Which feed do you consider best for dairy cows for the production of milk: Prime cottonseed meal, \$28 per ton; or oil cake meal, \$24 per ton, to be mixed with bran? Which do you deem the most economical? Also do you advise feeding corn meal to dairy cows?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In feeding value, one pound of oil cake is about equal to seven-eighths of a pound of cottonseed meal, and this proportion also applies to their market values, so from the economical standpoint they are about equal. Corn meal would be useful if much clover hay were being fed with the bran meals; but if the roughage consisted largely of ensilage, mixed hay, or chaff, oats would be a better grain to feed than corn. As a general rule we would not be averse to feeding corn along with bran and oil meals, for by so doing we would get a greater variety of foods, which invariably give better results than single grain, or even a mixture of two classes of grain.

GOSSIP.

A book agent took refuge under a haystack during a thunderstorm and the lightning struck him on the cheek, glanced off and killed a mule a hundred yards away.

"I propose," said the ambitious young man, "to girdle the earth."

"Oh!" she innocently exclaimed, "why do you begin on such a big thing?"

But he just sat there and twirled his hat, the foolish fellow.

Sure of Its Victims.

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last ten years with soothing, balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition. To his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent. had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

In the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street,
New York.



Champion Evaporators.

MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATOR.

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



Maple Sugar Makers



"It costs but the asking to learn the Grimm system for tapping, and gain at least one pint of maple syrup from every tree. A Grimm sap spout is inserted without injury to the tree. Samples free. Estimate guaranteed."

Also manufacturers of the CHAMPION FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

The Grimm Manufacturing Co.

84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

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.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED BREEDING CATTLE

(Male and Female.)

The first annual sale under the auspices of the GUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB will be held in the WINTER FAIR BUILDING, GUELPH.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th.

THOMAS INGRAM, Auctioneer.

Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before Saturday, 30th January.

For entry forms and full particulars, apply to John McCorkindale, Secretary, Guelph.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, J. M. DUFF, President.

JOHN McCORKINDALE, Sec., Guelph.

WANTED

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

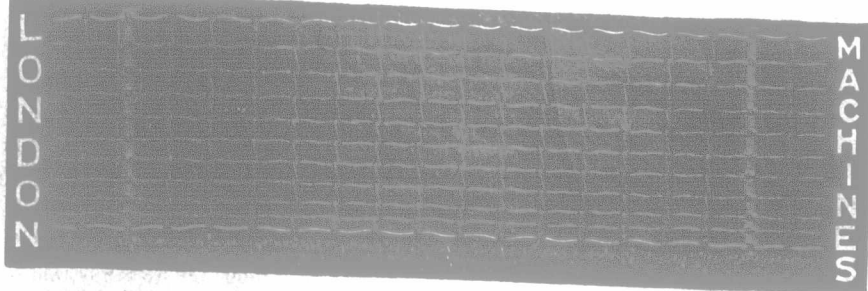
WANTED Farm Manager who understands farming, care of farm stock and farm machinery. Good position to the right man. Apply "Mc,"

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FENCE?

A fence, practically speaking, should be a barrier that farm stock can neither get under, through or over.

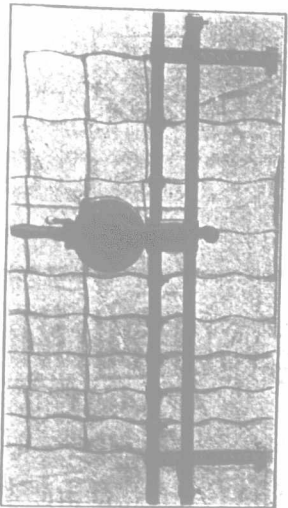


Smooth wire fences of any kind, heavy or light, constructed in a manner allowing stock to get even partially under, through or over (by reaching) are imperfect, and being so are easily destroyed by the stock. It takes more wire and money for a high and close fence, but it pays in the end.

A good, high, close London Fence of 11 or 12 strands and cross wires 12 in. apart, close enough to stop a chicken, strong enough to stop a bull, high enough to fool a hurdle jumper, can be built for less money per rod than some are wasting on 6 to 8 strand fences with stays 2 to 4 ft. apart, which will need replacing in three or four years.

Wire for 100 rods 11-bar coiled steel spring woven wire fence, like the cut, with No. 7 top wires, No. 12 body wires and No. 9 bottom wire, with No. 15 stays 12 in. apart (in small balls ready for weaving)—all high-grade galvanized steel wire—also brace wire and staples, will be furnished by us or by our agents, or dealers who have our agency, for \$30.00 cash, delivered at any regular station in old Ontario. Or the 100 rods as above and a London Machine complete, London Tackle Block Stretcher with rope and London Perfect Grip complete, a London Reel and pair of Bernard's best 6-in. nickel-plated cutting Pliers, delivered as above for \$46.00 cash.

See our ads. in the Advocate of Jan. 14th and 23rd. Two weeks later we will give price on 100 rods of 10-bar fence, a No. 9 laterals, and No. 12 stays 1 ft. apart. Ask our agents for particulars, or write us.



The London Fence Machine Co.
LONDON, ONT. Limited. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS

are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure.

Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof.

They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give.

The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you.

It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

2nd Canadian Spring Stallion Show

FOR CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES

With Mares of same breeds, to be held in GRAND'S REPOSITORY, TORONTO, Can., cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,

MARCH 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1904.

This show is held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with committees from the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations. Entries to be made on or before Feb. 17th, 1904, addressed to HENRY WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can., to enable catalogues to be issued in time for the show. Horses to be stabled at Grand's Repository, and other places, at the expense of the exhibitor. One fare both ways by asking for certificate at starting point.

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

GOSSIP.

Mrs. Knicker—Is Mrs. Amos a well-informed woman? Mrs. Bocker—Yes, indeed; her cook has lived with all the other families in the neighborhood.

Don't ever be afraid of a hand who is not afraid of the heavy end of a log.

Everybody respects old age, except when it comes to beefsteak and chicken.

The Groom—Our anniversary! What anniversary, dearest? The Bride (sadly)—Have you forgotten so soon? We've been married a week to-day.

"Do you know anything about flirting?" "No," he replied, sadly, "I thought I did, but when I tried it, I hanged if the girl didn't marry me."

"Who'd have thought we'd live to see our boy in the legislature?" exclaimed the old man. "Nobody," said the old lady, "but the Lord's will be done!"

Under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, an auction sale of pure-bred breeding cattle, male and female, will be held in the winter fair building, Guelph, on March 16th. For particulars, see the advertisement in this issue, and write the secretary.

AN ARAB SPY OUTWITTED.

Once, at least, in Egypt, the loss of his eye in an earlier campaign proved a great service to Lord Wolseley and his army. He could get no information of the enemy's strength of position, says The London Onlooker. An Arab was captured prowling around our outposts, and was brought before him. It was ten to one the sullen fellow knew everything. Lord Wolseley questioned him. The fellow answered never a word, standing stolid between the two soldiers. At last a happy idea struck the General. He said in Arabic, "It is no use you refusing to answer me, for I am a wizard, and at a wish can destroy you and your masters. To prove this to you, I will take out my eye, throw it up, catch it and put it back in my head." And, to the horror and amazement of the fellow, Lord Wolseley took out his glass eye, threw it up, caught and replaced it. That was enough; the Arab capitulated, and the information he gave the staff led to the Arab's defeat.

A GREAT SALE OF AYRSHIRES.

On Thursday, March 10th, a dispersion sale, by auction, is advertised to take place on the exhibition grounds at Ottawa, of the entire herd of 60 head of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshire cattle, belonging to Messrs. Reid & Co., of Maple Cliff Dairy Farm, Hintonburg, a suburb of the city. This sale is made necessary by the lapse of the firm's lease of pasture lands, which, owing to the rapid growth of the city in that direction, cannot be renewed. A full description of the cattle will be found in the catalogue, which will be sent on application. This herd is of long standing, and has been bred and selected with a view to profitable production, the firm having a large city milk trade. High-class bulls, bred from heavy-producing cows, have been at the head of the herd for many years. Among these may be mentioned Gold King 1387, a son of the noted Imp. Nellie Osborne, winner of first and sweepstakes at the World's Fair, Chicago; Duke of York 2301 (imp.), son of Imp. Clara 3rd of Balnowland, who has a record of 62 lbs. milk daily; Toppeny Stamp (imp. in dam), son of Cock-a-Bendie and Lady Marion 2nd of Barcheskie. He is a full-brother to White Prince of Barcheskie, winner of first at the Pan-American in a strong class. Many of the cows are in calf to this young bull, and some of the cows are due to calve before the sale or soon after. Breeders and farmers interested in dairy stock should note the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA has opened up new branches at Burk's Falls, Ont., and Stanbridge East, P. Q. This makes thirty-two places of business for this young and enterprising financial institution.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.E.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

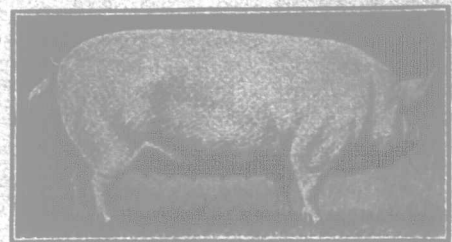
He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Improved Yorkshires

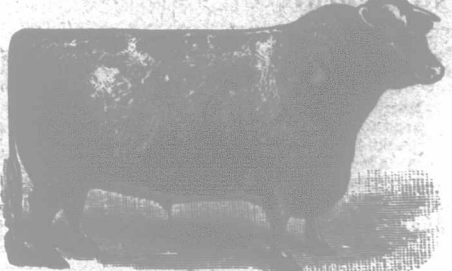


Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLSGROVE, ONT.

UNRESERVED

CREDIT AUCTION SALE



25 head of High-class Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, and pure-bred Cotswold Sheep. Property of J. E. Meyer, Gourock, Ont. Thursday, February 25, 1904, at the Farm, Lot 91, Township of Waterloo, six miles south of the city of Guelph, Waterloo Road.

A well-bred, useful lot of Cattle. The females have, with few exceptions, been bred to the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Chief of Stars, Imp. TERMS: 9 months' credit; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. Send for Catalogue.

J. E. MEYER, Thos. Ingram, Gourock, Ont. Auctioneer, Guelph, Ont.

IF THE PEDLAR PEOPLE'S goods had been used on the Baltimore business houses the great fire in the city would have been more easily checked, and the cost of keeping up the insurance premiums would have been greatly reduced. These steel shingles, walls, ceilings and sheeting are becoming more popular every year. They are durable, artistic and inexpensive. Before building spend a little time investigating their merits.

These are Causes of Kidney Disease

An Ailment Which is Most Dreaded on Account of its Frightfully Painful and Fatal Developments.

