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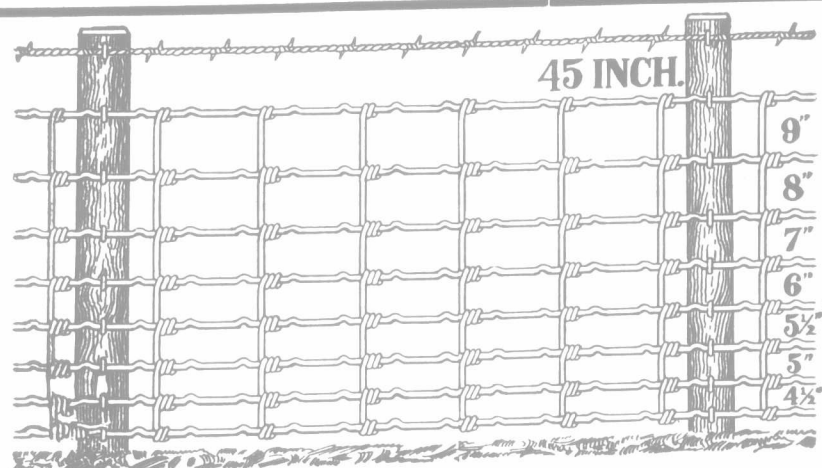
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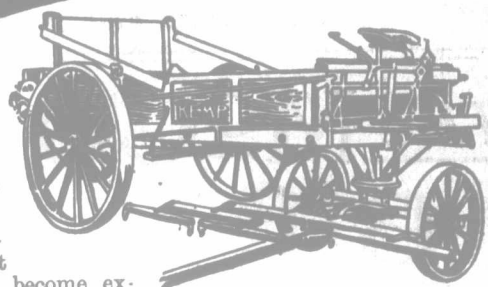
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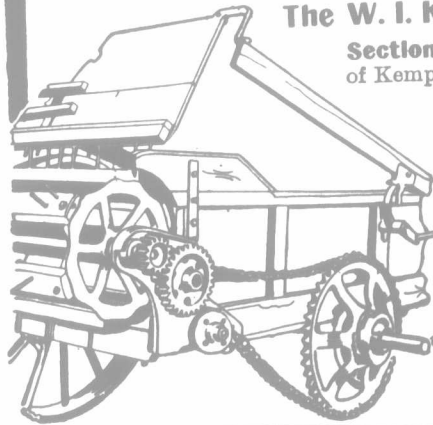
**YOU  
 ROB YOUR-  
 SELF EVERY  
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 MANURE SPREADER.**



Growing corn, wheat and oats feed on the soil. If it is not replenished with food elements it will starve. In time it will become exhausted—a worn-out farm. No one wants such a farm, or need own one. The manure pile contains the food elements your soil is hungry for. And the KEMP will spread the manure to best advantage.

Our **Big Free Catalogue** explains the superior features of the KEMP. Gives fertilization pointers new to you. Shows how you rob yourself every year you don't own a KEMP. Write for it.

The W. I. KEMP CO., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.



**Sectional view of a portion of the rear end of Kemp Spreader.** Notice heavy steel pin chain and strong gears used to transmit power from rear axle to beater. The chain and gears are only in motion when spreader is in operation. Also notice the large 24-inch drop-beater, which gets under the manure and lifts it out of the box, instead of shoving it back in. This beater makes **KEMP** run easy.

**This Gear  
 Cannot Go  
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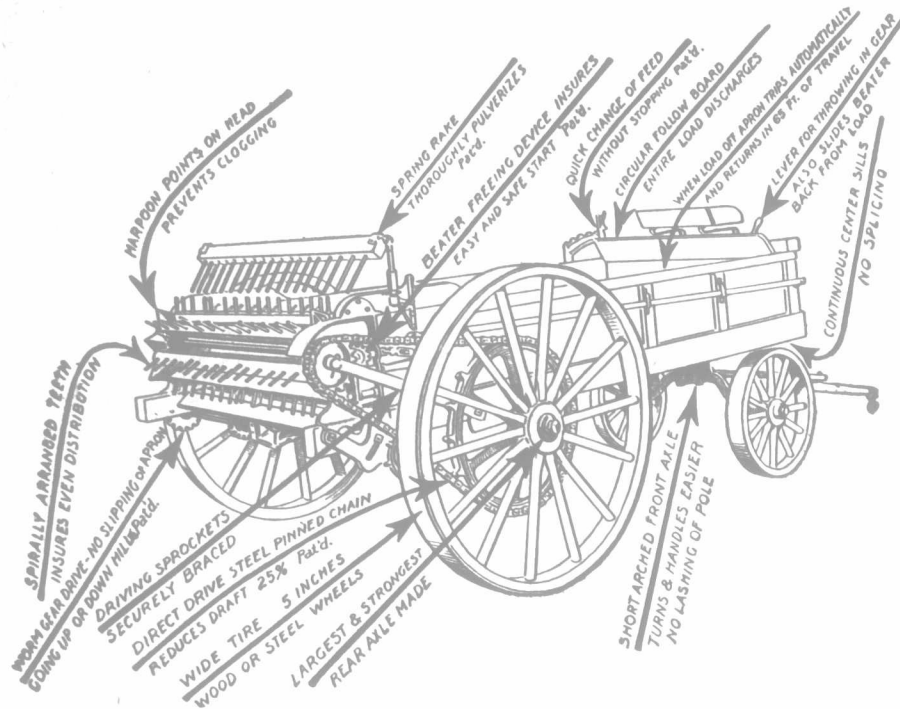
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# "SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER



## HAS MANY EXCLUSIVE FEATURES.

No complicated, troublesome, easily-broken clutches, levers, gears, etc., are used to drive Beater on "Success" Manure Spreader.

Old-style methods have been side-tracked entirely—not good enough for "Success." Power is supplied by direct heavy chain drive—a simpler, stronger, easier-working mechanism than used on any other manure spreader.

The driving mechanism is held securely in place by a HEAVY BRACED STUD, which is entirely absent from common manure spreaders.

Not a link of the STEEL-PINNED CHAIN has ever been known to break, and we've sold over 15,000 machines.

This direct drive gives the "Success" lighter draft, too—fully 25% lighter than any other machine.

A lever close by the seat throws the Beater into gear. Impossible for it to get out of gear until the load is completely distributed or you release the lever. Securely locked back when in gear, and just as securely locked forward when out of gear.

And our BEATER FREEING DEVICE is a wonder. Simultaneously with the throwing of the spreader into gear the Beater is automatically moved back from contact with the manure. Has lots of time to get up speed before manure strikes it. This prevents all possibility of a strain in starting.

Remember, too, the "Success" has the LARGEST AND STRONGEST REAR AXLE. This is of immense importance. Rear axle has to convey power to pulverize and distribute the load besides bearing a great share of the weight.

Steer clear of a weak axle. It will play havoc with your machine. Parts will become disarranged and broken. It will be a constant source of anxiety and expense.

If you want the simplest, strongest, easiest-working manure spreader on the market, you will buy the "Success."

Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells all about the "Success" in detail.

**THE PARIS PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
Paris, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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THE HARVESTING MACHINE THAT IS OK ALL OVER THE WORLD FAST WORK GOOD WORK AND NO TROUBLE

YOU, of course, want to buy a harvesting machine that will save your crop without delay and without expense for repairs. That's one reason why you should own a McCormick binder.

The McCormick is the machine that has stood the test of time. Many thousands of prosperous farmers believe there is no other binder in its class.

Its main frame and main and grain wheels are strong and substantial, thus insuring a rigid foundation to carry all the operating parts. Therefore the gears are held in proper mesh, and there is no unnecessary wear.

The platform can be easily raised or lowered to cut a high or low stubble. The reel which is easily thrown into many positions enables the operator to handle long, short and down grain without loss.

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The binder balances nicely so that it relieves the horses' shoulders of all weight, and the machine is light draught.

McCormick binders are made in both right-hand and left-hand cut. A wide cut binder is built for farmers who raise grain on a large scale.

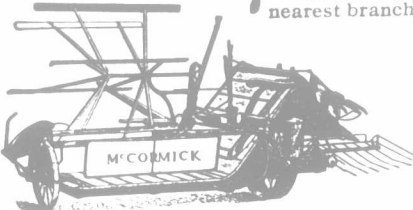
Besides grain and corn harvesting machines, the McCormick line includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

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## No Chance for Argument

# De Laval Cream Separators

Get just a little bit more every time

THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE or skimming system used in the recovery of butter-fat. Absolutely the best, and costs no more than its imitations.

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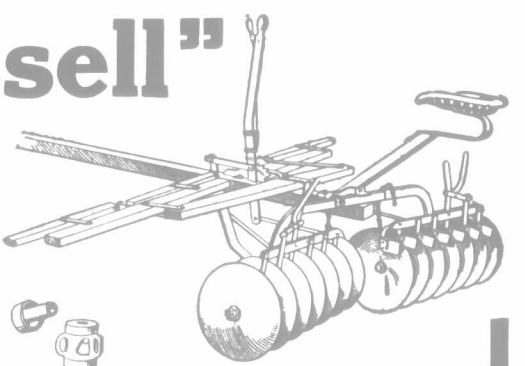
# The "Bissell"

## Disc Harrow

### Triumphs by Comparison

If we could get you to test the "Bissell" on the same field with "the harrow you may be thinking of buying" we know you would quickly decide on the "Bissell."

You would notice that the scraper knives and cleaner keep the plates entirely free of all sods and trash—that the "Bissell" runs easiest and has no neck weight—that the horses on the "Bissell" are comparatively fresh when



those dragging the other are fagged—that the "Bissell" does double the execution in the same time.

Really no Disc Harrow can stand comparison with the "Bissell" Disc Harrow, yet isn't it strange they should cost so nearly alike?

**Free Booklet** on request. Write Dept. w or ask your local dealer.

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Every wire in the "Monarch" Stiff Stay Fence, whether lateral, stay or lock, is of No. 9 High-Grade Hard Steel Wire. The "Monarch" lock is the same as one of the most popular locks in the U. S.—one that has been used for years and proven wire and prevents it from being spread or loosened.

Our booklet gives complete information about the superior "Monarch" lock. Write for it. And we have A WINNING AGENCY PROPOSITION to make you, if you have some time to spare.

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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866

Vol. XLIII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1906.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 30, 1908.

No. 814.

### EDITORIAL.

#### TEST THE SEED CORN.

It is a mistake to buy seed corn shelled where it can be had on the ear, but inasmuch as the great bulk of ensilage seed corn which passes through the trade in Canada is shelled, it is largely a case of Hobson's choice. Ear corn is preferable for several reasons. In the first place, one can see what kind and variety of ears he is planting from, and reject inferior ones. The embryo will be somewhat less liable to have had its germinating qualities impaired by heating in storage or in transit. Most important of all, he can test his corn by the ear, thereby culling out those that show inferior germinating quality. There are almost sure to be a certain proportion of these which, if used for planting, would mean either blank spaces in the field, or, what is probably a more serious disadvantage in drilled corn, weak-growing, poorly-eared stalks. Far better in every way to buy an extra quantity of seed corn, plant the strong-germinating ears, and use the rest for feed. A tremendous loss occurs every year in America as a result of inferior seed corn.

For testing corn by the ear, several easy systems have been devised. They consist in numbering the ears, say, with a label on the butt, then selecting four or five representative kernels from each ear, and planting in a small box of sand or garden mould, divided off into squares corresponding to the numbered ears. By the promptness and vigor with which these representative kernels sprout, the advisability or otherwise of using each particular ear is determined. Butts and tips should be broken off and used for chicken or pig feed. For fuller particulars as to methods the reader is referred to the files of "The Farmer's Advocate" for this and previous years, particularly the issue of March 5th, page 397. A man is supposed, by this method, to be able to test from five to eight bushels of seed corn in a day, locating all weak or bad ears. As one writer has expressed it, there are dimes for minutes in this work.

Those who are obliged to buy shelled corn, as well as those who cannot be persuaded to take the slight trouble of testing their corn by the ear, should at least make a general germination test, in order to guard against the possibility of sowing seed so low in vitality that it will not produce a crop. This is particularly important in a cold, wet season, when only seed corn of the highest vitality may be depended on. This test should be made, if possible, before purchasing the seed, and certainly before sowing any of it in the field. In a little box of earth in the window, or between double folds of flannel or blotting paper, place one or two hundred average kernels. Keep the earth, cloth or paper moist, but not wet. If cloth or paper is used, it should be in the bottom of a plate or dish, with another plate inverted over it. The promptness, vigor and percentage of germination will indicate whether the corn is fit to sow or not, and, if sown, how much extra seed should be used to make up for defunct grains. A few non-viable ones in a sample are not of very serious consequence in ensilage corn, providing the proportion is known and allowed for, but any considerable number of weak, non-vigorous kernels may occasion much loss.

Seed corn should be tested every year, as a matter of course, but indications are that it will be particularly necessary this spring, as the unusually cold, wet season of 1907, in the corn-belt States, did not allow the corn to mature and dry out well before the season of frost.

#### CLIMATE AND POPULATION.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., formerly Principal of Upper Canada College, now organizing commissioner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in a recent statement in favor of British immigrants for Canada, took the ground that the rigorous winter of the Dominion would help the country to be the backbone of the Anglo-Saxon race. "It shuts out," he said, "the negro and other colored races, and welcomes men of the British Isles, Scandinavians, Icelanders, Danes and Germans. Besides that, it means that Canada can never have a submerged tenth, like the people who sleep along the Thames embankment at night. The climate takes hold of the man by the scruff of the neck and says: 'If you don't work, and if you don't exercise the principles of thrift, prudence and foresight, and if you don't observe the moral laws, get out or I will kill you.'"

In a measure, this may be true, but, despite climatic safeguards, the already accumulating masses of Italians and Asiatics, overflowing from their densely-populated native lands, and the demoralizing hardships of thousands in Toronto's Shacktown last winter, illustrate the friction and the perils of a period when floods of population pour into our parts, unassimilable with Canadian standards of life and custom. Even with a cessation of the objectionable immigration bonus system, and occasional deportation of undesirables, the general attractiveness of Canada will sustain the inflow, to cope with which, state and school and church will need to adopt heroic measures to preserve anything like a high-grade homogeneity of population. Canada will be well advised not to lean exclusively upon the general trust that all will be well with us because the virile northern races appear to dominate the destinies of the world.

#### PURITY OF CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In the enactment of laws designed to effectually protect the good name of Canadian food products, we may find just as tangible evidence of statesmanship as in the display of international diplomacy, that in the public eye loom larger on the Parliamentary stage. Canada, at the outset, took safe and solid ground in laying the foundation of her dairy trade upon honest products. When our imprimatur goes upon cheese, it means whole-milk cheese, not a combination of skim milk and foreign fats, and even skim-milk cheese must be legibly stamped or branded as such; and when the brand says butter it means butter, not "process" or "renovated" butter, or oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitutes or imitations, the importation, manufacture or sale of which are absolutely forbidden. During the present session of Parliament, the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Fisher), by a Bill amending the Inspection and Sale Act, perfects and makes more stringent previous regulations. With regard to adulterating cheese, a section is added prohibiting the incorporation of any inferior curd or cheese in the manufacture of new cheese, or the sale of such and the placing in cheese during manufacture or after of any foreign substance. This incidentally will put a stop to the secreting of bottles or packages containing sundry matrimonial propositions by amorous dairymen or maids, designed to reach the eyes of British availables, but to which dealers have found serious objections in cutting up the cheese, consumers having a decided aversion to trying to eat broken glass. The penalty fixed for each offence, upon summary conviction, is a fine not exceeding \$500, nor less than \$25, with the costs; in default of payment, six months' imprisonment. The Act gives the Minister of

Agriculture power to appoint inspectors for its enforcement, and regulations may be made from time to time, as found necessary therefor, by order-in-council. We notice that it is made a penalty, under the new section, 304, to obstruct or refuse to permit the lawful examination of cheese, or of stock or packages, or the marking thereof, as provided by the Act. With the increase of competition in the British market, and the rigidity of British regulations for the inspection of foods, in order to provide against adulteration, it behooves not only the authorities in Canada, but all concerned in the dairy industry, directly or indirectly, to co-operate in the enforcement of measures tending to its preservation and progress.

#### DISAPPOINTING AMENDMENT OF THE MOTOR-VEHICLE ACT.

Among farmers and horsemen, opinion is practically unanimous that some further regulation of automobile traffic is necessary in Ontario. While not disposed to go so far as Prince Edward Island and forbid motorists using the highways at all, eminent considerations of fairness and reason demand that the hundred-thousands of people who drive horses shall have at least one or two days a week to use their roads, free from menace by the thousands who have autos. A number of bills, among them one or two aiming to keep automobiles off country roads during a fraction of the week, were introduced into the Ontario Legislative Assembly by private members during its recent session, but, owing to their number, it was deemed best to deal with them all in a special sub-committee of the Municipal Committee. It was hoped that from this would evolve a recommendation of some substance looking to the more adequate protection of the horse-driving public; but when the new amendments finally emerged, all they amounted to were a few minor concessions, compelling the licensing of drivers by the Provincial Secretary; forbidding persons under seventeen years from running autos on public streets or highways; compelling motorists, on meeting frightened horses, or on being signalled, to stop and shut off the motor, and, if necessary, to assist the driver to pass; and requiring them, when meeting a funeral, to stop, and, where possible, to turn into an intersecting street or lane until the procession has passed. These, while very good so far as they go, do not begin to meet the case. A radical amendment, introduced by S. Clarke, M. P. P., of North Northumberland, was by the Premier refused consideration, unless, according to rule, five members should signify their desire for it to be voted on. We are assured by several who were present that five members did stand up, but the Speaker claimed that he counted only four, and protests availed not to change his ruling. While it probably was inconvenient to introduce new legislation at that advanced stage of the session, yet the disposal of this protest against the somewhat abortive effort of the committee will be far from enhancing the popularity of the Government. The truth is that the Legislature has yielded to the specious argument and pressure of the moneyed classes who use automobiles, or are interested in their manufacture. There is just one remedy left to be applied. Pressure of public opinion must be felt in the forthcoming elections. It does not necessarily mean a change of Government. It does mean that every candidate should be sounded and obliged to declare himself positively on the subject of automobile legislation. Improvement of roads and the safe use of them will be a good platform plank for every rural candidate. The fight must go on.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON CANADA

We cannot do without horses; we can very conveniently dispense with automobiles. At least a thousand people use horses of necessity where one uses the auto, generally as a luxury. Which interest is more important, the horse or the auto? It is not narrow to curtail automobile traffic on rural roads. It is almost magnanimous to allow it at all. The subject of motor-traffic regulation is vitally important to the welfare of our rural districts. It is time this fact is realized by the Government and the Legislative Assembly.

### THE HORSEMEN'S VOTING STRENGTH.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Farmers and other users of horses have been put under an obligation to "The Farmer's Advocate" that they will not soon repay, for the frank and manly way it has come to their help in the fight against that curse of the roads, the automobile.

The session of the Legislature just closed was a real disappointment to many, who fondly hoped that something would be done to give farmers at least a portion of the week that they could drive out without running the risk of having their bones broken or necks dislocated. Several bills were introduced in the Legislature, which, had they been allowed to pass, would have helped matters very materially, and would likely have quieted the agitation, at any rate, for a time, until it could be seen how it would work, but the city influence in that Legislature, and the determined lobby of the automobile interests was too much for any friend the farmer had in that Legislature, so those bills were cast aside with the curt remark that the automobile has come to stay. So there is nothing left us to do but fight it out, and fight to the bitter end, no matter who goes down in the struggle. Then, if we are beaten, and have to give up the roads, and have to take to the fields and lanes, we will have the satisfaction of knowing we did our best. But if the farmers and other users of horses stand together, it will not take much of a mathematician to figure out how it is going to come out.

In sending this to "The Farmer's Advocate," I am tempted to do as so many of your correspondents, and sign it "Farmer," "Farmer's

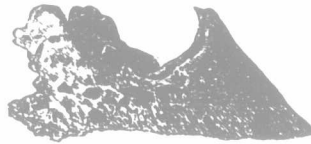
Son," or "Subscriber," or something like that, but I like the man who, when he has anything to say, or thinks he has, has the courage of his convictions and signs his own name. Then, if he says a good thing, he has a right to the credit of it; if he says a foolish thing, nobody else gets the blame for it. JOHN PEIRSON.  
Bruce Co., Ont.

## HORSES.

### SIDEBONE.

What is meant by sidebones in or on a horse? How does it affect him? Any information on this point will be thankfully received in the paper, which I prize highly. J. H. T.

Ans.—If a horse's foot is cut off at the fetlock and skinned down to the hoof a cartilage may be seen which is a kind of prolongation from the coffin or pedal bone, and resembles the cartilage that prolongs the shoulderblade of mutton, which may have been noticed on the table. Sidebone is the condition resulting from a conversion of part or all of this cartilage into bone, by which process it loses its elasticity, and will not bend when compressed by the thumb. In light horses this cartilage is very resilient, but in thick, coarse pasterns it requires much delicacy and education of the touch to enable one to decide in recent cases, where only a slight degree of ossification has taken place. When more pronounced sidebones may be recognized as prominent hard bony masses, protruding above hoof at the sides of the feet towards the heels, and bulging the hoof under the part involved. Sidebones are common in draft horses with upright pasterns, and the toe shortened relatively to the heels or shod with high-heel calkins, increasing concussion in action. The tendency to



Sidebones.

Ossified lateral cartilages.

sidebone is hereditary. Among the artificial causes which tend to bring on the disease, Law mentions improper shoeing; cutting away of the bars or sole, so that the wall turns inward and bruises the sole; pressure of the shoe on the sole, whether from misfitting or from being left too long on; uneven bearing of the shoe, throwing too much strain on one part, pricking or pinching with nails driven too near the quick; the pressure of the dry hard horn after undue paring or rasping, and the continuous irritation which attends the partial separation of sole and wall.

The symptoms, other than those revealed by the eye and by manipulation, may be lameness, with a short, stilty step, and a tendency to stumble from the attempt to avoid shock on the heels. Bruises of the heel (corns) with bloody discoloration of the horn are a frequent result of excessive sidebones, the sensitive sole being pinched between the bone and hoof. Treatment consists in subduing any existing inflammation by rest and blisters and applying a bar shoe, the bar resting on the bulbs of the frog. Keep the hoof wall at the heels rasped lower than the rest of the bearing surface, so that daylight can be seen between this part and the shoe. The same shoeing should be kept up when the horse is put to work, or he may fall lame again from bruising of the heels. Sidebones often do not cause noticeable lameness, and in heavy horses are not considered a particularly serious fault. In light horses they are less frequent, but more serious, unfitting an affected animal for fast work.

### KILLING OLD HORSES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed some time ago in your valuable paper a piece about shooting old horses. The writer thought an axe more humane, and said a man did not care to keep a high-power rifle just to shoot old horses. He said a 22 or 32 was not strong enough.

I have had a good deal to do with guns, and will kill any horse I ever saw with a 22-calibre rifle. I have seen them shot with a shotgun with number 4 shot, at six or eight feet, and humanely too. I love a horse too well to care to see an axe used, and I have seen one used.

Perth Co., Ont.

HORSEMAN.

### KEEP SHIRES AND CLYDESDALES SEPARATE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the April 16th issue of your valuable farm weekly, "Subscriber" deals with question of amalgamating two prominent breeds of draft horses, viz., Clydesdales and Shires. Both breeds are believed to be distinct enough to have separate studbooks, to have separate classes at all leading shows, and to fill somewhat different uses in actual service. It is true that in color, markings and feather, there is a similarity, but in type, weight, quality and action, enough difference exists to keep them two pure breeds, as they are.

Amalgamation here simply means mongrelization. It does not strengthen the argument for uniting these breeds by pointing out that they have a common origin. All horses have had a common origin, and yet promiscuous breeding among all known varieties of horses would result in destroying the varied purposes to which different breeds of horses are used. Mingle the blood of a Shire and a Thoroughbred, and you have neither a draft horse nor a race-horse. In like manner, all other cross-breeding would be destruction of the special-purpose horse. Without him, enormous loss would ensue. Heavy freight in cities would need either lighter horses and very much lighter loads, or more horses to draw them, which would add largely to the cost of transportation. Aristocrats of Rotten Row and plutocrats of Broadway would not be seen riding behind hairy-legged, low-actioned farm chunks hitched to elegant carriages. Imagine the nobility of England, headed by the King, going out to witness a Derby, the blood of whose starters had been diluted with the blood of a Hackney or Cleveland Bay! Another and a slower generation would have to be reared before the royal sport of kings could exist.

Let me say, horse-breeding, perhaps, requires more skill than the breeding of other classes of stock, but it is more profitable. Of course, one reason is there is a good demand; another reason is a stricter classification than formerly makes it possible to get the paying price for the horse which is in the front rank of his class. How is he bred? Almost always from the pure-bred sire? Without him the business would have little pleasure and less profit.

Now, with reference to the merits of Shires or Clydesdales to produce the market-topper, I believe both are about equal. In bone, hair, weight and strength, the Shire is king of the soil. But in places where a lighter horse fills the bill better, where quality, action and style are looked at most, then the Clyde stands unrivalled. According to high authority, the cities are calling for a heavier horse than that produced by the Clydesdale. The Shire sire is preferred where the heaviest drafters are aimed at. Then, any propositions to "blend" these great breeds, no matter how flashy it looks, is a mistake, because there is plenty of room for both. Both must essentially lose their best characteristics, which would probably let two inferior breeds in at the top. Shires and Clydesdales have won their crowns of supremacy for long, not only on their native soil, but wherever man has blazed the earth in the name of progress. So, let the advocates of these wonderful horses carry them forward still further in the scale of usefulness for man. A. J. DOISEN.

## LIVE STOCK.

### DOCK THE LAMBS.

The tails of lambs should be docked at one to two weeks old. There is less danger of loss from bleeding or shock at this early age than later. Let an attendant hold the lamb by the head, standing on its feet, the operator feels for the second or third joint from the rump, and with a sharp knife cuts up against his thumb, and the work is done with less shock to the spinal cord than by any other method. If docking has been neglected till the lambs are three or four weeks old, and bleeding continues, it may be stopped by tying a soft cord around the stump, the cord to be cut away a few hours after bleeding ceases. If attended to at the proper time, there is very little danger of loss from this operation. Indeed, we have seen lambs docked at six months without a loss, the stump being tied to prevent bleeding, but there is much greater risk as the lambs grow older. Castration of ram lambs not intended for breeding purposes should take place at same time, just before docking, preferably at ten days to two weeks old. An attendant holds the lamb by the legs, back down on the ground, and the operator first cuts off the end of the scrotum, and then draws the testicles singly with the finger and thumb, or a pair of forceps, or, as English shepherds generally do, with the teeth. Attention to these operations at the proper time will save much trouble in the fall, when ram lambs become a nuisance by worrying the ewes, and they fail to put on flesh, and are therefore heavily discounted on the market, selling for one to two dollars a head less than wether lambs. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the farmers of Canada owing to this neglect. Attend to it now.



THE HEALTH OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK, AND ITS PRESERVATION.

Address by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, before the National Live-stock Convention, Ottawa, February, 1908.

Diseases affecting animals of the farm may be broadly divided into two classes, contagious and non-contagious, the latter, in the majority of cases, being due to a neglect of Nature's laws, by the care taken of the live stock, either from irregularity in feeding, lack of exercise, insufficient water, too close confinement, or a diet made up of inferior-quality forage or grain. These, however, may be dismissed from our minds at present, because they present problems easily solved by the individual breeder or feeder, who will only remove the cause. It is a different and more serious matter when the contagious diseases are considered, for here the individual can do little, and must co-operate with others to form a community of interest, if effective work is to be done. Co-operation should, therefore, be the battle-cry of all interested in the welfare of the Canadian live-stock trade. I use the word "trade" advisedly, because, unfortunately, some people never recognize danger, never feel the need of public spirit, unless their own pockets are affected. Who must co-operate to obtain the object desired? The farmers, the breeders of live stock, and the Government of Canada, the latter represented by the Minister of Agriculture and his coadjutor, the Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner.

These premises being established and understood, it will not be difficult for each party to get the other's point of view, and regulation will become less irksome, because of the confidence each will have in the other, the object being, as is well understood and already mentioned, the prevention of any possible hindrance on the score of disease, to the development and welfare of the live-stock trade of the Dominion.

In order to maintain the welfare of the trade, two objects must be kept in view all the time, (a) the prevention of the ingress of contagious diseases, new or old, through the gateways into Canada; (b) to prevent the egress, the shipping out of diseased animals, which would be fatal to our trade in other countries, Great Britain and elsewhere. The two objects cannot be separated, for the one is dependent upon the other. What machinery is employed to obtain the desired ends, and what contagious diseases are the efforts of the Department directed against?

The machinery consists of (a) Acts of Parliament, viz., the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, and the Meat and Canned Foods Act of 1907, and the regulations thereof; (b) the technical and lay members of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture charged with the administration, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, through the Veterinary Director-General.

Previous to 1902, the administrative work of quarantine and disease control was carried on by the lay officers of the Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of a non-resident veterinary inspector. In that year, however, the Minister, having in view the establishment of a comprehensive and effective veterinary service, appointed the present Veterinary Director-General at the head of a Health of Animals Branch, as a result of which the control of animal diseases in Canada is now centralized at Ottawa. It is only justice to say that the new conditions have rendered it possible to deal with the diseases of live stock in Canada in an effective manner, and in such a way as to inspire the confidence not only of the taxpayers of the Dominion, but also of our neighbors to the South, and the skilled agriculturists and scientific men in other parts of the world, a confidence which is of material benefit in connection with the live-stock trade with other countries.

Under (a) we have given us the legal powers of the branch, the duties of owners of animals, including the penalties for concealing, or failing to notify the proper authorities of the existence of contagious or infectious diseases in animals, the power to order diseased animals slaughtered, and the amount of compensation that may be paid; the power given to the Minister to prohibit importations, to determine and declare the limits of an infected place; to enforce disinfection by common carriers, and, as well, the powers of inspectors.

Under (b) comes the personnel of the staff of the Health of Animals Branch, which consists of the Veterinary Director-General, who is also Live-stock Commissioner; a corps of veterinary inspectors, some engaged in field work, some as port inspectors, and others as investigators of diseases, the nature of which may be only partially understood; there is also a clerical staff, engaged in keeping and tabulating the results of the work done. The technical force is recruited, as the needs warrant, from the ranks of graduate veterinarians, who must pass a stiff examination before they can become eligible for appointment. The value of Canada's live stock and trade in live-stock products is large, and is increasing rapidly, and more than warrants the expenditures made to date, which are very small in comparison

with that of other countries doing similar but no more effective work.

The following are the contagious or infectious diseases which occupy the attention of the Branch: Glanders, hog cholera, dourine or maladie du coit, sheep scab, rabies, mange, by the field force; also the disposal of carcasses and the disinfection of the premises on which anthrax has occurred, and the prevention of the exportation of lumpy-jaws (actinomycosis) and mange-infected stock. Actinomycosis and tuberculosis being exempted from certain clauses of the Act, are not dealt with by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, beyond preventing the exportation of affected stock. Other diseases, Pictou cattle disease, blackleg and red water, are given attention by the inspectors and pathologists of the Branch. As a result of the experiments carried out during the last four years, under the guidance of the Veterinary Director-General, it has been settled that the former disease properly comes under the non-contagious diseases, being of dietetic origin, the result of the ingestion of the ragwort or stinking Willie (Senecio Jacobea); blackleg or blackquarter (unfortunately, termed by some members of the profession symptomatic anthrax), this disease is combated by a vaccine prepared and supplied by the Department of Agriculture, in a form easily administered (the cord form), and at a moderate price (5 cents per dose, in any quantity), to all and sundry who ask for it and remit the money. Red water in cattle, a disease which has caused considerable losses in some sections of British Columbia, is now being investigated, with a view to determining the casual factor, which, when once thoroughly understood, it is hoped methods may be devised to overcome.

It will be noticed that there are six main diseases occupying the attention of the officers of the Department, and of the first three of that number, affected animals are ordered slaughtered, and compensation paid, when the conditions laid down in the regulations are complied with. The sextette will be considered briefly seriatim, so that a general idea may be had of the procedure followed.

Glanders or Farcy.—An owner suspects one or more of his horses as affected with the disease, for one of the following reasons: Chronic discharge from the nostrils, or contact with horses or mules afterwards found to be glandered, or on the limbs or other parts of the body are seen farcy buds, small abscesses, which form, break, and discharge pus. The case is reported to headquarters, or to an inspector of the Department (preferably the former); an inspector is then sent, who examines all the horses on the premises and submits them to the mallein test. Reactors are ordered destroyed, and the non-reactors, apparently healthy ones, are, if one of the reactors has shown clinical symptoms, discharge from the nose, etc., held for a retest in from 15 to 30 days, when, if found healthy, and the premises

properly cleansed and disinfected, are released. The object of the retest after the fortnight interval, is to catch any of the non-reactors to the first test which may have become infected, yet not sufficiently so to react at that time.

The method described sounds extremely simple, but calls for an extraordinary amount of tact and scientific use of the diagnostic agent, and, when the disease is very prevalent, a lot of money, which will not be grudged by the taxpayer when the danger to human life and the whole agricultural industry is considered.

Dourine or Maladie du Coit.—A disease difficult to detect, and therefore hard to stamp out. This disease is communicated naturally at coition; the cause is known, but hard to demonstrate. One of the pathologists of this Branch was the first man on the American Continent to find the cause, the blood parasite trypanosoma equiperdum. It is hoped that some quick and reliable diagnostic agent similar to mallein, or a protective serum, may now be elaborated, so that this insidious and fatal disease, with its disastrous effects on the horse-breeding industry, may be overcome. At present, when cases are found, the infected animals are ordered slaughtered and compensation paid. It may be found that, in order to more quickly stamp out dourine, more stringent regulations must be formulated, perhaps in limiting the running at large of stallions or of male colts over one year on the range, unless altered. This disease has existed in South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, but in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry it is stated that, as a result of several years' vigilant work, it has been practically eradicated.

Hog Cholera.—Fortunately, the Canadian climate and methods of feeding pigs do not seem as favorable to this expensive disease as in other climes, where corn is the staple diet. The stamping ground of this disease in Canada has been certain counties in Western Ontario, one reason for it being their geographical relation to our neighbors, and the fact that some railroads running in and out of Canada, over which hog trains were drawn, were factors in distributing the disease. However, a constant watch is kept by our inspectors; foreign-transit hogs are not permitted to be unloaded in Canada, and the cars used have boards to prevent the distribution of infected manure along the right of way. The disease is well under control in Canada, the number of outbreaks being materially reduced year by year, as a result of the policy of the Department. A similar principle to that employed with glanders, in the matter of compensation, is observed. When an outbreak occurs, an inspector of the Department has all the hogs slaughtered, both affected and contact, which are valued, and compensation paid after the premises have been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector, who also, in all cases, endeavors to trace the source of the infection.



Ardlethen Goldsmith (imp.) (11588).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1900; sire Gold Mine (9540); dam Mary Garden, by McCamon.



**Sheep Scab.**—This serious hindrance to the well-being of sheep, and menace to our United States trade, is mainly confined to Ontario. The efforts of the Department are directed principally against the exportation of sheep or lambs affected with the disease, either grade or pure-bred. Unfortunately, some of the dealers in wool-bearers have not exhibited that public spirit so essential to the conservation of the Canadian trade in live stock, and in several cases have, for a temporary pecuniary advantage, imperilled the trade with our neighbors. The disease, as is known to many, is caused by the scab-mite (*psoroptes communis ovis*), and causes irritation of the skin, itching and rubbing, and falling out of the wool, and ill-health of the sheep, and necessitates dipping of the flock at regular periods to eradicate the disease. Recovery does not occur spontaneously, and if owners are careless, the death-rate may be high. The only method is to dip, using, preferably, a dip containing sulphur. The parasites causing the disease multiply very rapidly, hence the measures taken need to be prompt.

**Rabies.**—The chief interest of this disease lies in its menace to human beings, and it need not be considered at length here, beyond the statement that, when an outbreak occurs, the locality is quarantined and all dogs ordered muzzled, stray ones being ordered destroyed. I am sure the average sheep-breeder wishes his particular district were under quarantine against rabies.

**Mange.**—This disease occurs in horses and cattle, and, beyond a few scattered outbreaks, is confined to cattle in Western Canada, where for years it has infected the herds on those far-flung pasture fields. The disease is due to a parasite, the *psoroptes communis var bovis*, a scab mite, and the only cure for affected cattle is by dipping. Attempts were not made seriously to control this disease until four years ago, when the first compulsory Mange-dipping Order was promulgated, a measure that, in order to be effective, needed the hearty co-operation of cattle-owners and departmental officials. To allow mange to go unchecked would be suicidal, and it would only be a short time before our export-cattle trade would be but a memory, instead of a reality. Dipping costs money, but mange cannot be eradicated any other way, and cars must be cleansed and disinfected to destroy the infection.

Recent press despatches contain an announcement, which, if given the careful consideration of Canadian breeders of live stock, should impress upon them the great need for the continuance of effective quarantine regulations and the co-operation of stock-breeders with the Department in securing their enforcement. The despatch in question is to the effect that foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the County of Aberdeen, Scotland. One does not need to delve

into statistics to convince this intelligent body of men that it is absolutely essential to maintain every possible precaution against the introduction of disease from other countries.

## DISCUSSION.

Q. I would like to ask Dr. Rutherford if, in the event of an outbreak of foot disease in the Old Country or foreign countries, could there be a prohibition of importation from those countries?

Dr. Rutherford.—When I saw that, I issued instructions at once to issue no permits for cattle, sheep or swine until we knew exactly where we stood.

Q. I would like to ask if distemper will develop into glanders?

Dr. Rutherford.—No, sir. Glanders is due to a specific germ, and unless you have that specific germ you cannot have any glanders. There are cases, however, where animals have distemper, and if exposed to affection become easily affected with other diseases.

Q.—In What part of Canada is sheep-scab prevalent?

Dr. Rutherford.—I am very glad to say it is not prevalent in any part of Canada. We have occasional outbreaks at present in Western Ontario, in a few of the counties lying in the Western Peninsula and Manitoulin Island. We have had a good deal of trouble with sheep-scab during the last two or three years, but, by great exertion, we have helped to get it under control, and we hope to keep it that way.

Q.—What means have I, as a buyer in the Maritime Provinces, say, to assure myself, in coming to Ontario to buy sheep, that I will not bring it home to my pasture?

A.—You have no assurance. If you deal with decent breeders, on whose word and integrity you can rely, you will not be likely to get it; but if you are deceived in your buying, and do get it, we will be pleased to issue a prosecution, and have done unto the gentleman as he did unto you.

Q.—Can a man be perfectly sure that some of the sheep he purchases have not got it?

Chairman.—If they have, they did not get it from my flock. (Laughter.)

Q.—No, but I ask Dr. Rutherford can I be sure that the sheep I buy have not got it?

Dr. Rutherford.—No, you cannot be sure. A man may sell sheep perfectly honest, without being aware that they had contracted it in an incipient stage. If I were in your position of responsibility, I would be very careful, and I think I would dip after getting the sheep home. I think that would be the safest way.

Q.—I appreciate that last suggestion very much.

## CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Q.—What is the proper treatment for contagious abortion in cattle?

