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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

J. H. Girdale  
150 Farm  
in dec 15, 03

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 11, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 594

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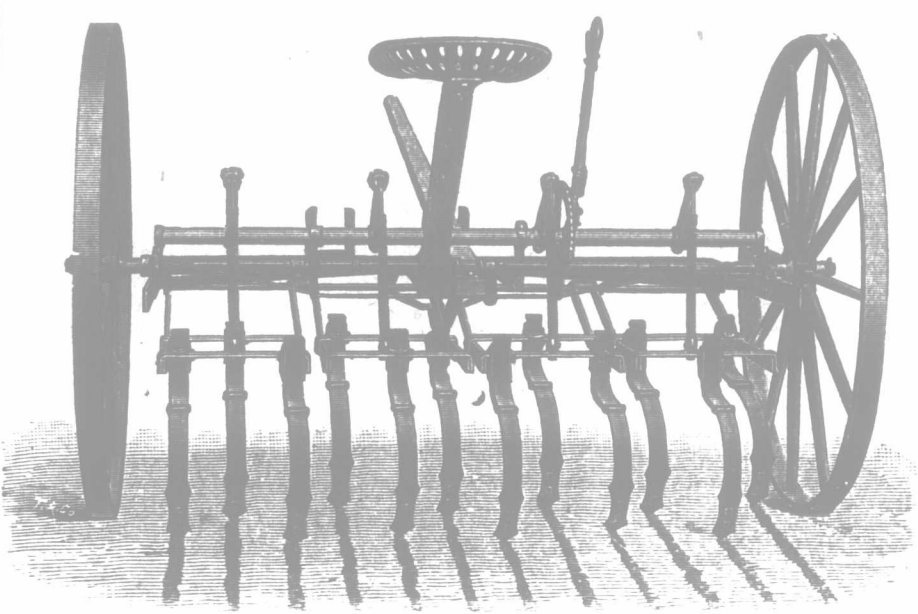


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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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No. 594

## EDITORIAL.

### Outlook for Canadian Trade.

While the British market is, and doubtless will continue to be, the principal outlet for the surplus produce of Canadian farms, and is well worth cultivating to the fullest extent, there is neither wisdom nor reason in being content with but one string to our bow, as in that market we have to compete with similar commodities from many nations. Should Britain generously conclude to give her colonies a preference over foreign countries in her markets, by admitting our products free, while taxing those of foreign countries, we shall still meet vigorous competition from the other colonies, as we do in many lines at present, and our enterprising neighbors to the south will employ their characteristic ingenuity to the fullest extent in the matter of transportation facilities and freight rates to overcome the obstacle of a British tax, of which they cannot reasonably complain, since it will be only administering to them a dose of the medicine they prescribe for others. That our neighbors regard this possibility seriously may be inferred from words of that shrewd business man, Mr. J. J. Hill, the railway magnate of the Western States, uttered at a recent meeting of Minnesota farmers. In an exceedingly able address, he said, in part: "Mr. Chamberlain a year ago took a leaf out of our political economy, and started a political campaign in Great Britain in favor of a preferential tariff which would admit the agricultural products of her colonies while imposing a tariff on the imports of every other nation. Great Britain and her colonies buy from us about 70 per cent. of all our exports. Suppose they put a tax on our wheat of ten cents a bushel. Remember that the surplus wheat we export fixes the price on the entire crop, that which we sell among ourselves and that which we sell to go abroad. If our wheat is taxed 10 cents a bushel on 180,000,000 bushels raised in our three north-western States, it would amount to \$18,000,000. That you will have to pay."

Mr. Hill further stated his belief that these conditions are not far distant; that Mr. Chamberlain is winning his way, having made more progress in the first year of his agitation than he expected to in the first three years. That is a question, however, on which there is far from being unanimity of opinion, and the probability is that Mr. Chamberlain will find that it will require more than three years before his propaganda is completed. Under present conditions our products are every day strengthening their hold and popularity upon that mighty market of Great Britain. Let the means of access to it be improved.

Mr. Hill, in the same address, pointed out the wisdom of cultivating more than one market, and showed that by good management his company had succeeded in establishing a profitable market for wheat and flour in the Orient, by which the wheat of the West, which two years ago was selling for 50 cents a bushel was now realizing 75 to 80 cents, no less than 4,320,000 bushels of American wheat and 1,550,000 barrels of American flour having found a market in that direction during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1903. By taking advantage of all the conditions entering into the question of transportation, loading cars in both directions, to and from the Pacific Coast, they had been able to give a rate from

Minneapolis to Hong Kong of 40 cents a hundred for 8,000 miles—"8 a ton, or a mill a ton a mile—the lowest transportation ever worked out on the face of the earth." It is 2,000 miles of rail transportation to the Coast, and 6,000 by water.

The question of interest to Canada in this statement is why cannot we, with all our natural advantages, our vast wheat-growing territory and favorable Pacific ports, secure a fair share of the trade for wheat and flour with Japan, China, and Australia. Our wheat is the best in the world, and while the people of the Orient are not yet educated to an appreciation of the best quality of flour, they will learn, and in the meantime the lower grades of our product may find an outlet in that direction, as some has already done. The visit of our Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, to Japan, and the appointment of our Railway and Transportation Commissions, should bear fruit in the near future, as our new trans-continental lines get in working order, in the opening and extension of markets in that and other directions, so that we may share in the trade wherever our products are suitable. And the sooner effective action in this matter the better.

### Manuring Problems.

Success in farming is primarily dependent upon the intelligence, enterprise and industry with which its operations are conducted. Foremost among these is replacing the fertility taken out of the soil by growing crops. This is done by manuring in some form or other. Thorough tillage, moisture and warmth will cause the soil to give up to growing plants the fertility which it contains, but this must be supplemented either by manures produced on the farm or purchased. Feeding animals for the production of energy (such as horse-power), food or clothing for man, is the way in which crops are profitably utilized, and at the same time manure manufactured upon the farm. The stable is a manure as well as a food factory. How to make the most of it; how to save it; how and when to apply it with the least outlay of labor; whether to apply in the fall and plow down as for roots; to spread upon the fields in winter, as many of our corn-growers do; to plow under deeply, or work in by surface cultivation; the comparative advantages or otherwise of applying fresh or piling and rotting, once thought to be essential in making the fertilizing elements available—all these, and other questions, are deserving of careful study and close observation, both by our most progressive farmers and the professional investigator. There are certain general principles which govern, but the same plan will not give equally good results for all purposes, and under different conditions. The crucible of extended experience will ultimately determine for every man what is best in his case. This is a subject deserving of discussion in the "Farmer's Advocate" by those who have given it close consideration, and whose observation has taught lessons that would be helpful to others under similar circumstances.

Now is the time to make sure of securing choice seed for sowing if you have not already got it. No farmer can afford to sow anything but the plumpest and cleanest seed.

### The Dairy Industry.

Western Ontario, Eastern Ontario and Quebec dairymen have all held their annual conventions, and in each meeting the prevailing note was progress and confidence in the dairy business. The growth of the dairy industry in these three sections represented by the three annual conventions has been phenomenal. In twelve years dairying, and its associated industry, bacon-producing, rose from eleventh place in the list of Canadian industries, until to-day there are only two greater in the whole Dominion, and have also carried with them in their ascendancy prosperity to every other branch of Canadian agricultural industry. In 1903 Canada's dairy exports amounted to about thirty millions of dollars, and, incidentally, assisted in producing as large an export bacon trade. In 1892 we exported a little more than one million dollars' worth of butter, and eleven and a half millions of cheese. Since then our butter exports have increased to over seven millions, and our cheese to twenty-two million dollars' worth. In connection with the growth of our dairy exports, it is interesting to note the decline of those from the United States. In 1892 that country exported seven and a half millions' worth of cheese, and two and one-half millions' worth of butter. Ten years later the cheese exports had declined to two and a half millions and the butter advanced only one-half million, the cause being due to the increasing demand of the home market.

What is the significance of this growth of the dairy industry? In every farming community throughout Canada to-day there is evidence of a marked degree of prosperity. The sixty millions derived last year from the bacon and dairy industries have been distributed more evenly than a similar amount derived from any other industry, and have been or will be expended more judiciously, because controlled by a more careful class than any other similar amount. In short, dairying may truthfully be said to have been the salvation of the country. Not only has it brought direct returns, but indirectly it has been the means of increasing the fertility of the land, of improving the type of cows kept and of hogs fed. By demanding a large supply of fodder to carry the herds over the year, it has created a demand for larger yielding crops, and the consequent general adoption of silos for storing corn, and in some parts the growth of alfalfa clover.

Hitherto the advancement of the dairy industry has meant more particularly the increase in the production of cheese, but in the future butter may be expected to be more largely produced. By selling butter from the farm scarcely any of the valuable fertilizing materials are disposed of and the finished product is in the most concentrated form possible to transport agricultural produce. Such being the case, farmers and middlemen should do all in their power to foster this industry. The former must endeavor to reduce the cost of production by increasing the average usefulness of his cows, and the latter must endeavor to manufacture the best possible article from the material on hand, and both must work hand in hand for improved transportation and marketing facilities.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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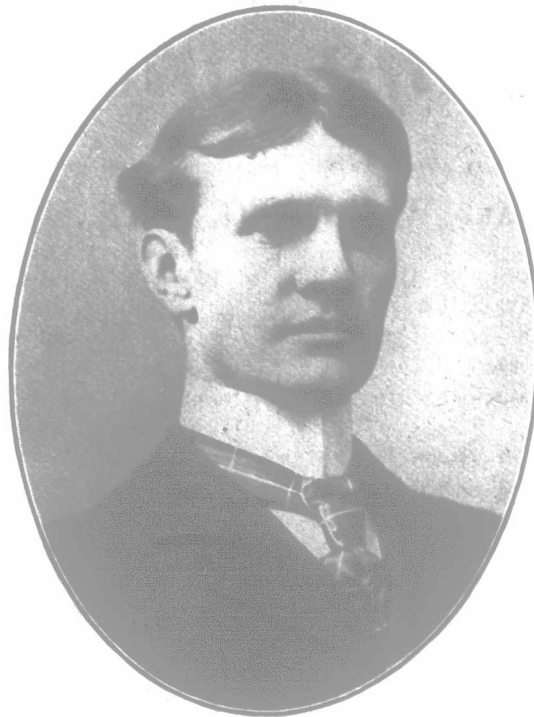
### The Farmer First.

"The nation always has and always will depend for everything that goes to make the country worth living in, upon the men who cultivate the soil. There is more intelligence, more patriotism, more of everything that goes to make good citizenship, on the farms than anywhere else in the country. (Applause.) It has always been so, from the early days to the present. Many of us here can remember what, a few years ago, we called 'the late unpleasantness.' The men left their plows in the furrow, half way across the field, to follow the flag of their country, and the farmers' sons were the men who most distinguished themselves. Country life is better fitted to develop a man than is the city. It gives him better opportunity, if he will take advantage of it; and I want to impress upon the fathers and mothers, if they are here, that their children in growing up on the farm should not look forward to the time when they can leave it, when they can have their hair banged and soaked down, and come to the town to look for a job. Better men and better women live in the country. The time will never come when this country can afford to lose sight of the interests of the people who live on the land."—[Jas. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, at the Minnesota State Agricultural Society meeting.

### Superintendent of Institutes.

The new Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario is George A. Putnam, B.S.A. Mr. Putnam was born in the County of Elgin in 1869, and spent his early life on his father's dairy farm near Aylmer, and also spent some time at practical work in the cheese factory on this farm. His early training was received at the Aylmer High School and the Forest City Business College, London. In the spring of 1890 he went to the Agricultural College as Secretary to the President. The farmers' institute work was then in its infancy, and Mr. Putnam's duties required him to be conversant with all its details. The extensive work of travelling dairy work in a number of counties throughout the Province was also a part of his duties. In the spring of 1900 he completed his college course and was graduated B. S. A. About two years later he took the posi-

tion of Secretary of the City Dairy Company, Toronto. In all of Mr. Putnam's work he has shown remarkable powers of organization and thoroughness of detail. In taking charge of the Institute work he brings with him a thorough knowledge of his subject and a capacity to carry his work through.



Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, B. S. A.

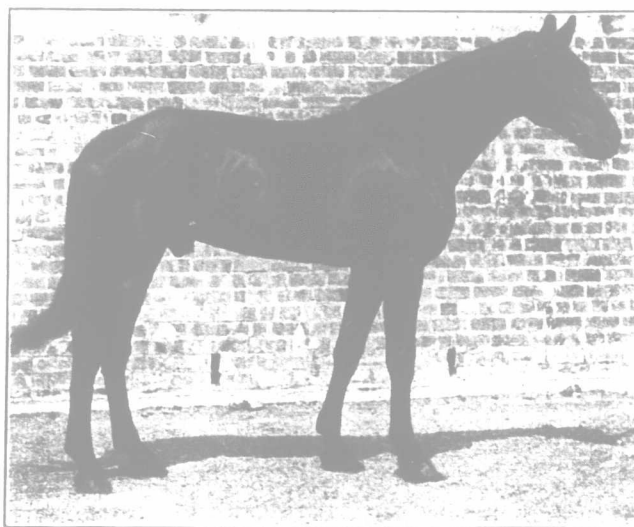
Newly-appointed Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes  
for Ontario.

## HORSES.

### Mange in Horses.

A Quebec subscriber writes us, saying: "A skin disease has broken out among our horses. An expert was sent from Ottawa to examine them and has pronounced it mange. Several of the horses were quarantined, but in spite of all precautions the disease is still spreading. Everyone is employing his own method of treatment with varying success. Would you kindly give us some information about the disease, how long it lasts, whether it is ever fatal, and an up-to-date specific that can be obtained and applied by any farmer?"

Mange is a contagious disease, caused by the presence of a small insect. The most common form (psoroptes) invades those parts that are covered with long hair. The punctures made in the skin by this variety give rise to an eruption of pimples, which at first are of the nature of blisters. When these blisters burst a discharge of pus and serum keeps the affected parts in a moist condition, which distinguishes this kind of mange from sarcoptic mange. The insects of the sarcoptic form generally commence their attack on



American Jack.

The champion trotting stallion of England. Owned by  
Mr. Wm. Lucas Marton, Blackpool, England.

or near the withers, from which they spread over the body. The blisters from this variety are always dry, and under the finger the skin has a granular feeling. In the later stages of the complaint the skin becomes thick, rough and wrinkled. Another form of mange confine their engagements to the leg and spread very slowly. They usually commence at the back of the pastern and work upwards, but rarely go higher than the hock or knee. They generally affect the horses during winter, possibly because the skin is more active

during summer. The symptoms are itching, cracks, sores, formation of crusts, thickening of the skin, and falling out of the hair.

Mange, in all the different forms, shows no tendency to recovery without thorough treatment. Its attacks are seldom fatal, except in old horses, which sometimes become debilitated, and, consequently, die.

TREATMENT.—The first object is to destroy the insect. Where practicable, clip the hair over the affected parts. Where the coat is short this may not be necessary. In every case guard against unduly irritating the skin. Wash the parts thoroughly with a good soap suds and a stiff brush. Add a quarter of an ounce of carbonate of potash to each quart of the wash water. Rub on the affected part a lotion composed of one ounce of creolin to a pint of water. Repeat in two days, and continue for two weeks. Any stable in which the disease breaks out should be thoroughly disinfected. Burn all the bedding and disinfect the harness, brushes, and other utensils by immersing them in a solution of creolin, one to six of water. Thoroughly wash the floors, walls and ceilings, and apply a thick coat of whitewash. Diseased animals should be isolated from healthy ones.

### Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

Enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels, is one of the most rapidly fatal inflammatory diseases to which the horse is liable, often destroying life in a few hours. Many of the diseases of the digestive organs, some of which have already been dealt with in these columns, result in inflammation of the bowels, but at present we propose treating with it as a primary affection. Any portion of the intestines, either the small or the large, is liable to be attacked, and in some cases the greater part of both is involved. The inner or mucous coat is usually first attacked, but the inflammation extends and involves the middle and external coats also, and there is often an extravasation of blood into the canal, due to rupture of the small bloodvessels.

CAUSES.—The principal causes are over-fatigue, exposure to cold, and washing with cold water when the animal is heated, but like other intestinal diseases, it frequently occurs without well-marked cause.

SYMPTOMS.—The first well-marked symptoms are generally those of abdominal pain, evidenced by uneasiness, stamping of the feet, whisking of the tail, looking around towards the flank, a desire to lie down, etc. These are, however, usually preceded by some degree of constitutional disturbance, such as rigors (shivering), acceleration of the pulse and respirations, repeated evacuation of small quantities of semi-fluid feces and general depression; the mucous membranes soon become deeply congested, the mouth dry, the tongue contracted, and sometimes of a brownish color, and the appetite of course is lost; the pulse is hard, wiry and frequent; the belly is tender upon pressure; the abdominal muscles more or less contracted, and in some cases slight bloating is noticed. In a variable time the symptoms of dullness and depression give place to those of pain and excitement; he stamps with his feet, strikes at his belly, lies down, but much more carefully than in spasmodic colic. He will probably make several attempts or feints to lie down, and then go down very carefully; will probably endeavor to lie on his back, turn his eyes towards his flank, pant, blow and sweat with pain. There are no sharp paroxysms of pain, with periods of ease, as in colic, the pain is constant, distressing and agonizing, and the body is usually covered with perspiration. In some cases he will stand for hours with his head in a corner and paw persistently with one or both feet. In other cases he will walk around the stall or paddock in a circle, apparently almost blind, knocking his head against the wall or fence. The pulse, at first hard, full, frequent, ranging from 80 to 120 per minute, gradually decreases in strength and fullness, becomes thready or imperceptible. He sighs or groans with pain, and perspiration rolls off the body. The skin is never dry, at one time hot and at another cold; the countenance becomes haggard, the eyes expressive of delirium, with the pupils dilated. He may now throw himself about in a dangerous manner, but usually stands as stated, or moves aimlessly about; then stand, balance himself as long as possible, when he will fall and die with a few convulsive struggles. In other cases the symptoms of pain subside, when he will stand quiet, and even drink a little or endeavor to eat, and his breathing become more or less tranquil. This leads the owner to think that he is about to recover, but the symptoms indicate that mortification has set in; the haggard expression remains, the pulse continues imperceptible, cold sweats bedew the body, the belly becomes tympanic (bloated), he trembles, legs and ears are cold, mouth and breath cold, and even foetid, the lips drop pendulous, the eyes become glassy, and in a varying period he drops

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shows no treatment. old horses, and, conse-

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and dies, the bowels remaining inactive to the last. If, however, in three or four hours from the commencement of the attack, there is some abatement of the symptoms; if the surface of the body become dry; if there be a passage of faeces or gas, the pulse becoming softer and less frequent, and the characteristic anxiety of expression disappear, a favorable termination may be looked for.

**TREATMENT.**—As the mucous tract of the bowels is inflamed, treatment must be directed with a view to prevent peristaltic action until the inflammatory action has ceased, and while there is usually an inactive condition of the bowels, purgatives must on no account be given. Treatment must tend to relieve pain and check movement in the intestines. For these purposes opium should be administered in large doses. In the early stages, when the pulse is full and strong, and depression in general be not well marked, it is good practice to take three or four quarts of blood from the jugular vein. From two to four drs. of powdered opium should be given in a pint of cold water as a drench, and rather smaller doses repeated every two hours, until the symptoms are relieved. Clothes wrung out of hot water should be applied to the abdomen continuously for an hour or two, and care must be taken to clothe the horse well afterwards to prevent reaction. If, after the abatement of the symptoms, the bowels remain torpid (as they usually do), the removal of this torpidity must not be attempted by the administration of drastic purgatives. Very small doses of raw linseed oil, say 4-oz. doses, with 2 drs. nux vomica, may be given every eight hours, and the contents of the rectum removed by injections of warm water occasionally. When the appetite returns, the most easily-digested food, as scalded bran and boiled linseed, should be given, and the eating of dry food prevented by a muzzle until the bowels commence to act, and then solid food must be given in very small quantities for a few days.

“WHIP.”

**Breeding to a Blood Horse.**

A reader puts this question to us: “Would you advise ‘crossing’ a blood horse with a mare sired by a Clydesdale; dam an ordinary Canadian; the mare herself not being a heavy-limbed animal?”

When we answer the above in the negative, we do not ask anyone to take the advice on the strength of our limited experience or finite knowledge of horse-breeding. We do so simply because it is a violation of one of nature's laws to mate a mare of heavy-draft breeding with a Thoroughbred or trotting sire. In actual practice, if this mating were carried out, it would be just possible that a most serviceable horse would be the result, and it is just as probable that the offspring would be a veritable weed. The mischief of this unsystematic method of breeding is not that it always produces inferior animals, but that it sometimes produces unusually good ones. We might give an instance similar to that of our correspondent. A farmer became enamored of an unusually big, active Clydesdale, and was determined to breed his driving mare to him. The result of the first mating was a carriage horse of outstanding merit, that brought a long price as a fashionable heavy carriage horse. The second mating gave nothing but huge disappointment. The explanation is this, that in breeding animals of diverse types the type of the offspring is fixed by the blending of the characteristics of different ancestors, and as there is a great variety of types in the ancestry of animals of mixed breeding, the type of the offspring is all the more variable. Herein lies the force of the doctrine of breeding from pure-bred stock. Pure-bred parents are nothing more than the produce of one distinct type, hence in their blood there are none of those very antagonistic influences that tend to produce animals of nondescript type. But since everyone is not possessed of pure-bred breeding stock, the next best thing to be done is to breed to pure-bred sires of the type most closely resembling the females in the harem.

Our correspondent is in the same position as thousands of others throughout the country. A mare of mixed breeding has raised a filly by a pure-bred Clydesdale sire. The filly then has one cross of Clydesdale blood. There is a start made toward securing a definite type of horse. Four more such crosses would result in an animal that would for all practical purposes be a pure-bred Clydesdale. Then such an animal could be depended upon to produce offspring that would be true to type, and, consequently, the element of chance in breeding would be to a large extent eliminated. On the other hand, if this mare sired by a Clydesdale were bred to a trotting or other light horse, the offspring, if used for breeding purposes, would contain in its blood-lines still another infusion of blood from a source that would produce horses of a diverse type to the mare bred, and, consequently, the resulting offspring would be more of a mongrel than the dam or grandam. To closely adhere to type in horse-

breeding should be the object of everyone who follows this business, and while it is frequently desired to make a mating with the stock on hand to secure something of a different type, as in the case of our correspondent, the practice will in the end be found to be too full of chance; will increase the number of nondescripts and lower the average value of the horses of the country.

**STOCK.**

**Pork-producing in P. E. Island.**

Hog-raising has taken great strides on P. E. I. these last few years, chiefly on account of the rise in the price of pork, and partly because the Dominion Packing Company has an establishment here, which will take all the hogs the Province can produce. But now that the price is declining, I hear some farmers say that we better go out of the business, as there is no money in them. Is this right? No. Why? Because we don't know how soon the market may rise again, and because if we followed that system through all our farming we would be in hot water all the time. What we as farmers should do is to follow a mixed line of farming and stick to it. A hundred-acre farm should market at least from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars worth of pork a year. There are several reasons why we should stick to hog-raising. Now that farm help is so scarce, we must produce that which takes up the smallest part of our time, and at the same time enriches our farm, and gives a good return in cash. It takes about the same amount of time to feed a dozen pigs as it does to milk and attend two cows, while the product from the cows would not be worth more than about fifty dollars for six months, that of the pigs would be worth about one hundred and fifty. Another reason in favor of the hog is his ability for making manure. Provide him with a large pen, and into this throw all the straw, seaweed, or any kind of litter that you can get, and he will tramp and work it up fine, which will make as good manure as that of cows or fattening animals; also his freedom from disease compared with other animals is worth mentioning, especially on the Island. It is not necessary to have a pure-bred female; better have a grade with good form and thriftiness than a pure-bred not so well fitted for a breeder. However, if a thoroughbred can be got and suitable, all the better. One should be selected lengthy, smooth-shouldered, strong-backed, standing well on strong limbs, and mated to a pure-bred boar of good type and breeding. She should produce her first litter when about a year old, preferably in April or May, so the young ones may be marketed about October. In order that the offspring may be strong and healthy, the mother must have ample exercise in the open air. A great many farmers make a mistake in this respect, and the result is weak pigs. The principal diet should be roots and crushed grain until nearing the time of parturition, when a sloppy and lighter ration should be fed. About ten days before farrowing provide a pen with a basket of cut straw for bedding, also a piece of scantling nailed to the wall on its edge, about six inches from the floor, in order to protect the little ones from being crushed against the wall. It is necessary that an attendant be on hand to remove the pigs to the fire or cover with a blanket if the weather be cold. If the litter be large, more than the mother can feed, they may be fed cow's milk, mixed with water, in the proportion of one of milk to two of water, with enough sugar to sweeten. This can be put in a shallow pan and fed while the mother is eating. When seven or eight weeks old they may be weaned and fed on shorts, mixed with skim milk; a few boiled potatoes may also be added. It is well to imitate nature in feeding the pigs, and feed them about six times a day until two or three months old. The great aim should be to keep them growing rapidly, and never allow a setback to occur. Feed all they will eat up clean, but no more; better to keep a little hungry than overfed. Barley, oats, wheat crushed and soaked in water, from six to twelve hours, with the addition of some skim milk, should be the principal feed. This should be fed five times a day in small feeds.

**POINTERS.**

- Give the little pigs plenty of exercise.
- Make friends with the brood sow.
- Keep the pigs dry and warm.
- Don't disturb the mother and her little ones more than is necessary.
- Feed lightly for a week after farrowing.
- Give the brood sow the run of the barnyard.
- Do not feed frozen victuals.
- Plant some early potatoes for the growing pigs.

JAMES STAVERT.

East Prince, P.E.I.

**Keeping Colts in Cattle Stables.**

A correspondent says he is keeping a colt in a stable with about fifteen head of cattle. There is just ordinary ventilation, and he would like to know if such conditions would probably affect the colt's health.

The worst we can say of such treatment is that it is not the best. This particular animal may thrive and turn out to be a most useful horse. In fact, there is no good reason why he should not. But the ill-effects of keeping a colt in a cattle stable are incipient, and they make their appearance in future generations. The trouble begins with a diminishing of powers of resistance to the variations of climatic extremes, due to the atmosphere of the cattle stable not being the most conducive to the building up of a rugged constitution. Suppose that it is a filly that is being kept in the cattle stable. The conditions there tend to weaken her constitution. In her offspring there will, in all probability, be a further tendency to weakness, and so on. Animal life is so constituted that injuries or weaknesses once sustained remain in the family until eliminated by some remedial influence, such as the infusion of new blood from a source that is unquestionably rugged, or by the continued action of beneficent treatment, and the effects of favorable conditions. With all young stock the wisest and safest plan is to make conditions as favorable as possible to the development of rugged constitutions and powerful bodies, and to this end abundant exercise and fresh air are essentials.

**Why not Keep Sheep?**

No class of stock is neglected by so large a proportion of farmers as are sheep. Considering the cost of keeping, the labor of attending, the rate of increase, and the annual dividend of wool declared, no class of farm stock is more profitable, and if well managed none as profitable. No meat is more wholesome nor more generally in demand in the markets at good prices. Sheep help keep the farm clean, by eating many weeds that would otherwise go to seed and spread, while the sheep in summer pick up most of their living in the lanes and by-places of the farm, from grass that would otherwise be wasted. A short nibble suits them better than grass to their sides. No great skill is required to manage a flock, and yet no stock will pay better for intelligent care and management. A little attention at the proper time, and that not very often, keeps them in good health and brings out the best that is in them. Their winter care is simple and inexpensive, being nearly paid for by their fleece of wool, and in summer if given half a chance they will find for themselves. No elaborate or costly buildings are required for them. Open sheds are best for them. Fed twice a day, sheared once a year, and treated twice for ticks, they eat, rest, increase, and make money for their owner.

To fatten them in the fall, sow a few acres of rape in June or July; and for their best development in winter, an acre or two of turnips, though these are not essential if a light ration of oats and bran is substituted. Attend at the proper time to the docking and castration of the lambs. Wean at four months old, and have a field of fresh clover or early rape for the lambs to keep them going on, and they will feed themselves and fatten, growing into money as the days go by.

**Care of the Ears.**

Deafness is a great affliction, but many persons are very careless in guarding against it. Wet hair and cold plunge baths are bad for any one with a tendency to deafness. The extremities must be kept warm and drafts avoided by such persons.

No cold liquid should touch the inner ear. No oils should be poured into the ear with the idea of relieving an ache. It only increases inflammation.

Some people have a perfect dread of getting insects in the ear, and even the common house-fly fills them with terror if it buzzes too near them. In reality there is little danger in the matter. The secretions of the ear are bitter, and will force an insect to leave. Hot water poured in will kill it and bring it to the surface.

Boxing a child's ears is barbarous, and likely to permanently affect its hearing. Sometimes women wishing to dry their hair quickly will sit in the strong breeze of an electric fan. This is reckless carelessness as regards the ear and its functions.

### Free Pigs and Bulls.

President Jas. J. ("Jim") Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, gives an amusing account of his fatherly efforts in furnishing the Minnesota and Dakota farmers with free breeding stock. Evidently, it would have been better to have left the business to the intelligent enterprise of those engaged in it—the farmers and breeders themselves.

"There was a time—let me see—twenty years last spring, in this State (Minnesota), and particularly in the northern part of it, when no rain fell from seed-time until the 1st of July. The grain stood green in the fields, barely living. In July some copious showers fell, and they made a little more than half a crop. I didn't know as much then as I do now. I was younger and had less experience. I thought I would help the farmers of the State, so that they would not depend on one crop. I thought I would help them to some good stock and cattle and hogs. And in my innocence (laughter) I thought that when they had the opportunity they would take advantage of it. I got together some excellent herds of beef and dairy cattle for myself, and I brought out within two years, mainly from the north of England and Scotland, about 800 thoroughbred bulls. Something over 600 of them were distributed in this State, and less than 200 in North Dakota. I want to say that the people of North Dakota derived more benefit from less than 200 than the people of Minnesota did from 600. What did they do? Most of them sold them. (Laughter.) I gave them pigs, and they killed them in the fall—and they were good winter pork! (Laughter.) This is actually what they did with the pigs that I brought from the Old Country, or with the stock which was bred from this stock, and for which I paid prices as high as \$300 for a single animal."

### Breeding and Feeding Pigs.

We give the following extract from a leaflet issued by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, where bacon production is very successfully followed:

To produce pigs having the qualities just enumerated, the first consideration must be the selection of the boar. It is said that the boar is half the herd. Even this estimate undervalues his power of reproducing his like. It is, therefore, all-important that a boar possessing the particular points described should be obtained.

At present the improved Large White Yorkshire appears to be the breed which possesses the required points, and a sire of this breed should therefore be selected.

The pig that commands the highest price is an animal which, when well finished, and not over-fat, weighs 170 dead, or about 220 living. A good pig ought to arrive at this weight at the age of seven months from birth. In selecting a sow there are a few points which a good specimen should possess, in addition to those mentioned for the boar. The sow should be docile, and should have at least twelve teats, of an equal size, and evenly placed well forward on the belly. Sows having large flat teats generally secrete very little milk, and on this account prove bad mothers. The fineness of the hair, skin and bone, all indicate a good quality of flesh, and an animal that is likely to become a good mother. Pigs should be well fed, but not overfed. It is only when fed regularly that pigs give the most satisfactory results to the feeder.

During the first half of the sixteen weeks which a sow goes in pig she should be allowed to run on grass if possible, and should receive a limited amount of other food. For the last eight weeks she should be treated more generously, so that she may be in good condition, but not too fat, at the time of farrowing. During the time the sow is rearing her litter she should receive as much good food as she will take, consisting of boiled potatoes, Indian meal porridge, pollard, bran, and skim milk.

At three weeks old the young pigs begin to eat, and at this time should be supplied with skim milk, separated milk, or fresh buttermilk, which may be mixed with a little pollard, bran and boiled potatoes, and given twice or three times daily. Care should be taken to prevent the young pigs having access to the sow's food. The sow may be permitted to eat up the food which the young pigs may have left; but if the young pigs eat the sow's food they are almost certain to scour. When eight weeks old the young pigs may be weaned. After weaning they should receive the same quality of food in a sloppy condition, and be allowed a little exercise.

When the pigs have reached about one cwt. in live weight, the amount of exercise allowed them must be limited. The food should now consist of boiled potatoes, bran, and mixed whilst hot with a quantity of rum, Indian meal and pollard

or barley meal. After the pigs have eaten as much as they appear to require, a small quantity of buttermilk, skim milk, separated milk or kitchen refuse should be added, to induce them to clean up all the food given them. The quantity of food which a pig should receive is just what it will eat up clean, no more and no less. Turnips and mangels are sometimes used instead of potatoes, but potatoes give by far the best results.

When being fattened pigs should be fed three times a day. The food ought to be brought to a temperature of 90 degrees F., by direct heating or by the aid of hot water. By so doing much of the food is saved in the animal's body for the production of flesh.

## FARM.

### Notes of Sugar-Beet Meetings.

James King, of North Dumfries, Waterloo County, who has grown sugar beets for the Berlin sugar factory, in speaking to a meeting of farmers at Inglewood, said: "I received \$50.12 off the acre for my beets in 1903, which is the price of the land upon which they grew. It is a crop which always appealed to me, and is the best business presented to us since I have been on the farm. \* \* \* I like the work of growing sugar beets, and it pays me well."

In answer to a question put to Mr. Frank Shuh, of Waterloo, who grew seventeen acres of sugar beets last year for the Berlin factory, he replied: "The farmers of Waterloo County are satisfied with the sugar-beet crop. It pays them well and makes them money fast. For my crop off seventeen acres I received over one thousand dollars, some nine hundred dollars of which is now lying on deposit in the Molson's Bank. Sugar beets will pay off mortgages."

Dr. Shuttleworth, Agricultural Superintendent of the Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin, is now in receipt of several hundred new contracts for 1904, which comprise a good acreage. From every direction within a radius of one hundred miles from Berlin, sugar beet contracts are being received daily. The Berlin sugar factory may well anticipate a very large acreage for its 1904-5 campaign, now that sugar beet growing is recommended by the best farmers, not only of Waterloo County, but also by those of Ontario, Durham, York, Simcoe, Peel, Perth, etc.

"I am ashamed that I argued against beet growing when it was first introduced here, because I now see that your beet growers have made a success of the crop and are renewing their contracts," said an honest man at a Pickering sugar beet meeting.

Average sugar in beets delivered at Berlin for the 1903-4 campaign is 15.3%, worth five dollars and ten cents per ton.

A well cultivated beet crop will yield more tons than a turnip crop, and beet cultivation cleans and improves the land.

Ontario can produce Canada's granulated sugar.

### Cistern Under Barn Driveway.

Now that there are more cattle kept than formerly on most farms, it is necessary to have more water. The space under driveway of many barns is left vacant, when it could be turned into a cistern, and save all the barn water. A description of our own might help those intending building. Under our approach we built a wall 16 by 14 feet, to within three feet of top of basement wall. The bottom and sides of this we cemented with good Portland cement. The first year, we had joists and plank laid over this, and the space in between filled with straw, but whenever we happened to be drawing in when a shower caught us, we always found these planks very slippery, so we made an improvement here. We got some second-hand street railway steel rails, which we run from one side to the other, and supported in the center by a beam. On this we laid siding to prevent the dirt from sifting through. Then on this we laid the largest flags we could procure. The joints of these we cemented. We then filled up space with dirt, till it came to top of barn wall, leaving the usual slant which the dump required. Our north wall was protected from frost by dirt held by posts and plank. This plan can be improved on, yet a cistern like this will greatly aid to supply the wants of cattle, and by running a hose from threshing engine into cistern it will prove a great advantage over filling a tank when one has generally enough other work to do. Peel Co., Ont. JAS. B. ROSS.

### The Mound Builders.

By Prof. George Bryce, D. D., LL. D.

The presence of mounds in the Canadian West has been a subject of great interest to the settlers as they have come to take up their homes in the prairies and woodlands of Manitoba and the adjoining territory. Investigators have found not less than forty mounds, and there are probably many more. Of those known, about twenty have been opened more or less thoroughly.

Three chief districts contain the mounds which have been examined. These are: (1) Red River; (2) Rainy River; (3) Souris River. While the last of these regions was visited by Professor Hind in 1857, and a few of its mounds were opened, yet he was most unfortunate in having found nothing in them.

#### RED RIVER MOUNDS.

The writer and other members of the Historical Society of Manitoba made the first scientific examination of a mound on the banks of the Red River, about seventeen miles north of Winnipeg, in the parish of St. Andrew's, in October, 1879. The mound had been partly carried away by the falling in of the bank of the Red River. It was about forty feet in radius, half of it being still left by the greedy river. The mound consisted of the black alluvium for which the Red River valley is famous, and this had been plainly dug up around the site of the mound, and carried to the elevation. Probably the mound had been much higher, but flattened down by the elements; its highest part was from six to ten feet above the surface of the prairie. A trench had been dug from the river bank for a few feet into the mound, but had been refilled.

#### THE LEGEND.

The native owner of the mound was somewhat unwilling to allow the party of seventy or eighty persons of the Historical Society to dig into the mound. Some said this was on account of superstition, others said of a fear of smallpox, but a silvered palm facilitated the purpose of the society. An old woman, a Saulteaux halfbreed, vouchsafed to tell the story of the mound:

"Many years ago," said she, "my people told me our tribe was living at Nettley Creek—a creek running into Lake Winnipeg—and the mound was then inhabited by an Indian people calling themselves 'Mandrills.' They were cave dwellers, and belonged to a race very few in number. One of my tribe visited them and found them dying of smallpox. The enquirer fled from the dreaded scourge, and on returning from his hunt a few days later, found the mound fallen in, and no trace of a Mandrill has since been seen on Red River."

#### THE EXCAVATION.

Nevertheless, the society went on with its digging. A foot or two below the surface three layers of flat limestone from the neighboring bank of the river were laid one above the other. At first, keeping the legend in view, these were thought to be a fallen chimney, but were, no doubt, placed in position to prevent wild beasts digging up the dead. This covering stripped off, a circular row of a dozen skulls with faces downward was found. One of these was painted red on the face; another had a tremendous dinge from a blunt weapon on the back of the skull. Beside them were bundles of thigh bones. It was concluded that these were skulls and bones of warriors killed abroad, and brought home to the mound for burial. Going still deeper, skeletons were found. One of these, of a female, was in a sitting position, and beside the bones were a number of trinkets, while underneath were bits of charcoal and ashes, as fire had been employed for some purpose. This seemed the chief skeleton of the mound, but other skeletons were found.

#### THE MYSTERY.

No traces of smallpox were found, nor evidence of hasty departure. It was plainly a burial mound, and its commanding position on the high river bank made it useful for the purpose of observation as well. It was concluded that the Indian legend of Mandrills meant the Mandans, a tribe of the Missouri, who lived in caves. The Mandan trail is still known from the Missouri to the Assiniboine. Moreover, the Missouri Mandans, some seventy years ago, suffered greatly from the smallpox. No traces of the Red River mound having been a dwelling were found, however. It was plainly a confused myth. The party returned to Winnipeg, with a quantity of spoil from the mound, which we may more fully describe on a later page. Several other mounds along the Red River were afterwards opened.

#### RAINY RIVER MOUNDS.

In the year 1884, when the British Association were soon to visit Winnipeg, the writer, under commission from the Historical Society, went to Lake of the Woods and Rainy River to secure Indian relics and mound-builders' remains for an archaeological collection. Several mounds were found on the Canadian side of Rainy River, but

the resident Indians would not allow them to be opened. There was one at Coutcheching, at the head of Rainy River, which had been used (Mirabile dictu) as a milkhouse. This mound had several large timbers in it, and traces of fire were seen about it. A suggestion was made that it had been a sacrificial mound.

THE GREAT MOUND.