Exposure to cold and dampness. Cold settling on the kidneys, straining of the kidneys, loins or back, over eating or excessive use of alcohol, blows or injuries to the back, result of malaria or other fevers.

Liver disorders are also a frequent cause of kidney disease, and this helps to account for the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a cure for complicated and chronic disease of the kidneys.

Since the kidneys are the chief means of removing the poisonous impurities from the system they must be kept healthy and active.

When from any of the above causes the kidneys become deranged the first symptom is usually backache. Then is the time to begin the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The very thought of the usual development of kidney disease is enough warning to anyone to take prompt action, and there is the testimony of thousands to point you to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as the most effective treatment.

Mr. Chas. Morrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex, County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangements and rheumatism.

"I had tried many medicines without benefit, and, hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

DISPERSION SALE

In order to close up the estate the Standard-bred horses and Shorthorn cattle of the Lorne Stock Farm will be offered for sale **THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd, at the**

LORNE STOCK FARM.

Three miles north West Lorne, Ont. Send for catalogue.

ARCH. McKILLOP, Executors of A. JNO. A. McKILLOP, McKillop.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd., LONDON ONTARIO

WHEN YOU BUILD OR REPAIR

We can help you to do it cheaply and permanently with our Sheet Metal building materials. They are ornamental, durable, lightning and fire proof. Write us about your plans and ask for our free catalogue.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY

1691 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry

Correspondence Invited.

TORONTO.



I (J. P. Stern) want everyone to know all about the **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR**. A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$23. It's Cheap and Practical. Write for catalogue to J. P. Stern, 15 Columbus, Neb.

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. E. Pugh, Claremont, Ont., a station on the C. P. R., about 25 miles east of Toronto, advertises for sale young Shorthorn bulls and heifers, and also pure-bred Shropshire sheep, bred straight from imported stock. See his advertisement, and write him for prices.

A fair summer boarder at a nearby farmhouse, seeing for the first time a real live calf roaming at will over the farm, remarked to the husky farmer, heartily amused at her antics, "Oh my, what a nice little cowlet."

"Cowlet? Oh pshaw, ma'am," he said, "that's not a cowlet, him's a bullet."

Horsemen in the neighborhood of London are offered the opportunity of breeding to one of the best-bred trotting stallions found in Canada. Rex Alfred is a grandson of the famous sire, Onward 2.25 1/2, through his son, Rex Americus 2.11 1/2. He will be found at his stable, 141 Queen's Ave., during the season. Arrangements for service can now be made with G. H. Monger, 141 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

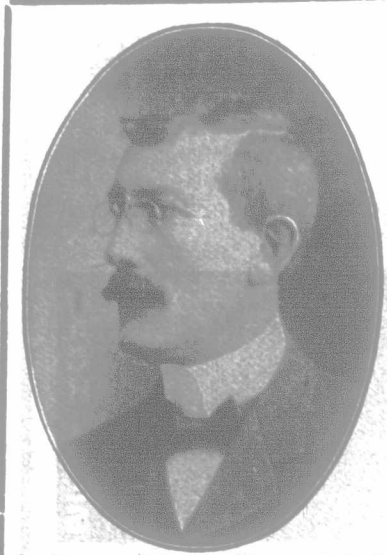
A first-class dairy farm, four miles from Toronto, is advertised to rent by Mr. John Taylor, Todmorden, Ont., a suburb of Toronto. Mr. Taylor writes: "I have for several years sold my grain for seed, and bought inferior for my cattle. I have receipts to prove that I get 15c. more than market price for grain. I have a good wholesale milk route, customers pay every day and we get the highest price. It is a good chance for a man with a little capital to start at a very reasonable figure.

TRADE TOPICS.

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

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY is the means by which farmers can make up for the great scarcity of labor. A machine that will do two days' work in one means an immense saving of time and energy during a season. To meet this special demand, the Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont., have listed a line of wide seeders and wide-cutting mowers, reapers and binders in their regular general catalogue. Every improved contrivance in farm implements is to be found on the Frost & Wood machines. The company has been established since 1839, and its growth is the result of the employment of the best material and workmen that can be obtained, together with the fact that they give the people just what they want. "If quality counts, they can interest you." Read their catalogue, and don't be caught with a wreck in the field in seeding or harvest.

THE NEW CENTURY AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR.—The dairy interests of Canada have come into prominence of late, owing to the improved quality of our products. This favorable reputation has been gained by close attention to detail in every step of the manufacture of cheese and butter. Such detail in every case means the difference between loss and profit. In the first place there must be close skimming, and to accomplish this, there is no method that equals the centrifugal system. The New Century American cream separator is built to meet the increasing demand for a machine that will skim close with the least expenditure of time and energy. It is constructed of the best available materials, and with a mechanical excellence that ensures long and satisfactory service. We cannot recommend this separator too highly to the Progressive dairyman, and would suggest that every interested reader secure one of the company's catalogues by writing C. Richardson & Co., Box 1048, St. Mary's, Ont.



The Man with a Policy, or why he uses

Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Food

The Doctor has had a wide professional experience in this line of work, and has spent 13 years in experimenting and perfecting this compound, and now places it before the stockmen of the world, unequalled and unexcelled as a Flesh and Blood Food, and preventive of disease among domesticated animals.

He also is doing for the stockmen what has never before been accomplished. Every 25 lbs. is equal to 250 lbs. of ordinary stock food. What does this mean to the stock owner? It means, in proportion, what he is now getting for \$2.50, has been costing him 5 times that amount.

In this condensed food the feeds are a tablespoonful twice a day with the ordinary rations, where in ordinary stock foods the owner is told to feed two and three tablespoons 3 times a day. This alone is a wonderful revolution in stock food.

I ask all stockmen and readers of the Farmer's Advocate to be convinced of my statements, as I know whereof I speak. If your dealer has not got it and you are desirous of obtaining this Stock Food, we will ship you 1 pail (25 lbs.), freight prepaid to any station in Canada, on receipt of P. O. Order for \$2.50, in order that you may be convinced of the merits of this article. Don't fail to test this on your hogs. The feeds are a te-spoonful twice a day with the ordinary rations; therefore a 25-lb. pail contains 1600 feeds for 1 hog, and will last 20 pigs, fed twice a day, 40 days.

Put up in pails, 25 lbs., \$2.50, or \$1 and 50c. packages.

MANUFACTURED BY

DRS. SCOTT & TAMLIN, Veterinary Surgeons, LONDON, ONT.

Registered Holsteins AT AUCTION.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Spring Brook Stock Farm, Breslau, Ont., is offering for sale, without reserve, on **THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1 o'clock p.m.**

30 HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

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

THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER, GUELPH, ONT.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE



30 High-class Scotch Shorthorns, 50 High-class Shropshire Sheep. Also some Clydesdale Mares

Bred to Royal Keir (Imp.). Mr. Leonard Burnett, Hillside Farm, Greenbank, Ont., having leased his farm, is selling his entire stock of high-class animals at auction at his farm on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24th, 1904.

TERMS.—Ten months' credit, 5% per annum discount for cash. Morning trains met at

Port Perry and Uxbridge. Catalogues mailed on application.

LEONARD BURNETT, Greenbank, Ont.

MR. G. F. JACKSON, Port Perry, Ont., and MR. F. W. SILVER-IDE, Auctioneers, will conduct the sale.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE

Of Maple Cliff Dairy Herd of Imported and Canadian-bred

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Also 15 choice dairy-grade cows, at the cattle barns, Exhibition Grounds, OTTAWA, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 10th, 1904.

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

W. A. COLE, AUCTIONEER.

R. REID & CO., Props., HINTONBURG, ONT.



UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE 25 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Some prizewinners, a number sired by Marr, Duthie and Cruick-hank bulls.

30 High-class Shropshire Sheep and a number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Swine, Farm Implements and Machinery.

Having sold my farm, all will be sold.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1904

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

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

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

M. THOMSON, Proprietor, Walkerton, Ont.

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

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

GOSSIP.

Judge Rowndes—Your face is familiar. I've seen you before. Prisoner—Yes, your Honor, quite often. Judge Rowndes—Ah! what was the charge the last time I saw you? Prisoner—I think it was fifteen cents, your Honor, I mixed a cocktail for you.

Walter Scott liked to tell the story of his meeting an Irish beggar in the street, who importuned him for a sixpence.

Not having one, Scott gave him a shilling, adding with a laugh, "Now, remember, you owe me sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "and God grant you may live till I pay you!"

Not long ago, John Burns, M. P., was seen by a Battersea elector walking arm in arm with a shabbily-dressed man, whom the Battersea resident took to be a tramp. Drawing Burns aside, he said to him: "Look 'ere, John, democracy's all very fine, but don't you reckonize what's doo to your position as a member of the 'ouse? Fancy—walkin' about harm in harm, in broad daylight, with a workin' man." "S-sh," whispered Burns, "that's the Duke of Norfolk." And so it was.

Here is a good story of Justice McCarthy. It refers to the days when The Galaxy was alive. Sheldon & Co. were the publishers of the magazine. McCarthy had submitted a story. One day he said to Mr. Sheldon: "I have come to see if you will take that story. I offered The Galaxy." "Yes," cordially responded Mr. Sheldon, "and sixty more like it." Time passed, and one day McCarthy walked into The Galaxy office with an imposing parcel of manuscript under his arm. "What is that?" asked Mr. Sheldon. McCarthy laid the bundle of manuscript upon the publisher's desk and replied: "Here are sixty stories you ordered on the occasion of my last visit." He got a cheque covering the whole sixty.

MODEL FARM SHROPSHIRE.

About a mile from the thriving town of Simcoe in Norfolk Co., Ontario, lies Model Farm, the beautiful home of Mr. W. S. Carpenter, an enthusiastic and successful importer and breeder of model Shropshire sheep. This flock consists of 140 head, and a better lot it would be difficult to find in any country. Mr. Carpenter has just strengthened his flock by an importation of nearly 40 high-class sheep, personally selected by himself and his flockmaster, Sam Bradburne, a practical English shepherd and a genius in his line. Mr. Carpenter assured the writer that he bought the best field stuff he could find in England, and if no misfortune comes their way, we think the public will come to the conclusion before another year is past that his statement is correct. The importation consists of 20 ewe lambs, selected from the best English flocks, 5 yearling ewes from the Ashwell flock are also exceedingly good ones. Two yearling rams, one from Mr. Price Evans' flock, and the other from the Jukes flock, are excellent individuals, well up to the standard in character and quality, but to our way of thinking the cream of the bunch is among the ram lambs. One bred by Mr. A. Bradburne, from a Cooper ram, is perhaps the best we ever had the privilege of handling. However, they will all class among the best, being strong in bone, with the best of wool and covering. They are from the Bradburne, Ashwell and Cooper flocks, and ought to suit the most particular purchaser. The breeding flock consists of 65 head, many of them imported, of Mills, Cooper and Ashwell blood. There are about 20 ewe lambs and 10 ram lambs in this lot of home-bred stuff, that for size, quality and wool, leg of mutton, head covering, and general make-up, it would be a difficult task to select a better lot from among the imported ones. This flock, taken all together, is an exceptionally strong one, and we look for them in the hands of Bradburne to cause a sensation in Shropshire circles within the next year or two. Mr. Carpenter is decidedly of the opinion that just as good sheep can be raised here as in the Old Land, and we think his own stock justifies him in that belief.