Dr. Rutherford.—Now, you have asked me a question—a question not altogether easy to answer. Contagious abortion is one of the most serious plagues that a man can get into a herd. As a rule, it does not persist in the same herds over three years. There are two lines of treatment, one for a prevention of its spread, and the other the treatment of the individual animal which may have been suspected of being affected, a pregnant animal. The first consists in the isolation of any animal with abortion, the destruction of the envelopes, and the disinfection of the stall where the animal has been kept, and the irrigation, for her own future safety, of her genital organs with a proper solution. By following that method in every case closely one may be able to prevent its spread; but, as a further precaution, practical men consider it advisable to wash daily the external genital organs of all the other animals which could have come in contact with the animal affected. Of course, we have had other cases outside of the specific causes. I am not an advocate of the system recommended of irrigating the internal genital organs of animals which are in abortion, but all the external parts should be treated for some time after the abortion has taken place. Now, as to the treatment of the animal suspected of being infected, without having reached that stage when the abortion takes place. Some of our best breeders of the Old Country and here advocate the administration of carbolic acid internally, beginning with a small dose of two or three drams, well diluted in water, daily, and increasing it to perhaps an ounce of carbolic acid a day for a large animal, and our experience is that this is the surest method of eradicating the disease from a herd. I am not in a position to say whether this is a correct view or not, for this reason, that I have seen myself cases in which no carbolic acid was administered, nor any other antiseptic used, and the disease, which was undoubtedly contagious abortion, cleared itself out of the herd inside of two years. Now, you can understand, if a man had begun giving carbolic acid, and continued to do so for two years, and the disease disappeared, he would be apt to give the credit to the carbolic acid, whereas time and again I have seen the disease disappear of its own accord. So you cannot be always certain, especially when the physical effect of carbolic acid has never been demonstrated by our scientific men in this regard. A common cause of contagion is the careless introduction of pregnant animals into your herd without being fairly well certain that the disease does not exist in the herd from which it came, and especially in the introduction of an affected bull. If you get a bull affected with contagious abortion, you would be almost certain to bring it into your herd, and there is nothing more reprehensible than a man owning valuable breeding herds, and his bulls being allowed to be used on all sorts of cows and under all sorts of conditions. Every breeder ought to see that his stock bulls are not used indiscriminately on all cows that may be brought to him.

Q.—How long might sheep-scab exist in my flock and be not visible without a microscopic investigation?

A.—I think it would be possible to exist six or nine months, but not likely, for it generally shows itself in the course of three or four weeks. In mild weather it might be dormant for a considerable number of months.

Q.—It will show it more quickly in cold weather?

Dr. Rutherford.—Yes, much more quickly.

Q.—I should think it would show sooner in warm weather?

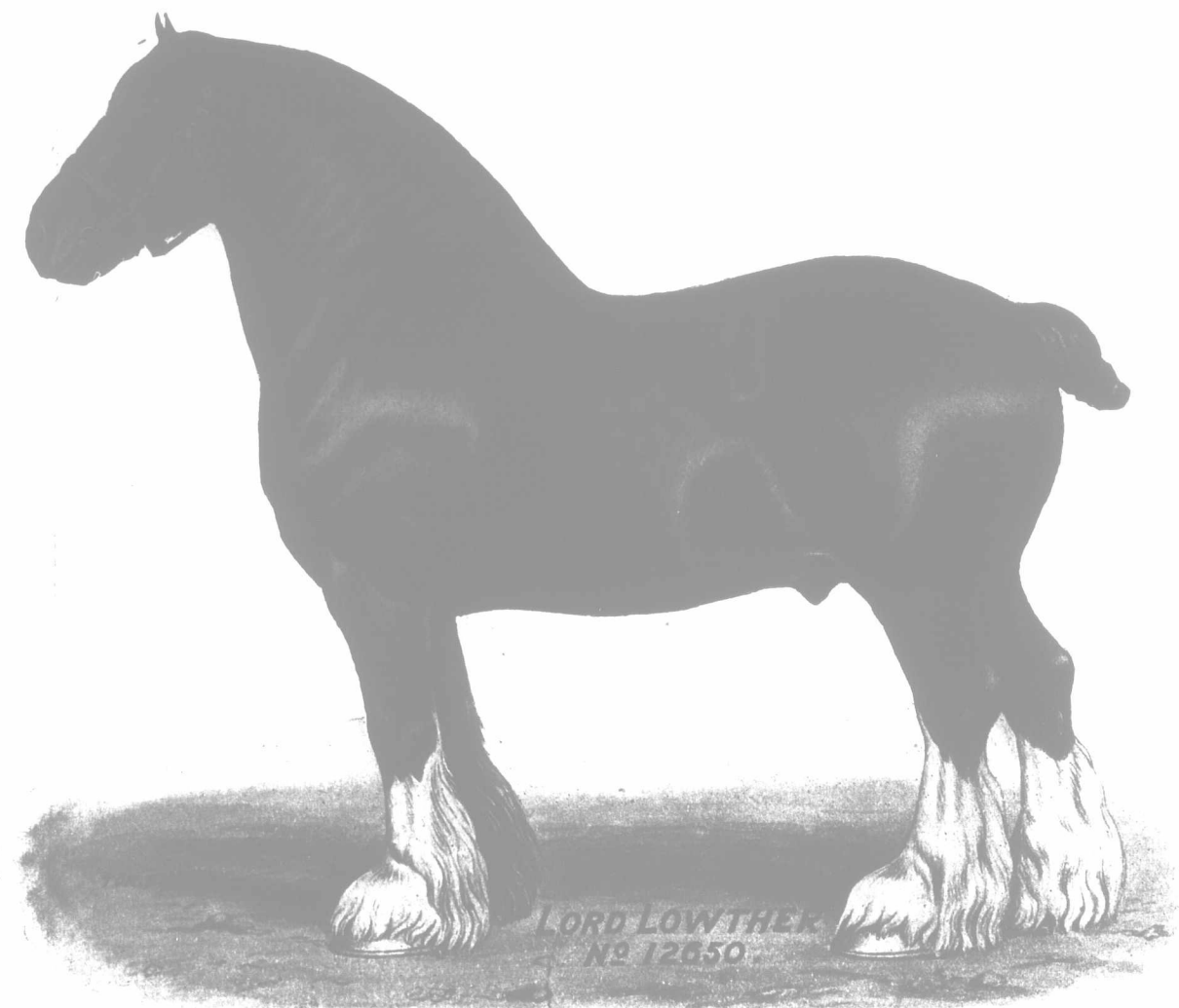
Dr. Rutherford.—Yes, but as soon as the animal acquires its natural cover, this insect proceeds to clear it off.

Q.—Will the oil dip eradicate it?

Dr. Rutherford.—No, the most of dips are not much good. The dip we use for that consists of 8 pounds of lime, 24 pounds of sulphur, and 200 gallons of water. We use it pretty warm, at from 105 to 110 degrees.

Q.—Has the oil dip been as effective as the lime-and-sulphur dip for mange?

Dr. Rutherford.—I am not in a position to state that, for we are just getting in our reports, but as far as they have gone, the oil dip, as applied by many in Assiniboia or Alberta, has by no means been as effective as the lime-and-sulphur dip. I believe, if the oil dip is prepared properly, so as to make a satisfactory emulsion, that it probably would be successful, but it seems to be so much more troublesome to get at the proper proportions, the proper combination of the various ingredients, that the lime-and-sulphur dip, so far as our information goes, is infinitely superior and more reliable, the only drawback being that, in the case of mange, it is not safe to give more than one dip, whereas, in the case of a satisfactory dip of emulsion, one dipping would do.



Lord Lowther (imp.) (12650).

Clydesdale stallion; brown; foaled May 21st, 1900; sire Lord Lothian; dam Kate Darnley. Imported and owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. See "Gossip," page 802.



PERCENTAGE OF TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS EXAGGERATED.

What percentage of reactions have we had in the tests on tuberculosis, or are there many cases of tuberculosis in our country? A statement was made by Dr. Moore that 25 per cent. of the cows of the State of New York reacted.

Dr. Rutherford.—I cannot say offhand, but Dr. Moore made a very grave mistake, I think—a mistake made one time in Canada in preparing calculations on that very same subject. A considerable number of herds are tested here in Canada. We supply tuberculin to any owner of cattle who desires to have his cattle tested by any veterinary qualified to do the work; we supply it free, providing that the veterinary will report to us the result of the test. In the case of reacting, we send an officer to mark the animals. If the veterinary neglects to send in his report, we do not send any more tuberculin where he is concerned. Of course, we do not send any tuberculin to any person where he is afraid his cattle have tuberculosis, and that means that the only tests made in this country are where herds are believed to be diseased, and, of course, you get a larger percentage of those to react than if you were making a test of all the cattle. I was lying in bed when I read that report of Dr. Moore's, and I had to laugh—and perhaps it did me good—for it was clear that he had taken as a basis of his calculation those reacting out of only the suspected animals, which would give a very high percentage. There is no such an extent of tuberculosis in New York State as Dr. Moore reports, nor as much in Canada, as we are only dealing with animals suspected of being diseased.

THE SPECIAL DAIRY COW VS. THE SHORTHORN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 9th, Mr. Campbell strikes the nail squarely on the head in his closing paragraph, when he says there is plenty of room in Ontario for the men who fancy growing beef, or tugging at teats to secure milk for the cheese factory, but there must be, in order for each to win success, a clear-cut separation in the make-up of the herds. This is contradictory to his first argument, but has been my contention all along, and is what I have advised numerous inquirers who asked me what breed I would advise them to go into. My answer invariably has been, "If you want to produce beef alone, the Shorthorn is the breed par excellence; but if you want to follow dairying, then choose one of the special dairy breeds, the one to which your fancy is most inclined." I believe that a man will not make a success of anything unless his taste and inclination are in that line, and that is likely why the Hon. Mr. Monteith changed from dairying to beef-growing; or, what is more likely, because he milked your much-admired dual-purpose Shorthorn cow. Had Mr. Campbell not made the misleading statement that dairying does not pay, I certainly would not have found any objection to his letter. It has been demonstrated by our agricultural colleges that it requires as much feed to produce a pound of beef as it does to produce a pound of butter, so you can draw your own conclusions when beef retails at 12½ cents and butter at 30 cents per pound. In the one instance your bullock is gone; in the other, after milking 300 days, the cow is still at the old stand, ready for another year's business, and ready to feed a couple of hogs, besides her product of butter and cheese. In regard to prices quoted, as obtained at the different sales, Mr. Campbell forgot to mention the Government sales, as at Guelph, or Mr. Peat's sale here in our county; a dispersion sale (like Mr. Patten's), where the highest price obtained was \$90, and the lowest \$25, and these were well-bred and fairly good cattle. If he wants to compare the selections from the best Shorthorn herds in the country, which composed the sales he quoted, I will just call his attention to the fact that I, within the last two years, sold a two-year-old heifer for \$600, mature cows for \$800 and \$1,000, and received \$1,200 for a three-year-old from the Grand Trunk Railway Co., which they unfortunately killed for me. This I consider a test case of value, as this great corporation hardly ever pays more than one-half value. Then, Mr. Rettie sold a cow for \$1,600, and two others, bred directly from my stock, for \$1,500 each. But, taking it for granted that Shorthorns are in such demand, and command such remunerative prices, I do not see why Mr. Campbell should object when the Government tries to help the unprofitable (as he intimates) dairy industry to its feet, for the Government seems to feel that dairying is and always will be the backbone of this great country of ours. However, it seems to me there must be a nigger behind the fence somewhere, for, when beef production is remunerative and booming we never hear anything about the dual-purpose cow. I even heard a very prominent (and honest) Shorthorn breeder say, "There is no such thing as a

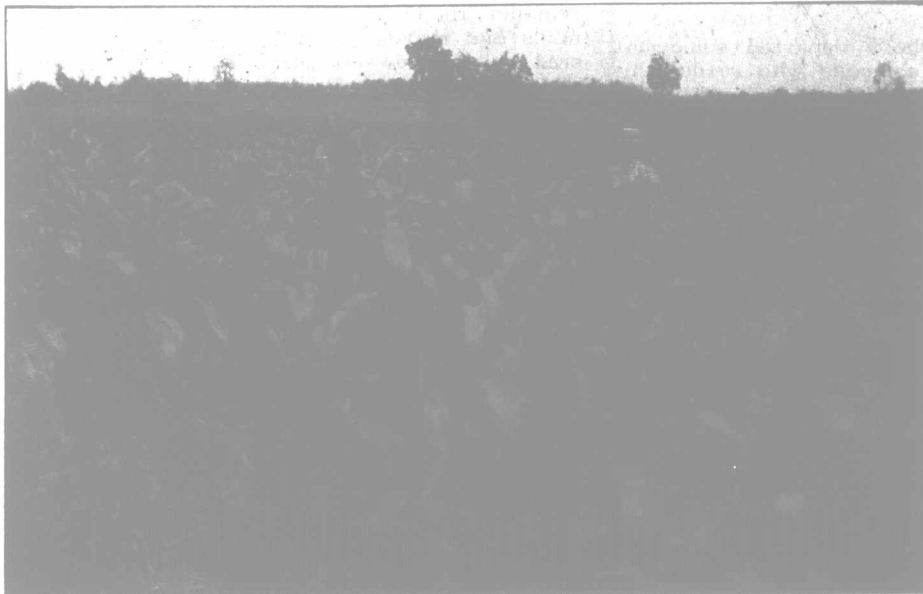
milking Shorthorn in this country; they are bred for beef, and not for milk." Now, if Shorthorn men can undo in a year or two what it has taken them generations to accomplish, it will be more than a world's wonder, and would be considered folly by most people. Better go on improving the quality for which they are and have been destined, as there is room for both, as Mr. Campbell truly says, and we already have the dairy breed in our great black-and-white Holsteins, as is conclusively shown by their many wonderful records, also by the cow-testing associations. I will call Mr. Campbell's attention to Bulletin No. 21, of report for 1907, in which the yield of the best and the poorest cow of an Oxford County dairy herd is given as 9,660 pounds milk, 327 pounds pure fat; and 7,273 pounds milk, 211 pounds fat, in eight months, respectively. These were grade Holsteins, of course. How does that compare for profit with the 3,000 to 4,000 pounds a year dual-purpose Shorthorn cow?  
Oxford Co., Ont. H. BOLLERT.

THE FARM.

CONTRASTED CORN FIELDS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Corn is one of the most important crops now produced in Ontario. In travelling through the country, I have noticed closely the indifferent meth-



A CONTRAST.—Look on this—



And then on that.

ods of its cultivation in many places, and I have been interested in getting the accompanying two photos, which were taken at the same time, of cornfields on adjoining farms, the one showing the results of proper cultivation, good underdraining and careful selection of seed, the other being the exact reverse. They were sown same time, May 20th. The one showing strong foliage was on my own farm, and the other on an adjoining farm. From mine, we had twenty tons of corn per acre for the silo, the other yielding about three tons. My field, before being underdrained, was so wet in the spring that corn could not be grown with any success. Last spring was wet and cold, causing very many fields that I saw in different parts of the country to make no better showing than the second illustration. In this neighborhood, where we grow corn largely for the silo, we have no lack of food for our stock this spring.  
Oxford Co., Ont. JOHN C. SHAW.

SEEDING AND HAY CULTURE IN EASTERN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your inquiry about seeding in New Brunswick, it might be well to state that practices and conditions are quite different to those of Ontario and the West. Institute speakers who have come to us from Ontario tell that fact, while a number of us have personally noted the different ways of doing things in the several Provinces.

Sad to say, the most of the eloquence handed down to us by Ontario Institute speakers is falling upon stony ground. Some have told us we are a peculiar people, doing things in a peculiar manner. That may be true, but not always. The conditions of climate and soil are so different that what is meat to some soil in Ontario is often poison in the Maritime Provinces. Usually, the virgin soil of Ontario produces the best crops. In many portions of N. B. the opposite is the case; although in some of the counties the soil is very like that of Ontario, and will crop for a generation without much fertilizer. Very seldom is it possible, in this county, to get ten acres of land where plows, seeders and binders can be operated by driving all around the square. The land is often hilly, with black-mud swamps connecting, through which have to be cut large ditches for drainage.

We find it quite impossible to follow a rotation of crops such as is almost always advised by

outside speakers. A few years ago the idea was to grow corn for ensilage. While that makes a very cheap fodder, and is raised with excellent results in Quebec and Ontario, the efforts here have been practically lost. Wheat is sometimes a good crop, but cannot always be depended on; neither can it be grown on a large scale. To get a good yield, it is necessary to put it where potatoes or turnips were raised the year before, as that is generally the richest land on the farm, consequently the acreage is small, as a farmer who grows five or six acres of roots is a big one. Oats can be depended on every year, if the soil is at all fertile. We see by reports that other Provinces sow from 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, while we sow 4, and do not find it any too thick. Barley is only a fair yielder, while buckwheat, with fair conditions, is a bumper crop. Turnips and potatoes yield very heavily, but barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers have to be applied very heavily to produce 1,000 bushels to the acre. Mangels are not popular in this section. They have been tried for years,

but are so uncertain about coming up that they have been practically abandoned. Turnips come along without coaxing, and grow so fast that the weeds are left in the rear. Mangels grow so slowly that, if they do show themselves at all, it requires the patience of Job to separate them from the weeds.

We are safe enough in raising 800 bushels of turnips to the acre, and we are likely to continue at it. Some tell us a turnip contains 90 per cent. of water. Perhaps it does. One thing we have found out, and that is our cows fall off very suddenly in milk when we cease feeding them, although they drink all the water required.

Our peculiar position of being beside the Tan-tramar marshes makes our conditions different from any in North America. We can grow hay, thousands and thousands of tons, and it will continue to grow till the millennium, without fertilizing more than once in 150 years. This being



the case, we sell a very large amount of hay to the markets of the world, and keep fairly large herds of cattle, and the manure easily maintains the fertility of our uplands. When these marshes are plowed, oats and barley are the only grains that will grow heavily. Roots or any other kind of crops will not grow. It is possible, with capital, say a company of \$50,000 or \$100,000, to cut canals into fresh-water lakes and moss lands, taking up the water from the Bay of Fundy, and filling these lakes with mud, that are often 36 feet deep. The muddy water rushes up, and before it can get back again into the bay, the mud settles to the bottom, and in a very short time these lakes are full of mud, which, when dyked, makes marsh worth \$150 per acre, that will grow for 200 years heavy crops of the best hay in the world without fertilizer.

It is possible, with capital, to turn these lakes and bogs (now worthless) into land like the above described, and the area is so large that enough could be made up to maintain 250 farmers with large families.

This situation is peculiar only to the Counties of Westmoreland and Albert, of New Brunswick, and Cumberland, Colchester and King's, of Nova Scotia.

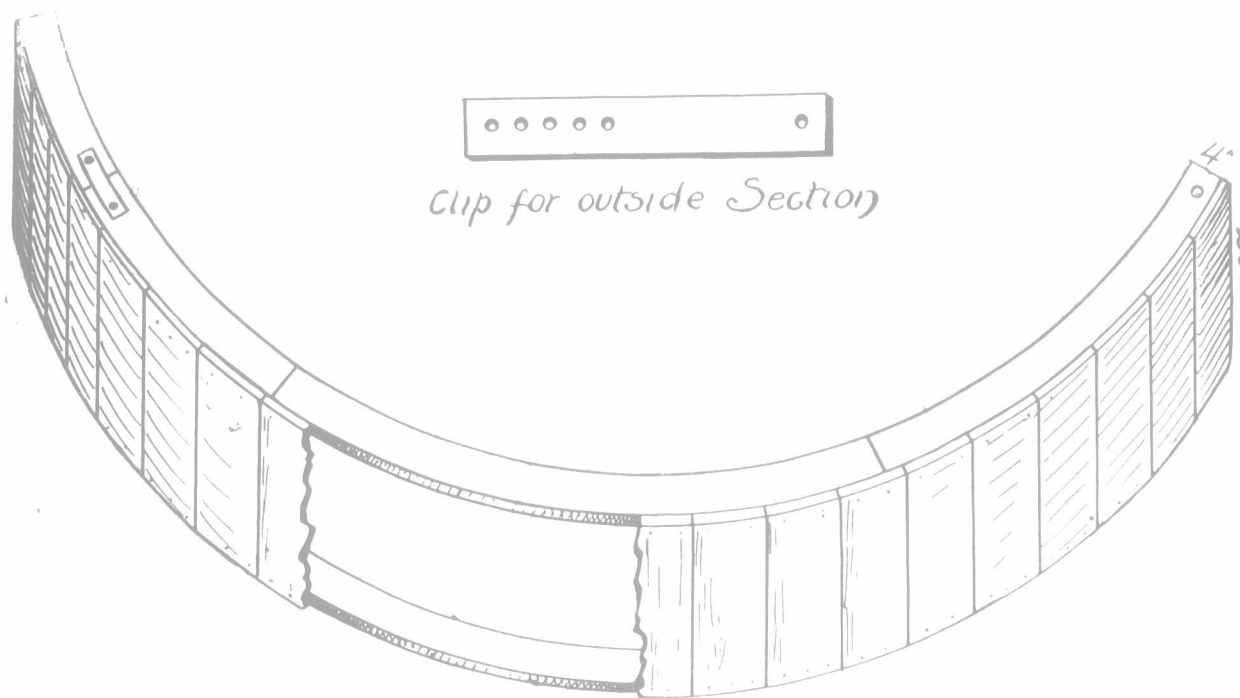
Now, the Salvation Army and the Federal Government are bringing out their thousands to this country, we hope someone will fit out a colony with brains and capital. Instead of going West to grow wheat, take steamer for Halifax, get off at Sackville, and in 25 years enough extra hay can be grown to enable several thousand persons to make thrifty farms, second to none in North America.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have departed somewhat from seeding, etc., and someone who reads this will wonder if this is all wind. I suppose it will read strange to persons who are not accustomed to the Tantramar Marshes, by the sea. Even a large portion of the population of the Maritime Provinces have no idea of this Land of Promise. I am not an agent, getting a commission to induce settlers into this part of the Province. At this age of the history of Canada, and the broad views endorsed by everybody, it has occurred to me that, by a little effort on the part of someone, our conditions in Canada can be made to develop faster than even the pace now started. The Canadian West can beat the world, certainly, in growing wheat; so can the Tantramar Marsh, with some more development, be made the greatest section for growing hay in the world. And when we have the fodder, so cheaply grown, live stock follows in the train; then we have the ideal agriculture, for without live stock, no farm can be a success.

BLISS M. FAWCETT.  
Westmoreland Co., N. B.

#### WOODEN RINGS FOR CEMENT SILO CONSTRUCTION.

While I think the steel rings are the best for building round cement silos, still wooden rings answer very well, a majority of the silos in this section being built with wooden rings. I enclose a sketch of a section of wooden ring. The rings are made in three sections for convenience in handling, and are made by cutting circular sections (same diameter as silo, less thickness) out of inch board about four inches wide; double these, being careful to break joints, then to two of these rings nail dressed lumber, as in draft. The outside rings are similarly made, only boarding is put on inside of rings, which must be cut to a circle sufficiently large to allow for the thickness of the wall at the top of the silo and the boarding. The batter or additional thickness of the wall at the bottom is provided for by having a number of holes in the clips that hold sections together. In commencing to build these must be let out



Section of Inside Wooden Ring for Round Cement Silo Construction.

(and a narrow strip inserted) to get the desired thickness of wall, and gradually taken up towards the top. Basswood is probably the best material to use, being light, tough, and not liable to warp. The boarding should be narrow strips of half-inch material that will bend to circle.

HARRY SMITH.  
Huron Co., Ont.

#### WOULD GALVANIZED IRON DO FOR SILO?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I send you a plan and estimate of the cost of a galvanized iron silo—size, 25 ft. high, 40 ft. in circumference. Take scantling 4 x 4 in., 25 ft. long, placed upright in a circle 4 ft. apart. Every 5 ft. in height put a 3/4-in. iron bar through them, and under the rod put 2 x 4 scantling to keep the posts apart and tighten the rod up tight. Between every two pieces of 4 x 4 put two pieces of 2 x 4, equal distances apart, upright, and spiked to the horizontal pieces. This will form the frame of scantling, which will be about 18 inches apart. Now line the outside with 28-gauge English galvanized iron nailed to the frame, and the joints soldered, will make a perfectly air-tight silo. Cost: Eight hundred feet lumber, \$20 per M.; \$16; iron for hoops, \$8; ten squares galvanized iron, at \$8 per square, put on and soldered, \$80; labor building frame, \$4; total, \$108. Should the galvanized iron prove as durable in a silo as it has done on roofs, this would be a better silo than a stave one; and, in localities where gravel was hard to procure, would be a good deal cheaper than concrete; and should a man want to remodel his barn, this silo could be raised on skids and moved to suit. It could also be covered on outside of studding with inch lumber, which would help keep out frost. The only point I am doubtful on is the durability. I have been told by a man who has had a lot of experience with galvanized iron that if a pile of iron gets wet, and is left in the pile, it will rust through in a short time, while water tanks lined with it have been in use over twenty years and still appear as good as ever. Perhaps some of the Professors could tell us what effect the silage would have on the galvanized iron.

JOHN C. McINTYRE.  
Renfrew Co., Ont.

[In my opinion, galvanized iron, as a lining material for siloes, would prove very undesirable on the score of economy, and possibly dangerous as regards its effect on the silage. The acids developed in the silo would readily attack and corrode it, so that, in respect to durability such a lining would be very short-lived. Further, the salts of zinc formed by the action of the silage acids on the galvanizing material (zinc) are more or less poisonous, and though I do not suppose a sufficient quantity would be formed to present a fatal dose in any one feed of the silage, their presence is by no means desirable.]

FRANK T. SHUTT.  
Ottawa, Experimental Farms Chemist.

#### AGRICULTURE IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I derive much pleasure and benefit from a perusal of "The Farmer's Advocate." I think we have nothing to equal it here in Scotland—nothing which deals with so wide a sphere in such a comprehensive manner, at the same time maintaining such a high standard of excellence, originality and freshness.

The most interesting part of the paper to us farmers is certainly that pertaining to agricultural matters, for, although farming is carried on in Canada under very different circumstances from

what we have in Orkney, yet farmers here cannot help being largely benefited by reading such useful information as that afforded by your paper.

The Home Magazine is, in itself, worth more than the actual cost of the paper, and is interesting to everyone on the farm, old or young. Many of the articles which appear therein are unsurpassed by our leading British magazines, published at three times the cost. I may say that I have been much benefited by a careful perusal of such articles, and also helped in preparing papers on similar subjects.

Perhaps a few notes on farming here in Orkney might be of interest to your readers, as I have no doubt a few of them may have emigrated hence at one time. As I have already stated, we labor under very different circumstances from you. We are much farther north, being almost on the same latitude as Cape Chudleigh, on the Labrador coast. Our soil is not nearly so rich and fertile. Much of our cultivated land is mere "breck," with only an inch or two of soil; therefore, manuring comes to be a very important consideration, not only as how to apply the farmyard manure, but artificials are very extensively used, and how to judiciously apply these is an ever-present question for Orkney farmers. Many hundreds of pounds are spent yearly in this class of manures. Then, our climatic conditions differ very much from yours. Spring is generally late in arriving. Oats are sown any time between the 6th and 30th of April, according to weather conditions. Here is sown a little later. No wheat and very little barley is grown. Most of the land is worked on the five-years' rotation or "shift," viz.: First year to oats; second and third years to grass; fourth year to oats, and fifth year to turnips and potatoes. Our summer is the season which is most unfavorable to the successful growth of crops, being, as a rule, somewhat cold, and either too wet or too dry in its earlier part. We sometimes harvest with favorable weather, but wet weather is generally prevalent at this season.

The following agricultural returns, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for last year, will give you a correct idea of the produce of Orkney for that season. The produce of oats was 106,986 quarters, from 33,598 acres, an average yield per acre of 25.38 bushels. The average yield in Scotland was 43.04 per acre. Prices ruled very high in Orkney, from 17s. to 20s. per qr. Two thousand seven hundred and forty acres to potatoes yielded 13,619 tons, the average yield per acre being 4.75 tons. Scotland averaged 5.50 tons per acre. Turnips and Swedes yielded 136,779 tons from 14,303 acres; average yield, 9.56 tons. The average yield in Scotland was 14,303 tons. Hay, grown from clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation, amounted to 6,828 tons, from 8,121 acres; average yield, 16.82 cwt. per acre. Two hundred and eighty-seven tons of hay from perennial grass was also obtained from 643 acres, an average yield of 8.93 cwt. per acre.

C. M.  
Orkney, Scotland.

#### VARIOUS METHODS OF HANDLING ALSIKE FOR SEED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your invitation, I offer the following particulars regarding the growing of alsike clover for seed. I have known as much as an average of seven bushels per acre off 18 acres, seeded with 3 pounds per acre. However, a good sate, reliable sowing is 6 pounds per acre, or better. From five to seven bushels per acre would be considered an average crop. It is not a good practice to pasture alsike clover in early spring. The clover should be allowed full growth till time for harvesting the seed. We have had good results from seeding with both fall wheat and spring grain, but our best result was from seeding on ground sown with barley. However, wheat is O. K. Where there are a large number of bees kept, we always find a good alsike locality, provided we have proper soil and climatic conditions. I believe the most successful way of harvesting is by cutting, if possible, when the dew is on, to prevent shelling? Cut with the mower, after which are three men following and rolling the alsike in bundles with the back of the fork, and then throwing out to the side, so that the wheel of the mower will not pass over it, and it will not be trampled under the horses' feet.

One man follows the mower for half a round, then another goes for the other half, and then the third man is waiting to commence as soon as the team comes. A good walking team will usually mow faster than a man can follow, and as we wish to cut as much as possible when the dew is on, we want to rush it through.

Others use a sulky rake to lump it up, and a man throwing the bundles to one side. The former practice is much better. The table on the mower, as some have it, I believe, is more trouble than it is worth.

Some stack the clover, and thresh it with the clover mill out in the field. Others draw it from the field to the machine, and thresh it in the center or one corner of the field, as it is drawn



in. Then, again, others—and, I believe, the wisest—haul the alsike into the barn, and thresh it when they can. They lose nothing from wet, nor do they lose at time of threshing by seed being left on the ground, or by the blowing away of seed by the wind.

We frequently have what we call a "catch" crop; that is, after the alsike is taken off, the ground is plowed and sown to fall wheat. Then, when the wheat is harvested, the young alsike is growing up fresh, ready to be a crop the following year. Too much pains cannot be taken with the clover when ripe, as it is very easily shelled. It is in this that the great profit lies. When the seed is ripe and ready to cut, the little stems holding the heads will be quite yellow, and the seed, when rubbed in the hand, will readily be shelled.

W. J. W. LENNOX.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

**INFLUENCE OF ALFALFA ROOTS ON THE SOIL.**

In the years 1900, 1902 and 1903, experiments were conducted in the Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College to ascertain the comparative value of the sods of alfalfa and of timothy. After the crops were removed from the plots, the land containing the roots of these crops was plowed. On the sods of 1900, winter wheat was sown in the autumn of the same year; on those of 1901, barley was sown in the spring of 1902, and on those of 1902, corn was planted in the spring of 1903. The average yields of the crops produced per acre are shown in the following table:

Sod.	1900. Winter Wheat. Bushels.	1902. Barley. Bushels.	1903. Corn. Tons.
Alfalfa sod	61.5	30.2	24.0
Timothy sod	42.1	19.7	17.9

In 1902, the test with alfalfa and with timothy sods was repeated four times. Barley was sown on each of the eight plots in the spring of the year. The detailed results of yields per acre are very interesting, and are as follows:

Tests.	Alfalfa Sod. (bush.)	Timothy Sod. (bush.)
Number 1	27.9	13.4
" 2	31.7	20.1
" 3	81.0	19.6
" 4	30.3	25.7

In comparing the mechanical condition of the soil on which alfalfa and different varieties of clovers and of grasses had been grown, it was found that there was a marked difference resulting from the action of the roots of the different crops on the soil. This influence was shown in two ways in particular: First, by the difficulty or the ease in plowing the land; and, second, by the stiffness or the mellowness of the up-turned sods. In the spring of 1902, twenty-eight plots of sod were plowed. These were made up of four separate tests, each consisting of seven plots. Each test contained the sods of one variety of alfalfa, and three varieties each of clover and of grass. When the plots of each of the four tests were plowed, careful examinations were made, and detailed notes were taken regarding the physical condition of the soil in each instance. It was found that the alfalfa sod was more difficult to plow than that of any of the clovers or the grasses, but that the inverted sod of the alfalfa plots was exceedingly mellow and friable, surpassing all others in this particular. The comparative differences of the various sods can be understood fairly well from the following figures:

Sods.	Difficulty or ease in plowing, 10 being most difficult.	Loose, friable condition of inverted sod, 10 being most friable.
Alfalfa	10	10
Common red clover	5	7
Mammoth clover	6	6
Alsike clover	4	8
Timothy	8	3
Meadow fescue	7	4
Orchard grass	7	4

An alfalfa sod is usually a little more difficult to plow than that of some of the clovers and the grasses, owing to the very large roots of the alfalfa plants, which are frequently pulled out of the subsoil instead of being broken or cut in two. When the roots, to the length of two, three, four or five feet, or even more, are pulled out of the subsoil and left in the surface soil, a large amount of root material is thus deposited in the land at the very surface. The land is thus left in excellent physical condition, and as the roots decay they supply a large amount of humus, rich in fertilizing elements. The roots of young alfalfa plants were found to contain larger percentages of fertilizing materials than those of the plants which were seventeen months old.

The aggregate value of Canadian cheese and butter exports for 1907 was \$20,186,398.

**COMBINED NITROGEN IN SNOW.**

As a result of analyses of snow taken in the arboretum of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the Chemist, Frank T. Shutt, has estimated that the amount of atmospheric nitrogen precipitated in the form of ammonia, nitrates and nitrites each year in the snowfall is about one pound (of nitrogen) per acre. Assuming that rain water has the same ammonia content, pound for pound, as snow, the total quantity of combined nitrogen annually precipitated would be about four pounds per acre. At regular commercial prices for nitrogen, in the form of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate, this would be worth approximately one dollar, providing it were all conserved and utilized, which is probably not the case. It should be remembered that a heavy loss of nitrogen occurs annually from the soil, however. The small amount contributed by snow and rain is a partial restoration of this wastage.

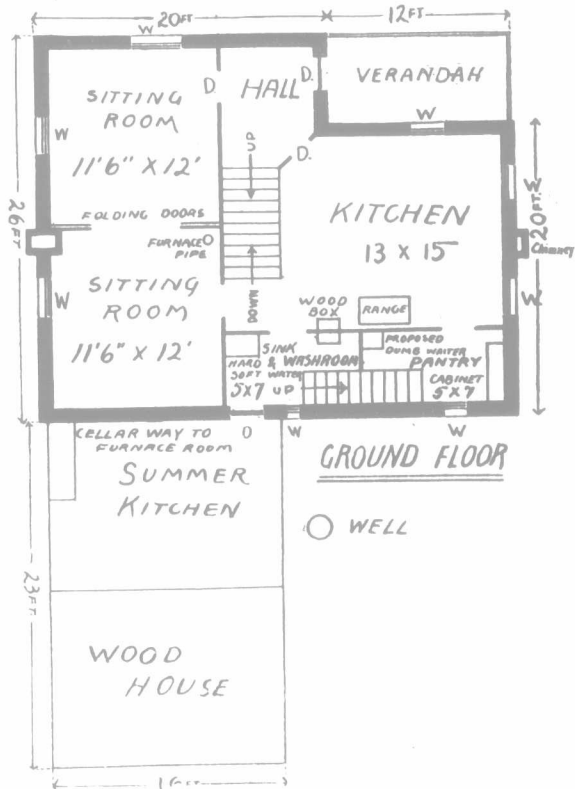
**ALSIKE IN PEEL COUNTY.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Last season, the growing of alsike clover for seed, for those who were fortunate enough to have their catch survive the winter of 1906-1907, was a very profitable one, as large yields and big prices have been commonly reported.

In this locality, farmers usually select the cleanest of the fields they intend seeding down for alsike, as weeds have a better chance to thrive in this crop than red clover, and sow about five pounds of seed per acre, either on fall wheat or with spring grain. I think one is more sure of a catch on fall wheat, but as the growing of two biennial crops in succession is favorable to weeds of the same nature, some have abandoned this plan.

As to the part taken by bees in the successful



Plan of House Belonging to John R. Philp, Grey Co., Ontario.

**A GREY COUNTY FARM HOME.**

The accompanying illustrations of farm home and plans have been kindly sent us by Mr. John R. Philp, of Grey Co., Ont., with the assurance that the house, "if not strictly up-to-date in every particular," is, for a small family, "both comfortable and convenient."

As will be seen, this house is exceedingly compact, a provision which always insures easy heating. Another feature which will recommend it to many is the position of the kitchen, which, with its cheery front window, affords a pleasant



Farmhouse of Mr. John R. Philp, Grey Co., Ontario.

spot for the housewife, who must needs spend so much of her time in this apartment.

As shown, the plan provides for no especial dining-room, hence, unless the back sitting-room be transformed into such, the kitchen must be used as a dining-room, also. . . . A large cellar, with a furnace, underlies the whole building, while directly under the washroom is a cistern, which supplies abundance of soft water the year round. Hard water is pumped to both house and barns by a windmill.

growing of alsike, opinion is divided. We have always had bees in this neighborhood, but have had some splendid failures in alsike. If we could control the weather during the ripening period, we would not worry about bees. If a few bumblebees are sufficient to fertilize our red-clover crops, I would think most localities have enough bees to fertilize the alsike.

The harvesting of this crop is very important, as no crop suffers more from rain and rough handling than alsike. Promising crops have often been made worthless by a period of wet weather. Cutting is done by different methods. Some use a mower, followed by rake; some a mower with patent bed attached; others a mower with pea-harvester attachment. In my opinion, a five-foot rear-cut mower, with a bed or table made for the purpose attached, followed by a man who will pull the clover off into windrows, gives the best satisfaction with most farmers. "Pulling off" is considered a pretty stiff job, and a man at this finds himself fully occupied. Some farmers make this job easier by making the table large and strong enough for the man who pulls off to ride upon. If the clover is left in bundles, they should be small, so that if rain comes they will dry out without turning. Turning means heavy loss.

Threshing is done at different times. Some think the fall is the proper time, while others prefer to wait till it freezes up, claiming that it threshes better then, and that time is not so valuable. However, with the improved hullers now in use, threshing can be done at almost any time, providing the clover is dry.

The yield varies in different sections. Here, would say that three or three and one-half bushels per acre would be an average yield.

Peel Co., Ont.

C. R. M.

**RE TWO HORSE CORN CULTIVATORS.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am interested in the kind of cultivator with which your correspondent, who signs "Alone on a 100-acre Farm" claims he can do two rows of corn at once. A little discussion re two-horse corn cultivators, through the columns of your valuable paper just at this time might prove of interest to others besides myself. Some say that two rows cannot be done at once and make a good job. Others say that those who have two-horse riding cultivators have, as a general thing, a pretty dirty piece of corn. I would like to hear from those who know by experience. My father has taken this paper almost ever since it was founded; I get a great deal of help from it.

"INTERESTED."