Prevented from examining the Canadian mounds, the writer crossed the river to the Minnesota side. Here, where the "Big American" or Bow String river emptied into Rainy River, was an enormous mound—the largest yet found in the West. It was 117 feet long, 90 feet across, and 45 feet high. It was in the midst of the heavy hardwood forest, trees skirting the river. Completely covering the top of the mound was a heavy growth of trees. The mound stood about fifty yards from the river's edge. The maple, elm, basswood and poplar trees, some of them sixty feet high on the mound, rose up like an island in the forest. One or two slight attempts had been made to excavate the mound.

TUNNELLING.

The writer engaged six sturdy settlers, who, armed with pickaxes and shovels, undertook to tunnel the mound, through the short diameter. Though the mound was of the black soil from the river bank, yet it had become hard as brick, by exposure and drying out. The excavators worked hard for two days—on one side the tunnel was in twenty feet, on the other side thirty. On beginning the excavation a few trinkets were found, and skeleton bones detached; farther in, even the bones had turned to dust. It was disappointing. Seeing the little chance of securing objects of interest, and fearing that the mound might fall in unless timbered, the writer, on August 22nd, removed the men to the top of the mound, cut down the largest tree to see the age, found it a century and a half old, and began to dig in the crest. Immediately bones were met, then a number of weapons, ornaments of the usual kind, and other articles belonging to the life of a savage race. Suddenly one excavator threw out a complete pottery cup (see cut). The writer secured this, and the excitement was great. Other pieces of pottery were found, but none unbroken. A considerable amount of booty being secured, the writer returned, and the labor of the despoiling of the city of the dead for the time being ceased.

SOURIS MOUNDS.

In September, 1886, the writer journeyed by rail south-westward from Winnipeg to White-water, and thence by wagon thirty or forty miles on the old "Boundary Commission Trail" to the River Souris. This was the point where Professor Hind made his fruitless search among the mounds about thirty years before. The wide, deep valley of the Souris is at this point impressive. Here two great gorges, half a mile apart, enter the Souris valley. These are the mouths of the "Antler Creeks," He-ka-pa-wa-kpa, or "Head and Horns Creeks" of the Sioux. Between these streams is a high tongue of land, which in ancient days served the purpose of a fortress to its inhabitants, who were mound-builders.

EARTHWORKS.

To the south of the South Antler lay a series of earthworks, resembling the roadbed of a railway. This had evidently been higher, and was made of portions 125, 150, 100 and 70 yards respectively in length. Near these was another embankment 200 yards long, with a mound on the end of it. These seem to have been used as fortifications south of the citadel, between the rivers. It is interesting in connection with the legend of the Red River mounds, that Hind called the South Antler by the name "Mandan Creek." The writer was present at a large gathering of the settlers. After refreshments, a period of oratory, and many introductions, the party, led by the writer, selected one out of the twenty-one mounds found within the limits of four townships. The Souris mounds were much smaller than those of Rainy River, not exceeding from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, and not higher than from four to ten feet.

A RICH MOUND.

After three or four hours' hard work, on what seemed the most likely mound, the party found itself thoroughly successful in what might seem to some a rather gruesome work. A skeleton was found almost entire; the skull seemed of the ordinary Indian type. From the skull fell, as it was raised, two flattened-out pieces of native copper, which had been used as a chaplet. The copper, on being subjected to the microscope, showed the silver streak characteristic of the Lake Superior copper. Pottery cups, ornaments, shells, tubes, etc., were found; and two beautiful Indian pipes from the celebrated Pipestone quarry, sung of by Longfellow in Hiawatha.

THE RELICS.

The results obtained by the writer in opening numerous mounds have been very steady. The

same amount of digging generally produces the same amount of booty. Somewhat classified, the results from these mound regions of the West are:

- A. STONE.—1. Pipes from the Red Pipestone quarry, which were largely traded by the Indians. 2. Spherical gaming stones. 3. Stone hammers. 4. Tubes (probably for smoking). 5. Flint scrapers and flint arrow-heads. 6. Fossil baculite (shiny nacre).
- B. BONE AND HORN.—1. Whistle, from bird's leg bone. 2. Bone crackers. 3. Tanning instruments. 4. Bone beads. 5. Conjuror's tube. 6. Bone implement (purpose unknown). 7. Horn fishing spear, with barbs.
- C. SHELL.—1. Large seashells from tropics. 2. Naticas from ocean. 3. Unio or mussel shells, from river. 4. Wampum beads. 5. Columella of a seashell, used as sinker for fishing. 6. Shell breast-ornaments.
- D. WOOD AND EARTH.—1. Burnt chips. 2. Canoe, birch bark. 3. Lumps of red ochre.
- E. METAL.—1. Copper frontlets. 2. Copper

century to have swept up the Mississippi valley, and in two sections, one up the Ohio river as the Iroquois, and the other up the Mississippi as the Sioux, to have by the end of the fifteenth century exterminated these peace-loving mound-builders. Their mounds, their bones and a few of their possessions alone remain.

THE LOST RACE.

Oh! silent mound! thy secret tell!  
God's acre gazing toward the sky,  
Mid sombre shade, 'neath angel's eye  
Thou sleepest till the domesday knell.

And is this all? An earthen pot!  
A broken spear! A copper pin!  
Earth's grandest prizes counted in,  
A burial mound—the common lot.  
Yes! this were all; but o'er the mound  
The stars, that fill the midnight sky,  
Are eyes from heaven that watch on high  
Till domesday's thrilling life-note sound.

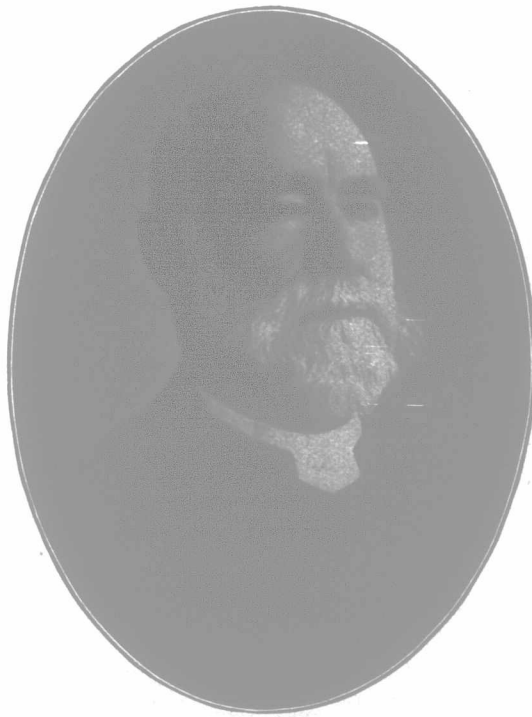
Farm Accounts.

Many of our best farmers now keep strict account of all their business transactions, but it is to be feared that many more keep no accounts whatever. The advantages of the practice are very evident. Very often it is worth something to know how much of an article was got some time ago, and what the price was, and except it has been put down in black and white, we seldom can be certain about it. Or a farmer may be charged with non-payment of some goods after considerable time has passed, and he may think he has paid, but if he can show an entry to that effect then he can be sure, and the other is not likely to question his statement, as he otherwise might. Again, how satisfactory it is to know exactly how much has been the year's receipts for eggs or butter, or from the factory, or from the sale of fat cattle, hogs, grain, etc. With the aid of a pencil and a book in which these things have been noted down, it is a very simple matter to find out to a cent. Without such an aid we work largely in the dark. Memory is very treacherous. One very important truth is made plain to anyone who keeps record of all money transactions, and that is the worth of little things. The Scotch saying is, "Many littles mak a muckle," but its truth is realized in a way that generally surprises when making up totals of small sums, whether of receipts or expenditure. We well remember a hired man who, having kept strict account for a year of all his expenditure, was so amazed at the amount he had spent in a foolish way that he protested he would keep no more books, he could not stand to look at some entries. He certainly profited, however, by the lesson he had learned.

Many no doubt would keep accounts if they thought they could do so, and were not also afraid of the work and time it would involve. True, a system both elaborate and expensive might be adopted, but such is not necessary. One that will serve all purposes may be both simple and require little labor.

The method I have followed for over seventeen years is so rudimentary and simple that I am almost ashamed to speak of it as bookkeeping, but as it has proved useful and is neither expensive nor laborious, it is given in the hope that some may get at least hints from it which may be helpful. When in our home it was decided that contributions for religious and benevolent purposes should be proportionate to yearly income, some means of knowing what the income was had to be devised, and the plan we have since followed was adopted. Some would have it that it is impossible for a farmer to know just what his income is. Difficult it may be, but certainly not impossible, and an approximate idea may be obtained easily; and that it may be known just how and in what lines the business is prospering is the main advantage and purpose of bookkeeping, an advantage as real to the farmer as to any other business man.

Cash transactions only are recorded in our books, as business has been so far as possible done on a cash basis. Each transaction, be the amount concerned great or small, is recorded under one of four headings. These are "Personal Expenses," "Business Expenses," "Contributions," and "Receipts." Each of these has a page of about eight inches in length to itself, in which accounts for a month are kept. When another month begins fresh pages are started. The column of personal expenses is the only one that ever exceeds the space allotted for a month. Under this heading are placed the sums spent for groceries, meat, etc.; wearing apparel, house-furnishings, pleasure trips, entertainments, etc.; in short, living expenses, and those that are purely personal. Under business expenses comes expenditure for hired help, machinery, horseshoeing, repairs on outbuildings and implements, feed and stock purchased, etc. Under contributions is placed what is given for church or charitable purposes. Receipts covers the entries of all moneys received. There are some few items, however,



Rev. Prof. Bryce, LL. D.  
Manitoba University.



Contents of Mounds.

Reading from left to right: Stone chisel; tube smoking pipe; earthenware cups; stone scraper for scraping hides; copper arrow-head and copper hook; all taken from Rainy River mound. Skull from Souris mound.

knives. 3. Copper needle. 4. Iron pyrite lumps (shiny).

F. POTTERY, AIR-DRIED.—1. Cups. 2. Fragments of large dishes. 3. Elaborated ornamentation on pottery.

INFERENCES.

From observations of all the mounds, their structure and contents, it seems pretty clear:

- 1. The mounds were for, (1) sepulture, (2) observation, (3) occasionally for sacrifice.
- 2. The smallpox tradition seems to follow them, pointing to the Mandans.
- 3. No European manufactured articles are found in them.
- 4. Seashells and copper implements, brought from great distances, show the wandering or trading characters of their builders.
- 5. Evidences of fire in charcoal, ashes and burnt bones often occur.
- 6. Except in superficial interments, it seems unlikely that the remains are those of Ojibways, Crees or Sioux.
- 7. The mound-builders were probably agriculturists, as the mounds are almost invariably found in fertile districts.
- 8. The last of them seem to have passed away at least three or four hundred years ago.
- 9. Probably they belonged to the peaceful Toltecan race, which about the seventh century began to come up the Mississippi, one-half going up the Ohio, and building their mounds there; the other half coming up the Mississippi and its tributaries and neighboring rivers, occupying them as tillers of the soil.
- 10. The fiery Aztecs seem about the twelfth

which do not come properly under any of these headings, and for these a separate account has to be kept. Such are sums spent in permanent improvements and those given or received in repayment of principal of loans. These belong not to yearly but to capital account. A few samples of entries may be given:

1895. Personal Expenses.	
Feb. 4—Bird seed .....	\$0.10
" 10—Meat, 60c.; groceries, \$1.09.....	1.69
" 17—Pair boots .....	2.25
" 17—Groceries, 90c.; meat, 70c. ....	1.60
1895. Business Expenses	
Feb. 1—Insurance .....	\$6.00
" 5—Oats, rolled .....	80
" 5—J. D., two weeks' labor .....	8.00
" 10—Hardware .....	57
" 17—Horse medicine .....	75
1895. Contributions.	
Feb. 7—To missions .....	\$2.00
" 7—Sabbath collections .....	57
" 10—W. F. M. S. ....	25
1895. Recipes.	
Feb. 4—10 lbs. butter at 20c. ....	\$2.00
" 4—3 dozen eggs at 30c. ....	90
" 4—1,800 lbs. oats at 90c. ....	16.20
" 8—6 hogs, weight 1,140 lbs., at \$5. ....	57.00

At the end of the year, which with us does not end December 31st, but at a time when all surplus has generally been sold, accounts are totalled up. There are only 48 columns to add, and a summary entered in a little book kept for the purpose, thus:

Accounts for year 1895.	
Total receipts .....	\$1,506.00
" personal expenses .....	\$486.00
" business expenses .....	552.00
" contributions .....	81.00
	\$1,119.00
Amount saved .....	\$ 387.00

Total receipts .....	\$1,506.00
Business expenses .....	552.00
Cash income .....	\$954.00
Produce used at home .....	150.00
Net income .....	\$1,104.00

Total Receipts from Different Sources.	
Cheese checks .....	\$501.00
Hogs .....	480.00
Eggs .....	38.00
Etc., etc.	

At a glance can be seen the kind of financial year it was, and where the money came from. Business transactions do not occur every day on the farm, and when they do take place the necessary entries can be made in a very few minutes.

[Note.—We would be glad to hear from other readers who can shed additional light on this subject from their own experience.—Editor.]

**Demand Free Delivery.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Sir,—I enclose a slip showing the systematical way with which our U. S. cousins press their claims:

WHAT THE PEOPLE DESIRE OF THE POSTOFFICE.  
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned petitioners, citizens of and voters in the locality indicated against our respective names, do hereby respectfully but earnestly petition your most honorable body to immediately provide for the following reforms in the postoffice department:

1. Consolidate third and fourth classes of mail into a parcels post, to be carried—one pound or less for a cent, two cents on each additional pound, the extreme weight of a package to be eleven pounds.
2. Provide a simple and efficient postal currency for remitting fractions of a dollar or larger amounts safely by mail.

Names.	Postoffice.	Occupation.
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They have forced rural delivery, and now urge further concessions. These slips come to me through various sources. At present the seed catalogues are enclosing them. They are pasted on large sheets and signed by long lists of voters. Signatures are got at farmers' meetings, and in every way practicable. These petitions are all sent to Congress and local representatives. The rural Canadian would be satisfied with a free delivery once a day, and he is entitled to it. It is not a question of begging, but a question of demand. We pay a majority of the taxes, and we are entitled to all the privileges that accrue to one living within the borders of towns or cities. We don't ask two or four deliveries a day, but we demand one. Take my case, I live twelve miles from London, and that mail is carried by the antiquated, out-of-date stage. It arrives about 7 p.m., and yet there are two mails daily by G. T. R. only three miles away. Can one wonder at our young people go-

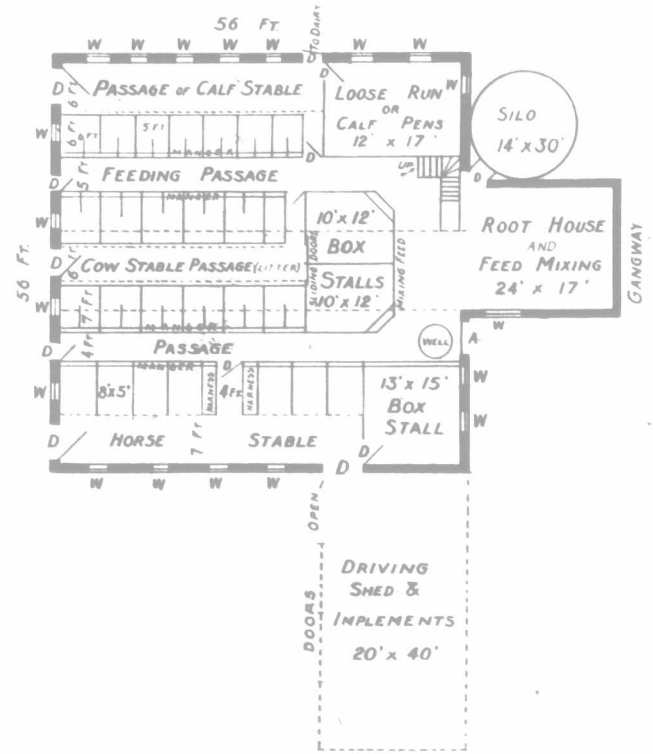
ing to the U. S., when our Government still persist in delivering mail by stage twelve miles away when there is a railway within three miles? There is no doubt we are too slow. Print something similar; issue one in each of your numbers; every Farmers' Institute ought to be furnished with similar slips, and we can get rural delivery, to which we are entitled.

RICHARD GIBSON.

**A Simcoe County Barn.**

In your issue of January 14th you give a barn plan which is much the same as one which I have had on hand for some time. Many farmers have a special dislike to a square basement, on the ground that it is difficult to arrange the stabling properly.

The plan that I send you herewith is a frame



barn 56x36, and a shed 50x20, made over so as to form the square 56x56, of course, adding six feet to the shed. The letter A shows a part of the wall which can be removed, affording access to the well in order to clean it out.

The passage between the two rows of cows (6 ft.) may be considered too narrow, but this difficulty may be easily overcome when the automatic litter-carrier is used. Also the passage in front of the horses (4 ft.) may be widened if too narrow by taking a foot or so off the passage of calf stable, which is six feet wide.

J. F. K.  
Simcoe Co., Ont.

**Barn Plan From Ontario County.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Dear Sir,—On accompanying sheets will be seen a cut of a barn-plan, which, I think, should meet the requirements of most farmers that farm about 150 acres. The silo is 18 x 30 ft., north of building. It will be noticed that the west cattle stalls run 7 ft. 2 ins. from north, to 6 ft. 2 ins. south-east, the width also differing. I think all cattle are better tied, instead of loose. There is a driveway, 10 ft. wide, run-



ning through stables, and all stables clean into this, including box stall. The gutters are 2 ft. wide, have a drop of 8 ins. just behind cattle, and run up at a gentle slope for 2 ft. back, so it is not just necessary to clean out stable every day, as gutter will not flood. The root cellar is long, but is filled at three places from barn floor. South end is intended for mangels. Some may object to this plan of stable, because of long root cellar and long distance to carry feed, but if a cart is used all this will be done away with. The floors are all cement, except in the 10 ft. drive and the horse-stable stalls. The latter is two-inch maple plank, divisions are two-inch pine. The windows at west side are 13 ft. apart. The granary is 18 x 24 ft., having a 6-ft. passage. The doors to east of barn have a window above, which often comes handy when threshing. The barn is 55 x 84 ft., outside measurement, 51 x 80 ft. inside. The ventilators are ten in number, being 6-in. tile, laid in wall close to ceiling, avoiding any draft.

Ontario Co., Ont.

**Barn Plans.**

During the past few weeks we have received a large number of stable plans, each containing some commendable feature. With very few exceptions, these plans have been oblong in shape, provided with silos, sufficient box stalls, and other convenient arrangements. Few, however, make provision for cleaning by horse-power, unless we consider a six or eight foot passage behind stock wide enough through which to drive a jumper or wagon. This we consider of the greatest importance in stable-building. Modern stables, if anything, should be easily cleaned, and to be that they should, unless equipped with overhead steel track and litter carrier, be provided with passages behind the stock wide enough to drive a wagon or, at least, a sleigh through. They should also have a silo conveniently near the stock, and as near the feed-room as possible, for if ensilage is not already being fed, it will probably be only a matter of a short time until it is. Nearly all the plans submitted are of stables on a level site, with plenty of windows, and this is right. Stables built partly into a bank cannot be kept as dry, as well ventilated or as light as those built on the level.

Obviously, we cannot publish all the plans received at our office, but from some of those on hand we selected a few ideas.

W. W., Perth Co., says: In Mr. Johnston's plan, January 14th, there is no passage to the end row of stalls, the mangers in box stalls are too small, and there is no feed-room. It is better to have roots outside of the stable, except in cases for early feeding. Otherwise, I think Mr. Johnston's plan a good one.

L. L., Elgin Co., prefers a long, narrow stable, with two rows of cattle facing, and a wing for a horse stable and driving-shed. He has two silos at the end, and box stalls under the approaches at rear of one of the rows of cattle. His stable has wide manure passages, with doors at both ends.

T. W., Elgin Co., has a stable 45 x 70, with a row of box stalls at one end and a row of cattle stalls at the other, having a passage at each end of the latter. Between these two rows, running lengthwise of the plan, is a row of horse stalls and a row of cattle stalls, with a feed-room 10 x 30 between. The plan is very compact, fairly easily cleaned, and the feed-room convenient to all the stock, but there is no silo nor root-house—very serious defects.

G. P., Norfolk Co., has a plan of a stable, 45 x 66, that is rather small, but compact. There is a row of cattle stalls at one end and horse stalls at the other, with root-house, feed-room, box stalls and cow stalls in the center. Feeding and cleaning arrangements are fairly convenient, but he should have a door at the end of the passage behind the cattle, so as to drive straight through the stable to clean it out. There should also be a silo in connection.

**What a Clover Sod will do.**

In the fall of 1899 I plowed three and a half acres of rather poor pasture land. In 1900 it was seeded to oats and clover, sowing twelve pounds of red clover and three pounds of timothy seed to the acre. In 1901 it produced a fairly good crop of clover hay, which was cut quite early, and the aftermath allowed to grow and not pastured off. This was turned under in the fall of 1901, and in 1902 it was thoroughly cultivated and had a fair dressing of barnyard manure, and planted to potatoes and turnips—1½ acres to potatoes, 1½ acres to turnips, and ½ acre to mangels. The turnip land received in addition to the manure 400 pounds per acre of Bowker's Vegetable Phosphate. The yield was 175 bushels of potatoes per acre, 200 bushels of mangels on ½ acre, and 1,450 bushels of turnips on 1½ acres. In 1903 it was sown two acres to wheat, which yielded 68½ bushels, and 1½ acres to mixed grain (oats, barley and peas), which yielded 95 bushels or over 63 bushels per acre. The field was sown to clover with a little timothy, and we hope for another clover sod to turn under in 1904.

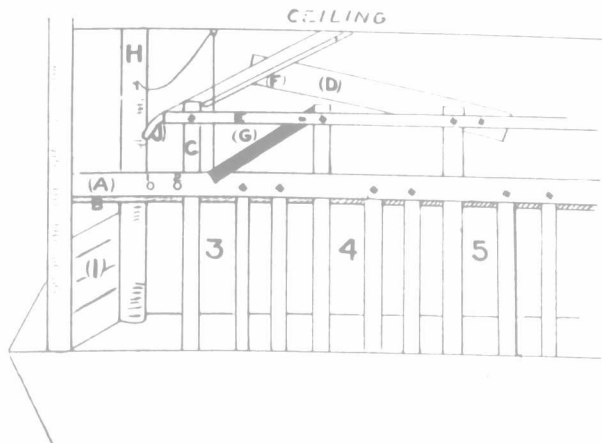
Cumberland Co., N.S. C. H. BLACK.



**Opening and Closing Stanchions.**

Every up-to-date farmer of to-day secures his cattle by the "stanchion system." Not all, however, know about this new, handy lever plan of opening and closing the stanchions.

The old way is to have two openings (1 and 2 in diagram) in each of the horizontally placed scantlings, through one of which a large bolt is slipped as the stanchions are opened or closed. Thus, when the cattle are to be secured the lever (a sort of handle made from a piece of wood and bolted to scantling (c. in diagram) is pushed from you past the opening No. II; the bolt is



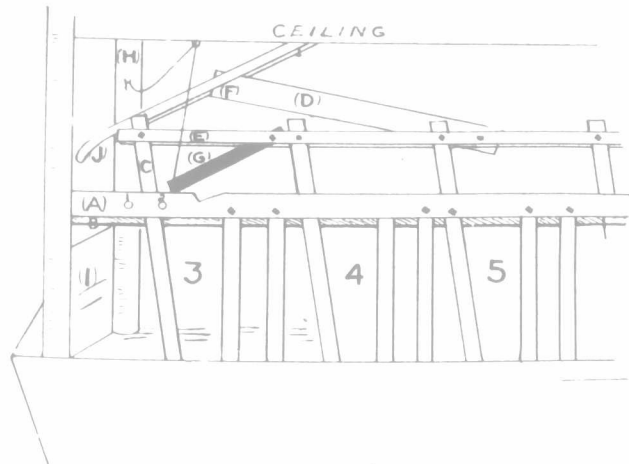
slipped from opening No. 1 and slipped into opening No. II; then slipped back to opp. No. 1 when the cattle are to be turned out.

"However," said the farmer to whom I was talking, "I have found that in order to secure my cattle in this way, I would have to be sure all the cattle's heads were in their proper places, and then I must do some very swift work to get the lever pushed and the bolt place firmly in position before any of the cattle chance to turn their heads and push the securing stanchion parts back between openings 1 and 2."

The new way is found by the farmers who have tried it to be quite a considerable improvement, and also more convenient. All that is needed is a piece of two-inch lumber, about 4 1/2 or 5 feet in length, and 1/2 foot or more in width (d. in diagram), cut out and bolted at one end, as shown. This piece is placed diagonally, and one end bolted securely to the part marked (E). Then an old plow-handle, or something of about the same proportions, is slid through the opening marked (F), and one end bolted somewhat loosely to the ceiling, so that it may be allowed to move on the bolt when the end of the lever is pushed.

The only other thing necessary is a bar of iron (G) or good stout wood, 1 1/2 ft. by 3 in., with a small opening at each end. One end is bolted loosely to the part (E), and through the opening at the other end is run a piece of twine, tied and carried from that place to where it is slid through a staple placed in the ceiling and on to another staple in the post marked (H), where after being slackened it is fastened.

At the lower end of the iron bar (G) a deep notch is cut in the horizontal scantling (A), in



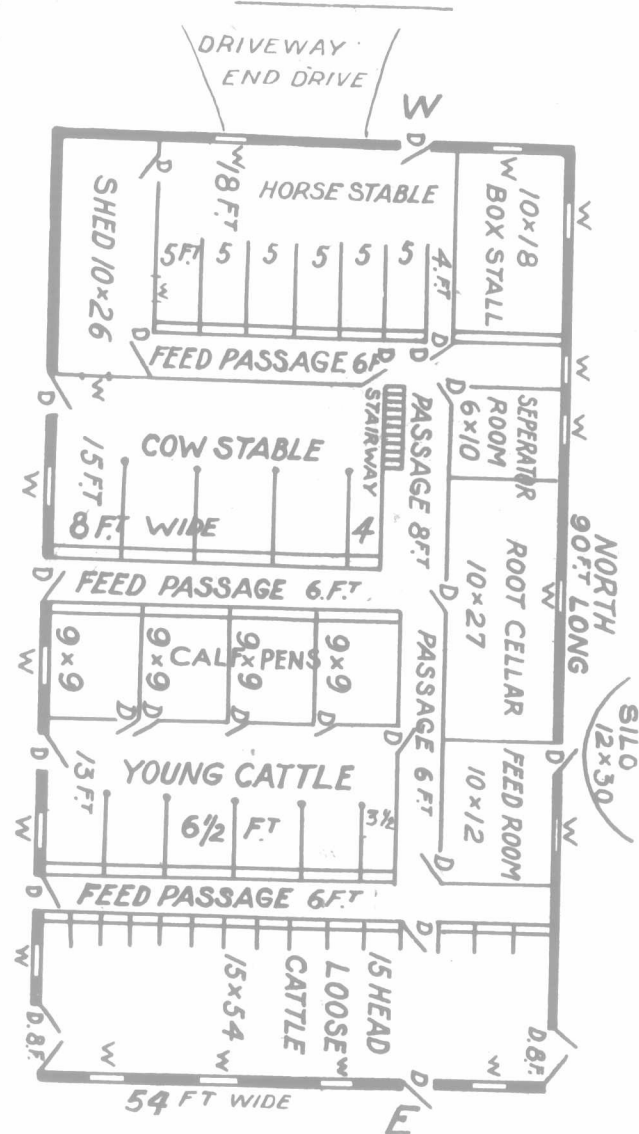
which the end of bar rests while stanchions are closed—in fact, this bar is what holds the stanchions closed. Then the stanchions are worked something like this: The person standing behind the part (I) places his hand on the string, pulls downward, and by so doing raises the part (G). He then seizes the handle and gives it a slight pull towards him, and the securing stanchions will slide open; the iron bar (G) will rest above the notch and slide along the top of scantling (A), as in Fig. II. To close the stanchions he places his hand on the lever and pushes it far enough from him for the iron bar to drop into the position shown in Fig. I. This plan is very simple, and will secure any number of cattle, from one to twenty-five at least.

Quite a number of the farmers in this part of the country are using this plan of opening and closing their stanchions, and find it to be very convenient indeed. So if, as Mr. D. Lawrence states in his letter on "Post-graduate courses for our sons," farmers at from fifty to one hun-

dred miles apart have different ways of farming, perhaps they may have different or inferior ways of securing their cattle, and, knowing that the "Farmer's Advocate" finds its way into hundreds of farmers' homes—hundreds of miles apart—thought this article might be likely to benefit some farmers in other parts, if allowed to do so.

E. ROCKETT.

Culloden, Ont.

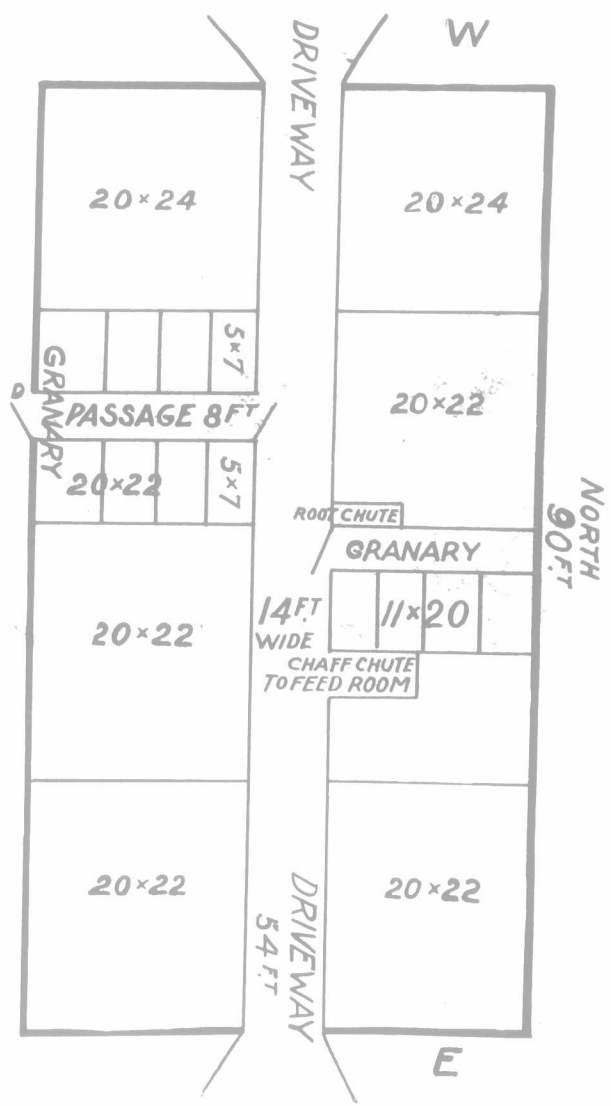


**An End Drive Barn Plan.**

We have been constant readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and take a great interest in the plans of barns you publish from time to time. As we have an end-drive barn that we find very convenient we submit it to the consideration of your readers. We think there is plenty of room for loose cattle, and we clean it out with team and wagon.

A. & H. R.

Valens, Ont.



**Success with Potatoes.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Perhaps your correspondent, C. M. Richardson, is not aware that the potato blight caused a famine in Ireland nearly sixty years ago, and it is certainly a fact that it was not caused by Paris green, as the potato bug has never existed in the Emerald Isle.

It has been claimed that Paris green will cause blight in potatoes, but, at the same time, in the directions for the use of another compound the use of Bordeaux mixture is advised if blight is feared; so it is at once apparent that the talk against Paris green is intended to boom the sale of some other bug-killer.

In the year 1883, we had a patch which rotted badly, owing to the wet weather, and the hired man we had, thinking to save his, dug them early and had a total loss; while we left ours in the ground as late as possible before digging, so as to give the affected ones a chance to rot away without contact with those that were still sound, the result being that when dug we had no trouble with them spoiling in the cellar.

Our method of growing potatoes is fairly successful, the yield averaging two hundred bushels per acre, one year with another. We plow a sod field in the fall—clover is best, but any sod not too old will do—and follow with oats in the spring, using a disk harrow or cultivator to prepare a good seed-bed, and sowing the oats thick enough to keep weeds in check. After harvest the ground is plowed shallow with a two-furrow plow, and kept well stirred to start seeds and kill grass and thistles. The last thing done is to give it a good plowing, so as to let the frost have a chance at it. In the spring, go over the patch with cultivator and harrows, as soon as you have time to do it; then put on a good heavy coat of manure, to be plowed in. After that, keep the ground well harrowed and rolled to conserve moisture and start odd seeds growing. This applies to the turnip patch too. About the 24th of May, or when the ground is warm, run the cultivator over the patch as deep as possible, then harrow and roll, and we are ready to make the drills in any way desired, but not less than thirty-two inches apart. The seed should not be cut till one is ready to plant, and is best cut from large potatoes of good shape, always remembering that "like begets like" in this as well as in other things. Plant at least fifteen inches apart in the drill, and cover to a depth of four inches, leaving the surface as nearly level as possible. Keep the surface well stirred with a weeder or light harrows until you can get the scuffler going, and it should go after each rain to keep a crust from forming, until the tops get too large, throwing the earth to the rows the last couple of times through, but do not hill with the plow, as that will throw the water away from them, and they may get too dry. It also cuts the side roots too much. It is best to pick the old bugs if you can do it at all, but be sure you keep the bugs killed, even if you have to get your poison can out three or four times, but be sure not to use more than half a teaspoonful to ten quarts of water, as an excess of Paris green will kill the tops almost as fast as the bugs would. We use a Yankee digger to plow the potatoes out, and two of us can take up one hundred bushels a day easily.

We have had no experience with Bordeaux mixture, but can say loss from rot in 1902 was less than five per cent., and last year not two per cent.; while other growers reported rot as being very bad, one patch, in 1902, within half a mile, being ninety per cent. bad. GEO. A. SMITH. Waterloo Co.

**Self-cleaning Mangers.**

A self-cleaning manger for the horse stable may be made by having the bottom inclined towards the stall, and leaving a space of an inch at the bottom of the front. I have used this kind of manger for a number of years, and find that they keep perfectly clean without wasting any feed.

[Note.—This suggestion is quite ingenious, but we do not see the advantage of the projecting front. It utilizes room in the feed passage, and the angle projecting over the manger is a continual annoyance to the horses. We would prefer a straight front.—Ed.]

Where there usually is a wide stretch of open water in Lake Michigan at this season of the year, there is now but a glare of ice, the Lake having been frozen completely over. At points on the western side, immense icebergs have been piled up, reaching, it is said, to a depth of from forty feet under water to an equal height above.

### Applying Manure to Wheat.

A query from a Welland County reader opens the whole question of the handling and application of manure. What he would like to know is whether it would be better to draw manure out once a week through the winter and spread it on wheat, or to leave it in the yard to be drawn out the following summer and put on a summer-fallow. Without any hesitation we would say to apply it in winter, rather than to summer-fallow the land. But there are some instances where it is difficult to apply manure in fall and winter, especially where the soil is a stiff clay and the weather soft and open. Then it is sometimes found necessary to draw the manure out when the land is dry. In such cases one must exercise his ingenuity to arrange to get the manure out without missing a crop. When wheat is grown it is quite a common practice to put the manure on as soon as a crop of clover is taken off and prepare the land for wheat. In other instances it might be better to get the manure out in winter and spring for root, corn and rape crops, to follow these with a crop of oats or barley seeded to clover, then wheat after one cutting of the clover.

The result of all experiments go to show that manure depreciates very much in value when left in the yard during summer. Practical experience also proves that the green manure spread on in the winter gives much better returns in crops and covers much more ground than if applied in summer. In putting manure on wheat, care should be taken to spread it on very thinly, as it is applied in such a manner that a very large proportion is directly available to the crop. Five or six tons to the acre would be enough. After the land had dried off in the spring it would be well to go over the field with the harrows to spread the manure and also improve the condition of the surface soil.

### Chop-box Improvement.

In the January 14th number of the "Farmer's Advocate," I noticed the description of an improved box for holding chop that was built from the upper floor to the lower one, but to those that do not do their own grinding and have one of the old style of boxes, I give this plan to make it very convenient. Put about one-third of the front of the box on hinges, and fastening the door up to place by two hooks at each top corner. When the meal gets low in the box, this door can be let down, by which means the chop can easily be reached. This improvement has been quite a convenience to me.

FRED. K. WRIGHT.

Grenville Co., Ont.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### Insects in a Garden.

A subscriber writes, saying: "Our carrots and parsnips are infested with a grub or worm, which is similar in size to a pin, and about as long. Tomatoes and cabbage are cut off just a little above ground by a gray grub about an inch long, shortly after plants are put out. Have tried salt, but no use. The onions are also troubled with a white grub, about half an inch long, which attacks the roots near the surface of the ground. Why do tomatoes rot on the vine before ripening? This ground has been used as a garden since farm was cleared, and onions always put in same place."

J. F. K.

Owing to this land being so long used for garden crops, the insect enemies common to these crops have become quite numerous in the soil. Those affecting the carrots, onions and parsnips are the maggots of flies of different species, but all resemble each other. Radish and other root crops have species peculiar to them. The remedial treatment consists in fall plowing, and an application of about five hundred pounds per acre of a fertilizer of the following proportions: nitrate of soda, seven parts; ground rock phosphate, ten parts; muriate of potash, three parts; applied just as the roots are nicely up, and before a rain. The grub that cuts off the tomatoes and cabbage is the "cut worm." They are exceedingly hard to exterminate. One of the best methods is to poison bran with Paris green, and lay it in small heaps about the plants. The mixture should be sweetened with a little sugar, and made moist.

Where the garden is infested with so many pests, it would probably be well to use another piece of land for this purpose. The infested soil could then receive treatment and cropping that would not be so favorable to the insects. Old fence rows should be broken up and the whole fall plowed, so that the frost could destroy many of the larvae.

The tomato rot is the work of a fungus that usually makes its appearance when the fruit is more than half grown. It can be kept in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal copper carbonate, but it is difficult to apply the material to untrained plants. Plants trained to stakes and well pruned can easily be treated. The rot appears to be less on plants so trained, as they dry off rapidly after rains and heavy dews. Some improved varieties are more exempt than other varieties.

### Apple Growing in Quebec.

By Anna L. Jack.

The season of apple blossoms in this Province may be a few days behind Ontario, but, when it comes, the waves of perfume are just as sweet wafted from the flower-laden trees. It is a wholesome sweetness, and the hum of bees, as they fertilize the blossoms and gather their honey, is part of the process of nature, that the fruit may attain perfection.

Granted that an orchard is planted with healthy trees, that are thirty-six feet apart each way, the land in good heart, and varieties suitable to the climate, it is only the A, B, C of successful apple-culture. The



Spraying in Quebec.

apple has many enemies that it takes time and patience to subdue.

Many mistakes are made as to choice of varieties to suit the market, and a great deal depends upon the locality and soil. If there is a near local market, and early apples can be sold to advantage, we may grow Yellow Transparent, Duchess and Tetofsky, but if there is no demand, the market is not certain, for these varieties soon pass their best as to flavor and appearance. If the market is better suited to a late apple, the St. Lawrence and Alexander are fine, showy fruit, and bear well and quickly after planting.

But the queen of the orchards of this Province is the beautiful Fameuse, white-fleshed and tender, growing so hardily, bearing so faithfully, and ruling the Christmas market; while one of its numerous seedlings, the McIntosh Red, now shares its honors for quality and fine coloring, and is being largely planted. For winter fruit, Baldwin, Grimes' Golden and Russets are standard kinds that take us almost round the year, if carefully stored.

Young trees should have superfluous shoots rubbed off as soon as they appear, to form a head as wanted, and although July is the best season for pruning, because wounds heal quickest then, it is customary to prune in early spring, as the time best spared before spraying comes on. The disease for which this work is most necessary is the apple scab, that appears in moist seasons and damp situations. Sunshine and fungus and the result is the spots that disfigure the fruit and lessen its size, besides doing injury to the heat, after a cold night of fog, is sure to start the foliage, and so stunting the growth of the trees. A steady horse and a low cart, a coal-oil barrel to contain the mixture, a spray pump, nozzle and extension rod are the first requirements; also, waterproof blanket for the horse, and hat, gloves and jacket for the sprayer.