Unreserved Auction Sale

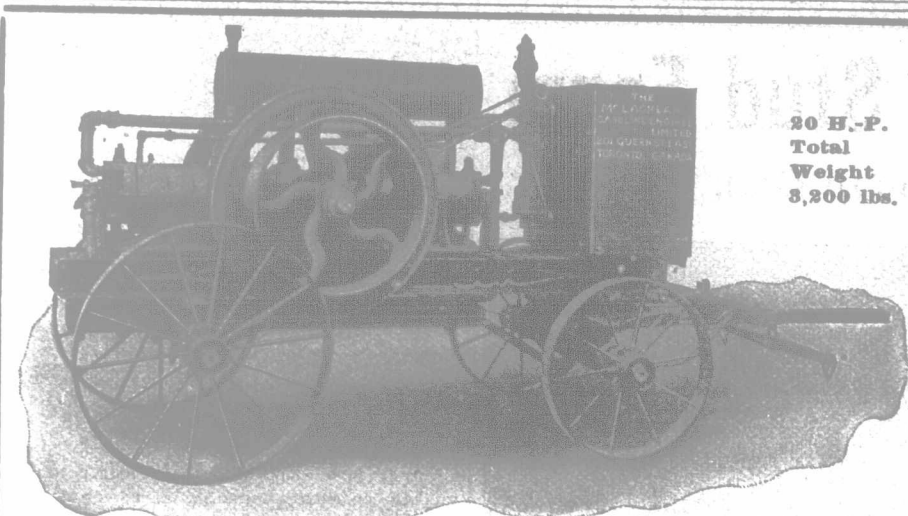
of high-class SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS. At his farm at Markdale (on Owen Sound branch of C. P. R.), in the County of Grey, Ontario, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, Mr. Thos. Mercer will sell his entire herd of 54 HEAD SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE

including 3 imported bulls, 4 Canadian-bred bulls, 19 heifers, from 8 to 15 months old; balance breeding cows in calf and calves at foot. In this herd are a number of show animals.



The whole will positively be sold, as Mr. Mercer is going west. At the same time and place will be sold his choice 200-acre farm, without doubt the best-equipped stock farm in the County of Grey; is in first-class state of cultivation; buildings A1; water in stable; first-class orchard, etc. For fuller particulars see Gossip and catalogues, for which apply to

AUCTIONEERS: CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, GEO. NOBLE, WM. SHEPARDSON. THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.



30 H.-P. Total Weight 3,200 lbs.

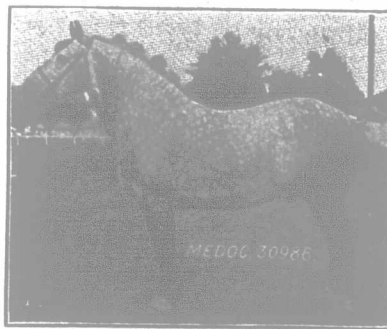
Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc. to The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto, or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

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

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

GOSSIP.

Hon. John Dryden & Son write: "We are greatly delighted with our new barn, and when the snow disappears, we hope to be able to send you a photograph for use in your valuable journal. It is a great comfort to inspect the animals during the severe weather we have had this winter. They seem perfectly comfortable. The stable is beautifully lighted, and it appears to be entirely devoid of the stable smell which meets you so often in ill-ventilated farm buildings."

A Liverpool coachman appeared with his hair closely cropped. "Why, Dennis," said the mistress, "what possessed you to have your hair cut while you have such a bad cold?" "Well, mum," replied Dennis, "I do be takin' notice this long while that whenever I have my hair cut I take a bad cold; so I thought to myself that now, while I had the cold on me, it would be the time of all others to go and get me hair-cuttin' done; for by that course I would save myself just one cold."

"Brother" Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," has a sense of humor. He tells this story on himself of a young couple who applied to him to be married: He performed the ceremony with due solemnity, and congratulated the bride. Then he observed the bridegroom searching through his pockets and looking a bit humiliated and ashamed. "I am afraid, parson," he said, "that I ain't got any money to pay you with." Then, after a moment of deep thought, looking up cheerfully, he added: "But I can tell you how you can fix your gas meter so it won't register."

GOOD CANADIAN COWS.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America recently published reports of economic tests for year 1902-1903, in which appears records of two cows owned by Mr. Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont. In the class five years and over, his cow, Lady Wayne Marianne 53608, won third prize of \$20 in her class, the total value of food consumed in the test week of official test, under the prescribed rule, being \$1.985; total value of products, \$5.027; profit, \$3.092; cost of milk per 100 lbs., \$4.09 cents; cost of equivalent butter, 80 per cent. fat, 8.8 cents per lb. The first-prize cow, the noted Sadie Vale Concordia, gave a net profit of \$5.241; and the second-prize cow, a net profit of \$3.340. In the class for cows four years and under five, Mr. Rice's Madonna Clothilde 3rd 47980 during the week of test consumed food valued at \$1.428; value of products, \$4.23; net profit, \$2.802; cost of milk per 100 lbs., \$4.7 cents; cost of equivalent butter, 7.9 cents per lb.

MAPLE SHADE STOCK FARM

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Maple Shade Stock Farm, Brooklin, Ontario, breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires, write: "You will be pleased to learn that Prince Gloster, our present stock bull, which stood second to Mr. Platt's \$3,000 bull at the Dominion Exhibition held last year in Toronto, is proving himself to be by long odds the very best sire ever used at Maple Shade. Some bulls prove themselves strong in siring heifers; others produce occasionally a superior bull; but Prince Gloster's calves, both bulls and heifers, are uniform and uniformly good. We are expecting to see four or five of last year's bull calves in the show-ring next autumn, and, if so, have no doubt that they will be somewhere near the top of the list. The demand for superior Shorthorns is very good. We have sold about half of our young bulls at very satisfactory prices. The lowest price received so far is \$125, while the average price reaches more than \$400. This will indicate the quality of the animals being sold."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Used it ten years.
Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1902.
Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for ten years and gladly testify to its merits.
Yours truly,
Justus C. Nelson.



Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured.
Buffalo, N. Dakota, Jan. 25, 1909.
I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Very truly yours,
Harry D. Ruettel.

THE OLD RELIABLE
And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

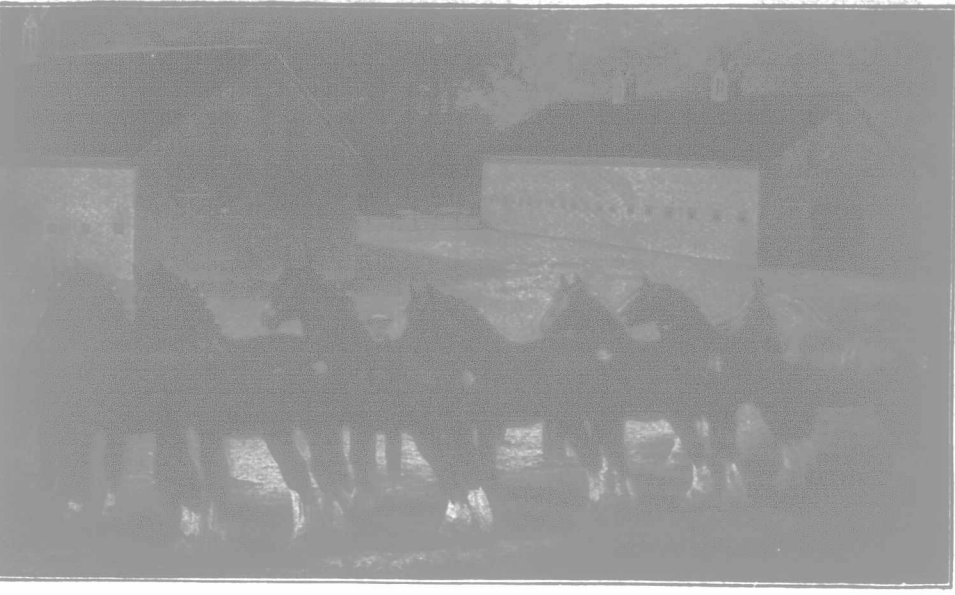
SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

Trumans Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL (McDonough Co.), ILL.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK, BELGIAN, HACKNEY STALLIONS

At the recent International, stallions now in our barns won 1st and 5th in aged class; 1st and 4th in 3-year-old class; 2nd and 5th in 2-year-old class; gold medal offered by the English Shire Society, and gold medal offered by American Shire Horse Association for best Shire Stallion, any age, and Grand Champion Shire Stallion of the show.

We have on the farm at the present time imported Shire mares that won the following premiums at the last International: 1st and 2nd in aged class; 1st in 3-year-old class; 2nd in 2-year-old class; 2nd and 3rd in yearling class; 1st for best three mares, and gold medal for the best imported mare; 3rd in double heavy harness class; 2nd and 5th in single heavy harness class, and 4th in light harness class.

If you want a prize-winner, come to the same place that our competitors do to find them. If we can sell importers their prizewinners, why can't we sell you yours? We have made seven importations the past 12 months and have another shipment ready to leave Europe. Our warranties are good and not given with a view to get your money only, but to give you a good, honest deal. We will charge you no more for these prize-winner than others charge for the cheap, old-fashioned kind. Have imported more Shire stallions than any two of our competitors combined during the past year.

Write for our 25th annual catalogue and poster.

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, McDonough Co., Illinois.

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

GOSSIP.

A member of the bar of Great Britain, with a pronounced Cockney accent, recently appeared before Justice Lawrence, of the criminal court. In the course of his remarks the advocate, who was appearing for the prosecution in a case involving the theft of a halter, constantly alluded to the article of equine equipment as an 'alter. Justice Lawrence, unable to stand it further, called before him the clerk of the assize and asked, in serious tones:

"Is this the crown court?"

"Why, yes, my lord," answered the bewildered officer.

"Thank you, I am right, after all. I thought perhaps I had found my way into an ecclesiastical tribunal."