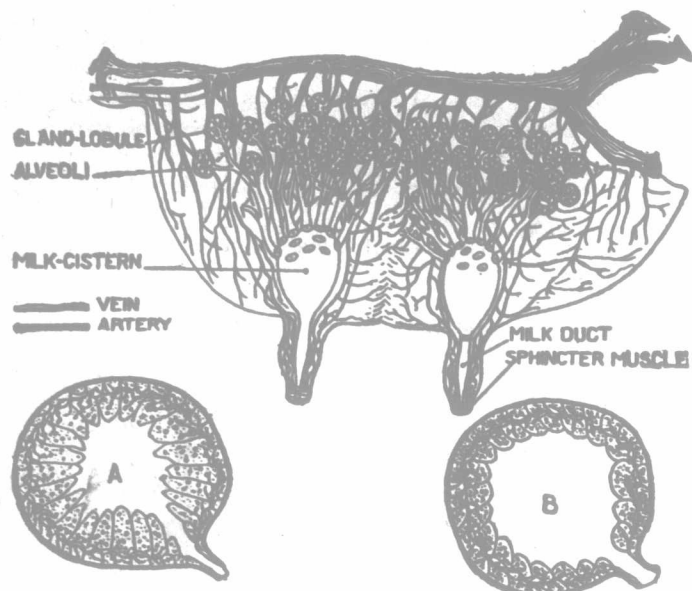
[Note.—Where introduced, two-horse corn cultivators are soon acknowledged an indisputable success, though a single-horse scuffler is required for late use, after the corn is too large to admit of straddling the rows. We know one man in Brant Co., Ont., who adapted a spring-tooth cultivator to straddle two rows. It did quite good work.—Editor.]



## THE DAIRY.

### UDDER OF THE COW.

The following article, from the book, "First Lessons in Dairying," by Prof. H. E. Van Norman, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, was reproduced in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman. It is good enough to pass on. A dairyman cannot inform himself too thoroughly con-



Cross Section of Cow's Udder and Enlarged Alveoli, Showing: (A) Epithelial Cells Enlarged, as when Giving Milk, and (B) the Same when Not in Milk.

cerning the structure and physiology of the cow's udder. Accurate knowledge is the best antidote for mistakes and irrational treatment.

#### INCENTIVES TO SECRETION.

The birth of the young is the primary incentive to the secretion of milk by all animals which suckle their young. In some cases, manipulation of the secretory glands has induced the secretion of milk.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE UDDER.

In the wild animals and the modern scrub cow the udder is small and imperfectly developed. Improved feeding, selection and breeding have developed the udder of the cow until we have reports of an udder which weighed 41 pounds and 6 ounces; another which measured nearly 6 feet in circumference, or within 6 inches of the animal's heart-girth; and others that have secreted over 100 pounds of milk in a day; another, more than the animal's weight of milk in less than two weeks, and its own weight of butter-fat within a year, and over ten tons of milk within a year.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE COW'S UDDER.

The udder of the cow is described as one large gland, with four distinct quarters; also as two separate glands. It is suspended from the abdominal walls in a fibrous capsule, and is held together by fibrous tissue. Doctor Bitting has shown, by injecting colored liquids through the teats, that the halves are again very distinctly divided into two parts, and that only the milk produced in any quarter can be drawn from the corresponding teat.

A longitudinal section of a quarter and teat shows that the opening of the teat is guarded with a sphincter muscle. A cavity through the length of the teat is lined with folds of tissue, and just above the teat is another cavity, known as the milk cistern. This is not large, holding but a few ounces, and ducts open from this into the tissue of the gland. These ducts divide into smaller branches, which eventually end in little groups of cavities, the alveoli or ultimate follicles. They are in groups, which may be likened to a small bunch of grapes. They are lined with epithelial cells, and surrounded by a network of little blood vessels which nourish them. They vary in size from 1-250 to 1-100 of an inch in length, and from 1-1300 to 1-800 of an inch in diameter.

The blood leaves the heart through the posterior artery, which divides in the region of the hips. Here it again divides into two arteries, the common iliacs, and again into two more arteries, from which, after these have divided into many small capillary arteries, the cell tissue in the alveoli is fed.

#### MILK VEINS.

The cells use such portions of the blood as they need, and capillary veins begin to gather the venous blood into ever-enlarging veins, until it is collected in large veins just under the skin and surrounding the upper part of the udder, much like a rope tied around it. From this surrounding vein, or rather group of veins—for, according

to Bitting, there are from fourteen to seventeen of them—large veins run from the fore part and posterior part of the udder back to the heart. These are the so-called milk veins. They do not contain milk, but are an indication of the milk-making capacity of the udder, in so far as they indicate the quantity of blood carried from the gland. If there happens to be pressure on the anterior veins, the blood may return to the heart by way of the posterior veins. The veins which run forward are often very tortuous, and may branch several times. They enter the chest wall through openings, termed milk wells, which are sometimes large enough to insert the end of the finger. Large, tortuous veins are considered an indication of ability to secrete large amounts of milk. However, if the hole in the abdominal wall is small, these large veins may be the result of congestion of the blood at that point.

#### THEORY OF MILK SECRETION.

The work of the mammary glands is secretory. Milk, as such, does not exist in the blood or elsewhere in the body. Dean says the source of the different milk constituents are probably somewhat as follows:

"The water is derived from the food and drink of the cow, by transudation from the blood, hence the importance of clean food and pure water for the cow.

"The fat comes from the albuminous portions of the food, and, also, in all probability, to some extent, at least, from the carbohydrates and fat of the food.

"The casein, albumen and sugar of the milk are probably derived from the nitrogenous parts of the food, through a special cell activity.

"The ash or mineral matter comes partly from the mineral matter in the food by transudation, and partly as a result of cell activity in the gland."

These are brought together in the udder and discharged as milk. Much of the activity takes place during the milking operation, as the slaughter of cows which have been giving large amounts



A Well-shaped Udder.

of milk up to the time they were killed, with apparently full udders, showed only a small amount of milk in the udder immediately after death.

#### SHAPE OF THE UDDER.

The well-shaped udder is one that comes well forward, extends well up behind, has good-sized teats, squarely placed, and which is covered with elastic, yellow skin, and fine hairs.

A fleshy udder consists largely of fibrous tissue, and lacks in the secreting glandular tissue. Such an udder does not milk down when the milk is withdrawn. In the young animal, the udder is held firmly to the abdominal walls, while in old age the muscles stretch, allowing the udder to become pendant.

#### DAIRY PROGRESS IN FACTORY AND ON FARM.

The 23rd annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the United States has recently been received by us. This is one of the most valuable reports published in English, with reference to agriculture. No country in the world is doing so much for the farmer as is the Republic of the United States. We in Canada are fortunate in sharing, free of cost, the benefits of the research and practical work done by our neighbor. Our conditions are very similar to those found in the Northern and North-western States, where most of the dairying operations are carried on; hence, any investigational work undertaken by the American people is of direct value to us, also. For this favor, we thank our friends. The duty is high on products between the two countries, but we are thankful that ideas interchange freely, without the intervention of the customs officer.

The report covers a wide field, but we shall refer briefly to dairy matters only.

#### BUTTER INVESTIGATIONS.

The effects of salt, exposure to air, churning sweet and sour cream, temperature for storing, etc., gave results as follows: Butter containing low percentages of salt kept better than butter of the same lot containing higher percentages of salt. Butter kept best in full cans or tubs, as compared with packages partly filled. Butter

made from sweet cream gave better results than similar butter made from sour cream.

#### CHEESE INVESTIGATIONS.

Cheese made with 3 to 6 ounces of rennet per 1,000 pounds milk, scored higher in both cases when ripened at 32 degrees F. than did similar cheese, ripened at about 65 degrees F. It was also shown that taints develop more noticeably in the factory curing-room than in cold storage, and that taints and acidity were checked more by storage at 32 degrees F. than at 40 degrees F. It appears, also, that cold-curing derives its value chiefly from its effect on what otherwise might be poor cheese. In view of the growth of the popular taste toward mild cheese, it appears that the time is soon coming when all cheese, if ripened at all, must be ripened at low temperatures, and the sooner it is put into cold storage the better."

The foregoing is in accord with similar investigational work done at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The sooner our cheesemakers and others interested develop the cold-storage plan of ripening cheese, the sooner will many of our present difficulties in the cheese business disappear. Many of the problems connected with the selling of cheese can best be solved by cold-storage.

#### THE DAIRY BARN AND STABLING.

The work of "Market-milk Investigations" is being rapidly extended, and includes studies concerning the production, delivery and distribution of market milk, and the organization and working of milk sanitary commissions and other organizations, tending to improve the quality of market milk. Plans are under way for organizing some system of scoring and registering dairies.

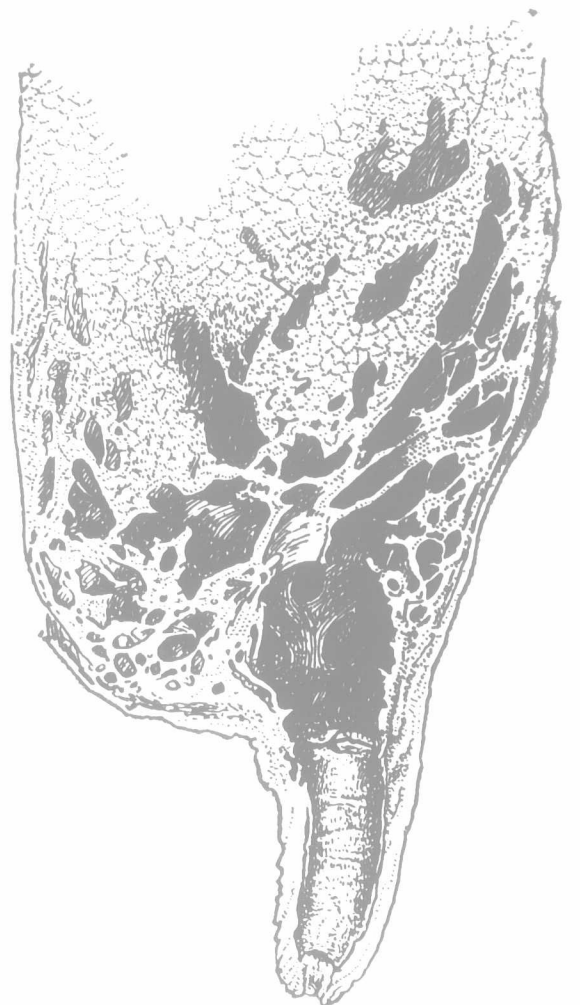
A special article on "Designs for Dairy Buildings," by Chief Webster, of the Dairy Division, contains a number of suggestions and illustrations of great practical value for dairymen. We select a few of the practical points, likely to be of service to Canadian readers.

1. The plan of stable for 24 cows, which is fully illustrated, contains 6 square feet of window for each cow.

2. The width of stall is 3 feet 6 inches, which is as narrow as should be allowed, while the length is 4 feet six inches, but this may be varied, according to the size of the cows in the herd. The manure gutter is 14 inches wide and 6 inches deep.

3. The entire floor is of concrete, 6 inches in depth when finished, laid over at least six inches of cinders or broken rock. Concrete is considered the best material for a floor for several reasons: (1) It is the only material that is sanitary; (2) it is economical, because of its durability; (3) when a reasonable amount of bedding is used, it is comfortable to the animals, and no bad effects result.

4. The alleys behind cows are 4 feet wide. Manure should be taken away from the barn daily, and deposited in a manure shed, or on the field. It is undesirable from the standpoint of



Longitudinal Section of a Quarter of an Udder.



construction and sanitation to have a manure pit under the stable.

5. A comfortable calf-pen should be provided, effectively separated from the milking herd.

6. No dairy barn is complete without a wash-room for the milkers and barn attendants, and lockers for their clothes. This room should also contain a small boiler for providing hot water and steam, as this is a necessary part of the equipment of a modern dairy barn. Milk scales, record sheets, milk stools, etc., may also be kept there when not in use.

7. There is no objection to storage of feed above the cow-stable proper, so long as the floor is kept perfectly tight.

8. In cold climates it is deemed better to have a comparatively low ceiling, on account of temperature.

Detailed plans are given for two-story stables, also plans for siloes, small dairies, creameries, combined creamery and city milk depot, and combined ice-house and milk-room. To anyone contemplating the erection of dairy buildings, the plans and suggestions in the report will be very valuable.

H. H. D.

CANADIAN DAIRY PROGRESS.

The report of the Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner of Canada, for the year, March 31st, 1907, has recently come to our table. Part I. of the Report deals with "The Progress of Dairying in Canada." Under this heading, we note the following points of general interest to dairymen:

"Ontario and Quebec continue to produce the bulk of the cheese and butter made in Canada. The dairy industry is not making much progress in the Maritime Provinces. The dairy industry in the Province of Nova Scotia is rather declining. Dairying shows more progress in New Brunswick. In the Western Provinces, the best development is shown in Northern Alberta, where there are 41 creameries and 8 cheese factories. In the Province of Saskatchewan there are six creameries, but no cheese factories. There is a revival of interest in the dairy industry of the Province of Manitoba." (Incidentally, a good word is spoken for the Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in charge of a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. W. J. Carson, who deserves all the kind things said of him.) "In British Columbia there are sixteen creameries in operation, and the business is established on a sound, healthy basis." (Here, too, we have another graduate of the O. A. C. in charge—the genial F. M. Logan, B. S. A., whose soul has taken on a Western expansion under the favoring Pacific breezes and the bracing Rocky Mountain air.)

The Commissioner does not look for any material permanent increase in the amount of cheese for export, but thinks there may be an increase in export butter if prices improve. The manufacture of condensed milk is reported to be prosperous, and shows signs of growth and development. He further notes a falling off in the annual increase of butter and cheese exported since 1900. Great Britain continues to be the only real market of consequence for Canadian dairy products. The total value of cheese exported to other countries in 1906 was \$132,261, and of butter \$273,536.

In a brief history of the cheese industry of Canada during the 41 years which have elapsed since its inception, the names of Harvey Farrington, Edwin Caswell, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Ketchum Graham, and James Burnett, of the Province of Quebec, are mentioned. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, is credited with having made arrangements for the first cheese exported. There is a rather unkind cut at modern cheese-buyers in the reference to the late Mr. Caswell, of whom it is said: "Impulsive by nature, he frequently committed errors of judgment in his dealings in cheese, which caused himself heavy losses, but no one ever knew him to try to get out of a bad bargain by discovering some minor defect in the quality of the cheese he had agreed to purchase." There is a suspicion in the minds of some salesmen, that there may be something in this point, raised by the Dairy Commissioner. We presume he did not enlarge upon the point for obvious reasons, but felt, like Scipio, "Upon these points, like wounds, I touch with reluctance; but, unless touched and handled, they cannot be cured."

EXPORT CHEESE TRADE.

The prediction that New Zealand cheese can hardly be a factor in materially affecting the situation, is scarcely borne out by the recent reports from British markets, where the large imports from New Zealand during the past winter (their summer), have materially weakened the market for Canadian cheese at the end of the season for cheese from Canada. Advice is tendered Canadian grocers and others, with reference to catering for the Canadian cheese trade. They are advised to buy June cheese for winter use, and September cheese for the following summer trade. These should be kept in a "cool" temperature. Small cheese, weighing 10 to 15

pounds, are also recommended. The bad results, from shipping green cheese are emphasized. A big increase in the number of cheese factories fitted with cool-curing rooms is prophesied.

THE COW-TESTING WORK.

Many pages of the report are occupied with the results of Cow-testing Association work. The general conclusions from this work are:

1. In order to ascertain the value of a cow, it is necessary to test, as well as weigh her milk.

2. Many farmers are not only working hard, but working overtime, unnecessarily, through keeping twelve cows, when seven would yield as much milk and butter-fat.

3. Cows of mature age lower the production of a herd just as often as heifers. Many cows are evidently kept too long.

4. Careful selections of good individuals, intelligent breeding to sires of proven worth, and liberal feeding, are the sure foundation stones in building up a profitable dairy herd.

5. Systematic weeding will speedily increase the average production of the herd.

6. If a dairy herd has a certain average production of milk and butter-fat, it follows, necessarily, that some individual cows in the herd must be below that average, while others must be above it. The work of the cow-testing associations is to help the farmers to detect those below this average. This can be done only by keeping records of individual cows. Better care, better breeding, better management and better feeding should be given to those above the average, so as to maintain and improve their records.

Part II. deals with the report of the Assistant Dairy Commissioner, J. C. Chapais, for the French section of the Province of Quebec, and includes an account of a visit to New Ontario. The Assistant Dairy Commissioner says: "A new feature was added to my work last year, that of fighting against Sunday work in butter and cheese factories." Is there anyone else connected with the dairy industry doing any "fighting" along similar lines in English Canada? If so, we have not heard of it. There was a slight attack of anti-Sunday cheesemaking last year, but apparently it was mild, and all the patients appear to have recovered.

Part III. deals with "Extension of Markets," by W. W. Moore. Good work is apparently being done in this branch of the service.

Parts IV. and V. deal with "Fruit" and "Cold Storage," respectively. If the fruit-growers were managing the dairy business of Canada, what would the dairymen say? H. H. D.

reached the standard of 3.5 per cent. fat and 9 per cent. solids not fat during the months of June and July.

"But," someone says, "lower the standard to a reasonable ground, and this difficulty will be overcome. If the standard is lowered, it leaves at once a loophole for the middleman to tamper with the milk, and then come within the limit of the law. For instance, one farmer sends milk testing 4 per cent., and a second farmer milk testing 2.9 per cent., the second man, if such a law were in force, requiring the above-named standard, would be fined for adulteration (?), and the middleman might skim the 4-per-cent. milk down to 3 per cent., and yet go unpunished; and, according to the best medical authorities, the 3-per-cent. milk is, in all probability, better than the high-fat milk for consumption in the whole form. Sensible, is it?"

Cows in all breeds test below 3 per cent. fat, with the possible exception of the Channel or Island breeds. Twelve cows, at a recent Royal Show in England, gave milk testing under 3 per cent. fat (two of them below 2½ per cent.). A number of prizewinning Holsteins have gone below 3 per cent., and possibly there are some of other breeds. Should these strong breeds of cows be practically cut out of the milk business, when it is an acknowledged fact that the calves from these cows are easier raised, grow better, and are less subject to digestive derangements than those of the Channel Island breeds. If calves thrive better on milk from such cows, why not children?

For these reasons, I say cut out the milk standard of solids in any new law regulating the sale of milk. Use the lactometer, and fine every man who puts water in his milk, for 3-per-cent. pure milk is better than 4-per-cent. watered milk; but do not, surely, have the man subject to fine or imprisonment who may give the consumer the best possible product from strong, healthy cows, though falling below a nonsensical standard. Russell Co., Ont. G. A. McCULLOUGH.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

PLANTING TREES IN SPRING.

To anyone who has been used to trees about the home, it is almost incomprehensible that so many other homes in our country should be entirely without them. Drive through the country where we will, and what do we see! Every here and there a bare farmhouse, without even a vine or shrub to clothe their desolate nakedness; windows staring at one with an effrontery as different as may be from the coy attractiveness of those that peep out from the half-shielding greenery of trees or the pink of apple-bloom; often, not even a bit of an orchard, a possession which, from the merely economic standpoint, would unquestionably recommend itself.

It is a great mistake not to have trees about the home, and for many reasons. In the first

place, beauty in any form exercises a refining influence. In the second, it is very necessary that the children cherish a love for the old farm, even for the material elements of it, and the child is certainly "up against it" who is required to foster a great affection for a brick band-box in a bare field, with a cow-lane on one side, and a burdock patch on the other. In the third place, there is a great interest in planting trees, and vines and shrubs; in seeing the evergreen wind-break creep higher year by year, and the orchard beginning to throw out its fronds of pink, with their promise of a rich fruitage. In the fourth, a man's "place" indicates very well, as a rule, the kind of man he himself is. A bare, cheerless abode, whether truthfully or not, never fails to convey the impression either of carelessness, or lack of the æsthetic quality so necessary to the true lady or gentleman, or else of a hard, niggardly disposition which expends itself in money-grabbing, at the sacrifice of all the softer, finer, more ennobling attributes of human nature.

Doubtless, many have put off planting, not knowing exactly how or where to plant to the best advantage. We wish to urge, however, upon those who have never planted trees, the advisability of setting out at least a few this year. The trouble is almost nothing; the expense may be nothing, if one goes to one's own woodland for the trees; and the satisfaction is sure to be great—that is, provided, of course, that the



The Four-horse Age in Agriculture.

Four-horse team at work on the farm of Anderson Bros., Huron Co., Ontario. (Photo by B. E. Anderson.)

MILK STANDARDS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is ideal milk? There are different phases of this question. Certainly, the first and most important essential is a strong, healthy cow. She must have good food, fresh air and pure water with which to manufacture the milk. With these conditions, the milk, as it comes from the udder, must surely be fit for human consumption. After this, the point to consider is the proper handling of the milk, which includes the cleaning of the cow, the sanitary conditions of the dairy utensils, the proper cooling of the milk, etc.

An attempt to regulate the food, water, and condition of the cow and surroundings, and also the care of the milk, seems to me a step in the right direction, and a necessary step, if we are to have good milk; but to attempt to regulate by law how much fat, casein, etc., a cow must put into her milk to make it marketable, is, to say the least, ludicrous. Especially ridiculous does it seem when the standard proposed is higher than 90 per cent. of the herds in Eastern Ontario reach during the months of June and July. Some individual cows of all breeds would give milk which would subject the owner to fine or imprisonment.

At the St. Louis Demonstration were stabled 25 Jerseys, 29 Shorthorns, 5 Brown Swiss, and 15 Holsteins, and not one cow in the whole lot



Transplanting is satisfactory. There can admittedly be little pleasure in seeing a cemetery of bare stubs and red spruces as the sole and crowning result of one's labors.

#### HOW TO PLANT.

There is little excuse, however, of having trees die. A little care is all that is necessary in this, as in most other things. Trees may be planted either in spring or in fall, although the former season is the better; but, whether brought from the nursery or the woodland, the great necessity is that the roots shall not dry out. If from the nursery, they should come packed in damp moss; if from the woods, it is necessary that they be covered so that the wind and sun cannot work upon them. In either case, if it is not convenient to set the trees in their permanent places at once, they should be "heeled in"; that is, put in a trench, and the roots covered with moist earth, kept continually moist until time for removal. This applies to fruit as well as to ornamental trees. Before planting, a hole large enough to spread the roots out in without cramping, should be dug for each tree, and the soil at the bottom of it worked up, preferably with about a bushel of old manure, to a fine, rich bed, in which the first growth may be made. If the manure is at all strong or fresh, it should not touch the roots at any point. When the bed has been prepared, place the tree, spreading the roots out in a natural position. Care should be taken to distribute the roots not merely in a flat layer on the bottom of the hole, but vertically as well, so that the transplanted tree will be rooted in the natural way in which it grew. Fill in the soil, pressing it down firmly, but not so roughly as to break any of the fine fibres; then water well, so that the water will reach the very lowest part of the root; mulch with chaffy straw; and, if the trees are in a windy place, tie them securely to stout stakes, using sacking which will not abrade the bark. Some keep the mulch on for two or three years, as it helps to suppress weeds and conserve moisture; others merely keep the surface of the soil worked up, so as to produce a dust mulch. When regular cultivation can be given, the dust mulch will be sufficient.

Most trees need close pruning when transplanting. Cut away all roots that are broken or badly torn, just back of the injury. It is customary to cut off the ends of all roots the size of a lead-pencil or larger, for a clean, smooth wound is supposed to heal more quickly than a ragged one. Make the cuts from within outwards, so that the wound is more or less slanting across the roots, and so that it rests firmly upon the ground when the tree is set.

As half or more of the entire root system of the young tree is left in the ground when it is dug, it is evident that the top should be cut back an equal amount. In fact, the top should be shortened in more severely than the root, because the root, in addition to being reduced, is also dislodged from the soil, with which it must establish a new union before it can resume its activities. There are, says Bailey, two general methods of trimming the tops of young (deciduous) trees at planting time. One method cuts back all the branches to spurs of from one to three buds, or sometimes, as with dwarf pears, set when two years old, the side branches may be entirely cut away, leaving only the buds on the main stem or trunk. The tree "feathers out" the first season, making many small shoots along the main trunk. The following fall or spring the top is started at the desired height. The second method aims to start the top at the required height when the tree is planted. It is adapted only to strong and well-grown stocks which have a more or less forked or branching top. From three to five of the best branches are left, and these are headed back to a few buds each. Trees may be pruned before they are planted, although it is generally better to do it just after they have set. Plant one foot firmly at the base of the tree, and then, with one hand, the branch to be removed is bent upwards, and, with the other the knife is applied to the under side, and the cut neatly made.

Once planted and pruned, the trees should need little further attention for some time. Water may be given—plenty of it—during an exceptionally dry time; and, in the case of tender varieties, a protective covering of straw or sacking may be wrapped about the trunks for the first few winters. We would not, however, advise the planting of tender trees in Canada. There is variety enough, both for fruit and ornament, among the hardier species to preclude the necessity of worrying with the kinds that demand constant care.

In closing, may we say a word in regard to evergreens? It is a mistake to have nothing but evergreens about a place; the effect is too sombre. Yet, it seems as great a mistake to have none at all. Nothing makes as good a wind-break as a tall row or two of evergreens; nothing confers so much dignity as a judicious number planted along with hardwood varieties, and nothing is so desirable for adornment of the lawn in winter. In fact, one can scarcely conceive of a more attractive sight than a mass of

snow-decked evergreens, flanked, on the sunny side, with a mass of barberry or briar bushes upon which the scarlet berries and crimson hips still hang; or with an equally attractive mass of red or yellow-stemmed shrubbery, such as the bright-barked dogwoods.

Evergreens may be planted any time in May, or even during the earlier part of June. For best results, a warm, moist, rich root-bed is required, though Norway spruces are very hardy; the method of planting is similar to that of other trees, the pruning, of course, being omitted. Evergreens should never be trimmed into fantastic shapes such as are sometimes seen. They will, it is true, submit to it, but at the sacrifice of their native beauty. The only time a knife should ever be applied to an evergreen is when it is necessary to trim out the branches from below or to remove dead or unsightly limbs.

#### THE POTATO CROP.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We had an excellent crop of potatoes last year. In the fall the men applied 15 spreader loads of manure to the acre, and plowed it down. In the winter the land was given a coat consisting of 20 loads of mussel-mud. In the spring the field was well harrowed before the potatoes were plowed in. Afterwards, the land was harrowed every week until after the potatoes started to come up. Then the man went through them with the hoe twice before they were ready to scuffle. The scuffer went through them every week until they were ready to mould. They were kept free from weeds and beetles. They were Early Rose and American Wonder. Our late potatoes were also an excellent crop. They were treated about the same as the early ones. Under one stalk there were 15 good-sized potatoes. They were Blues and Dakota Reds.

We had good seed. I cut the sets myself—large, fat ones, each piece containing two eyes. I didn't do as some farmers' wives, cut little thin scraps, almost like peeling, in order to save the inside of the potatoes for the animals. This is surely poor economy. The seed require to have substance in order to insure a good crop. We need not expect a good crop of potatoes if we become weary in well-doing. Farmers must keep hard at work cultivating, fighting weeds and beetles, in order to attain success. A. R. P. E. Island.

#### A FARMER'S GARDEN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

No man enjoys good food, and plenty of it, more than the farmer, but, as a rule, most of it consists of such material as he produces for market purposes. The result is that, if he is some distance from a market, he is likely to think it not worth while growing fruit and vegetables that he cannot sell. For this reason, his family is often deprived of the luscious strawberries, the rich, juicy raspberry, the gooseberry, the grape, the cherry, and the plum. Nor does he grow the tender asparagus, the delicious, sweet garden peas or corn, the radish, lettuce, bean or beets, and often that wholesome and popular vegetable, the tomato, is unknown in a fresh condition on the farmer's table.

With a little labor, all this might be changed, and the farmer could have an abundant supply of all those fruits and vegetables which he is so capable of enjoying. If it is properly laid out, the horse and farm implements will do most of the work. The soil should be rich, and well drained. Proper preparation of the soil before planting will repay all the labor put upon it, and after cultivation and manuring will not produce the best results unless this has been done. A good friable soil, well drained, given a heavy dressing of manure, plowed and harrowed thoroughly; or a better way would be to summer-fallow and manure well season before, which would bring the soil in prime condition for the reception of trees, bushes and plants. A frequent application of barnyard manure from time to time in the future will cause it to produce fruit and vegetables of the finest quality.

One-quarter of an acre, planted six years ago, produced sufficient small fruit to supply our family during the summer, leaving a surplus to preserve for winter, as well as selling enough fruit to buy sugar for preserving and table use the rest of the year. There was also left room to raise for the table enough of those vegetables which are not grown in the field. My garden is laid out as follows: The rows are 200 feet long, starting on one side of garden, 6 feet from fence, giving good space for cultivation. Three rows of raspberries are planted, rows 6 feet apart, with bushes 3 feet apart in rows, of early and late varieties. The Cuthbert does the best with us. Next row consists of one-half Hilborn blackcaps and dewberries, planted same as raspberries. Fifth row, currants, planted 4 feet apart in row; varieties, Victoria black and Wilder red; also six bushes of Pearl gooseberries. Sixth row, grapes, planted twelve feet apart in row, making 16 vines,

trained on 4 wires, 1 foot apart on posts 4½ feet high. Here is where we get the most pleasure out of our garden, training and growing the grapes to perfection. Last year they were four years old, and we won first place on all our exhibits at Goderich Industrial. We train on the horizontal plan, one vine on bottom, and one on third wire. In the seventh row is planted roses, 3 feet apart in row, and 6 feet from the grapevines. I have over 50 varieties; they bloom with perfection, as they are well cultivated and manured with liquid manure in summer, and covered with snow and sawdust in winter. The eighth row was planted last year with grapes. Our plan of training is to prune back the first and second years; third year leave vine on bottom wire; fourth year we have a full vine. Strawberries did not produce good results in this garden, as the soil is a little too heavy. We found it necessary to have our patch in lighter soil, enriched well with potash, which we supplied in hardwood ashes.

Vegetables are grown in rows two feet six inches apart, which gives room for using a horse cultivator. The distance apart of the rows is made as uniform as possible, without undue waste of land. The saving of labor is usually more important to the farmer than a little soil, and it will pay well to lay out the garden in such a way that most of the work can be done with a horse. G. L. Huron Co., Ont.

#### LAYING-OUT A LAWN.

As I wish to lay out my lawn and plant some trees this spring, I should like to get advice as to the best way of doing it. I do not know whether questions of this kind are answered by your paper, but I do know that "The Farmer's Advocate" takes an interest in making the home beautiful. The north and west is very much exposed to wind and cold, so wish to plant something for wind-break. How would maples and Norway spruce, alternately, do along the new fence? Also, what would you advise for the bare space between house and road? I am fond of flowers and shrubs (but the latter must be hardy). Where would you plant those, and would you prefer a walk in from the road, or a walk from lane leading to house?

#### A SIMCOE CO. SUBSCRIBER.

To lay out and develop beautiful home surroundings is the work of an artist, yet this does not put the work beyond the possibilities of the ordinary farmer, for every country home should be a picture in itself, with the dwelling as the central feature in the picture, with trees and shrubs so grouped about it as to frame and finish the picture. This subject was treated at more or less length in a series of four articles given in "The Farmer's Advocate" the latter part of April and beginning of May last year, and I would refer our reader to these articles for further information than can be given here.

In brief, I may say that the first consideration is usually the removal of unsightly and, in most cases, unnecessary fences, levelling and grading the grounds, and seeding down with a good lawn-grass mixture. The paths should enter at the side of the grounds, without cutting directly across the lawn, and in this case had better enter from the lane or at the corner of the lawn near the main entrance, and wind gracefully around toward the front of the house. Maples or elms should be planted along the roadside the entire length of the farm, and Norway spruce or other evergreens should be grouped about the sides and back of the house to give it a background, when viewed from the road. A clump of large evergreens at the north-west corner of the lawn would also help to protect the building from cold winds. A collection of hardy flowering shrubs, such as you will find given in the articles already referred to, should be grouped about the house and sides of the lawn. The front lawn should not be filled up with trees or shrubs, nor spoiled by cutting flower-beds in the greensward. A good border of hardy perennial plants might be laid out along the path leading to the house, or at either side of the grounds near the house. For a selection of suitable plants for this purpose, see "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 9th, last.

O. A. C.

H. L. HUTT.

The worst neglected department of farm management in Western Ontario is the apple orchard. Culture and marketing are alike neglected. Poor culture means small quantities of inferior fruit, and slow sale at slack prices. Lack of good marketing facilities dampens interest in improved culture. A radical change in both ends is necessary, and experience indicates that it is best to begin at the commercial end. Where co-operative associations have been formed we find shining examples of the possibilities in up-to-date orcharding. Co-operation is the bright hope. In its wake follow pruning, spraying, cultivation, fertilizing and intelligent general care. A well-managed farm orchard is a splendid proposition.



## POULTRY.

## BRONZE TURKEYS—II.

## FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE YOUNG.

Many different plans are advocated for raising the young birds, more particularly for the first five weeks. First, for confining the hen and young, is the pen made of three wide boards, set on edge, and staked at each corner, and the hen tied or boxed up in one of the corners. It is the practice to move this pen about three times while they are kept in it, or about once a week. As soon as the young can fly over the boards, which are about 12 inches wide and 12 feet long, the hen and all are given their liberty. My objection to this plan is the difficulty of moving the pen, the hampering of the movements of the hen, thereby causing her often to trample a poult, and the brooding of the young too often on the same spot. Many breeders practice keeping the hen and her clutch for the first week in a grain bin, or similar place in the barn, afterwards giving all free range during the day, and driving them into some building at nights, until they get large enough to roost. I do not like this plan because, in the first place, it becomes too filthy the first week, and then, again, not many farms are so free of vermin (hawks, cats, minks, weasels, etc.) that it is safe to trust turkeys under four weeks away a great distance from the buildings. The driving of young turkeys into some small building every night to protect them from prowling animals ruins more poult than anything else, because they are hovered on the same spot night after night, which none but the strongest constitutioned can stand. This, the A-shaped coop, with slatted front, and without a bottom or floor, remedies. It can be easily moved the breadth of itself onto fresh ground each day; the young will take in as much range around it as is good for them, and it will not be necessary to hunt for the turkeys if a sudden rainstorm looms up, because they will go in the coop of their own accord if it rains hard enough to injure them; and, finally, it renders unnecessary the driving into a building at night, all that is required being a broad board to prop across the front of the slats. It is highly desirable to keep the coops with turkeys some distance from broods of chickens.

Now, as to the food, I hold the opinion that turkeys can be successfully reared upon many different foods, if taken care of properly otherwise. No matter what food is used, if they cannot find coarse sand or fine gravel in the land, it will need to be provided. I fear many turkeys suffer the year through for want of grinding material. The most successful Bronze-turkey-raiser I know—taking both quality and quantity into consideration—rears her young birds on a cake composed of shorts 2 quarts, flour 1 quart, bran ½ quart, heaping teaspoon of soda, half teaspoon of salt, mixed with sour milk or buttermilk, rolled out not too thin, and well baked. This cake is soaked well in water, as required, but no water or other drink is supplied, except on a very hot day a small, shallow panful is given. I have to state, however, that this party does not depend on the food alone to get these choice birds, but the care in every way is first-class, and she will use nothing but the best breeding stock, frequently paying as high as \$10 for a male, although she never exhibits. Another successful breeder gives bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry for the first few days, gradually adding a little cracked wheat, till the end of the second week, when the bread is discontinued altogether. A favorite food for many breeders is the well-known "custard," made of sweet milk and eggs; some give boiled rice, and many feed "curd," made from sour milk. The above are given not less than three times per day. Punctuality in feeding counts, and I consider it a bad sign to hear them making a lot of noise, with their unmusical "Peep," "Peep," "Peep." For drink, some of the above give water, others milk, some both milk and water, and others neither.

It all goes to prove, in my estimation, that, given clean surroundings, young turkeys are not delicate or hard to raise. However, let me caution against making sudden entire changes of food; also against suddenly withholding drink after being used to all they would take. For myself, the young poult are given their first feed of bread soaked in skim milk when about 24 hours old. Fine gravel is often mixed with this bread, and always placed around the coop. They are given this for the first day; the second, a medium grade of shorts is gradually mixed with the bread, and by the end of the third day it is all shorts, mixed quite damp with skim milk. This is all they get in the way of food for the first five weeks, except a goodly quantity of onion tops are cut up fine and mixed with one of the morning feeds, and an equally liberal amount of dandelion leaves are cut in the same manner and placed in one of the afternoon feeds. They are fed five times per day—out of the hand—and fresh food is mixed at each feeding. I never want my

turkeys to get sour food. When fed five times per day, it only takes about three minutes at each coop to satisfy them for the time being. I give all the skim milk—sweet or sour—that they will drink, and fresh water three times per day as well. Between four and five weeks old, the hen is given her liberty. They are fed the shorts as usual in the morning, and a full feed of good sound wheat at night, milk and water separately being given at each of these two feeds. They are allowed to roost on the fences and trees, near the outbuildings. Hatched the last of May, the two cockerels which won first and second at last Winter Fair, Guelph, weighed 26 pounds each, on November 8th, fed as above. W. J. BELL. Simcoe Co., Ont.

## DANISH AND SWEDISH POULTRY-KEEPING.

Mr. Edward Brown, Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, of England, several of whose communications on that industry have appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," last year paid a visit of inquiry to the poultry and egg producing sections of Denmark and Sweden, similar to his American tour a couple of years ago. He reports that, whereas Denmark confines her attentions almost exclusively to the production of eggs, Sweden, with her larger areas and better facilities, is inclined to divide her efforts between the egg and chicken markets. It is in marketing produce that these countries excel the Britisher. The co-operative system has been developed to the point of perfection in Denmark, and it is approaching the same standard in Sweden. Co-operation, as conducted in Denmark, does not consist merely in the collection of eggs at appointed centers, and their despatch on the cheaper terms procurable for large quantities. An important feature of the system is the preservation of the spring and summer eggs for the winter markets. But, for the adoption of this practice, the present measure of success—the profit being variously estimated at from 1s. 6½d. to 4s. 3d. per hen per annum—could not be attained. This method serves to maintain prices in the seasons when production is plentiful, as well as to increase the salable quantities when prices are high.

One of the most important points brought out by Mr. Brown is that even in Denmark the proper and really only place for poultry-keeping in the agricultural economy, is as an adjunct of ordinary farming. There is no scarcity of theoretical advisers who claim that poultry-keeping is able to stand as an exclusive and independent pursuit. The example of numerous failures at home, and the fact that in a country like Denmark probably not more than 1 per cent., and in the United States not more than 5 per cent., of the total bulk is produced at special establishments, should dispel mistaken notions as to the remunerating capabilities of the business. So fully is this point understood in Denmark that the great majority of Danish farmers do not maintain more than 30 to 50 laying hens, not because their holdings will not carry more, but for the reason that this is about the number the farmer and his family can manage in their spare time—a clear indication that the pursuit is incapable of yielding both wages and profit.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

## "WAR IS HELL."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground, and now art thou cursed from the earth that hath received thy brother's blood from thy hand."

From hundreds of battlefields comes this cry of blood. In the fullness of time came the herald of peace and goodwill to man: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Canadian Parliament answers: No good for Canada. Our commandment is that ye kill one another, and we furnish the steel to do it; and we will send this bright armour to the common schools, and teach the boys the art of killing. Boys too small to handle these, might be supplied with pistols and dirk knives. Of course, the victims who die bearing this armour have died patriots, and the slayer—a hero.

I was working in Pittsburg during the American War between the North and South, from 1861 to 1865. Reports of a great battle—thousands killed, more wounded—distracted families running from house to house, "have you heard from the boys?" In the churches, when the minister prayed for the wounded, suffering and the dying, often his own voice was choked with emotion. Oh! the wall that would rise from the sorrowing people.