The use of the fungicides is as a preventive, rather than a cure, and has become essential in all orchard



Barrelling Apples.

work. Copper sulphate, at the rate of two pounds to thirty gallons of soft water, should be applied before the buds open in the spring; and, as soon as the blossoms fall, let Bordeaux mixture be applied. It is very important that care and intelligence be given to the making up of the solution. The formula is to take six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of quicklime and forty gallons of soft water. Dissolve the sulphate by putting it into a coarse bag, and hanging it in a vessel containing about enough water to cover it, always remembering to use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water, and mix the two together, adding enough to make up forty

gallons. It is ready for use at once, and the work must be thoroughly done to be effectual, the extension-rod reaching to the tops of the trees, and giving all the foliage a thorough spraying. The third application is when the fruit has set and is about the size of a bean. And often a fourth is needed, if rains set in, or the hot, muggy weather that sprinkles the apple with a late fungoid growth.

There are so many methods of orchard tillage advocated that every orchardist is a law unto himself, but in the large orchards of R. Jack & Sons, in Chateauguay County, the method pursued has been to cultivate the land while trees were young, then sow down to clover, and cut the grass each year, leaving it on the ground to conserve moisture and give to the trees the advantage of a natural fertilizer. An application of wood ashes to an old orchard will infuse new life and productiveness into it. All over the orchard mentioned are placed hollow logs or old kettles, arranged with only a small opening to admit the lesser birds—this gives them safe shelter from the pursuit of the larger ones—where they rear their brood and help the orchardist by searching for, as food for their young, the injurious insects that would otherwise do much damage.

Apple-picking is in itself a problem of importance in this work, for it requires care and attention not easily found in a company of workers hired by the day. Fruit may be bruised by handling, as well as by falling, and it is a necessity to employ one vigilant "floor-walker" to go up and down the rows and see that the fruit is not injured by careless or incompetent hands. Especially is this the case with the more delicate varieties, that are often, for want of care, made unfit for market.

Packing is done to best advantage in the orchard, with the barrels in rows—No. 1 to the right, and No. 2 to the left, with bags for thirds, that are fed to horses, pigs and cows. The work must be done by someone able to discriminate as to size, and requires practice. To economize time and employ the hands in wet weather, the fallen fruit is carried to the apple-house—a building used as a storage for barrels and baskets, and with roomy floors. Here, if a shower comes up, or a rainy day, the pickers know they can find employment, and the orchardist feels that the work is not stopped by weather, as this part of the business must be attended to, and the fallen apples are shipped at once after packing, and find a readier market than if allowed to remain long on the ground exposed to the weather.

Facing, which is setting two rows of apples, stem downwards, at the bottom of the barrel, gives it, when opened, a neat appearance, but the fruit should not be any larger than the ordinary sample, and the apples are filled in by hand from the picking baskets, that are soft in make, to prevent bruising. The sorting table now recommended has not yet come into general use, but has many advantages. After shaking down, which is done by a rocking motion, on a piece of plank, the head is put in and pressed in place by a screw, then nailed, and the barrel put on its side, in the shade. Each barrel is branded with the grade of fruit and the grower's name, and is then ready for market.

### Potato Rot.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I cannot see the damage done by Paris green that C. M. R. sees (Jan. 14th issue). I think our wet seasons, and soil not prepared to carry off water, have more to do with rot than Paris green. Observation should teach any man that it is only in extremely wet seasons that there is rot. I don't see how a crop of potatoes can be saved without using poison. The two last seasons have been very wet. In 1902, I had four good wagon-loads, with about half a pail of rotten ones. In 1903, a very good crop also. I find the rot exists at the bottom of the field where the water does not get away. To prepare the field, in the fall, put on from ten to twelve loads of barn manure; plow it in. In spring, about 21st of May, give it a good, clean plowing, to let down the water. Drill up from twenty-eight to thirty inches, always drilling so that the water will run off easily. After drilling up, put eight or nine loads of long manure in drills. Pack it well. Give it a drag with the harrow to put earth on top of the manure, to raise the seed so the water will get away. Cover seed with plow, roll with land-roller. Before summer comes, harrow. When the vines are seven or nine inches high, mould up with plow, deep enough so that any rain that falls will run away from the potato.

Mr. C. M. R., I think, is like Peter—a little impulsive. If he would call to mind his own observations, he would see that it is a wet season that produces rot in potatoes, and not Paris green. In the years 1849-50, in Scotland, before there was a bug, or need of poison to kill it, there was a wet season, and few varieties even were saved; the old kinds were about wiped out. We got a new kind from America, almost white, that seemed to stand the wet better than others. Farmers are not supposed to know the times nor the seasons that are coming, so it is well to prepare for whatever may come. It is well to keep the seed well up, so that water can run away. I have practiced that plan for over twenty years, and never failed of a good crop, wet or dry season. For every disease in man, beast or vegetable, there is a cause, and an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

JAMES THOMSON.

Bruce Co., Ont.

DAIRY.

Quebec Dairymen Meet.

[Reported for the "Farmer's Advocate,"]

The Quebec Dairymen's Association held its twenty-second annual meeting in the City of Sherbrooke, on January 26th and 27th, and a large number of prominent dairymen from all over the Province were in attendance.

The President, Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., presided. In his opening remarks he said that it had been decided to divide the sessions into French and English, and he was sure the idea was a good one, so that everybody could be accommodated.

Mr. J. A. Plamondon, Assistant General Inspector of Cheese Factories, was the first speaker. He submitted a lengthy and very interesting report of what had been done during the past year. He visited 22 syndicates and 281 factories. The chief fault he found in the cheese were mechanical holes—the curd was given too much acid—but perhaps the most crying need for improvement was in finish. The Quebec cheese must be finished better if prices are to equal that paid for Ontario cheese. Another fault consisted in the bad boxes so universally used throughout the Province. This need not be. It is false economy to buy cheap boxes. There are also too many small, one-horse cheese factories.

Mr. Barre, of Winnipeg, said he had gained much information regarding Ontario and Quebec cheese at the St. Thomas Butter and Cheese Exhibition, and it was his opinion that Quebec should excel in dairying, as the undulating country was more adapted to the growing of grass for dairy herds, and produced richer milk throughout the entire season. What lowers the price of Quebec cheese is its inferior finish. If one-half of the factories would disappear the quality of cheese would be far better.

Mr. Robt. Ness remarked that one thing the Province of Quebec could boast of was that if they did not produce the finest quality of cheese they at least made the largest quantity of butter. He thought that with hard work Quebec should soon be able to produce a cheese second to none.

In the report of Mr. J. D. Leclair, General Inspector of Butter Factories, he found many factories badly equipped, some too lightly constructed and others without efficient refrigerators. Incompetent buttermakers and badly-cared-for milk were also two very frequent evils met with. Buttermakers should look first for quality, and not quantity. To offset the bad effects of inferior milk, the speaker strongly advocated pasteurizing the cream.

Mr. Jubinville, of Montreal, thought that the inspectors should be paid entirely by the Government, instead of partly by the Government and partly by the owners of factories. This would give better results, for the inspector, calling at a factory and seeing anything was wrong, would more readily warn the man and report the circumstances without being afraid of displeasing a man from whom he receives a portion of his salary.

Mr. Parmelee, M.P., in opening the evening session of the first day, remarked, that but a few years ago almost the whole dairy production in the Province was through the home dairy; to-day there were 2,000 butter and cheese factories. We were not yet perfect, but had made remarkable progress. The key to the dairy situation was that we must go on striving to improve.

Prof. Hills, of the Vermont Dairy School, gave an exceedingly interesting address on "Creamery Conundrums." He referred to the question of farm cream separators. They had their advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages were economy, saving expense in hauling milk, etc. Some of the disadvantages were waste of fat in the skim milk, repairs to machine, etc. He believed the hand separator had come to stay. He urged strongly the importance of cleanliness. He thought 2,000 factories were too many for the Province of Quebec; better results could be had from fewer but larger factories.

Hon. S. A. Fisher made a short address, quoting extensively from the census figures. Quebec Province showed by far the greatest progress in the dairy industry. It was for the Quebec dairymen to make the butter trade what Ontario had made the cheese trade.

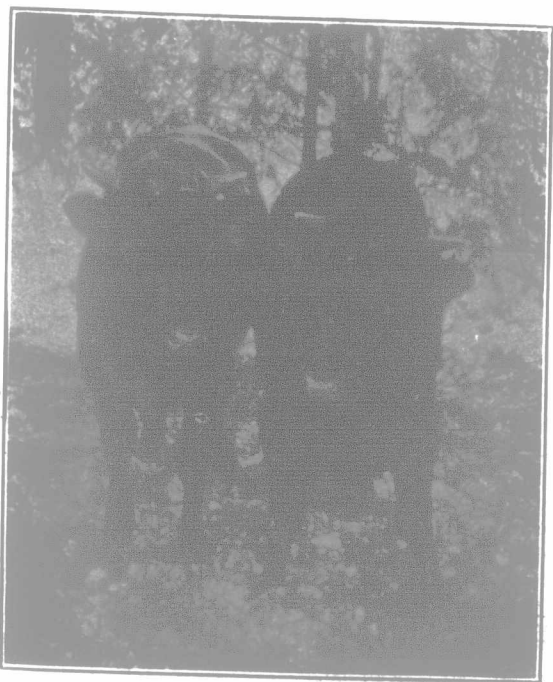
Mr. H. Nivin, of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, in an able address, especially encouraged cleanliness. Milk was separated to best advantage immediately after milking. He considered that the Government and Dairy Associations should make arrangements with the railway companies so as to establish more refrigerators at stations. His reason was that in the summer when a load of butter was taken to the station, it often had to wait in a hot freightshed for a long time before the refrigerator car came along. He was in favor of having more inspectors, and inspectors who would not be afraid to assert their authority. In referring to bad boxes, one thing which he could not understand was that foreign countries which imported their

wood from Canada were able to turn out better boxes than we do here.

Messrs. Gabriel Henry, O. E. Dallaire, Mortureix, J. H. Grisdale and Mr. Tournhot contributed to the programme during the closing session. Mr. G. A. Gigault, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, gave a splendid address, and making use of the census figures showed that the dairy

run the gauntlet of all these losses except that of sticking to the pails and cans. The cream delivered at a creamery has not only suffered these losses, but also the loss in skimming and the mechanical losses incident to separation. These will usually be found to constitute a large share of the total loss of fat, since the skim milk of farm separators—and factory separators too, Babcock skim milk tests to the contrary, notwithstanding—seldom contains less than 0.10 per cent. fat, and often carries 0.15 per cent. or more. Since the size of this surplus is in part dependent upon the extent of the fat losses, it is easy to see that the purchase of cream tends to swell, and of milk to shrink this figure, because the latter suffers more loss of fat after its receipt at the creamery than does the former. The more the true surplus, the more the money (if the quality of the butter does not suffer); hence, the more cream the creamery buys, the higher the surplus, and the more money it receives for distribution.

When a creamery separately churns its cream-gathered and its milk-delivered fat, and keeps their accounts separate, the proposition is a perfectly simple one. This, however, is but rarely done in Vermont creameries. The common custom is to merge all the creams together, regardless of their origin and method of separation. When under these conditions the same surplus, or the same price per pound for butter-fat, is given to all milk patrons and cream patrons alike. This increased money means increased checks for everybody, because of this higher churn gain. In other words, the milk deliverers benefit by the cream purchases, for they get some of this extra money. The cream deliverers also benefit—to some extent. They ought, however, to receive every cent of the extra income arising from this extra churn gain, that obtained over and above the regular surplus due to the milk deliveries. They should not be asked to share it with their neighbors who deliver milk. Its existence is due to their having at their own expense incurred some loss of fat, whereas their milk-delivering neighbors have incurred none. The injustice should be corrected.



Two Imported Bulls.

In the Shorthorn herd of Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., to be sold Feb. 24. (See ad., page 216; Gossip, page 214.)

herd was not so well selected in Quebec as in Ontario, and that owing to this fact they had lost \$1,789,032.

The officers of the association for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Hon. Presidents: Hon. S. A. Fisher, Ottawa; Hon. A. Turgeon, Quebec; Mr. J. A. Vallancourt, Montreal. President, Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., Waterloo; Vice-President, M. C. Milot, Ste. Monique; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. Castel, Ste. Hyacinthe. Next year's convention will be held at St. John's, P. Q.

Paying for Cream.

Vermont Experiment Station has concluded an investigation into the various methods of paying for cream, and has come to the following conclusion:

The "surplus," "overrun" or "churn gain" from fat in cream is greater than that from fat in milk. A creamery which gives no larger surplus to its cream patrons than it does to its milk patrons is simply handing some of the money due the former to the latter. The proposition is

The Ayrshire Cow.

Address by Hon. Senator Owens, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Permit me to congratulate the breeders of Ayrshire cattle on the very prosperous condition of your association. The Secretary-Treasurer's report shows a handsome increase in the business of the past year, but what is of much more importance is the growing popularity of the Ayrshires. I think the breeders present will agree with me that the demand for good Ayrshires has exceeded that of all former years. It is very gratifying to note what the Ayrshire has done at the late Winter Fairs, both at Guelph, Ont., and Amherst, N.S., winning the championships in the dairy lists against all breeds. It is not the forced competition that brings out the qualities of the Ayrshire; her true qualities lie in being able

to produce a large quantity of good milk during the whole year, under such conditions as should exist upon every dairy farm. I have reason to believe that we have in the Ayrshire the very best animal for our Canadian farmers. Being good grazers, active and hardy, they do well on our hilly pasture lands; they keep in good condition and give a good flow of milk when feeding on pastures upon which some of the other dairy breeds would almost starve, hence they are better fit by nature to adapt themselves to the conditions and surroundings of the farmers and dairymen generally. Rightly termed the farmers' or general-purpose cow, they will produce the largest and best yield of milk, butter or cheese, at the



King of Prairie Home—16119—

Sired by Surprise of Burnside; dam Silver Maid of Howick, by Silver King (imp.). First-prize Ayrshire bull under one year at Winnipeg, 1903. At head of Wellington Hardy's herd, Roland, Manitoba.

least expense; therefore, are well adapted to any of the different lines of dairying. It was for this reason that I adopted the Ayrshire when I started dairy farming. Situated as I am with the creamery and cheese factory at my door, and within ten minutes' drive from the R. R. station, I realized that with the Ayrshires I would be in a better position than with any other breed to take up whichever branch of dairying would be most profitable. For instance, while building up a herd we made butter or shipped cream, retaining the skim milk on the farm for feeding calves and

clear when it is reasoned out. The churned butter weighs more than does the fat, because of the water and curd which are left in and the salt which is put into it. This excess in weight of the butter over the fat, called the "surplus," grows larger as the sources of loss of fat are diminished, and lessens in proportion to their increase. Their losses occur in (1) skimming, (2) churning, (3) working, (4) in sundry ways, sticking to the pails, cans, separator, ripening vat, churn, worker, etc.—the so-called "mechanical losses." The milk delivered at a creamery has to

pigs, shipping milk only when it commanded the highest price. I am satisfied I made no mistake when selecting a breed. The Ayrshire of the past was credited with being able to produce 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk yearly, while to-day she is giving 8,000 to 12,000 pounds yearly.

I have often felt that Ayrshire breeders are too modest, and fail to extol the virtues of their favorites as they should do. They appear to think that because they have the best breed of cattle for Canada they can remain quiet and allow others to do the blowing. I ask you, is that doing justice to the Ayrshire?

Assembled as we are to-day, in the interest of the Ayrshire, it is right and proper that we should make such suggestions and adopt such methods as we consider advisable in the interests of our favorites, and inquire how can we best breed that cow to have her constantly produce the largest quantity of good milk at the least possible cost. I have no doubt it is the experience of many of those breeders present who have kept a careful record of the daily yield of each individual cow to find that the cow which stands at the head of the list as a producer would not take a prize in any show-ring under present conditions. This not only will apply to breeders, but importers, gentlemen who have endeavored to bring to Canada the very best Ayrshires that could be found in Scotland, and I venture to say they have been obliged to pass by the best dairy cows in some instances when looking for show animals. Are we breeding for the dairy or for the show-ring? At present there is no distinctive agreement as to the most desirable type of cow. That must be first determined, if progress is to be expected. I am aware that many of the breeders consider that a change should be made in the scale of points for the show-ring, with a view of producing a more distinctive dairy Ayrshire. This is the time and the place where action should be taken in the matter.

I make these suggestions with a view of having those questions discussed by the practical gentlemen present here to-day, who are so deeply interested in the advancement of the Ayrshires in Canada.

#### Effect of Agitation in Skimming.

"In investigating the subject of agitating milk before skimming, the author found that violent agitation of the milk at separating temperature causes a division of the fat globules, the minute globules remaining in the skim milk, in the process of separation. Milk churned for five minutes at 50 C, and afterwards pasteurized at 75, gave skim milk containing 0.69 per cent. of fat, against 0.12 per cent. found in skim milk from milk not previously churned. When milk is churned at a very low temperature (5.5) for five minutes, a similar fat content was obtained again, as in the case of skim milk, from milk not previously churned. Similar results were obtained in a number of different trials."

Professor Woll says: "In experiments with a steam turbine pasteurizer, no increase in the fat content of the skim milk was observed when the stirrer was turned at a speed of 200 to 250 revolutions per minute; but with 300 to 500 revolutions an increased amount of fat remained in the skim milk, the average percentage in the two cases being about 0.118 and 0.225 per cent. In trials with milk pumps, no appreciable difference was obtained in the fat content of the skim milk where the milk passed through the pump at fifty revolutions or seventeen."—[Ex.]

#### Guelph Dairy School Notes.

**SWEET VS. SOUR CREAM.**—To test the relative merits of pasteurizing sweet and sour cream, a number of trials have been made during December and January. On the whole, better results have been got by the pasteurization of the cream when sweet, or as soon as delivered by the patron or hauler. This cream contained from .2 to .5 per cent. of acid, and was pasteurized without difficulty. In some cases, the pasteurized ripe cream was cooled and churned immediately, with good results in flavor and texture of the butter. So far as our work has gone, it indicates that good results are likely to be got in our cream-gathering creameries by the pasteurization of the cream—sweet, if possible; if not, then pasteurize it after ripening or souring.

**PEPSIN IN CHEESEMAKING.**—One conclusion drawn from the experiments made at the New York Experiment Station is, that "it is the pepsin contained in the rennet that causes the changes" (in cheese ripening). If this be true, it has been suggested that we use pure pepsin, instead of rennet, for coagulating milk in the making of Cheddar cheese. A sample lot of pepsin was got from the Armour Co., of Chicago, and some cheese have been made. While the coagulation did not appear to be normal, as with rennet, the curd, after dipping, seemed very nice. It will be some time before we can report on the cheese.

**MORE PRACTICAL WORK.**—The amount of practical work for the factory class in cheese and butter-making has been increased by one-fourth this year. This is got by dividing the class into three sections, instead of two, as in former years. The separator class now takes milk-testing in the afternoons, instead of piping. The instructions on piping, soldering, etc.,

will be given during the last two weeks of the term, while practical examinations are in progress. The firing of the boiler and running of the engine is attended to by two of the students each day, under the supervision of a competent instructor.

The making of cheese-boxes also forms a part of the instruction now given to the cheese classes. There is no reason why a cheesemaker should not become his own cheese-box manufacturer, at a great saving in cost. He can make them as well and of as strong material as he wishes. If he wishes to do so, he can make a double rim on each box, thus making them very much stronger.

**CHESHIRE CHEESEMAKING.**—We all remember the nursery rhyme, in which it was told how a mouse was enticed by "Cheshire cheese of most exquisite smell." A lady graduate of an English dairy school, during the month of February, gives instruction in Cheshire cheesemaking.

H. H. DEAN.

## POULTRY.

### Getting Hens To Lay.

The weather this winter has not been the most conducive to good laying. Sunshine, the source of all life and energy, has been conspicuous by its absence. Many poultry-keepers have exhausted every effort to induce their feathered friends to "shell out," but to little avail. One woman writes:

"I have been watching the 'Advocate' this winter for some good method of making hens lay. I have done all I can for our hens, but they will not lay, which is rather aggravating when eggs are such a high price."

This winter's conditions will at least enforce one principle, namely, that of selecting eggs from the best laying strains for future stock; for after all has been done to induce hens to lay, and perhaps they themselves have been made quite willing to do so, there may be in them an entire lack of ability to produce eggs. It's a case of the flesh being weak. The trait of winter egg-laying is a developed one, and is also hereditary. It should not be surprising, therefore, if some hens have this trait to a greater degree than others; or that some hens have it not at all. What we should do this winter is to mark the hens that show this trait to the greatest degree and raise next year's pullets from these hens' eggs. Or if no winter layers can be found in the flock, secure a supply of eggs from someone who has same; and not only this, but all stock that does not show a disposition to do useful work in winter should be disposed of. Of course, they should first have a chance, as our correspondent has given hers. Any flock needs good care if they are to lay in winter, but non-winter layers need hardly be expected to produce winter layers, and the best way to secure winter-laying hens, or any other desired object, is to start right.

### Turkey Raising.

A reader sends us a few questions in connection with turkey-raising to answer, which would require a full treatise on the breeding, care and feeding of turkeys throughout the whole year. Our correspondent has a four-year-old tom, a three-year-old hen, and three females of last year's hatch, and would like to know, among other things, what we think of his breeding stock.

Turkeys, unlike hens, can be kept profitably until four or five years of age, as they do not mature until the second year. For the very best results we would prefer the females from two to four years old, rather than of the previous year's hatch. By the second year we would have had time to have tested them for laying purposes, and to have disposed of any that did not prove to be of proper size or shape. A tom can be kept until four or five years of age, and can be mated with from fifteen to twenty females. During winter a small flock of turkeys may occupy the same house as the hens, or will do well without any special shelter, but they require plenty of exercise and a variety of foods. They do not thrive well in very warm quarters. In the spring turkeys will begin to forage as soon as the snow is off, and by the time the ground is well dried will require only about one feed of grain per day. About this time it is well to provide nests in secluded places for them to lay in. When once they begin to lay remove the eggs every day, replacing them with hens' eggs. Some people set the first turkey eggs under a hen, reserving a few for the old turkey when she gets broody. There are many objections to this plan, and we do not recommend it. The hen is likely to give the young turkeys lice, and she cannot forage well for them.

After hatching, confine the flock in a large coop. For the first day feed bread soaked in skim milk, with a little finely-chopped dandelion and onion-tops mixed in. After the first day add shorts, still continuing to mix in the green food, and about the fourth day omit the bread. Feed five times a day; be sure that the food is always fresh and clean, and give the birds plenty of fresh

water. Keep the coops scrupulously clean, and move them every day. When the hen is given her liberty, which may be in about ten days or two weeks, give only a feed of shorts in the morning and another of wheat at night, but see that the turkeys are well supplied with water. About the first of October, if frosts have cut off the insect supply, increase the rations somewhat, and about three weeks before killing, begin to fatten. Feed the birds four times a day, as much as they can eat. The morning meal may consist of boiled potatoes, carrots or sweet apples mixed with bran and corn meal, but whole grain should always be given at night; wheat is best, but the diet may be varied by oats, peas and corn. Do not confine the birds, as their nature is liberty-loving, and they will pine if deprived of it. If given all the food they can eat, they will not give much trouble by roving.

### Manitoba Poultry Exhibition.

The annual Manitoba Poultry Show, held this year at Brandon, January 26th to 29th, proved to be a very interesting and successful event. The birds exhibited were undoubtedly of high merit, and they were there from almost every district in the Province. The display was a magnificent one, a delight to the heart of the poultry breeder, a spectacle of beauty, and an instructive function to all who had the privilege of attending it.

The judging was done by Mr. Ben. S. Myers, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and he made the statement that the show of birds was above the average of those held over the line, and was quite equal to many of the large State poultry fairs. Under these circumstances keen competition, high scoring and close cutting was to be expected, and such was certainly the case. The breeders each and all showed themselves to be enthusiasts. Every decision was received with the keenest interest, and congratulations were unreservedly extended to the fortunate winners by friends and rivals alike. The placing was a hard task on the energies of a single judge, and the work occupied most of the time during which the show was held. Considerably over a thousand birds were shown, and the variety of breeds ought to give some enlightenment to those who look upon our Western climate as severe and limited in its capabilities to the raising and maintaining of a few of the hardier varieties of birds and animals.

The classes showing strongest in numbers were as reported in last week's issue: the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff and Black Orpingtons, and Leghorns. Games were also largely represented, and there was a strong show of bantams and fancy fowl. Cochins and Brahmans, and several other varieties, though not so strong in numbers, were of the very best quality, and in the pink of condition.

A feature of the show which proved highly interesting and popularly attractive was the cat and domestic pet classes. These included cats, poodle dogs, rabbits and Belgian hares, pigeons, guinea pigs, canaries, and that delight of the children—a real live monkey. The judging of the domestic pets was accomplished by Mrs. Maltby, Manor, Assa., who is perhaps the greatest authority on that class of animals in the West.

## APIARY.

### Cellar Within a Cellar.

My cellar within a cellar is working finely. I can absolutely control temperature, secure the requisite dryness of atmosphere, and have the air as fresh as it is out of doors any time. Of course, it requires constant attention—so does my furnace—and as I attend to the furnace I look after the temperature of the bees. A thermometer hanging inside gives the temperature, and if I find it too high I open the window sufficiently to adjust the difficulty; if too low, I have the door of the bee-cellar open to let in a little of the cellar air. In this way I can keep the temperature within five degrees all of the time. I do not think I have spent ten minutes a day regulating the affair, and I do it in connection with caring for my furnace. There is no doubt in my mind that in this climate, 44-1-3 degrees north, a furnace cellar can in this way be better regulated than any other cellar. If I had a large number of colonies I would box the furnace in the same inexpensive way I partitioned off a corner for the bees, thus utilizing my whole space for the bees, operating the same regulating process which I now use. I can not speak at present of the ultimate outcome, but I do know that I am controlling the temperature, and securing conditions which are in harmony with good results. I offer this bit of experience for what it is worth to someone who may be as perplexed as I was.—[Gleanings in Bee Culture.]

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Wolves, rendered unusually daring by the great severity of the winter, are giving trouble to some of the lumber camps north of the Ottawa River, where the choppers are finding it necessary to go to and from their work in bands.

Ten submarine bells, costing \$2,000 each, have been bought by the Government for the protection of shipping in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic seacoast. By a new invention, these bells, although placed beneath the water, give unfailing warning to every vessel passing within a certain limit.

It is, perhaps, an interesting item to know that a train bearing important personages in charge of important dispatches sent to the Czar from the Far East passed through Canada recently. The train was chartered by Lieut.-Col. A. D. Dabovsky, of the Russian army.

The situation in Somaliland is growing more serious. Although it is not true that an alliance has been formed between the Abyssinians and the Mullah, yet negotiations have been carried on which have changed the Abyssinians from active enemies into passive spectators, who will not help the British.

Baltimore, Md., has experienced one of the greatest fires known to history. One hundred and forty acres of the business portion of the city was destroyed, at a loss of over one hundred millions dollars. The fire was got under control on the Monday night after raging thirty-six hours.

On January 28th, for the first time in America, patients were injected with serum for the cure of tuberculosis. The injections were made by Dr. Lemieux in Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, the serum used being that prepared by Dr. Marmorek, of Paris, with whom Dr. Lemieux was associated last year. According to last accounts, the results seem very satisfactory.

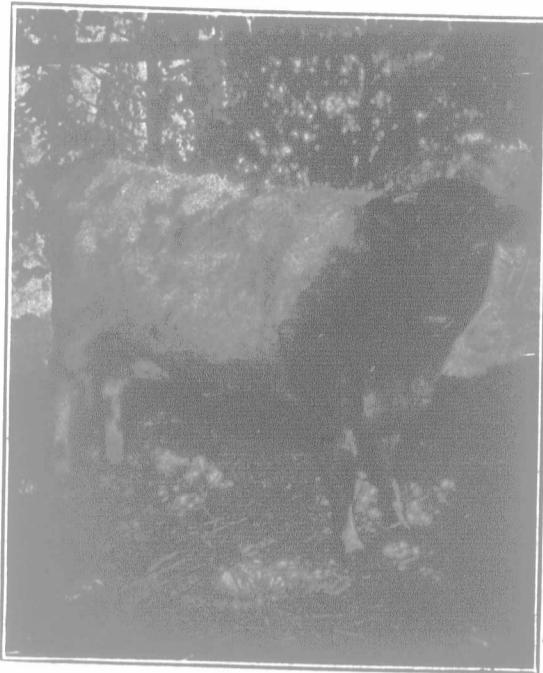
Great uneasiness is felt in Germany regarding the fate of Col. Luetwein, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, who started from the Wurnbad region some weeks ago with three hundred men, to march to the relief of the beleaguered camps in the north of the colony. Nothing has been heard of him since. It is feared that he has been besieged by hostile natives at some point, and is anxiously waiting for a rescuing expedition.

The long-looked-for crisis in the Far East has at last arrived. Japan had taken every effort to draw Russia out, while the latter seemed to have parleyed for time. Naval engagements in the neighborhood of Port Arthur and the landing of Japanese forces in Corea set loose the dogs of war, whose actions will be the most interesting since the time of the incident in Crimea. According to a dispatch from Vladivostok, the railway between Fusan and Seoul is wholly occupied by Japanese troops, while field guns have been taken to Seoul for the protection of the Japanese legation. Upon the Russian side, recent operations have been chiefly confined to the navy.

Despatches received at Chumbi, British India, from Col. Younghusband, state that he has had a visit from one of the five great lamas of Thibet, who warned him to go back, and threatened him with opposition if he refused. Large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry are joining the Thibetan camp, and it would not occasion great surprise should an attack be made when the forces are strong enough. The British are at present at Tuna, whence the work of roadmaking is being pushed vigorously forward, a flying column under Col. MacDonald being held in readiness to go forward at any moment should necessity arise. The weather is reported as being intensely cold.

Owing to the scarcity of cotton, the manufacturers in Great Britain are becoming seriously alarmed. Many of the factories have only been running forty hours a week during the past month or two, and some firms are discussing the advisability of opening the mills only every second week. With a view to relieving the situation at as early a date as possible, and preventing its recurrence in the future, a company, which will be known as the British Cotton-growers' Association (capital, \$1,250,000) has been formed for the purpose of planting large cotton fields in British Africa and the British West Indies. The company has been assured that it will receive adequate assistance from the Government. British Africa has been described as affording admirable facilities for cotton-growing, and the establishment of such an industry promises to be no mean addition to the resources of

that country. In his recent speech from the throne, King Edward referred to the cotton famine, and expressed a hope that the efforts put forth for growing the plant within the British Empire would be attended with success.



Pineapple.

Yearling Shorthorn heifer included in dispersion sale of Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., Feb. 24. (See ad., page 216; Gossip, page 214.)

Preferential Trade.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The principle of preferential trade has become prominent in public thought, at a time when circumstances seem favorable for its adoption. Shorn of minor issues, the primary object resolves itself into a scheme to make the Empire mutually supporting. This is to be attained by a system of differential duties, discriminating against foreign producers; thereby establishing the food-supply within British territory, while the colonies shall extend to the manufacturer of the United Kingdom a similar opportunity for cultivating their markets. Considered on an economic basis, the operation of such a policy would undoubtedly be a great boon to the Canadian farmer, in his dual capacity as producer and consumer. Just where we stand as to our ability to assume a proportionate share of the responsibility involved

\$114,441,863, or more than one-half of our total volume of exports.

Now let us notice, apart from the above, a few items for which we may be said to have special facilities, and which would be more susceptible to development should our trade with the mother country receive a preference. The annual consumption of imported bacon in Great Britain amounts to 300,000 tons. What is Canada's production of this commodity? Statistics show our yearly output to have increased from 23,528 tons in 1896 to 68,977 tons in 1903, almost trebling during seven years. It is well to remember in this connection that the growing and finishing of bacon hogs is an attempt to cater to the British taste, and is a newly-organized branch of farming in this country. When our farmers become better acquainted with the merits and requirements of the business we may look for even larger results.

Turning to dairy products, we have every reason to feel proud of the situation. Britain's average importation of cheese is computed at 139,289 tons. In 1896 Canada exported 82,344 tons, and during 1903 were able to stock the larder of John Bull with that article to the tune of 114,549 tons. It will be observed that we can supply a little better than 82 per cent. of the whole demand. At this rate a monopoly in cheese evidently awaits us in the near future. In butter we are not doing so well as yet, although during the same period it has made a far more rapid growth. The exportation of 2,994 tons of butter in 1896 would now be looked upon as a very small matter, but in 1903 it increased to 17,064 tons, or nearly six-fold. Should this continue for another seven years, Canada will be in a position to furnish one-half of the butter England obtains from outside sources.

The figures for wheat also show a very gratifying aspect. Whereas in 1896 but 9,919,542 bushels were exported, it advanced in 1903 to 32,986,745 bushels. Western Canada is being looked to as the future source of this staple, and judging from the rapid expansion in crop areas, will soon be able to meet the entire requirements of 100,000,000 bushels, annually consumed in Great Britain.

These facts show that our poverty in surplus foodstuffs is not so great as the opponents of a preferential tariff frequently assert. But what reason is there to suppose that our advancement of the last decade is to continue? While we are aware that the recent years of fatness have not been confined to this country, and are warned that their counterpart in leanness may now be expected, yet it is significant that prior to the existing wave of prosperity we had not established an export market in England, nor had we an adequate system of transportation. In the

United States, a cessation of good times is already noticeable, and a similar condition is common to other countries. These cases cannot, however, be cited as analogous, as the countries referred to have outgrown their visible markets, and fluctuations governed by a variety of circumstances are of ordinary occurrence. A preferential treatment of colonial exports will ensure us against a like experience, and provide indefinitely a market free from foreign competition. Not only this, but a steady stream of emigration would be attracted to our shores which if supplemented by a vigorous home policy would develop as in no



Harding Ram 262.

Imported Shropshire shearing ram used last season in flock of Mr. J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont., whose great sale of 200 Shropshires will take place at his Hill Home Farm, on Feb. 17. (See Gossip, page 213.)

is an interesting question. Could we in a reasonable time produce a sufficiency of food-products to meet Canada's obligation? Taking into the calculation the almost phenomenal progress during the last seven or eight years, such an achievement is by no means improbable. Beginning with the year 1868, our exportation of farm products was \$19,746,222. This increased to \$50,591,002 in 1896, and last year reached the splendid figure of

other way our vast tracts of agricultural lands now lying dormant.

On the other hand, should further fiscal concessions by Canada tend to increase the importation of British manufactures, how then would we be affected as consumers? Evidently there would be brought into play the doctrine of "comparative cost," which would compel to some extent, a rearrangement of commercial interests. It is

well known that some parts of a country are fertile and good for agriculture; some are rocky and unproductive, yet may be made profitable from the minerals they contain. Certain localities are suitable for the manufacture of iron and steel goods; others for textiles, paper and chemicals. Great Britain has a dense population, and a vast capital sunk in machinery. With her mines and industrial skill she is admirably adapted for manufacturing. If we glance at the textile trades, we find her factories employing more than 1,000,000 hands, and providing about one-fourth of the clothing of civilized races. There is all the advantage to be derived from cheap labor and an extensive output. As a result, superior goods are laid down in this country more expeditiously than by local firms, and at a minimum cost to the consumer. The same is equally true of iron and steel wares. Mr. Chamberlain's proposition would encourage this to a considerable degree, and be decidedly beneficial to the farmer. Such a course does not necessarily imply hostility to the industrial enterprise of the colonies, but will have a somewhat sweeping effect on those interests that have been fostered by high protective duties, and whose finished products may not possess sufficient quality to sell on their own merits.

J. HUGH MCKENNEY.

Elgin Co., Ont.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

"Do not anticipate trouble, or worry about what may never happen. Keep in the sunlight."—Franklin.

"If you would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. Men will believe what they see. Let them see."—Thoreau.

Mr. C. S. Hyman, M. P. for London, was sworn in a member of the Dominion Government, without portfolio.

The mounted police force for the Northwest Territories is to be augmented by one hundred men. This will bring the number up to nine hundred.

It is estimated by an expert authority that the value of the apple crop of South Ontario last year was \$200,000.

The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that frogs' legs imported from Canada are "dressed poultry," and, as such, call for the payment of five cents per pound duty.

The remarkable rise in the price of raw cotton is affecting Canadian mills seriously. Already some of the manufacturers have advanced the prices of prints, ducks and drills.

Mr. Alexander D. Cartwright, of the firm of Macdonald, Cartwright & Garvey, barristers, Toronto, has been appointed Secretary to the recently-constituted Board of Railway Commissioners. He is a son of Sir Richard Cartwright.

"The real difference between men is energy. A strong will, a settled purpose, an invincible determination, can accomplish almost anything; and in this lies the chief distinction between great men and little men."—Fuller.

It has been proposed that, instead of a duty on foreign wheat, a bounty should be given by the British Government on wheat grown in Great Britain and the colonies, as a proposal less objectionable than a protective tax.

Don't throw away your wood ashes in a heap which will be left unused. Wood ashes is a valuable fertilizer, and should be kept safely, under cover, until it is required to be used for helping crops along next spring.

Over 1,000 farmers assembled at the Iowa Agricultural College to attend the two-weeks winter course in live-stock judging. Some of those who came were 65 years old. Why should there not be just as many at the O. A. C. judging course, Guelph.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture hopes to secure, this session, the adoption of the bill he had before Parliament last year to prevent the adulteration and mixing of seeds. He trusts, in this way, to largely prevent the spreading of noxious weed seeds throughout the country.

Sir Wm. Mulock, during his visit in Mexico, has had an interview with President Diaz, in which means of promoting trade relations between Canada and Mexico were discussed. It was arranged to have another meeting, at which Signor Limentar, Minister of Finance for the Republic, will be present.

Mr. Thos. Crawford, M. P. P., in the Ontario Legislature, pointed out that a well-bred beef animal is worth at every stage from \$5 to \$15 per head more than a scrub fed at the same cost. Mr. Crawford knows whereof he speaks, having been in the export cattle trade for many years.

Rev. Jno. Pringle, Councillor for the Yukon Territory, has just completed a trip over the Territory, having covered 1,056 miles on snowshoes, assisted by a dog team. He states that the mining outlook for the Yukon is bright, and is inclined to believe that the new Western diggings will rival the Klondike.

It is to be thought of throwing stones, quivers and larger coins into the gutter,

to be absolutely lost. Yet, the man who neglects his stock, allowing it to suffer from cold, or from want of adequate food to perform the functions for which it is kept, is doing that very thing."—[Jersey Bulletin.

Mr. Alex. McFarlane, Secretary, advises us that he expects the following to take part in the annual meeting of the Canadian Fairs' Association, in Toronto, on February 17th and 18th: Messrs. G. C. Creelman, G. C. Caston, E. B. Elderkin, C. W. Peterson, F. W. Hodson and others.

Towne—Popley's baby is old enough now to sit up and take table food.

Browne—How do you know?

Towne—I sat next to him in the restaurant to-day, and when he got his plate of cold corn beef, he absently cut up some of it in small bits and passed it over to me.

Illinois farmers are becoming much awakened to the question of maintaining soil fertility. Are all Canadian farmers paying due attention to this subject, or are some of them gradually draining the life out of their farms without giving a thought to it? It should be remembered that the well that is fed little and drawn from much goes dry.

A writer in Country Gentleman, referring to the exhausted lands of the Western U. S., says: "Another thing which will lessen production at a fearful rate is the extravagant system of bonanza farming so universally preached in the far west, of sowing wheat after wheat, year after year, until the land becomes so impoverished that it will no longer produce a paying crop." Is this curse of bonanza farming wholly unknown in our Canadian Northwest?

An Imperial edict against the binding of girls' feet has been promulgated in China, all officials being required to warn people against this practice. This may seem a small matter in China, but it is another sign that that conservative empire is fast becoming permeated with the views and customs of the Occident. China has been a locked land for many ages. When she begins in the forward movement, she will probably make strides.