J. E. MEYER'S SALE OF SHORT-HORNS AND COTSWOLDS.

On February 25th, Mr. J. E. Meyer, Gourrock, Ont., six miles from the city of Guelph, will sell at auction at his farm, as advertised in this issue, 25 head of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, and about the same number of pure-bred Cotswold sheep. This herd has been established a good many years. Among the bulls used in the herd in recent years was: Armour Bearer =21045=, bred by Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of their prizewinning Matchless family. He was sired by the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Clipper King =16293=, dam Matchless of Elmhurst 16th, by the prizewinning Musketeer =10740=, tracing to Matchless 16th =334= (imp.), bred by Amos Cruickshank. Nonpareil Duke =28316=, an excellently-bred Cruickshank Nonpareil, sired by Imp. King James =17100= (46219), dam Nonpareil 45th, by that great sire of winners, Indian Chief (imp.) =11108= (57485), etc. Village Victor =40860=, bred by J. & W. B. Watt. He belongs to the Cruickshank Village tribe that produced Young Abbotsburn, the World's Fair champion over all beef breeds. The young calves in the herd are by Matchless Duke =40669=; also a Matchless, and a grandson of Royal Sailor (imp.), so successfully used by Messrs. Watt. This young bull has proven himself a very successful sire, as the calves by him plainly prove. They are of the low-down, blocky, early-maturing type, with right good quality. There are a number of bull calves by him that are good show-yard material. The females of breeding age are, with one or two exceptions, safe in calf to Imp. Chief of Stars, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great Star of Morning, the best stock-getter of his day in Scotland. Amongst the females may be mentioned Baroness Barrington Bates 5th, by Armour Bearer, a richly-bred Barrington, a large, low-down, thick, heavy-fleshed cow, in calf to Chief of Stars. Countess of Kirklevington 7th, by Duke of Waterloo =11270=, a 2,900-pound bull of excellent quality. She is a very neat, smooth cow with grand quality and a prolific breeder, nursing a fine bull calf, and again in calf to Chief of Stars. Duchess of Kirklevington 6th, by Armour Bearer, a light roan of the low-down, blocky type, a grand milker and breeder. Heavy in calf to Chief of Stars. Baroness Barrington Bates 11th, by Armour Bearer a red, neat, smooth cow, soon due to calve to Chief of Stars (imp.). Verbena 20th, a large, thick cow of good quality and a good milker, safe in calf to Chief of Stars (imp.). Amongst the younger things may be mentioned the three-year-old Kirklevington heifer, by Nonpareil Duke, a large, strong heifer of good quality, nursing her first calf and in calf to Chief of Stars (imp.). Two Verbena heifers, one three and the other just two years old, both by Nonpareil Duke. Two heifers that cannot fail to make money for their purchasers, and both beautiful reds and in calf. Kirklevington Countess, a daughter of Countess of Kirklevington 7th, by Nonpareil Duke, a heavy-fleshed two-year-old heifer of the correct type, well gone in calf to Chief of Stars (imp.). Lady Siddington, by Village Victor, just turned one year, a very neat, smooth, red heifer that will grow into a comely cow, out of imported Conishead Duchess of Siddington 3rd. There are other females of equal quality, and the offspring, as a whole, have not been pampered, but all are in good, healthy, breeding condition, and present a good opportunity for anyone wishing to add to their herd, or lay the foundation of a herd.

Tuttle's Elixir

Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cord, thrush, etc. in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

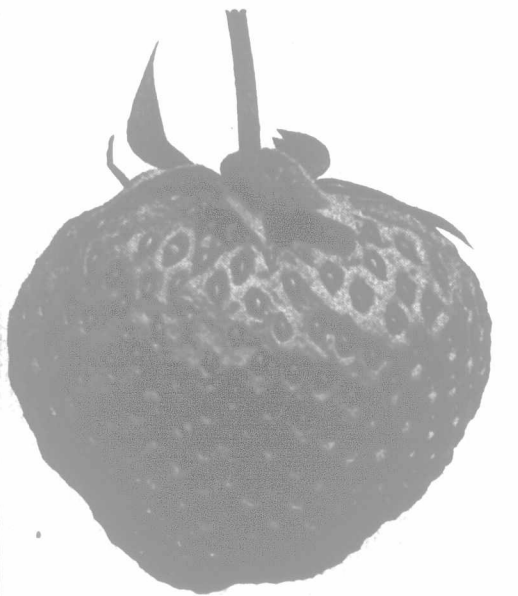
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Beware of so-called Elixirs—most genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

FREE—GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES

AND HOW TO GROW THEM.



A strawberry book written by the "STRAWBERRY KING," so called because he discovered the way to develop the fruit organs in a plant and make it grow two big berries where one little one grew before. He grows the biggest crops of the biggest berry ever produced and the book tells all about how he does it. It is a treatise on PLANT PHYSIOLOGY and explains correct principles in fruit-growing. It is worth its weight in gold to any fruit-grower. Will be sent free to all readers of The Advocate. Send your address now. The finest THOROUGHBRED PEDIGREE PLANTS in the world.

R. M. KELLOGG, THREE RIVERS, MICH.

TREES

Fruit and Ornamental

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Actually first hand. Why pay intermediate profits when you can buy direct from the growers? Send for price list and catalogue at once to

Winona Nursery Co.

WINONA, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.
Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles.
Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners Ayrshires of both sexes and poultry.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.

CLYDE and SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Mar bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.

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GOSSIP.

Messrs. O'Neil Bros., of Sunnyside Stock Farm, Southgate, Ont., breeders of high-class Herefords, advertise for sale 18 choice young bulls, from 10 to 22 months old, and a dozen choice cows and heifers, bred in their fine herd, consisting of some 90 Herefords, headed by the grandly-bred stock bulls, Onward and March On. Messrs. O'Neil report their herd in fine condition.

THE OLD BOTTLE.

You and I know what it be,
Though some there are who mock,
We know what it's done for you and me,
This Ore, this earth-born rock,
That lifted you up from a siege like death
When the night all around was black.
That carried me through like an angel's breath
When my hold on life seemed slack.

'Twas full five years ago, wife,
That time of trouble and pain,
When we thought no power could win the strife
Nor life in our bodies retain,
But came a rift in the clouds, wife,
When Vitæ-Ore to us was brought,
Hope in our bosoms again was rife,
To win the struggle bravely fought.

A full-sized One Dollar package of Vitæ-Ore—the Ore of Life—will be sent on thirty days' trial to every reader of this paper who requests it. Read the offer made in this issue by the proprietor, Theo. Noel, Toronto, Ont. See advt.

The executors of the estate of A. McKillop, West Lorne, Ont., have decided to close out all their Shorthorn cattle and Standard horses at a dispersal sale to be held March 3rd, 1904. This stock-farm has a continental reputation for its horses, time after time taking premium prizes at the Toronto Exposition, Western Fair and local fairs. They exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, against the best Standard-breds Kentucky could produce, and came out with flying colors, securing second prize on their colt, the only one shown by them. They also gained a first and a third on the only two animals shown by them at Toronto last fall. The first-prize winner will be offered for sale with the rest on March 3rd. For a period of fifteen years Lorne Stock Farm has been quietly but steadily contributing to the building up of the cattle of West Elgin, along with the other noted Shorthorn breeders of that district, until to-day there is in West Elgin a marvellous advance in the kind and quality of cattle bred there. Intending purchasers of Shorthorns should not fail to attend this sale. For catalogue, address A. & J. A. McKillop, of Lorne Stock Farm, West Lorne, Ont.

Messrs. Wm. Willis & Son, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont., breeders of Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Cotswold sheep, write: "Our cattle are doing very nicely this cold winter, and are milking well. We have a nice lot of heifers to part with, having only had three bull calves since Jan. 1st, 1903, and 15 heifers. They are sired by Ida's Sonny, a son of Count Oxford's Ida, an imported cow once owned by Mr. W. E. Fuller, and afterwards by the late Mr. Wm. Rolph. She had an official record of 20 lbs. 6 ozs. in 7 days, and was a cow Mr. Fuller thought so much of he would not put a price on her so long as he stayed on the farm. She lived to be 19 years old. The young bull so far has proved a getter of heifers. The ages of these range from 1 to 14 months, and two are from the first-prize three-year-old cow at Toronto last fall. We have a good yearling bull, and an excellent bull calf, 6 months old, the dam I sold to go to Conn., and the granddam made over 500 lbs. of butter last year; and a fine bull calf, a month old, from Mima of Pine Ridge, which made the above record of 500 lbs. A letter from Conn., where we shipped 6 cows last fall, says they are very satisfactory. In Cotswold sheep, we have some very fine shagging ewes to part with, of great quality and covering. Also some fine ewe lambs from the same sire, with beautiful fleeces and covering. Have also some Improved Yorkshire boars, 3 months old, from Flatt and Brethour stock.

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners
Our two large booklets telling how to cure
Lump Jaw in cattle,
Spavins and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also
Fistula, Poll Evil, Kneec-Sprung, Kneec-Sprung, Sweeny and Kneec-Sprung, Inexpensive method, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fail to cure

We know of over 140,000 farmers and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

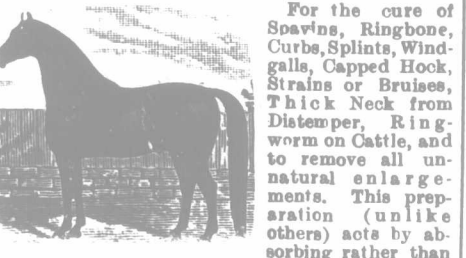
FLEMING BROS.,
Chemists,
45 Front St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

DR. PAGE'S English Spavin Cure.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the horse. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSTOWN ROAD, LONDON, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

For sale, the Pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scotchman 1199. Sire Joe Anderson, B. C. S. B. 8710; dam imported Keepeake. A sure book-getter. Seven years old. Can be seen at Dublin, Ontario. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to **MARTIN & MCCONNELL**, Dublin, Ontario.

Dickinson's Blisters is the best in use for spavins, ringbones, splints, curbs or any bony enlargements causing lameness. Guaranteed not to leave any blemish. Sent on receipt of \$1, with full directions for use.

S. S. DICKINSON
PORT HOPE, ONT.

FOR SALE. Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies, 2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: **PATTERSON BROS.,** Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH
JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.
Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

FOR SALE: Three imported Clydesdale stallions — Umvar 2129, Vice-Admiral 3447, and Knight of Park 2921; also two registered Canadian-bred stallions, 2 years old. For further particulars address: **DAVIS & GRAHAM,** - Schomberg, Ont.

DEATH TO HEAVES guaranteed.
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid.
Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Spurgeon was once travelling in a railway carriage, the only other occupant of which was a maiden lady of somewhat severe aspect, and to pass the time he entered into conversation with her on various topics.