I am now an old man, but the sorrows of that great nation can never be forgotten. The fragments of that terrible war were collected and cast into a great bell. It was taken to the World's Fair at Chicago, and inscribed around its base, in great raised letters: "A new commandment, I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Our Parliament has voted a large appropriation for the decoration of the battlefields in Canada. In this line I would suggest that no monuments be raised to

men who, instead of preserving their own lives and the lives of others, according to the commandment, destroy their own lives in trying to take the life of others. Clothe those fields with grass instead of gore, and raise a monument of everlasting peace, with the Master's inscription: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

The Rev. J. A. Macdonald repeated in the pulpit a few Sabbaths ago, "War is hell." If that is right, then the Dominion Parliament is spending millions of money in preparing for hell, instead of heaven. Will all the Christian people of Canada pray for them that their eyes may be opened, that militarism may be stripped of its glamour, and they, like Lord Byron, realize that there is more glory in the drying up of a single tear than in shedding seas of human gore. Middlesex Co., Ont. T. B. SCOTT.

## BANISH THE AUTOMOBILES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly allow me a little space to answer a letter which appeared in the April 2nd issue of your paper, from W. B. Rittenhouse, in which he upholds the autos. Mr. Rittenhouse thinks it would not be fair on the part of the country people to banish the autos from the country roads, as the city people, who own them, allow farmers to use their streets when they go to the city; the autos being their (the city people's) only means of getting out into the country, many not being able to keep horses and carriages. They can't afford a horse, he says; but, a little further on, he states that the owners of autos are among the wealthy. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel! I will leave it to your readers to decide which costs the most, a horse or an auto. Again, he says most horses soon get used to them, and if people would lead the horse up to the machine, introduce him to it, and explain its mechanism, or, in other words, teach him mechanical engineering, there would be far fewer accidents; let us hope so, at any rate. In my opinion, it would be easier to banish the autos for good. Bicycles are not to be compared with autos, as there is no odor connected with them. He then goes on to tell us about the good time he is looking forward to, when the auto will be one of the farmer's best friends, when it will take the place of the horse, and the farmer will not be able to afford to drive a horse on the road. In the near future, he says, the man of ordinary means, such as the average farmer, will use the auto; while the rich man, who can afford it, will have his horses and carriages. Now, the average farmer can, nowadays, afford to and does keep a driving horse and wagon.

In this "golden age (?) " that Mr. Rittenhouse sees ahead, the farmer cannot afford to do this, but must put up with an evil-smelling motor car. If the autos supplant the horse, as he predicts, they (the horses) must decline in value. And if a farmer can afford a horse now, when it is worth from two to three hundred dollars, and cannot afford one when it is worth from only one hundred dollars, or less, I, for one, cannot see how his position will have improved. E. R. Y.

## THE BETTER CLASS OF FARMERS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have taken your paper but a short time, but we like it very much, and, I expect, will take it in future years. On reading the article entitled "Rural Districts Should be the First Care," it made me feel a little indignant at the picture Mr. J. H. Burns drew of the average farmer. It is very surprising to me that Mr. Burns, after, as he says, having spent the greater part of his life among farmers, finds his lot to have been cast among the lower classes. You will find that class of people in city, village, town and hamlet, as well as among farmers, who do not keep themselves clean. We call them the lower classes; we do not class them with the average farmer. It's strange Mr. Burns has not spent some portion of his life among the better class of people. Mr. Burns speaks of the unbearable winters on the farm. Now, we find the winters very pleasant. We have our social gatherings among ourselves, and have a very pleasant time in general. In regard to the condition of the roads, we have had some very great storms this winter, and, while the storm was continuing, of course, we could not go out; nor did we want to. But, as soon as the storm is over, farmers turn out, each in his own district, and open the roads, and traffic goes on as merrily as before. Speaking of winter profits, we do not expect much profit in the winter; the good, smart farmer will make enough in the summer to keep him very comfortably in the winter. And as for the manure pile, that makes a splendid land fertilizer for the next year's crop, and the larger the pile, the more land it will cover. As for ill-ventilated homes, where will you find purer air than you can get in the country? In the country where I live, we have just as modern homes, with just as good ventilation as they have in the city homes; and, as for disease, where will you find as little of it as in the country? Mr. Burns surprises me by the picture he draws of the average farmer. He speaks of the farmer going to the city in the winter. I'm very much in doubt if you could induce one of our farmers to spend a winter in the city. Where will you find a man more free from care than the farmer in the winter, with his store of food laid by, his stock of fuel laid away, business all settled; nothing to do but to take care of his stock, which is pleasant work when you have a good modern barn like the farmers have in our district; plenty of



games in the home; he can enjoy his newspaper; sleep as late as he likes in the morning, with no business cares to worry him, and can hitch up his team and drive to the city if he wants to spend the day there. I think Mr. Burns had better come to Sidney Township, County of Hastings, to see how the average farmer does live. I don't refer to the lower classes, as we have a few of them here who don't look as though they had ever washed; but they are not the average. Hastings Co., Ont. A SIDNEY FARMER'S WIFE.

#### A CHATTY LETTER FROM FRONTENAC CO., ONT.

I sincerely thank you for extending my subscription in consideration of my article, which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" in November. I certainly shall not fail to put in a good word for "The Farmer's Advocate," which, by the way, seems to be improving all the time.

In my previous article, I spoke of fodder versus stock in anticipation of the coming winter. Of fodder, I said there was a big shortage for the amount of stock on hand, and that there probably would be one-third less stock put through the winter than former years. My anticipations have been fully and even more than realized from what I can gather from reliable sources.

A great deal of the stock, of course, was sold before feeding time began. Old cows and young stock came in for the biggest sacrifice; but the dread of dear fodder caused many to sell good cows, which would be sorely needed after the grass comes. There was not much fat stock in the bunch, mostly all thin, on account of the shortage of pasture. Prices realized very low, many thin cattle going as low as \$5 each; calves, \$1. The saying that a light crop means a light winter was not verified this time, for we have passed through a very hard winter. The snow that fell early in December stayed with us till nearly the 1st of April. The ground is now pretty bare, but the weather looks backward. A great many have been buying mill feed and hay, which is not as dear as expected. We hear of a good many cows dying, more "lifting," which perhaps, in a great measure, is due to shortage of feed. It is considered a conservative estimate that there will be one-quarter fewer cows for the dairy this year than last. From the aforementioned facts it will be seen that the dairy industry, which is one of the mainstays of Frontenac, has received quite a blow. Shall this be intensified by lower prices is a question we will leave to others to discuss. We have passed through a very dull winter, not much doing in either town or country. A Kingston newspaper, of a recent date, has it that fully 300 men are walking the streets idle. Of course, many of these are immigrants, some of recent arrival. While there are many undesirable immigrants, I might make mention of one married couple that I was acquainted with, and, in my opinion, they would make a creditable acquisition to any country. They came from England two years ago, were quite young, thrifty, industrious, and bound to succeed. It certainly is a great mistake to encourage the coming into the country of undesirable immigrants. What Canada wants is intelligent, healthy workers, especially those who understand something of farming. I said the winter had been very dull. Of course, things will brighten up considerably with the advent of spring, but that business will be brisk, like former years, it would seem rash to expect. It would seem that wages cannot maintain their former standard. Farmers do not seem inclined to employ hired help as usual.

Farm laborers, although more plentiful than last year, are not any too numerous. Wages probably are 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. lower.

The most of last year's seeding of timothy and red clover, did not do well on account of the dry weather. A great deal of it was plowed up. A great deal more of it, on account of the unpropitious weather, will likely be plowed up after spring opens. On account of the present high price of clover, it is not likely much will be sown this spring. This is unfortunate for both farms and farmers, for we know that the clover crop is very profitable for feeding and increasing the fertility of the soil.

Money is tight, and we hear it said on every side, that times are not as good as they used to be. This is true, but after so many prosperous years we should be able to stand a period of depression. Times are good enough yet for the intelligent business man. It is the careless ones that are not prepared for reverses.

It looks as though it would be near the first of May before working on the land will begin. Unless heavy rain come, the land will work well on account of so much frost. The great drawback with farming in Frontenac is the lack of drainage in many places. Many farmers stand to lose heavily of a very wet year. As much of the land is shallow, this makes it more difficult, as ditching is so expensive through the rock. As there is so much broken land, Frontenac is more adapted for dairying and stock-raising than anything else.

Nearly all the cheesemen have put up the price of making from 1½c. to 2c., paying about all expenses. Three years ago, it was down to 1½c.

The price of stock is not dear, when we consider the cost of wintering. Dairy cows maintain their price better than horses. Good, serviceable horses, not too old, can be purchased anywhere between \$50 and \$100. For a fine animal you would have to go higher. Cows are from \$25 to \$40, according to quality.

Farmers, for some reason, in a great measure, have gone out of sheep, although sheep have paid exceptionally well for the last two years. There are many reasons for this. The two principal reasons, perhaps, are danger of being worried by dogs, and, as everybody knows, it is not good policy to pasture sheep and other stock together.

The number of hogs wintered was comparatively small. Even at present fair prices there is not much money in it, considering the price of feed, the scarcity of suitable bedding, so much needed, as there are so many cold hoggens in every direction.

It is probably twenty years since fodder was so well cleaned out as it was this spring. The scarcity of last year is teaching a useful lesson. Let those who have eyes to see, see.

The news you print from the different counties, to me, at least, is very interesting. Your editorials alone are worth the subscription price. The questions answered give a great deal of information.

FRONTENAC.

#### A BRUCE COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The farmers of the Township of Brant, Bruce Co., Ont., have formed a club, and have called it the Brant Farmers' Institute Club. There is nothing more lacking, and, at the same time, more necessary, among the farmers of to-day, than co-operation. Co-operation means working together towards one goal—Success. It does not, however, mean the success of the individual; but it means the success of the farming class. If farmers would keep their eyes on the success of the farming class a little more, and perhaps not quite so much on the success of the individual, the benefit derived, individually, would be far greater than by pulling alone. Pulling alone against other combined forces is very slow work, and very often there is not much to show for our efforts; but the combined strength of a number of persons working on a co-operative basis knows no barriers or limitations. To instill a co-operative feeling among the farmers is one of the objects of these clubs, and it behooves every farmer who is interested in his own welfare to join these clubs where it is possible.

Our meetings are held once a month, when a timely topic is taken up for discussion. Our meeting on the 7th of April, attended by 35 farmers, despite almost impassable roads, had for discussion the subject, "Seeds and Seeding." The subject was ably handled by Mr. J. L. Tolton, and the general discussion on the subject by Mr. J. A. Lamb was also very interesting and useful. The practical points and experience of Mr. Tolton may be briefly stated as follows:

Seeding is one of the most important operations on the farm, because on it depends all the following operations. The proper or improper methods of seeding determine the amount of feed we shall have for the winter. If we have poor results in one way or another, it is a good plan to go back to seeding time to discover the cause. Here are a few of the causes that we would perhaps find: (1) Poor condition of soil, due to a lack of returned fertilizer; (2) poor cultivation before seeding; (3) lack of drainage; (4) poor seed, perhaps full of weeds or small, inferior grains. Good, clean, plump seed should be sown in every instance. Like produces like, and as we sow so shall we reap. The Law of Nature is always just. The largest and plumpest grains should be selected for seeding. Sow only standard kinds, and let the agricultural college do the testing of new grains. The earliest-sown grain produces the best crop, but that should not induce us to go on the land when it is yet wet. The amount of seed per acre will depend on the richness and tilth of the soil. Whether to use a roller or not depends on the state of the soil. A rough, knolly field should be rolled to allow close cutting in fall, if necessary, and to save the jolting and shaking of the binder.

Mr. Lamb's talk may be summed up as follows: The procuring of fresh or new seed is unnecessary; simply select the largest and best seeds of what you have, and in that way improve the strain. By selecting our best stock for breeding purposes, we improve the breed of our stock. Just the same with grain. We are not getting the full benefit of what our soil is capable, due to the lack of returned fertilizer. To do this, plow down a second crop of clover whenever possible. It is found that by seeding oats and barley together, four pecks of each, that more bushels per acre are reaped than if either had been sown separately. To kill smut, the old method of bluestone treatment is fast being superseded by the formalin treatment (½ ounce formalin to 1 gallon water). Two gallons treat about ten bushels. Instead of immersing as formerly, simply sprinkle over seed, mix well, and cover it over for some time; then lay out for drying, and, when dry, it should be sown immediately.

The experience of the President, W. A. Rowand, is that twenty-five per cent. smut one year was changed to none at all the next by the application of formalin. A small piece of untreated grain was sown to show the difference. With regard to the roller, Mr. Rowand thought that it should not only be used after seeding, but may be used to good advantage to break up lumpy soil.

Mr. Sherrington, of the Experimental Station at Walkerton, suggested that seeded land, when rolled, should be slightly loosened up with a light harrow to retain the moisture. A. E. W.

#### DID HE WEAR BLUE GLASSES?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read, heard and dreamed "that if one lives long enough, all one's illusions will have vanished." I think there is something in it, for a good many of mine have gone, and now, J. H. Burns, in his letter of April 9th, has shattered one of my very strongest.

For years, yea, from my youth up, I have heard "Ontario" spoken of as "the farmer's heaven," so to speak of Eastern Canada—fertile soil, good markets, etc. If one went from Nova Scotia and settled there, he was always spoken of, by his friends and relatives, with becoming awe, "Oh, he is up in Ontario; doing very well, too." (Anyone acquainted with the vernacular knows that this is high praise.)

And, furthermore, I have known a few from that favored land, and their sentiments, clothed in judicious and modest (?) language, seemed to imply that all that I had previously heard was really far short of the truth, THAT ONTARIO LED. Nova Scotians, and a few other Provinces, might try in their feeble way to follow—the exercise would be good for them, anyway. And, now, after all these years of admiration, to find out that the objects thereof fight shy of soap and water, that their work is "degrading and dirty," and that they won't wash themselves. "How have the mighty fallen!"

I was under the impression that I had seen men from Ontario at the Winter Fair held in Amherst, our country town, and they looked well-groomed. Did those men not really represent the farmers of their Province, or were they washed up for the occasion?

And, then, the Ontario housekeeper's idea of ornamentation struck me as being unique. Would J. H. Burns kindly tell us just how that "bath tub" was used as an "ornament"?

Like all housekeepers, I am always glad of new ideas for home decoration, so, doubtless, there are others who would also like to know about it.

"The bad weather keeps the farmer and his family confined to ill-ventilated house or stable, causing disease." Verily, conditions there and here DO differ vastly. I have never known a farmer or his family to live in a stable; and, as fresh air is cheap, I fall to see why farmers cannot ventilate their houses, and I think they do.

And how is it that the farmer up there has so little to do winters that "the members of his family would want work in a city"? Down here the winter is the time the farmer makes his money. By the time he gets his fire and furnace wood hauled and cut up, his hay shipped, root crops sold, farm implements looked over and repaired, agents (for everything in creation that can be used on a farm) talked to and dogged off the farm, and a few other needful things done, it is spring.

And, as for "the city cousin's help in summer," heaven help the farmer who has to depend on that. He deserves the prayers of all well-meaning people. No, no, J. H. Burns, that plan is not "feasible," for this part of our glorious Dominion, anyway.

Speaking generally, people usually get what is coming to them, good or ill; but if farmers think "they are sat upon," all on earth they have to do is rise up. They are a mighty mass, and "large bodies move slowly"; but anyone can see that the movement is well under way. Our daughters and our sons will reap the benefit of the long years of struggle, if we do not.

The days of the non-reading farmers are nearly at an end, and that means more than one realizes, until one thinks about it.

Judging from what I have seen and heard, I used to think that farmers were rather apt to let somebody—anybody sometimes—do their thinking for them; but of later years I notice they hear all they can, read all they can, and do their own thinking, form their own opinions, and the results show. If it is the ambition of the management of "The Farmer's Advocate" to make a magazine that is a help, both on the farm and in the home, that is perfectly honest in presenting both sides of any question, that is doing much to elevate farm life and place it in the rank that it deserves, and that is high-class in every particular, then (I am voicing the opinions of many) I think it is attaining its ambition.

If it would suit J. H. Burns to come to Nova Scotia, I can show him several bath tubs in farmers' homes that are used summer and winter for their legitimate purpose, if it would not frighten him.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMER'S WIFE.  
Cumberland Co., N. S.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- April 29th to May 2nd.—Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.
- May 6th to 9th.—Montreal Horse Show.
- May 6th and 7th.—Glasgow National Stallion Show.
- June 18th to 20th.—Galt Horse Show, Galt, Ont.
- June 18th to 27th.—International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England.
- June 30th to July 4th.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- June 29th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.
- July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.
- July 21st to 24th.—Highland Society's Show, at Aberdeen.



## MILITARISM AGAIN!

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been very much interested in the discussion about "Military Drill in Schools." The stand taken by "The Farmer's Advocate" is certainly the right position. The slurs cast some time ago by the Editor of the Globe at "The Farmers Advocate," and at the present generation of Canadians, reflects no credit on the reverend gentleman who is the presiding genius of that respectable paper. To introduce military drill in our public schools is a step backwards to barbarism, and a public forward toward conscription. It is thinly veiled as an attempt to teach discipline, promptness and healthy gymnastics, yet the cloven foot is visible with it all. I propose to take a different tack, and inquire, who is chiefly responsible that in this twentieth century, with all our boasted civilization and refinement, people must slaughter each other to settle their differences? If a private party takes the same method of revenging himself on his enemy, the public hold up their hands in holy horror at the ghastly crime, and the law promptly hangs him. On the other hand, if an army of men maim and kill thousands of their fellow men, whom they never saw before and with whom they had no personal quarrel or enmity, they are applauded by press and pulpit. Their heroic deeds are lauded to the skies, and their example is held up to the youth to emulate, while people vie with each other in feting and idolizing the returned warriors. Before I proceed further, I will relate an incident occurring in a small town close by where I live. A young man who had run off and enlisted as a trooper in the Boer war, returned. As he was the only one from this locality, he was the lion of the hour. A public reception was held, speeches were delivered by resident clergy and others of a flattering character, a gold watch presented, etc., etc. His hand was grasped and shaken at every opportunity, on the street or anywhere.

A short time after this the Rev. Dr. Paton, the veteran missionary of the New Hebrides, visited our town. A meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, which was only thinly attended. As the saintly old soldier of the cross recounted the story of his labors, and simply and modestly told of the triumphs of the gospel, it thrilled my heart. Here was a real hero, by whose labors Cannibals were transformed into peaceful Christians, and civilization took the place of savagery. Judging by the number present, and the looks of the collection plates, the people, like Gallo, "cared for none of these things," and only myself and a few more went forward to shake hands with him, though it was the privilege of a lifetime.

To resume, I wish to call spades by their proper name, and to state that the reason war among civilized nations is not a matter of ancient history, is because those who, above all others, should have promoted peace and goodwill among men, have played into the hand of the demon of discord and bloodshed—I mean the clergy of all the large and influential denominations. I admit that among them there have been, and are, noble exceptions, who by tongue and pen have expressed their abhorrence of war. Speaking collectively, however, what have those churches—Greek, Catholic and Protestant—done in the interests of peace? Practically nothing. Have not they, the professed ambassadors of the "Prince of Peace," for hundreds of years preached "Militarism" from the pulpit? Have not their (often) inflamed utterances been the means of providing the army with vast numbers of recruits? Have not their impassioned appeals led many a man to think it his religious duty to enlist in his country's service? Who dons the uniform and goes with him to the battlefield? Who feels proud to be called chaplain of such and such a regiment—who, but the aforesaid ministers of the Gospel of Peace? What would you think if some fine day Tom Jones should call and say: "Parson, Bill Smith insulted me a month ago; I am going over to his parish to try and shoot him—he is also on the lookout to shoot me—and as I don't know whether he or I may get killed, I want you to go along and give me the consolations of religion in my last moments. Bill's pastor will do the same for him, as it may turn out." "Oh, horrible," says the pastor, "why that would be murder, and I would be an accessory before the fact." Certainly, the same as in the wholesale affair. Well, says the preacher, we read of wars in the Bible. Of course you do, but where? In the Old Testament of course. Are we Jews or Gentiles? Gentiles of course. Were the Gentiles ever under the law of the Old Testament? No. Well, then, what have you to do with an obsolete law that never was meant for you? It won't do, my reverend friends, to shelter yourselves there. You say, we are servants of Jesus Christ. Well, Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight." Of course, personally, you don't shoot, but you encourage others—you are aiders and abettors—you never protested against it, and you obeyed the world's bidding instead of Christ's. Listen to St. Paul: "Unto whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants you are whom you obey." Had the clergy used their influence for peace, as they have in the interests of war, long general disarmament of civilized nations would have taken place. Well, to return to the mount reversed all argument, Christ's sermon on the mount reversed all those fighting maxims of the Mosaic law. He gave in a few words a new rule of life to govern our relations with our fellow men: "Whatsoever ye would that men

should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Do people like to be shot; are they anxious to lose arms, legs, or suffer other bodily injury; do they want their wives to be widows and their children fatherless; do they desire their homes burned, and their country swept with the besom of destruction? Did Christ say to these reverend militarists, "Go ye into all the world and shoot the gospel into every creature?" Can they truthfully say there is, or point to one passage in the New Testament teaching retaliation? If they are what they claim to be, "Able ministers of the New Testament," why in the name of all that is good have they not proclaimed the angels' message as the early Christians did, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill toward men?" Why have they not protested against those bloody wars that stain the pages of history? Why have they not repeated Christ's command to "love your enemies," instead of the world's cry of "shoot them?" Paul says, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor." Who is my neighbor? In particular, those living nearest to you; in general, all mankind. Do we give expression to love by shooting people full of hopes and destroying their property? "Jesus came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." He describes his servants as "Lights of the world and salt of the earth." If the aforesaid clerics had reflected the light of Christ's teaching as faithfully as they have done the reverse, the world would be salted through before this with peace and goodwill. "If the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?" If the mightiest agency on earth for peace and concord has been, and is still, false to its mission, and not even passive at that, but has aggressively built up what was sent to pull down, what else can we expect? How eloquently these reverend gentlemen can expatiate on the glories and triumphs of war; how silent they are about its real and awful horrors? When men become devils incarnate; when the air is filled with the roar of battle, mingled with the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying; when every diabolical passion of which man is capable is in full play, and in that condition enters the eternal world, will our clerical friends smugly say, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"? What of the awful scene after the battle? Torn and shattered forms of humanity rotting in the glaring sun, dragged with chains, like dead animals, into an immense trench, in a horrible and indiscriminate mass. In that festering pile are husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts, whose loved ones will look for them in vain. Truly, "Man's General Sherman said, 'War is Hell.'" Truly, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Look at Europe—an immense armed camp. Thousands of able-bodied men who should be busy on farms or in shops as producers, are wasting the best years of their lives in military training, consuming the fruits of the weary toil of old men, women and children. What of the moral aspect? What parent, with a family containing grown-up girls, would like a regiment of soldiers quartered near his home? What kind or degree of morals prevail in garrison towns? The awful immorality of the soldiers encamped in Florida, en route to the Cuban war, as told by a chaplain, were beastly beyond description. The effects of war is to unbalance the proportion of the sexes, and, indirectly, to lead many who would have lived pure lives to swell the ranks of the unfortunate sisterhood of the streets. And yet, in the face of these awful facts, the "Rev. Editor" and "Military-drilled Farmer," and the rest of their ilk, lay and clerical, would have us sow the seed of this infernal plant in our public schools, and let it sink its deadly roots in the minds of our children, till with rapid growth it spreads its Upas shade over our fair Dominion. Put your feet down solid, brother farmers, you have the power, if you will use it. Let the Old World powers tax themselves to death if they want to; let them invent and build all the infernal engines of destruction they like—it is their funeral, not ours—but let there be one country, at least, that is free from the curse of "militarism," and its name be Canada. F. ELLIOTT.

York Co., Ont.

## THE RATHBUN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the Rathbun Company's live stock, held at their farm at Deseronto, Ont., on Thursday, April 23rd, established a record for Canada for high prices for grade dairy cattle. Five grade Holstein cows sold for over \$100 each, two of them reaching the mark \$102.50, which is about \$30 more than was ever paid at a farm stock sale in this country. The pure-breds sold also for good prices, one cow, six years old, selling for \$140; two four-year-olds bringing \$135 each; two three-year-olds, \$125 and \$80 each, and a two-year-old in milk going for \$110; and eight calves sold at an average of \$51. In addition, 13 grade Holstein calves, of which 10 were under five months, rather low figure, and the swine brought fair prices. The horses sold at good figures, one heavy-draft colt selling at \$166. The majority of the cattle, which were Holstein grades, were brought out in fine shape, and reflect great credit on Mr. J. K. Shephard, the capable herdsman in charge. The sale, though a very large one, passed off without a hitch or delay, the auctioneer, Mr. Geo. Jackson, of Port Perry, selling 100 sheep, 17 hogs, 5 horses and 100 head of cattle in exactly five hours, which, combined with the high price reached for the cattle, stamps Mr. Jackson as one of the best men in the business, and on all hands were heard flattering remarks as to his ability.

## A PLEA FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly permit me, through your widely-read paper, to make a plea for the kinder treatment of dumb animals. Civilized man has placed them in a position powerless to help themselves for his own gain, and will then heartlessly abuse them. During the winter months, especially, it is heartrending to see many animals shivering with cold and ravenous with hunger. Perhaps it will be said there are only a few, or they are the result of a few poor and miserable men trying to farm. Far from true. Visit some of the most elaborately-furnished homes and costly dressed people, then visit the barn on the same premises, and it would be a revelation to many who enjoy their hospitality. Blemished and old horses scantily fed from filthy mangers; cattle also poorly fed, and manure half covering their bodies; or, perhaps, ankle deep in manure in box stalls, with not a dry straw to lie on. And what of the pigs? Most men see more barns during the winter than the writer, yet I know of several deaths of full-grown pigs from pure starvation. How many men have never known of young of any sort being born in the barn, where the mother was too weak to rise from pure hunger?

Then what chance has the young for food? Let each reader of this examine himself or herself as to whether he could not have made less suffering among his stock had he been less greedy of gain (there is a living and more for all if cared for, without starving an animal), and also each ask himself if he does not know of cases much in need of remedying, and why he does not expose such. Is it not for the cowardly fear of losing a little good opinion of himself? If true-hearted men and women asking money for religious purposes knew how often it was the price of weeks or months of agonizing hunger for some poor animal, would they be willing to accept it; and will the One who sees and knows all put it down to their credit? Remember the majority of these cases are not among the poor and ignorant, but many who from appearances are good living people, which makes the shame and crime the greater. We know that our deeds here will be justly judged, and no sane man can think to enter heaven after hungering, no same man can think to abuse for pure worldly gain, the animals entrusted to his care. Who is willing to do better? A. C. H. Wentworth Co., Ont.

## WILD RADISH IN IMPORTED SEED OATS.

A week or so ago a sample of seed impurity was brought into our office by J. O. W., of Middlesex Co., Ont., who stated that he had hand-picked a considerable quantity of it from a lot of Bumper King seed oats. It was submitted to Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, who writes as follows: "I find the specimen of seed pods, with seeds enclosed, to be that of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Wild radish is a decidedly noxious weed, quite common throughout Britain and Continental Europe. It has also become quite prevalent in parts of the Maritime Provinces, including the Kennebecasis Valley and about Truro, in which localities it is sometimes called wild mustard, and by others wild turnip. In nature of growth it is coarser than wild mustard and a ranker grower. So far as I know, there is no available information as to the length of time the seeds will remain in the soil and still retain their vitality. It is to be regretted that the wild radish is being distributed over the Province of Ontario. We are unable to prevent its distribution, as it is not named in the Seed Control Act."

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STOCK-BREEDERS.

A meeting, held in Charlottetown, on April 7th, brought together a good number of prominent P. E. I. breeders of all classes of live stock. Peter Brodie, who was elected chairman, explained the object of meeting, and asked for the views of those present. A number expressed themselves strongly in favor of organizing an association, and, on motion, the work of organizing was proceeded with, the organization to be known as The Prince Edward Island Stock-breeders' Association. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Hon. Premier Hazard; President, P. S. Brown; 1st Vice-President, Peter Brodie; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. Gibson; Secretary, C. T. Ferguson; and the following Executive Committee—Messrs. Robert McKinley, Lane Boswell, Jas. Roper, F. Haliday, T. P. Cass, Leonard Court, Wm. Crosby.

The meeting passed a unanimous resolution asking the Legislature to grant \$3,000 more than last year for agricultural exhibition purposes. A committee was appointed to present the resolution, signed by the officers and executive.

## MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR FOR GUELPH.

The City of Guelph, Ont., has exhibited a degree of thrifty enterprise in more than one phase of public ownership, and is now proposing another commendable forward step, in the establishment of a municipal abattoir. A special committee to deal with the question was appointed by the City Council, and on April 21st they brought in their first report, recommending that \$2,500 be placed in the estimates for 1908 for the erection of a municipal abattoir. The committee were unanimous in the opinion that an abattoir should be established.



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## MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were 206 carloads, composed of 3,355 cattle, 4,756 hogs, 311 sheep and lambs, 1,458 calves, and 177 horses. There were a few loads of finished cattle, but a large percentage, as usual, were of the unfinished, half-fat class. Trade was brisk, with prices generally higher.

Receipts at the Junction market on Monday, April 27th, numbered 55 cars. Quality of cattle not so good. Trade easier. Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6; export bulls, \$4 to \$5; picked butchers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; loads of good, \$5.15 to \$5.40; medium, \$4.80 to \$5.10; common, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.75; calves, \$4.50 to \$6; sheep, \$5 to \$5.25; yearling lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each; hogs, \$6.40, fed and watered, and \$6.15 at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers last week sold at \$5 to \$6, the bulk of the best selling around \$5.75 to \$5.85; export bulls sold at \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt., the bulk going at \$4.75 to \$5.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.50 to \$5.80; loads of good at \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium at \$4.80 to \$5.10; common, \$4.25 to \$4.60; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; sanners and common cows, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers, 300 to 700 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.60, and light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—A moderate supply of milkers and forward springers sold at \$30 to \$55 each, with an odd choice cow at \$60.

Veal Calves.—Receipts large, and of poor quality, fully half of them being too light to pass Government inspection. Prices were lower for these dairy calves, but real new-milk-fed calves are still in demand. Prices ranged from \$2 to \$5 per cwt. for the dairy calves, but choice are worth \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold at \$5 to \$5.50; rams, \$4.25 to \$5.25 per cwt.; yearling lambs of choice quality sold at \$8 to \$8.75 per cwt.; but common, lean ram lambs sold from \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs sold from \$3 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were more liberal last week, with prices steady at \$6.40 per cwt. for selects, fed and watered, and \$5.15 to \$5.25 to drovers, for hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—On Monday of last week, at the Union Stock-yards Horse Exchange, 120 horses were sold, the average quality of which was easily the best since the market opened. Trade was good, and prices, on the whole, were satisfactory. Dealers who go to the country report farmers as asking too high prices; prices that would not leave anything for expenses or profit. J. Herbert Smith, the manager, reports a steadily-growing trade at the market, dealers being more than delighted with the ship-

ping and stable facilities afforded at the Union Horse Exchange. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$165 to \$215, with a pair of extra choice quality at \$240 each; farm horses, \$145 to \$185; expressers, \$150 to \$175; drivers, \$125 to \$180, and one or two extra-quality, \$200 to \$225; serviceably-sound sold at \$25 to \$90 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, winter, 91c.; No. 2 red, 89c.; No. 2, mixed, 87c.; No. 2 Goose, 82c.; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.17; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16.

Barley.—Market dull at 55c. to 60c.  
Corn.—No. 3 American yellow, 78c., Toronto; No. 3, mixed, 72c.

Peas.—No. 2, 87c.  
Rye.—No. 2, 85c. to 86c.

Buckwheat.—65c.  
Oats.—No. 2 white, 46c. to 46½c.

Bran.—Market firm at \$25, in car lots, sacks included.

Shorts.—Scarce. Car lots, sacks included, \$26.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.25 bid, for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm, with prices unchanged. Creamery, pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; separator, dairy, pound rolls, 30c. to 31c.; store lots, 26c. to 27c.

Cheese.—Market firm, good quality being scarce. Twins, 14½c.; large, 14c.

Eggs.—Market easier at 17c.

Honey.—Market firm; extracted, 11c. to 12½c.; combs, per dozen sections, choice clover, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Market firm at 85c. for Ontarios, and 90c. for New Brunswick Delawares, for car lots, in bags, on track at Toronto.

Beans.—Prices unchanged. Primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75; hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$15.

Straw.—Prices easier. Baled, in car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$8.

Poultry.—Receipts light, but equal to the demand, owing to almost prohibitory prices. Turkeys, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; last year's chickens, 18c. to 22c. per lb.; old fowl, 13c. to 15c. per lb.; spring chickens (hot-house raised), 40c. per lb.; squabs, per doz., \$2 to \$3.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

The E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool and hides, were paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 6½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 5½c.; country hides, rough, green, 4c.; country hides, trimmed and cured, 5c.; calf skins, city, 10c.; calf skins, country, 9c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 23c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; sheep skins, 70c. to 80c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The Wm. Rennie Company quote the following as their selling prices for seeds: Red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$14.40; red clover, No. 2, per bushel, \$14.10; alsike clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$12.30; alsike clover, No. 2, per bushel, \$11.10; alfalfa, No. 1, per bushel, \$13.80; timothy, No. 1, per cwt., \$7.75; timothy, No. 2, per cwt., \$7.25.

#### CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5 to \$7.15; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.75; bulls, \$3.60 to \$5.30; calves, \$2.50 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$5.65 to \$5.75; butchers', \$5.65 to \$5.80; light, mixed, \$5.60 to \$5.65; choice light, \$5.65 to \$5.75; fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; live, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

#### BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.10. Veals—\$5 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6 to \$6.05; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; roughs, \$4.90 to \$5.20; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.25; dairies, \$5.75 to \$5.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.65; wethers, \$6 to \$6.10.

#### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 11½c. to 13c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

### MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—The first engagements for ocean-freight space for the season were taken during last week, for May shipment, Armour's having taken all the London space on the Thompson line at 27s. 6d. per head. Canadian exporters took 1,000 spaces for Liverpool at the same price. Space to Liverpool, London and Lancaster was held at 30s., Glasgow being 35s. The local cattle market showed the customary past-Easter decline. Exporters took a number of head at 5½c. to 5½c. a lb. Butchers purchased the choicest quality at 5½c. to 6c.; fine being 5½c. to 5½c.; good, 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 4c. to 4½c., and common, 3c. to 3½c. a lb. The offerings were not very large, but butchers had sufficient stock left over from last week. Arrivals of sheep and lambs were small, and the market held firm, with a good inquiry. Choice yearlings sold at 7c. to 7½c. a lb., some good sheep selling at 5½c. to 6c. Spring lambs were selling at \$4 to \$7 each. Calves were in liberal supply, selling at \$4 to \$7 each for good quality, the inferior not being wanted at all. The market for live hogs showed a decline of ½c. to ¾c. a lb. as a result of increased offerings on this market and weaker advices from abroad on Canadian bacon. Some Manitoba hogs have been arriving, and these sold at 6½c., fed and watered, equal to 7c. weighed off cars. At the depressed valuations, these would bring only 6½c.

Horses.—Demand continued dull. Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs.—As a consequence of the decline for live hogs, dressed hogs were available at ½c. lower than the week before, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed being quoted at 9½c. to 9½c. a lb.; demand fair. Pure lard, 12½c. to 13½c., and compound, 8½c. to 9½c.

Potatoes.—Receipts of potatoes have been fairly large of late. The quality of the stock, however, is apparently deteriorating, and much care has to be taken in picking it over. Choicest white stock, such as Green Mountains, cost 90c. to 95c. per 90 lbs. carloads on track, red being 80c. to 85c. This resold in lots, on track, at an advance of 5c., and in small lots, bagged and delivered into store, at about 15c. advance.

Eggs.—Arriving freely, and demand very good. Dealers have been only handling on commission as yet. Quotations, 17c. to 18c. per dozen. Stock choice.

Butter.—The market for butter experienced a slump as soon as Easter was over. From 34c., quotations tumbled down to 28c. Purchases of fresh makes have been made at country points at 27c. Wholesalers were asking 28c. to 29c., here.

Cheese.—Purchases of fodder goods were made in the country at all the way from 11½c. to 11½c., so that stock was available here at about 11c. to 12c. The advent of fodder goods naturally has a weakened tendency on quotations for old cheese, and it is likely that 12½c. to 12½c. would be accepted for white, and 12½c. to 13c. for best colored.

Maple Products.—The run of sap has still kept up, and reports from the country state that this has been one of the most successful seasons experienced in many years. Prices are naturally somewhat easier, and purchases of choice syrup, in wood, may be made in a wholesale way at 5c. to 5½c., and, in tins, at 6½c. a lb. Small tins weigh 9 to 10 lbs., and large, 12 to 13 lbs. Sugar is in very fair demand, and prices a fraction lower at 7c. to 7½c.

Grain.—Demand for oats showed no improvement, and the market was quiet at slightly lower prices. Eastern Canada No. 2 white oats, 49c., store, Montreal, No. 3, 46c. to 46½c.; No. 4, 45c. to 45½c., and rejected, 43c. to 43½c.; Manitoba rejected, 44½c. to 45c., track, North Bay.

Flour.—Demand for flour is only moderate, some millers however, receiving a slightly better demand for Manitoba spring-wheat grades, at \$6.10 per bbl., in bags, for patents, and \$5.50 to \$5.60 for seconds; winter-wheat patents, \$5.10, and straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Feed.—Demand as active and supply as

light as previously. Millers quoted Manitoba bran \$23 to \$24.50; shorts, \$25 per ton, in bags; Ontario bran, \$24.50 to \$25, and shorts, \$25.50 to \$26. Ground oil cake and nutted cake are quoted at \$33, and sometimes \$34 per ton, gluten meal being \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Hay.—The market firm on spot at \$16 to \$17, f. o. b. Montreal, for No. 1 timothy, \$13 to \$14 for No. 2, \$12 to \$13 for clover-mixture, and \$11 to \$11.50 for clover.

Seeds.—Demand for seed has continued active, and, with the exception of alsike, which advanced \$1 per ton, prices are steady. Quotations are as follows: Red clover, \$23.50 to \$25 per 100 lbs., alsike being \$19 to \$21; alfalfa, \$21 to \$22, and timothy, \$6.25 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs., Montreal.

Hides.—Demand improving slightly, but still very slow, quality of stock being bad. Prices steady, save on horse hides, which advanced 25c. each, owing to scarcity. Dealers have been paying 11c. per lb. for No. 2 calf skins, and 13c. for No. 1, beef hides being 5c., 6c., and 7c. per lb., for No. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at ½c. increase. Sheep skins are 75c. to 80c. each, and horse hides, \$1.50 each for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 5½c. for rendered.

### TRADE TOPICS.

In this issue is a new advertisement of strawberry plants for sale by Chas. S. Moore, Stansbridge, Que. If interested, look it up.

The claims of the Magnet cream separator, manufactured by The Petrie Mfg. Co., Hamilton, Ont., to the favor of dairy farmers, are set forth in their new advertisement in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Look it up, and send for their catalogue.