Seldom has a more quick-witted retort than the following been given. At a certain dinner given once in old London, a noted lawyer sat next to one of the old aristocracy, who, upon this occasion, was distinguishing himself chiefly by the quantity of viands which he was managing to dispose of. Presently, as though in apology for his excessive heartiness of appetite, he remarked to the lawyer: "By eating well, I praise the food." "Yes, my dear lord," was the immediate retort, "but you carry praise to the point of flattery."

A waiter in New York City was heavily fined recently for beating a dog with his fists and with a knotted leather strap. Occasionally one hears of such brutal men in the country. He is a coward, indeed, who will corner up any poor dumb animal and wreak out his own fiendish temper on it. By the very act he proves himself lower than the animal he attacks. Animals may need correction, but it should be given gently. Most animals are extremely sensitive, and gentle treatment will go much further in making them tractable than severe measures ever can.

A trough and fountain was erected lately at Burstow, Surrey, England, to the memory of the horses sacrificed in the war with South Africa. The inscription on the trough is as follows:

"In memorial of the mute fidelity of the  
400,000 horses  
killed and wounded at the call of their masters  
during the South African War,  
1899-1902,

In a Cause of which They Knew Nothing.

This Fountain is erected by a Reverent Fellow-creature."

E. A. James, general manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, states that the Company will build new yards at Edmonton this summer, in order to have everything ready for the main line when it gets to that point. Requisitions have already been received from companies to erect five grain elevators there. The Canadian Northern will install tracks this summer, so that these elevators will be in a position to take in grain. The capacity of the elevators will run from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels.

### Road Improvement.

An organization, to be known as the Municipal Road Improvement Association for the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, was formed at a meeting of delegates from the rural municipalities. The following officers were elected: President, Col. John Hughes, Reeve of Clarke; Vice-presidents for Durham, Thomas Baker and Thomas W. Donaldson; for Northumberland, Thomas Davidson and Thomas B. Carlaw, of Warkworth; Secretary-Treasurer, Major Nell; E. MacNachtan, County Clerk; Executive—M. A. James, Mayor of Bowmanville; J. W. Quinlan, Mayor of Port Hope; W. J. Maher, Mayor of Cobourg, and the Reeves and clerks of the municipalities.

After the organization, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Good Roads Commissioner, delivered a two-hour address. He stated that with the present expenditure in rural municipalities, very much better results could be obtained by adopting systematic road-building upon modern methods. He strongly favored the abolition of statute law as now performed. One suggestion which met with favorable reception was the assuming by the county of more work on leading roads and providing stone-crushers and road-rollers by the counties for use without expense by the municipalities.

### Dominion Grange.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto, beginning on February 2nd, the retiring Master, Mr. Jabel Robinson, M. P., insisted on the necessity for combination among the agricultural class to fight against their many grievances and secure an adequate return for their labors. He does not object to assisting industries to start, but wants the help to stop there. He approved of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific as opening up vast fertile regions, but he said the road should be owned by the country, in order to protect the people from falling into the hands of a wealthy railway corporation. He discussed the removal of canal tolls, and the proposed ship canal from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River. Regret was expressed that the system of free rural mail delivery is not going to be adopted, and the opinion of the Master is that Canada will get it when the farmer wakes up. Mr. Robinson says that the Dominion is overgoverned—too many M. P.'s and Senators. The cost of transportation should be reduced. The manufacturers of the east cannot compete in the Northwest, even with a twenty-per-cent. tariff, without a cheap freight rate.

A committee report was adopted, protesting against a tariff readjustment in which the interests of the farmer would be ignored.

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece's bill for the taxation of railways now before the Ontario Legislature was endorsed by the Committee on Legislation and Transportation. A suggestion that a two-cent rate should be enforced on all railroads in Ontario was endorsed on the ground that legislation to this end would be in the interest of both of the railway and the public. Gratification at the creation by the Government of the Railway Commission was expressed.

The Committee on Education favored special attention to the subjects of horticulture and agriculture in the rural schools, and endorsed technical schools. The introduction of debating clubs in schools was suggested as a means of encouraging children in public speaking. The committee would not recommend free text-books, but endorsed the teaching of temperance, and also Bible study, in the schools.

The election of officers resulted in Mr. Henry Grose, of Lefroy, being elevated to the office long held by Mr. Robinson, M. P. The other offices were filled as follows: Thomas McMurchy, Toree, Overseer; William F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Secretary; James Fallis, Newbridge, Treasurer; John Cowan, Vine, Lecturer; William Oke, Whitby, Chaplain; Walter Ralston, Lefroy, Steward; Eben Todd, Lefroy, Assistant Steward; William Martin, Innisfil, Gate-keeper; A. Primrose, Geo. E. Fisher, Executive Committee; Joseph Bowman and W. J. Goodfellow, Auditors. Mr. Robinson was elected an honorary life member of the Grange.

### Central Canada Exhibition.

The annual meeting of the Central Canada Exhibition Association was held in Ottawa on January 12th. The officers presented a creditable report, which, considering the exigencies of the weather at the time of the exhibition, showed that, financially, the Association was on a better footing than it has been for a number of years. Attention was called in the report to the need, very evident to exhibitors, of a railway siding on which to get the exhibits in place. Bright hopes are now entertained of securing this in the near future, owing to the permanent location of the Winter Fair and the Horse Show at the grounds. The dates recommended for this year's fair are from September 16th to September 24th, thus leaving time for London Show after Toronto. The change is being made chiefly to allow manufacturers a better opportunity to exhibit, but it should also insure a larger agricultural exhibit, something very much needed at the Central Canada. It is to be hoped that the unfavorable weather previously experienced annually at the last of the month will not interfere with the attendance. The need for more room was discussed by several speakers, and, in view of the possibility of a Dominion Exhibition being held at Ottawa at some future date, it was considered advisable that preparatory steps be taken in time. A resolution was, therefore, passed memorializing the City Council that more land was needed, and recommending the purchase of a considerable strip to the north of the present grounds. Last year's officers were re-elected.

### The Ottawa Winter Fair.

Secretary A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., has arrangements now fully under way for the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair of stallions, cattle, sheep and swine, at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th. He will gladly furnish prize lists and programme of lectures, etc., at this farmer's and stockmen's educational event. Eastern Ontario, and the adjacent portions of Quebec should rally to its support in large numbers.

### Prof. Robertson.

Prof. Robertson, who has been in Great Britain for his health since last April, has recently returned to Ottawa. He spent the early part of the summer in the south of England, and, later, was for some time in the lake district at the north. He looks immeasurably better than he did a year ago, but, before finally settling to work, will spend some time in the South, where he hopes to recuperate sufficiently to be entirely himself again before long. Prof. Robertson leaves for the South this week, and will be accompanied by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying, who has been suffering somewhat from sciatica.

P. E. Island.

Snow! snow! snow! a storm every day or two—a regular old-fashioned winter. The mercury lingers about or below zero most of the time since Christmas, going as low sometimes as twenty degrees below the cypher. There is a great depth of snow, and travelling is difficult, but we ought, perhaps, to be thankful that the ground is so well covered this severe weather. The grass and clover should come through pretty good if this snow continues on the fields, and we generally have good crops of all kinds the season following.

Our winter steamers have great difficulty in keeping up communication with the mainland, on account of the very heavy ice in the Straits of Northumberland. Our mails are being drawn across on ice boats, by the Capes routes, and are four or five days later in getting here than in summer. The boats used in this service are mounted on runners and are drawn by the boatmen and passengers, by each man having a strap round his chest, fastened to the boat by a rope. They hustle the boat, loaded with the mails, along over the ice, till they come to open water, when all hands jump aboard and use oars to propel her till they get through the open water to the next field of ice, then out again, and pull away for dear life. This is a pretty dangerous kind of navigation, and only sound, healthy, muscular men have any business to attempt it. It is rather a strange way of travelling, too. You pay your fare, some \$3.00 for the nine-mile trip, and enjoy the privilege of hauling your ship and His Majesty's mail—and sometimes some of our own females and weakly or old men, who pay double fare to be drawn across. This was our only means of communicating with the continent till a little over twenty years ago, when the first steamer was put on the Georgetown-Pictou route, since which, we have had two other modern and powerful boats in our winter service, but when the ice pack from the north comes down, these steamers, powerful as they are, are often locked fast in the grip of the ice floes for weeks at a time. Last winter, they were both fast in the ice for about two months, and broke their propellers. Of course, these boats afford our only means of shipping freight during about five months of the winter. They have been a great boon to business men and producers alike. Farmers have a chance to ship their produce now in winter—a thing impossible for them to do a quarter of a century ago. A great amount of freight is continually going forward when the weather is favorable for the steamers to run. Our winter business in shipping beef quarters and carcass pork has grown to great proportions during the last ten years. Quantities of oats are also forwarded, and some live stock, most all of which find a ready market in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick towns. What we want, and what we should have, is still more powerful steamers, that will be able to keep up steady communication all through the winter season, and thus carry out the terms on which the "tight little" Isle consented to become part of the Dominion. Just now, our markets are a little dull, on account of the difficulty in getting farm products to market. Our winter steamers are doing very poor work these last ten days, and will likely not make anything like regular trips during next month. The dairy companies all over the Island are holding their annual meetings just now, and are reporting a very successful season's business. WALTER SIMPSON.

Clydesdale Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association was held in Toronto, on February 4th, and was the most successful meeting in its history. Mr. William Smith, of Columbus, President, occupied the chair, and there was over one hundred breeders present from all parts of the country. The annual report said that the growth of the Association during the year was eminently satisfactory. It had recorded 1,120 pedigrees, and made 661 transfers and Scotch registrations, an increase of 426 in the registrations.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. Wade, showed that a great many Clydesdales had been imported, but only 32 stallions and 57 mares of these were recorded during the year, which is perhaps a small percentage. Sales of Clydesdales have been satisfactory all through the season. There has been a great demand for stallions all over Canada, they have been sold at paying prices, and very few have gone to the United States. The financial statement showed receipts \$3,370, and balance on hand \$859.

A resolution was adopted, asking the Dominion Government to place a minimum specific duty of \$30 on each horse that is imported into Canada when the value is under \$150, and when the value is above that amount that the duty be 20 per cent., always excepting registered horses for breeding purposes, which shall be admitted free of duty, when owned and imported by British subjects, bona-fide residents of the Dominion, and registered in the recognized studbooks for the different breeds of horses in the country in which the breeds originated, and in the studbooks recognized by the Agricultural Department of Canada. The Association endorsed the decision of breeders not to exhibit at St. Louis, the stand taken by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner in that connection, and also the proposal to establish a national live-stock association. The Association will give \$700 to the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, and \$400 to the Ottawa Show, to be offered in prizes for Clydesdales, and \$300 to the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Railway Commission regarding better railway rates. The

delegates to the Toronto Industrial, London, Quebec and Sherbrooke fairs were re-elected, and Messrs. Peter Christie, of Manchester, and George Grey, of Newcastle, were appointed for the Ottawa Exhibition. Messrs. William Smith, of Columbus; Robt. Miller, of Stouffville; Peter Christie, of Manchester, and John Bright, of Myrtle, were appointed delegates to the National Convention in Ottawa in March.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Wm. Smith, Columbus (re-elected); Vice-president, Oswald Sorby, Guelph. Vice-presidents for Provinces—Ontario, Robert Miller, Stouffville; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Alberta, John Turner, Calgary; Assinibola, A. G. Mutch, Lumsden; British Columbia, Dr. Tolmie, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst. Directors—Thomas Graham, Claremont; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Bright, Myrtle; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; James Torrance, Markham; H. G. Boag, Barrie. Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, F. M. Wade.

Central Canada Veterinary Association.

The Central Canada Veterinary Association held its second annual meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Ottawa, on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, Jan. 27th and 28th. The President, Dr. A. W. Harris, of Ottawa, was in the chair.

Four new members were elected, M. Galliven, Iroquois, Ont. (graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, 1899); Geo. W. Bell, Kingston, Ont. (graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, 1880); W. D. Monk, South March, Ont. (graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, 1887); R. H. McKinnon, Pictou, Ont. (graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1873).

In his address the President mentioned the origin of the association. Starting with only twelve members, there are at the present time forty members in good standing. He commended the appointment of Dr. J. G. Rutherford as Chief Dominion Veterinarian, with whom originated the idea of securing the American Veterinary Medical Association to hold its fortieth annual meeting in Ottawa, the first held outside the United States since its organization. The veterinary profession in Ontario was awakening, and that there were evidences of increased interest in the profession, together with a desire that the standard of the only existing English-speaking Veterinary College in Canada be raised, and also that legislation be secured. The President urged that practising veterinarians should assist in this effort toward legislation, stating that it was only by concerted action that it would be possible to obtain results.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Honorary President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; President, Dr. A. W. Harris; Vice-president, Dr. T. A. Allen, Brockville; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. A. E. James. Additional members, who with the officers form the council: Drs. P. J. Lynchke, Carp; T. Thecker, Renfrew; W. C. McGuire, Cornwall; Geo. W. Higginson, Rockland; F. Fisher, Carleton Place; J. B. Hollingsworth, W. W. Boucher, and C. H. Higgins, Ottawa. Dr. C. H. Higgins was elected official reporter for the association.

A cordial invitation was extended to the association to hold a midsummer meeting in Brockville by Dr. T. A. Allen, and supplemented by Dr. McAlpine, of Brockville.

Dr. Rutherford gave a report of the meeting held in Toronto on the 19th inst., which had as its object the organization of the profession in

Ontario, with a view to obtaining legislation, that the profession might occupy a more enviable position than is the case at the present time. Dr. Rutherford stated that the meeting was enthusiastic, and he was very hopeful of results. A circular had been issued, and would in the course of a few days be received by all veterinarians in Ontario, appealing to them for their personal influence and financial assistance in the work. As one of the details of organization, county associations were to be formed, as they would be better able to reach individual practitioners in the outlying districts. There was already a fund of three hundred dollars subscribed and in the hands of the treasurer for the prosecution of this work.

The subject of the affiliation of the Central Canada Veterinary Association and the various county associations with the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association was discussed, but no definite action was taken.

Dr. T. Thacker, of Renfrew, moved "that the action of our delegates be endorsed, and that this association desires to place on record its hearty approval of the movement now on foot for the organization of the veterinary surgeons in Ontario."—Carried.

The financial statement rendered by the Treasurer, Dr. W. W. Boucher, indicated a balance on hand of about sixty dollars.

Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, of Ottawa, presented a paper on "Navicular Diseases." Among those taking part in this discussion were Drs. Lynchke, Fisher, Haworth, Allen, McGuire, W. C. Young, and Rutherford.

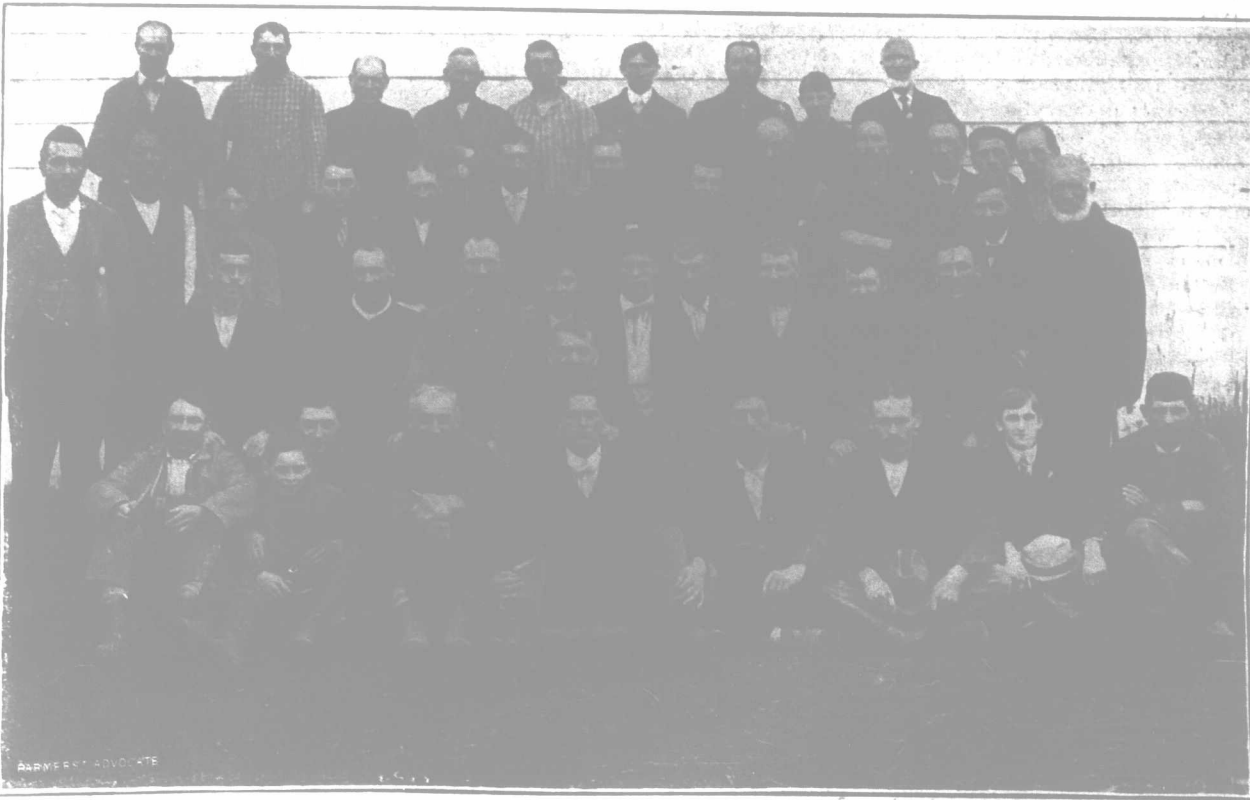
Dr. A. E. Moore gave a paper on "Contagious Abortion in Cattle." The discussion indicated that there was scarcely a practitioner present who had not been called upon to deal with this affection. Dr. Rutherford stated that the loss to the live-stock industry from this one disease alone was appalling, but its insidious nature and the difficulty in dealing with it rendered it impossible for Governments to schedule the affection with the other contagious diseases.

Dr. James' paper on "Capped Elbow" or "Shoe Boil" detailed the history and causes of this affection.

Dr. C. H. Higgins presented a paper, the title of which was "The Laboratory and the Veterinary Practitioner." In this he explained the manner in which the practising veterinarian received benefit from laboratory investigation. The manner in which the practitioner could aid the investigator was briefly mentioned, and that valuable material was lost through oversight on the part of the man in the field.

Hackney Society Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse-breeders' Association was held in Toronto, February 3rd. The Vice-president, Mr. E. F. C. Tisdale, presided. The new constitution of the organization was adopted, the annual fee was reduced from \$5 to \$3, and registrations of ninety-three pedigreed Hackneys were reported. It was decided that all horses entered in the English Studbook should be eligible for Canadian entry, provided that they were imported previous to 1901. Hackneys must be over fourteen hands high, or they will be classed as ponies. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Graham; First Vice-president, E. C. Attrill; Second Vice-president, E. T. Sofale; Vice-president for Ontario, R. W. Davey; Quebec, R. Ness; Alberta, A. M. Rawlingson; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan; New Brunswick, F. E. Came; Nova Scotia, T. R. Black; Prince Edward Island, John Richards; British Columbia, T. Tahille;



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

Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade; Directors—Robert Miller, Robert Belth, H. M. Robinson, Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Graham, Robert Bond, W. F. Spark, H. M. Crossley, George Pepper.

The Association made the following grants for prizes: Toronto Industrial Exhibition, \$50; Winnipeg Exhibition, \$50; Calgary Exhibition, a silver cup, valued at \$25.

#### East Peterborough.

The East Peterborough Agricultural Society entered the new year clear of all debt, and with a small amount in the treasury. They own their own grounds and buildings, and have shed-room for part of the cattle. Last year was the first year that they had expert judges appointed by the Government, and they gave fair satisfaction. This Society has for the last few years given large prizes for collection of weeds, correctly named, to be collected by the children of a school section, that section making the entry. Of the first board of directors, elected in 1868, Mr. F. Birdsall, the present president, who has been re-elected for a number of years, was the first president, and Mr. W. E. Roxburgh, who was the first secretary-treasurer, and who still holds that office, are all that are now on the board, and, with the addition of Mr. A. R. Kidd, are all that have not passed over to the great majority. The Society lost a valuable director in the person of Mr. Thos. Blezard, whose late demise is greatly deplored by the Society.

The Board for 1904 are: F. Birdsall, President; Hugh Neilson, 1st Vice-president; Dan Kelly, 2nd Vice-president; W. S. Roxburgh, Secretary-Treasurer; John Johnston, J. A. Sexsmith, And. Cameron, John Rose, Ed. Hawthorne, Geo. Elliott, H. Dunham, Wm. Breathean and Andrew Knox.

#### Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, Feb. 2nd, the President, Hon. Senator Owens, Montreal, presiding. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, presented the financial statement for the year, which showed receipts \$2,679.44, including a balance on hand at last annual meeting of \$789.89, and expenditures \$2,679.44, including a balance on hand of \$724.24, which, together with the herdbooks in stock, make the assets of the Association \$3,463.24.

Considerable discussion arose over the question of judging the herds (first or last) at the large exhibitions. It was finally decided, on motion by J. C. Smith, seconded by Mr. Boden (with the casting vote of the Chairman), that they be judged first.

A communication was read from Mr. John McKee, urging the adoption of an advanced registry.

The following committee was appointed to deal with the matter: J. G. Clark, W. F. Stephen (Trout River), W. W. Ballantyne, R. Ness and F. W. Hodson.

One hundred dollars was donated toward the prize list for Ayrshires at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, with the following recommendation as to how it should be awarded, viz.: (1) Herd, bull and four females, two years or over, females bred and all owned by exhibitor, \$40.00; (2) Herd, bull and four females, under two years old, females bred and all owned by exhibitor, \$30.00; (3) Three animals any age, get of same sire, get owned and bred by exhibitor, \$30.00.

Seventy-five dollars was donated to each of the three winter fairs, viz., Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst, as sweepstakes prizes in the dairy test, providing the sweepstakes winners are Ayrshire cows or heifers.

Twenty-five dollars each was donated to Ayrshires at the exhibitions at New Westminster and Victoria, B. C.

On motion, it was decided that the members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association be made members of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association.

Officers elected: President, Hon. William Owens, Montreal; Vice-president, A. Hume, Menie. Directors—A. Kains, Hyron; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; John McKee, Norwich. Delegates to Fair Boards: Toronto—W. W. Ballantyne, Wm. Stewart; London—A. Kains, Geo. Hill; Ottawa—A. Clark, Alex. Yuill; Ottawa Winter Fair—J. G. Clark, J. C. Smith; Sherbrooke—T. D. McCallum, Robt. Ness; Quebec—N. Lachapelle, Senator Owens; Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association—W. W. Ballantyne, H. Wade.

Judges recommended to Fair Boards: Toronto—W. W. Ballantyne, A. Kains, (W. F. Stephen, reserve); Ottawa—A. Hume, (D. Drummond, reserve); London—W. F. Stephen, (Thos. Bradshaw, reserve); Sherbrooke—Jas. Boden, (J. Bryson, reserve); Quebec—N. Lachapelle; Three Rivers—Thos. Irving, Jr.; St. John—Jas. Bryson; Winnipeg—A. Kains, (D. Drummond, reserve).

After the question of national live-stock records was fully discussed, the following committees were, on motion, appointed to assist in forwarding the project, viz.: for Ontario—W. W. Ballantyne, J. C. Smith and W. Stewart; Quebec—Hon. Senator Owens, Robt. Ness and R. Hunter; Maritime Provinces—C. A. Archibald and Mr. Easton; B. C.—A. C. Wells; N.-W. T.—C. W. Peterson.

The following were appointed Honorary Presidents: David Morton, Hamilton; John Crosby, Campbellford.

Executive Committee for Ontario—W. W. Ballantyne, J. C. Smith, W. Stewart.

Resolving Committee—Messrs. Hodson, Owens, Ness, J. G. Clark, H. Wade.

Vice-presidents—Ontario, J. Locke Wilson; Quebec, R. Ness; Manitoba, G. Steele; B. C., A. C. Wells.

#### Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 4th, and was a most representative affair, delegates being present from all over the country. Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., President, was in the chair.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, showed the society in a prosperous condition. Touching upon the importance of the live-stock industry, Mr. Westervelt gave some figures from the census of 1901, which were as follows: Cattle in Ontario, 2,562,584; in Manitoba, 282,843; in N.-W. T., 591,739; in British Columbia, P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, 553,593.

Mr. Westervelt, in his address, pointed out "that there was a feeling among the breeders of pure-bred stock in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that they, having built up their herds and flocks of pure-bred stock through purchases from Ontario breeders, should have the benefit of whatever trade of that kind there was in the Canadian West, and that Ontario breeders should not make special efforts to extend their trade in that direction."

The Executive Committee will, at the request of the association, ask the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways for better platform and lighting accommodation at Toronto Exhibition.

The association endorsed the holding of the National Live-stock convention in Ottawa, March 7-11 next, and the action of the executive in declining to exhibit at St. Louis under the existing rules.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; First Vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Vice-presidents: Ontario, Jas. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Manitoba, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Northwest Territories, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst; British Columbia, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan's.

#### Horsemen Banquet.

A large and influential body of horsemen were the guests of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association in the banquet hall of the Walker House, Toronto, Wednesday evening, February 3rd. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, for which the executive deserve commendation. The addresses given were many and to the point. They were given by the following well-known gentlemen: F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Wm. Smith, Columbus; W. S. Spark, Ottawa; Geo. Beardmore and E. Bristol, Toronto; Allan Duff, Guelph; R. Ness, Howick; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Bright, Myrtle; J. E. Smith, Brandon; W. Harland Smith, Mr. McBride, Geo. Pepper, Col. Delemar, Major Robertson, Mr. Craig (New York), Mr. Nelles, Guelph, and others.

The trend of the addresses was urging greater vigilance by importers and breeders, in selecting only the best sires, and for farmers to breed only the best mares procurable. The fact that Canada is a dumping ground for the cheaper class of horses from the U. S. was brought to the notice of the gathering by Mr. Robert Miller and others. They urged that decisive action by its authorities at Ottawa is immediately necessary if Canada's best interests are to be protected. The gathering dispersed about midnight, after having spent a very enjoyable time together. The addresses were interspersed by songs by Mr. Bennett and others, and the banquet closed with singing God save the King.

#### Shire Horse Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Toronto February 3rd. Mr. W. E. Wellington, the President, in the chair, reported on the success of the society, also quoted instances where Shires had changed hands at uncommonly high prices, showing a growing popularity of the breed. After the reports, which showed the society in a healthy financial condition, were discussed and adopted, the following were elected officers and directors for 1904: Pres., W. E. Wellington, Toronto; 1st Vice-pres., J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; 2nd Vice-pres., Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton. Directors: Jas. Dalgety, London; W. S. Spark, Ottawa; Wm. Wilkie, Toronto; John Gardhouse, Highfield; James Henderson, Belton; W. Bawden, Exeter; E. C. Attrill, Goderich. Vice-pres.: Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; N. B., T. A. Peters, Fredericton; N. S., Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst; Man., Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg; N.-W. T., C. W. Peterson, Calgary; B. C., S. R. McNeill, Vernon. Representatives to Fair Boards: Toronto Industrial, John Gardhouse, Jas. Dalgety; London (Western), H. Wade, E. C. Attrill; Ottawa (Central), F. W. Hodson, W. S. Spark; Horse-breeders' Association, J. M. Gardhouse, Wm. Wilkie. Judges recommended for Toronto Industrial, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; Robt. Graham (reserve).

On motion of Messrs. Gardhouse and Dalgety, it was decided to offer \$50.00 in prizes at the Toronto Spring Show, \$25.00 each for the best stallion and best mare (Shires), also that

\$25.00 be offered at the Ottawa Show. Mr. Henry Wade was appointed Secretary; Mr. F. M. Wade, Assistant Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to attend the National Live-stock Association convention to be held at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, 1904.

#### Canadian Pony Society.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Pony Society was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 3rd. Mr. H. M. Robinson was in the chair, and there were over forty members present. Mr. Gerald Wade presented his report as Secretary-Treasurer, which showed the society to be in good condition. It is a growing organization, and has a number of enthusiastic members. The matter of prizes, etc., was left to the new board of directors.

The members were considerably gratified with the results of their annual meeting. The idea of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society for a summer show was eagerly taken up, and a special committee, consisting of Messrs. E. T. Campbell, T. Hodgson and H. Gerald Wade, was appointed to co-operate with the committee of the other society. A request was forwarded to the Industrial Exhibition, that in view of the increased importance of the pony-breeding industry the directors should have the money prizes for ponies raised to the same scale as that offered in the large horse classes. Mr. R. W. Davies announced that he would donate a cup for some class of ponies at the spring show. The trophy will be known as the Copland, and Mr. Davies received the thanks of the society for the promised gift.

Officers, 1904: President, H. M. Robinson; Vice-president, T. V. Foster; Second Vice-president, R. Miller, Stouffville; Secretary, H. Gerald Wade; Treasurer, A. Taylor. Directors: Messrs. R. W. Davies, H. G. Wade, E. T. Campbell, T. Hodgson, E. C. Tisdale, Dr. Mills, Capt. Harbottle, Adam Beck, M.P.P. (London), George Barron, Toronto. Representative to the Industrial Exhibition, Mr. H. M. Robinson; representatives to the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, Messrs. H. Gerald Wade and H. M. Robinson; delegates to the National Live-stock Association, Ottawa, H. Gerald Wade, H. M. Robinson, and T. V. Foster.

#### Holstein-Friesian Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 2nd, the President, Mr. H. Bollert, in the chair.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. G. W. Clemons, showed the society in a very prosperous condition, trade having been unusually brisk, and 41 new members having been added to the list during the year, as against 27 last year. The total transfers were 1,035, as against 618 last year, and the total registrations 1,103, as against 883 in 1902. The finances are in a flourishing condition, there being a balance on hand of \$1,522.15. The total number of cattle now registered is 7,744, viz., 3,060 bulls and 4,684 cows; 41 cows have been admitted to the record of merit during the year, as have 4 bulls which were qualified by records of four or more daughters.

Officers elected for 1904: President, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; First Vice-president, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia; Second Vice-president, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Third Vice-president, A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Directors for one year: B. Mallory, Frankfurt; Ed. Adams, Carleton West. Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George.

#### Harness and Saddle Horse Society's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society was held in Toronto, February 2nd, Mr. Walter Harland Smith, President, in the chair. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Good, showed the Society to be in excellent working order.

After the regular routine of business, the following officers were elected: President, Walter Harland Smith, Toronto; 1st Vice-president, O. B. Sheppard; 2nd Vice-president, T. A. Crow. Directors—Messrs. W. E. Wellington, Dixon, Pepper, Dr. Peters, T. B. Fuller, Robt. Bond, Dr. Hodgins, Robt. W. Davies, Robinson and Myrie. Secretary, Mr. Good. Treasurer, Mr. H. Wade. Representatives to Fair Boards: Toronto, W. H. Smith and Mr. Myrie; Horse-breeders' Association, W. E. Wellington and O. B. Sheppard.

On motion, it was unanimously decided to ask the Industrial Fair Association to reinstate Messrs. Crow & Murray to the privileges of exhibiting at their exhibition.

The President, Vice-president and Secretary were appointed to arrange for an open-air horse show and parade, and report to the Society.

#### Manitoba Grain Growers.

Manitoba Grain-growers' convention was the largest farmers' meeting ever held in Brandon. President Scallion, in his opening address, gave a masterly presentation of the various public questions affecting farmers' interests. Amongst other things he advocated the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the Great Lakes, and the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Government.



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.

Further decline in live-stock values and improvement in grain prices have been the features of the past week's markets. Large consignments of Danish bacon on the British markets is given as the reason for the lower values for hogs and hog products, and exporters of cattle claim that trade in Britain will not warrant the prices they have been paying. A rate war between the ocean lines began on Tuesday, which may improve prices, but, as yet, its effect is purely problematical. If it will allow Canadian shippers to undersell the Danish bacon dealer, the result would be to shorten Canadian supplies, and probably increase English consumption; but the fact of an oversupply or an under-demand still remains, which waits upon improved industrial conditions in Britain to amend. Besides the weakness in the Old Country meat market, small shipments to Canadian centers, and consequent lack of assortment prevents dealers making up market lots, hence the further decline in cattle. Wheat is advancing slowly, followed by improvement in shorts. There is keen inquiry for potatoes, and it would seem that there is to be money in this crop for those who are situated in rot-free localities. In the great potato county of Aroostook, Maine, they are selling for two dollars per barrel.

Quotations on Toronto market are: Cattle—Exporters—Best lots of exporters, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; medium, about \$4.25 to \$4.50. Export Bulls—Choice quality, \$3.75 to \$3.85; medium to good bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Export cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots, 1,100 to 1,175 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.30 to \$4.50; good, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.15 to \$3.30; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Feeders—Steers 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 and springers are worth \$25 to \$50 each. Sheep—Prices, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks, \$3 to \$3.25. Lambs—Prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt., and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for choice ewes and wethers for export. Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs., nor more than 200 lbs. each, fed and watered, are worth \$4.75 per cwt.; lights and fats at \$4.50; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; and stags at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices. Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red, white and mixed, firm, at 85c. to 88c. for milling. Spring is steady at 78c. for No. 1, east. Goose is steady at 75c. to 76c. for No. 2, east. Wheat—Manitoba—Firm; No. 1 hard, 95c.; No. 1 northern, 93c.; No. 2 northern, 90c., and No. 3

northern, 87c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is 6c. more. Corn—Canadian, 38c. for yellow, and 37c. for mixed, cars west. New American, No. 2 yellow, 53c.; No. 3 yellow, 52c.; No. 3 mixed, 51c., in cars on the track here. Oats—No. 1 white, 31c., low freights, 31c. middle freights, and 30c. high freights. No. 2 white, 1c. less. Barley—No. 2, 43c. to 43c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, 41c. middle freights; and No. 3, 38c. to 39c., east or middle. Rye—No. 2 is quoted at 53c. low, middle or high freights. Peas are unchanged. No. 2, 62c., any freights. Buckwheat—No. 2, 48c. low freights, 47c. middle, and 46c. high freights. Flour—Dealers here are bidding \$3.20 for ninety-per-cent. patents, buyers' bags, f. o. b., main lines west. Manitoba flour is firm. First patents are quoted at \$4.80 to \$4.90; second patents at \$4.50 to \$4.60, and strong bakers' at \$4.40 to \$4.50, bags included, on the track, Toronto. Mill Feed—Ontario shorts are 50c. higher, at \$17 to \$17.50, and bran is steady at \$14.50 to \$15, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba Mill Feed—\$20 to \$21 for shorts, and \$18 to \$19 for bran, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto. Oatmeal—\$4.10 for bags, and \$4.35 for barrels. Broken lots are 40c. above this price. Seeds—The market is quiet. Prices, f. o. b., in Ontario per bushel: Clover, \$4.80 to \$6; alsike, \$3.30 to \$5.10; fax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.15 on spot per bushel. Beans—Trade is dull, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.50 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 ..... 6.00 to 6.10 Potatoes, car lots ..... 75 to 80 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 pound ..... 12 1/2 to 17 Geese, per pound ..... 12 to 13 Ducks, per pound ..... 13 to 16 Chickens, per pound ..... 12 1/2 to 14 Fowl, per pound ..... 9 to 10 Honey, per pound ..... 7 to 8 New York—Beans, Canadian, \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel.

MONTREAL PRICES.

Wholesale. Grain—Peas, 71c. to 72c. in store here; rye, 53c. east, 58c. here; oats, No. 2, 37c. to 37c. in store; No. 3, 36c. to 37c. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.90; seconds, \$4.60; one firm quoted 10c. higher; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.50; Ontario straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; in bags, \$1.90; patents, \$4.35 to \$4.50; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.70; rolled oats, \$2.17 1/2 per bag, \$4.55 per barrel. Mill Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17; shorts, \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20. Hogs—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75; country-dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.50. Eggs—New-laid, 38c. to 40c.; candled selected, 32c. to 34c.; limed, 28c. to 30c.; refrigerator, 28c. to 30c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19c. to 20c.; full grass, 21c.; western dairy, 15c. to 15c.; rolls, 16c. to 16c.

Cheese—Ontario, 11c. to 11c.; township, 10c. to 10c. Hay—No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$9; clover, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton, in car lots. Potatoes—Per ninety-pound bag, 75c.; 60c. to 65c. in car lots. Poultry—Turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 12c. to 13c.; chickens, 12c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.

PRODUCE.

Retail prices, Toronto street markets: Grain—Wheat, red, bushel .....\$0.89 Wheat, white, bushel ..... 87 Wheat, spring, bushel ..... 84 Wheat, goose, bushel ..... 76 1/2 to 77 1/2 Barley, bushel ..... 45 to 47 1/2 Beans, bushel ..... 1.35 Beans, hand-picked ..... 1.65 Oats, bushel ..... 34 1/2 Seeds—Alsike, No. 1 .....\$5.20 to \$5.50 Alsike, good, No. 2 ..... 4.00 to 4.50 Alsike, fancy ..... 5.75 to 6.20 Red, choice ..... 5.50 to 6.00 Red, fancy ..... 6.20 to 6.30 Red, good, No. 2 ..... 5.00 to 5.40 Timothy seed ..... 1.00 to 1.50 Hay and Straw—Hay, per ton .....\$7.00 to 10.50 Straw, sheaf, per ton ..... 9.00 to 10.00 Straw, loose, per ton ..... 6.00 Fruits and Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag .....\$0.80 to \$0.90 Apples, per bbl. .... 1.00 to 1.50 Celery, per dozen ..... 30 to 50 Poultry—Spring chickens, per pair .....\$1.00 to \$1.75 Spring ducks, per pair ..... 1.50 to 2.00 Turkeys, per pound ..... 16 to 18 Geese, per pound ..... 12 to 14 Dairy Produce—Butter, pound rolls .....\$0.20 to \$0.23 Eggs, held ..... 25 Eggs, new-laid ..... 35 to 40 Dressed hogs, cwt. .... 6.50 to 7.00

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$4.90 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.15; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; good to choice heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.10; rough heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.90; light, \$4.80 to \$4.80. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo—Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Yorkers and pigs, \$5.30 to \$5.85. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.60; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.35.

British Cattle Market.

London—Live cattle easier at 10c. to 11c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 7c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb. Lambs, 14c. to 14c., dressed weight.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.00; good mediums, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$2.75 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$5; fat hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

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We hold there must be love and trust;  
For others' sins the full forgiving;  
The greeting glad, for sick and sad,  
If we would taste the joys of living.

### A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

#### CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"She had diamonds in her ears!" cried Miss Phipps, wildly excited. "I saw them flash. Ah, how I should like to see her without her wraps! I have no doubt she is a perfect blaze!"

#### CHAPTER X.

##### Announcing Mr. Barold.

Lady Theobald's invited guests sat in the faded blue drawing-room, waiting. Everybody had been unusually prompt, perhaps because everybody wished to be on the ground in time to see Miss Octavia Bassett make her entrance.

"I should think it would be rather a trial, even to such a girl as she is said to be," remarked one matron.

"It is but natural that she should feel that Lady Theobald will regard her rather critically, and that she should know that American manners will hardly be the thing for a genteel and conservative English country town."

"We saw her a few days ago," said Lucia, who chanced to hear this speech, "and she is very pretty. I think I never saw anyone so very pretty before."

"But in quite a theatrical way, I think, my dear," the matron replied, in a tone of gentle correction.

"I have seen so very few theatrical people," Lucia answered sweetly, "that I scarcely know what the theatrical way is, dear Mrs. Burnham. Her dress was very beautiful, and not like what we wear in Slowbridge; but she seemed to me to be very bright and pretty, in a way quite new to me, and so just a little odd."

"I have heard that her dress is most extravagant and wasteful," put in Miss Pilcher, whose educational position entitled her to the condescending respect of her patronesses. "She has lace on her morning gowns, which—"

"Miss Bassett and Miss Octavia Bassett," announced Dobson, throwing open the door.