The train happened to pass Kelvedon, in Essex, where Spurgeon first saw the light, and the preacher, who dearly loved a joke, pointed from the window and remarked:

"A very great man was born there—Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent preacher."

The lady looked at him with a stony stare for some time, and then replied: "If St. Paul had been passing his birthplace he would have said, 'A very great sinner was born there,' Mr. Spurgeon."

It was the first intimation which the preacher had that he had been recognized by his travelling companion.

Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns and Berkshires are doing well. Our second crop of calves by Bandoleer 40106 are arriving and are coming better than ever. Among our cows just calved are some extra heavy milkers, of some of which we are intending to make records. We are offering four young bulls for sale, also one two-year-old. The younger ones are by Bandoleer 40106, and are of the blocky type. The choice of the four is seven months old, a roan of the famous dairy family, the Waterloo Daisies; he is very straight, also well-ribbed and deep-bodied, and is covered with a skin and hair of best quality. Our females are all breeding regularly and are just in right breeding condition. We are offering some young cows with calves at foot or in calf, also some two-year-old heifers, just bred, that would be a credit to any herd. Our Berkshires are growing well. We have a few young sows three and five months old ready for shipment. They are of the lengthy, bacon type and contain some of the best blood. We have just imported the Berkshire boar, King Highclere, to head our herd. He is a son of Storm King, dam by Highclere Topper. Following are some recent sales: One bull to Harvey Clark, Cranston; one boar to John Weir & Son, Northfield Centre; one boar to M. Anderson, Slocan Jct., B. C., and one sow to Ezra Hill, Fulton.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

On Thursday, March 3rd, at his farm, 3 miles from Walkerton, Ont., Mr. M. Thompson, of that place, having disposed of his farm, will sell at auction his entire herd of twenty-five registered Shorthorn cattle and flock of thirty Shropshire sheep, besides grade cattle, horses, swine, implements, &c. The Shorthorns are of excellent Scotch and Scotch-topped families, the principal stock bull being the two-year-old Robbie Buckingham, of the good Cruickshank Buckingham family, a massive, thick, even-fleshed animal, with a good coat of hair, and a good getter. Among the females are three of the Maud tribe, 8th, 9th and 12th, by such excellently-bred bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.) =28854=, bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the noted Prince of Fashion 2nd; Orange Duke (imp.) =28872=, bred by the Duke of Richmond, Fochaters, Scotland, and Prince Royal (imp.) =40411=, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and of his favorite Princess Royal family. There are also two of the Myrtle tribe descended from Myrtle 3rd (imp.), by Arthur Johnston, and bred by Mr. Main, of Banffshire, with first-class Scotch top crosses. These are young or in the prime of life, and are but specimen numbers of the herd. Among the young bulls is a very promising calf coming a year old in May, the making of a show bull if properly cared for. He is sired by Prince Comet =41299=, by Imp. Prince Bosquet =32080=, of the favorite Princess Royal family. The Shropshire sheep should form an attractive feature of this sale, as the demand for this class of stock is growing, and will undoubtedly continue to grow in view of the recent rise in cotton.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

RED RIBBON STUD
Largest Importers and Breeders of
Shire Horses

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

Imported Clydes & Shires, Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion; eleven Clyde Fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam, a few imported Heifers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see. om

GEO. ISAAC,
Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.

IMPORTED Clydesdales

8 stallions and 6 mares of this year's importation for sale. Stallions got by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Ascot, etc.

T. H. HASSARD
Millbrook, Ont.
Stations: Millbrook G. T. R.; Cavanville, O. P. R., four miles. om

Imported Clydesdales

My offering now consists of
Three Imported Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions

of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited.

Geo. Stewart
Howick, P. Q.

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

The National Cream Separator.

NATIONAL is free from complicated parts.

And is a close Skimmer.

Turns with the least effort.

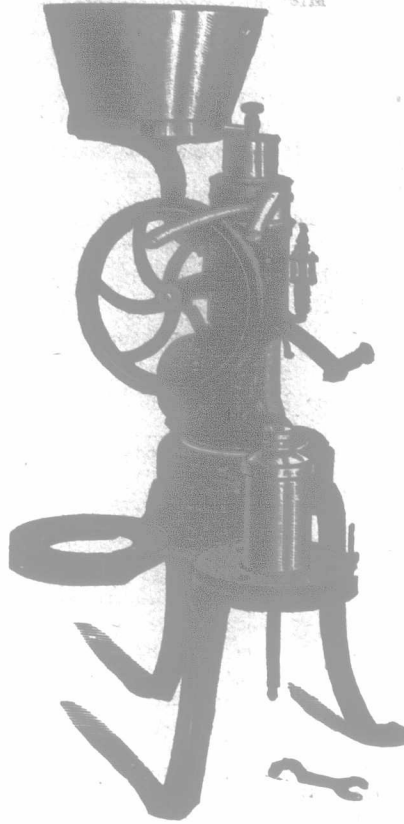
Its construction and its

Operation is perfection.

None more durable, and

An up-to-date machine.

LEADING THE MARKET.



NATIONAL.

Styles "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

FREE to Examine

This High-grade, Powerful No. 7

Electric Belt

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Run-down People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$40.00 by



Medical sharks, then pay the express agent our special cut price for 60 days, \$5.00, and the belt is yours. Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is worth four times what you paid, return it to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price, and is our very best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article. Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. AGENTS WANTED. Send to-day and your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letter plainly to the
F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., N. B.—We are the largest Electrical Supply House in Canada. Send for our Catalogue of Electrical Appliances. It's Free.

W. B. WATT'S SONS,

Breeders of
SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailor (imp.), and in the French Beau (imp.), Silver Plate.
Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.
Elora Station, C. T. R., and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

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

GOSSIP.

Judge (sarcastically)—"Did you ever earn a dollar in your life?" Vagrant—"Oh, yes, I voted for your honor once."

"I call that hush money," said the happy father to the chemist, as he placed twenty-five cents on the counter for a bottle of soothing syrup.

Why are so many children born on Sunday? Because it's the beginning of the weak.

It is said that a rural citizen in Ohio has cows that laugh. Of course, they are the laughing stock of the neighborhood.

If there's any truth in the old saying that the winter's snow is God's fertilizer, the outlook for the coming year's crops is something magnificent. This is a straight tip on the next harvest.

The wild-eyed man leaned over the grocery store counter.

"Got any eggs?" he inquired.

"Yes," said the grocer.

"Say," whispered the wild-eyed man, tremulously, "will you sell me a dozen of 'em for a thousand shares of steel common?"

Rip Van Winkle looked about in a dazed manner.

"And are they all, all gone?" he faltered, tearfully.

"No," replied the villagers, consolingly, "Patti is still giving her farewell performance."

Shouting with joy at the discovery that one thing at least was unchanged by the lapse of years, he hastened to don his opera clothes.

On one of the branch lines in Western Ontario, during the stormy period of last month lasting about four weeks, the express was one day tearing away at the rate of six miles an hour when all of a sudden it stopped altogether. Most of the passengers did not notice the difference; but one of them happened to be somewhat anxious to reach his destination before old age claimed him for its own. He put his head out of the window, to find that the cause of the stop was a cow on the track. After a while the train continued its journey for half an hour or so, and then—another stop. "What's wrong now?" queried the impatient passenger of the conductor. "A cow on the line." "But I thought you drove it away?" "So we did," said the conductor; "but we've caught up with it again."

SHEARING WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP.

A rule having an important bearing upon the shearing of sheep to be exhibited at the world's Fair at St. Louis has been announced by Chief F. D. Coburn, of the Department of Live Stock, as follows: "All sheep and goats must have been evenly, closely and properly shorn on or after the first day of April, 1904, and the date of the shearing must be certified on the application for entry. Sheep or goats unevenly or stubble shorn, or that have been clipped to conceal defects or to mislead, will not be allowed to compete. The judge shall disqualify for competition any sheep or goat deemed by him as having been improperly or stubble shorn, or with its fleece otherwise treated for purposes of fraud or deception."

WORLD'S FAIR LIVE-STOCK SHOW.

The February number of the World's Fair Bulletin, a magazine devoted to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, publishes an article reviewing the work of the World's Fair Dept. of Live Stock to the first of this year. Regarding the importance of the World's Fair Live-stock Show, this article says: "The live-stock interests of the world are certain to mark the Universal Exposition of 1904 as a distinct era in the history of improved stock breeding. The first cause for this is in the entirely new but eminently fitting basis upon which the Exposition management has placed its recognition of live stock. A result that cannot but follow will be the establishing standards, heretofore unattainable, which will be recognized for a period beyond the memories of many who will see them achieved in 1904." Then there is a whole lot more reading of a highly-edifying character.

Piles Cured Without Pain

In the Privacy of Your Own Home.

The free trial package which we send to all who write will give instant relief, and start you toward a perfect cure. After you have tried that, you can get a



MRS. MAUD SUMMERS, Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure, After All Remedies and Doctors Had Failed.

full-sized package from any druggist for 50 cents. Frequently one package cures. It is applied in the privacy of the home. Call for Pyramid Pile Cure and nothing else. All druggists have it, for it has cured so many cases of piles and relieved so much suffering and is so popular a remedy that no druggist can afford to be without it.

The healing process begins immediately with the first application and continues rapidly till the sufferer is perfectly cured. The pain ceases at once, and you go about your duties without further inconvenience.

This is much more sensible than being cut and tortured with a knife. It is much more satisfactory than a humiliating examination by a physician. It is much cheaper than paying a big doctor's bill for an operation. It is a certain, safe and painless cure for piles.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for free trial package, which will be sent in plain wrapper. After that is used, you can get full-sized package from us or any druggist for 50 cents. -om

AN OPPORTUNITY—Hereford bull, Iroquois 1459, C. H. B., 34 months, bred by F. W. Stone, Guelph; perfectly sound and sure. Write **F. E. KARN, Ancaster, Ont.**

HEREFORDS. I am offering for sale 5 young bulls from 12 to 14 months; also females 1 and 3 years old.

R. S. LEE, Williamsford P. O., Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 18 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 8 to 22 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Prices reduced to make room for new importation. Visitors welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. **E. E. PUGH, Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.**

Shorthorns and LEICESTERS. Present offering: Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices. Address **W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Ont. Station—Caledonia, Ont.**

SEED OATS—TARTAN KING

A strong-strawed variety, with close-clustered head, regularly yielding 75 bushels per acre with ordinary cultivation. Sent out west last year to Kamloops, and east to Quebec. All reports but one were in high commendation. Price per bushel, 65 cents; 5 bus. or over, 55 cents per bus. Good cotton bags 20 cents each.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

ut Pain

Own Home.

which we send instant relief, perfect cure. You can get a



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druggist for package cures. of the home. and nothing for it has files and re- is so popu- immediately and continues. It is perfectly once, and you further in- than being life. It is an a humili- physician. It a big doc- It is a cer- for piles. Marshall, which will After that is package from ents. -om

bull, Iroquois 3, 34 months, perfectly sound ANNAN, oncaster, Ont. or sale 5 young to 14 months; O., Ont.