"PLUGGER BOB" THE WINNER.—The Crescents, of Baltimore, are rejoicing in the victory of "Pluggie Bob" Shanklin, one of their leading members, who has just been awarded the Giesman Cup. This trophy was offered by a New York man to the rider scoring the greatest number of points in the road races held last season under the sanction of the National Cycling Association. Shanklin's victory places him among the fastest road riders of the country.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE.—A sovereign remedy for saddle and harness galls, sore shoulders, scratches, grease heel, wire cuts, and other sores and abrasions on horses and other animals is advertised by the Bickmore Gall Cure Company, Old Town, Maine. One of the decided advantages about this preparation is the fact that the afflicted animal may be kept at work while the cure is in process, and oftentimes the cure is more rapid when the animal is working than it would be if he were left idle in the stall. The Bickmore Gall Cure Company issue an attractive booklet, which they call their Horse Book, and which they send, together with a free sample of their gall cure, to anyone on receipt of ten cents to cover postage and packing. To secure the same, address the Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Old Town, Maine, kindly mentioning this paper.

USE ABSORBINE ON YOUR BLEMISHED STOCK.—Mr. M. M. Bell, Jamesville, Va., writes, under date of Dec. 14, 1907: "Absorbine is the finest thing that I have ever used. I had a two-year-old colt trained the past season. She came home with a bunch on her ankle that I hated to look at. After writing to you, and using your Absorbine, as you advised, there is no more bunch. I think as much again of Absorbine."

Now is the time to get your stock in proper condition for the season's work or the sale. A lame, blemished horse can be made sound and smooth with Absorbine without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Absorbine is mild but prompt in its action; stops lameness, kills pain; removes bunches, \$3 per bottle at all druggists, or express prepaid upon receipt of price. Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.; Canadian agency, Lyman, Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que., Can.





**Life, Literature and Education.**

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]



Mr. David Lloyd-George, M. P.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer for Great Britain.

**MR. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, M. P.**

Mr. David Lloyd-George, M.P., who has succeeded Mr. Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer for Great Britain, is one of the few men in political life whose advancement has been almost meteoric—and that due to his own energy and ability, for he has had neither wealth nor social influence to help him along.

Mr. Lloyd-George was born in Manchester in 1863, but has spent the greater part of his life in Wales, first at Llonystumdwy, where he was brought up by an uncle, the village shoemaker, and later at Criccieth, where, after having studied privately, he was finally admitted to the Bar. In 1890 he was elected member for the Carnarvon Boroughs, a seat which he has represented ever since, and in 1905 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet, in which position he achieved a great reputation, chiefly on account of his adroit management of labor problems.

With a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword, and a fearlessness which never permitted him to shrink from attacking even the highest dignitaries of the House who upheld measures in which he did not believe, Mr. Lloyd-George has ever made his presence felt in Parliament, and to these qualities, joined to an undoubted ability, may be attributed the secret of his almost phenomenal progress. He is still a young man, and, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, stands a very good chance of being one day the Premier of Great Britain.

**THE DAUGHTER'S PORTION.**

I have read with interest the discussions on different subjects in "The Farmer's Advocate," especially that on "The Daughter's Share," in which "A Reader" urges, "Give the daughter a chance."

While I agree with Reader that many daughters do not receive equal rights with their brothers in the distribution of money or farm lands, are there not many who do not deserve more than good clothing and board? Let each young woman while gaining an education be trained to work, and the knowledge and experience thus gained will be no burden, and may some time be a blessing.

For the girl who is needed at home there are so many ways in which she can earn spending money if she have the time. The care of poultry, making of butter, gardening or sewing, are each productive of good health to women engaged therein. I know a young lady who, each autumn, earns from five to twenty dollars gathering and selling nuts. What work could be more pleasant? Another prepares apples for market, and claims proceeds from sale of same. By reading the poultry column of "The Farmer's Advocate" she must make a success of poultry-raising. If she lives near a city or large town there are many ladies who would pay liberally for plain sewing or hemstitching.

When the trothor marries she need not feel disheartened and accept some man's offer of matrimony for a home. She can make her services so invaluable she shall have a home with them so long as she cares to remain, or until something more agreeable presents itself. M. E. B. Elgin Co.

[Query.—Are all girls who care for poultry, etc., allowed a definite share of the profits to spend as they see fit? Again, is living with a brother and his wife likely to be pleasant for an unmarried girl? We should like to hear other opinions.—Ed.]

**RE LONGFELLOW'S "PSALM OF LIFE."**

Looking over the columns of the Literary Society, I noticed a sad misconstruction put upon Longfellow's poem. Mrs. E. T. says he wrote "Life is but an empty dream." Longfellow certainly wrote those words, but that is but a very small part of the poem. I think the first verse runs like this, if my memory serves me right:

Tell me not in mournful numbers  
Life is but an empty dream,  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
And things are not what they seem.  
Life is real, life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal,  
Dust thou art to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken of the soul."

So instead of disagreeing with him, Mrs. E. T. in her statements is but bearing out the sentiment expressed in Longfellow's poem. C. F. Brant Co., Ont.

**EASTER IN QUEBEC.**

By E. M. Graham, author of "A Canadian Girl in South Africa," etc.

The summer tourist may "do" Quebec thoroughly, and flatter himself that he knows the old city rather well, but unless he has spent a winter here and been able to talk French, he knows very little indeed of the real spirit of Quebec. At no time is this more apparent than at the Lenten and Easter season. The city then has a mediæval and religious atmosphere not to be met with in any other place in America.

To understand this, one must remember that out of a population of some 70,000, nearly 60,000 are Catholic, and of these latter all but some 2,000 Irish are French Catholic. Therefore, there is added here to the Catholic ritual a picturesqueness not found elsewhere in Canada.

The visitor who wanders through the purely French part of the town on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, "Mardi Gras," or "Fat Tuesday," as it is called here, will be astonished to find the whole of the younger population out masquerading. Everyone is engaged in some festivity or other until midnight, when the Catholic world retires for a few hours' rest before the early mass of Ash Wednesday.

From then until Easter there is an unbroken round of daily church-going and abstinence, with fast days Wednesdays and Fridays, except on one day, known as "Micareme," or Mid-Lent. All rules relax on that day, which is purely an echo of Mardi Gras. A drive along the closely-populated Beauport road in the evening attracts an escort of grotesque masqueraders indulging in quite harmless, if rather exciting, pranks.

This year the Lenten season was enlivened a little more, as it included April 1st. Visitors to Quebec were puzzled to see the shop windows decorated with fish of many kinds, tea, candy and chocolate. Amongst the French the day is known as the Poisson d'Avril, or "April fish." The story runs that once a French nobleman was confined in a castle overlooking a small lake. Beneath his dungeon window was the water of the lake, whose opposite shore alone meant freedom. At last he conceived the desperate plan of diving into the lake and swimming across. After inconceivable trouble he loosened a bar sufficiently to admit of crawling through, made the plunge and escaped unscathed. For a time it was thought he had drowned himself, and only later was it discovered how he had fooled his guards. The day of his escape happened to be the first of April; so henceforth a person befooled on that day is said to have received an April fish, or poisson d'Avril.

Of the purely Lenten ceremonies of Quebec, by far the most interesting is the Grand Mass of Consecration on Holy Thursday morning. The service lasts some three hours, and is held only in the Basilica, as a union service for all the parish. Hence there is the full choir and an unusual attendance of priests. With the latter enters the Archbishop, wearing no insignia of office. As the stately choral service proceeds it is seen that his official garments are being blessed on the high altar. They are then borne to him, one by one, by priests

who cover their hands with the folds of their surplices lest their touch should defile. When fully robed he mounts his throne, and the next service of consecration is begun. This is to bless the candles of the parish for the ensuing year, and is not specially interesting. But the third and most important ceremony, the blessing of the holy oil, follows immediately. First there is carried in a plain table, on which is placed the oil in two large jars, covered with baize. The Archbishop comes down to the reading desk, and after reading a service places his hands in consecration on the jars of oil. Immediately all the priests advance two by two, chanting three times individually in an ascending scale, "Ave, sancta olea." Each bows three times, smells the oil, and retires. This done, all form in procession, the oil being carried in front of the Archbishop, who walks under a canopy borne by the four churchwardens, the only laymen in the service. The long procession passes slowly around the enormous church, singing all the time, while the people bow as the oil passes by. On re-entering the chancel the same ceremonial, followed by the same procession, is repeated, but this time the priests chant, "Ave, sancto Christo," when saluting the holy oil. This finished, the bells are silenced until Easter morning. Then all the priests take communion, after which the high altar is stripped absolutely bare, and the Host is borne to a small altar under one of the galleries, where it remains until Easter morning.

The Archbishop takes off his handsome robes again, and most of the priests and all the choir leave the church, wearied, no doubt, by a continuous choral service of over two hours. Many of the congregation now leave also, but to an outsider the final ceremony is the most interesting of all, and is probably unique in Canada. A long bench is placed in front of the high altar, and to it are ushered twelve little orphan boys, all dark-haired, except the end one, whose hair is red. These represent the eleven apostles and Judas Iscariot. Each at once takes off the right-foot shoe and stocking; the Archbishop ties up his cassock, takes a basin and towel from an attendant and washes all the feet. Then he gives the red-headed boy an envelope containing thirty pieces of silver, the boys file out, and the service is ended.

Thursday afternoon the streets are filled with a solemn-moving, perfectly silent throng. That is the Catholic population doing the "stations." Every devout Catholic visits seven churches, or seven altars on which the Host is exposed, to offer his devotions, in memory of the seven pauses of our Lord on the road to Calvary. As he is expected to refrain from worldly conversation and keep his thoughts on holy things, the silence of the crowded streets is almost uncanny.

Easter Saturday there is a subdued but dominant note of excitement in the air, that is characteristic of Quebec. Being the end of Lent, and, usually, the beginning of good weather, there is an unusual number of country people in town. The early markets, all gaily decorated, show a profusion unequalled at any other season, including maple sugar and



syrup of the best quality. One meets there all one's friends, Protestant and Catholic, laden with bundles great and small; each and all carrying proudly a bunch of impossible paper flowers.

The Protestant services of Easter are naturally the same as elsewhere. The Protestant visitor finds the old Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Trinity especially interesting, being the first Protestant church built in Canada. Its close, shaded by stately elm and basswood trees, is part of the property formerly owned by the Recollet Fathers, the first missionaries who preached the gospel to the Indians. In the year 1800, owing to the burning of their monastery, and the death of the last of the Fathers, the property reverted to the Crown, in accordance with the Articles of Capitulation of 1760. King George III. then granted a large part of it to the Church of England, built the Cathedral at his own expense, and donated the magnificent communion service still in use. Previous to this time, and until the fire mentioned above, the Protestants had held service in the Recollets' Chapel. The following quotation from the Gazette of May 21st, 1867, shows the good feeling existing between the two churches at that date: "On Sunday next divine service, according to the use of the Church of England, will be held at the Recollets' church, and continue for the summer season, beginning soon after eleven. The drum will beat each Sunday soon after half an hour past ten, and the Recollets' bell will ring to give notice of the English service the instant their own is ended."

## The Quiet Hour.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM VARIOUS READERS.

Dear Hope,—In a recent issue, when you gave us an extract instead of a production from your own pen, your few remarks seemed to indicate an undercurrent of thought that your heart-to-heart talks were not appreciated.

I assure you those of us who have left the great cities and their religious privileges and opportunities, and now live in rural districts shorn of them, do heartily appreciate the weekly visit of such a friend, and I hope you may be long spared to minister the word and speak to the heart by your weekly visit to our home.

R. BAGG.  
Sask., N.-W. T.

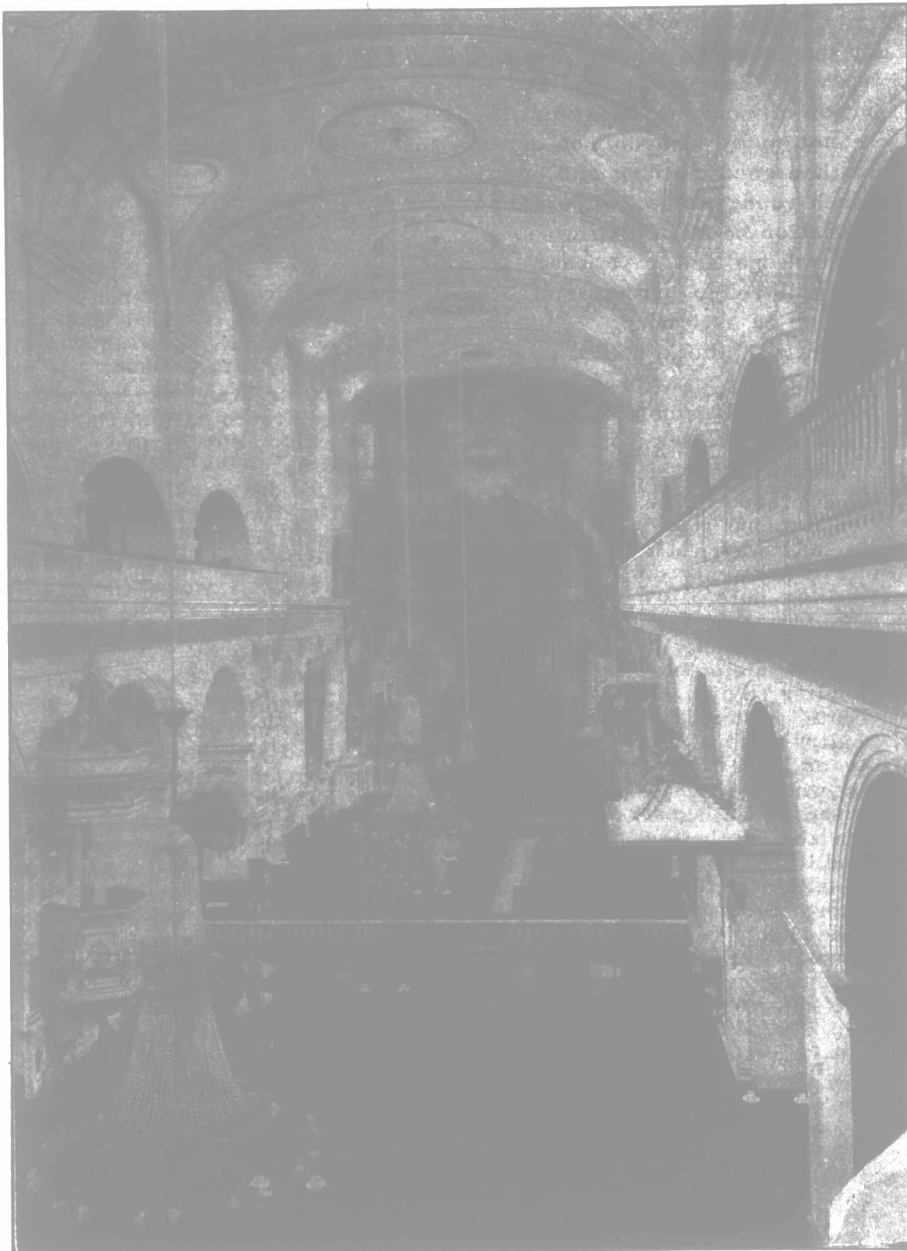
### Ministering to Strangers and the Sick.

The title of this topic is one which applies to all, and to our every-day life, for, as we go round from day to day, we come in contact with those who are sometimes not as highly favored as we are, and we may often have the opportunity of helping someone out of difficulty or trouble, and, in so doing, we may save them from yielding to temptation, and in many cases people have been saved even from committing suicide by the kindly word of a friend, and a smile has often brightened the dark clouds of discouragement and caused the silver lining to appear. The Bible tells us: "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for in so doing some have entertained angels unawares." There is always someone whom we may help, and it is our duty to do so. God never intended that we should keep our money and our possessions all to ourselves. He says: "The silver and the gold are mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills are mine," and when we just think that God has given us all the comforts we may enjoy, how necessary it is for us to try and brighten the lives of the poor and the unhappy with whom we come in contact, and it is not always with kind words this can be done, for when persons are cold or hungry they need something more substantial than a smile. If we read the papers now, we will see the suffering there is in the cities, and we can all help in different ways, by sending food or clothing, and it is our duty to do so, for it's God's command. He says: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have

done it unto me." We would be surprised when the day of reckoning comes, if our Lord should say to us: "Depart from me, for inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to Me." Of course, doing these things will never save a person. They must first accept Christ. Neither can any person be a Christian and not help others, for God says: "By their fruits ye shall know them." When we help others, we always receive a blessing in our own souls, and no one was ever any poorer for having given to a good cause, and God's word is full of commands and promises to help each other. Let us then remember the hymn which says:

"There are lonely hearts to cherish  
While the days are going by;  
There are weary souls who perish  
While the days are going by;  
If a smile we can review,  
As our journey we pursue,  
Oh! the good that we may do,  
As the days are going by."

Wellington Co., Ont. FAITH.



Interior of the Basilica, Quebec City.

### The End of the Way.

My life is a wearisome journey,  
I am sick with the dust and the heat,  
The rays of the sun beat upon me,  
The briars are wounding my feet.  
But the city to which I am going  
Will more than the trials repay;  
All the toils of the road will seem  
nothing  
When I get to the end of the way.

So many steep hills to climb upward,  
I often am longing for rest;  
But He who appoints me my pathway  
Knows just what is needful and best.  
I know in His Word He has promised  
That my strength shall be as my day,  
And the toils of the day will seem  
nothing  
When I get to the end of the way.

He loves me too well to forsake me,  
Or give me one trial too much;  
His people He dearly has purchased,  
And Satan can never claim such.  
By and bye I shall see Him, and praise  
Him.

In the city of unending day,  
And the toils of the day will seem  
nothing,  
When I get to the end of the way.

When the last feeble step has been taken,  
And the gates of the city appear,  
And the beautiful songs of the angels  
Float out on my listening ear,  
Then all that seems now so mysterious  
Shall be plain and clear as the day;  
Yes, the toils of the road will seem  
nothing  
When I get to the end of the way.

Though now I am footsore and weary,  
I shall rest when I'm safely at home,  
I know I'll receive a glad welcome,  
For the Saviour Himself has said,  
"Come!"

So when I am weary in body  
And sinking in spirit, I say:  
"All the toils of the road will seem  
nothing  
When I get to the end of the way."

Cooling fountains are there for the  
thirsty,  
There are cordials for those who are  
faint,

plate, long exposed, reveals it. It was there all the time, though no eye perceived it. The knowledge that it is there convinces us that there is more there that we do not yet know, and confirms the faith that beyond all our present knowledge, vaster knowledge waits for us. Knowledge and faith are not conflicting. Knowledge is only the confirmation by one faculty, of truth already felt after by another. Let each have its place.

### Little Pebbles.

Recently, a French submarine plunged down into the depths of the sea and never came up again, and about a dozen lives were smothered out. There was much speculation as to the cause of the accident, but the truth could not be known until later, when the vessel was drawn up out of its one hundred feet and more of water. Then the cause was discovered, and a strange one it was. A pebble had got in one of the valves that let the sea water into a compartment where it acted as ballast. As the valve was thus prevented from closing, the water continued to leak into the compartment until the accumulating pressure burst its inner partition, which was not intended to withstand the full pressure of the sea. So, while the submarine was under the water, that pebble did its work, there was a sudden burst of the sea into the interior of the vessel, and those poor fellows must have instantly known their fate. The power of little things is strikingly illustrated in this incident. A pebble that a babe could cover in its chubby hand sent a warship to the bottom. A tiny leak accumulated enough pressure to burst in a steel plate and sink a ship. Little pebbles of evil habit, tiny links of character—how many a human life have they sent to the bottom!

## With the Flowers.

### RURAL AND CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

There are in Ontario at the present time sixty-six horticultural societies, organized under the Agriculture and Arts Act. These societies are mostly in towns and cities, and are interested particularly in the ornamental or esthetic branches of horticulture. They are, nevertheless, doing a valuable work in educating the public to the importance of beautifying home surroundings and taking an interest in civic improvement generally. Meetings are held usually once a month throughout the year, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture sends a speaker once during the year to each society. Prof. H. L. Hutt and Mr. Wm. Hunt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, are now making a tour of the societies, which will keep them on the road for a month or more.

Prof. Hutt addressed the London Horticultural Society last week, and gave an interesting and practical talk, illustrated by a number of very beautiful stereopticon views. He referred to the good work being done by the horticultural societies throughout the Province, and complimented the citizens upon what had been accomplished in London. It was a city of beautiful homes, with beautiful surroundings. In no other city in Ontario had unsightly fences been more effectively abolished. The open lawns, and well-kept boulevards, gave the city a spacious, tidy appearance, in which citizens might well take a pride. He said the city was fortunate in having as Park Commissioner, John S. Pearce, a man who loved trees, but who did not hesitate to cut out thousands of them when necessary, as he had done, to give those left room for full development. What London most needed now, said Prof. Hutt, was more attention to the planting of flowering shrubs, climbing vines, and mixed borders of hardy, perennial-flowering plants. The "Forest City" has an abundance of trees, but these smaller materials were needed to give finish and variety of embellishment. Prof. Hutt is looking forward to a more general awakening of interest in this kind of awakening of interest in the country through a systematic improvement of rural-school grounds. He is undertaking, for the Provincial Educational Department, the preparation of a number of plans of well-laid out and properly-planted school grounds.

There are robes that are whiter and purer  
Than any our fancy can paint,  
So I'll try to press hopefully onward,  
Thinking often through each weary day,  
"The toils of the road will seem nothing  
When I get to the end of the way."

—Harriet Cole.

### Knowledge Breeds Faith.

Every extension of human knowledge extends the bounds of our conscious ignorance. All that we find shows us how much more we have been missing than we had any idea we were missing. All increase of knowledge and experience, accordingly, makes true men more simple and open-minded. Greater knowledge breeds greater faith. It prepares us to welcome even more than we have yet received. Photographs of a wireless telegraph station show the receiving wires luminous, and a glow of light around the station. This light is unseen by the naked eye, but the photographic



About the House.

INITIALLING LINEN.

Of late, we have been asked more than once for hints in regard to initialling linen. We are glad to give this information, not only for the sake of the brides-to-be, who have gently given intimation of sundry events to take place when the June roses come, but also for that of dainty women everywhere, for what dainty woman is there who does not set store by her linen, and who does not know that the pretty initial embroidered thereon may well appear as a little distinctive personal touch, a sort of sign manual, as it were, of the "lady" at the back of the household management?

A bride, of course, uses the initial of her maiden name, a married woman that of her present name, and the same design, only in different sizes, should be used for all articles—tablecloths, sheets, etc. At present, the popular fancy is for rather straight, severe letters, but monograms, or more elaborate lettering may be used if preferred, as this is one of the many points upon which fashion changes.

Neither is there any hard and fast rule in regard to the size. A four-inch letter is usually worked on sheets, with one of only half the size for pillow cases. A three-inch size may be used for tablecloths, with a corresponding one-and-one-half-inch letter for the napkins. Upon towels, the length may be three or four inches.

On napkins, the initial may be placed either in one corner on the bias, or in the center of one edge, in which case it will be necessary to fold the napkins in thirds. Upon the tablecloth, it may also occupy a corner; or, two letters may be used, one in the center of either end and about eleven inches in from the edge of the table. Sheets are usually marked in the center, about two inches below the hemstitching, and towels in the corner or center of the end, as preferred.

Initials are, as a rule, simply worked over and over, in satin stitch, with a little padding of floss beneath; but two, or even three, different stitches may be employed upon each letter, if preferred. The fancy stores now sell initial forms, which may be tacked upon the material and worked over, thus providing both design and padding at once. But, when buying these, care must be taken to make sure that they are washable.

RECIPES.

Asparagus, Stewed.—Break the stalks into inch lengths, placing the tough ends that are not fit to serve by themselves, then wash all well. Tie the tough pieces in a piece of cheesecloth, and lay them with the tender asparagus in the kettle, as they will add flavor. Put on enough slightly-salted water to just cover. Cover the kettle, and cook slowly about half an hour, or until the asparagus is tender. Remove the cheesecloth, and throw away the contents; season the rest with butter, pepper and salt, and serve at once. Some prefer it put on toast, with cream sauce poured over.

An Easy Salad.—Prepare individual plates by laying lettuce leaves on them. Cut bananas in two, then cut each piece lengthwise. Roll in chopped nutsmeats; lay on the lettuce; pour a little salad dressing over, and serve.

Diced Liver.—One pound beef liver, cut into small squares. Melt two dessertspoons butter in a hot pan; put in the liver, and let it cook to a light brown. Put on the stove, in another pan, one cup milk, and, while hot, stir in one full teaspoon cornstarch, which has been blended in a little cold milk. Add half a teaspoon salt, a dash of red pepper, some parsley cut very fine, and stir all well. When cooked, add the liver and one teaspoon tomato catsup.

Liver Scrapies.—Scrape a piece of tender liver, and season. Beat yolk of egg and one tablespoon cream. Mix all together; drop in pan of hot grease; turn quickly, and serve on hot plates.

Kidneys on Toast.—Veal or lamb, kidneys make a delicate breakfast in spring. Remove, with a knife, all skin and gristle, and cut in neat slices. Fry lightly with a little butter to brown; then add a very little water, and simmer gently until thoroughly tender, adding

salt, cayenne, a squeeze of lemon, and a few mushrooms (fresh or canned) whenever you have them. Use a little browned flour to thicken the gravy, and serve on toast.

Fried Sweetbreads.—Wash very carefully, parboil, drain dry, then dip in egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

Creamed Sweetbreads.—Parboil, drain, and cut up coarsely. Make a cream sauce, and put the sweetbreads into it. Serve plain, or mixed with mushrooms, minced chicken, or green peas.

To Cook Sausages.—Brown a chopped onion in a tablespoon of butter, adding the juice of half a lemon. Cook the sausages in this. Add a cupful of brown sauce, and allow a minute or so more to heat. Serve on a hot platter with minced parsley sprinkled over the



sausages. . . . Another method: Put in boiling water, and boil two minutes. Take out, prick with a fork, and fry.

Baked Sweetbreads.—Put in boiling water for eight or ten minutes; then throw in cold water. Cut in pieces, dip in yolk and crumbs, and roast. Serve with melted butter and catsup.

Smoked Herring.—Put in a dish, and cover with boiling water, allowing them to stand ten minutes. Skin; wipe dry, and boil over clear coals (a toaster will do) for about eight minutes. Put on a hot dish; spread with butter, and serve.



Current Events.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has let the contract for a 2,600,000-bushel elevator at Fort William.

Mr. Seizaburo Shimizu has been appointed Japanese Consul-General for Canada, as successor to Mr. Nosse.

Sir Adolphe Caron, former Minister of Militia and Postmaster-General of Canada, died in Montreal on April 20th, of pneumonia. He was sixty-five years of age.

The Prince of Wales will open the fetes in connection with the Quebec tercentenary on July 23rd. He will remain two weeks in Canada, but will not go further west than Quebec.

The White Star Company is about to add to its Atlantic liners a steamer 1,000 feet long, to be called the Olympia. The new vessel is intended for the Southampton—New York

trade, and will run at the rate of twenty knots an hour.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died at his residence, Downing St., London, on April 22nd. The burial service was held at Westminster Abbey on April 27th, and the remains were interred at Meigle, Perthshire, Scotland.

Children's Corner.

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

A VISIT TO A "SUGAR BUSH."

We were all going; that is, the boys were going to-day and we girls to-morrow. Jack was already waiting, with a sleigh piled with cans, blankets, and some dry wood; while Dick filled the great sap kettle with "some good things that mother baked," and then, everything ready, Uncle John and six light-hearted boys started on their journey.

"Don't I wish we were going now," sighed Mary. "I don't know how I will wait for to-morrow."

"Well, I shall wait by getting home, and getting at my work, for we must start before the snow turns to water," said practical Ida.

In a few minutes we had discussed what we should wear, and the time we would start, said our good-byes for the present, and went our different ways.

When I roused next morning, the sun was just tinting the Eastern sky. I hurriedly dressed and helped with what little work I could in my excitement (for I had never been to a sugar bush), ate scarcely any breakfast, and in an hour we were well on our way.

It was almost ten o'clock when we reached the camp, hungry and tired.

"Give us some of that stuff," pointing towards the kettle, "and a slice of bread, the way boys cut it, Bert," called Ida to her brother, at the same time taking possession of the camp.

"I do not want any, for I declare he is stirring it with a piece of fat meat attached to a stick," I said, watching Bert, who was vigorously wiping it around the edge.

They all laughed, and Uncle John, who has just appeared, explained why he did it. Soon we were warmed, fed, and ready to gather sap; but, alas! the snow was getting soft, and we were laughable objects, stuck fast in the snow, and in sight of the "boiling-place."

About four o'clock, to our great delight, Uncle let the sap boil down, and to cool it quickly, we poured it on some clean snow. Oh, what fun we had for the next hour, wasting and eating, for I am sure we did both. But, as we had a long walk ahead of us, we started for home, and found, to our dismay, that it was, indeed, very hard to keep our feet dry; but as home and dry clothes were ahead, it was not unbearable.

Supper was ready when we reached home, and we were ready for it; but our clothes, and our faces, even our fingers had their share of the maple sugar.

After supper, the girls went home, all tired and happy. And, if you have never been to a "sweet place," as Mary calls it, go next year. BESS.

THE PROPHET.

"You needn't tell me!" a little bird cried;

"You needn't tell me, for I know!

The winter is coming, and ere many days

The ground will be covered with snow;

The voice of the Southland is calling the birds,

And I must make ready to go."

And so he was off with a note of farewell;

The garden was still as could be;

The flowers were taking their long winter nap,

And bare was the old apple tree.

Away in the Southland the little blue bird

Was waiting for springtime, you see.

"You needn't tell me!" the little bird cried,—

The same little bird, you must know,—

"The Northland is calling, and oh, I am sure

There will not be any more snow;

The crocus is blooming, the trees are in bud,

And I must make ready to go."

And so he was off, with a flash of blue wings,

Straight, straight to the old apple tree;

And there he is happily building his nest,

As cozy a nest as can be;

And we know when he comes that the summer is near,

For a wise little prophet is he.

—The S.S. Visitor.

THE DEBATE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think I am the first to write from Stayner, but I do not know. I will try to write on the debate, "Which is the nicer season, summer or winter?" I think summer's much nicer than winter, because you can go out and play and not get yourself all snow and wet. I like to see the flowers growing; they are so beautiful, and the green grass. On warm days, I like to go out and sit among the trees, and hear the birds singing in the tree-tops. We can go fishing and picnicking in summer, and it is much nicer going to school, you do not have to be bundled up like you do in the winter.

ETHEL TAYLOR (age 11). Stayner, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think anybody that loves nature will prefer summer. One thing that is very nice is to take a walk into the country in the summer evening and hear the birds singing their last tune. Another thing that is a great advantage is that you needn't climb deep snow banks in summer, as you have to do in winter. It isn't very pleasant for little tots that have a mile or two to walk, to climb through deep snow banks. Of course, for big, strong boys, it doesn't make any difference. In the third place, you can always have fresh fruit in summer, which you cannot have in winter, such as cherries, pears, plums, etc., and I'm sure that's a great treat. Another thing which I think is great fun is to build a raft, and take a ride on a pond. It is fine sport to get your schoolmates and friends together for a fishing party. And, last, I will mention the beautiful trees, flowers, and birds, and all the beautiful things in nature, which we, at least I, appreciate so much. I think that summer is far ahead of winter.

ALBERT LUDOLPH (age 12). New Dundee, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think that summer is nicer than winter, because there are no hills around here for us to sleighride. I have only one sister, so two can hardly play ball together. We live near Berlin, and there is a street railway car that comes to Bridgeport from there. On Saturday nights, in the summer, there are bands and picnics and everything that helps to brighten our little village up.

MARGARETTA POMEROY. Bridgeport, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Some people think winter is the nicer, but I think summer is. One reason for my thinking this is that summer is a great deal warmer than winter. Everything is nice and green; the flowers are blooming, and the crops are growing in summer, while nothing is going on like this in winter. Most of our holidays are in summer, when we can get out and play in the green fields.

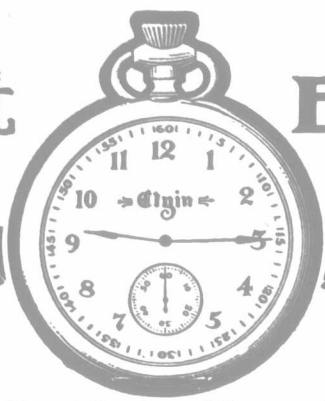
MAGGIE CAMPBELL. Belwood, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am eleven years old. I live one mile from school, and go most every day. We are going to raise a new flag at our school on Arbor Day, and then the people will know how loyal we are to our country. I like summer better than winter in most ways. Skating is lots of fun; but in the summer a boy can feel so free and enjoy more sports than he can in winter.

WILLIE ELLIOTT. Fairfield Plain, Ont.



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Watch

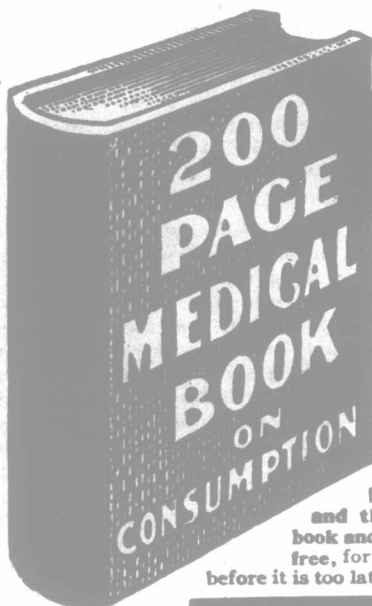


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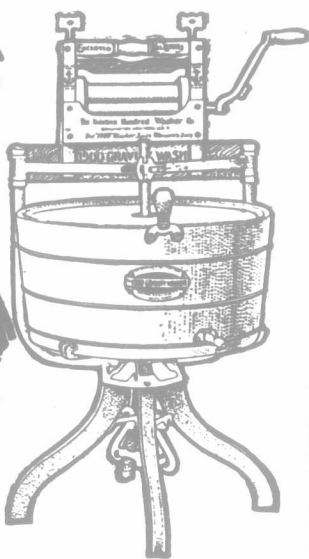
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## WHEN BUYING A WASHER



you ought to be as careful and exacting as if you were buying a thousand dollar piano, even more so, because the latter is a luxury you can do without, but you can't afford to be without the *right* washer. It's a waste of money to get any but the BEST Washing Machine and the best is the

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Look at these points of superiority in the "1900 Gravity." The clothes remain stationary, while the tub swings in the easiest way to and fro, and rises up and down, thus *swishing* the water through the meshes of the clothes and *pressing* the dirt out, *without the necessity of putting your hands in the water*. And this means no rubbing, lifting, straining or bending over the germ laden, steaming clothes, no backaches, no coughs and colds, and no wear or tear. It will wash a tubful of clothes in six minutes; your washing will be ready to come off the line by 8 o'clock in the morning and *washing day will also be ironing day*.

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Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally F.A.H. Bach, Manager  
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Look for this Label on the Tub.  
None Genuine without it.



The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—Special arrangements are made for this district

### THE LETTER BOX.

Cousin Dorothy.—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. There is a large hill in our school-yard, on which we can sleighride. I think it is fine fun. I like to skate. There is a lake near our place, on which I skate. We built a new barn last summer, and it is very warm inside. ELVIN HALL.  
Galt, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I am a little girl, six years old, and live on a farm just a mile from Cook's Bay. I have two pets, a cat called Spottie, and a dog called Rover; he is full of fun, and pushes me off the snow banks. I go to school every day. We have a nice brick school-house, and I like my teacher very much. Gilford, Ont. KATHLEEN BLAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I am seven years old. I have two dogs, which I call Gyp and Collie (Gyp is learning many tricks), and a cat called Trip. I want a pony, but papa says I must have patience. BERTIE HONOUR.  
Harrow, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I live on a farm, about five miles north of Ingersoll. We have only taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since Christmas, but think it a fine paper, and we are all enjoying reading it. I have a dog named Leo, two cats named Dinah and Tom, for pets. I make fires at the school, which is about one-eighth of a mile from our place. As to deciding the debate, "Which is the most interesting subject in school?" I say physical geography. If this letter escapes the waste basket, I will write again about my trip to Niagara Falls. Rayside, Ont. RALPH WALKER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—Victoria Square is a town having about eighty of a population. It has a large store, and had a hotel, but it was burned. We have the Independent telephone in. We had the Bell, but we thought that the Independent was the best for a farmer, so we let the Bell go. I will close by a debate: "Is there any harm in joking (in the right way)?" I think not, because I play jokes myself whenever I can. EDGAR SANDERSON.  
Victoria Square.

What do the boys think about practical joking? You see Edgar thinks there is a right and a wrong way of going at it. C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I read the letters every week in "The Farmer's Advocate," and enjoy them very much, especially those debates. I am a great reader, and have read a number of books. The ones I like best are: "Three People," "Hiawatha," "Swiss Family Robinson." I like "Three People" best, because it tells the life of the three people from babyhood to their death. I am in the Fourth Class, and like everything but history and grammar. We had a reading examination the other day, and I got seventy out of one hundred. I think that is pretty good. Well, I hope this letter will escape the terrible waste-paper basket that so many letters fall into. ROXY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—This is the second letter I have written to the Corner; the other went to the waste-paper basket, I guess. I would like a debate on "Which is the nicest place to live in, the city or the country?" I prefer the country. I will close with a few riddles:

1. When are nuts insane? Ans.—When they are cracked.
2. Why is a good story like a parish bell? Ans.—It is often tolled (told).
3. How many cows' tails would it take to reach from New York to Boston? Ans.—One, if it were long enough.
4. What part of London is in France? Ans.—The letter n.

EVA GRAHAM (age 12).  
Cassburn, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I am the first to write from Tweed. Our farm is situated about one mile west of the village. My brother and I go to the Victoria Public School, of Tweed, and I am in the Fourth Book. The school consists of six rooms—five Public school rooms and one High school room.

We have electric bells in the school, and a library. We have the telephone in our house, which we find very useful. Tweed, Ont. MABEL HICKS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—My home is on a farm between Morrisburg and Iroquois. The St. Lawrence River flows past our house. In the summer, the large boats pass so close to shore you can talk to the people on the boat. My father has a large sawmill, and I like to watch him saw the big logs. He makes apple barrels and cheese boxes, and sends them all over. I like to milk, and we have forty-six head of cattle and five horses. I go to school with my two brothers. The school is about a quarter of a mile from our home. We have a fine new library of forty-four books in it. I like to read them; I am reading Julius Caesar now. There is a creek beside our schoolhouse, and we slide down its banks when it is frozen. We slide down on a toboggan, which holds five boys; and in the summer we catch fish and swim in the creek. STEWART BEACH (age 9).  
Iroquois, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—This is my second letter to the Corner. I had a cat and a dog, but my cat died. My dog's name is Bob. I have no sisters nor brothers. We have two horses. My father is a veterinary surgeon. I live about two miles from the schoolhouse. I like going very much. I am in the Part Second Book. I play with my little playmate nearly every day, and we have a lot of fun. CHARLIE McTAGGART (age 7).  
Nassagaweya, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I go to school at Sandfield, a little village near Manitou Lake. There are a fish hatchery, store, gristmill, and a few dwelling houses. In the summer, I go for rows on Lake Manitou. I will close with best wishes for "The Farmer's Advocate." ELVA BAXTER.  
Sandfield P. O., Manitoulin Island, Ont.

### WANT CORRESPONDENTS.

Enetta Herner (age 12), Mannheim, Ont.

Flossie Stager (age 13), Hespeler, Ont.  
Clarence Stolty (age 11), Mannheim, Ont. (Will a boy in New Brunswick write?)