Lady Theobald rose from her seat. A slight rustle made itself heard through the company, as the ladies all turned toward the entrance; and, after they had so turned, there were evidences of a positive thrill. Before the eyes of all, Belinda Bassett advanced with rich ruffles of Mechlin at her neck and wrists, with a delicate and distinctly novel cap upon her head, her niece following her with an unabashed face, twenty pounds' worth of lace on her dress, and unmistakable diamonds in her little ears.

"There is not a shadow of timidity about her," cried Mrs. Burnham under her breath. "This is actual boldness."

But this was a very severe term to use, notwithstanding that it was born of righteous indignation. It was not boldness at all; it was only the serenity of a young person who was quite unconscious that there was anything to fear in the rather unimposing party before her. Belinda was accustomed to entering the hall of strangers. She had spent the first years of her life in hotels, where she had been treated out of countenance by the most vulgar and low people every day. She was used to being, in some way, the object of hate. It was not until she had been told that she

was being pointed out. "That pretty blonde," she often heard it said, "is Martin Bassett's daughter; sharp fellow, Bassett,—and lucky fellow too; more money than he can count."

So she was not at all frightened when she walked in behind Miss Belinda. She glanced about her cheerfully, and, catching sight of Lucia, smiled at her as she advanced up the room. The call of state Lady Theobald had made with her granddaughter had been a very brief one; but Octavia had taken a decided fancy to Lucia, and was glad to see her again.

"I am glad to see you, Belinda," said her ladyship, shaking hands. "And you also, Miss Octavia."

"Thank you," responded Octavia. "You are very kind," Miss Belinda murmured gratefully.

"I hope you are both well?" said Lady Theobald with majestic condescension, and in tones to be heard all over the room.

"Quite well, thank you," murmured Miss Belinda again. "Very well indeed;" rather as if this fortunate state of affairs was the result of her ladyship's kind intervention with the fates.

She felt terribly conscious of being the center of observation, and rather overpowered by the novelty of her attire, which was plainly creating a sensation. Octavia, however, who was far more looked at, was entirely oblivious of the painful prominence of her position. She remained standing in the middle of the room, talking to Lucia, who had approached to greet her. She was so much taller than Lucia, that she looked very tall indeed by contrast, and also very wonderfully dressed. Lucia's white muslin was one of Miss Chickie's fifteen, and was, in a "genteel" way, very suggestive of Slowbridge. Suspended from Octavia's waist by a long loop of the embroidered ribbon, was a little round fan, of downy pale-blue feathers, and with this she played as she talked; but Lucia, having nothing to play with, could only stand with her little hands hanging at her sides.

"I have never been to an afternoon tea like this before," Octavia said. "It is nothing like a kettle-drum."

"I am not sure that I know what a kettle-drum is," Lucia answered. "They have them in London, I think; but I have never been to London."

"They have them in New York," said Octavia; "and they are a crowded sort of afternoon parties, where ladies go in carriage-toilet, not evening dress. People are rushing in and out all the time."

Lucia glanced around the room and smiled.

"That is very unlike this," she remarked.

"Well," said Octavia, "I should think that, after all, this might be nicer."

Which was very civil.

Lucia glanced around again—this time rather stealthily—at Lady Theobald. Then she glanced back at Octavia.

"But it isn't," she said, in an undertone.

Octavia began to laugh. They were on a new and familiar footing from that moment.

"I said 'it might be,'" she answered. "She was not afraid any longer, of finding the evening stupid. If there were no young men, there was at least a young woman who was in sympathy with her. She said—"

"I hope that I shall behave myself pretty well, and do the things I am expected to do."

"Oh!" said Lucia, with a rather alarmed expression, "I hope so. I—I

am afraid you would not be comfortable if you didn't."

Octavia opened her eyes, as she often did at Miss Belinda's remarks, and then suddenly she began to laugh again.

"What would they do?" she said disrespectfully. "Would they turn me out, without giving me any tea?"

Lucia looked still more frightened. "Don't let them see you laughing," she said. "They—they will say you are giddy."

"Giddy!" replied Octavia. "I don't think there is anything to make me giddy here."

"If they say you are giddy," said Lucia, "your fate will be sealed; and, if you are to stay here, it really will be better to try to please them a little."

Octavia reflected a moment.

"I don't mean to displease them," she said, "unless they are very easily displeased. I suppose I don't think very much about what people are saying of me. I don't seem to notice."

"Will you come now and let me introduce Miss Egerton and her sister?" suggested Lucia hurriedly. "Grandmamma is looking at us."

In the innocence of her heart Octavia glanced at Lady Theobald, and saw that she was looking at them, and with a disapproving air.

"I wonder what that's for?" she said to herself; but she followed Lucia across the room.

She made the acquaintance of the Misses Egerton, who seemed rather fluttered, and, after the first exchange of civilities, subsided into monosyllables and attentive stares. They were, indeed, very anxious to hear Octavia converse, but had not the courage to attempt to draw her out, unless a sudden query of Miss Lydia's could be considered such an attempt.

"Do you like England?" she asked.

"Is this England?" inquired Octavia.

"It is a part of England, of course," replied the young lady, with calm literalness.

"Then, of course, I like it very much," said Octavia, slightly waving her fan and smiling.

Miss Lydia Egerton and Miss Violet Egerton each regarded her in dubious silence for a moment. They did not think she looked as if she were "clever;" but the speech sounded to both as if she were, and as if she meant to be clever a little at their expense.

Naturally, after that they felt slightly uncomfortable, and said less than before; and conversation lagged to such an extent that Octavia was not sorry when tea was announced.

And it so happened that tea was not the only thing announced. The ladies had all just risen from their seats with a gentle rustle, and Lady Theobald was moving forward to marshal her procession into the dining-room, when Dobson appeared at the door again.

"Mr. Barold, my lady," he said, "and Mr. Burmestone."

Everybody glanced first at the door, and then at Lady Theobald. Mr. Francis Barold crossed the threshold, followed by the tall, square-shouldered builder of mills, who was a strong, handsome man, and bore himself very well, not seeming to mind at all the numerous eyes fixed upon him.

"I did not know," said Barold, "that we should find you had guests. Beg pardon, I'm sure, and so does Burmestone, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Broadoaks, and who was good enough to invite me to return with him."

Lady Theobald extended her hand to the gentleman specified.

"I am glad," she said rigidly, "to see Mr. Burmestone."

Then she turned to Barold. "This is very fortunate," she announced. "We are just going in to take tea, in which I hope you will join us, Lucia."

Mr. Francis Barold naturally turned, as her ladyship uttered her granddaughter's name in a tone of command. It may be supposed that his first intention in turning was to look at Lucia; but he had scarcely done so, when his attention was attracted by the figure nearest to her,—the figure of a young lady who was playing with a little blue fan and smiling at him brilliantly and unmistakably.

The next moment he was standing at Octavia Bassett's side, looking rather pleased, and the blood of Slowbridge was congealing, as the significance of the situation was realized.

One instant of breathless—of awful—suspense, and her ladyship recovered herself.

"We will go in to tea," she said. "May I ask you, Mr. Burmestone, to accompany Miss Pilcher?"

#### CHAPTER XI.

##### A Slight Indiscretion.

During the remainder of the evening, Miss Belinda was a prey to wretchedness and despair. When she raised her eyes to her hostess, she met with a glance full of icy significance; when she looked across the tea table, she saw Octavia seated next to Mr. Francis Barold, monopolizing his attention, and apparently in the very best possible spirits. It only made matters worse, that Mr. Francis Barold seemed to find her remarks worthy of his attention. He drank very little tea, and now and then appeared much interested and amused.

In fact, he found Miss Octavia even more entertaining than he had found her during their journey. She did not hesitate at all to tell him that she was delighted to see him again at this particular juncture.

"You don't know how glad I was to see you come in," she said.

She met his rather startled glance with the most open candor as she spoke.

"It is very civil of you to say so," he said; "but you can hardly expect me to believe it, you know. It is too good to be true."

"I thought it was too good to be true when the door opened," she answered cheerfully. "I should have been glad to see anybody, almost."

"Well, that," he interposed, "isn't quite so civil."

"It is not quite so civil to"—

But there she checked herself, and asked him a question with the most naive seriousness.

"Are you a great friend of Lady Theobald's?" she said.

"No," he answered. "I am a relative."

"That's worse," she remarked.

"It is," he replied. "Very much worse."

"I asked you," she proceeded, with an entrancing little smile of irreverent approval, "because I was going to say my last speech was not quite so civil to Lady Theobald."

"That is perfectly true," he responded. "It wasn't civil to her at all."

(To be continued.)

An Irishman fell from the scaffold to the ground. A fellow laborer called out: "Mickey, Mickey, are ye dead?" "Not dead," replied Mickey, "but spachless."

Travelling Notes.

After all, we were induced to spend our Christmas at Heidelberg, where we had friends. The Germans always have their trees and distribute their gifts on Christmas Eve, and what house does not have its tree? I believe, none at all. For days before the event, it was a very interesting sight to see the markets full of Christmas trees, hundreds of which were being carried off to be decorated with all sorts of gay and pretty, but, perhaps, in many instances, somewhat tawdry things. Each tree must always be well supplied with candles, and at its foot is generally a representation of the scene of the Saviour's birth—the manger and the stall, with Joseph and Mary on either side, adoring the Christ child—thus reminding the children and everyone that the event celebrated is the birthday of Christ. An old gentleman told me he went to see his washerwoman on Christmas day. He found her, her old husband and their four cats each sitting upon separate chairs gazing at their Christmas tree. Though without children, relatives or friends, still they had their tree. Pathetic, was it not? The gifts, too, play a large and essential part in a German Christmas. These are usually placed upon tables, or at the foot of the trees. I am afraid our Christmas dinners (we had two) were not typically German, but very homelike, with roast beef, turkey and plum pudding. You may be sure that we three Colonials, though in a foreign land, did not forget those dear to us, either in Canada, Australia, England or India. But that goes without saying. It was a novelty for us to be sitting at that long table with Germans, Dutch, Russians, Greeks,

Finlanders, English and Australians, many types and many languages. The impromptu dance in the evening was amusing enough. Of course, as was expected of us, we danced, too, although, naturally, conversation was limited. But everyone was so courteous and well-mannered that we hardly missed the gift of speech. The only one of us with a grievance at all was Eleanor, who said that she was well enough content with her partner, the young Russian doctor, had he not so persistently, though inadvertently, danced upon her toes. We had enjoyed lingering in Heidelberg, the Garden of Germany, "through which the Rhine flows, like a silvery ribbon, far off into the west." Nothing we have seen could well surpass the beauty of the scenery, the fertile plains which we viewed from the surrounding heights being dotted every here and there with towns and villages, each with its cathedral or church spires pointing heavenwards. The castle with its many historical associations, was our first and greatest attraction, and although space forbids my dwelling upon all we saw and heard and read of its past, I am sure that the fuller notes taken by my cousins will be read by their friends in Australia with the deepest interest. We were all struck with one somewhat curious incongruity, viz., that of finding the "big tun of Heidelberg" immediately under the old chapel. What would temperate Canada think of one enormous barrel constructed to hold 236,000 liter of ale, each one hundred liter representing twenty-two gallons? Please make the calculation, and then you need not be surprised to see that it required the construction of a staircase on either side to reach the top. It has only been filled twice since 1752, and, probably, now will remain empty as long as it holds together. Close by

the big tun is the statue of the Court Fool of Earl Philipp, the Dwarf Clemens Perkeo, who, according to tradition, drank, daily, from fifteen to eighteen bottles of strong wine. Surely the fact that at any time in the world's history such a thing could be recorded and called fame, whilst, now, excess of any kind meets with merited condemnation, ought to be an assurance to the most pessimistic that our world is a more wholesome world to live in than it was even but a century or two ago.

Well, Christmas over, we bade adieu to the rest of our merry Heidelberg party, and passed on to Munich, the third largest city in Germany, and a very fine city it is, but so extremely cold that we did not stay long in it. The ice and snow and skating were all new to the Kangaroos, who both became quite excited in their enjoyment. I was suffering with a bad cold, and perforce had to remain within doors most of the time. We slept in real German fashion, sandwiched between two feather beds, much as both Mark Twain and Jerome have so amusingly described, and we ate sauerkraut, bologna and other typical dishes of the country. We found most comfortable quarters, and lived luxuriously at Pension Washeim for four marks (\$1.00) each per day.

We left Munich on the last night of the old year, our way being lighted by a most lovely moon. At midnight we roused from our slumbers to wish each other a Happy New Year, looking out as we did so upon a very beautiful scene, for we were in a valley, above which rose snow-peaked mountains, casting weird shadows beneath them, but, already, the air was quite balmy, for we were wending our way southwards, expecting to arrive the next day at Venice, the Queen City of the Adriatic Sea.

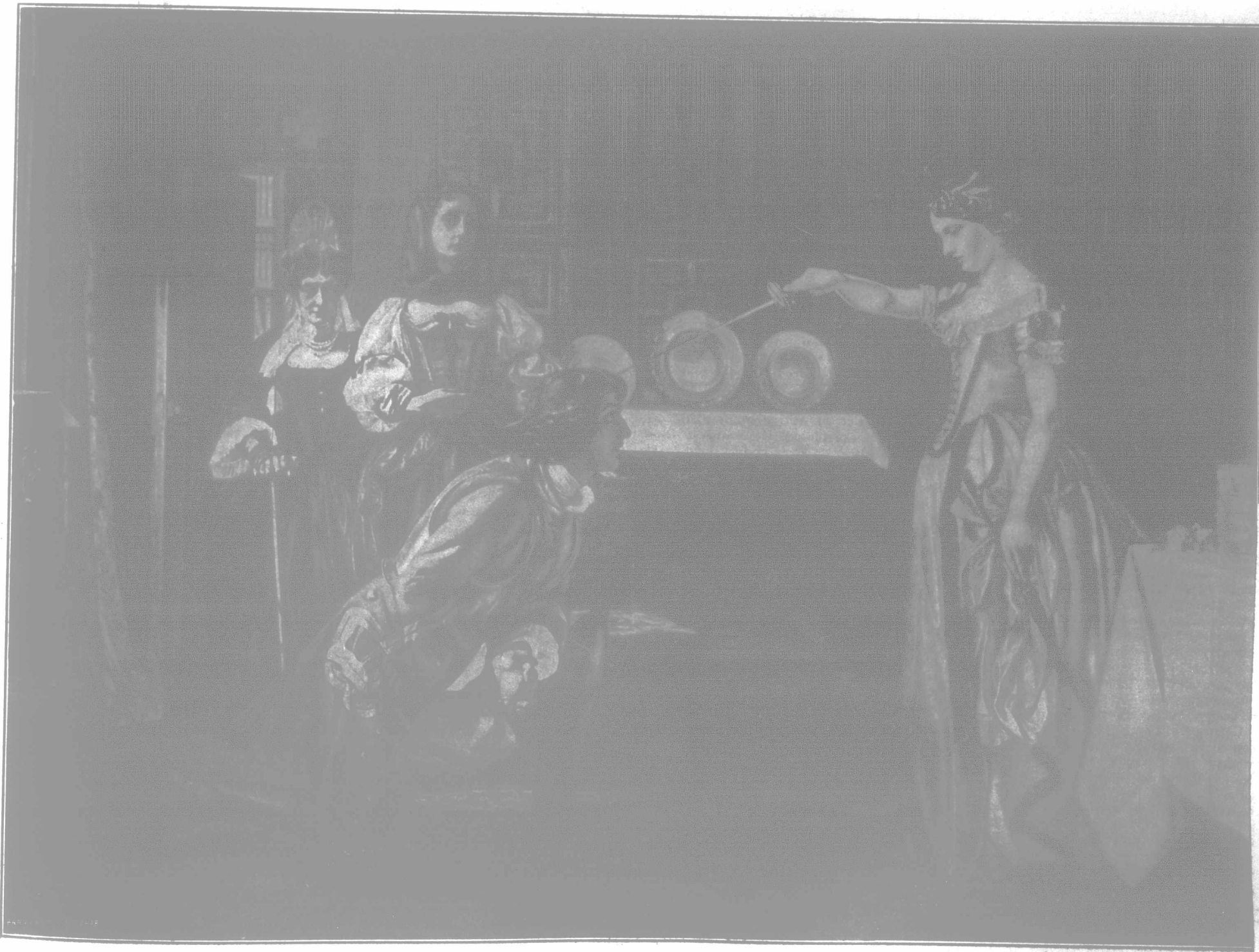
MOLLIE.

Beatrice Knighting Esmond.]

This scene is taken from Thackeray's well-known novel, Henry Esmond. The hero is being welcomed home, after having distinguished himself as a soldier. This is the story told: "After this honor from the Ladies of Castlewood, the Dowager came forward in great state, with her grand tall head-dress, which she never forsook, and said: 'Cousin Harry, all our family have met, and we thank you for your noble conduct towards the head of our house.' 'Cousin Harry,' said both the other ladies, 'we thank you for your noble conduct.' . . . On the table was a fine sword, with a red velvet scabbard, and a beautifully chased silver handle, with a blue ribbon for a sword-knot. 'What is this?' says Capt. Harry, going up to look at the pretty piece. Mistress Beatrice advanced towards it. 'Kneel down,' said she. 'We dub you our knight with this,' and she waved the sword over his head. 'My Lady Dowager hath given the sword, and I gave the riband, and mamma hath sewn on the fringe.' 'Put the sword on him, Beatrice,' saith her mother. 'You are our knight, Harry, our true knight. Take a mother's thanks for defending her son, my dear, dear friend.' She could say no more, and even the Dowager was affected, for a couple of rebellious tears made sad marks down those wrinkled old roses which Esmond had just been allowed to salute."

H. A. B.

An evening paper stated last week that some years ago a "Tory orator," attacking a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's, "repelled the allegation, and scorned the alligator." This slip was really made some seventy years ago in the House of Commons by Joseph Hume.



Beatrice Knighting Esmond.

### Our "Christmas Cover" Essay Competition.

This competition, which closed on January 28th, has been most satisfactory in every way. There were over one hundred essays to judge, and, with so many very excellent ones, the task was by no means a light one. One of the most pleasing features of the contest was the large number sent in by farmers' wives, who are to be congratulated on the literary character of their articles. One lady said, in her accompanying note: "I have not written an essay for over forty years." Her paper was a good one. Here is the result:

First Prize—Miss Mary Spafford, Knowlton, P. Q.

Second Prize—Mr. Lawrence S. Little, Lincoln Park, N.-W. T.

Third Prize—Miss Margaret E. Craig, North Gower, Ont.

The following are deserving of honorable mention: A. E. Bean, Stephen Furniss, "Wabasso," T. A. Martin, R. M. Anderson, Mrs. Robt. Curtis, Eva Myers, Thos. Johnson, Mae Smithers, Florence Dodge, E. Richards, Uncle Pete, Jas. Stark (aged 11), Beatrice Stark, Janet Pritchard (aged 10), Amy Purdy (aged 10), Willie Harding, Lottie Pollock, L. M. K., A. H. Bourne, H. Hancock, John Stuart Muir (aged 10), Ethel Jose, Ethel Pentland, Miss F. Burnem, Maude M. Carswell, L. W. Brandreth, H. A. Young, Mrs. D. N. Potter, "Honor Bright," Agricola, Chas. E. Horner, Mrs. W. C. Hoover, Geo. E. Shannon, Minnie E. McConnell, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. John Williamson, A. A. Clement, Esther Jamieson, Lizzie Campbell, Ada Chisholm, M. W. Shepherd.

A book will be sent Mrs. John Banks, whose essay came next in value to the third prize.

#### FIRST-PRIZE ESSAY.

##### Our Christmas Cover.

By Mary Spafford, Knowlton, P. Q.

It was eminently fitting that Canada's foremost agricultural paper should bear upon its front cover so charming and accurate a representation of Canada as that which adorned the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Every detail in the picture contributes to the perfection of the simile. The central object is the figure of "Young Canada" herself. Graceful, and fair of form, she seems to be indulging in that temporary relaxation which is accorded those who have earned the right to pause in retrospect and to forecast the future.

Her face mirrors self-respecting confidence and gratification in her past achievements, while about her eyes there is an almost awe-struck prescience of the stupendous possibilities shrouded in the future.

"Young Canada" is clad as befits a daughter of royalty; and all about her in the picture, the regal colors of red and purple and gold are subtly mingled.

Gold in her crown of maple leaves, and the trimming of her purple gown; gold, also, in the vista of the sunlit west, where one can almost catch the burnished glory of the sheaves of grain.

The touches of red in the picture suggest Canadian sunsets; especially winter ones, where the sky is smeared with sharp blood-red; a beautiful sight when seen through a filter of dull, black tree trunks over a stainless waste of snow.

Purple makes one think of Indian summer days, when the whole country lies in a purple haze; or of vintage in the Niagara district, when the breath of the purple grapes intoxicates the land with a heavy, subtle sweetness.

Locking through the cleft of rock at the vista which undoubtedly forms the subject of "Young Canada's" reverie, one catches at once the artist's intention. There is the "Purple East," representing the regions abounding in mineral and timber wealth, and possessing enormous agricultural possibilities; there, also, within close touch, and connected with it by an ever-increasing railroad expansion, is the "Golden West," the "Land of Promise" to the farmer; the great granary of Canada; the "El Dorado" of the gold-seeker; a country where cities spring up almost

in a night. The train depicted in the picture as so successfully journeying from east to west, may be intended to foreshadow the projected transcontinental railroad which will reach from ocean to ocean on Canadian Territory.

The beaver, the embodiment of untiring industry, and one of the Canadian emblems, rightly holds a prominent position in the picture, as does also the Canadian Coat of Arms.

In dealing with so inspiring a subject as one's native land, one feels impelled to invoke a poet to do the matter justice.

"Canada—Maple Land! Land of great mountains,  
Lake land and river land! land twixt the seas!  
Grant us, God, hearts that are large as our heritage,  
Spirits as free as the breeze!"

"Last born of nations! the offspring of freedom!  
Heir to wide prairies, thick forests, red gold!  
God grant us wisdom to value our birthright,  
Courage to guard what we hold!"

#### SECOND-PRIZE ESSAY.

##### Farmer's Advocate Christmas Number.

By L. S. L., Lincoln Park, N.-W. T.

The cover design of the "Farmer's Advocate" Christmas number for 1903 is a good example of what can be done in the treatment of a subject symbolically

illuminate and to teach their fellows and to add to the knowledge and the culture and the power of their native land, and, best of all, of the mighty addition to the sum of human comfort and happiness, the spread of peace on earth and goodwill to all mankind.

The whole design is simple and dignified, the drawing and coloring of Middle Canada, and of the cover generally, is tasteful, harmonious and effective, and is in every way worthy of the best Christmas number the "Farmer's Advocate" has yet presented to its readers.

#### THIRD-PRIZE ESSAY.

##### Canada's Golden Era.

By M. E. Craig, North Gower, Ont.

Canada is represented by the figure of a regally-attired maiden in the full blush of womanhood. The pose is graceful and dignified, yet natural and easy. The calm, beautiful face, the arched neck, the low brow with its coronet of maple leaves, convey an expression of that thoughtful repose and serene calm which comes to those who have surmounted all obstacles and achieved great ends. Yet, even in this quiet attitude, there is a suggestion of strength and watchfulness, an ability to cope with difficulties and to control circumstances.

Her richly-colored dress adorned with maple leaves gives an added elegance,



Pownal Bay, P. E. I.—Intercolonial Railway System.

by an artist in sympathy with his work. In this design, Canada is represented as a queenly damsel, gracefully posed and well drawn, seated on a curtained balcony, clad in robes of imperial purple and crimson, brodered round the bottom with maple leaves in the golden tints of the Indian summer; while she is crowned with a circlet of native gold, also fashioned from the maple, worn over a head-dress of fur. Her right arm rests lightly on a beaver in the act of gnawing a log, and her sandalled feet rest upon a bear-skin rug. On her left, she is "supported" by a shield, emblazoned with the arms of her provinces. She is gazing westward towards the setting sun, over her great forests, lakes and rivers, among which are to be seen the towers and spires of her cities and settlements, and far beyond are her vast fields of golden grain, ripening for the granary of a world-wide empire; railway trains are passing across the continent from ocean to ocean, bearing their loads of passengers and of merchandise, and busy manufacturing cities and towns are springing up as if by magic, all emblematic of the veritable golden age.

But if the design typifies all this, it is also suggestive of much more. You cannot look upon this expression of Canada's position without trying to follow out the future destiny of the eldest daughter of the British Empire; without thinking of the comfortable homes to be found for the millions of crowded-out, underpaid and underfed of our kin beyond the seas, of the great industries to be developed and established, of towns and cities to be founded, of great and good men and women yet to arise to

while the scarlet cloak flung carelessly from the shoulder, baring the strong arm and beautifully-shaped hand, gives a peculiar expression of abandon to the figure. This is enhanced by the rapt expression of the face. The half-drawn curtain behind which she is seated forms a rich background, and serves to bring out more clearly the strongly-marked features. Her patriotism and her loyalty to the motherland are shown by the banner which rests by her side.

Her right arm rests on a beaver, the emblem of Canada's industry, the true secret of her greatness. The beaver, in the act of gnawing wood, suggests that Canada's forests have been subjected to her use. The great blocks of cut stone and the ragged edges of a quarry or mine are evidence of another of Canada's industries. Under her sandalled feet is spread the skin of a coyote, signifying that even the wild animals have been compelled to yield to her sway and to furnish her with some of the luxuries of life.

The rising sun sheds a ruddy glow over the sky and gilds the landscape already rich with its golden harvest. In the distance is seen the outlines of a town. Its towers and steeples show distinctly in the morning sunlight, the smoke of its factories and the rush of incoming trains bearing evidence to its prosperity.

When we think of Canada's vast fields of grain, her thriving towns and the rich productions of her forests and mines, we feel that her sun of prosperity has indeed arisen, that we are already a great nation with a great future before us.

### Kind Words About Our Advocate.

H. H. Foley, Ont.—"My father has taken the 'Advocate' for years, and the Home Dept. is the part I like best. Much credit is due the Wm. Weld Co. in their efforts, year after year, to educate and uplift the readers of their valuable paper."

Miss M. R., Jarratt's Corners.—"My father has been a subscriber to the 'Advocate' for the past thirty years."

E. O., Crediton, Ont.—"By reading the 'Advocate,' many of our farmers have become noted tillers of the soil and famous stockmen."

A. A. Clement, Paris.—"I desire to add a word of appreciation for the splendid service you are rendering the farmers of Canada by sending us the weekly 'Advocate.' It is a veritable storehouse from which we can draw something valuable every day."

Mrs. N. A. L., Alvinston.—"We believe a great deal in the reading of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' for it is a help in many ways. It gives useful recipes for many things, questions are promptly answered, and information given in everything pertaining to the worthy farmers of Canada. We look forward to the Christmas number as a cheerful book for Christmas. The children love to look through and through it, and read the stories about Christmas."

### Domestic Economy.

#### CLEANING THE COFFEE-POT.

If your tea or coffee pot has become discolored inside, put into it a teaspoonful of baking soda and fill it two-thirds full of water, and let it boil two hours. Wash and rinse before using.

#### SECRET OF GOOD HAM.

The whole secret of having boiled ham or corned beef juicy and full-flavored, is putting it into boiling water when put on to cook, and when it is done, letting it remain in the pot until cold.

#### THE BABY'S BOTTLE.

The bottle from which baby is fed should be kept scrupulously clean, by washing it in hot water at least twice a day. The rubber nipple should be turned wrong side out, and washed after each feeding, or it will become completely covered with germs, which may prove disastrous to the life of the child. Discard the bottle and rubber nipples as soon as he is old enough to drink from a spoon or cup, which are much safer to use, because they are easier to clean, and they will save a great deal of work. Hold him in your lap and feed slowly, and you will not find it a disagreeable task.

#### FREQUENT FEEDING REQUIRED.

For the first six months of his life he should be fed every two or three hours. You may then be sure when he cries that it is not because he is hungry, and he will not be likely to eat too much, which is often the cause of severe attacks of colic. After he has passed his eighth month he will relish well-cooked rice, oatmeal or mashed potatoes, but these things should be added to his regular diet of lactated food very gradually. He should not have candy, preserves or rich pastry, and the digestive organs should never be overloaded. "Feed often and a little at a time, at regular intervals," is a famous nurse's rule for healthy babies.

In spite of the best of care, some children will occasionally have the colic. To cure it, lay him face downwards upon a pillow that is as hot as he can bear it. Give him two or three drops of peppermint, to which a little water has been added. If he is suffering from a cold, strip the little feet, and hold them out before the fire half an hour or more. Rub his chest with goose grease, olive oil or lard, and give him a little hot milk. When the perspiration is started, wrap him in a woollen blanket and put him to bed. The cold will be better in the morning.

MARY.

Domestic Economy.

Stale bread is delicious for breakfast if it is quickly dipped in milk and heated in the oven.

Knives and forks should never be dipped in boiling water, as it loosens the handles and colors bone.

Tumblers that have been used for milk should never be put into hot water until they have first been rinsed in cold water.

To cleanse bottles, make a lye by boiling equal quantities of soda and quicklime.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR UMBRELLA.

On coming in from the rain, close the umbrella and let it stand to drain, handle downwards.

HOW TO DRINK MILK.

Many people complain that drinking milk always upsets their digestion. The reason is not that the milk itself is not wholesome, but that it has been taken too quickly.

HOW TO BE WELL.

"A great many of the ailments that humanity suffers from," says a physician, "proceed directly from the stomach, while as many more proceed indirectly therefrom."



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The First Writing Lesson.

This is a picture of a writing lesson of the olden time. It is not the way you learned to write, is it? Instead of a lot of children sitting at their desks, with their slates in front of them and their eyes on a black-board, little Cecil has a teacher all to himself.

"There were two princes, long ago, Named Prince I Wish and Prince I Will, Whose great-grandchildren, you must know, Are reigning still.

"They ran and played, they drank and ate. They read in books, both old and new. Indeed, they lived just as their great-Grandchildren do.

"But Prince I Wish would never try To learn a lesson as he should, He just would wait, and loudly sigh, 'I wish I could.'

"And Prince I Will would never pause At any task he might fulfil. And so he won his way, because He said, 'I will.'"

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Teddy's Valentine.

Tom held up to the children's view a comic valentine, on which was the picture of a boy with a hump on his



The First Writing Lesson.

these flowers and hearts and—things?" he asked.

"Mamma," replied Teddy, proudly. "I wanted to buy a lot of those funny ones you get for a cent apiece, but she said they mean unkind things, and that valentines ought always to mean love.

When Tom finished addressing the envelopes he put the valentines into them and sealed them up. He was to mail them at the office, and so put them into his pocket.

Presently an idea came to him, and: "Oh, Teddy," he cried, "let's play I'm the carrier, and I'll go to all the houses, leaving the valentines. Then you can sit at the window and see me—by the electric lights—dodging from house to house."

"'Twill be just jolly!" and Teddy clapped his hands gleefully.

And Tom did not notice, when he took them from his pocket, that the valentine addressed to Teddy was on the very top.

But no sooner was he gone than the little cripple saw it, and his eyes sparkled.

"A valentine for me!" he whispered, joyously.

But before he could open it, someone ran into the room, and snatched it from his hand. 'Twas Tom, who had found out his mistake, and had come back for his valentine.

"You must not see this," he said, gently. "I'm going to take it back, and get one that means love—for I do love you, Teddy!"

Snow Days.

Oh, the children love the snow, and they never grumble over it! Old winter snaps, but in their wraps they toss and tumble over it. In a laughing, jolly jumble, Through a snow-drift first they stumble; Then a snow-man, like a dough-man (Though he really looks like no man). They freeze stiff as any Roman, Ere he has a chance to crumble. So, hallo! who loves the snow, Let him out a-playing go! On the road it makes a cushion so the wheels can't rattle over it; But all the boys in whirls they romp and battle over it; Then the girls, both high and humble, Bring their sleds without a grumble, And a-coasting, cheeks a-roasting, Every one of speed a-boasting, Down the hill they all go coasting, With a jounce and bounce and tumble. So, hallo! who loves the snow, Let him out a-playing go!

Humorous.

A story oft told is that of Lord —, who, when a young man, was opposing Mr. Sugden, the subsequently Lord Chancellor of England, in a Parliamentary contest. "He's the son of a country barber," said the noble lord. Replying afterwards, Mr. Sugden said: "His Lordship has told you that I am nothing but the son of a country barber; but he has not told you all, for I have been a barber myself, and worked in my father's shop—and all I wish to say about that is, that had his lordship been born the son of a country barber, he would have been a barber still. That, to my mind, is quite clear."

He was a philosopher and a talker. She was a woman of action. They stood together on the bridge and watched a tug that was hauling a long line of barges up the river.

"Look there, my dear," said he. "Such is life. The tug is like the man working and toiling, while the barges, like the women, are —"

His wife gave him no time to finish the sentence. "I know," she said; "the tug does all the blowing and the barges bear all the burden."



### Is Your Sunday a Holiday or a Holy Day?

"A Sunday well spent  
Brings a week of content  
And hope for the toils of the morrow,  
But a Sunday profaned,  
Whatso'er may be gained,  
Is a certain precursor of sorrow."

A great reaction seems to be taking place in these days against the stern laws for Sunday observance which our fathers obeyed. We may smile when we read how a Puritan captain was rebuked for kissing his wife on Sunday, although he had only just returned from a long voyage. Then the numberless rules invented by the Jewish rabbis seem amusing; and we wonder that anyone should have tried to keep them. One ancient writer forbids the wearing of shoes with nails in the soles, on the Sabbath. Another says that no food can be carried from place to place if it weighs more than a dried fig. Some said that a broken or dislocated bone might not be set on that day unless the life be in danger. We know how the enemies of Jesus found fault because He healed the sick on that day. They also objected to the disciples' breaking their rules by rubbing grain in their hands, as they passed through the fields on the Sabbath day. Plucking the grain was called reaping, and rubbing it was said to be threshing. Dr. Thomson, who was thirty years in Palestine, says that many of the Jews there are very strict even now. He describes how a profane and quarrelsome fellow once handed him his watch to wind, just after sunset on Friday evening. He could not do it himself, because it was the Sabbath.

Our Lord showed plainly that he did not disapprove of works of kindness on that day, but His statement that "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," does not do away with the necessity of keeping it holy. If God made it for man. He must have known that man needed it, and to cast it away in practice, if not in theory, as so many are doing now, is to defy God's command.

I don't intend to mention the many arguments put forward by learned men as to whether we should keep the "seventh" or the "first" day of the week, or whether the Sabbath was only one of the Jewish ordinances, and not binding on the Christians. Christendom, almost without a dissenting voice, has set apart the first day of the week as a holy day in memory of our Lord's resurrection. We may disagree on many points, but, happily, we are almost one in this. But we don't keep the Jewish Sabbath—on Saturday or Sunday—and we are not very likely to do so at any time. I mean, we don't carry out the law of Moses: "Whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death. Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day." Though strict Jews may still engage Gentiles to light their Sabbath fires for them, I don't think many Christians would think it wicked to light a fire on Sunday.

But the Fourth Commandment is still one of the Ten, though it is being more and more disregarded in these rushing days of business on six days of the week, and pleasure on one. More and more, the question is being discussed, "Why don't people come to church?" and while that question is being settled, the crowds are off having a good time—leaving the fortunate ones who can get a day of business—forgetful of the Fourth Commandment still claims one day of the week. He does not ask for it all in a lump, either. We have

no right to spend all our youth for ourselves, intending to give Him a few years in old age—if we happen to live so long.

Nehemiah dealt very severely with the traders who were determined to buy and sell seven days in a week. He not only shut them out of Jerusalem, but would not allow them to lodge outside the walls of the city on that day. He, like Jeremiah and Ezekiel, told the people that trouble and captivity had been their punishment because they did not "hallow" the Sabbath day, but "profaned" it. Isaiah gives the other side, telling of the pleasures and honor which shall be given to him who honors the Lord on His holy day—"Not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasures."

In the country, the old-fashioned, peaceful Sunday may still be often found, but it is rapidly vanishing from our cities, although Canada is far superior to most countries in this particular. Six days spent in work and money-making, and one spent in "finding pleasure," or, rather, in "seeking" it, do not leave much time for thinking of God. We not only owe Him a proportion of our money, we also owe Him a share of our time. In fact, all our time belongs to God, and we should give some as a kind of tribute, to show that we own Him as our King. We don't go to church only to listen to the sermon or the music, we go also to offer sacrifice—"the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving." We are told not to forsake "the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."

If we do get into careless habits about church attendance, we are sure to suffer for it both in body and soul—yes, and in mind, too. Those who meet God in His own house on Sunday start the week with a fresh supply of strength and vigor, physical, mental, and, above all, spiritual. Bishop Thomson says you may safely write over hundreds of graves this epitaph: "He kept no Sunday." He says that strong men are cut down in their prime, and the doctors give a dozen names for the cause of their untimely death—softening of the brain, paralysis, heart disease, nervous exhaustion—but, sifted to the bottom, the real fact is that the men kill themselves by breaking Sunday. "Business men, statesmen, lawyers, students (no, he doesn't mention farmers), are all getting in the habit of going out at a moment's warning, dropping dead as they stand, in a way that has never been known before."

A minister once said to his congregation: "Next Sunday I shall preach a funeral sermon in this church, and the man himself will be here for the first time in twenty years." The man came—in his coffin! Don't you think that if we neglected God's house for twenty years, we should be rather ashamed to appear there just before we went into the grave? It would seem like the way some children have of just turning up in S. S. the Sunday before the Christmas tree. Bianconi, the great Irish mail-coach contractor, is said to have insisted on giving each one of his horses twenty-four hours' uninterrupted repose once a week. It was good for the horses, and he found that it paid him, ever as a matter of horses, as it always pays people to keep themselves and their helpers in good condition. I saw, the other day, an account of a railway collision caused by one of the engineers being asleep. Perhaps our railroad companies might find that it paid them better if they gave every man one day's holiday each week. They would probably not

have nearly as many accidents. Whether the men made their day off a "holiday" or a "holy day" would be their own affair.

But you will be begging for a holiday, too, if I go on much longer, and perhaps you may say you have no

time to go to church, because the sermon in the "Advocate" is so long this week. It would be far better to skip this sermon altogether, if you have not time for both.

HOPE.



We are very much pleased and encouraged in seeing the interest which is evidently being taken in our flower department. All of a sudden our readers seemed to have awakened to the fact that they can help us and each other along by giving us bits from their own experiences with plants; and the result is that contributions are beginning to come in right good earnest. This shows that we have all "got on the right track" at last, and that we are going to do a great work in helping amateurs in their flower-growing attempts, and in inducing many to begin keeping plants who have never heretofore done so. We cannot afford to be without flowers about our farm homes. I think anyone who ever grew them, with success, will agree with me about that. Of course, it may not be possible to have many during the winter—perhaps, in a cold house, only two or three choice ones, which may be covered up at nights with a papered box, as described in one of our recent issues—but one should try to have these at least. In the summer, there is little excuse for not having more.

The presence of flourishing, beautiful plants in a room adds a coziness to it which nothing else in the decorative line can give. More than that, flowers exercise a refining influence. One seldom sees a true lover of them who is altogether lacking in gentleness and refinement in thought and manner. Then, be it palm or azelea, fern or daisy, let us have our pot of green. The tiniest "commonest" variety may be as dainty and give as much real pleasure as the most expensive.

"Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies,  
Let them live upon their praises;  
Long as there's a sun that sets  
Primroses will have their glory;  
Long as there are violets,  
They will have a place in story;  
There's a flower that shall be mine,  
'Tis the little celandine."

To-day, we have two contributions, the first of which came unsigned. These helpful letters are given with much pleasure. Contributors to this department are requested to address all letters to

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

### Some Floral Suggestions.

By an Unknown Friend.

I am glad to see something about house plants in the "Advocate," and always read what it has to say in the hope of getting a few wrinkles. I wish sometimes I could give others a few of my dodges.

I have had the greatest pleasure, for the last three summers, out of window-boxes in our two large north windows. The plants grow most luxuriantly in them, and bloom from early in May until October. I made my boxes myself, out of old boards. They are six inches deep and six inches wide, and reach across the window, which is very wide. When the painter was painting our new porch, he painted my window-boxes, although they were full of lovely plants at the time, a nice dark green.