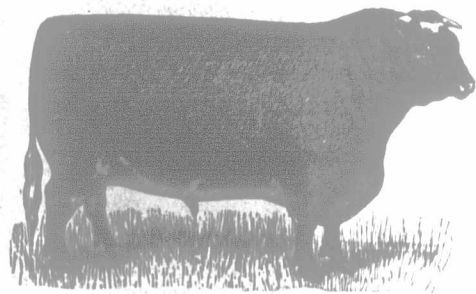
EFORDS rd, headed by by March On. oice bulls, im- me-bred, from old; 12 choice ers. Prices re- room for new Visitors wel- BROS., South- can Sta., G.T.R.

RNS young ologue.

SON, ONTARIO. OPPIHRES. d heifers from os bred from dam Prices C. P. R. Sta.

AN KING close-clustered per acre with at last year to reports but one per bushel, 65 s. Good cotton o

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.



19 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices.

W.H. GIBSON, Mgr., Point Claire P.O. Quebec

OAK LANE STOCK FARM. Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N. W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C.P.R. on Brougham P.O.

Present of Shorthorns: Our stock bull, sired by Heir-at-law -3453-, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shrop shires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application.

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Memphis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd on JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainzer & Son, Lonnesboro, Ont

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young bull calf by Republica (imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain. If taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN BRINGVALE FARM, C. P. R. STATION, A. P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd, on JAS A CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS. For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (imp.) (28854), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. J. H. SLACK & SON, Allenford P. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS.

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince=31241=, by imp Royal Sailor.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

C.P.R. Station, Meadowdale Telegraph and P.O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.—Seventeen bull and heifer calves, from 6 to 11 months old from \$55 to \$60 each. Registered, and freight paid to any part of Ontario and Quebec. Also a few young cows and heifers. A few young boars and sows, from 3 to 6 months old.

F. BOWNCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

I GUARANTEE A \$500 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in free twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).

FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

FOREST HILL STOCK FARM. HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

for sale. A choice lot of young bulls, from six to eighteen months old. Apply G. W. KEAYS, HYDE PARK P. O., ONT.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Crui-shanks, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareil, Crimson Flowers, Mysies, Langshires, Butterflies and Jessamines, and are headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, (imp.) Joy of Morning (76929), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Several choice heifers and young cows bred to Joy of Morning, also bull calves suitable for herd headers, for sale.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Sta., C.P.R. o Binkham P.O.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

WILLON BANK STOCK FARM. Established 1855.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Booth and Bates families. R sicutian of Dalmeny 45220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address:

JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor, P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mrs. Ida Tilson, of West Salem, Wis., for many years a regular contributor on poultry subjects for the "Farmer's Advocate," during the present month is giving a special course in poultry farming at the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia.

In Hamilton, Ontario, one day last summer a bright little woman, accompanied by some eight or ten children of various sizes and ages, boarded a street car. "Are these all yours, Madam, or is it a picnic?" asked the conductor. "They're all mine," replied the little mother, "and it's no picnic."

When Mrs. Grover Cleveland was Miss Frankie Folsom, the prettiest girl in Wells College, she had as teacher in English composition Miss Myra Reynolds, now a professor at the University of Chicago.

Miss Folsom handed in an essay one day in which occurred the reprehensible word "pants."

Miss Reynolds promptly crossed out the offending term and wrote in the margin: "Gents wear pants, gentlemen wear pantaloons."

The correction was obviously absorbed by the fair pupil. A few years later, when Miss Folsom, as Mrs. Cleveland, had become the first lady in the land, her former teacher received one day an imposing-looking letter from the Executive Mansion, Washington. On opening it a sheet of beautiful note-paper bearing the monogram and crest of the President's wife appeared, together with Mrs. Cleveland's card. On the centre of the sheet was pinned simply a newspaper clipping which read:

"Mamma," said little Emerson Highlife, of Boston, "are the Gordon Brownes and the De Whitneys and the Burne Smithsons all gone away for the summer?"

"Yes, dear. And why?"

"Then, please, may I say 'pants' till they get home?"—[Gertrude Cobb, in Lippincott's.

RECORDS OF GUERNSEY CATTLE.

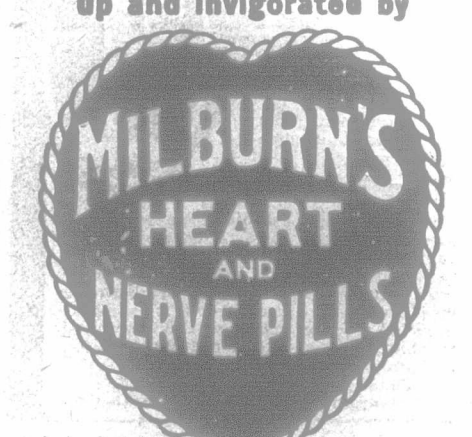
The best year's milk record for a Guernsey has been broken by Sultana of Paxtang 8732, giving 14138.29 lbs. Her owner, Mr. S. M. Shoemaker, Stevenson, Md., takes pride in her. She was first admitted to the Advanced Register as No. 28, with a year's record of 8863.52 lbs. milk and 365.04 lbs. butter-fat. In justice to this record it should be said that she was dry one month during this year's time. Mr. Shoemaker believed she was capable of doing better work and accordingly she was immediately started on another year with the following result: 14138.29 lbs. milk; 4.25 average per cent. fat; 590.34 lbs., butter-fat.

This is the best yearly milk record of any Guernsey cow to date, and is the fourth best butter-fat record among Advanced Register cows. It should be mentioned that this record was commenced when Sultana was 11 years 2 months old. During these two years her milk has been tested by the Md. Agl. Exp. Station, and supervised by that Station in accord with the requirements of the Register. It is interesting to note that the average per cent. butter-fat for the two years comes the same—4.25. Sultana's feed and care was similar to that given the rest of Mr. Shoemaker's herd. The grain in use was a mixture of 12 parts bran, 8 parts gluten feed, 2 parts flaxseed meal and 2 parts cottonseed. Sultana was fed 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 lbs. daily of this mixture according to the amount of milk she was giving, the great part of the time she received 12 or 14 lbs. daily. In summer, the rough feed was 5 to 7 lbs. clover hay, 10 to 15 lbs. silage and about 25 lbs. green feed (soiling crops). In winter, 7 lbs. hay, 30 to 35 lbs. silage and 5 lbs. beets were given. She was allowed in the exercising yards every day except during cold rains.

The New England Farmer says: "The Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey men are steadily pursuing a system of testing their cattle, which is far more conclusive and satisfactory than any test that could be made amid the excitement of a great World's fair."—[Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

CEDARDALE FARM. For Sale, three young Bulls, from 6 months old to two years. All good standard reds and from first-class stock. "Gloucesters" and "Lord George" stock. Also three cows in calf, and three heifers, from one to two years old, two of them in calf. "Tribby," "Beauty" and "Flora" dams. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ont., P. O. and Station, o

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3

FOR SALE.

Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right. Also heifers for sale.

W. B. ROBERTS, SPARTA, ONT.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

FOR SALE—1-yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. J. Jaffe & Son, Broad Head P. O., Bradford and Boston Sts., G.T.R. o

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (imp.) =4812= heads the herd. T H E S E CHOICE YOUNG BULLS for sale; also A FEW FEMALES, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain May

fly (No. 28865), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.

JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN, HODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand yearling and two-year old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

J. WATT & SON,

Salem P.O., Ont. Stations G. T. R. & C. P. R., Elora. SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES. Ready for shipment, bulls by Royal Wonder and Scottish Peer; also three two-year-old heifers, by Royal Victor and Valasco 40th, bred to Royal Archer (imp.) or Prince Louis (imp.). Our stock show excellent quality and individuality. Young Berkshire boars and gilts, rich in the blood of the great sweepstakes Baron Lee 4th. Write for description and prices.


16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd number 72; headed by imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

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

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM CREAM SEPARATORS



A lot of people make separators, and all are made with the bucket bowl excepting one—
The Tubular.

There is but one Tubular type of separator and we make that. Our competitors cannot make it because our patents prevent. They have to make the old style bucket bowl or none at all. The Tubular is a great improvement, and it is just a question whether you want this improved machine or one of the old style bucket bowl machines. Write for free catalog 193. THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

PROSPECT HILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 8 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers.

J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Some ready for service, young, and bred from imported and Canadian stock; also a number of heifers and cows, Dorset sheep and Yorkshire swine for sale. D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville P. O. and Station, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES. 4 extra good bulls from 7 to 9 months old, by Bandoleer = 40106-; also 1 2-yr-old. Cows and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—young sows 3 and 5 mos. old, lengthy bacon type, and with pedigree of best breeding. Prices reasonable. F. MARTINDALE & SON, York, Ont., Caledonia Sta.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BEODIP, Bethesda, Ont. Stouffville Station.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifer from 6 months to 2 years of age and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.

WM McDERMOTT, Living Springs P. O., Ferris Station

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest = 4049-; and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices.

J. & K. OWINICK, Chatham, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

Present offerings: Sows, bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service, and a fine lot of young pigs of both sexes. Also 1 bull calf, 4 mos. old. Write or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BEKTEAM HOBKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Pauline De Kol and Jesse families in my herd. The record of 13 cows at the cheese factory for 8 mos. was 120,865 lbs. milk, average per cow of 9295 lbs. J. A. Caskey, Madoc., Hastings Co.

Riverside Holsteins

90 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Ltd. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS

Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering. E. O. BOKFORD, Hilton, Ont., Brighton Sta., G. T. R.

JERSEYS

For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Branpton Monarch (imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.
Cable: Sheeppote, London.

GOSSIP.

The Scottish Farmer publishes a list of 65 Clydesdale stallions, whose districts have already been arranged for 1904. The list, which is but partial, includes many notable horses: Blacon Sensation is the name of what is said to be the greatest Clydesdale colt foal ever bred by Mr. Thomas Smith, at Blacon Point, Scotland. He has been sold at a very high price to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. He is own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare of 1903, Cedric Princess, being got by Baron's Pride, out of the famous Fickle Fortune Princess mare at Blacon Point. Her sire was Cedric (1087), and her dam was descended from the famous Bariae Doll (344). Blacon Sensation was greatly admired when shown at foot of his dam during last season. He is pretty sure to be further heard of, and to justify his name.