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I've been a silent reader of your Corner for a long time. We have a debate in our village. As I have never been in one, I thought that you would be pleased to publish my letter in the Corner so that the other girls and boys could think and perhaps write about it. It reads as follows: "Resolved that the love for gain is a greater incentive to labor than the fear of want." The farmers are starting to work on the land in our neighborhood, but to-day it is snowing. I live on a large farm, and we have a lot of cattle. I like to hear what the other girls and boys have to say through your Corner. My father has taken the paper for over fifteen years, and wouldn't be without it. MICKIE DOUGLAS.  
Delaware, Ont.

P. S.—I am on the affirmative side, and if you would please give me an example of a few points in the Corner, I would be ever so much obliged. M. D.

How would these points do?  
1. Savages are always very lazy. The fear of want leads them to do a little work, but not a stroke more than is necessary. Why? Because a savage has no means of getting rich, and knows nothing of the love of gain.  
2. A good business man goes on piling up money till he has enough to keep him from want for the rest of his life. The fear of want being removed, he might retire, but the love of gain keeps him still in the business. C. D.

Be useful where thou livest that they may  
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.  
Find out men's wants and will,  
And meet them there. All worldly joys go less  
To the one joy of doing kindnesses.  
—George Herbert.



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**THE TORONTO** is fitted with the improved bottom illustrated below the washer, which ensures against warping, and thereby prevents leaking. The crosspiece is 1 inch in thickness, and being dovetailed into the bottom, holds it perfectly rigid under all conditions.

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## The Ingle Nook.

### THE GIRL OF LITTLE MEANS WHO GOES FROM THE COUNTRY TO THE CITY TO LIVE.

Article II.

We will suppose, now, that you have decided to enter an office or store, that you have finished your business-college course, and are ready to make application for a situation. You may, of course, do this by writing. If you do so, see to it that your letter is brief and businesslike; that it states your qualifications in a modest, unassuming way, and in as few words as possible. We once saw an application which ran something like this: "I am a young man of excellent habits and unusual business ability. My education is all that could possibly be required. My appearance is prepossessing, and my physique is grand." !!! Needless to say this young man's services were not required. The manager merely tossed the communication into the waste-paper basket with the remark that he "didn't want any blow-hards; they were never any good."

See to it, too, that your application is written neatly, with the best pen you can procure, and on good unlined, business paper, with an envelope to match. Believe me, this matter is of no little importance; to a greater extent than you may well believe, perhaps, by your writing and your writing paper are you judged. Many a girl, probably, owes her rejection to the fact that she sent in her application on a scrap of not over-clean paper, and written in a cramped, school-girl hand, which, after all, may have been very misleading as to her real character. Upon the other hand be equally careful to avoid "dinky" tinted paper of the note variety. In all probability the manager has long past the time of re-

ceiving billet-doux, and the shock might be too much for him.

Much the better way of making application, however, is in person; and, if you choose this way, your manners and clothes are likely to be very important. Be quite and businesslike; above all things do not get nervous and giggle, for you are likely to be misunderstood because of it. No business man minds a little shyness, but he is positively sure to detest either boldness or giggling. . . . And don't talk too much, the firm didn't advertise for a graphophone.

Now, as to what you shall wear—let me implore of you do not go airy fairy, with a trimmed waist, a ruffled skirt, a droopy, much-trimmed hat, a brooch, a bracelet, a string of beads, and a watch pinned on in front. You don't want to look like a ten-cent theatre actress, do you? Then, remember that this is the very impression the business manager will have of you if there are such evidences of poor taste about your appearance.

Be just as trim and neat as you can. Wear a well-made skirt, either gored or pleated, but without trimming, and a neat shirtwaist, with an embroidered turn-over collar and a bow pinned at the front of it; neatly-fitting, well-kept shoes, and a trim, ready-to-wear hat. This constitutes the generally-accepted business suit, the suit that is adopted by all classes of woman for morning and street wear, and by business women of taste for all times of the day. A watch and chain may, of course, be worn, but bracelets should be left aside for evening wear, with fancy, elbow-sleeved waists.

So, now, you have had your interview, you have been accepted, we will say, and nothing more is to be done but to go back home and get ready.

If your money is limited, you may take comfort in knowing that if you choose the right things, not a very great as-

sortment of clothes is necessary, at least to begin with. You already have your business suit—a plain, little jacket, and a plain skirt. We will hope that the latter is of Sicilian, Panama, Cheviot, or serge, all of which are excellent for business wear. Sicilian resembles lustre, lasts well, "throws" the dust well, and is very light in weight. Panama and fine serge both make very attractive skirts, are also light in weight, and very durable. Cheviot is one of the best-wearing materials on the market; does not spot easily, nor grow shiny with age; it is also very easily cleaned, but it is somewhat more woolly in appearance than the other cloths mentioned, hence is not quite so nice for very hot weather. . . . If I were you, I should have a Sicilian or lustre skirt, gored, for the warm days, and a Cheviot, which may be worn on into the winter, for cool days. I should also have them of the same color, say, navy blue; then I could have one navy-blue waist, preferably of dull Shantung silk, to wear with either. . . . You will need this dark waist. It will save you lots of money in laundry bills, and, besides, will be very useful in cool weather, when it may be necessary to put on long-sleeved underwear. For a change, you may have a dark gingham shirtwaist in navy blue and white check—get the zephyr gingham, which is very fashionable this year,—and another shirtwaist of fine white mercerized vesting. Have both of them made with long or three-quarter-length sleeves, finished by a plain cuff. . . . And, now, by the time you have bought a raincoat, umbrella and rubbers, you will be well equipped for work.

For Sunday and evening wear—for you may be invited to some little parties—you will probably need a pretty muslin gown, and a fancy white waist, preferably made of Persian lawn, trimmed with insertion. If you have a dress hat, as well as a ready-to-wear, you may have it somewhat elaborately trimmed, but if

you are wise you will see to it that the shape is such as can be used next year for business wear. It pays to look ahead about such things.

Don't waste money in frippery; you have no idea how much may be spent in ribbons, veils, and fancy combs and collars, things that really do not count very much in your general appearance. Of course you will often see pretty trifles that you would like to have, but if you are a wise girl you will hold your pocket-book tightly and run away from temptation. Aim to be scrupulously neat and clean, well-brushed, well-bathed; to have your hair neatly dressed, your shoes and gloves well kept, your waist and skirt well joined at the waist line, and no frayed ends anywhere, and you will look the real lady you ought to be, no matter how little you spend on extras.

So now we have you all ready. I think I see you. Your little trunk is packed and in the democrat; the last good-byes have been said; and, as you drive away, you are looking forlornly back at the old farm. You are wishing you had not to leave it, but for you it seems the only thing to do.

Yes, you will be homesick in the city, and you know it. But be brave. In time, if you are careful you will make the right kind of friends, and things will not be quite so bad as they seem.

### Planting Flowers on Grave.

Would you please advise and give directions for planting and arranging flowers on a newly-made grave? I have sent for a Crimson Rambler rose and a Yucca plant. I have been wondering if I could get a wire arch for the rose vine to climb on. Any suggestions will be thankfully received. MRS. L. H. Elgin Co., Ont.

We would recommend a strongly-made wooden arch rather than a wire one for



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the Rambler rose, as it is hard to prevent the latter, even when kept well painted, from corroding where the wires twist, or where particles of paint may wear off. Treat the portion of the arch that enters the ground as you would fence posts, and paint the whole upper part well with a dark green paint. Have the arch immediately behind the tombstone. As the Yucca is quite a large plant, we scarcely know what to tell you to do with it. Less-bulky plants, preferably perennials, would be better for the grave, and, if well chosen, would keep a succession of bloom all summer long. Among these we might mention single peonies, iris, white day lily, white June lily, perennial phlox in white or pink, and white anemones for late-fall blooming. As a border for these taller plants, you might have white rock cress, daisies, English violets. For very early blooming, of course, nothing can be nicer than the bulbs—snowdrop, crocus and hyacinths. These you might have growing among the perennials. If you preferred a lower treatment of the grave, nothing could be better than pansies, with a border of white daisies. If the flowers are kept picked off as soon as they begin to wither, pansies may be kept in bloom the greater part of the summer. . . . We may add that perennials do not make much of a showing the first year, but they soon spread out into fine, attractive clumps, and give less trouble than almost any other class of plants.

### Spring House-cleaning.

Spring is here, and with its varied employment it brings an inspiration. On the farm at this time of year there is so much young life to interest us, and with the added care is the added pleasure that comes to every true lover of farm life. Our husbands write about the dairying, and poultry, so, while deeply interested in both subjects, we had better leave them alone, and talk about our house-cleaning.

House-cleaning may be simplified by getting ready for it beforehand. Curtains, bed-spreads, sheets, and summer white-wear may all be washed, bleached, and laid away in bureaus and closets that have been cleaned ready for them, to await the time when they are required. Spare rooms and parlors can be cleaned early, thus saving a lot of confusion when the heavy work comes on. I believe in using pretty, light-colored paper, not expensive, and changing often. The expense is trifling, and the effect is marvellous and well repays the extra work. Alabastine is a good germ destroyer; makes a clean coating for ceiling and walls. It can be got in any shade desired to match your furniture and rugs, and by bordering with a pretty paper border the plainness is relieved.

Painted floors are so cool and clean, and when washed up with a little skim milk, either paint or oilcloth looks bright as new. Now, about coverings for the floor. We find nothing wears like the homemade hooked mats. This is the season that the hooking fever strikes us, and while it is hard work, you have something that will wear when done. Try making a centerpiece or crumb-cloth, by putting a piece of carpet in the middle; prepare your canvas desired size, sew your carpet firmly in the center, and hook a border round it, and you have a large mat with half the labor. As the hooked border will wear much longer than the best carpet, you can replace the center by a new piece. Brighten up your border with some Diamond dye, and your mat will look like new. MINNIE MYRTLE. P. E. I.

### Clothes Moths.

"A Farmer's Wife," who has been a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty-three years, wishes to know "how to destroy those moth millers that infest bedrooms and closets." She states that she is "tormented with them, and that moth-balls are of no use—they seem to thrive on them."

The insect that is troubling our correspondent is, no doubt, the only too well-known clothes moth, a tiny creature that may often be noticed flying about our rooms after the lamps are lighted at night or disturbed in the daytime from the folds of some garment that has been left hung up for some time. The moths themselves are unable to do any damage, having imperfect mouth-parts, incapable

of taking food of any description; but they lay the eggs from which hatch out minute caterpillars that do all the mischief.

As soon as hatched, these small, white worms proceed to make a case out of particles of the fabric upon which they are feeding, and live within it, enlarging it as they grow. At first they gnaw off the nap of the cloth, but afterwards they eat holes completely through; they are especially fond of grease spots on clothing, and make of them considerable holes. They are essentially thieves that work in the dark and generally do a great deal of damage before their presence is discovered. When once they have become established in a house, they are very difficult to get rid of, and can only be exterminated after a long, protracted and persistent fight. Now is the time to do it. In the spring, the moths are usually about, seeking for places in which to lay their eggs. It is, therefore, important to destroy the worms before they attain maturity.

In cases like that of our correspondent, the first thing to be done is a thorough housecleaning; all rugs, carpets and curtains and upholstered furniture should be thoroughly brushed and beaten out-of-doors, and exposed to the sunlight for some hours. If any of these articles are found to be moth-eaten, or to have the caterpillar cases on them (their presence is usually made known by little bits of white silken web), they should be sprayed over with benzine or gasoline. Carpets are apt to be attacked under heavy furniture, where the broom does not often reach them, and woollen curtains, where the folds provide dark hiding places. Closets that are infested, and also bureaus, trunks, etc., should have all their contents thoroughly brushed and beaten out of doors, and spread out in the sun. While this is being done, the walls, shelves, in fact, every part of the closet, should be scrubbed with soap and hot water. Bureau drawers and trunks may be carried out of doors and washed with gasoline. After this has been done, all furs, feathers, heavy winter clothing and other articles which will not be used for some time, should be carefully packed in thick paper bags, with some moth-balls or Naphthaline crystals scattered through them. Before this is done, any article which has been attacked should be painted over with gasoline to destroy any worm that the brush has failed to dislodge, this especially applies to folds and seams. Other things which are required for use should not be left too long undisturbed; once a week or so they should be taken out and well brushed. This means a lot of hard work, but it is worth doing; and if no signs of moth or worm are found after a few weeks, the housekeeper may feel that the arduous battle has been won.

Moth-balls and Naphthaline crystals have been recommended above, but it must be understood that they will not kill the insect if it is present; their only effect is by their odor to so disguise the smell of the food substance that the egg-laying moth does not recognize it, and goes elsewhere. Our common clothes moth attacks only substances of an animal origin, namely, furs, feathers and woollen articles. It has a curious preference for red fabrics, and, therefore, it is a good plan to have a piece of red flannel or old muffler in a closet to attract the insect; this should be examined now and then and dipped in boiling water to kill any eggs deposited in it, or worms that may have hatched.

A word of caution must here be given. Benzine and gasoline are both very inflammable, and the vapor from them will catch fire at some little distance from a flame. They should, therefore, be used out of doors, or only in the morning in some room that can be thoroughly aired by a breeze right through it.

The Buffalo beetle, which is now a common household pest, may be similarly dealt with. It, however, attacks cotton and silk materials, as well as those favored by the clothes moths, and eats large holes through and through them. In both cases, prevention is better than cure, and this means frequent clearing out, shaking and brushing of garments and other articles, especially those that are put away and not in use. Carpets should not cover the whole floor; it is far better to leave a margin of a foot or more around the walls, which may be stained or covered with matting. More satisfactory

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are rugs, which can easily be taken up and dusted out of doors.

Often times it happens that the source of the whole trouble is a sofa or easy-chair, a pillow or a mattress, the stuffing of which has become infested with the worms, and from which the moths come out and spread all over the house. To discover such a source requires some investigation, but it may generally be found out. It is in this way that the insects are often introduced; they are not, therefore, kept out by screen doors and windows. For encouragement, we may mention that we have known a badly-infested house completely cleared of this pest by persistent effort, and entire freedom from the nuisance for many subsequent years.

(Answered by) C. J. S. BETHUNE,  
O. A. College, Guelph.

**Straw Hat.**

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and I am among its most interested readers. I would like to say that I have received many useful suggestions from your valued magazine, and should, also, like to contribute something to the Ingle Nook, but do not think of anything at present. I would like if anyone could give me any way to restore the color to a light-green straw hat, which I wish to wear again, but is too faded to do so in its present state.

Wentworth Co., Ont. FLORA MAC.

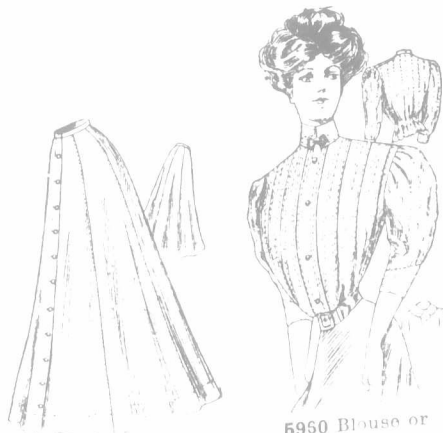
Harper's Bazaar has given the following method of renovating a straw hat two or three times, so we presume the recipe is a good one: Take four ounces of alcohol and dissolve in it one ounce of sealing wax (powdered). As sealing wax comes in almost every shade, you can suit yourself as to color. If the wax does not dissolve readily in the alcohol, place the bottle in warm water, and stir gently. Be sure the hat is well brushed and clean before applying the dye. Put on the color with a brush and in the sun, but remember that the preparation is very inflammable, and must not be used near a stove or fire. This method is said to stiffen the straw and give a coloring which is not affected by rain.

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5948 Tucked Over Waist with Girdle, \$2 to 42 bust.

5978 Misses' Semi-Princess Dress, 14 and 16 years.



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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns

Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**POWER LOT**

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

[Rights of publication secured by The Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

That article of diet, always strained, and frequently accentuated with the flavor of wine, amid the niceties of his past existence, and served, too, only as a mere preliminary to his dinner, now appeared to constitute the whole repast, and reeled before him in a conflicting strata of visible onions and carrots. Its odor was wholly seductive, and Rob was greedily hungry. He did not even stop to butter his bread, but drew off one brown slice after another from the plate, and devoured the carrot stew with a resolute, simple devotion to the business in hand.

Mary, for her part, seemed contented with silence, her thoughts adequate to her own entertainment. Rob was grateful for her apparent absent-mindedness, and for the prolonged withdrawal of her disquieting eyes. He had another resolve; to retreat before the arrival of Mrs. Byjo, and, also, of that sleep which he already felt creeping in upon him at every pore.

"If you'll excuse me, Miss Sting-ree," he said, rising, plainly but fully gorged, "I'll retire, with your permission. I'm beas-bealy-tired—'pon my word."

Mary handed him a candle. By its small glow he turned up the little stairway and lumbered into his room. At the door-end of his apartment he could stand erect, thereafter the ceiling sloped down into ultimate extinction. There was one chair, a wooden washstand, a bit of a round table, topped by a Bible—and there was his bed.

The one window was wide open. He shivered as he crept up to it. In the moonlight beyond, all the majesty of earth lay stretched before him: loud ocean, priestly heights, vast sleeping forests, strange, omnipotent, appalling—he shrank back with a shudder, only to face again the ignominy and desolation of his room.

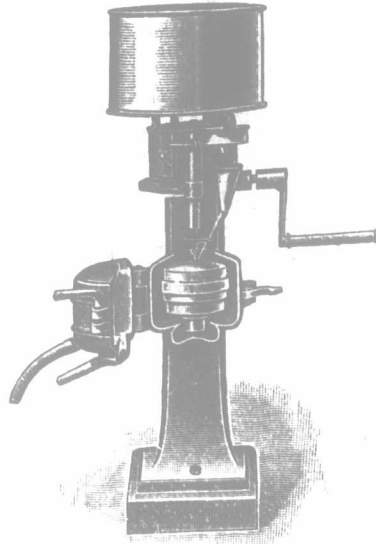
"Oh, my God," he almost sobbed. "Pinned in this shanty, at the rough end of Nothing and Nowhere. I wonder if they have been feeling me; I wonder if my fortune is really lost." He ground his teeth. "I wish I hadn't been such a d—n fool as not to keep straight 'nough to know what I was about—an' what—what they was about. I'll die—die, in this mis-rable place, an' I know it. Well, I'll forget my sor—sorrow one night, anyhow."

He drained his last bottle to the last drop and then threw himself on the bed. "What kind o' mattress is this, I wonder?" He fumbled with drunken curiosity. "Straw. Plain long sticks o' straw. Hors—horses usuly lay on straw. Nev' mind."

At this point he viewed the matter in a facetious light, and fell asleep with sniggers of intoxicated mirth.

Mary fed her mother for the last time for that night; then endeavored, unsuccessfully, to rouse Bate from his bibulous slumbers. The drunken snores of her brother below mingled with the now entirely drunken snores of Rob from above.

"The O. A. C. Review First Prize."



If such an authority regards the Melotte as the best, are you not safe in doing so?

The Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph have offered a Melotte Cream Separator as first prize in the competition mentioned on page 403 of April issue of the O. A. C. Review. The Ontario Agricultural College is known throughout the country as the highest exponent of scientific and profitable farming, and its opinion carries immense weight with the farmers of Canada.

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## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

**A CHANCE**—White African guinea fowl. Eggs, two dollars per fifteen. George S. Hammond, Poole, Ont.

**BARRED** Rock eggs safely packed in Morgan baskets. One dollar per fifteen. C. H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls, Ont.

**BUFF** Orpington eggs from prize-winning stock. \$1 for 15. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

**BUFF** Orpingtons—Splendid cockerels for sale. Also few pullets. Prices right. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per fifteen. Special prices for hundred lots. James McGregor, Caledonia.

**BUFF** Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Pekin, Aylesburg ducks. Settings \$1. B. Laurie, Drumbo.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Pure-bred—Eggs, \$1 per 15. 9 chicks guaranteed \$5 per 100. Extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

**BUFF** Orpingtons only. Choice quality. Eggs \$1 per 15. John Taylor, Jr., Galt.

**CLOVER** Crest Farm Buff Orpingtons; pure bred, choice laying strain, \$1.00 per 15 eggs. Mrs. A. W. Ross, Douglas, Ont.

**CLARK'S** Buff Orpingtons, 12 pens. Exhibition, egg strain and utility pens. National winners. Eggs from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per 15, 12 fertile eggs guaranteed. Incubator eggs a specialty, \$5.00 per 100. To raise birds for the fall shows get my eggs. Free mating list. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont.

**COLUMBIAN** Wyandotte eggs, twelve cents each. Pen headed by richly-backed, black-fighted cockerel, mated densely-backed, dark under-color females, dead white body color. White silver-laced Partridge, silver-pencilled; also Buff Orpington eggs, ten cents each. No reduction. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. George, 52 Clarence St., London Ont.

**EGGS** from excellent laying strain of Buff Orpingtons. Typical shape and good color. \$1 per 15. Edgar Staples, Bright, Ont.

**EGGS** from Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Won 8 prizes at Guelph Show. Eggs from these birds. \$3 per 9; \$5 per 15. Chas. B. Gould, Box 944, Glencoe, Ont.

**EGGS** from large heavy-laying White Wyandottes, 15 eggs for \$1. J. C. Stoneman, Hensall, Ont.

**EGGS** from pure-bred Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, one dollar per setting. John E. Morgan, Wales.

**EGGS** for hatching. Choice White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks, \$1 per two settings. W. A. Bryant, Cairns, Ont.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From a pen of Barred Rocks, selected for their persistent laying of large, rich-colored eggs. Having the run of the orchard and mated with three A1 cocks—large, strong-boned, healthy birds. Price, \$1 per 13, or \$2 per 40. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from choice pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15; 45 eggs, \$2.50. J. F. Trevorton, Poucher's Mills, Ont.

**GET** eggs from prize-winners. My birds won over 350 firsts at eleven shows. Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Silver and Black Hamburgs, Single and Rose-combed B. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, \$1 per 15 eggs. Special mating. A few eggs to spare from Black and Buff Orpingtons, Black Javas, Blue Andalusians, Barred and White Rocks, Black and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Single and Rose-combed B. I. Reds, White and Silver pencilled and Silver-laced and Black Wyandottes, at \$2 per 15 eggs. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

**INDIAN** Runner ducks. Greatest layers on earth, and best pen in Canada. My pen contains every first and second prize ducks at Ontario and Toronto fairs. Eggs \$3 per 11. Good hatch guaranteed. If you want the best deal with me, and you will be pleased. H. F. Wismer, Box 233 St. Thomas, Ont.

**INGLE Nook** Poultry Farm offers eggs from selected pairs of heavy laying strains—Brown and White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, B. Minorcas, and Barred Rocks \$1 per 13. White Leghorns only \$5 per hundred. W. H. Smith, 41 Spruce St., Toronto.

**LOOK** Canada's champion exhibition and heavy-laying strain Single-Comb White Leghorns. Send for free mating list, which gives complete winnings at Canada's leading shows, and prices of eggs at \$1.00 per 15 upward. Address Jas. L. McCormack, Brantford, Ont.

**MOTTLED** Ancona eggs, \$1.50 per 15; single-Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100, Winter layers. Money makers both. All eggs now test 96% fertile. Cockerels and yearling hens one dollar each. Circulars free. E. C. Apps, Box 924, Brantford, Ont.

**MY** Barred Rock—237-egg-hen—is still Canadian champion. Send for circular. J. R. Henry, Waterdown.

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**PUM** Creek Barred Rocks, S. G. Dorkings, and Pekin ducks. Eggs \$1.25 per setting. Garland Bros., Pinkerton, Ont.

**PEACHGROVE FARM**—Eggs, grand laying strains of Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, dollar per fifteen; Indian Runner ducks, 10c. each. Frank Baird, Glanworth, Ont.

**RHODE** Island Reds, rose-comb. Bred nine years from carefully selected heavy winter layers. Large brown eggs. Dollar-half per fifteen. Good hatch guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB** Snow-white Leghorns, bred for size. Heavy layers and beauty. Two-hundred-egg strain. Hatching eggs, from six hundred selected breeders, \$1 fifteen, \$5 hundred. Prompt, safe delivery and good hatch guaranteed. G. Norman Shields & Mains, 1559 Bloor West, Toronto Ont.

**SINGLE** Comb Rhode Island Reds, bred for winter eggs. Dollar per fifteen. Five dollars per hundred. Wm. Y. Lockie, Roseville, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandottes only—Two grand pens. Bred for size and winter egg production. None better. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. James Smith Pine Grove Rockland, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandotte, White Leghorn eggs. Grand stock. Prolific layers. Dollar a setting. E. W. Burt, Paris.

**WHITE** Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, prize-winning, heavy-laying strains. Eggs one dollar and a half per setting. Rife Bros., Hespeler, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandottes exclusively. Best general purpose fowl. Strongly-fertilized eggs from heavy-laying Martin and Dunston strain, one dollar per fifteen. Edith S. Green, Brantford.



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Does each morning's visit to the hennery show a dead chick here and there—more to-day than yesterday? It's the lice—and now is the time to work if you wish to save even a fraction of your promising brood. Ask your dealer for a can of

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Dust it over each mother hen and each individual chick and you will find no more dead chicks from lice. Instant Louse Killer, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) also destroys lice on horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on melon, squash and cucumber vines, slugs on rose bushes, and is besides a valuable disinfectant and deodorizer. It comes in shaker-top cans and may be used winter and summer alike. Look for the word "Instant" on the can, as there are many imitations.

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## TRADE TOPICS.

**MRS. HUBBARD PRAISES THE WHEEL.**—Mrs. Elbert Hubbard, herself a wheelwoman, declares that the bicycle is the most important vehicle of the century in the emancipation of women. "Much of the standing which woman has acquired as a person, and not a collateral," she says, "is due to the women's clubs to which the bicycle has carried us." Mrs. Hubbard sees, in the renewal of interest in wheeling, a sign of the times that is of the utmost importance to women everywhere.

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM** for horse ailments, manufactured and sold by the Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and Toronto, Can., still holds its own as a remedy for the ills of horse-flesh, such as ringbone, spavin, swellings, etc.

**Cured Sweeny**—Worth Double the Price. I am using Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a bad case of sweeny. The second application is showing very good results. It is worth double its price, and is one of the greatest medicines I have ever used.—J. B. TIPPETT, Minesota, Man., Canada.

The beneficent Mrs. Byjo appeared in due time.

"By Jo, Ma'ry," she said, harkening, "if your cup ain't full. Full o' sots. Well, they're out of mischief for to-night, anyhow."

Mary had finished her housework for the night. She looked weary enough, and pale, but her eyes were not of the sort that faded, they were extremely wide awake. A purpose—a hope to save—burned in them, that made them as if they kept company apart in some realm where heroes wrestle and strive, and mind not death, but only to strive well. Not death, nor even defeat, but only to strive to the utmost; that was the realm she was growing to live in, though she was a proud woman, and had trained early for victory. We're usually pretty well toward the west of our life-journey when we don't mind triumph or reward so much as just only to do our work well, and get so absorbed in that business that hopeless tasks, even, take on the garb of certain execution sometime.

Mary—she'd lived a long time in few years, or else the biggest empire of all was born in her—to run the race, to fight the battle without flinching, and then to "call it a day," and a glad day, and a good one, though it rained from dawn to sunset, with black thunderbolts thrown in. She looked out from her window, too, and drank in the scene, familiar as it was, with an ecstasy of awe, and lingered, as if some Great Soul, out there in the wastes, were offering her unspeakable bread and wine.

## CHAPTER V.

### The Tide Makes In.

A bleak misery benumbed Rob when he awoke next morning. The little old house and its vicinity rattled with all the noises of stirring morning-life on a farm—and the sort of farm, too, where, with all hands, from bleating calf to quacking duck, food and joy were sometimes largely a matter of speculation.

Cowbells and dishes, pigs and hens, sang together in untrained symphony; and, in visible smoke-wraiths, through the cracks of the door, crept the sturdy atmosphere of frying home-cured ham.

Rob threw off his many-hued bed-quilts with disgust, and, as a morning orison, sadly, and with a cunning air of discretion, locked away his empty bottle.

"Mustn't let the dark-eyed preacher-lady find that," he said; for he had in general a great notion of making even his speech jolly. "Not till I get away. Going to get away from here to-day somehow; going to start back to New York."

At the thought his motions took on a more sprightly manner, and he greeted the "dark-eyed preacher-lady" quite cheerfully at breakfast. Her face wore a contented expression, as much as to say: "I believed the gentleman in your would conquer." So Rob interpreted it, and he rose to the occasion.

Bate, resuscitated, came in from milking, and sat at the table speechlessly. He wore a clean collar, which apology had to condone the rest of his appearance; he seemed entirely satisfied that it did so, troubling himself with nothing save a rapid, sour-faced consumption of food. Once only he spoke, and that without looking up, without even the lifting of an eyelash; it was a loud and harsh mandate of reproach to the world at large:

"Pass the butter."

After breakfast, Mary took Rob out to show him his portion of land.

"Of course, as you know, you must plow this," she said. "The season is early, for this climate. What a glorious day it is! You may have the oxen to use for your plowing this morning."

Rob made one of his courtliest bows, entirely disposed to put Mary off her guard:

"You are most kind, Miss Stingaree."

"Do you know how to yoke the oxen to the plow?"

"Oh, certainly, I shall manage with ease. Thanks. Thanks, very much, Miss Stingaree."

(To be continued.)

## GOSSIP.

A Southdown ewe in the flock of the late Col. McCalmont, Newmarket, England, has produced 22 lambs in eight years.

A fifteen-year-old ewe, owned by Mrs. Palmer, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, England, has produced 25 lambs.

Notwithstanding the somewhat general condition of close money that has prevailed during the past year or so, Clydesdale registration keeps up well. Secretary Sangster informs us that February, 1908, was but a very few dollars behind the corresponding month of 1907; while March evened this balance up with a few odd dollars to spare.

The imported Clydesdale stallion, Ardlethen Goldsmith (11588), whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, is a beautiful bay horse, rising eight years old, owned by Messrs. Charles Bean & Sons, Brinsley, Middlesex County, Ont. His sire, Gold Mine (9540), was a first-prize winner at the Glasgow and Highland Society Shows, while his great-grandam was by a son of the noted champion, Prince of Wales (673), and his grandsire, Goldfinder, was first at the Highland Show in 1891, and traces to the noted Darnley (222). Ardlethen Goldsmith is a grand, stylish horse, with rare good feet and legs, and capital action, and has proven an extra sure foal-getter of the most desirable sound, good-selling stock.

Messrs. Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Quebec, report the following recent sales of Clydesdales, Percherons, and French Coachers: In Clydesdales—To Miller Bros., Arnprior, Ont., Imp. Baron Silloth, by the noted Baron's Pride. Baron Silloth is a massive, well-built horse, weighing a ton, with as good legs and feet as can be found anywhere. Another of the same kind is the two-year-old, Royal Benedict, by Benedict, he by Baron's Pride; he is the right kind to make a good ton-weight horse, with excellent legs and feet and capital action. He was bought by A. Millar, Ont. Another, a thick, massive three-year-old, Fickle Baron, also sired by Baron's Pride, was sold to a Beauharnois County buyer. Another of the same type is Vanderbilt, four-year-old, sired by Casabianca, he by Baron's Pride, sold to Mr. MacFarlane, Fox Harbor, N. S. A four-year-old, Fyvie Prince, by Baron's Pride, and a three-year-old, Hiawatha Heir, by Hiawatha, were sold to the Maple Grove farm, Maine. To C. J. Burbank, Danville, Que., a yearling filly, Diana B., with the same quality as the others, on capital legs and feet, and a grand mover, and the best of breeding; sire The Rejected; dam Look-Me-Over, by Lawrence Again; also a two-year-old stallion, a right good, big, thick kind, with quality to spare, bone, ankles and feet, and a right good, close mover, he was sired by Killarney, he by Baron's Pride; dam Rose Bud, by Lawrence Again. The Percheron stallion, Filtour, four years old, black color, good head and neck, short back, good quarter and good feet and legs and a right mover, was sold to J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que. In the lot of imported French Coach horses was Argo, dark brown, full of style, substance and quality, and a picture, standing or going, picking his knees and hocks up as high as any, was sold to Mr. Tebal, Ste. Therese, Que. A companion to him, a three-year-old, Celatant, with style, conformation and action of the right kind, was sold to the agricultural society of L'Islet, Que. Mr. Ness has still the imported brown Clydesdale colt, Fusilier, rising three years; sired by Baron's Pride; dam by Macgregor; also, a three-year-old French Coach stallion, and a Hackney stallion. By the end of April, a new lot, that sailed from Scotland on the 18th, by the Athenia, are expected at Howick.

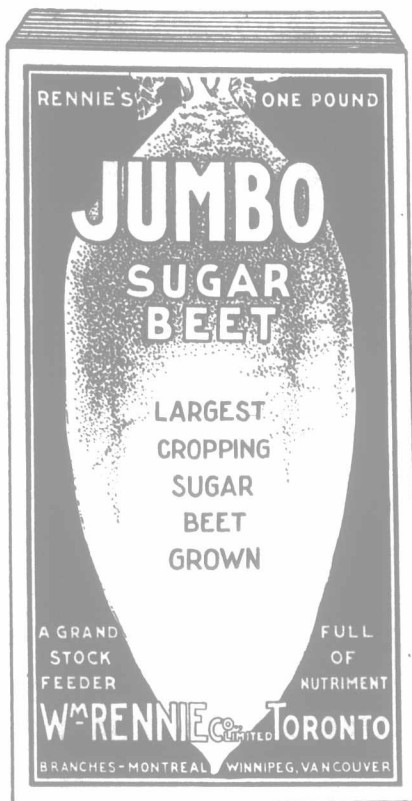


GOSSIP.

DISPERSION SALE.

That the turn has been reached in the Shorthorn trade is evident, and the splendid prices obtained at the public Shorthorn sales during the past two weeks in the United States is sufficient to inspire confidence in all lovers of good cattle. During the week, 222 Shorthorns sold at an average of nearly \$300. At F. W. Harding's sale at Waukesha, Wis., on April 18th, 47 head sold at an average price of \$418. When we consider that at the present time it is next to impossible to buy Shorthorns in Britain, we can readily understand how the shrewd American breeder is anxious to buy good cattle at good prices, realizing that in the near future we are certain to have a revival in the cattle trade and a boom in Shorthorns. That Canadians are slow to seize the opportunity has often been laid to their charge, but their present reluctance to part with their herds indicates that they have abundant faith in the future of the trade. At the present time, only three public sales of Shorthorns are in sight in the whole of Ontario. With all the encouraging signs, we should certainly expect a greater interest in these sales, and an improvement in the low-level of prices which were the rule at the auction sales during the winter. The sale of the entire Glenora herd of Shorthorns, belonging to Mr. A. D. McGugan, of Rodney, on May the 20th, will undoubtedly be an opportunity to secure choicely-bred females of excellent individual merit at moderate prices. Among the 45 head catalogued, are fifteen cows with choice Scotch pedigrees. They are the money-making kind, good individuals, heavy milkers, and regular breeders. One of the very best is the red Ury Lass, a grand thick cow with a beautiful three-months-old roan heifer calf at foot. Lady Ramsden is a great, thick, smooth, six-year-old cow, by the old champion, Abbotsford—1944—; she is a heavy milker and an exceptional breeder. Canadian Roan Lady 3rd is one of the best ever owned at Glenora, a deep milker, a very regular breeder of high-class stock, as four of the get in the sale will amply prove. Lady Ramsden 2nd is a red three-year-old, smooth to a turn, the dam of one of the best bulls in the sale, and due to calve shortly again. Lady Hope is a grand good one and an A1 breeder. This young cow was a Toronto and London winner as a calf, a yearling and a two-year-old, and was the highest-priced heifer at the At-trill dispersion sale, where Mr. McGugan bought her. She has a beautiful calf at foot, by Nonpareil Comet. There is also the good breeding cow, Missie's Pride, with a very attractive heifer calf at foot. All the cows have calves at foot, or are due to calve soon to Nonpareil Comet. There are a dozen grand heifers in the sale, eight of which are in calf. They are of the most popular families of the day—Marr Roan Lady, Missie and Miss Ramsden—and cannot but prove a right good investment to the purchasers. Canadian Roan Lady 4th is a dark roan, out of the fine imported cow, Rosetta 8th, and by Aberdeen Hero (Imp.), large and smooth, a show heifer anywhere, in calf to Nonpareil Comet. Canadian Roan Lady 5th is one of the attractive, smooth kind, with plenty of quality and true Shorthorn character, one of the plums of the sale. Canadian Roan Lady 6th is a roan, one year old on Sept. 1st, bred and safely in calf, a heifer that would be hard to get over in any show-ring, by the great breeding bull, Royal Commander. Canadian Roan Lady 8th is another of this family that is so popular in Scotland and also on this side of the water, and did so much to place the herd of the late W. S. Marr easily first among the great Shorthorn herds of the world. As a junior yearling, this one should be a hard proposition at our best fairs. She is deep-bodied, even-fleshed, level in her lines, high-class in breeding and make-up, and will be a prize to the lucky bidder. Missie's Lily is a beautiful white yearling, and, besides, there are several richly-bred Miss Ramsden heifers that are scarcely less worthy of extended notice, but will be left to a later issue. There are seven young bulls of exceptional merit just ready for service, and also the stock bull, Nonpareil Comet, one of the best in the Province. Send for catalogue.

# FIELD ROOTS



At the tests made on the Rennie Gold Medal Farm the following five varieties proved to be positively the best and most profitable varieties of field roots. The tests were fairly conducted by unprejudiced and expert farmers. The varieties named below won on points for heavy yield, uniform size, high feeding values and keeping qualities:

- Rennie's "JUMBO" Sugar Beet.
- Rennie's "IMPROVED GIANT" Sugar Beet.
- Rennie's GIANT Sugar Mangel.
- Rennie's PERFECTION Red Mammoth Mangel.
- Rennie's GIANT Yellow Half Long Mangel.

If you want to be sure of the best results, make your choice from these five varieties only. Of course, there are a few other good sorts being offered, but these five are in the "just a little better" class. If your dealer has not got them, order from us direct. Our prices are: "Jumbo," "Improved Giant," "Giant Sugar," and "Giant Yellow Half Long," per lb., 25c.; 4 lbs., 90c., by express. "Perfection Red Mammoth" is 30c. per lb.; 4 lbs., \$1, by express. Add 5c. per lb. for postage if wanted by mail.

**Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., Toronto.**  
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

# EMPIRE

## CREAM SEPARATOR

### Easily and Thoroughly Cleaned Skimming Devices

To keep the skimming devices perfectly clean is of first importance, otherwise the quality of the cream suffers—profits diminish.

The majority of skimming devices are hard to clean. Some next to impossible to clean perfectly. But the Empire cones are easier than any others to keep clean and sweet.

They are of sheet steel, six in number, pressed into shape after fourteen distinct operations. They are accurate to a fraction, fit to a nicety—and it's utterly impossible to put them together wrong. Light and nice to handle. The surfaces are smooth as china, with no crack, joint, seam or rivet to catch the albumen and impurities of the milk which stick like glue if given a chance.

Nothing could be simpler than to take our brush and wash out these cones, as shown in picture. Inside and outside, every part readily accessible—easier to clean the Empire cones thoroughly than

to half-clean other skimming devices. Yes! we will gladly send you this Frictionless Empire, with its easier cleaned skimming devices, its lighter bowl, its simpler and smoother running mechanism, its frictionless bearings, and guaranteed to skim as close as any other Separator made, for free trial in your own dairy.