I fill my boxes early in the spring with earth from the fence corners where our turkeys used to roost, and mix sand with it. I then plant my boxes with geraniums, fuchsias, begonias, lavender, and two or three foliage plants. Then I bring wild geraniums from the bush, and stick them in any place I can find room

between the larger plants, and my plants are greatly admired by everyone. I save all the cold tea to water my plants, and occasionally bring a pail of liquid manure from the barnyard, which I dilute with rain water, and give them some of that once a week. As the boxes are on the outside window sill, I can open and shut the window when I wish. I find I can keep the windows open all summer long, day and night, as the plants are a wind-break. It is delightful to see the humming birds sipping their early breakfast from my flowers, while we are taking ours inside. I am sure the plants help to keep the flies from coming in at the windows. As we had between three and four hundred chickens last summer, it was a comfort to think my plants were safe out of their reach.

One day last autumn, when bringing in vegetables for dinner, I brought in a small carrot with rather a large amount of top. I just stuck it in a glass of water and put it on the window-ledge, and kept the glass full of water. People say to me now, "Where did you get your pretty fern?" I always had a great wish to possess a fern ball, and last Easter my son brought me a present of two fern balls. I was delighted, and hung them up, and watered them every day or two for a week. At last they began to show signs of life, and by the end of summer they had put out about half a dozen leaves about the length of my little finger. When the frost came, I brought them in, and continued to water them, with no better results. Now I am giving them a rest, and think I shall give them a prolonged one.

I am very fond of begonias, and find there is nothing that builds them up for winter flowering like planting them in a shady flower-bed I have, just under the north window.

### Care of Tuberous Begonias.

By Mrs. J. H.

As it is near the time of the year to set in tuberous begonia bulbs, and I have had a number of enquiries how I make them a success, I will just answer them all at once, through the "Farmer's Advocate," as I think there is no better way. In order to grow these flowers successfully, the bulbs must be fresh, and not too small. In the month of February, I take shallow boxes, fill them with two parts fine sand and one part bush earth, set in bulbs two inches apart each way, and slightly covered them over. If they have good drainage, they may be watered freely. Keep the boxes back from the sun for a few days, then they may have all the sunlight that can be had. When plants are two to three inches high, repot them into eight-inch pots.

In preparing pot, first put a few small stones on bottom, then a little manure, and fill up with one part fine sand and two parts bush earth. Place one bulb in each pot; keep moist, warm, and supply with plenty of sunlight, if possible. When frost is past in spring, or about the first of June, I put them in the open air, in a sheltered place, where the morning sun will strike them.

These plants may be successfully grown in beds, but will not bloom as in pots, for you have to lift them before the frost in the fall, and when in pots they may be taken into the house, where they will continue blooming until the end of November.

These are flowers that are easy to grow, and, with ordinary care, will give profusion of bloom for six months. In the fall, when done blooming and the leaves have fallen, put them away in a dry, cool place until February."



Dear Friends,—

It is a pleasure to be able, to-day, to give over the most of our Ingle space to the guests who have come with such good-will to help the Nook along. First on the list, we have some recipes sent in by "Cheer-up-odist," Manitoba. In a private letter (You'll not be very angry at me for publishing it, will you, Cheer-up-odist?), our new friend says: "I am over thirty years old, and believe I am looked on as an 'old maid' by some people, but I really feel quite young. I don't feel like dying in despair because I haven't married yet. I have refused some offers, but Mr. Right hasn't come along yet. Getting married surely isn't the sole end and aim of a woman's existence, anyhow. I think 'Tenderfoot' has written a very interesting letter, and hope he will come again."

"Old maid!" Certainly not, Cheer-up-odist. Don't you know, there aren't any old maids now at all. They are all "Bachelor girls." And then "Mr. Right" may come along, too. If he doesn't, I am sure that Cheer-up-odist is just the sort of girl who can get along beautifully without him.

Here are Cheer-up-odist's recipes. Now, all you Western bachelors who are sending me in such tales of woe (Girls, I'll let you read some of these letters before long.), try Cheer-up-odist's recipes—I am sure they are good by the sound of them—and then you'll find out what you are missing by not hunting up Cheer-up-odist. But I'm not going to tell you where you can find her, so you needn't come to me about it—no! no! So you'll just have to start on a tour through Manitoba, and if you don't find Cheer-up-odist, perhaps you'll find some other one.

The recipes: (1) An economical supper dish, made with potatoes, onions, milk, salt and pepper. "Slice the potatoes thinly; put a layer of them, and a layer of onions, sliced, till the dish is nearly full. Add salt and pepper; then cover with hot milk, put in oven, and bake slowly for about an hour.

2. Potatoes are nice warmed up with onions. Put a little dripping, and slice from two to five onions into the frying pan. Cook for two minutes; then add potatoes, and chop them all well with an empty baking-powder can. Season with salt and pepper."

"CHEER-UP-ODIST."

Our second letter to-day comes from another new Ingle correspondent, to whom we give a hearty welcome. Here it is:

**Beginning Life in a Shack.**

By "Resident," Cottonwood, Assa. In this new country many a girl who has spent an easy life with her parents, or who has been teaching school, clerking in a store, or otherwise living in a manner which precludes the possibility of her learning the alphabet of house-keeping, is suddenly transplanted into a bachelor's shack as mistress, with the mission of transforming it into a pleasant home. Let me describe just one out of many such which I have seen for the benefit of your eastern readers, who, perhaps, do not understand it as we do: Two rooms, one very small, enclosed with three layers of boards, two outside the studding and one inside; the roof slanted from front to back, and covered with boards and shingles, the rafters bare inside. One outside door facing south, no matter on which side the nearest road may be, and a small window on same side. There is no word or coal shed attached; neither is there a porch over the door. There has been no well dug yet, so the water for house use stands near the door in a coal-

oil barrel, on a "jumper," as it has been drawn from the nearest creek. A pine table, six chairs, or even a couple of benches, and a soap box or two for furniture; small cupboard for pantry, and the dishes necessary; a lamp and lantern, a granite wash-bowl, and match-box, completes the inventory.

May be the bride has thought it quite a matter of amusement to begin life with her chosen helpmate in this simple style, and for a few days takes it all as a huge joke. "Of course, Jack does not need to live this way, and we will soon build a fine house, and fix it up just as we wish." Perhaps so, and perhaps otherwise. It does occasionally happen that Jack finds that it takes money to run a farm, to provide the machinery, and satisfy the Massey-Harris agent. Then the young wife has to bring all her reserved force into play to keep from showing disappointment, and lift her end of the burden.

**BREAKFAST IN THE LITTLE HOME!**

We will suppose it is morning, and an early breakfast to prepare. As it is only for two, a quart of water will be sufficient for the porridge, then there will be some left for Jack's dog. Enough water will be left in the kettle to make the tea, and, unless there is a reservoir to the stove, be sure to have a pot of water heating for dish-washing, so time will not be wasted in waiting for it. Stir your meal slowly into the boiling water in a small saucepan, and do not forget to add half a teaspoon of salt. About two teacups of meal will be enough for a quart of water—it depends somewhat on what kind of meal is used. By the way, get all your cooking utensils of some light material. There is no sense in wasting a woman's strength in lifting heavy weights.

Now, about this breakfast—a very wholesome and good first meal can be made with simply porridge and milk or cream and sugar, for first course; then tea, bread and butter, and some kind of stewed fruits afterwards. A good many men think they cannot do a forenoon's work without meat and potatoes for breakfast. If this is the case, by all means let these be prepared the day before, the potatoes cooked ready to warm over, and the meat either cooked and served cold for breakfast, or in some made-over dish; or if bacon, sliced ready to fry.

**DINNER.**

For dinner we will suppose Mary has boiled potatoes, one other vegetable, such as carrots or cabbage; bacon to fry, or beef to roast; bread and butter and tea, and a nice pudding or pie. Potatoes must be boiled with a little salt, about half an hour, drained well, and served at once. Now let me tell Jack that if he does not come to his meals right on time, he must not expect Mary to serve good meals. No dinner is good which is hurried on the table ten minutes before it can be properly prepared; neither is any dinner fit to eat which has been kept waiting for half an hour after it is cooked. Boiled carrots, parsnips or cauliflower, require about the same treatment as potatoes, only, before dishing them up, you may pour over them a sauce made thus: A tablespoon flour with two spoons cold water, add half a teaspoon butter, quarter of a teaspoon salt and a little pepper, then half a pint boiling water. Let this just boil up once in a small saucepan. If cabbage is boiled, cut it in quarters, and take out most of the heart before cooking, then when a fork will pierce the solid part easily it is done. Many people spoil the digestive quality of cabbage by boiling it to tough rags. All the dressing it requires is salt, pepper and a very little butter. Cabbage made into hot slaw is more tasty, and will be relished by some people. Shred it up fine, and after your bacon is fried, leave two spoons of grease in the pan, add a little vinegar and a little salt and pepper; when it is hot put in your shredded cabbage, cover well, and let cook ten minutes. If you wish to roast beef,

have your oven hot, put your beef into one tin, covering with another the same size, without water or seasoning; let cook fast for twenty minutes to each pound of beef, then uncover and you will find enough rich juice to make a good gravy by adding a spoon of flour, pepper, salt and boiling water to make the right consistence. Shake a little salt over your roast before serving. This is the simplest way, as it requires no time spent in basting.

As one good turn deserves another, I will give "Resident" the following recipe for "baked cabbage," which, perhaps, she and some others, too, would like to try. Trim a head of cabbage, cut it in four, and wash well. Then drop the pieces into boiling water, which has been slightly salted. Boil until tender. Take out, and drain; then chop fine, and season with pepper and a little more salt, if needed. Beat up two eggs, and add to them half a cup of sweet cream or rich milk. Mix this in well with the chopped cabbage. Turn the whole into a buttered granite or brownware dish; smooth over the top with a knife; dot over with bits of butter, and bake in the oven until slightly browned.

"Resident" has given us the good, time-honored recipe of our mothers for making porridge. It may be interesting to note, however, that in the "evolution" of porridge in the Domestic Science Schools, a new plan is being adopted. It is held that most cereals, being starchy foods, require a very great deal of cooking to render them digestible. Oatmeal, corn meal and cracked wheat, so they say at these schools, should be put in boiling water, one cup of the cereal to three and a half of water and one teaspoon of salt, boiled fifteen minutes, and then cooked over boiling water (in a double boiler, preferably) for three hours. Some even prefer to put the meal in cold water to begin with. Of course, it will be seen that cereals done this way for breakfast must be cooked the day before, and simply reheated over boiling water for breakfast.

**DAME DURDEN.**

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

**Fashion Notes.**

Shirtwaist sets this season are large. Many are made of pearl, some of porcelain, hand painted, while the more expensive ones are of cut steel and silver. They make a very pretty trimming for the plain shirtwaist.

Some of the old fashions of our grandmothers are being revived, and among them appears the fluted waist frills which are so picturesque and becoming.

Bows promise to be very fashionable the coming season. Large bows—almost twice the size of those last year—will be worn at the front of the stock, the loops and ends being about the same length.

The butterfly bow is also shown at the back of the stock. The ribbon should be of soft silk, and is folded neatly around the top of the collar, and tied in a pretty bow at the back. This was always a very becoming touch to the neckwear, and will be welcomed back again.

It is the simple but artistic little touches that count. It is easy enough to dress the neck unbecomingly, but to wear a stock that gives a dainty style (and, indeed, the neckwear adds a great deal to the becoming appearance of the entire costume) takes brains, as well as an abundance of good taste.

A pretty little fashion in neckwear is the ribbon stock. The ribbon is put around the neck, and the ends brought to the front and tied in a four-in-hand knot. The long ends then are tied in a neat bow directly under the knot. To make a collar

of this kind requires about two yards of ribbon. If fancy ribbon is used, a very pretty effect may be had, providing the color harmonizes with that of the waist with which it is to be worn.

The girl who is obliged to spend as little money as possible on her wardrobe will find it economical always to have on hand a separate skirt—preferably black in color—which she can wear with waists of different kinds. With this skirt, and, say, two waists of becoming colors "for good," she may always be sure of looking neat and well dressed, provided the skirt hangs well and the waist is carefully fitted.

Black blouses of all descriptions are being worn with black skirts. Jet lace and tiny gold buttons are used as trimming, and do much to brighten it.

White is still very popular for a separate waist, and is quite serviceable, too, for when soiled it may be easily cleaned, and made to look quite fresh and clean again. If the material be silk, wash it in gasoline, but you must be careful to keep away from fire of any kind, as gasoline is very inflammable. The gasoline is not injurious to the silk, and one excellent feature is that after the silk has been cleaned, it does not need any pressing. All that is required after the washing is to hang it out in the open air, where it will dry and the odor be removed. Do not wring the silk.

A very new material for shirt-waists, which is very serviceable, is called vesting. It is a thick cotton goods, suitable for either winter or summer wear, and is very easily laundered.

It is an excellent idea to make the lining of the winter shirtwaist separate. The lining is fitted and finished in something the style of an underwaist. Across the front, a couple of frills may be sewn, and these take the place of an interlining of muslin or other material in the front of the waist.

Sometimes difficulty is experienced in sewing and keeping the binding on ones skirts. This is a part of the dress that should be carefully looked after, and always kept neat and tidy, for nothing looks so careless and untidy as to see the skirt binding worn and ragged. Corticelli braid, velvet or brush binding are all durable, when properly sewn on. Baste the braid along the outside edge of the skirt. It may then be firmly hemmed or stitched on with the machine, and turned to the inner side of the skirt, and either hemmed or stitched on. The braid now will be perfectly flat, with one edge showing the least little bit below the bottom of the dress. Velvet is put on in the same way, but is a little more troublesome than the braid, on account of the edge having to be turned in.

**Force as a Success-factor.**

More people fail from lack of force than from lack of education or opportunity. A man may be well educated, or brilliant, and yet, for lack of force, be a complete failure in his vocation. A man or woman may succeed without education, but not without force; without capital, but not without energy.—[Success.

The story is told of a Scotch preacher who gave his people long, strong sermons, and delivered them in a remarkably deliberate manner. One Sunday he asked a friend who was visiting him to occupy his pulpit in the morning. "An' were you satisfied wi' my preaching?" asked his friend, as they walked home from the kirk. "Weel," said his host, slowly, "it was a fair discourse, Will'm, a fair discourse; but I pained me at the last to see the folk looking sae fresh and wide awake. I mistrust 'twas no sae long nor sae sound as it should has been."

## HEALTH IN THE HOME.

*By a Trained Nurse*

[Note.—Miss Owen's paper this week will no doubt be highly appreciated by our readers, as it was specially written in answer to a letter from a subscriber, who says: "I was much pleased with your letter in the 'Advocate.' It is just what is needed among busy housekeepers, and will result in much good. If convenient, will you please give us a paper on the treatment of scarlet fever? It is here now, and I would like to know more about the disinfecting, how long the patients should be kept from others; how long they should stay in their rooms, and then in the house; how to treat books liable to be infected; what to use to prevent taking it, if possible to keep out of the way of it, etc., and you will greatly oblige, Mrs. J. R. S., Brule, N.S."]

### The Care of Scarlet Fever.

There are certain rules which may always be observed in the care of eruptive fevers, but these only concern what may be called the "mechanical" care of the case, and it must be remembered that the doctor's presence is always indispensable, in the first place, to decide what the disease is, and, secondly, to prescribe the proper medicine for the particular individual affected. Scarlet fever is apt to be followed by dangerous after-effects, and is a thing not to be trifled with. The measures herein mentioned represent the care that will best aid the doctor's treatment.

#### THE ROOM.

The patient should be isolated in a room that can be well warmed and ventilated, and one, if possible, that has a cheerful outlook, as he may have to remain in it some weeks. There should be neither carpet nor rugs on the floor. All the cracks should be filled, and the floor painted. Of course, this cannot be done at a moment's notice, but since, wherever there are children, and where they are not, for that matter, these diseases are liable to appear, it is a sensible and far-seeing thing to have at least one floor in the house prepared in this way. A hardwood floor is ideal, and needs nothing but scrubbing. But these are expensive. An iron bed that can be scrubbed all over is best. The mattress can be sewed into a thin oilcloth case, and that will make it possible to wash it occasionally with a disinfectant. Over this, the usual bedding, including nothing, however, that cannot be washed. There should be very little in the room in the way of furniture—no curtains, except muslin ones, and it is better not to have any; no hangings of any kind. The wisdom of this is more fully appreciated when the time for disinfecting arrives. It is a great comfort to have a second room opening into the patient's, in which to air blankets, and keep medicines, bath tub, etc., and even to cook a little if there can be a small stove in it.

Whoever enters the rooms used for the isolation of the patient should put on a large apron, with sleeves, and covering the entire person, and a cap under which all the hair can be tucked. No clothing should be worn that cannot be washed. There should be a bell in the sick-room for the use of the nurse, and what is needed brought up and put outside the door, to be taken in by her. A sheet, wrung out in carbolic acid or some other disinfectant, may be hung over the door, as an extra precaution. If one person has to attend to the patient and the house also, she should get everything together that she wants to use, and then, putting on her apron and cap, enter, carefully washing and disinfecting her hands, and removing these articles when she comes out. Clothing taken from the patient or the bed should be put at once into soapy water, and

boiled for half an hour before further handling. Anything brought into the sick-room must either stay there or be disinfected thoroughly before being taken out. Anything that can be boiled can be disinfected in that way.

#### THE PATIENT.

The dishes, spoons, etc., used must be kept in the patient's room, washed there, and never used by any chance by anyone but the patient. He himself must have a thorough bath, between blankets, with soap and water, every morning and night, and be rubbed all over afterwards with vaseline. He should be kept warm, but not uncomfortably so, and his bed should be in such a position that the light does not shine in his eyes, and, until the acute stage is over, it is better to have the room darkened a little. If the eyes are much affected, it must be darkened more. They must be kept perfectly clean by bathing with boracic acid and water, each eye separately, nothing that has touched one being allowed to touch the other. The mouth ought to be often washed out, and the throat gargled with whatever the doctor orders for that purpose, and, until you have his authority for doing otherwise, keep the patient on a milk diet. The patient should drink plenty of water. Sometimes the ears are affected, and they, also, must be washed out with great care, using boracic acid solution, and, on no account, probing the nozzle or anything hard into the ear.

When the rash subsides, the skin will begin to peel off, and sometimes continues to do so long after the patient is out of bed and feeling well. When the patient is allowed out of bed depends upon his general condition, and the doctor decides that point, but he must be kept in his room, and all precautions observed until the skin has entirely stopped peeling. It is these little particles of skin that carry the infection. The sweepings of the room should be burned on the spot, if possible, and immediately in any case. It is to prevent little particles of skin from flying about that the patient is rubbed with vaseline twice a day. When the patient should go out depends upon the weather. He should be extremely careful about taking cold, though he needs fresh air no less than if he were perfectly well. He should begin out-of-door life by going out well wrapped up, if it is winter, for twenty minutes or so in the middle of the day when the sun is out, and thus gradually return to his ordinary habits. There is no fear of infecting others if the peeling of the skin has absolutely ceased. The patient should take a good bath and wash the hair, rinsing well with a disinfectant before he is released from his room. Carbolic acid, one part in forty of water, is as strong as can be used for this purpose. For the disinfection of hands, the carbolic sheet, and so on, it can be used as strong as one part in twenty of water. Great care should be observed in its use, as a burn from it is a very serious matter. Corrosive sublimate, sold in tablets, with directions for use, is a very good disinfectant also. It must always be remembered that disinfectants are poisonous, and many of them corrosive, and great care must be taken in handling them. Soap and water will never be displaced by disinfectants, absolute cleanliness being the best thing of the kind. Let everything be thoroughly scrubbed, if it can be, then boiled for half an hour. Nothing more is necessary. This is the cheapest and safest method of disinfection.

When the room is vacated, have all the furniture and woodwork scrubbed

and washed afterwards with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part in one thousand of water. Directions for mixing it in this proportion will be found on the bottle. All the woodwork of the room must be treated in the same way, and the walls thoroughly cleaned with bread, or, if they are whitewashed, then wash them and the ceiling with corrosive sublimate. Boil all the linen, and leave the room open to air for several days. Books can only be disinfected by heat—baking in an oven, or in the fumes of a formalin lamp.

It is well to send as many people as possible away from the house. Those who are obliged to stay there should be out of doors as much as the weather permits, and observe all the general rules of healthy living. I do not think there is at present any accepted preventive in the way of medicine. If there is, the doctor will prescribe it. It is to be hoped that a remedy of that kind will soon be found. The mattress in its oilcloth case can be well scrubbed, and put out of doors for some days, after which the case can be taken off, and the mattress aired a few days longer in the open air before being brought in and used again. Other methods of general disinfection should be carried out under the instructions of the physician attending the case.

Whoever is attending to the patient can protect herself by frequent bathing, regular and wholesome meals, by not sleeping in the patient's room, and by carefully disinfecting her hands before doing anything for herself. She should also be careful about the ventilation of her own sleeping apartment. Never do anything in the patient's room except attend to the patient.

A. G. OWEN.

### Heat-producing Foods.

All foods do not produce in our bodies the same amount of heat. Hence, our winter fare should differ considerably from that which graces our table in the summer. We may have noticed that during the cold weather we crave meats and enjoy fats, and that we can relish hot soups and suet puddings in January, when we could scarcely abide the thought of them in July. This is just nature's way of telling us what we should eat. She seldom makes mistakes, not even when she tells the Esquimaux to glory in bear's fat and blubber; and the observance of her hints has set scientists to the work of discovering which are the heat-producing foods.

They have found that our great heat-producers are the carbonaceous foods: (1) the fats, (2) the carbohydrates, or starch and sugar foods. Of these two classes, the fats yield, as has been proven, more than twice as much heat as the carbohydrates. With both, after eating, the same process goes on. The carbon of the food unites with the oxygen of the air breathed to form a sort of combustion in each living cell. Hence, the necessity for deep breathing, and the breathing of pure air if we would keep warm. This should not be overlooked.

It must not be imagined that the term, "fats," refers solely to the fat of meat. It includes besides the suet, lard, etc., and the milder animal fats contained in butter, cream and cheese, also the vegetable oils, such as olive or cotton-seed oil, and the oily matter contained in nuts, oats, corn, etc. Here there is a broad range. If one does not like the fat of meat, one can have nuts, salads dressed with olive-oil mixtures, the various preparations with cream, oatmeal porridge, corn-cakes, and many other things.

The matter of heat-producing food should not be overlooked in getting children's "dinners" ready for school. The little ones should not be put off with bread and jam in

cold weather. They should have meat containing some fat delicately cooked, nut sandwiches, bottles of new milk, plenty of good butter, bits of cheese, oat-cakes, corn bread, etc. Eggs and baked beans, which, however, belong rather to the muscle-forming class of foods, are also good for children, and much enjoyed on cold days.

The carbohydrates, or starch-and-sugar foods, include bread, potatoes, farina, rice and such things, and the milk sugar and grape sugar, which is the result of the process of ripening different sugars—cane, beet or maple, in fruits. Starches and sugars, with the exception of milk and grape sugars, have to undergo a chemical change before being taken into the blood, but milk sugar and grape sugar are directly absorbed, and so are very digestible and nutritious. Dried fruits, such as raisins, dates and figs, are of great food value. Milk sugar may be bought by the pound. It is quite expensive, but is valuable for invalids, with whom the ordinary kind does not agree.

Starches are cooked in order to make them more digestible. Hence, they should be well cooked. Half-boiled porridge or rice, hard potatoes, or doughy bread should never be eaten. It should be remembered that all foods, and starchy ones in particular, should be well "chewed" and mixed to a pulp with the saliva before being permitted to pass into the stomach. This saliva begins the work of chemical change, which must take place before the starch can benefit the system. Food should never be "washed down" with any liquid. Tea and coffee contain no digestive juices, and the moistening of food with them is a dangerous practice.

While starches require very thorough cooking, fats, on the other hand, are injured in digestibility by too high a temperature. This is the reason why substances fried a long time in fat kept at a blue heat disagree with so many people. Fats should always be lightly cooked. Uncooked, fatty foods—butter, olive-oil condiments, raw nuts, fresh milk, cream, etc.—are much easier of digestion than cooked fats, and are very valuable foods. Undoubtedly, other constituents of food, besides the fats and starches, are a source of some heat to the body, but the chemical changes of these are not yet fully understood. Suffice it to say that the two classes treated so cursorily above are the two main sources of heat supply, and the two most worthy of attention during the cold weather.

#### THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

### Domestic Economy.

Next to air and food in the human economy comes exercise. We may have plenty of fresh air, and a proper allowance of the right kind of food, and yet, without helpful daily exercise, these will not avail to keep the body in good condition. In answer to the question, "Why do we grow old?" a French writer gives these three reasons: "We do not get enough physical exercise in the open air, we are poisoned by microbes which the phagocytes have not succeeded in destroying, and we are depressed by fear of death." Of the three reasons it will be noted that he gives the place of first importance to lack of exercise. There is nothing else which can take the place of physical activity as a preserver of youth and energy. "Grow younger as you grow older by cultivating a moderate love of good, healthful, honest sport," is sound advice. Walking, running, jumping, rowing, playing golf, tennis or croquet, or any other mild form of exercise in the open air, keeps the muscles supple and prevents the joints from stiffening, fills the lungs with life-giving oxygen, and keeps the blood from becoming sluggish or the liver torpid. In short, it is exercise that keeps the body in tune and "up to concert pitch," just as exercise keeps the voice or a musical instrument in perfect tone.—[Success.



Economy.

With the advent of the new year, many people are making good resolutions. After the lavish expenditure of money indulged in during the holiday season, they naturally feel like cutting down expenses, or practicing economy. This is certainly a wise resolution. Money should not be recklessly squandered, but we all should plan to spend it wisely and profitably, and to spend less than we earn, so as to be able to save at least a small amount every week or month for a rainy day. The wise housekeeper will see that nothing is wasted, and will buy her household supplies to the best advantage. She will not attend bargain sales and buy articles she does not need, simply because she imagines they are cheap. Some people are inveterate spendthrifts. When they receive money they don't appear to be able to rest until it is gone, and it would not be advisable for them to rest long afterwards, if they want to keep the wolf from the door. I heard a man say not long since, "I cannot save money, it appears to burn a hole in my pocket. I always hand it over to my wife; she is my counsellor and banker." There now, you see, some men as well as women are spendthrifts. If the extravagant man happens to marry a frugal wife, and hands over the money to her as soon as he receives it, then they will manage all right, but if the wife is a spendthrift, things will not work so well. So I would advise young men to look out for economical wives, who are willing to start on a small scale and do not want to live above their income.

Many people are living in rented houses to-day, who, if they had practised economy years ago, might have purchased comfortable homes of their own. It is a grand thing to be able to resist temptation and hold on to the money, or spend it wisely. Certainly, it is easy to get rid of money. Hundreds of dollars are annually spent in buying so-called temperance drinks, when pure sparkling water is much cheaper and more healthful. Then what large amounts are wasted in cigars, candies, caramels, and chocolates? There is no nutriment in those articles, the money used in buying them is simply wasted.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

The housekeeper should exercise good judgment, and allow nothing to be wasted. If she is living on a farm, every scrap of meat, crusts of bread, or any vegetables left over, should be prepared for the fowls. Another way to economize is to cook only plain nourishing food, instead of rich indigestible stuff, such as pies, cake, doughnuts, etc., which are all dyspepsia breeders. Strong tea or coffee, with two or three teaspoonfuls of sugar in each cup, is swallowed by many people three times a day, and they wonder why they don't feel well. Added to this they eat fat meat three times a day, and pickles, mustard and pepper, until the long-suffering stomach gives out or rebels, and the victim pays frequent visits to the doctor and druggist. There is no doubt whatever, that much of the ill-health prevalent among the human family is largely due to errors in diet, and disregard of nature's laws. This is certainly poor economy; but many people who know the right will yet the wrong pursue. If they could be persuaded to eat less meat, use less sugar, and discard altogether rich foods, condiments and stimulating diet, they would have better health and save more money.

Time should not be wasted, for time is money (or its equivalent), yet much valuable time is wasted which should be profitably employed. The industrious, ambitious man and woman who improve their time, generally attain success in life, while the idle and shiftless remain poor. Time spent in reading sensational novels is worse than wasted, for it not only excites the imagination, but gives a

person wrong ideas of life; but good, practical, interesting magazines, such as the "Farmer's Advocate," in which may be found much valuable information, will repay careful perusal. Life is too short to waste in reading worthless fiction. A. RODD.

The Little Maid for Me.

I know a little maiden,  
Whom I always see arrayed in  
Silks and ribbons, but she is a spoiled  
and petted little elf,  
For she never helps her mother, or her  
sister, or her brother,  
But, forgetting all around her, lives en-  
tirely for herself;  
So she simpers and she sighs,  
And she mopes and she cries;  
And knows not where the happy hours  
lie.  
Now let me tell you privately, my little  
darling friends,  
She's as miserable as miserable can be,  
And I fear she's not the little maid for  
me.

But I know another maiden,  
Whom I've often seen arrayed in  
Silks and ribbons, but not always; she's  
a prudent little elf;  
And she always helps her mother, and  
her sister and her brother,  
And lives for all around her, quite re-  
gardless of herself;  
So she laughs and she sings,  
And the hours on happy wings  
Shower gladness round her pathway as  
they flee.  
Now, need I tell you privately, my dar-  
ling little friends,  
She's as happy as a little maid can be!  
This is surely just the little maid for  
me. —[Harper's Young People.

How Women Should be Educated.

By an early, accurate, out-of-door acquaintance with some branch of natural history, such as plants, birds or insects. By the cultivation of some fine art, such as music, drawing or painting. By cultivating an accurate and refined mode of speaking and writing. By cultivating a taste for history, biography and travel. By special instruction in bringing up children.—Charles William Elliot, President of Harvard University.

GOSSIP.

GLEN ALLEN STOCK AT AUCTION. The sale is announced of 19 head of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. S. Dymont, of Barrie, on March 17th. The consignment consists of 14 females and 5 bulls. Among the latter are some exceptionally fine, specimens, and the females are all a breedy-looking lot. Catalogues will be sent on application to Mr. Dymont, Barrie.

Messrs. D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont., write: "On January 20th we sold Messrs. Hayett & Son, of Hamilton, the first lamb of the season, and as there is a great demand for young lambs, they are bringing from eight dollars up. We find it necessary to increase our flock of Dorset sheep. We have just bought a number of good young ewes from Mr. R. H. Harding, of Thorndale. His flock has won prizes at the best shows in Canada, also at Pan-American and Chicago. This is our fourth shipment from Mr. Harding's flock. They have proven very satisfactory, and we find him very honorable in his dealings."

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES AT AUCTION.

Mr. John Howden, of Whitby, Ont., announces in our advertising columns that on March 17th he will sell at auction, at his farm in the suburbs of the town of Whitby, Ont., his herd of Shorthorn cattle (21 head), including one high-class imported bull, seven bulls nearly ready for service, thirteen females of various ages, and seven registered Clydesdales, descended from imported sires and dams. Mr. Howden has been a discriminating breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for over 30 years, and is reckoned a first-class judge of both. This stock we feel sure will be found to be an attractive offering, and we advise all interested to make application for the catalogue and plan to attend the sale.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ontario, advertises for sale, in this issue, five imported Clydesdale stallions, two to five years old. Mr. Smith has imported many good horses, and he writes that this importation, made near the end of last year, is made up of strong ones, combining size and quality, and that he will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPORTANT HOLSTEIN SALE.

On March 3rd, as advertised in this issue, Mr. A. C. Hallman, at his Spring Brook Farm, at Breslau, Ont., a station on the main line of the G. T. R., ten miles west of Guelph, will sell at auction 30 head of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, including 14 cows and heifers, milking; 5 heifer calves; 4 bulls, ready for service, and 6 bulls, 1 to 8 months old. Most of the young things, if not all, are the get of Mr. Hallman's Toronto sweepstakes bull, Judge Akrum De Kol 3rd, whose breeding is in the purple and whose calves have been extremely successful in the show-ring at the leading shows in Ontario. The herd has been bred on producing lines, and is up-to-date in type and performance at the pail. Further notes of these cattle may be looked for in our next issue. In the meantime parties interested will do well to apply for the catalogue, and have their application booked.

LAST CALL FOR HANMER'S SHROPSHIRE SALE.

Wednesday, February 17th, is the date of Mr. J. G. Hanmer's great sale of 200 registered Shropshire sheep at his Hill Home Farm, three miles from the City of Brantford, Ontario. There are in this offering 75 breeding ewes in lamb to the grand prizewinning imported ram Harding's 282, illustrated elsewhere in this issue; 50 of these ewes are yearlings coming due to drop lambs this spring; 75 are ewe lambs of last year, and there are 50 rams included, mostly coming a year old this spring. Such an opportunity to secure a good class of sheep of this popular breed has seldom, if ever, occurred on this continent, and parties interested should plan to attend this sale. No class of stock ships so safely as sheep, a bundle or bale of hay being all that they require en route, and do not suffer from thirst like other stock, while they carry their own blanket on their back. All indications point to a greatly improved demand for sheep for breeding purposes and for mutton.

CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association held their 10th annual meeting in Toronto, February 4th. Dr. Andrew Smith, President, in the chair.

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary-Treasurer, in his annual report, congratulated the Association on its successful year and for its work in promoting shows and bringing practical people together, thereby encouraging the improvement of the horse. The Spring Stallion Show, held in the city last year, had been an immense success, and \$1,000 had been granted for another show this spring. The Canadian Clydesdale Association had supplemented this donation by a gift of \$750. Several grants had been made out of the revenue for special prizes at the Industrial Exhibition and other shows. A deputation had lately waited on the Government, with a request that the importation of culls and other undesirable stock and fraudulent pedigrees from the United States be prohibited, and the Government had promised to consider it. Breeders, he said, were taking an increased interest in the registration of stock, and their stud, herd and flock books were now fully equal to those of other countries. The financial statement showed receipts of \$8,552.84, and a balance of \$5,396.56 on hand. A grant of \$500 was voted to the Ottawa Horse Show, and \$1,000 to the Spring Stallion Show, of 1905, if they should wish to continue it. A committee was appointed to confer with the Railway Commission regarding the securing of cheaper transportation rates for horses. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Andrew Smith; 1st Vice-president—W. E. Wellington; 2nd Vice-president—T. A. Graham, Claremont; Secretary—Henry Wade; Assistant Secretary—F. M. Wade.

\$4.50 Ladies' Suits

We manufacture ladies' suits. One of our specialties is a \$12 wool cheviot suit. We sold over 1,000 of these suits this fall at \$12 each. We have 300 of these suits now on hand. We do not care to carry them over till next fall. We will sell them until gone for \$4.50 a suit; were \$12. The cloth is wool cheviot, black, navy, myrtle green, seal brown, dark red, dark gray. Skirt is bound in velvet and stitched in silk. The coat is tight-fitting back, belted at waist, with long skirt on coat—the latest style. The coat is lined in good satteen. The suits all this winter styles. The sizes are from a 14-year girl to a stout woman 44 bust. Any suit can be returned if not satisfactory, and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure—length from neck band to belt in back—sleeve length under seam—also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip—perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper and its date.



SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Canada.

STAMMERERS

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

If you would know about ranching in the Canadian Northwest, read John R. Craig's new book,

"Ranching with Lords and Commons,"

CLOTH, \$1.25, POSTPAID.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, PUBLISHER, 29-33 Richmond Toronto, Street West.



ACNE

(PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, ETC.)

Is one of the most disagreeable of skin diseases and one that we never fail to cure. Many young men and women have scarred their faces by picking at and pressing out the pimples, etc. Don't do that, but come to or write us. Fair, Moles, etc., removed forever by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Beware of novices. Facial blemishes of all kinds successfully treated. Send 10 cents for our new book and sample of Cream.

Consultation invited. No expense. Graham Dermatological Institute, Dept. F., 502 Church St., Toronto. Established 1892.

MR. BURNETT'S SALE OF SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND CLYDESDALES.

Attention is again called to the date, Wednesday, February 24th, when Mr. Leonard Burnett, of Hillside Farm, Greenbank, Ont., near Port Perry and Uxbridge stations on G. T. R. branches, will sell, without reserve, his entire stock of 30 Scotch-bred Shorthorn cattle, 50 pure-bred Shropshire sheep, and a number of Clydesdale mares, some of which are bred to the imported horse, Royal Keir. Mr. Burnett, having leased his farm, will sell all this stock without reserve. His herd of Shorthorns has had the benefit of the services of a long line of first-class imported Scotch-bred sires, and the animals are uniformly of the approved present-day type, blocky, low-set, thick-fleshed, and as Mr. Burnett is a liberal feeder will be found in excellent condition. The sire at head of the herd is Imp. Count Sarcasm, bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and of the Sittyton Secret tribe. Many of the young things are by this bull, and the females of breeding age are bred to him.

The Clydesdale mares will be an attractive offering, as there is no better-paying stock at present than heavy horses.

The Shropshires are bred straight from first-class importations, and are up-to-date in quality and up to the standard of this popular breed. See the advertisement and send for catalogue.

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

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

## Veterinary.

## ABSCESS ON HORSE'S NECK.

Have a horse that, when a colt, contracted a swelling on the side of his neck, about six inches from the ear. Broke him in and worked him for about four years. Last fall the swelling began to increase in size, until now it extends down his shoulder to the chest. It follows the muscle of the neck, and is quite hard. It prevents the collar fitting his shoulder. B. H.

Ans.—Judging from your description, there is an abscess forming on your horse, due perhaps to some injury inflicted there by the collar, or possibly before then. Foment with hot water, and poultice if possible. Have him carefully examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, as he may be able to locate a puss sack and open it as soon as possible. No doubt it is deep seated.

## DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

Mare, eight years old, has not worked for three months. A hearty eater, but feed does not seem to do her any good. Hair is very dry, and comes off in patches. I have looked for lice, but so far have found none. W. C. M.

Ans.—I think your mare's condition has been brought about by feeding improper food. Would advise you to give the following aperient: Barbadoes aloes, 6 drs.; calomel, 1 dr.; ground ginger, 2 drs.; soap or syrup, sufficient to make a ball. Before administering the ball, prepare the animal by feeding exclusively on bran mash for twenty hours, and continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this give, morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potass. and soda bicarbonate, of each, 1 dr. Feed three quarts of oats, morning and noon, and bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, at night. Groom well with corn-brush.

## INFLAMED UDDER AND TEATS.

Have a heifer calved her first calf about three weeks ago. She seemed all right at first and milked nicely, when suddenly her right front teat and left hind teat became swollen and hard. I had to use a syphon to get the milk out, and then it came bloody. The two quarters affected seem hard a little, but the two teats are very much so. What shall I do to soften them? Do you think they will come all right? J. A. M.

Ans.—It is probable that the affected teats will become useless. Give the animal the following dose of physic: Epsom salts, 1 lb.; ground ginger, 1 oz.; molasses, ½ lb.; dissolved in sufficient hot water, and give in one dose. Rub the affected parts twice daily with the following liniment: Camphorated oil, 7 ozs.; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 oz.; mix.

## WORMS IN COLT.

I have a colt that rubs his tail against fences and everywhere he gets a chance. Is continually rubbing his nose against the manger, and kicking his belly. I first washed his tail with a wash, then gave vermifuge for worms, also condition powders. He is continually getting worse. I think it is bots. H. M. D.

Ans.—Your colt is suffering from some irritation of bowels and rectum, which may be caused by worms. Give half a pint of raw linseed oil, and one to two ounces of turpentine (according to size and age) on an empty stomach, follow in one hour with a hot bran mash. Repeat for three mornings, then give iron sulphate, one-dram doses, night and morning, for eight days, then oil and turpentine as before. An enema of two quarts of warm water, steeped in one quart of boiling water, when cooled to blood heat may be given once or twice a day.

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.

1 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.