The Continental Dorset Club, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, recently held their annual meeting. The following officers were elected: President—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Joseph E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was re-elected secretary. Major John A. MacGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont.; M. P. Millar, Timbury, Ohio; J. B. Henderson, Burgettstown, Pa., and A. G. Danks, of Tranquility Farms, Allamuchy, N. J., along with the President and Secretary, constitute the Executive Committee. The Club is in a healthy condition, although a comparatively new association. It is doing practically all the business in Dorsets. They have donated \$100 as special prizes for the St. Louis World's Fair. The third volume of the flockbook is now in the publisher's hands.

FREE STOCK PRESCRIPTIONS. Eminent Veterinarian will Diagnose Cases and Send Special Advice to Every Stock-Owner. Free, during February.



NY day of the month of February any reader of this publication who has an ailing or injured animal may get, entirely free, advice as to treatment and special

prescriptions from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), one of the most successful of American veterinarians. The only conditions are that you fully describe the animal's conditions; state what stock you have (number of head each kind); what stock food you have used; mention this publication. Send a two-cent stamp for reply, to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care of Information Bureau.

Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous American medical and veterinary colleges, and these well-known institutions and the profession generally recognize his written works as authoritative, and his preparations for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry as formulations beyond criticism. No matter how much money you may be willing to pay a veterinary, you cannot get better service than Dr. Hess will give absolutely free during February. But this offer is good only for this month.

While waiting Dr. Hess' reply, get a package of Dr. Hess Stock Food and use as directed on the package. You will notice a marvellous change in the condition and appearance of your stock. It is a scientific preparation that tones up the vital organs of an animal—producing perfect condition, vigorous health, greater weight. A wonderful tonic; a marvelous invigorant; a positive weight producer. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a scientific compound, the result of lifelong, earnest study, successful practice in medicine and a wide experience in handling stock of all kinds, as breeder, grazer and shipper.

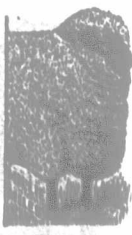
No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. 100 pounds, \$7.00; smaller quantities at a slight advance; fed in small doses; sold on written guaranty. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess, at any time, free of charge.

If your dealer can't supply you, write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Oxford Down Sheep at "Farnham Farm."

Flock established 1881.

First time entered show-ring since "World's Fair," Chicago. Won this year at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa, 40 firsts, 25 seconds, 13 thirds and 6 champion prizes. Am offering for fall trade 20 yr. and two-shear stock rams, strong, fine fellows; 40 yearling and two-shear ewes, bred to imported Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th, both flock rams; 100 ram and ewe lambs of most modern type, from imported sires. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT. Arkell, C. P. R. Telegraph, Guelph. Reference—"Farmer's Advocate."



Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices. ROBERT MILLER, Stratfordville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, Ont.

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.

1-gal. Imperial tin for **75c.**

STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.

Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.

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CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

J. C. ROSS, PROP., JARVIS, ONT. Cotswold Sheep ready for shipment. Shearing and yearling rams, bred ewes and ewe lambs; imported and Canadian-bred. My flock has won 131 firsts and 85 seconds at Toronto, London, Guelph and other county shows, also silver medal and two diplomas, during the last two years. Shorthorns ready for shipment. Two yearling bulls, one six months' bull and several young heifers of choice breeding. Clydesdales—I have for sale two or three very choice two-year-old and three-year-old fillies. Accurate Description Guaranteed. o

Linden Oxfords.

Imported and home-bred stock of the choicest breeding always on hand. o R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont.

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A few good ones, bred to first-class imported prizewinning Rams, for sale. Also Barred Rock cockerels, equal to the 1902 birds, which, without exception, pleased customers. Prices \$1.50 and \$2. o

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.

Telegraph and R. R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

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

COTSWOLDS

Shearing ram, shearing ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto. o ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

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A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, SE., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

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At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes. LOUIS D. BARCHFIELD, Grimaby, Ont., P. O. and Station. Telephone on farm. o

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For sale: 1 boar, 6 months; Sept. and Oct. pigs, both sexes. Pairs supplied not akin. o F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

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For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, Churchhill, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. om WM WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

For sale: Sows in pig to imported boar; sows 3 months old; boars imported and home-bred; at reduced prices for one month. Write om C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBOURG, ONT.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Chester Swine

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. R. H. HARDING, Waplevue Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

At the leading shows in America in 1901, 1902 and 1903 we won 90 per cent. of the first prizes. Pigs of all ages at moderate prices at all times. Write for particulars. o D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

Chester White Swine

between four and five months old; either sex; good bacon type. Sires and dams were prizewinners at Toronto and London fairs. Write for prices. W. F. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Gleanworth, Ont.

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Boars ready for service. Young stock bred from imported stock, suitable for fall breeding. Prices reasonable. o GEO. M. SMITH, Baysville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale.

Railroad stations: (Athelstan, N. Y. C. Huntingdon, G. T. R.) o Address: A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES

Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pigs, all ages, shipped not akin. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns, o WOODSTOCK, ONT.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD; winners of gold medal 2 years in succession; average 100 head. Sires at head of herd: Imp. Holywell Hewson and Oak Lodge Prior. A large number of sows for sale, due to farrow in March or April, also a few good young boars. Prices reasonable. David Barr Jr., Renfrew, Ont. o Box 3.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites,

the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

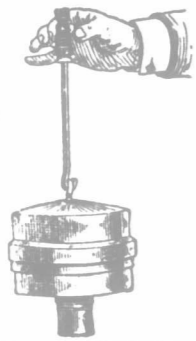
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Cows, heifers and young bulls from high-testing stock. Boars and sows 3 to 6 months old. Orders booked for pigs from spring pigs. Good young Cotswold ewes for sale. o WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P. O. and Sta.

MELOTTE ...CREAM SEPARATORS

Are famed for their easy running, due to simplicity of construction.

See the self-balancing, frictionless bowl. Write for booklet.



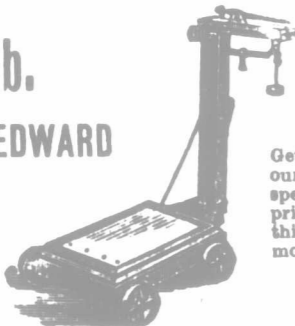
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Every Farmer Should Have a

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CURES RUPTURE



A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, can be cured, painlessly, rapidly and permanently, at home; without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY, of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured and not a moment from his pastoral duties. **Available book** full of information to the ruptured and a **Free Trial Treatment** sent, plainly sealed, free of all cost. Strictly confidential. DR. W. S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 279), Toronto, Ont.



BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Ferro-Nervo

(The French Nerve Tonic)

A positive cure for all diseases arising from a damaged and exhausted condition of the vital forces of both male and female, irrespective of the cause, duration or condition. Permanently and positively cures nervous prostration, palpitation of the heart, weakness, mental despondency and worry, sleeplessness and impoverished blood. Ask your druggist or send us \$1.00. Money back if dissatisfied.

Royal Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

FOR MEN FOR WOMEN

Farmers Contemplating Marriage,
AS WELL AS
Those Already in Wedded Bliss,
should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a **BEAUTIFUL MASON & RISCH PIANO.**

Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying.

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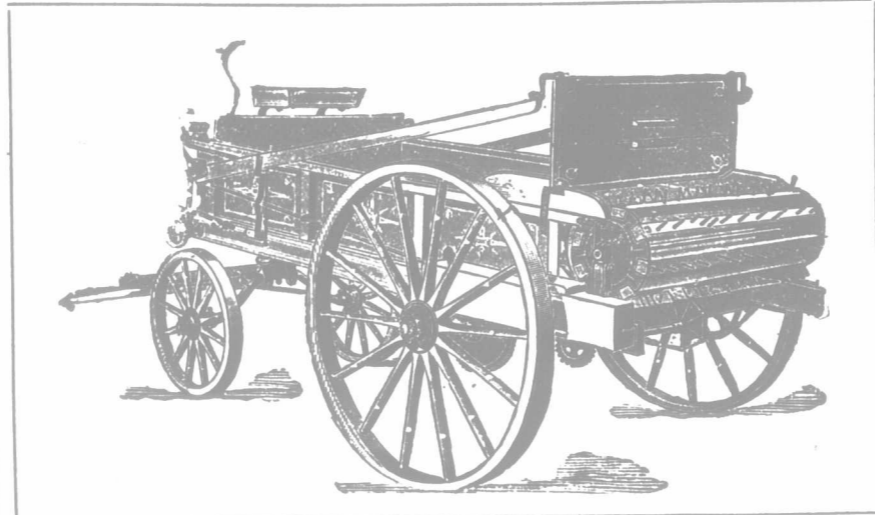
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Roof it with our Galvanized Steel Shingles. They are lasting and ornamental; lightning and fire proof, and keep out the weather.

Send careful dimensions of roof for free estimate and free catalogue.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
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Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

WHOLESALE LUMBER YARD,
BURLINGTON, VT.

J. R. BOOTH,
LUMBER MANUFACTURER,
Ottawa, Ont., November 14th, 1903.

Mr. R. King Farrow, 520 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ontario:
Dear Sir,—I have just had a chat with Mr. Sleeth, my farm foreman, in reference to the two "Kemp 20th Century Manure Spreaders" purchased from you a few weeks ago. He is very extravagant in his praise of these implements, both as savers of labor and efficiency and efficacy of the work they perform. They appear to be everything you guaranteed, and I most cheerfully recommend the Spreader to fellow farmers in this district.
Yours very truly,
J. R. BOOTH.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."
The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Ltd., STRATFORD, ONT.

CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$7.50**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. **Send for Catalogue**

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COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE



It Plays
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It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid 5 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely enameled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also one musical and one song record—Hawthorn, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going Back to Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds to-day sure. **Fraser Seed Co., Dept. 32 Toronto**

Varicocele Cured to Stay Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days

Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded. No Outing or Pain.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If what I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. **I CAN CURE YOU at Home.**

Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, **FREE of Charge.** My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed **FREE** upon application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Work with your cows Not against them.



Give them every aid in their efforts at money-making by using the New Century American Cream Separator. It runs easy and skims close under all conditions. The New American makes even poor cows show a profit. Antediluvian methods make even the good ones live at a loss. There's a big difference. Write for our catalogue—it tells all.

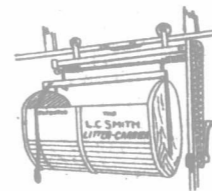
C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

GENUINE Pratt's Astral Lamp Oil

SOLD IN ALL COUNTRIES,
AND RECOGNIZED AS THE
HIGHEST-GRADE OIL MANUFACTURED.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited,
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THE L. C. SMITH FEED and LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1903.
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.
Write us for partion lars
LYMAN C. SMITH,
OSHAWA, ONT.