Anyway, we ask you as a favor to drop a postal for **FREE DAIRY BOOK**

which should be in the hands of everyone interested in dairying.

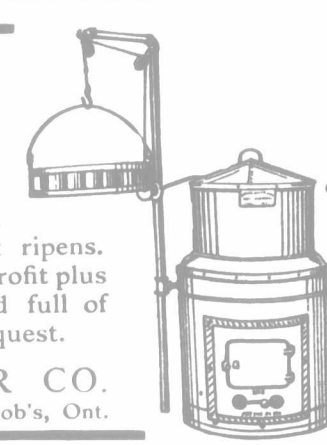
The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited Toronto, Ont.



## Can Your Fruit: Avoid All Waste

Save all you lose by windfalls, early ripenings and overloaded markets. Get a Modern Canner. Can the fruit as it ripens. Secure two profits—your former market profit plus the canner's. Free BOOKLET crammed full of money-making suggestions mailed on request.

**THE MODERN CANNER CO.**  
Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**A**N improved farm for \$1,600 to close an estate, 100 acres, 60 under cultivation. Buildings alone worth the money. For particulars apply to Mr. O. M. Arnold, Barrister, Bracebridge, Ontario.

**R. C. COLLIER**, sire imported. Winner at Toronto. Dam a worker. Cheap for quick sale. Paul Merritt, Box 60, Beamsville.

**T**RAVELLERS among dairies, opportunity of making handsome profits in good side line—25 to 50% commission. Apply: *Album, Farmer's Advocate, London*

**W**ANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**W**ANTED—Good draft horses, weighing upwards of thirty hundred per team. Give price and particulars to A. T. Fraser, Port Elmsley, Ont.

**Y**OUNG man of Ont. wishes to take position as manager of farm. Single, and can furnish references. Apply to Walter McLeod, Guelph, Ont.

**8** AND TEN ACRE LOTS—At Port Credit, twelve miles west of Toronto, three-quarters of a mile from village. Soil specially suited for market gardening. Small fruits. Electric cars every hour. One hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars an acre. D. C. Cotton, owner, 23 Jordan street, Toronto.

## Strawberry Plants!

Twenty leading varieties. Write for price list. Chas. S. Moore, East Stanbridge, Quebec.

### TRADE TOPIC.

"THE JAP RECOGNIZES A GOOD THING."—Bicycle-tire factories are getting a taste of Japan's peculiar trade methods. As is well known by many Canadian and American manufacturers, the Japanese do not scruple to reproduce patented articles, and anything which they can make over there, has so great an advantage in the cost of labor that the article is under a great handicap when it endeavors to compete with the Japanese-original-made imitations. Japan apparently has made up her mind the bicycle-tire market is worth cultivating, both for the saving in home consumption, and in competing for trade in the other parts of the far East. Tokio, therefore, has now three bicycle-tire factories, at least one of which is making an exact copy of one of the best-known and most popular types of tires in Canada.



### REGISTER YOUR CLYDESDALES

To be eligible for registration, a graded Clydesdale filly must have four crosses by Clydesdale sires recorded in Canada. Stallions require five crosses. It will save trouble and expense to attend to this matter early. For application forms, etc., apply to Accountant, National Livestock Records, Ottawa.

President, John Bright, Myrtle Stn., Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Sangster,  
Weekly Sun Office, 18 King St., W., Toronto.



### POTATO PLANTER

Depth of planting and dropping distances accurately gauged. No waste of either expensive seed or valuable ground. Strong, durable, simple; the ideal machine for practical potato planting. For catalogue and price address:  
A. J. Platt, Sterling, Illinois.

### Cattle Stanchions!

THE GRAFTON HANDY STANCHIONS, now successfully in use by prominent farmers. It secures or releases the full row or part of a row instantly. Every requirement provided for. Easily operated. Also frames for stanchions. Complete outfit. Remarkably cheap. Orders promptly filled. Illustrated circulars ready.  
ROYAL GRAFTON, Mt. Charles, Ont.

## Dispersion Sale, Wed., May 20, At Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

**45 SHORTHORNS** of the popular Scotch families—Marr Roan Ladys, Missies, Miss Ramsdens, and Urys. Money-making sorts. The get of noted sires. Heavy-milking and regular-breeding matrons with calves at foot and bred again to the great sire, Nonpareil Count. Eight choice heifers in calf—show-yard material. Seven young bulls of unusual merit, and the herd bull—one of the best of the breed. One span of A1 heavy horses, 6 and 7 years, mare and gelding, 2,800 lbs. One choice black gelding, 8 years old, 15.3; ideal family driver, perfect at either gait—pace or trot; perfectly safe, not afraid of autos or tractions of any kind. 100 Barred Rocks, one and two years old, finest strains. No reserve, as the proprietor has leased the farm for a term of years.

Six months' credit, or 5% per annum off for cash.

Catalogues on application after May 1st.

Auctioneers: Capt. T. E. Robson; Col. P. A. McVicar.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ontario.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

# AWFUL--AWFUL ITCH GONE!



STELLA HARTMAN Aged 5 years, 8 months  
STELLA HARTMAN Aged 5 years, 10 months  
(From photographs by G. A. Stenner, photographer at Galveston)

These pictures show the results of two months' treatment with D. D. D. Prescription. My daughter had suffered for five years with terrible skin trouble, all kinds of doctors and remedies having failed. My heartfelt thanks for D. D. D. M. A. HARTMAN, Galveston, O.

Some of Your Own Neighbors perhaps have testified to D. D. D. We have hundreds of letters telling how this remedy has brought instant relief and soothed and healed the burning skin. You ought to send for the free bottle. Sign the coupon at the bottom.



**INSTANT RELIEF** Apply a few drops of a clean **external** remedy (D. D. D. Prescription) to the afflicted parts and have the burning itch stop **AT ONCE**. It sounds almost like a miracle, but that is what D. D. D. Prescription has done for thousands **AND WILL DO FOR YOU**.

**Don't dose the stomach** to cure a skin disease. Cure the itch right where the itch is. D. D. D. Prescription is a wonderful mild, soothing compound containing the refreshing, cooling, healing oil of wintergreen, and we know that it **must** stop the itch at once.

**TRIAL BOTTLE of this great remedy FREE!** Why suffer and suffer and suffer with the itch and agony that nearly drives you crazy, and is gradually undermining your health? Let us send you a large size trial bottle of the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription, just to prove to you that this great remedy **will** give instant relief and positively cure Eczema and all forms of skin disease.

**This Trial Bottle is FREE,** but we know you will be glad to send us only 10c to help pay packing and postage on this trial bottle which we send you free. The only reason we ask for the 10c is to have you pay PART of the expense, while we give you 25c worth of the medicine **free** and because we feel that we cannot afford to give this valuable remedy free except to people who are sufficiently interested to pay 10c. Just put a few drops of D. D. D. on the afflicted skin and see what a great change immediately takes place—the itch is gone and the skin cooled and refreshed—you can see the cure begin at once. Isn't it worth trying?

**WRITE TODAY FOR THE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE**

Just Sign the Coupon and send to us today, enclosing only 10c to help pay postage and packing, and we will send you this trial bottle by return mail, free, prepaid. Also a valuable pamphlet free which gives directions for treatment, bathing, diet, exercise, etc., for eczema, pimples, blotches, and every known kind of skin disease. Sending for the free trial bottle puts you under no obligations to buy anything—we just want to **prove** to you that D. D. D. will give instant relief and will effect a cure. **Sign the Coupon Today** and mail to us with only 10c.

**D. D. D. COMPANY**  
29 Wellington St., Dept. A1 TORONTO, ONTARIO

**D. D. D. COMPANY,**  
29 Wellington St.,  
Dept. A1 Toronto, Ont.

Without any obligations on me please send by return mail, prepaid, your free bottle of D. D. D. Prescription, also free pamphlet on skin disease. Enclose only 10c for postage and will see I have never tried D. D. D. Prescription.

Name.....

Address.....

Name of Druggist.....

### GOSSIP.

Mr. John Lishman, of Hagersville, Ont., advertises for sale Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle. Hagersville is on the Hamilton to Port Dover branch of the G. T. R., and on the main line of the Michigan Central, between Buffalo and Detroit, 25 miles from Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., in his advertisement offers for sale six young Shorthorn bulls, from eight to seventeen months old, by imported sires, three being from imported dams, and these can be bought at easy prices. See his advertisement, and write him for prices and particulars.

The preliminary announcement appears in our advertising columns this week of the dispersion sale, on Sept. 2nd, by Macdonald, Fraser & Co., auctioneers, of the noted Border-Leicester flock of the late Mr. David Hume, of Barreilwell, near Brechin, Scotland, numbering 446 head, 150 head of which are rams, and 100 shearing ewes. On Oct. 10th, the renowned herd of registered Shorthorns will be sold under the hammer.

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorn herd has come through the winter well, and we have a good quantity of feed still. We have a fine bunch of calves coming up, by our present stock bull, Imp. Ben Lomond =45160= (80468) and Bud's Emblem =63860=, a son of Imp. Old Lancaster, and a cow of Campbell-Rosebud breeding. This bull has been a good prizewinner, standing 4th in a strong class at Chicago last December; he has been purchased by Messrs. A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont., to head their herd, and will, no doubt, be heard from later. We have a nice bunch of young bulls coming up for the fall trade, from good imported sires and dams, that we think will interest intending purchasers. We expect to exhibit some of these at the leading fairs the coming season."

Official records of 149 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from March 26th to April 4th, 1908. This herd of 149 animals of all ages, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 59,829.1 lbs. of milk containing 2,097.601 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.56 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 401.5 lbs. of milk, containing 14.078 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 57.4 lbs., or 28 quarts milk per day, and 16.4 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. In this issue of the official reports is added another Holstein-Friesian to the list of great cows. Abby Hartog Clothilde 25.113 lbs. of fat from 605.9 lbs. milk in seven days, 103.444 lbs. fat from 2,625.2 lbs. milk, is the cow; and by her great records she gains eighth place in the seven-day division, and third place in the thirty-day division.

### GOVENLOCK'S HEREFORD SALE.

Our readers are again reminded of the dispersion sale of the Forest View herd of Hereford cattle, together with ten head of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. John A. Govenlock, of Forest, Ont., advertised to take place at his farm on May 13th. The Forest View Herefords have made a brilliant record in prize-winning in the last few years at Toronto, London and other leading exhibitions. The stock bull, Imperial, included in the sale, is a worthy son of Mr. Armour's Majestic, for which it is said \$15,000 was refused. Imperial has proved a great sire of first-prize and championship stock, his get having won the first junior herd prize at Toronto the last two years, and the junior championship bull at Toronto was also sired by him, as well as the sweepstakes heifer at the Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906, and the junior championship female at Toronto, 1907. The grand champion cow at Toronto and London, Forest Lady, also in the sale, is a magnificent specimen of the breed. Persons interested in high-class beef cattle should send for the catalogue and attend this sale. Winter feeding will be about over at time of sale, and a good chance is open for founding a herd or strengthening an existing herd.



# Have You a Talking Machine

which takes the flat, disc records?

It need not be a Gram-o-phone or Victor. Any Talking Machine which uses the round, flat, disc records will reproduce the Victor Records. Every month we issue a catalogue containing new Victor Records, and other interesting matter. We send this free of charge to those who have Disc Talking Machines.

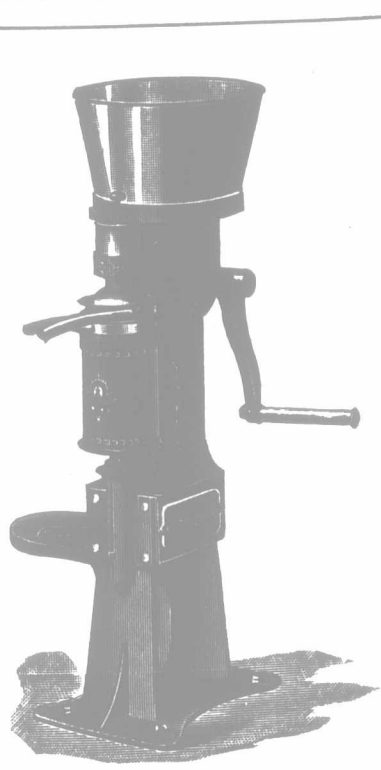
Send in your name, stating what kind of disc talking machine you have, giving the factory number, and we will add your name to our monthly mailing list, so that you will receive, absolutely free, our record catalogues as they come out each month.

Our latest catalogue is on the press. Write us to-day so you can get a copy free.

**THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,**  
DEPT. F. A., MONTREAL.

## DO YOU KNOW

That the **MAGNET Cream Separator**, with its one-piece skimmer, has made centrifugal power separation of butter-fat from milk a complete success? When centrifugal power was first applied to the separating of butter-fat from milk it was in a hollow bowl. This method was only partially successful, and practical men agreed that the hollow bowl required something more to make the separation and operation satisfactory to the owner of the dairy. Many makers rushed to the other extreme by absurdly jumbling together a number of pieces which they called skimmers. These parts were difficult to fit together, and almost impossible to keep clean. The inventors of the **MAGNET** have overcome all the objectionable features of the hollow bowl, and also the complicated skimmers, in the following way:—



1. They made the steel bowl considerably longer than the old separator bowl, and of less diameter.
2. They applied the spur or square gear drive to the bowl, because that gear is heavy and strong, thus giving the steadiness of motion required in order to skim clean and produce smooth cream.
3. In constructing the skimmer, perfect separation of the butter-fat from the milk was the first consideration.
4. With the long bowl and square gear drive set in a solid frame, it was found possible to construct a skimmer in one piece, which would do all that was required by the dairyman, in so far as separation of butter-fat from the milk, but it did more, it separated disease germs and foreign matter from both, thus giving an absolutely pure product.
5. Ten years' every-day use has shown that the **MAGNET** does not wear out. That the separation is as complete to-day as when the machines were sold, and that the butter-fat continues to be pure and the cream uniformly smooth.
6. The skimmer being only one piece makes it easy to clean, requiring about one-quarter of the time that is usually taken to clean a cream separator.
7. The **MAGNET Brake** circles the bowl and stops it in eight seconds without injury to any part of the machine.
8. The **MAGNET** has been awarded first prize wherever shown.

If we knew where you lived we would come to you with a **MAGNET** to enable you to test its working for yourself, which test would show you that every statement we have made is absolutely true, and also that the spur or square gear is the only gear that should be applied to a fast-running machine like a cream separator.

**THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LTD.**  
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B.  
Other Western Distributing Points:  
Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B. C.; Victoria, B. C.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### HORSE HAY-FORKS AND TRACKS.

I intend to put a hay-fork and iron track in one of my barns. Could you advise me which make would give the best satisfaction? E. B. Peterboro Co., Ont.

Ans.—Several styles of forks and tracks are advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, and, so far as we know, are all quite satisfactory. It would be well to make enquiries among farmers in your locality who have forks and tracks in use. Write manufacturers for particulars, if there are no local agents.

#### OWNERSHIP OF LINE-FENCE MATERIALS.

A and B owned farms abutting. More than thirty years ago, line fence was divided; B owning south half, and A north half. A sold farm to C and D, C getting south half where line fence belonged to B. B's farm has since changed hands, south half being willed to, and north half bought by present owner. Now, fence needs repairing; but, as it is a rail fence, some of the rails are good yet.

1. Has C any claim on any of those rails?
2. Or, has he any claim on D's rails?
3. Or, what would be a just arrangement in the matter?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—1. No.  
2. No.  
3. We do not see that, legally, there is anything to be done as between the parties; but the matter is, of course, open to be rearranged by a fresh agreement.

#### SOWING TURNIPS WITH MANGELS—WEAK LAMBS.

1. I wish to sow some turnips with my mangels, as the mangels do not come up very good on our soil, so, if they do not come up, I will have turnips instead. Which would be the best way to sow them, mix the seed before sowing, or sow them separate? Which would you sow first, and how much of each?

2. What is the cause of lambs dying when they are two or three days old? They first start to breathe very heavy. Some die quick; some linger for twenty-four hours. They finish up with frothing at the mouth. Some have large stomachs, and some haven't. Their mothers have been fed very freely on turnips and timothy hay all winter. One month ago I started feeding them oats before lambing. They have lots of milk.

3. Do you know anything to prevent blackbirds taking corn out of the ground when you plant it?

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. As a rule, turnips do better sown about the middle of June, as they are more likely to escape the fly, and are less apt to suffer from the louse in a dry time later in the season, besides being more crisp in their flesh; while early-sown turnips are liable to grow coarse and stringy, if they escape the difficulties named. For this reason, we would prefer to wait till it was seen whether there were many blanks, and, if so, would sow turnip seed by hand in these, scratching a mark with a garden rake and covering with same. We should fear that in mixing the seeds, the turnip seed being so small would run out faster than the mangel seed, and leave blanks. One pound per acre of turnip seed would be ample, if sown with the mangels and evenly distributed. The practice of pounding mangel seed with a club while in a sack, to crack the shells, and thus hasten germination of the seed and ensure more uniform growth, has been recommended. See article in last week's issue, page 733, on late-sown mangels.

2. This is the result of lack of exercise and feeding too many turnips. The combination, turnips and timothy, is badly balanced. Had you fed less turnips, and a light feed of oats, or oats and bran, earlier, you would have had stronger lambs. When available, clover, of course, is much better for sheep than timothy hay.

3. See article on coal-tar feed corn, April 9th issue, page 648.

## CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

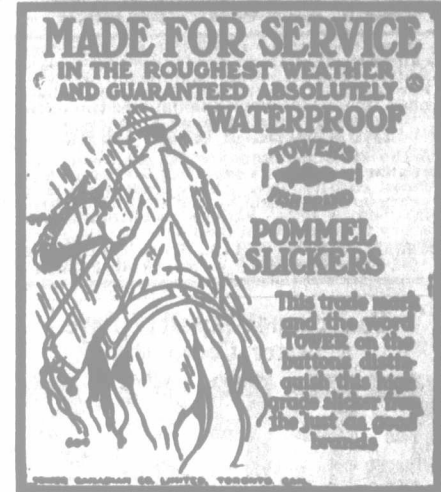
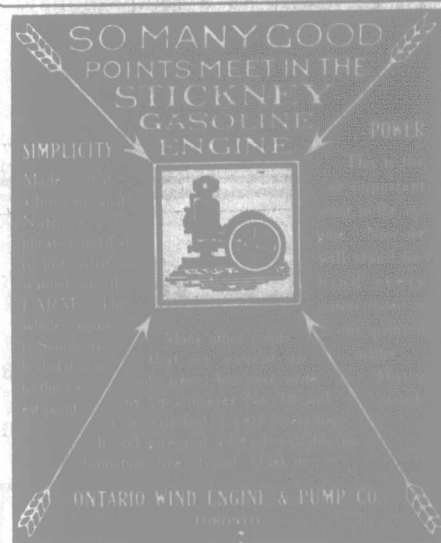
### MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Braish, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### MAMMITIS.

Mare will be due to foal on July 12th. About a week ago her mammae became swollen and sore, and milk runs from teats. In the mornings, she is so sore she walks with difficulty; but, after being out a while, gets better.

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Conditions like these frequently occur when the fetus dies in the womb, but are liable to occur under other conditions. Feed her on dry food, as hay and a little crushed oats. Bathe the mammae long and often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated oil. Do not milk. It is possible she will produce a strong foal, but the probabilities are it will be dead or weak.

#### UTERINE DISCHARGE.

Cow calved two weeks ago, and, since then, has discharged considerable thickish matter from vulva. She appears weak, and gives little milk; but eats well. She has gone lame on one hind and one fore leg.

Ans.—She retained a portion or all of the afterbirth, and it is sloughing and passing away in the form of pus. There is danger of absorption of some of this into the circulation and causing death from blood-poisoning. Have her womb flushed out daily, as long as the nozzle of the injection pump or syringe will enter the neck of the womb without using force, with about a gallon of a warm, one-per-cent. solution of creolin or Zenoleum in water. Give her, internally, 40 drops carbolic acid, mixed with a pint of water, and mixed with her food, three times daily, until all discharge ceases.

#### CHRONIC INDIGESTION, ETC.

1. Two-year-old filly, fed three pints of oats morning and noon, and boiled food at night, and a turnip three times daily, is troubled with gas, and she passes gas and some fluid with feces. She is not doing well.

2. Is a turnip, three times daily, too much for a horse?

3. Will horses eat too much salt if they have access to it all the time?

4. Is hardwood ashes good for horses, and, if so, how much? A. M.

Ans.—1. Purge her with 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and give 3 drams hyposulphite of soda in grain three times daily. Add to her drinking water one-sixth of its bulk of lime water until the feces become normal. Give but one turnip daily.

2. Most idle horses can take as many or more with impunity, but some cannot, without deranging digestion.

3. No.

4. In cases where horses are troubled with worms, the lye contained in the ashes may act well; but ashes are not required or advisable in other cases. The quantity to be fed is about an ounce, two or three times daily. V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN.

1. I hired a boy, fourteen years old, made the bargain with him. If I pay him his wages, can his mother (his father being dead) collect them of me after I have paid the boy?

2. Can a widow collect children's wages and use them to support herself and a man she is not married to, but who lives with her and abuses her children, who earn their own support and the mother's and man's also?

3. Is there a law allowing anyone to take children from a mother, and under what conditions?

Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. Technically, she is perhaps entitled to do so; but, under the circumstances, we do not think that you would have occasion to seriously fear any attempt on her part to force you, by legal proceedings, to pay the wages to her after you had actually paid them to her son.

3. Yes; but as to the conditions we must refer you to The Children's Protection Act of Ontario (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, C. 259, and amending Acts).



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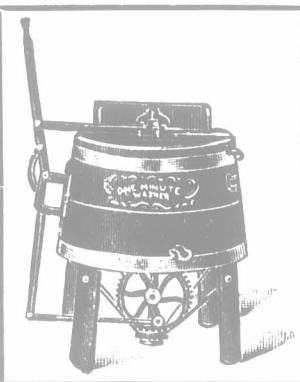
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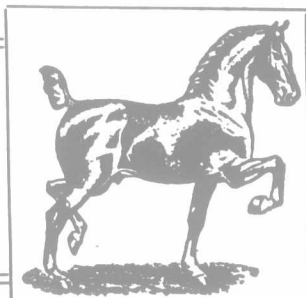
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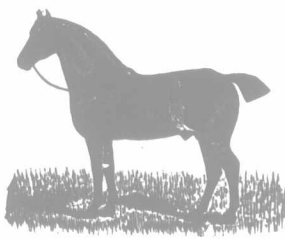
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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**MUD FEVER.**

Mare broke out in a rash, like scratches, on chest and inside of hind legs. Her hind legs swell. B. I.

Ans.—Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for a week. Make a lotion of 1 ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 3 ounce carbolic acid to a pint of water, and dress the parts, three times daily, with it. Do not wash. V.

**PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.**

Mare's eyes swell and run water periodically, and she goes almost blind. I use blue vitriol and water and she gets better for a time, but the trouble recurs. What shall I do to make a permanent cure? W. L.

Ans.—This is a constitutional disease called periodic ophthalmia. She will eventually go blind from cataract. The attacks cannot be prevented. If a man could permanently cure and prevent the recurrence of this disease, he could make a fortune in a short time. The disease is hereditary and constitutional, and all that can be done is to treat each attack. Keep her in a partially-darkened stall. Give a laxative, as a pint of raw linseed oil, and feed lightly. Bathe the eyes, three times daily, with hot water, and, after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz.: Sulphate of zinc, 15 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ounces. It is not wise to breed this mare, as her produce will be very liable to the same affection. V.

**FATALITY IN MARE.**

1. Since writing your re kidney trouble in mare, she has died. She gradually got weaker, but suffered no pain. I have lost three the same way in two years, and another was sick, but recovered. They become weak, are easily tired, and fail in flesh, get weaker and weaker, and die. Post-mortems in two cases revealed their kidneys affected. There was little blood, which was thick, clotted and mattery. The tubes leading to the kidneys and heart were full of matter. They were stabled in basement stable built of cement, with gravel floor level with the ground. What causes the trouble, and how can I prevent it? 2. Is saltpetre good for horses, and in what quantities and how often? P. A. S.

Ans.—1. As I stated in answer to your query, answered on page 719 of the issue of April 16th, the want of definite post-mortem appearances prevents diagnosis. You certainly are mistaken in the symptoms you give. You state that the blood vessels leading to heart and kidneys contained matter. This is undoubtedly wrong. The blood, no doubt, was clotted, and you mistook the jelly-like substance for matter. I am of the opinion your horses died from general derangement of the constitution and blood, due to dampness and ill ventilation, and possibly to impure food. I would advise you to put a cement floor, one foot higher than the ground in your stable, and, of course, put plank floors over the cement in the stalls. If there is not plenty of light and good ventilation, see that these are put in. See that both food and water are of a first-class quality, and given in reasonable quantities, and, as I stated in previous issue, feed no more beans. If you have any further trouble, get a veterinarian to treat, and, especially, if any more deaths, get him to hold a post-mortem, as he will probably be able to determine the direct cause of death and the cause of the trouble. There must be some local cause, which is hard to determine without a personal examination of both patient and surroundings.

2. In febrile cases, or in cases of torpidity of the kidneys, saltpetre is a valuable drug, and the doses are from 2 to 6 drs., according to actions required. The drug is harmful if given regularly, or, in fact, in any case where the symptoms do not indicate the advisability of administration. This, or any drug, should not be given to a healthy animal, and, when an animal is sick, the drug to be given depends upon the nature of the disease. V.

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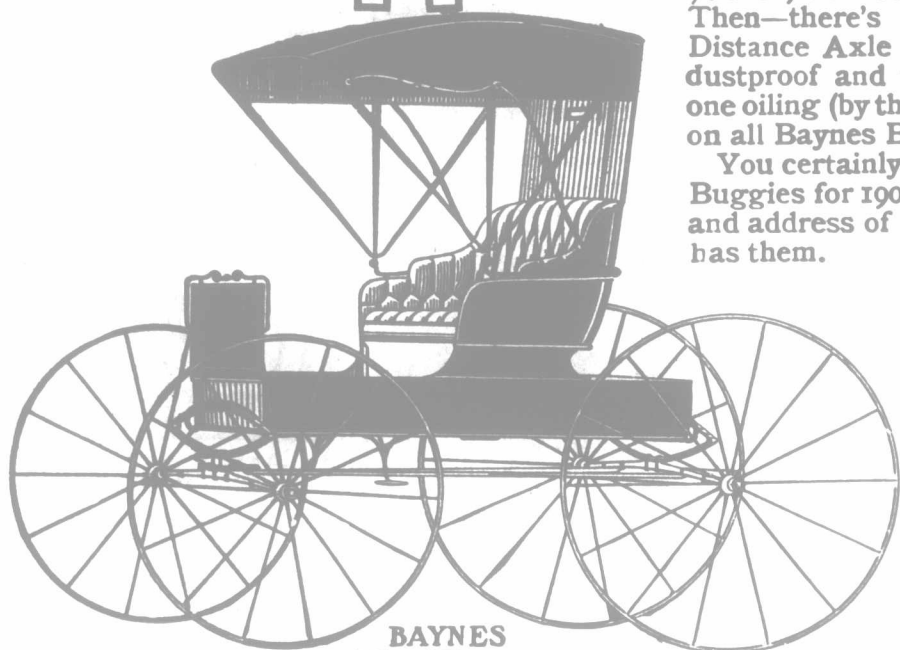


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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### EMBOLISM.

1. Clydesdale mare, in good condition, seems weak. After being worked for a while, she begins to shake in hind quarters, and appears weak at fetlocks. She suffers, and will lie down and get up a few times; but, when allowed to rest, will soon get all right.

2. Will this injure her for breeding?  
A. G.

Ans.—1. She has what is called embolism (a clot) in the iliac artery. Recovery is somewhat doubtful. Give her 1 dram of iodide of potassium three times daily. Continue the treatment, but if it lessens her appetite, or causes a flow of tears from her eyes or saliva from her mouth, reduce the dose to 40 grains. Give her a long rest during treatment.

2. It will not affect her breeding.  
V.

#### COCKED ANKLES—LAMBS BLOATING.

1. Two-year-old Clydesdale colt knuckles on hind ankles. What is the cause? Would you advise blistering, and where?

2. Lost two lambs five weeks old. They had free access to clover hay and pulped turnips. They bloated up and died, and a post-mortem revealed the abdominal cavity full of a dirty, watery fluid and gas. How should bloating in lambs be treated?  
G. B.

Ans.—1. This is due to a weakness of the fetlock joints. Treatment consists in repeatedly blistering all around the joints. Clip the hair off, and blister in the usual way every four weeks, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  drams each of bichloride of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline.

2. The lambs died from indigestion followed by inflammation of the bowels. The trouble was doubtless caused by eating too heartily and want of exercise; or, possibly, by wool balls in the fourth stomach, for which nothing can be done. If due to too much food, prevention consists in limiting the supply, as, if the food you mention is of good quality, no fault can be found with it. Treatment for bloating consists in giving 2 drams oil of turpentine in 2 ounces raw linseed oil, and repeating in two hours, if necessary.  
V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### WASHING SODA INJURIOUS TO SWINE.

Is washing soda injurious to hogs? I use it in the water I wash my separator with.  
M. A. H. R.

Ans.—Washing soda is poisonous to swine. I do not know how much washing soda a hog can stand without suffering injury, but would certainly advise that the water which is used for washing the separator, and which contains washing soda, should not be fed to hogs. It would be safer to throw away this water, though it may contain a little milk.  
G. E. DAY.

#### PIGS LOSING THEIR TAILS.

What is the cause of young pigs losing their tails, and how can it be prevented? We have had several cases of the kind this spring. A black scab forms near the root of the tail, and, in the course of a week or two, the tail drops off. Though it does not hurt the pig for practical purposes, it does affect the sale for breeding, as when a person pays a good price for a pig for breeding purposes, he wants a whole animal.  
C. J.

Ans.—This is believed to be due to a weak circulation of blood. If carefully observed, there will first be noticed a redness of the tail. The pig should then be caught, and the tail greased or oiled, which will often prevent the loss of the tail. But, if, owing to neglect, the tail has become sore, the scab should be gently scratched off, and some mild disinfectant applied, to be followed by grease. A mixture of glycerine and powdered borax has been found very effective in cases where the scab has formed. For prevention, which is always best, greasing the tails of the whole litter is advised.

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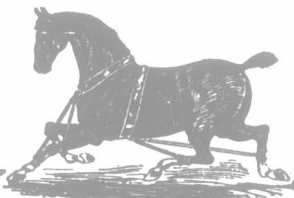
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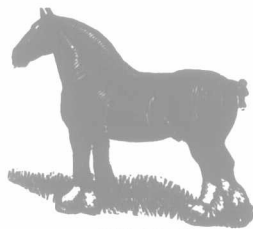
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Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. London Ry. Station.



### Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney pony; also Welsh ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. A. MITCHISON, QUELPH, ONT., P. O. & STATION.

### SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. M. R. Long-distance 'phone.

### OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock. JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.



**Clydesdales** Imported and Canadian-bred. Imp. brood mares a specialty. Celebrated Clydesdale sire, Acme (imp.), at head of stud. Will stand in his own stable for mares at \$20 this season. Long-distance 'phone.  
R. M. HOLTEY, Station and P. O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R. Myrtle, Ont., C. P. R.



**25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25**  
Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high-class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. GEO. A. BRODIE, Bathesda, Ont., P. O., Bathesda and Gormley Stations.



**Ring-Bone**



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Blotbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

The Best Sheep Dip is **WEST'S Disinfecting Fluid**

Non-poisonous, and sure Death to Ticks and Lice.

We offer you one gallon for one month's trial; if satisfactory you pay us \$1.50, if not it will cost you nothing.

The West Chemical Co., 125 Queen St. E., Toronto, Can.

**Sunnyside Herefords**

Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good sappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the set of Onward and Protector and. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ARTHUR F. O'NEIL**, Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

**Herefords**

We have some choice females for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOYRING**, Coldwater, Ont., P. O. and Station.

**Hyde Park Herefords**

Choice young heifers, and cows with calves at foot and bred again, for sale.

Thomas Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont.

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drambo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

**Aberdeen-Suffolk Down Angus Cattle**

If you require either of these breeds, write: James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph Ont.

**Aberdeen-Angus**

bulls, 15 to 17 months; cows in calf or with calf at foot; heifers all ages. If you want anything in this line, write **JAMES SHARP**, Tweedhill, Rockside, Ont. Cheltenham Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

**Brown Swiss Cattle**

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

**G. E. STANDISH**, Ayer's Cliff P. O., Trebarthe Farm, Quebec.

**HERD BULL FOR SALE.**

Lord Lieutenant (imported) No. 50050—five-year-old. All stock bull, quiet and sure. 3 bulls just over 1 year. 2 bulls just under 1 year. Half dozen choice 1 and 2 year old heifers. All from imported sires, and some from imported dams. All are from good milking dams. Visitors always welcome.

**SCOTT BROS.**, Highgate, Ont., P. O. and Station. M. C. Ry. and P. M. Ry.

**Maple Grove SHORTHORNS.**

6 bulls and 2 heifers for sale. Bred from imp and home-bred stock. A number of young cows safe in calf. Present stock bull, Stary Morning, **C.D. WAGAR**, Stary Morning, Ont. Sta. & P.O. Enterprise, Ont. Sta. & P.O.

**STONELEIGH E. JEFFS & SONS, STOCK FARM**

Breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Head P. O. Bradford & Burton stns., G.T.R.

**YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS!**

Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell. **JAS. SNELL**, Giltton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

COLT WALKS ON TOES.

Yearling colt walks on his hind toes, the heels not touching the ground. W. S.

Ans.—All that can be done is to keep the feet trimmed to as near the natural shape as possible. It is probable he will soon walk properly after he is on grass. V.

Miscellaneous.

BLUE PRINTS.

Through your excellent journal, can you please give me information about method of making "blue print" copies of plans, etc.? How can I tell when exposure has been long enough? What is used for washing after exposure?

W. K.

Ans.—First of all the plan should be drawn on tracing paper with black ink, such as architects use. Then, specially-prepared blue-print paper is purchased at the store and put under the plan in a printing-frame, similar to those used by photographers, but usually larger, the size being necessarily such as to accommodate the plan. (The plan is placed with the printed surface against the glass.) The length of exposure, in a bright sunlight, will run anywhere from a minute upwards. It is advisable to experiment first with a small piece of paper. When a sort of a bronze shade has been printed, the prints should be removed and thoroughly rinsed under a water tap. This washes off the sensitive solution. Until the printing is done, the print should not be opened, except in a dark room, or in a subdued light.

CEMENTING BARN FLOORS—APPLICATION OF MANURE.

As I intend cementing the interior of our bank barn, would like to know in (1) what proportion to mix it? 2. What kind of cement would be best to use? 3. What would be put in the bottom for a start?

4. Do frozen roots dry cows up, having thawed out before being fed? 5. In putting manure on fallow in winter, would you advise putting in small piles ready to spread, or put in one large pile in field until time to plow; that is, manure not thoroughly heated, taken from outside barnyard? W. S.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. This subject was thoroughly covered in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 19th, in the article, "Cement-concrete in Building: Its Nature and Uses." Use any good brand of Portland cement. A good clay bottom, well rammed, if necessary, to make it solid, as a good a foundation for laying a concrete floor as can be had.

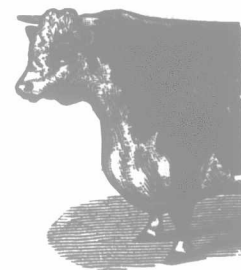
4. No. If turnips, after being thawed out, have not commenced to wilt or decay, their feeding value will have been but little injured.

5. In the first place, we would not advise using the winter manure this way at all, for, no matter what method may be adopted, if the manure has to remain until September before any of it can be utilized to promote plant growth, a very considerable proportion of the most available plant food will be either leached or washed away and dissipated into the atmosphere. While enough will remain to grow an excellent crop of wheat, the effect of the application on subsequent crops will not be nearly so pronounced or so lasting. Moreover, there will be no return from this manure until over a year from the time it is made; whereas, if applied to a corn or root crop this spring considerable return would be realized on this summer's crop. To have manure unproductive for a year, and meantime subjected to the ravages of the elements, is far more wasteful than to have gold lying idle in a vault for a similar length of time. Endeavor to use manure where it will bring quick returns. As to the specific questions asked, we should say that unless the land is hilly, we would haul direct to the field and spread. In case the soil and topography were such as to render this method inadvisable, haul out, and leave in small piles; unless a manure spreader is available, in which case, especially if the manure is very foul with weed seeds, it would be better to place in one or more compact piles, and distribute with the spreader in spring or early summer, the sooner the better.

Auction Sale of Canada's Greatest Herd of HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS, GRADE CATTLE

Will Be Held at Forest View Farm, May 13, '08

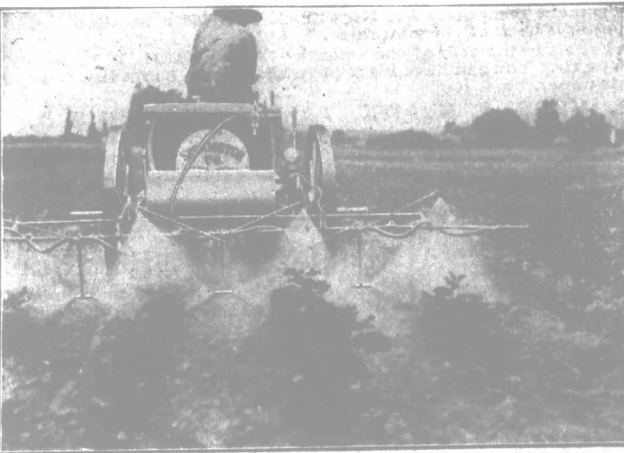
Close to the town of Forest, Ont., on the main line of the G. T. R., 26 miles east of Sarnia.



This great herd comprises 40 Herefords—34 females and 6 bulls; 10 good Shorthorns, and 15 Grade Cattle. At the head of the Hereford herd stands the great stock bull, Imperial—2034 Canadian, 160500 American Herdbook—having won 21 first prizes. This great bull is not only a prizewinner, but sire of the junior herd and herd of best four calves, junior champion bull and junior champion female, at Toronto, London and seven other fairs in 1907; also sire of the heifer, Pansy, that won sweepstakes at Guelph in 1906. This is certainly a great record for a herd bull. At the head of the female list is the great show cow, Forest Lady (1437), the grand champion female, any age, at Toronto, London and seven other fairs. This is the heaviest cow in Canada, any beef breed, weighing 2,200 pounds. This is the greatest herd of good stuff, we believe, on either side of the water. Don't fail to attend the sale and get one of the best. Terms of sale: 6 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 6 per cent. off for cash.

**JOHN A. GOVENLOCK** Proprietor, FOREST P. O., ONT.

**W. SPARLING**, Auctioneer.



THIS SHOWS THE H. P. SPRAMOTOR

arranged for spraying potatoes, three nozzles to a row and four rows, two spraying from the sides and one from the top, adjustable as to height and width up to 40-in. rows. Nozzles absolutely will not clog. 12-gallon air tank. Automatic and hand controlled. 100 lbs. pressure guaranteed with 12 nozzles open. An acre can be sprayed in 20 minutes. Has agitator clean-out pressure relief in tank and nozzle protector all under control of the driver from seat. For 1 or 2 horses. Fitted for orchard, vineyards and grain crops. Can be operated by hand.