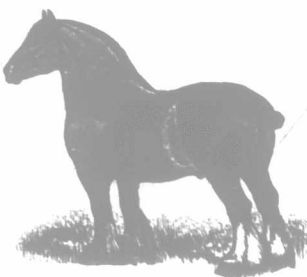
## UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

## 21 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

1 high-class imported bull, 7 bulls ready for spring service, 13 females (various ages).

## 7 REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

descended direct from imported sires and dams. Also other stock and farm implements necessary for a 200-acre farm. Mr. John Howden will offer the above, without reserve, at his farm, within ¼ mile of Whitby town and station (G. T. R.), on



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

Terms of sale.—8 months credit, with 5% interest. Catalogues mailed on application.

JOHN HOWDEN, Whitby, Ont.

## 2nd ANNUAL SALE of

## Registered Shorthorn Cattle

AT  
Glen Allen  
Farm,  
Allandale, Ont.,  
ON



**THURSDAY,  
MARCH 17th,  
1904,  
at 1.30 p.m.,**

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

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,  
Auctioneer.

S. DYMENT,  
Proprietor.

## HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 13 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Bred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited, on  
A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

## 5 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited  
Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-9-y-01

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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

SUITS BELOW COST—There are some real bargains on hand for ladies in the advertisement of the Southcott Suit Co., of London, Ont. Genuine Cheviot suits, 100% wool, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, are to be sold at very bottom figures. An extra suit is always useful, and no better opportunity will be offered this year than that quoted by the above company. Read their advertisement carefully before ordering.

## Miscellaneous.

## CABBAGE

Will you please explain how to pit cabbage to have them for the spring trade. Do you think the Danish Ball-head the best? If one had more than he could handle in his own town, would it pay to ship to a city in the spring? About what price can be got per 1,000? R. M.

Ans.—Trim off the loose leaves, place them heads down in a trench, and cover with from six inches to a foot of soil. Danish Ball-head is a good winter keeper, but there are larger varieties. Would hardly say there is any best variety. As for keeping for the spring market, should hardly like to give a definite opinion. Markets vary and other circumstances affect the trade. At present cabbage sell on the London, Ont., market for 40c. per dozen for Savoy cabbages.

## SEED GRAIN FOR MASSACHUSETTS FARM.

We want to sow oats, barley and corn on a fairly fertile sandy loam soil. We understand that oats rust here and will not mature. The barley and oats are grown for grain. The corn will be seeded half for silage and the rest for husking. What variety or varieties would you advise us to use of each? Where can we obtain these varieties for seed? How early would you plant the corn? R. H. W.

Ans.—We would recommend that you put this question to your experiment station at Amherst, Mass., as they will doubtless be able to give you the most definite information upon the subject for your conditions.

## GOSSIP.

## MERCER'S SHORTHORN SALE.

February 24th is the date of the dispersion sale of the entire herd of 54 Shorthorn cattle belonging to Mr. Thos. Mercer, at Markdale, Grey Co., Ont., a station on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R. The catalogue shows that the cattle are richly bred along Scotch lines, many notable families being represented, while the character of the sires that have been used in building up the pedigrees has been of a higher order, both in breeding and individuality. The bull now in service in the herd, and to which the females of breeding age have been bred, is Imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame, of the excellent Cruickshank Broadhooks tribe, sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame, and his dam by Abbotsford 2nd, also bred by Mr. Duthie. Besides the females mentioned in the last issue of the "Advocate," there are no less than six of the favorite Marr Missie family, among which is the five-year-old Missie of Avondale 2nd, by the Miss Ramsden bull, Carlisle. Her dam by the Cruickshank-bred Prince Royal, and her grandam, Missie 81st (imp.), bred by W. S. Marr, of Uppermill. This young cow has a handsome roan heifer calf at foot, sired by the imported bull, Broadhooks Golden Fame, and she is bred again to the same sire. The other five Misses are descended from Melrose (imp.), whose dam, Missie 19th, was bred at Uppermill, and are all young or in the prime of life, ranging from one to five years; three of them having calves at foot by the imported bull. Of the good Cruickshank Village family there are five, all of breeding age but one; showing capital top crosses of Scotch-bred bulls, and some due to calve before the sale. There are seven of the excellent Kinellar Claret tribe, with first-class Scotch sires appearing from end to end of their pedigrees, and nearly all of breeding age, or young. There are seven of the Marr Stamfords, five of the Marr Floras, a Kinellar Mina, a Cruickshank Matchless, a Pineapple bred from imported sire and dam, two of the Marr Scottish Lassies, descended from Imp. Scottish Lass, by Heir of Englishman, and others of the Miss Syme, Fashion and other useful sorts. Besides the stock bull, there are two other imported bulls nearing a year old, and several other excellently-bred youngsters that will be of serviceable age in the spring.

## BLOOD SPECIFIC.

Would like to have a prescription for a horse affected with a constitutional blood disease, which requires from three to five months' continuous treatment.

T. M.

Ans.—Please specify the blood disease you wish treated, as there are a number of them, and each drug has its own particular action, and should be given when the disease is such that its use is indicated.

## IMPACTION OF THIRD STOMACH.

My cow contracted some form of indigestion, which came on with a chill. She lived just seven days. Gave her oil, salts and aconite. Last two days her breathing was hard, like in a case of pneumonia. Also gave treatment for pneumonia. Had the veterinary last two days.

H. F. McX.

Ans.—Your cow, no doubt, was affected with impaction of omasium (3rd stomach). Treatment is aloes Barb. two ounces; Epsom salts, half a pound, dissolved in a quart of lukewarm water, give at one dose, and follow with raw linseed oil, half a pint; fluid extract nux vomica, two drams, and liquor ammonia acet. ft., one ounce, or whiskey, three ounces, to be given three times a day, until bowels are moving quite freely, then stop oil, but give rest in water, until bowels resume their normal condition. The pneumonia you thought she had was no doubt caused by some of your medicine going down trachea to lungs. You should have called the veterinary earlier, as he had no chance of saving the cow after five days' sickness.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MILLET SEED-TREES GIRDLER.

1. Would Hungarian seed be good to feed young calves, in place of whole flaxseed or oil cake?

2. What will preserve the life of young trees that have been girdled all around by the rabbits? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Millet-meal, or the ground seed of Hungarian grass, has been fed to horses with good results, being particularly adapted to the development of muscular strength. We have no reports of it being used as food for calves, but as its composition is very similar to oats, it should give very good results when ground fine. Mixed with bran or ground oats and fed dry. Calves need some kind of fat to take the place of the cream that is removed from their natural food, for this reason, when skim milk is used, before the calves learn to eat, flaxseed is preferable to oil cake or millet-meal, and should be boiled to a jelly, and fed in moderation with the milk. Starting with half a cupful, and increasing to a cupful at two or three weeks old. This may be discontinued when the calves learn to eat oil cake.

2. If the girdling was done in late summer so that the tissue about the wound became dried out, it is quite probable that the tree will die. Assuming that such is not the case, pare away all loose bark and make the wound smooth. If it is not more than an inch or so wide, apply a wash of Bordeaux mixture and a coating of grafting wax made by mixing one part tallow, two parts beeswax and four parts resin, worked until soft. If the wound is of considerable width, it may be necessary to bridge it. This is done by taking scions, such as are used for grafting, and inserting the ends under the bark, above and below the wound, to conduct the plant food from above the wound to the roots below. These scions may be three or four inches apart, and must be carefully inserted so that their cambium layers or inner barks may correspond with that of the trunk of the tree. They should be wedge-shaped on the end, and pressed into a similarly shaped incision. The whole wound and scions is then wrapped with cotton and covered with wax.

BARN PLANS.

I intend remodeling my barn, and building a straw shed. My barn is 40 x 70 feet, and my shed will be 35 x 55 feet. Would you give me a basement plan for my barn. I raise mostly pure-bred cattle, and let the calves suck their dams. I want to put a pigpen under straw shed, also henhouse. Could I use a feed cooker in pigpen?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—By reducing the basement plan of the Oxford County barn, published in our last issue, to 40 x 70, you would have a plan that would suit your case. This can be done by leaving out the inside row of cattle stalls, and by taking a little off one side. We would not advise you to have the pigpen under the straw shed. It would be better to have a separate building facing the south, where plenty of light could be introduced, and where yards for exercising could be arranged. If put under the shed the pigs either will not get enough sun or else the pigpen will deprive the cattle stable of light. We have not yet learned to fully appreciate the value of sunlight in stock-raising. If it is decided to have the pigpen under the shed, it would not be wise to use a cooker so close to the barn, except when everything would be covered with snow. Cooking feed for hogs has not yet been proved to be profitable. It does not improve the digestibility of foods except potatoes, but it does make some kinds of roots more palatable.

DESERVING CHARITIES.

Please publish in Farmer's Advocate a list of the deserving charities in London, Ont.

Ans.—Children's Aid Society, Woman's Refuge and Infants' Home, Salvation Army Rescue Home, Protestant Orphans' Home, Convalescent Home, Home for Incurables, Aged Peoples' Home, Mount Hope Orphanage, Mount St. Joseph, Charity Organization Society, Victoria Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital. The two last would not be classed by some strictly as charities.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

MEASURING A HORSE.

Where is the proper place to measure a horse for his height, at the bottom or top of hoof?

Ans.—From the bottom of the hoof to the highest point on the withers.

FATTENING LAMBS.

What would be a good ration for winter fattening of lambs, and what should they gain per day, supposing they were in good trim to commence with?

Ans.—Lambs in good flesh should gain from one half to a pound per day, but should not be put on a fattening ration until about six or eight weeks before they are marketed. A good ration for fattening is given in Mr. Campbell's article in our last issue. Another might consist of: One and a half pounds of clover hay, one and a half pounds ground oats, from one to two pounds of turnips, and pea straw for roughage. Sheep are not particular about their diet, and will fatten very well on whatever their appetites demand.

STOCK FEED—FEED FOR HOGS.

1. Would you kindly publish the formula for a good stock food, with the proper quantity to feed at each feed.

2. With goose wheat at 70c. and barley at 40c., would it pay to sell the wheat and buy barley for pig feed.

3. We have a piece of ground, formerly an old barnyard, very weedy and rich, in fact so rich that it is impossible to grow grain on it. It is quite close to the hogpen, and we would like to grow something suitable for hog pasture. Have tried rape with indifferent success. What would you suggest? H. M. Ontario Co.

Ans.—Five bushels of wheat middlings, two bushels of cottonseed meal, two bushels of ground oil cake, and fifty pounds of salt, well mixed, should make a very fair stock food. To get a horse or cow into good mettle, give about a pound of this mixture in addition to a regular, wholesome diet. If for a horse somewhat run down, give also one dram each of the following, night and morning for a week: Sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, and three drams bicarbonate of soda, in a ball.

2. Yes, it would pay to sell a certain amount of the wheat, in order to have a mixture of grains. Barley and wheat, mixed, should give better results than either grain fed alone.

3. The trouble with this land was an oversupply of certain available plant-food ingredients. By the action of the rain, these will have become disseminated, so that the certainty of growing a crop will be increased. Would sow a mixture of peas, oats and vetches on part of the plot, and rape on the rest; when the first crop had been fed, would sow rape on it also. The crop should grow better now than previously.

Veterinary. BRAIN FEVER.

My mare is six years old, and has been sick for three weeks. The first symptoms were apparently sore kidneys and sore throat or head, accompanied by keeping her head in feed box and pressing on manger, and when turned out of stall acted as if blind, but could see perfectly. If faced for an object, she would go straight ahead till she came in contact with it. At times she would get restless, and continually press on the manger. Her tongue seems to be partly paralyzed. In that time she has not drunk any water, but eats raw potatoes and apples and bran mash, but scarcely any hay. She does not seem to be in any bodily pain, and hasn't lost in flesh, and her temperature is normal. Two local veterinarians have treated her for her kidneys, which they claimed was caused by a cold, but beyond that they are unable to diagnose the case. A. A. McD.

Ans.—Your mare is evidently suffering from inflammation of the brain and membrane, which may be produced by the

character of the food, such as hay over ripe, and more especially rye. Give 6 to 8 drams of aloes, and 1 dram of calomel. Bathe the head with cold water. Allow all the water the patient requires. If the symptoms increase, give 2-dram doses of solid extract of belladonna twice a day. Repeat the purgative on third or fourth day (only a smaller quantity), if bowels are not responding freely. All this must be done quietly so as not to excite patient. After acute symptoms have passed off, it may be necessary to apply blisters back of poll. Give iodide of potassium in 2-dram doses twice a day for a week. If bowels remain torpid, give fluid extract nux vomica in 1-dram doses, once or twice daily. If the pulse be feeble, small doses of ammonia may be given as required.

TEETH NEED DRESSING.

Aged mare, heavy in foal, has scours; has been that way for over a year, but keeps in good condition. L. H. B. Ans.—Have a competent veterinary surgeon examine her teeth, and dress them, if necessary; as imperfect mastication will produce the condition you speak of. Report again.

LAMINITIS. I have a mare about eight years old that is very sore in the front feet, and to see her moving one would think the trouble was in her chest or shoulder. She stands quite propped out on her front legs; and after driving, she will generally lie down. Her feet are very hot after driving. She does not lift her front feet very high when travelling; keeps quite stiff all the time, and does not drive out of it. She has never done much work or driving. Her feet are quite soft. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your mare is suffering from laminitis; but you do not state of how long standing. May be caused by concussion, excitement, over-exertion or indigestion. But would judge it to be now chronic. Shoe with a bar shoe. Have it made especially wide so as to allow a portion of the sole to rest on it as well as the wall. Keep feet soft by poultices, etc., and a mild blister to coronet every two or three weeks will prove beneficial.


Our Parlor Brands KING EDWARD HEAD LIGHT EAGLE VICTORIA LITTLE COMET USE EDDY MATCHES. NO OTHERS SO RELIABLE NO OTHERS SO QUICK NO OTHERS SO SAFE NO OTHERS SO SURE

British Columbia Farms. Mild climate, no winter to speak of, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards, no cyclones, no droughts, no hot winds, no summer frosts, no cloudbursts. Fertile land and good water. The best prices for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one tenth the price. Write for Farm pamphlet to the SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 540, Vancouver, B. C. The Lower Fraser Valley, B. C., is the district we particularly recommend. Have had neither frost nor snow there since early in November up to Jan. 9th. Please refer to this paper.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing Is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day. The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

ANY FARMER CAN START THE FARMER'S FORCE. WE GUARANTEE our FARMER'S FORCE to be as large and do as much work as any \$10 Forge made, and as represented or refund your money. SPECIAL OFFER until March 31, 1904, we offer the FARMER'S FORCE, complete, ready for use, for \$3.75 each, or a Farmer's Forge, complete, an anvil and vice combined and a pair of tongs, all for \$6.50. This offer may not appear again. Write today sending stamp for catalogue and testimonials. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Saranac, Mich.

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

**Dr. Wood's**  
  
**Norway Pine Syrup**  
 Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.  
 Price 25 Cents.

**WHY RUPTURED?**

You can be Cured at Home, Without Pain, Danger and No Loss of Time from Work. No Case too Bad or of too Long Standing



MR. JOHN MORRIS, Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont., is cured of a dangerous rupture and lost no time from work. A Valuable Book, telling how all ruptures can be cured and a Free Trial Method sent sealed post-paid, free of all cost to all sufferers. Write at once; correspondence confidential. DR. W. S. KICE, 2 Queen St. East, Dept. (271), Toronto, Ont.

**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.  
**ARON McKILLOP, } Executors of J. A. JNO. A. McKILLOP, } McKillop.**

**'Perkins' American Herbs**  
 Will positively cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Liver Complaint, Stomach Trouble, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Neuralgia, and all skin diseases. The \$1 box is sufficient for 200 days' treatment, and is guaranteed to cure the above diseases or money refunded. Samples sent free to any address.  
**The NATIONAL HERB COMPANY,**  
 DINWEN BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA.  
 Agents wanted in every locality.

**Strawberry Plants and Seed Potatoes.**  
 You can make more money if you plant intelligently. Write and tell us about your soil. We'll send you our Free Descriptive Book. Over 100 varieties.  
**FLANBURG & PEIRSON,**  
 Leslie, Mich.

**HORSEMEN**  
 The Standard-bred trotting stallion, R. X ALFEE, by Rex Americus, 2111, by Onward, 2251, will be in the stud during the 1904 season, at his stable, 141 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Parties having good blooded mares will find it to their advantage to investigate the breeding and individuality of this sire before the season opens. Address  
**G. H. MONGER, 141 QUEEN'S AVE., LONDON, ONT.**

**GOSSIP.**

Just be glad that you have a chance to work and breathe God's pure air.

And don't forget when you are full of revengeful notions that you and I and all the rest will be a "long time dead."

Some of our models Manchuria barley, etc., are now on hand by Neil Smith, 1111 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

Even if a person unjustly blames or accuses you, it is poor business to lose your own temper and mental balance.

Usually, the things said about us that hurt worst are those that have most truth in them.

When inclined to flare up with righteous indignation, have a care that it does not lead you into unrighteous condemnation.

Wayward Hobbs—Did yer ever git ketchtd between de bumpers uv a freight train?

Uppon Top—Worse'n dat. I got between a man an' his wife once dat wuz fightin'.

Englishman (in Scotland).—"People are so different here in Scotland. See how sad everybody looks!"

Scotsman.—"Natorrally. They're a' thinkin' o' a' the unfortunate fouk wha canna live in Scotland."

We are informed that there is a man (if he should be classed as such) travelling throughout Ontario personating well-known stockmen. His object seems to be to get a living at the expense of other people. We are told he has tried to pass himself off as Mr. Gardhouse, and that he duped an innocent man in the Eastern part of the province out of \$50, under the name of Mr. Arthur Johnston. Beware of such fakers.

The great man had written his autobiography.

The purist placed his critical finger upon the sentence which began, "My wedding occurred—"

Mildly he remonstrated. "Calamities occur," he said. "Marriages, balls, receptions, and previously-ordered events take place."

The great man looked up wearily. "That being the distinction," he said, "we will let the sentence stand." So it went unrevised.

Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont., advertises for sale five imported Clydesdale stallions, from two to five years old. Mr. Smith has imported many good horses, and this lot brought out near the end of last year are said to combine size and quality with good feet and legs, and will be sold worth the money. Parties interested will do well to write Mr. Smith, or visit him at Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R., twenty miles west of Toronto.

Senator Sullivan of New York was recently a guest at a banquet of homeopathic physicians. During the evening the usual toasts were drunk. To the health of "the ladies," of "the President," of "Hahnemann, the father of homeopathy," and many other persons and subjects, glasses were drained, and then the toastmaster remarked that Senator Sullivan had not yet responded to a toast.

"Senator Sullivan," he said, rising, "has not yet been heard from. He will now kindly propose a health."

The Senator arose and beamed upon the assemblage of physicians.

"I propose," he said, "the health of the sick."

**AS A HAPPY MEDIUM.**

A gentleman had a colored servant, who could not be taught to serve things at the left hand of guests at the table.

At length the gentleman hit upon an ingenious expedient. He told Peter he must always hand the plates and the other dishes to the guests at the button-hole side of the pocket.

This plan worked admirably for some time; but one day there came a guest who wore a double-breasted coat. Poor Peter, in disarray, looked first at one side of it, then at the other, and finally, casting a look of despair at his master, he exclaimed: "Bless us, Lufe sides, massa!" and handed the plate right over the gentleman's head.

**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. **MR. GEO. JACOBSON, Auctioneer, Port Perry, Ont., will conduct the sale. LEONARD BURNETT, Greenbank, Ont.**

**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 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.**



**Varicocele Hydrocele**

**Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure - Money Refunded.**

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and 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. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in 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.**

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

# SALE

horthorns,  
re Sheep.  
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Mr. Leonard  
eenbank, Ont.,  
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4th, 1904.

5% per annum  
trains met at

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FEBRUARY 11, 1904

### BOOK REVIEW.

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

#### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Forestry Association is a comparatively new organization, which has just issued its fourth annual report. In it is contained reports from the different provinces upon the conditions of forestry in each. The objects of the Association are: The preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply; the exploration of the public domain and the reservation for timber production of lands unsuited for agriculture; the promotion of judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands; re-afforestation where advisable; tree planting on the plains and on streets and highways; the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.

The Association has given no room to the exploitations of fads or theories, but has made an honest effort to approach the great problem of national forestry in a thorough, businesslike method. The fifth annual meeting will be held in Toronto on March 11th and 12th.

The Association is engaged in a work of national importance, in which every citizen of the Dominion has a direct interest. If you are not a member of the Association, your membership is earnestly solicited. The annual dues are \$1. The life membership fee is \$10. Applications for membership should be addressed to the treasurer, R. H. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont.

### TRADE TOPICS.

FLANSBURG & PEIRSON, of Leslie, Mich., have issued their annual spring catalogue and price list of strawberry plants and seed potatoes. Many of the varieties catalogued are described, together with notes on the method of handling them. Every precaution taken to produce vigorous plants true to name, and to deliver them in the freshest possible condition. Special attention is given to mail orders, for the object of the firm is to please its customers. Secure their catalogue.

MILLIONS OF TREES is the title of a catalogue issued by D. Hill, of Dundee, Ill. Mr. Hill has been engaged in the business of growing ornamental and forest trees, shrubbery and evergreens for upwards of forty years. At present he has a selection of fifty bargains to select from, and can supply everyone with something new for lawn improvement. Write for his catalogue, and select from it something to delight the eye. Mention this paper. Address as above.

CANADIAN STOCK FOOD FOR CANADIAN STOCKMEN.—The International Stock Food Co., whose head office is at Minneapolis, Minn., have opened up a Canadian factory at 4 Bay Street, Toronto. This means that the firm's comprehensive line of stock preparations will be manufactured in their entirety by Canadian labor. There is cause for gratification in such an announcement, for in these days of giant strides in national development each new industry adds to the sum-total of general progress. With a plant turning out Canadian-made goods for Canadian consumers, the International Co. are assured a large and ever-increasing trade throughout the Dominion. At the present time they are issuing their stock book that contains 183 large engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., which cost upwards of \$3,000 to produce. Besides many pages of descriptive matter, there is also a veterinary department devoted to the symptoms and treatment of all common diseases known to the different farm animals. Any of our readers can get this book by writing the firm and answering these two questions: Name this paper, and how much stock have you? Remember the address, International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

## The Little Word "Try."

You have been told about CARNEFAC many times. Has it never occurred to you to try it? If you are near a dealer, get a package; if not, write us and we will show you how you may try it at little cost.

Try. 'Twill do as well for you.

W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Man. Miniota, Man., Jan. 4th, 1904.

Dear Sir.—I am not desirous of seeing my name in the press, but at the same time would like you to know that I have given your CARNEFAC a good trial, and have received excellent results. My horses and cattle are in excellent condition, and are being fed the food regularly three times a day. I have used several \$1.00 packets, and am on the second \$3.50 pack, but I can now get it here in the bag. I have recommended this from experience to several of my friends, some of which are getting good results. My mare that was so long sick is now pig-fat, and heavy in foal. Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ERNEST A. HOUSE.

We are offering prizes at Guelph and Winnipeg exhibitions. Write for particulars.

## Carnefac Stock Food Company

65 Front St. East, Toronto.

WINNIPEG.

## Warm Feet

More people die every year in consequence of cold feet and limbs than any other cause. To keep the feet warm is to protect the whole body. Our Electric Foot Batteries will warm the feet in five minutes, and keep a comfortable, genial glow in the feet and limbs all day long. These Vitalizing Foot Batteries increase the flow of blood in the feet and limbs, relieve the tired sick headache caused by too much blood upon the brain. These Electric Foot Batteries work out a change for the whole body, cure Rheumatism, aches and pains in the feet and limbs, remove Chilblains, and cause a pleasant, agreeable feeling of life, vigor and warmth, equal to the soft rays of sunshine. Electricity is "Bottled Sunshine." If you would have warm feet send for these Insoles; 50c a pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00, by mail. Send for our new Catalogue on Electric Belts and other Body Appliances.

The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

## HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

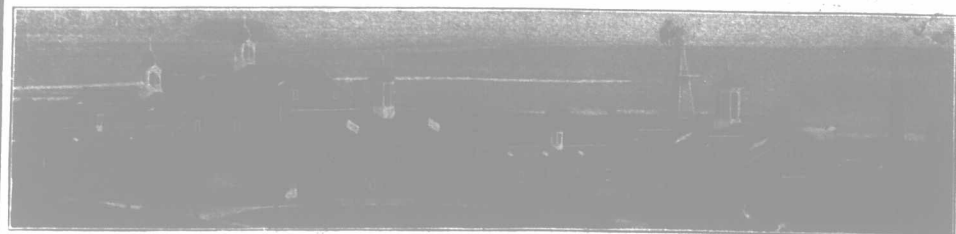
## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

## OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



## Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

### GOSSIP.

"Why don't you see a physician?"  
"No, siree," said he. "If I git cured it's got to be by patent medicine. Nobody gits his picture in the paper fur being cured by a reg'lar doctor."—Washington Star.

"How are your hens doing?"  
"I'm not getting on very well with them. They have taken to eating their own eggs."  
"By jove! Now, I think that's good. Why, they won't cost you anything for their keep."

Dr. W. J. Tolman, of the Institute of Social Service, tells this story of an incident that befell him during his recent trip abroad:

"I was invited to a dinner in London, and my hostess instructed me to take a certain lady to the table. There was a woman there whose husband, a somewhat noted man, had recently left for India. I thought this one was my partner."

"After we were seated I started in on the weather as an ice-breaker."

"'Been a very nice day,' I remarked, affably."

"She replied to the effect that it had been too hot to suit her."

"'Yes,' said I, genially, 'but it doesn't begin to compare with the place where your husband has gone.'"

"She looked pained and stiffened. Afterwards I learned she was a widow."

During the period from January 5th to January 18th, 1904, Superintendent Hoxie has received records of forty-three Holstein cows, all of which have made seven-day records, one a sixty-day record, three thirty-day records and four fourteen-day records. Twelve full-age cows averaged, age 6 years 8 months 27 days, days from calving 19: Milk, 421.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.830 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17 lbs. 4.8 oz.; percentage of fat, 3.54. Six four-year-olds averaged, age 4 years 5 months 27 days, days from calving 33: Milk, 432.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.696 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17 lbs. 2.3 oz.; percentage of fat, 3.40. Seven three-year-olds averaged, age 3 years 3 months 6 days, days from calving 19: Milk, 375.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.079 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14 lbs. 1.5 oz.; percentage of fat, 3.27. Eighteen two-year-olds averaged, age 2 years 2 months 11 days, days from calving 29: Milk, 301.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.870 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12 lbs. 10.9 oz.; percentage of fat, 3.61.

It must be borne in mind that these records are made under the careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and that 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat found in the milk is equivalent to a pound of butter.

The Social Economics Club, an organization made up of women representing a score of women's clubs, which recently met in convention at Chicago, has been searching for the "essentials of a happy home."

Mrs. Edward A. Bigelow appears to have suggested one "essential," if the applause which has greeted her words by the "other half" can be taken as a criterion. She said:

"Feed the brute good, well cooked food, and forgive him."

The husband, father and provider was only mentioned incidentally, and as a possible though not altogether an indispensable requisite.

Some of the women—in fact, the majority of them—were strongly of the opinion that the wife and mother was the chief essential.

The only good words said of the husband was this, by Mrs. Carroll, who lives in the country: "It must now and then occur to women, and even to the most advanced club woman, that the home is not quite complete without the husband and father and provider. The wife and mother must recognize in him a piece of household furniture not altogether ornamental, only occasionally useful, but very much needed when wanted."

"It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery to the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the Garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is called to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore."

# ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

## CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

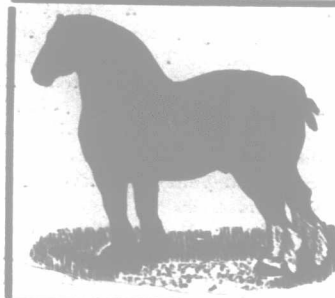
Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

**JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.**

## 20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.**  
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.  
70 miles n. of Toronto on M. land Div. G. T. R.



### International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGAPE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT.,

IMPORTER OF

#### CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Last importation Nov. 9th, 1903, consisting of stallions sired by Sir Everard, Hiawatha, Black Prince of Laughton, King of Kyle, Sir Thomas, Royal Carrick, Clan Chattan, Lord Lothian, Balmedie, P. Charming, Prince of Airies, and from noted dams. Several are tried horses. If you want first-class horses at right prices, terms to suit, write for particulars, and come; I will pay one-half railroad fare. Think I can save you money.

**H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.**

## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



**MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,**

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stallions:

**Oshawa & Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.**

40 miles east of Toronto.  
Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus Telegraph, Brooklin.

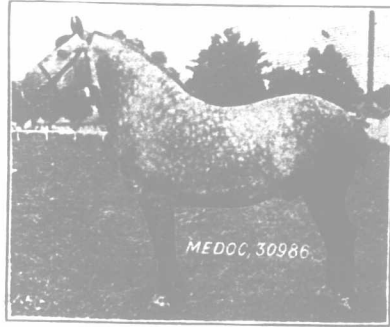


## LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

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.



**SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP** on every sheep you shear with

**Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine** PRICE ONLY **\$17**

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work is done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with a machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money.

CHICAGO EXTRA SHEAR COMPANY, 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago.

### GOSSIP.

Booker T. Washington, speaking recently of the many objections which negroes raise to an industrial education when it is first attempted, told this story:

"You know," said he, "there are always persons who object, like the old colored deacon down in Alabama, who was hindering the growth of the church to which he belonged by protesting against every move for progress. Finally a special prayer service was held over him, and a brother prayed that Brother Simon might be purged of wickedness, heart be swept clean of sin, and that he might then be taken into the New Jerusalem."

"And then Brother Simon arose and said: 'I object to that.'"

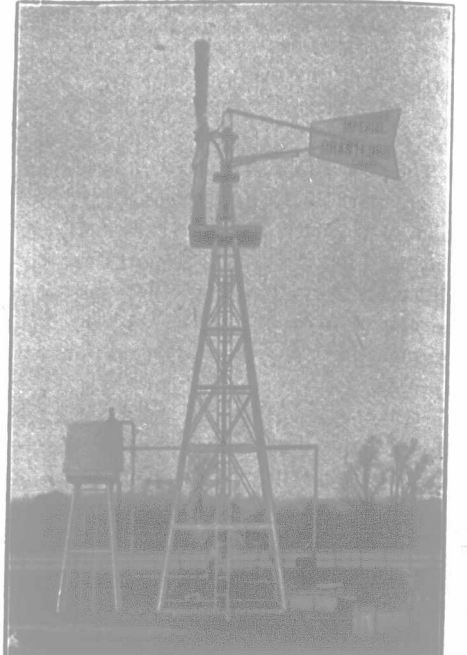
The Scottish Farmer, of Great Britain, in a recent issue says of Galbraith's Clydesdale Stud: "Few American firms of Clydesdale importers rank as high in the estimation of home Clydesdale breeders as does that of Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin, U. S. A., and certainly no firm can claim to have taken such a large number of first-class Clydesdales out of the country. The catalogue of their Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk, Percheron, German Coach and Hackney stallions, a copy of which is just to hand, is conclusive evidence of the high standard of stock—especially their Clydesdale stock—at present in their stud, and of the indomitable pluck which has characterized their dealings on this side. Clydesdale breeders have an enthusiastic partisan in Mr. Galbraith, as witness the following clause in his introductory remarks: 'We have given pride of place to the Clydesdale, honestly believing him to be the best draft horse on earth.' The catalogue has been got up regardless of expense, and the half-tone blocks which illustrate the booklet stand in no need of the apology contained in the introduction ament their work being the work of an amateur photographer. Amongst the Clydesdales portrayed are Baron Robgill (10689), imported this year, and by Baron's Pride; Blacon Kenneth (10166), by Montrave Kenneth; Airlie (11240), by the champion Sir Christopher (10286). Sir Christopher (10286), himself the Highland Society champion in 1897; and Woodend Gartly (10663), by Royal Gartly (9844), and second in Chicago in 1903. All of these have splendid records on this side, and many others quite as familiar to show-goers will be found in the catalogue."

### CHANGES IN THE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE LIST.

Since the preliminary edition of the prize list for the World's Fair Livestock Show was issued, Chief Coburn, of the Exposition Department of Live Stock, has made a number of important additions and corrections. The most important enlargements in the live-stock classification are the new provision for the competition, by ages, of first-prize steers, wethers and barrows of the respective breeds and grades in the champion and champion-over-all classes for fat stock, and the provision in the cattle classes regarding herds bred by exhibitor. The following Herdbooks and Records recognized and recommended by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada will be entered on the proper pages of the revised prize list: Dominion Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney and French and French-Canadian Studbooks; Dominion Shorthorn and Hereford Herdbooks; Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook; Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada; French-Canadian (Race Canadienne) Herdbook; Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

For cattle an important change is made in the sections for the "herd bred by exhibitor." An entirely new section has been added, thus providing for two such herds instead of one, and it is not necessary that the bull shown in either of these herds be bred by the exhibitor.

Two entirely new classes have been arranged for champion pure-bred and grade fat cattle, by ages. These will be for direct competition by Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham and Brown Swiss steers and spayed heifers.



### CUT OF "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

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

### WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping. **DANDY Windmill**

with Graphite Bearings runs easy and controls itself in the storm.

GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS, AND SAW BENCHES.

**WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO., WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**Rheumatism Cured.**  
Why do you suffer—Starr's Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starr's, send your name to us.

**OSBORNE REMEDY CO., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

**A GOOD LINIMENT FOR 80c A GALLON.**

Can be made as follows:  
Absorbine, - - - 4 ozs.  
Vinegar, - - - 1 qt.  
Water, - - - 3 qts.  
Saltpetre (powdered) 1 oz.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR CALLUS, to touchen the SHOULDERS for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.

Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store, or send to **LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal**, agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

**THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE**

For sale, the Pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scotchman 1199. Sire J. E. Anderson, R. C. S. B. 8710; dam Imported Keepake A sure stock-getter. Seven years old. Can be seen at Dublin, Ontario. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to **MARTIN & MCCOYNE, L. Dublin, Ontario.**

**Clydesdales and Hackneys For Sale.**

Four young Clydesdale and 2 Hackney stallions all imported, representing the best blood in Great Britain. Prices right. Inspection invited.

**MOWAT & APLIN, Shelburne, Ont.**

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

QUARTER-CRACK OR QUITTOR.

1. Twenty months old filly has a sore on her off hind foot. Commences at bottom of back of hoof extending up to the skin, and along the side about three inches, about half an inch above the edge of the hoof. When I first noticed it, about a week ago, it seemed to be running matter.

2. Ten-year-old gelding is very dull, eats and drinks well; but seems to be tired. Had his teeth dressed a year ago. Hair is long and dry. J. R.

Ans.—1. This might be either quarter-crack or quittor. Have a good veterinary examine and treat it.

2. Make sure his teeth are all right. Fast for twenty-four hours, then give a purgative of from six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed on soft food for two or three days. When the purgative has acted, give him a teaspoonful, twice per day in feed, of powdered gentian, two ounces; sulphate of iron, two ounces; potassium nitrate, one ounce, and ginger, one ounce, mixed.

THUMPS IN PIGS.

I have a litter of Berkshire pigs about three weeks old. One took sick, breathed very hard and loud, sides heaved out and in, lived about three days and died. Two more are acting the same way. Sow fed a mixture of ground peas, cats, barley and shorts, water and raw turnips. What should I have done for the pigs? J. R. B.

Ans.—This is thumps. Prevention is better than cure. The sow was too well fed, too much heating and milking food, making the pigs too fat, and with too little exercise the heart-action becomes clogged. The sow should be fed lighter and less heating food, and the pigs encouraged, and, if necessary, forced to take some exercise by stirring them about the pen with a broom, when the weather is such that they cannot go out on the ground. A tablespoonful or two of linseed or castor oil, given when the ailment is first noticed, might be helpful, or a larger dose given the dam might have effect on the pigs through the milk.

Miscellaneous.

BEAN CULTIVATION.

Is it harmful to a crop of beans to cultivate them after they commence to blossom?

Ans.—It would not be advisable to cultivate them after blooming, but up to that time they should be kept clean and the land well stirred.

STATUTE LABOR.

I have 97 acres in one lot, and 114 acres in the other lot. My assessment is \$53.50 for the 211 acres. He puts two days extra for poll tax every year. Has he the right to do so? I have 2 deeds. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There may be a by-law of your township passed, pursuant to section 102 of the Assessment Act, and that would govern the matter. We have, accordingly, to refer you to such by-law, and to the section above mentioned.

WATER-SUPPLY PIPES.

Have a spring of water about 185 rods from barn, and would like to know what size of pipe would be best to use, there being about enough water to fill a two-inch pipe, if not more. What size would the inlet and outlet need to be to supply 70 head of cattle? Cannot lay pipe in a straight line from spring to barn on account of hilly land, so I intend to lay the pipe in the bottom of the creek from the spring to within about 20 rods from the barn. There is about ten feet of a fall from the spring to barn. By the creek, the water falls till within about 20 rods from the barn, raises about twenty feet to the barn. Huron Co., Ont. J. J.

Ans.—It would not be safe on account of the distance and the danger of blocking up, to place a small pipe for the purpose here stated. A pipe one and a half inches in diameter should be used. A stop-cock at the outlet could be used to regulate the flow. A one and a half inch pipe with a half-inch outlet would, in the circumstances mentioned, deliver about 1,000 gallons per day. J. B. REYNOLDS.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co., STATION C, TORONTO.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

6, 8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Prov. farms. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best. Address om



T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog. 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure diseases, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. J. R. Strubben Jr. & Co., Box 112 Delavan, Wis.

Buff Orpingtons. Pullets, from \$1.50 up; Brown Rhode I-land Reds, Dark Brahmas, Black Wyandotte, \$2.50. Eggs—Orpington, Barred and White Rocks, Brown L-greens; Golden, White, Buff Wyandotte, \$2 for 13. ROOME & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY 1691 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES: Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry. Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

Barred Rocks—We have a few cockerels for sale. Good in size and shape, medium to light in color. Price, \$1.25 each; 2 or more, \$1 each. No more ducks to spare. o H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

A. E. SHERRINGTON Importer and breeder of BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Breeding hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont. o

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, heavy birds, sired by imported toms, stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners in Buffalo in 1901. Pairs and trios mated not akin. o R. G. ROE, Glanworth, Ont.

Elm Park Stock Farm

We can now sell a few good females, either imported or home-bred, bred to the champion Aberdeen-Angus bull of Canada, Imp. PRINCE OF BENTON 58832. We have also a few young bulls fit for service.

A promising Clydesdale stallion, PRINCE OF ELM PARK 11044, dark bay, white stripe, 3 white stockings, good feet and pasterns, sire Sorby's noted Lord Charming (2264) 7564, dam Queen of Sunnyside (2598) 7348. PRINCE will be 2 years old next June and will weigh now over 1,300.

JAS. BOWMAN, GUELPH, - - - - - ONT.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle. 4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. om Shaw & Marston, P. O. BOX 294, Brantford, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RUBBER FELTINGS.

Please give me the address of a rubber manufacturing firm where I could get articles made in rubber a certain shape, required in the construction of a milking machine. T. M.

Ans.—Try Wm. Gurd & Sons, London, Ont., or Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal, Que.

FEEDING COLTS.

Is one quart of whole oats, twice per day, and one feed of hay and good oat straw the rest of the day enough for yearling colts? How often should they get a bran mash? J. R. E.

Ans.—It is not a very heavy grain ration; in fact, two quarts would be much better. In feeding the hay and straw, we should much rather give them what they would clean up in about three quarters of an hour, three times per day, rather than keep it before them all the time; but if they were kept in a stable at some distance from the house, feeding twice per day would be more convenient. Horses have rather small stomachs, and require plenty of exercise, therefore, feed frequently, and allow them plenty of time out of doors. An occasional feed of soft food, as bran mash, boiled barley or oats, etc., might be given once every ten days or two weeks. It is not absolutely necessary, however.

AILING TURKEYS.