FREE Elegant FUR CAPERINE FREE WORTH \$10.00 FREE



We have just purchased 30 handsome Fur Caperines, fully worth \$10.00 each, from a large fur manufacturer in New York at a specially reduced price, which enables us to offer every Girl and Lady the best chance they ever had in their life to get a magnificent \$10.00 Fur Caperine **Absolutely Free.**

Send No Money Just your name and address plainly written, and we will send you postpaid, 3/4 doz. large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada, to sell at 10c. a package. Every package is handsomely finished in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. You can easily sell them in half an hour, as they are positively the largest, the best and most beautiful packages ever sold for 10c. **Everybody buys them.** When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you one of these handsome Fur Caperines that could not be bought in any store for less than \$10.00 cash. It is cut in the latest style with the long graceful fronts so fashionable this season, and is made of beautiful rich black Coney and fine imitation Sable Fur, with high Storm Collar 6 inches deep (fur on both sides), and extra wide cape extending well over the shoulders and lined throughout with the finest quality of satin—the whole ornamented with six long full furred tails, as shown in the illustration. Remember, we have only 30 of these elegant Caperines to give away, so send name and address at once, or you may be too late. **Seed Supply Co., Dept. 590 Toronto.**

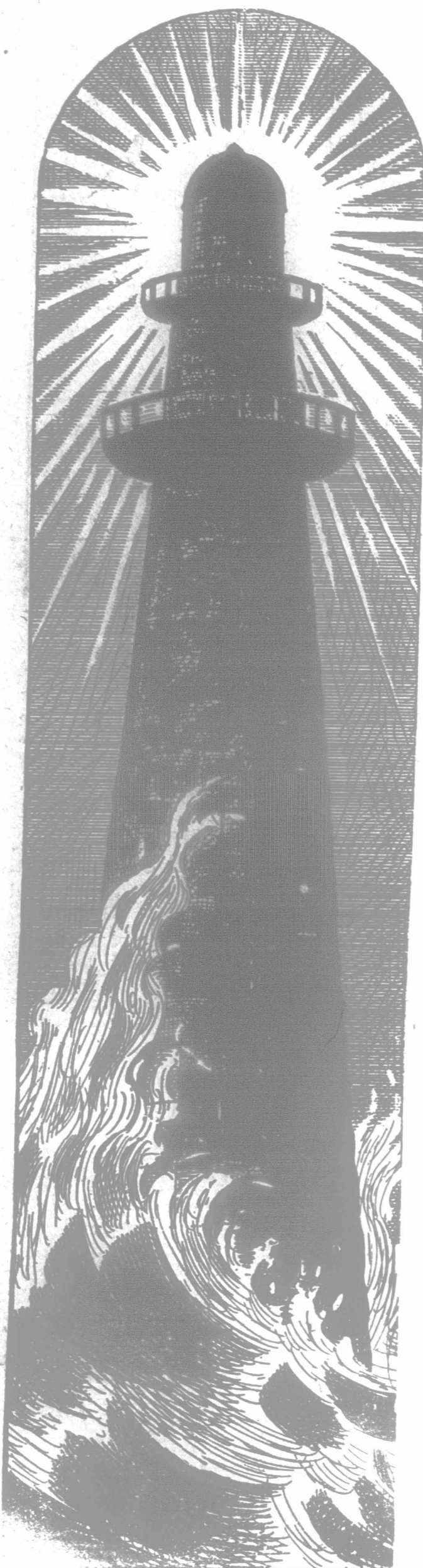
FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE



Splendid Magic Lantern with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and Real Steam Engine with brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel, and Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties, of every imaginable color. You can sell 3 and 4 packages in every house. A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. When sold return \$1.50 and we will forward immediately both the Lantern and Engine. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 589, TORONTO, ONT.**

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

As a Beacon Light



VITAE-ORE points the way for storm-tossed sufferers to a haven of Health and Comfort. If you have been drifting in a sea of sickness and disease, towards the rocks and shoals of **CHRONIC INVALIDISM**, port your helm ere it be too late, take heed of the messages of **HOPE** and **SAFETY** which it flashes to you; **STOP DRIFTING** about in a helpless, undecided manner, first on one course and then another, but begin the proper treatment immediately and reach the goal you are seeking by the route **SO MANY HAVE TRAVELED WITH SUCCESS**. Every person who has used **VITAE-ORE** is willing to act as a **PILOT** for you, each knows the way from having followed it; attend their advice, **FOLLOW THE LIGHT** and be cured as they have. **CAN YOU AFFORD TO DISREGARD IT?** Read our special trial offer to the readers of the Farmer's Advocate.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.

Vitae-Ore is a natural product—as natural as the sunshine, the air you breathe, the water you drink or the food you eat. It is a God-made remedy, containing iron, sulphur and magnesia as made in Nature's laboratory, and supplies to the body those elements which are lacking in disease and restores all the bodily organs to a normal, healthy condition. **READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.**

Vitae-Ore is a natural Mineral Spring in concentrated form. One package is equal in medicinal strength and curative value to 800 gallons of the most powerful efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh from the springs. It is the most potent and powerful anti-septic, constitutional tonic, blood, brawn and brain builder, flesh maker and health restorative ever discovered. It gives tone to the system and imparts new life, strength and vitality. It is a germ destroyer, system fortifier, and kills the nidus of the disease. Read our Special Offer to every reader of this paper.

A Certain and Never-failing Cure for

- RHEUMATISM
- BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DROPSY
- LA GRIPPE
- BLOOD POISONING
- SORES AND ULCERS
- MALARIAL FEVER
- NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND ANEMIA
- LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES
- CATARRH OF ANY PART
- FEMALE COMPLAINTS
- STOMACH AND BOWEL DISORDERS
- GENERAL DEBILITY

OLD PEOPLE—For the aged there is nothing better than **VITAE-ORE**. The loss of appetite and general breaking down of the digestive organs is delayed, the blood purified and enriched, the vital organs are strengthened and a peaceful old age may be enjoyed by the use of this great natural remedy without drugs.

Vitae-Ore strikes the disease at its root, entirely eradicating every vestige or trace, and the patient is cured to stay cured. As a Blood Purifier it is without a peer. No other remedy can equal it. It supplies Nature with the elements to build health into diseased bodies. It is the ideal tonic for Weak and Anemic Men and Women. Its use makes the watery, impoverished blood become strong and virile, and as it comes through the veins imparts the color of health to the face, a sparkle to the eye and strength and vigor to the system. When **Vitae-Ore** has done its work you will feel like a new being. Read our Special Offer to every reader of this paper.

Women Are you afflicted with any of the innumerable diseases which are so common and prevalent among your sex? We cannot mention them in this small space, but let us assure you that **VITAE-ORE** is the true "Balm of Gilead" to every sufferer, and the many diseased conditions which unfit women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties may be at once alleviated and permanently eradicated by the use of this wonderful remedy. Read our Special Offer to every reader of this paper.

Men Are you afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to men? Have you in ignorance wronged and abused your body so that nerve power and vitality are wasting? Is Debility taking the vim and fire of youth? Above everything else, you need **Vitae-Ore**. In these conditions it proves to be a powerful tonic, a reviver, a vitalizer, restorer, force-builder. It is not a temporary stimulant, but builds up from the bottom by putting each organ, tissue, muscle and ligament in a healthy condition. Read Special Offer to readers of this paper.

Sent on 30 Days' Trial
By Mail, Postpaid.
READ THIS OFFER!

WE WILL SEND to every worthy person who writes us mentioning The Farmer's Advocate, a full-sized **ONE-DOLLAR** package of **VITAE-ORE**, by mail, **POSTPAID**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **READ** this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only **WHEN IT HAS DONE YOU GOOD, AND NOT BEFORE**. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **VITAE-ORE** is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral **ORE**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease, as thousands testify, and as no one answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using.

VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a trial. **SEND FOR A \$1 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK**. You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. **WE WANT NO ONE'S MONEY WHOM VITAE-ORE CANNOT BENEFIT**. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **VITAE-ORE** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY** in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper so that we may know you are entitled to this liberal offer.

For a Penny Unless Benefited.

Who will challenge the attention and consideration and the gratitude of every living person who desires better health and who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the skill of the world and grown worse with age. We care not for your age, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, to tell us what ails you, by sending to us for a package.

Read What the People Say

THE TEST OF MERIT IS RESULTS GAINED IN ACTUAL USE.

SUFFERED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Ayer's Flat, Que.
People who have suffered with Stomach Trouble can realize what I have been through when I say that I have been afflicted for the last five years, and can appreciate the gratitude I feel towards **Vitae-Ore** for having released me from all of this misery. Nothing else seemed to benefit me, and I had almost given up hope of a cure when my attention was called to the **Vitae-Ore** advertisement in my paper. I have been using **V. O.** for the past two months, and it has done me such a great and lasting good that I feel it my duty to write about it.
MRS. C. H. ROBINSON.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

London, Ont.
I have received great benefits from the use of **Vitae-Ore**, being now, after taking this remedy, in better health than I have been for a number of years. I consider **V. O.** the best medicine to be had, as well as the cheapest.
ALBERT MOSS,
276 Talbot Street.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

Omemeo, Ont.
I have never used any medicine that did me as much good as **Vitae-Ore**. For twenty months before I began treatment I had not been able to do an hour's work, but after only three weeks' use of **V. O.** was able to do light work, and I can now truthfully say that it has produced a wonderful change for the better in my condition. I do not intend to be without it in the house, and do not believe anyone would who has once given it a trial.
JOHN POAST.

FOR THREE YEARS.

Guelph, Ont.
Vitae-Ore is a grand medicine. I have had Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble for about three years, and during this time have used nearly all of the remedies I have heard of, without benefit. I can honestly say that I have received more help, positive and lasting improvement, from two packages of **Vitae-Ore** than from all these other medicines combined.
S. RUNDLE.

EVERY WOMAN NEEDS IT.

Hagersville, Ont.
I do not believe that there is a woman who can use **Vitae-Ore** without benefit. Before I began treatment with it I could not get out of the house, but now I am up and about doing all my own work, and cannot express how much better I feel. It is a Heaven-sent boon for weak, tired and suffering women, and all should use it.
MRS. WM. HARRISON.

"GRAND MEDICINE FOR THE STOMACH."

Dresden, Ont.
I cannot speak too highly of **Vitae-Ore**, and believe it to be a grand medicine for the Stomach. I was sorely troubled with a serious Stomach Disorder, but after using one package of **Vitae-Ore** my stomach is again all right, and I can eat almost anything without it causing me any distress. I feel like a different person, and am praising this wonder-medicine to everybody I see.
T. D. QUIGLEY.

W. H. NOEL, Geologist, Yonge & Temperance Streets, F.A. Dept. TORONTO, ONT.
When ordering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.