My turkeys have trouble with their legs. Their knee joints swell, and their bowels are very irregular.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I am not sure that I can answer Subscriber's letter very satisfactorily, as he does not say what he feeds his turkeys, or whether it is damp where they are forced to stay. I would state in general terms that turkeys will not stand confinement, and are almost sure to sicken and die when closed in, unless they have exceptionally large, airy quarters. They do not want to be shut up in a house with fowls, but should have plenty of exercise out doors, and an open shed for them to roost in is as good as any place. The trouble with these turkeys may be that they are too closely confined, and there may be a lack of grit. If turkeys have not an abundance of gravel or old plaster or something of this sort, which they can use for grinding their food, they are almost sure to die. I should be pleased to hear from Subscriber, stating exactly how he feeds his turkeys, or we would be glad to have him send one or two of the sick ones to the bacteriological laboratory for examination. We are anxious to get diseased birds of all classes of poultry so that we may be in a better position to know what is the trouble with many flocks. W. R. GRAHAM. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. SILAGE, WALLS, ETC.

1. Kindly let me know if ensilage injures cattle's teeth. I have heard a number of complaints of cattle losing their teeth, after being fed on ensilage a few years.

2. How large should a silo be to winter 15 to 20 cattle?

3. How much corn would it take to fill such a silo?

4. Do you consider a stone building good for hens, providing it is lined with old lumber and tar paper, leaving about 2 to 4 inches space between stone and lumber.

5. How large a stable would it need to accommodate 100 hens? D. E. M. Ans.—If cattle are fed ensilage alone, we would not be surprised to hear of them losing their teeth; but ensilage should be fed in conjunction with other foods, such as chaff, straw, hay, etc., then the very constituents that would make ensilage injurious, if fed alone, only make these other fodders the more palatable and nutritious. There need be no fear of injury from ensilage, when fed with ordinary care and intelligence.

2. Build a circular silo, about 12 ft. in diameter, and from 22 to 25 ft. high.

3. From 3 to 5 acres, depending upon the growth of the crop.

4. Yes a good wall, but very expensive for the purpose. Have plenty of light and fresh air in such a building.

5. As a general rule, give each hen 6 square feet of floor space, or for 100 hens a house 15 x 40 feet.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odious vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or, rather, in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexions, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible habit can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 10622, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES F.O.

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, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.—Seventeen bull and heifer calves, from 6 to 11 months old from \$65 to \$80 each. Registered, and freight paid to any part of Ontario and Quebec. Also a few young cows and heifers. A few young bears and sows, from 3 to 6 months old. F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

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 Ram. Address om

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**ALFALFA CLOVER.**

Have a piece of land badly infested with couch grass. Last year I undertook to summerfallow it, but the weather was so wet that little good could be done. The soil is open and fairly rich. How would it do to sow alfalfa with barley as a nurse crop? How much seed per acre? A. S.

Ans.—In all probability the couch grass would get the better of the alfalfa. Would prefer to grow a crop of roots, corn and rape this year to further check the couch grass. Then follow with barley and alfalfa. Sow the barley rather thin, and about twenty pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

I want to put a square water tank up in my stable—3½ ft. deep, 6 ft. wide and 12 ft. long. I intend making it with plank, and bracing it with rods, and lining it with galvanized iron. I want it high enough to run the water through pipes around the stable to the drinking troughs in front of the cattle. I want the drinking troughs high enough so as to be able to shove the feed under them. I have a lot of roofing with eave troughs all around, which I intend turning into the tank. How do you think the plan would work? G. C.

Ans.—We prefer round-tub tanks, set up outside the barn, and the piping properly protected from frost; but, doubtless, a square tank can be lined, as described, to prevent leaking. A rain water supply from roof is uncertain and unsanitary. Owing to dirt from roof in warm weather especially, they become foul. By experience, the writer found it could not be relied upon. Better do the job right on the start, and put down a good well, and have the wind pump the water. Your plan of troughs and manger is excellent.

**AN INCUBATOR.**

I bought an incubator last spring. It was guaranteed to work successfully and to be as good as any other, also to have been put together by first-class workmen. Having no previous experience with incubators, I set it up according to directions, and heated it up (or tried to), but not being very successful, I put in the eggs (about 200). Temperature of cellar between 55 to 60 degrees, and only very gradual changes. But the heat did not come up only to about 98 or 100 degrees. The first hatch came off some 18, next hatch about the same, but only succeeded in raising 11 of the first hatch, owing, I believe, to the delayed hatch, and none of the second. Toward the last of second hatch, I put some sand in bottom of incubator for the little fellows to pick at (if I got any), and the first thing I knew the sand was running out the bottom of the incubator in one crack, where I could nearly stick my finger in. After that hatch, the incubator was returned to the manufacturer. After this it was set again, and of course, the weather being warmer, it succeeded in hatching 65 chicks. I agreed to settle the matter for \$5, in trade, but he wants to give me only \$2.50. Can he be held responsible for his guarantee or not? If so, to what extent? Am I out of the way in my charge? What is the best way of collecting same, and what damages do you think I have a right to expect? Ont.

Ans.—We consider this a case where the thing to be done is simply to make the best settlement possible. It is not one over which it would be advisable to have litigation in any court.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. R. R. Ness, of the firm of Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., expects to sail for Scotland about the end of the present month. He intends importing a few good Ayrshires to put into his own herd.

Mr. J. E. Disney, Greenwood, Ont., breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, writes: "We have not yet sold the young bulls advertised, though we have had many enquiries. The stock never looked better than at present. We wish you success with your seeking." "

**Eating Became a Dread.**

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ALMOST AFRAID TO SIT DOWN TO THEIR MEALS?

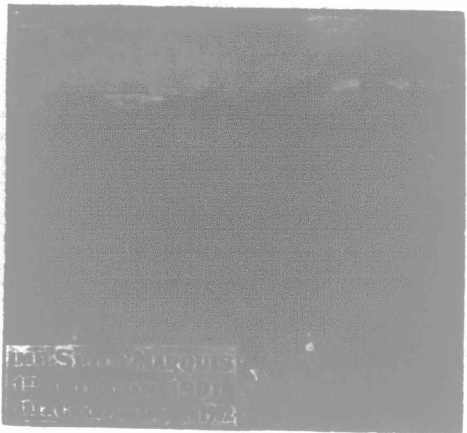
YOU MAY BE ONE OF THEM IF YOU ARE, THERE IS A CURE FOR YOU.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR, WEAK AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. J. G. Clunis, Barney's River, N.S., tells of what this wonderful remedy has done for him:—It is with gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of B.B.B. I was so badly troubled with indigestion that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I tried numerous physicians, but their medicines seemed to make me worse. I thought I would try B.B.B., so got a bottle, and after taking a few doses felt a lot better. By the time I had taken the last of two bottles I was as well as ever, and have had no return of the trouble since. I recommend your medicine to the highest degree. B.B.B. is for sale at all dealers.

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

**16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.**

Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. W. DOBERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadbroke, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main line.

**ONLY THE BEST.** Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual. ROBERT MILLER, Stoneville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.

**GOSSIP.**

"Ranching with Lords and Commons" is the title of an exceedingly interesting book, written by John R. Craig, of Southern Alberta, who has had an experience of over 20 years as a cattle rancher in that famed district, and is well qualified to speak of the conditions of that industry. The book is advertised in this paper by the publisher, William Briggs, 20 to 23 Richmond St. West, Toronto, and the price is \$1.25.

Mr. E. B. Hinman, Grafton, Ont., writes: "I wish to correct an erroneous impression left on the minds of 'Advocate' readers by the remarks of B. H. Bull & Son, in your issue of Jan. 21st, with regard to the Jersey cattle purchased by them from P. W. Brown and myself. I reserved eight of my choicest-bred females also my herd bull, Dentonia's Achievement. Mr. Brown also reserved some of his choicest females."

H. Gee & Sons write: "The Barred Rock cockerels we offer are of the right type to raise splendid market poultry, and of a heavy laying strain. They are not fancy birds, and are sold at prices that no farmer can afford to be without them. See the advertisement, and note the prices."

Messrs. F. Bonnycastle & Son, Campbellford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "The calves we are offering are an extra good lot. We are offering them very cheap to make room. They are by Prince George =28973=, a Miss Ramsden bull, and from Bates and Scotch-topped dams. The imported heifer we bought at Mr. Isaac's sale dropped a fine heifer calf in September last. This calf is from Nonpareil Archer (imp.), that sold at Mr. Isaac's sale for \$700. Our stock are all wintering in good shape. "We are very much pleased with the 'Advocate' as a weekly."

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. Isaac Hetherington, Nile, Ont., a young bull that should come well up to the highest standard of dual-purpose Shorthorn, a beautiful roan, smooth and even, with very nearly the correct beef form, got by Imp. Knuckle Duster. His dam has a record of 48 lbs. 4.2 ozs. milk per day. Her dam was first-prize cow at Guelph Dairy Test, with 103 lbs. 4 ozs. milk in two days, and a full sister first at London Dairy Show in 1899. The young bull's grandsire was Caithness, a first-class show bull, weighing 2,800 lbs., and whose dam gave 50 lbs. 4 ozs. milk per day. Mr. Hetherington makes no mistake in selecting a bull of this stamp. We have several of them."

**TRADE TOPICS.**

**GOOD AXES.**—This is the time of year when farmers, lumbermen and others want axes, and they want axes "made in Canada," that will cut and stand usage. The axes made by the Dundas Axe Works, Dundas, Ont., long ago won a deservedly national reputation, and the improvements in their manufacture, with regard to quality, shape and finish, in the last three years, have been such as to put them in the very front rank. Look for their axes in your hardware store, and ask for them.

**EVERY-DAY SURPRISE.**—Every day, somehow, somewhere, some horseman invests (for the first time in his life) in a bottle of Absorbine. He buys it against his own judgment, for he is sure it is only another of those "patent fakes." He uses it according to directions. And lo! he discovers, to his great amaze, that the stuff is taking effect; that there is less inflammation, less soreness, the horse is going better; the pun, or bunch, or swelling, is going down, and when he is thoroughly convinced, he sits down and writes us a letter like what follows:

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 1, 1898.  
W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.  
Dear Sir,—Please send me another bottle of your Absorbine. It has worked wonders on my horse, and I would not do without it.  
Julius Lefoldt.  
Manufactured by W. F. Young, P. O. F., Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents, Lyman Scns & Co., Montreal.

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing  
A Safe Soap for a TENDER SKIN  
A good Soap for ANY SKIN  
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
MONTREAL.  
There is no other just as good.

**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.  
We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee =28861=. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.  
Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis, Ont.  
Kinvale Station, G. T. R.; Hilldale Telegraph Office.

**SHORTHORNS (Imp.)**  
We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

**EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P.O. & Sta. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address on P. O. and Sta., G. T. R., Exeter, Ontario.  
**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, on Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

**SHORTHORNS.**  
THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS.  
Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

**REDWOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O. Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep**

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramadens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

**J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT. MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854**  
Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.  
Choice ewes bred by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. on A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

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



G. H. WORTHINGTON, THE DISCOVERER OF

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic,



which has achieved such wonderful success with the leading breeders and feeders of the Province. Read what they say of it:

Greenbank, Ont., Feb. 23rd, 1903. Sirs.—I have fed your Stock Tonic to cattle, and like it very much. It makes them thrive well and put on flesh more rapidly. I think it is the best tonic I have fed to horses. It pays to feed it. JAS. LEASK. Feeder of sweepstakes fat cattle at Provincial Winter Fair, 1901-2-3.

Fergus, Dec. 29th, 1903. Gentlemen.—We have used your Stock Food for both cattle and pigs and find it to give good satisfaction, several of our cattle having shown a gain of over 100 lbs. per month while feeding it. JAS. WILSON & SONS. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Sweepstakes fat steer, 1903.

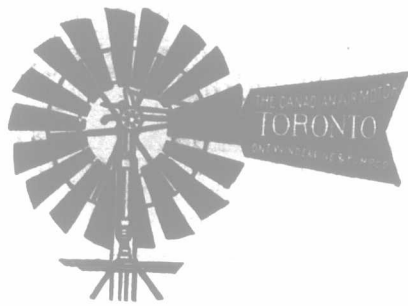
Sirs.—We have been feeding your Stock Food to cattle for some time, and find it to be an excellent tonic. We have also fed it to horses and pigs, and are quite sure it is the best Stock Food we have ever tried. Our prizewinning cattle at Provincial Winter Fair, 1903, were fed Worthington's Stock Food.

LESLIE & PEAREN, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Acton, Ont. Note the price—10-lb. box (300 feeds), 50c.; 50-lb. sack, \$2. For sale by agents, or will prepay charges on two 50-lb. sacks. Agents wanted in unrepresented towns. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., GUELPH, ONT.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING 17 SCOTCH BULLS SHORTHORNS Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality, and reasonable prices. Catalogue free. JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont., Can.

WINDMILLS



A CANADIAN AIRMOTOR (Galv'z.) ON THE FARM

Will do more work than any other implement Grinding, Straw-cutting, Pulping, Pumping, etc.

BEWARE OF NEWFANGLED WINDMILLS Made largely to sell (you). We make a GOOD ARTICLE and stick to it.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Dehorned Cattle KeyStone DEHORNER. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Full guarantee. R. A. MCKENNA, PICTON, Ont.

GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

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 Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices. HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

Rosevale Shorthorns

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. W. J. SHEAN & CO., OWEN SOUND P. O. & STA.

SHORTHORN CATTLE Imp. Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont. Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, Ont.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns, with size and quality, at bargain prices; reds and roans, of both sexes, from 6 to 12 months old. L. K. WEBER, Hawksville, Ont.

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals.

Shorthorns & Lincolns A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale. J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO. L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., BREEDERS OF Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars. C. P. R. Station, Meadowvale Telegraph and P. O.

GOSSIP.

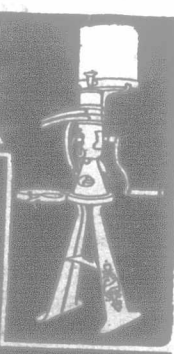
The executors of the estate of the late A. McKillop, of West Lorne, Ont., have decided to offer the Standard-bred horses and Shorthorn cattle belonging to estate by auction at West Lorne, on Thursday, March 3rd. Lorne Stock Farm is one of the longest established and best-known breeding farms in Western Ontario. This announcement will be read with interest by all. The executors have decided upon this course as the best means to facilitate the rounding up of the estate. Fuller particulars later.

Mortalia, a horse for which Millionaire Featherstone paid \$7,500, as a yearling, is said to be now doing duty in a delivery wagon in Lexington, Ky. He is an own brother to the great Henry of Navarre, and ran third to The Parader and the mighty Commando in the Realization stakes in 1901. Trainer Julius Bauer at one time thought the now despised delivery horse was destined to be as brilliant a performer as his famous brother, but the chestnut son of Knight of Ellerslie and Moss Rose never made good. To reduce the stable he was sold for a mere song and met the fate above noted, certainly an untimely end for such a valuable early racing product.

H. H. Collister, salesman for J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., importer of high-class Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses, reports trade decidedly brisk, and the horses on offer in prime condition. Among some of the recent sales may be mentioned: The Hackney stallion, Pedro, winner of third prize at Toronto, with such company as Saxon and Cliff Roberts, to a company of Sarnia business men; Clan McNeil, a four-year-old Clydesdale, by Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor, to the Bancroft Clydesdale Horse Association, a company of Hastings County farmers; another four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, General, by Hiawatha, and half-brother to Cairnhill, champion at Toronto and Chicago, 1903, going to a company at Gooderham, Peterboro County; Duke Thomas, by Prince Thomas, to a firm at Komoka, Middlesex County, and Royal Ross, a four-year-old Clydesdale, by Royal Carrick, out of Jess Park, by Prince Robert, second dam by Darnley 222, to the Marmora Clydesdale Horse Association, a company of Hastings County breeders. Enquiry for Jacks is also very brisk, and it is generally considered that those who have rough work to do in the northern parts of this province would find the mule a very useful animal.

Mr. William Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, writes: "My Ayrshires never looked better than now, the cows are milking splendidly. My Royal Star stock is turning out great. I never had heifers with such vessels and teats. I still have on hand several very choice young bulls. One a year old 15th of November last is very fine, nicely marked, grand, good skin, large size, from a dam with milk record of 55 lbs. daily in January, on dry feed. Another worthy of mention is sired by Royal Star, calved April 2nd, 1903. He is of great promise; his dam has a milk record of 42 lbs. at two years old on grass alone. Another calved in April, by Royal Star, is a beauty, fine mellow skin, grand dairy points, from a dam with a record of 58 lbs. at ten years old on grass alone, last year testing five per cent. fat. Another sired by Royal Star and from my grand cow, Polly, with a record of 62 pounds a day. This is a choice dairy bull. Have several others from eight to ten months old, sired by Royal Star, and from dams with records from 48 to 61 lbs. per day. I can also spare some grand cows and heifers in calf to Royal Peter of Neidpath, due to calve in March, April and May. All are in No. 1 condition and, I am certain, in price and quality cannot fail to please anyone needing choice Ayrshire stock with show and dairy quality combined. My Toulouse geese are all sold; could not begin to fill the orders. Thanks to the 'Advocate.' I am very much pleased with the weekly issue of the 'Advocate.' It is without doubt the very best agricultural paper printed to-day, and wish it every success."

GET AN EMPIRE



Guaranteed

to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free. EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, 28 Wellington St., W., TORONTO, CANADA.

WILLOW 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. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny 4320 (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.

Six Shorthorn Bulls

Fit for service; also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred, of Scotch breeding, prizewinners. Moderate prices. DAVID MILNE & SON, Ethel Station and P. O., Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING IN JERSEYS

for the next 60 days; heavy-milking strains. Write for particulars to W. W. EVERITT, Dunedin Park Farm, Chatham P. O. & Sta.

Maple City Jerseys FOR SALE: 10 head of cows and heifers 10 and 2 young bulls; all bred from prizewinning and high-testing cows. W. W. EVERITT, Dunedin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. E. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Station.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whole sire and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records. GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address H. BOLLEET, Cassel, Ont. o

Lyndale Holsteins

Won gold medal on herd at Ottawa, 1902 and 1903, and sweepstakes for females at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903. Present offering: Five young bulls from 7 months to 16 months old; 6 heifers from 2 to 3 years old, bred to Bery. Wayne Paul Concordia. BROWN BROS., Lyn, 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. BETHEM HOSKIN, 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 120,845 lbs. milk, average per cow of 9295 lbs. J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Hastings Co.

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

GOSSIP.

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, advertised in this paper, judging from the very favorable testimonials published from prominent breeders and feeders in Ontario, has evidently given general satisfaction, and gained for itself an excellent reputation, the leading exhibitors of prizewinning cattle and hogs at the late Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, having used it in preparing their animals for exhibition. The champion steer and the sweepstakes pair of cattle at that show were fed this tonic, and in the competition for the best pair fed with Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, there were no fewer than 27 entries, or 54 head of cattle, making a magnificent display. See the advertisement on another page, and note the price and the address. The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, Ont.

Mr. Robert Miller, importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Shropshires, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "The young bulls I am offering are of the type in demand, and they have the quality. Have furnished bulls for use in many good herds this season; scarcely missing a customer when they saw the bulls. The heifers are also of the short-legged kind, in nice condition, and in calf to one of the best young imported bulls we have ever had. I do not wait for big prices, but try to furnish Shorthorns of such quality and breeding at a price that retains my customers. I seldom lose a customer, and now you know why. My sales, since I last wrote you, would make a list too long for your readers and for your valuable space. I have never had more satisfactory trade."

CLYDES FOR CANADA.

During the week ending Jan. 23rd, we learn from the Scottish Farmer, Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., shipped from Liverpool ten Clydesdale stallions. Mr. Hassard's shipment consists almost wholly of three-year-olds. He has, however, one good, big old horse in Gallant Robert (10347), a noted prize and premium horse, and got by Prince Robert (7135), himself first at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and sire of the great champion horse, Hiawatha (10067), perhaps the most noted prize-winning Clydesdale stallion ever known. A first-class three-year-old is Gallant Barrie (11714), got by the H. and A. S. champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262), from a Balmedie-bred mare by the 900-g. foal, Balmedie Prince (7454). A strong, powerful horse is got by Mains of Airies (10375), the great dark-colored son of Prince of Wales (673), and the champion mare, Pandora, by Darnley. A useful big horse is by Mr. Riddell's Good Gift (10564), which won first both at the Highland Society and at Glasgow Shows. A well-bred horse was got by the clean-limbed, sweet, well-bred prize horse, Sir Thomas (9681), the sire of the great champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262). Mr. Jackson's old stud at Craighendmuir bred another of the shipment, the four-year-old Missie's Heir (11827), got by the useful breeding horse, New Moon, from that good breeding mare, Missie of Craighendmuir, by the Glasgow premium horse, Mains of Keir (8834), while her grandam was by Darnley (222). The Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan (10527), sire of so many good horses, is responsible for a well-bred three-year-old whose dam was by the great champion horse, Sir Everard (5353). Clan Chattan is sire of the famous prize horse, Royal Chattan, winner of numerous prizes, and Sir Everard was thrice awarded the Glasgow premium. He is also the sire of the champion horse, Baron's Pride. Others are by the noted prize horse, Prince Sturdy (10112) and Royal Carrick (10270), an exceptionally good horse, which won first at the Glasgow Stallion Show. These horses are likely to command a ready sale in Canada. Their dams are got by sons of Prince of Wales (673). Three of these horses are three-year-olds. Besides the Clydesdales, Mr. Hassard has a coach horse and a Shire horse. This is the fourth shipment of twelve months, during which time he has exported 35 Clydesdales.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Worship "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56 1/4 and Dan Patch 2:06 1/4; to our Young Stallions, Essoon Mars, Coats, West House, Carlin and Hoos. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from roots, herbs, seeds and barks and is the highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases their appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual plan of growing and fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human system. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine. Peppermint is a powerful stimulating tonic, Eucalyptus is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier.

30 YEARS BREEDING HOGS

International Stock Food Co., COMBER, ONT.  
DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding "International Stock Food" for over a year. It is the best in the market without exception. There have been hundreds of hogs shot and burned by the inspectors because they had the cholera and hundreds have died all around me but I have never lost any because I am feeding "International Stock Food." I have been raising hogs over thirty years and "International Stock Food" is the best thing I have ever used for fattening or preventing disease.  
Yours truly, A. J. TENNER,  
Breeder of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.

We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unparalleled.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on It. Size of Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED  
WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, With Postage Prepaid, If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal Card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st.—NAME THIS PAPER. 2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

Address At Once— INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A. TORONTO, CANADA.

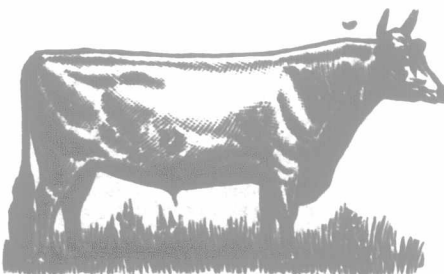


Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid In, \$2,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory. Contains Over 15 Acres of Space.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$1,000 IN CASH  
If We Ever Refuse to Refund Your Money on our "Cash Guarantee" that is printed on every label of each of these preparations. They are sold by 60,000 dealers. "International Poultry Food" (A remarkable egg producer, and insures good health and rapid growth for all kinds of poultry). "International Loose Killer." "International Worm Powder." "International Hoof Cure." "International Hoof Ointment." "International Hoof Chlorine" (A sure disinfectant and germicide). "International Compound Absorbent" (It cures curbs, sprains, etc., while horse works). "Silver Pine Healing Oil" (The wonderful quick cure for barb-wire cuts, kicks, burns, etc.) We will be glad to Refund Your Money if they ever fail and agree to accept your plain, written statement and leave the entire matter with you.  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn. Toronto, Canada.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk quantity and quality. The herd is headed by Donagladie (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Ltd. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

AYRSHIRE Bulls.

Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.

W. W. Ballantyne, Neldpath Farm, on Stratford, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Willamstown, Ont.

DAVID LEITCH, CORNWALL ONT.

BREEDER OF

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

A few choice bulls fit for service, and bull calves and heifers, sired by Rosland of St. Ann's—8901—, and from deep milkers, with good udders and teats. Cornwall 5 miles, G. T. R. and O. N. Y.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.

WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O. St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over seven hundred 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, several diplomas, three bronze medals, in 8 years. For sale: Seven young bulls from 6 months to 1 year old, sired by Royal Star of St. Anne's (7916), winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st and sweepstake at London, at 2 years old, and from dams with milk records from 51 to 59 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$50 each. A few deep-milking cows from \$65 to \$80 each. Also B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver-tray Dorkings, Indian Games, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Write: WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. HODGKIN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are bred for profit and comprise animals with a large milk record and high test. COMRADE'S LAST OF GLENORA 1347 now heads the herd. Several Bull Calves for sale. Prices right. W. F. STEPHEN, Spring Brook Farm, Trout River, Que. Car Crossing, G.T.R., 1 mile. Huntingdon, N.Y.C., 5 miles.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, KESLO, P. Q.

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES in pairs not akin now ready for shipment. SIX AYRSHIRE BULLS nearly one year old, out of big, strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora (11966). Cheap if sold before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

For Sale at SPRING BURN STOCK FARM 12 Ayrshire bulls from 2 to 15 months old, females any age; 4 Oxford Down rams; 20 Berkshire pigs, and some fine Buff Orpington cockerels. Prices reasonable. E. J. Whitaker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right. J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

"THE HUME FARM."

FOR SALE: The 2nd-prize under-1-year bull of Toronto, a full brother, dropped Aug. 23, 1903, and others. Two lots of Yorkshires, 6 and 2 months old. For anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

Ayrshires for Sale

I have a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes, sired by Minto. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Cor. P. O., Hoard's Sta., Ont.

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old. DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.

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

### Necessity of Sleep As a Restorer.

The Vitality Consumed During Waking Hours Must be Replaced During Sleep—Otherwise Collapse.

Sleep is more essential to life than food.

Men have lived for weeks without food, whereas a few days without sleep and man becomes a raving maniac—a mental and physical wreck.

Nights of sleeplessness tell of a feeble and depleted nervous system, of approaching nervous prostration or paralysis.

The use of opiates merely gives temporary relief, and actually hastens the collapse of the nervous system.

The regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will form new, rich blood, create new nerve force and thoroughly cure sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

By keeping a record of your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can be certain that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. You will feel the benefit in every organ.

Mrs. S. Derocher, 495 Bethune Street, Peterboro, Ont., states: "I was troubled a great deal with nervousness and sleeplessness, and began a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I can say for a certainty that it is a splendid medicine, for besides steadying my nerves, it built up my system wonderfully and enabled me to rest and sleep well. We have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Ointment in our family for years and consider them excellent. For skin diseases, I think the Ointment cannot be equalled, and the Pills are a most satisfactory laxative."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, 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.

### IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter-fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROOK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YULL & SONS, o Carleton Place, Ont.

### 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: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepste, London.

### HAMPSHIRE DOWN

# SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,

SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Edgar Silcox, of Elgin County, Ont., has, says the Ridgetown Dominion, thirty-six Jersey cows, from which he last year sold \$690.31 worth of cream and \$1,836.68 worth of butter, or a total of \$2,526.99, making an average of a little over \$70 per cow. A fair allowance for the skim milk and butter-milk would bring the average up to a little over \$80. The cows had no gain while on grass, and there are nine two-year-old heifers in the lot.

Mr. W. E. Woodruff, Lincoln Co., Ont., writes: "On page 106 of your paper, F. C., of Huron County, asked the question: 'Does silage hurt steers that are to be finished on grass?' In reply, I say it does not. We sold some cattle last spring to a butcher, which he finished on grass, and I heard no bad account of them. Mr. Hudson Usher, of Queenston Heights Stock Farm, buys cattle and winters them on silage, and finishes them on grass. I think it is reasonable to conclude that people would not do it if it did not pay."

In a recent issue of the London Livestock Journal we read: "Shire horses have made great strides in public favor during the year that has just passed, on the American side of the Atlantic, where Messrs. Truman & Sons, Bushnell, Ill., have been importing a large number of our Shires of the best class; amongst them have been several sons of Blaisdon Conqueror, and these have made a very favorable impression upon American breeders, having been successful both at the shows and as stud horses. Big, weighty, clean-limbed and active, they are just the stamp to suit that country, and to perpetuate a class of heavy horses of the highest value. It needs but a few more importations of this class to give the Shire horse as enviable a reputation in the Western continent as he now enjoys in England. Of the heavy horses in Messrs. Truman's stud in Illinois, totalling fifty head, some forty-six are English Shires. Several of the best of them are by Blaisdon Conqueror; amongst these is Blaisdon Pluto, champion at the International in 1901, and Blaisdon Albert, a grand young horse that won first recently at the Chicago International.

Right at the end of last year, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman write: "We received an importation of Percheron, French Coach and Belgian stallions, which, perhaps, will bear favorable comparison with any that has ever been brought to these shores by this famous firm. Indeed, in the stables at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., at this time may be found an array of stallions of these breeds, which, as far as their individuality and prizewinning record are concerned, have no equal in this country. It is impossible to go into particulars as fully as might be desired, but to begin with the Percherons, we find winners of two first prizes at the important French show at Le Mans, winners of first at Chartres, Chateau d'Un, Evereux, and other points, while we may also see the winners of the most important first prizes at the great round-up show at The Hague among the French Coachers, and among the Belgians are several which the Belgian Government strove hard to retain in its country. In continental Europe, the Governments, which encourage horse-breeding, offer annually what are termed 'conservation prizes,' and in Belgium these are of \$1,200 each. The stallion which wins one of these must make a season of a stated number of mares in the season following the date on which he is awarded the money, and it is owing to this fact, principally, that the importation of this magnificent lot of stallions was delayed until so late in the year 1903."

### Oils Cure Cancer.

All forms of cancer or tumor, internal or external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the home office of the originator for free book, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

### HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HEARD OF Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.; Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie. o

### THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP HENRY DUDDING,

Riby Grove, Great Grimshy, Lincolnshire.

To get Champions by the produce of Champions These can always be secured from the Riby Grove Herd and Flock; the largest in England, comprising the choicest lines of blood extant. Their is a world-wide reputation, and suffice to say that at no period of its history, dating back 150 years, were they stronger in merit or quality. 50 awards were won in 1901, and equally good results secured in 1902, culminating in those great victories at Smithfield Show, where its pen of wethers won the 100-guineas Challenge Cup for the best pen of sheep of any age or breed; and at Chicago Live Stock Show, in December last, where a ram from this flock won the \$400 prize offered for the heaviest sheep in the world. CABLE—Dudding, Keelby, England.

### SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

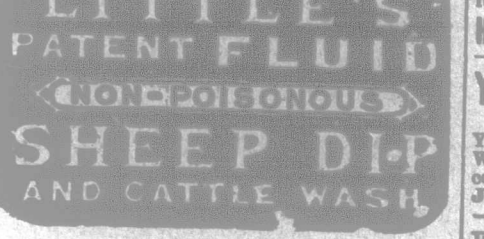
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana. o

### Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, bred by Mrs. Rudyard. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable on HUGH PUGH, WHITEVAL, ONT.

### SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que. o



### THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep. Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc. Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET. Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sole agent for the Dominion. o

### Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered.

Scotch collie puppies from first-class stock. D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. on

### Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uzbridge, Ontario.

### 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, o LUCAN, ONT.

### YORKSHIRES

Bears fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Write for prices. WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont. o

### MAPLE GROVE HERD YORKSHIRES

OF LARGE ENGLISH I have several young sows, bred to my Imp. boar, ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 sets, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 5 county fairs this year, including diploma for best bacon boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for my prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale. T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont. o

### PINE GROVE FARM HERD

OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES. The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 19 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph Station, G. T. R. o

One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our best having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pigs furnished not skinned. Write for prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont. o

### Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies. J. A. & S. A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont. o

### ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

A few young boars at special prices. Choice young sows, bred to farrow early in April. Shorthorn calves of both sexes. JOHN RACHEY, JR., - Lennoxville, Que. o

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE

Sows safe in imported stock, bred to imported boars; bears fit for service, same breeding as sows; boars and sows three and four months old from imported stock, pairs not skinned. Write JAS. A. RUSSELL, PRECIOUS OWNERS, ONT. o

### 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. D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. o

### FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites,

the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skinned; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont. o

### Newcastle Herd Tamworths and Shorthorns

We have for quick sale several choice spring sows, due to farrow in March; also about 30 Oct. and Nov. boars and sows, the produce of our Toronto sows; makes stock and the undefeated boar, Colwill's Choice 1343. We also offer for quick sale at moderate prices, one 12-mos. Shorthorn bull calf, 2 heifer calves, and 1 2-year-old heifer in calf; all first-class stock and got by bull weighing 2,600 lbs. Write quick, if you want something good at moderate prices, to COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont. o

### TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario. o

### "MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

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

# A JOYFUL STORY

## of Rescues from Consumption.

Of Homes Made Happy, Health Restored and Disease Gloriously Conquered with

### DR. SLOCUM'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.

The scope of Dr. Slocum's work in curing all forms of Consumption, enlarges its influence and power for good. Receives the approval and hearty endorsement of prominent medical men and ministers of the Gospel. The doctors are not only amazed, but they co-operate with Dr. Slocum in his great work.

In thousands of homes throughout Canada the monster, Consumption, is relaxing its grip, and joy and gladness are taking the place of sorrow and despair. Never in the history of medicine have those troubled with LUNG TROUBLES, BRONCHIAL and PULMONARY DISEASES ever had such an opportunity to get well. And, best of all, the cured are coming forward to tell of the wonderful efficacy of the Slocum Remedies.

Truly a great work is being done. Day by day proof accumulates of wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Slocum's remedies in cases of Consumption and its complications—PNEUMONIA, LA GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, PLEURISY. The curative qualities of the SLOCUM SYSTEM OF TREATMENT is no longer questioned in such cases. Skeptics and doubters admit that Dr. Slocum has revolutionized the treatment of all Pulmonary and Bronchial diseases.

The following paragraphs show how Consumption threw down the gauntlet at the feet of Dr. Slocum in a way that could not be declined, and this story of how human pluck and medical skill flung back the glove and mastered disease is one of the most thrilling chapters in the annals of modern medical science.

#### MR. LEVI WEAVER.

A well-known, much-respected citizen of Galt, Ont.,  
Cured of "Grinder's" Consumption.



Mr. Weaver as he looks to-day. Was employed in James Warnock's Axe Factory for five years. Here he contracted Consumption from the steel-laden dust of the grinding machines. Doctors and specialists gave him but three months to live. Mr. Weaver is subsequently cured with the Slocum Treatment.

The recovery of Mr. Weaver has brought forth a flood of hearty approbation from both the people and the medical men of Galt. The fact that two brothers of Mr. Weaver's, years ago, succumbed to the dread destroyer, and that this gentleman had a tendency towards Consumption, lends additional interest to this most remarkable recovery.

#### MR. WEAVER'S STATEMENT

Made Jan. 2nd, 1904.

Dr. T. A. Slocum:  
"For five years I was a grinder in James Warnock & Co.'s factory, better known here as 'The Axe Factory.' The dust from the grinding did for me what it has done for so many others—it gave me 'Grinder's' Consumption.

"I was compelled, of course, to give up work, and persisted for over a year with local physicians, but in vain. Also consulted a number of lung specialists. Their diagnoses were all alike: 'You have "Grinder's" Consumption, and may possibly live three months, but you are liable to drop off any time.' I had night sweats, coughed excessively hard, and I lost flesh greatly. I had almost abandoned myself to what seemed my fate, two of my brothers having filled consumptive graves before me.

"I saw an advertisement of Dr. Slocum's Treatment. I determined to try it. Through Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, Methodist minister, I procured your treatment. After taking it a short time I was able to walk around, and to work occasionally. I have, since then, entirely recovered. The night sweats, chills and fever, and the terrible cough, all stopped. I feel better to-day than I have for ten years, and weigh more than I ever did in my life. I owe my life to your treatment.  
Yours truly,  
"LEVI WEAVER."

#### ARE ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS YOURS?

If you have any of the following symptoms it means that the germs of consumption are in your system—the greatest destroyer of the human race:

- Are your lungs weak?
- Do you cough?
- Do you have hemorrhages?
- Have you had la grippe?
- Do you have pains in the chest?
- Do you spit up phlegm?
- Is your throat sore and inflamed?
- Does your head ache?
- Is your appetite bad?
- Is your throat sore?
- Is your voice weak?
- Do you have night sweats?
- Are you losing flesh?
- Are you pale, thin and weak?
- Do you have ringing in ears?
- Do you have hot flashes?
- Is there dropping in the throat?
- Is the nose dry and stuffy?
- Have you a coated tongue?

Accept Dr. Slocum's generous offer, and test this treatment that cured thousands of sufferers with pulmonary and bronchial diseases and conditions of weakness and wasting.

#### A SIGNAL VICTORY

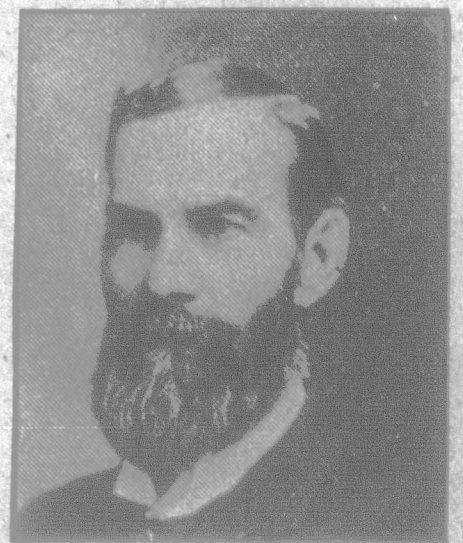
For the Slocum Treatment.

Mr. James Jardine, 107 Portland St., Toronto, gives details of his remarkable recovery with Dr. Slocum's Treatment from the last stages of

#### CONSUMPTION.

Ten months in MUSKOKA SANITARIUM FAILED TO BENEFIT in any way.

Heroic battle against disease won solely through Dr. Slocum's marvellous remedies.



Mr. Jardine spent ten months in Muskoka Sanitarium. Failed to get any relief. Is subsequently cured with Dr. Slocum's treatment. Mr. Jardine as he looks to-day.

Mr. Jardine's statement, made on December 24th, 1903:

Dr. T. A. Slocum:

"I desire to speak of the merits of your treatment. It has done what the local doctors, the many common cure-alls and ten months in Muskoka Free Sanitarium failed to do. I found your treatment to relieve my throat of soreness, to rid the lungs of phlegm or mucus, and take away the pains in the chest. It stopped my cough and the wearing away of lung tissue. I was a patient in Muskoka for over ten months. All this time my cough was excessively hard, and I lost flesh and strength. I found no relief. My lungs grew weaker. I could not lie on my right side at all. The only benefit I received in Muskoka was a thorough rest, and to one who has worked hard all his life, as I have done, this, perhaps, was welcome. But I desired a cure.

"I don't know the valuable properties of your treatment, only that it, and nothing else, has been the means of restoring me to health.

"I caught a severe cold a year ago last April working at my occupation as trackman at the C. P. R. yards, foot of John street, Toronto, and from this I trace my severe sickness.

"I tried the Slocum system of treatment because my PATIENCE WITH DOCTORS WAS EXHAUSTED, and also my faith in the common cure-alls that flood the market. If anything would cure, I became convinced that it was your treatment, being specially for throat and lung troubles. My conclusion was right. Your treatment gave me the permanent relief I desired. I make this statement voluntarily, having been cautioned by the Dr. Slocum Co. to state only the facts of my case.

"Yours truly,

"JAMES JARDINE,  
"107 Portland Street,  
"Toronto."

## DR. SLOCUM'S FREE TRIAL OFFER

(\$1.00 WORTH OF THE SLOCUM TREATMENT FREE).

Dr. Slocum has such confidence in his treatment that he has decided to give ABSOLUTELY FREE, as a test, ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH of the Slocum medicine to every sufferer with Consumption or any of the above-mentioned diseases, or symptoms that lead to it. Simply write, mentioning your druggist's name, your post and express office, to the offices and laboratory of Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, Can.

Mention this paper when writing.

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