This ad. will not appear again in this paper. If interested, write now. **Spramotor, Ltd., 1054 King St., London**

**TWICE AS STRONG**

Hitherto, the weakest part of a woven fence has been the lock, but now we offer you a new fence with a lock which is the strongest part of whole fence. Notice that this lock not only securely grips the No. 9 lateral to the No. 9 stay, but that the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself, making it the strongest part of the entire fence, and giving it a double grip. A double grip means a twice-as-strong lock, a twice-as-strong fence, a twice-as-good an investment—and that is what you get in "Leader" fence.

**You Can Make Money** selling "Leader" fence in exclusive territory. Write us at once and we will make you an attractive proposition.

**Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd.** Stratford, Ont.

**Leader Fence Lock**

**ANIMAL DIP-DISINFECTANT-LICE KILLER-WORM POWDER**

USED AT 44 AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IS FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

**ZENOLEUM**

SEND FOR FREE 64 PAGE VETERINARY BOOK

IF ZENOLEUM IS NOT SATISFACTORY, EITHER WE OR YOUR DEALER WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY

**THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., MAKERS, 112 WINDSOR, ONTARIO.**

Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate



# More Pork

Nature has provided the hog with great digestive capacity. It reaches full development and fit market condition in a few months' time. This fact, however, makes the hog an easy prey to indigestion or disease. When we consider the great increase in bulk and weight (often several hundred pounds) made in a season's feeding, we see the necessity for maintaining the digestive functions of the animal in a normal and healthy condition. Dr. Hess Stock Food, given in small portions twice a day in the regular feed, provides the necessary preventive of disease and the proper aid to a regular and increasing power of digestion.

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

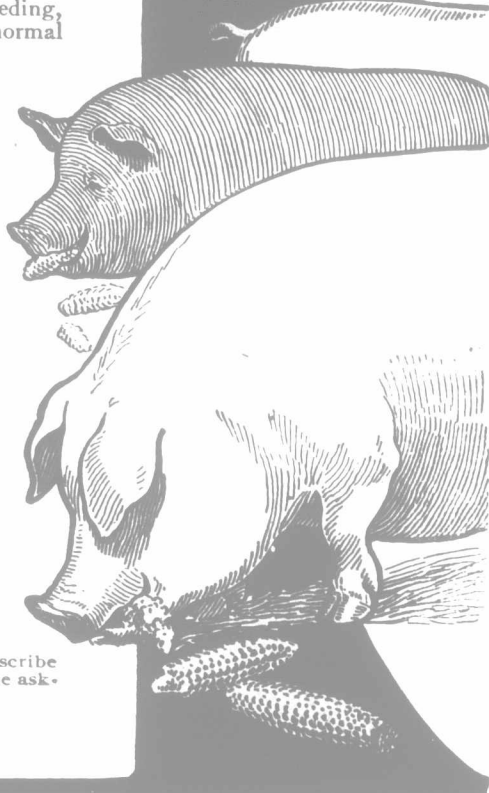
Increases appetite in all domestic animals. Steers and cows eat more coarse fodder with the grain ration and digest the largest possible proportion of it, the manure showing by analysis a much lower per cent. of lost nutriment than that of animals differently fed. Dr. Hess Stock Food is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains iron for the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system. Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun, our ablest medical writers, recommend these ingredients for producing the results claimed. Makes cows give more milk and steers lay on fat. Gives good condition to everything that eats it. Sold everywhere on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.  
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-see and Instant Louse Killer.  
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TRIMMING EVERGREENS.

What time of the year is best for trimming a cedar hedge; also balsams, etc.?  
W. W. S.

Ans.—Evergreens should be trimmed but once during the year, and that in the early spring, before growth begins. In trimming evergreens, it must be remembered that there are no dormant buds on these trees, such as we have on deciduous trees; therefore, we must not cut back to wood upon which there are no leaves, for such wood will not produce new branches. It is best to cut back last year's wood as closely as possible, and yet leave enough of it to produce new shoots. In this way the hedge may be made dense, and yet not be allowed to widen too much year by year.

O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.  
ALFALFA WITHOUT NURSE CROP—VARIETY OF CORN—CRIPPLED PIGS—CARE OF WATER-FOWL EGGS.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has encouraged me to try seeding a couple of acres with alfalfa this spring, and, following the correspondence very closely, I have decided to sow it without a nurse crop.

1. If I sow without a nurse crop, will I get a cutting of alfalfa this summer?
2. Should it be sown ahead or behind the drill tubes?
3. What kind of corn is the most satisfactory to Ontario growers? How does Northern Pacific compare with other kinds?
4. What is the cause and what should be done with a bunch of pigs about two or three months old which have become crippled? They crawl around on their knees, and can hardly stand on any of their feet. They have been fed lightly; mostly all oat chop.
5. What is the best way to care for geese and duck eggs while keeping them for setting?

Ans.—1. You may secure a cutting this year if the land is extra rich, and the conditions for seeding, particularly as to inoculation, are favorable; but alfalfa, ordinarily, spends its main energies the first year in striking a deep-root system into the soil. As a rule, it is better to clip what top growth there may be in July, and leave it on the ground, if not too heavy. The chief advantages of clipping are that it prevents weeds from seeding, and also checks the yellowish blight that often shows itself on the tops of young alfalfa plants.

2. Before the drills.  
3. It depends on the locality. As a rule, it pays to sow the latest-growing variety that will mature safely in one's particular section. Compton's Early is an excellent, hardy variety, and we understand that it is grown quite extensively and successfully in Victoria County. Among fifty-seven varieties of corn tested for ensilage at the O. A. C. in 1907, we find no mention of Northern Pacific, and would not try it, except in a very small way. It may be all right, or it may not. For general crop, it usually pays to stay with the standbys until something is found and proven to be better.

4. Probably rheumatism. Keep in pen, dry, clean and well bedded. Change the feed by introducing some shorts and a proportion of any other grain available. A little skim milk or whey would be excellent. Give a teaspoonful of sulphur to each in milk. Throw in a sod or two every day. As soon as possible, get them out on the ground, in a dry and sunny place, preferably on pasture; but see that they have a dry, comfortable place in which to sleep. It is not likely much improvement will be noticed till they can get out on the earth, and even then it may be only partial. A crippled pig is a poor proposition.

5. In cold, or even cool, weather, the eggs should be gathered as early as possible to prevent their becoming chilled. Soiled eggs should be washed at once, and in cold weather should be wiped dry after being washed. The eggs should be kept in a cool, dry place; 40 degrees to 50 degrees F. is best. Ducks which have access to water, should be kept from it until they have laid in the morning, which will usually be not later than eight o'clock.

#### T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.  
FOR SALE: Several choice young bulls out of big milk-producing dams; females all ages; 35 head to select from. Four imported Clydesdale fillies, all in foal; the imp. stallion, Royal Viscount. A visit to the farm will pay intending purchasers.

#### J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.

are now offering very cheap, for quick sale, 8 yearling bulls, bred from their winning strains of world-renowned Shorthorns. Also about 30 heifers. First come, first choice.  
Electric Cars from Toronto pass the gate every 2 hours.

#### Maple Home Shorthorns!

Our present offering is several very choice and richly bred one and two year old heifers, and three yearling bulls. A way above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped.

A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS Elmira, Ont.

#### CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at specially low figures for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old; 4 young bulls from six months to one year old; 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains.

T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.

#### Hawthorn Herd of Deep-milking SHORTHORNS

6 YOUNG BULLS, by Aberdeen Hero, Imp., =28840-. Also females all ages.

Wm. Grainger & Son, LONDESBORO P. O., Ont.

#### SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer =48898-, Trout Creek Stamp =67660-. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

Brownlee Shorthorns—Very heavy milkers; stock bull and breeding cows all descendants of Imp. Beauty, by Snowball. No better dairy-bred Shorthorns in Canada, and few better individuals. For sale: Seven bulls from 6 to 19 months of age, six heifers from 6 months to 2 years.

D. BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Sta., Ont.

#### Athelstane Shorthorns!

Three choice bulls from 9 to 12 months and heifers from 1 to 3 years; low-down, thick fleshed sort, of families: Rosewood, Butterfly, Roaming, and Countess, and mostly sired by the Prince Mayflower bull, Star Prince =68900-. Prices very reasonable. WM. WALDIE, Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE—Canadian Stallions (registered). No. (344), a roan with black points. 15½ hands high; weight, 1,400; 9 years old. No. (1786), brown. 14½ hands high; weight, 1,250; 9 years old. Apply to OWENS BROS. Monte Bello, Que.

#### GREENGILL HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

FOR SALE: 4 Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Dairy type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhooks Prince (Imp.) 53002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

## LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc. to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

#### SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1906, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

#### The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY. WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION.

J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

#### Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

#### TWO IMPORTED BULLS

Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.) =32070-. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P.O., Ont. Erin Sta., C. P. R.

#### SHORTHORN BULL OFFERED

Dark roan; real good head and horns; excellent back and quarters; capital legs, properly set; and attractive appearance. Year old April 2nd. He is a Strathallan, by Golden Count =44787-, and we think is good enough to fit for showing in junior yearling class at Toronto, and head any good herd.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Winners at the leading shows have been sired by bulls bred here. We can sell you a good bull to head your herd of SHORTHORNS, or for use on your good grade cows. The bull catalogue explains the breeding. Write for it.  
John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.



**TELLS HOW TO MIX IT.**

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which anyone can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being of vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of this neighborhood elicits the information that these drugs are harmless, and can be bought separately, or the druggists here will mix the prescription for our readers if asked to.

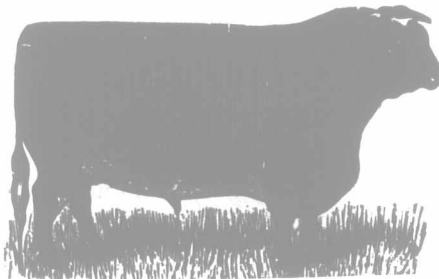
A young woman in Philadelphia but recently married was enjoying the delightful novelty of marketing one morning shortly after the termination of the honeymoon.

"I wish to get some butter, please," said she to the dealer.

"Roll butter, mum?" asked the man.

"No," promptly replied his customer; "we wish to eat it on toast. My husband doesn't care for rolls."

**Shorthorn Bulls**



I have for sale four as good young bulls as I ever offered to my customers at my best times. For type, quality and breeding these are up to the standard of first class. Write me for particulars, or come and see.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
Greenwood, Ont.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

**NOTED IMP. BULL, DERBY, FOR SALE.**

Having several of Derby's heifers now ready to breed, we have decided to sell him. He is as active as ever, and has kept his conformation well. His breeding and ability need no comment. **W. J. SHEAN & SON,** Box 856, Owen Sound, Ont.

**A. EDWARD MEYER,**  
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Offers for sale two young Scotch-bred bulls of good colors, both from imported sires; one from imported dam and the other from a Clementina cow; one is 11 months old, the other 8 months. They will be sold well worth the money. Write, or come and see them. Long-distance phone.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!**  
We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. **G. RANKIN & SONS,** Wyebridge P.O., Ont., Wyevale Sta.

**MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS**  
Scotch and dairy bred; up to date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 months old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. B. POWELL,** Wallenstein, Ont., P.O. and Stn., C.P.R.

**GREENOCK'S SHORTHORNS.**—Imp. Protector heads the herd. For sale: 6 bulls from 8 to 17 months, by imp. sires. Three of them out of imp. dams. Will be sold at easy prices. Write or come and see them. **JOHN McFARLANE,** Dutton P.O., Ont. P.M. and M.C. Railroads.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**WOUND ON HOCK.**

Horse was repeatedly kicked on front of hock by an unshod horse. The joint swelled and broke. It has ceased discharging, but is badly swollen, and has cracked and is scabby. R. E. M.

Ans.—Take 1 part carbolic acid and 25 parts sweet oil, and dress with this three times daily until healed. If the swelling does not disappear in a few weeks after healing, apply a blister. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**POULTRY-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS—TRAP NESTS—HOPPERS—FERTILITY.**

1. Please give inside arrangements of a henhouse facing the south-west; length, 14½ feet; width, 10½ feet; height from floor to eaves, 6½ feet. In the south-west end there is a door, 6½ feet by 2 feet, and a window, 2 feet square. In the south-east side, there are two windows, each 2 feet square. Would like an arrangement something like that at the Poultry-yards of Canada, as described by Mr. A. G. Gilbert in Dec. 5th issue of your paper. How many laying pullets would it contain?

2. Would a good dry ground floor be all right?

3. Are trap-nests profitable for a farmer?

4. Is a hopper a good thing for chickens that have the run of an orchard after four or five weeks old?

5. In Feb. 13th issue of your paper, Mr. J. R. Henry says that hens or pullets that are to be used as breeders must not be laying to any extent whatever during the preceding winter, if they are to produce strong, healthy chicks. Then, in April 2nd's issue, Mr. A. W. Foley says that pullets that have laid the heaviest all winter will produce the strongest and healthiest chicks. Which is right?

6. Is it necessary to keep the breeding fowls separate, or would it be all right to take the finest eggs from 25 or 30 pullets, with two male birds with them, held in a colony house, such as I have described? J. W. M.

Ans.—1. The inside of the north-west wall, and a few feet of the end walls, should be double-boarded and tar-papered—papered at any rate. This will afford a warm place for the roost, which may be constructed as described by Mr. Gilbert, in the article referred to, the nests being placed underneath the roost. A drinking fountain, hopper for feed, grit and bone meal, and a dust bath may be disposed conveniently, according to the location of windows and doors. This house will comfortably accommodate 25 fowls.

2. Yes.  
3. We believe the use of trap-nests will be repaid to any painstaking farmer who will take enough interest in his poultry to give them close attention, and will use good judgment in selecting his breeding stock, not solely on the strength of, but rather with the aid of trap-nest records.

4. Yes.

5. There was truth in both articles. Mr. Foley's experience was striking, but his statements, we fear, are somewhat sweeping. Mr. Henry in his first article also went rather far, and has modified and explained his position in a subsequent issue, March 26th. He contends, in effect, that, on the whole, best results in fertility and vigor are likely to be secured from hens which, as pullets, demonstrated good egg-laying capacity, but which in their second winter have been retarded so as not to lay two heavily until spring. This is probably true, although it does not do to press these theories too far, for Mr. Henry himself admits that hens of his own, which laid excellently during the winter months, produced eggs in spring which hatched exceptionally well. As a general proposition, his advice is probably sound.

6. Unless trap-nests are used, the best hens should be kept by themselves during the breeding and hatching season, if best results are to be desired. The appearance of an egg is no indication of the quality of the hen that laid it, nor of the chick it may produce.

Have you ever considered mortgages as a wise and prudent investment?

If the investor who is attracted by a cleverly written mining prospectus would turn his attention to mortgages he would find a much safer and more remunerative form of investment.

For nearly forty years we have been handling this form of investment—we have made a specialty of it.

If you would invest your money so the safety of the principal is assured, and an unusually high rate of interest secured, write us for full particulars. We are always pleased to answer mail enquiries.

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Stock Brokers and Investment Agents

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**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.**

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Strathallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

**J. F. MITCHELL,**  
Burlington Jct. Stn. Burlington, Ont., P.O. & Telegraph.

Two bulls, 11 and 18 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—80077—(imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.**

**Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.**

**John Douglas, Manager, Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.**

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud GR, imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Solibes. Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

**Pleasant Valley Shorthorns**

Herd headed by Imp. Ben. Lomond—45160—(80468) and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. High-class young stock a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont., Stn. & P.O.** Farm is 11 miles east of Guelph on C.P.R., half mile from station.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**  
Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Spicy Broad-hooks (imp.) and Whitehall Ramsden. Priced for quick sale. **HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.** Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

**5 Shorthorn Bulls 10 IMPORTED HOME-BRED**

Herd headed by the grand champion, Prime Favorite, imp. You cannot afford to buy without seeing these bulls. We will appreciate a visit. Females of all ages and most popular lines of breeding. Bell telephone on each farm. **Burlington Jct. Stn., G. T. R. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.**

**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1908**

Four handsome young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Heifers also. **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO.** Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

**Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.**

Our herd numbers sixty-five head. We are prepared to give bargains to suit all who wish to buy from one animal up to a carload of females, and 18 bulls from 9 to 18 months old. Also 86 Berkshires of prolific strains. **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.** Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

**Scotch Shorthorn Bulls**

We are offering at hard-times prices five bulls, from six to fourteen months old, from the best of imported Scotch Shorthorns. It will pay to see these bulls before buying. Long distance phone, 516. **GIBBS WOODFIELD STOCK FARM, St. Catharines, Ont.**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**


We still have three choice young bulls that will be sold very reasonable, as we do not care to run them over; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, bred to the champion, Clipper Chief, imp. **KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.**

**R. H. REID,**

**Clover Lea Stock Farm, PINE RIVER, ONT., BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE** Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.



## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for  
**Gout & Rheumatism**

Safe, Sure, Effective.  
All Druggists, 40c and \$1.00

**LYMAN, BONS & Co.**  
MONTREAL



**FAIRVIEW HERD** is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull bred by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 25 pounds at less than two years old to over 34 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4.1% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 36.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 30 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. Deiter, Nevelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

### Lakeview Holsteins!

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 36-30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A.R.O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows; 75 head to select from. **W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., BRONTE, ONT.**

### FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS!

For sale: Just now we have about a dozen cows and heifers, some of them in the R. of M., and all with official backing on both sides, in calf to the Toronto 3-times champion. Also a number of bull calves with official backing. **THOS. HARTLEY, DOWNSVIEW, ONT.** Weston and Downsview stations.

### Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

### Queen City Holsteins

Big smooth cows. The sort that fill big pails the year through. They are officially tested in both seven-day and twelve-month tests. Farm seven miles north of Toronto, near Metropolitan Electric Ry. Long-distance telephone. **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O., Ont.**

### The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechtildie Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

### WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONT.

#### HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Present offering:

Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

### HOLSTEINS

Two choice bulls, 10 months. Also calves for April and May delivery, sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch 2nd (Johanna Rue Sarcasio). O. I. C. swine. Largest strain bred in Canada. All sgs. Express prepaid. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

### Special Offer!

Two very richly bred sons of Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercens Sir Posch, from deep-milking and officially backed young cows, at low prices considering their rich breeding. For particulars address: **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

### RIDGEFALL FARM HOLSTEINS—For sale:

4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry (G.T.R.) and Myrtle (C.P.R.) stations, Ontario Co.**

### Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Jerseys.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Stn.**

### CAMPBELL LINE HOLSTEINS—For immediate sale, at give-away prices, is 1 yearling bull and several bull calves from 3 weeks to 2½ months of age, got by my high official-backed stock bull and out of producing cows of a high order. **W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont. Strathroy station.**

## GOSSIP.

A ewe belonging to Mr. James Fleming, Cornhill, Scotland, is reported to have had twenty-two lambs in five years. As a yearling in 1904 she had three; in 1905, four; in 1906, five; in 1907, five, and in 1908, five.

The illustration, on another page, of the imported Clydesdale stallion, Lord Lowther (12650), imported and owned by Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., represents a grand good horse of the best type of the breed. Lord Lowther is a beautiful brown in color; foaled May 21st, 1900; his sire is Lord Lothian (5998), by Top Gallant, by the noted Darnley (222). Lord Lothian's stock won both Highland Society and Royal Agricultural Society prizes and championship. The dam of Lord Lowther, Kate Darnley, by Darnley Again, the Scottish champion of his year as a two-year-old, who was by a grandson of Darnley (222), won many prizes in Scotland. With such high-class breeding, combined with superior individual make-up, Lord Lowther should prove a valuable acquisition to the draft-horse stock of Canada. And, with this horse and his stable mate, Imp. King Thomas, by the Prince of Wales horse, Prince Thomas, Mr. Berry is uncommonly well prepared to suit his patrons.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., have recently sold to Boyle Bros., of Lucknow, Ont., the big, quality Clydesdale stallion, Buchlyvie Laird (imp.), rising four, by Baron o' Buchlyvie. This is one of the very best Clydesdale horses ever imported from Scotland, where, as a yearling, he was winner of first and reserve for championship. His half-brother, by the same sire, Baron Columbus (imp.), went to Mowat & Babe, of Shelburne, Ont.; this is one of the exceedingly flashy, quality kind of horses so much admired by Canadians, and cannot fail to be popular among the breeders around Shelburne. To W. C. Everitt, Simcoe, Ont., went the Canadian-bred champion stallion, Lavender's Best, the grand big son of Imp. Lavender. To Leonard E. Otis, Dansville, Michigan, went the Canadian-bred stallion, Hopewell McQueen, by Imp. Hopewell. This horse, last fall, won first at Ottawa and second at Toronto. He is the sort that combines size and quality with nice, true action, one calculated to sustain the reputation of the firm as importers and handlers of nothing but the best.

## DEATH OF MOSS ROSE (6203).

She is gone at last, the most distinguished show-yard Clydesdale mare ever foaled. Moss Rose died at Montrave on April 4th, having all but completed her twenty-seventh year. She was bred by Mr. George Ure, Wheatlands, Bonnybridge, in 1881, was placed second as a yearling at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow in 1882, and again at the Highland and Agricultural Society at Inverness in 1883. But only on these two occasions throughout an unexampled show-yard career was this great mare ever placed elsewhere than first. She was purchased first by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, who sold her in the autumn of 1882 to Mr. Alex. McCowan, of Newtonards, Dumfries. In his possession she remained for several years, and thereafter she became the property of Sir John Gilmour of Montrave, Bart. For him she secured trophies innumerable, and bred quite a number of foals. Three of her female progeny were superior animals: Montrave Rosebud (11348), Montrave Maud (11786), and Montrave Rosea, alias Queen of the Roses (12302), the last the 1,000-gs. filly at the Montrave sale of 1892. Two of these won the Cawdor Cup, and the old mare herself secured that honor at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen in 1894. She also produced several stallions, but these were not of special merit. Moss Rose was got by Dunmore Prince Charlie (634), and her dam, Rosebud (1814), was a daughter of the celebrated Glasgow and Highland and Agricultural Society's winner, Time o' Day (875). Her granddam was that true Clydesdale, Rose of Bute (89), bred at Mid-Ascog.—[Scottish Farmer.]

## HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls, 100 head to select from. Imported Pontias Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.**



## To Head Your Herd

Why not buy Korndyke Lily De Kol. Born January, 1904. Sire Korndyke Queen's Butter Boy. Dam Miss Lily. This is a handsome young bull, and has proved himself a getter of good stock. Write for particulars. We also have a few cows and calves for sale.

**E. & F. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.**


## MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

Herd of 35 head with A. R. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs. as a two-year old to over 26 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A R. O. test of one is over 26 lbs. for dam and 6. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale.

**G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

## Centre and Hillview Holsteins!

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **F. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.**



## LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pletertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO**

## Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE. HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE. Of the best performing strains. **GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.**


## WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechtildie Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Mechtildie, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G.T.R.; Ayr, C.P.R.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**

## LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Bouteje Q. Pletertje De Kol; 645 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 20 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.**




## Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. **Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs** from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

**STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

## KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES

My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and 2nd; dry cow, 1st; Canadian-bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. **D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que. Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.**

### Wardend Ayrshires

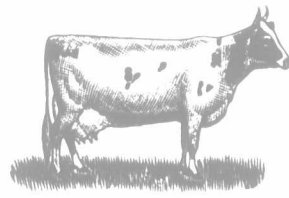
Present offering: 1 two-year-old, 2 yearling bulls, and choice lot of spring calves from good milkers. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont. Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.**

### Glenhurst Ayrshires

Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.3; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Ont., Lancaster Sta.

### Spring Brook Ayrshires

Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, having an average test of 3.9 per cent. of butter-fat during the years of 1904, '05, '06 and '07. A few young bulls of 1907 for sale. Orders booked for calves of this year. Write for prices. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**



## SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES!


A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good tests." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf (r a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. **ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Long-distance Phone, MAXVILLE, ONT**

### Evergreen Stock Farm

For sale: Choice Holstein bull calves from 4 to 5 months old. A. R. O. backing on both sides; also a few females. Write for prices and terms. **F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

## STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

On hand for sale: A number of Imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.**



## Burnside's Champion Ayrshires

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance phone in house.

**R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.**

## Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

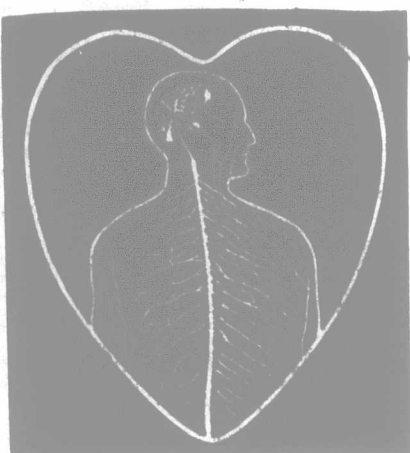
### W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

Breeders of registered high-class **JERSEY CATTLE**. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.

### Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**



### MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for 61. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

#### SCOTLAND.

DISPERSION SALES OF THE BARRELLWELL FAMED FLOCK OF BORDER LEICESTER SHEEP AND HERD OF PEDIGREE SHORTHORN CATTLE.

MACDONALD, FRASER & CO., Ltd., favored with instructions from the representatives of the late David Hume Esq., J. P., will submit to auction at Barrellwell, near Brechin, Scotland:

On WEDNESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, next, the whole of the very valuable and world-renowned flock of Border Leicester sheep, numbering 446 head, and including 90 superb shearling rams, 100 ram lambs, 5 renowned stud rams, 150 two, three and four year old stud or stock ewes, 100 shearing or maiden ewes. Many of these sheep are prizewinners at National and other shows, and many of the shearing rams are suitable for the show-ring, and the whole comprise one of the grandest and best lots of Border Leicester sheep ever offered to public auction.

On SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER, next, dispersion sale of the renowned herd of pedigree Shorthorn cattle, numbering 60 head of bulls, cows, heifers, and bull and heifer calves. Catalogues on application. Commissions executed.

MACDONALD, FRASER & CO., LTD., PERTH, SCOTLAND.

#### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price, doz.	50 tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

Cattle size with owner's name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers. Sample and circular mailed free. Got your neighbors to order with you and get lower price. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

#### Leicesters & Shorthorns

Am now offering at reasonable prices Leicester sheep of different ages. Write or call. John Lishman, Magersville, Ontario.

In those historic times when maiden ladies wore bloomers and rode "bikes," one such so riding and decidedly so costumed was scudding along a country road near Wareham, for which town she was seeking, when she drew up before an astonished farmer.

"My man," said she, "is this the way to Wareham?"

The farmer looked her over very carefully. Then he removed a straw from his mouth, and answered:

"I dunno, Miss. But you kin see fer yerself that's the way I wear 'em."

#### GOSSIP.

The Duke of Portland has recently had the misfortune to lose the celebrated Thoroughbred sire, St. Simon, at the age of twenty-seven years. He originally cost the Duke 1,600 gs., and is said to have realized in service fees the extraordinary total of £600,000 (\$3,000,000). His service at first was fixed at 50 gs., but for many years the fee has been 500 gs. Although he never ran in the Derby, he is believed by competent judges to have been the grandest and best horse of his race ever foaled. Some horses have been invincible in a half-mile race, and some in a race of two and a half miles; it is said of St. Simon that whether it was a half-mile or a two-and-a-half-mile race, no horse could ever get near him. He sired many celebrated horses and mares, winners of classic races, the best probably being the King's Persimmon, which died shortly before him. His stock have won in stakes the enormous sum of \$2,647,255. St. Simon was a beautifully-made horse. Even a tyro in horseflesh would have picked him out as a model.

#### HAWTHORNE DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

The record of this famous dairy or dual-purpose herd has been often told through the columns of this paper, therefore there are few men at all interested in Canadian Shorthorn history but are conversant with the fact that Shorthorn cows bred in this herd have made phenomenal showings at the pail and in the dairy. To those not acquainted with the history of the herd as high-class dairy cows, it may not be amiss to repeat that the great cow, 2nd Fair Maid of Hullet, at the World's Fair, Chicago, gave 2.54 lbs. of butter-fat a day, equivalent to 20.74 lbs. of butter in seven days; and a daughter of hers, World's Fair Maid, has produced 16½ lbs. of butter in seven days, without any extra forcing. And if type, appearances, udder development and milk yield averaging 50 lbs. a day, is a criterion to judge by, there are several in the herd to-day capable of quite as remarkable showing. Of course, they are daughters and granddaughters of the two above-named cows, originally descended from Imp. Princess =419=. On the sire's side, the herd represents the get of the Bessie-bred bull, Beau Ideal =22554=; the Isabella-bred bull, Golden Eagle =30943=; the Missie-bred bull, Prince Misty =37864=, and the Matilda-bred bull, Imp. Aberdeen Hero. The present stock bull is Lavender Lorne =68706=, a Lavender-bred son of the Lavinia-bred bull, Pleader =57650=, dam Lavender Lady, by the great stock bull, Prince Gloster. As will be seen by the breeding of this bull, his grandam, on his sire's side, is a Lavinia, a strain noted for their grand milking qualities, which particularly fits him to head this great dairy herd. Four herd-headers are still on hand for sale: Prince Royal, a yearling, by Imp. Aberdeen Hero, dam Misty Maid, now milking 40 lbs. a day; Banner Bearer, another yearling, by the same sire, and out of Britannia Lass 5th, a daughter of Beau Ideal, a very large, heavy-milking cow; Fisherman, twenty-two months old, by the same sire, and out of a grand good cow, by Golden Nugget; another, out of one of the best cows, is a twenty-months-old son of the fashionably-bred bull, Whitehall Ramsden. For a dairy herd, pure-breds or grades, here are a quartette of young bulls whose breeding is unexcelled. In heifers for sale there are ten, from seven months to two years, a straight, even lot, true to the type on which they are bred, and certainly a very desirable lot, the older ones being now in calf to the present stock bull. Representatives of this herd have been distributed from the Maritime Provinces, on the east, to British Columbia, on the west, and in every case giving entire satisfaction. The latest to leave was the splendid young bull, Aberdeen Prince, who went to Mr. Donald N. McKenzie, of Laurier P. O.; he was sired by Imp. Aberdeen Hero, and out of Red Princess 2nd. A visit to the herd, Londeshorough Station (G. T. R.), north of London, or a letter to the owners, Wm. Granger & Son, Londeshorough P. O., Ont., will be much appreciated.

# SPRING

Extra High Prices  
Write for Our Complete April Price List.

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES.

E. T. CARTER & CO.  
TORONTO, ONT.  
The Largest WOOL, HIDE, & FUR HOUSE in Canada.

# RATS

## I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire & Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

#### Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN OSWALD & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.



### Large White Yorkshires!

Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

#### SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES!

Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 8 months old, imported in dam.

JOHN McLEOD, Importer and breeder, Milton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., G. P. R. & G. T. R.

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The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Ceaser Street, Ottawa, Ont.

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Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 1907 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.



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Of the Choicest Type of Breeding!

Our herd stands second to none in Canada to-day. We invite inspection. Any stock shipped can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory on receipt. Prices not the lowest, but for value received we guarantee them as good as the best. Good stock on hand now. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

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100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P. O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C. P. R.

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Large English Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Shorthorn Cattle, Barred Rock Poultry.

Am offering bargains in choice suckers at very moderate prices, bred from choice prize-winning stock. Can book orders for immediate delivery in any of the above, also for succeeding months. Barred Rock eggs 75c. for 15, and \$3 per hundred. Try me for a bargain in choice stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone connection. IRA L. HOWLETT, Kaidon, Ont.



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are the easily fed, quick maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.

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#### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For Sale: 100 pigs, both sexes, all ages. Sows from 10 months to 2 years, bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, all descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also two choice Shorthorn bulls, ready for service, from choice milking dams, and sired by a son of Imp. Joy of Morning. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

#### Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 8 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

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Our large brood sows are all imported. Stall Pitts Middy, Imp (1895), winner of first at Oxford, 1907, heads the herd. All stock shipped by us as represented or money refunded. Express prepaid. Large stock to choose from. Write us.

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A choice lot of boars and sows just farrowed and weaned. Boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed and bred. Bred from imp. and prize-winning stock.

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Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Magersville, Ont., P. O. & Station.



LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boar, Dalmeny Joe 1357 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

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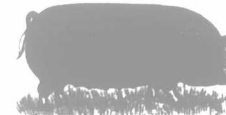
for sale from imported stock. Sows with pig and pigs for sale. All ages. At reasonable prices. Guarantee satisfaction. Boars and sows delivered at Woodstock station, C. P. R. or G. T. R.

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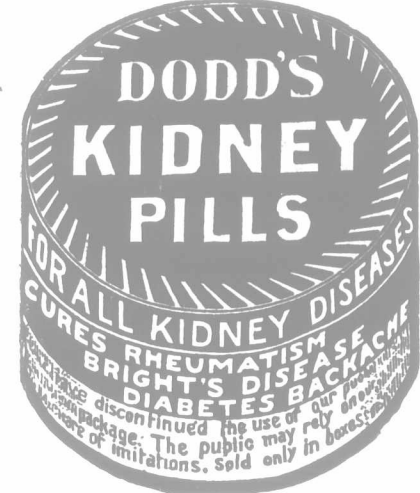
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are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Young stock, all ages, for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence.

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imported direct from England is used for the laterals of "Maritime" Wire Fence. This wire, while it stretches up stiff and taut, is yet remarkably springy—makes a fence so elastic that it instantly springs back into its original erect position after undergoing pressure severe enough to stretch an ordinary fence permanently out of shape.

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## WHY DRUGGING IS DANGEROUS!

You have heard a great deal lately about how drugs are doped with poisons, but you don't know how these poisons affect the various organs of your body.

The poison that is used in largest quantities is alcohol. It's in nearly all the patent medicines and other drugs that you buy. Now, alcohol, if taken any length of time, ulcerates the stomach, causing poor digestion and other stomach troubles. Many cases of cirrhosis of the liver, a disease for which there is no cure, which always proves fatal, have resulted from the long-continued use of patent medicines.

Most people, when they find themselves ailing in any way run to the drug store and get a lot of drugs. Doesn't matter what kind or what is in them as long as they are drugs, the average man feels that he must take something, and never stops to think how it is going to affect him. If he finds that he has a bad case of stomach trouble after a siege of drugging, he doesn't lay the blame on drugs. He never thought drugs could do harm.

Stomach troubles are not the only ones caused by drugging. There are worse poisons than alcohol in drugs, that do more harm. The ones that are used most frequently are morphine, cocaine, mercury, arsenic and potash. You get them not only in patent medicines, but in doctors' prescriptions as well. Poison is the base, the very foundation, of the doctor's prescription.

Morphine and cocaine will relieve pain for a few hours, but the pain will come back worse than ever. They wreck the nerves and cause many nervous ailments.

Mercury destroys the digestive juices and eats out the lining of the stomach. Arsenic makes the eyes weak, causes nervousness and inflames the stomach.

Potash causes headache, makes the blood thin, and irritates the eyes, nose and throat. It destroys the digestive juices, and you cannot get nourishment from your food.

Electricity is the power that runs every organ of your body. The reason your stomach, liver, kidneys or other organs fail to do their work is because they lack electricity. Then, can't you see that the only way to restore these organs to a healthy condition is to restore the electricity that enables them to perform their regular functions.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power, and these conduct the force to every organ, and tissue of your body, restoring health and strength to every part that is weak.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of disease, and after the cause has been removed, Nature will do the rest.

Dear Sir — I bought a Belt from you in December, 1905, and I have it yet. I would not return it for twice what it cost me. It cured the pain in my back completely. Your Belt was a blessing to me.

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### GOSSIP.

A sterling Scottish stockman in the person of Mr. William Scott, of Carlisle, Lanarkshire, has been recently removed by death from the scene of earthly action. Mr. Scott began life as a stonemason, but, later, made a great success of fruit-growing and the preserving of fruits. He was always very fond of a good horse, and, about twenty years ago, began in a small way to breed Hackneys, and after the purchase of the great sire, Mathias, his stud attained a world-wide reputation, securing the highest honors at London, New York, the Hague, and many other shows. Some of the highest prices ever recorded for Hackneys were made at his Thornhome sale in 1905, and this year, at the London Show, champion honors went to sons of Mathias, bred at Thornhome. Mr. Scott also achieved notable success in the breeding of Border Leicester sheep, which he raised so successfully that when he sold off his flock a few years ago he had a record sale of breeding ewes and yearlings.

"The main feature in judging dairy cattle from the farmer's standpoint is that the dairy cow should represent a perfectly working machine that will convert cheap roughage into high-class milk products. She is a creature of habits, and takes only a certain type which has been established on certain clearly-defined lines to the satisfaction of all stockmen." This opinion was expressed by Professor W. J. Rutherford at the recent Manitoba Dairymen's Convention. Continuing, he said that hereditarily the dairy cow might be all right, but in time she would become completely spoiled by the ignorance or neglect of the dairyman. She must have a large digestive organ, a large ruminating capacity, so that she might "deliver the goods" in the shape of milk, butter and cheese, which, in the course of a year, would amount to many times her own weight.

Yet another has to be added to the long list of British breeds of sheep that already possess societies and flockbooks of their own. The new aspirant to flockbook rank is the Derbyshire Gritstone breed, which has had its home on the uplands of Derbyshire for hundreds of years. With the object of encouraging the breeding of these sheep and of maintaining their purity, a society was formed on October 15th, 1906, and this society has just issued the first volume of its flockbook, a well-planned volume of upwards of 140 pages, containing the names of sixty-seven rams, and particulars of 1,306 ewes, in addition to the rules of the Society and a description of the standard type of the sheep. According to the standard of type, the Gritstone sheep should possess a black and white-mottled face, head free from wool, rather long body covered with fairly-dense wool of medium length and of fine texture, a pink, unspotted skin, and legs mottled black and white and free from wool. The volume is well illustrated by portraits of typical Gritstone sheep, as also of the late Duke of Devonshire (who was first President of the Society), the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and members of the Council.

Official records of 120 Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers were accepted from March 15th to March 25th, 1908, by the American Holstein Association.

This herd of 120 animals of all ages, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 46,689.6 lbs. of milk, containing 1,647.113 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.53 per cent. fat. The average yield for each animal was 389.1 lbs. of milk, containing 13.726 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 55.6 lbs. or 27 quarts of milk per day, and over 16 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. An average of 16 lbs. butter would be large for a selected herd of full-aged cows of any other breed; but it was produced by a mixed herd of 120 Holstein-Friesians, all of whose records were reported within a period of 11 days.

This issue of the official reports adds another great Holstein-Friesian cow to the lists; Frensta Hengervald De Kol, 25,757 lbs. fat from 548.3 lbs. milk in seven days, 98,267 lbs. fat from 2,596.8 lbs. milk in thirty days, gaining fourth place in the seven-day division, and tenth place in the thirty-day division.

### For Spraying

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Buses and Plants, there's nothing to equal



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### COMPRESSED AIR, FOUNTAIN SPRAYER

Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact, tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited. - Woodstock, Ont.

## Peas Pay

Field peas brought 87 cents a bushel last year. The average price was 75 cents. There's good money in peas even at 65c. And you have the vines left for fodder or to plow under—better than stable manure or commercial fertilizer. It paid to grow peas last year. This year it will pay as well, — demand keen, pea bugs vanished, — plant peas for profit. Get them in EARLY.

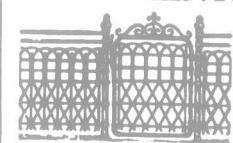
## Plant Plenty Now

### You Can Secure a Self-supporting Home

in the glorious Kootenay fruit district, British Columbia, for \$10 cash and \$10 per month for ten acres. Discount for larger payments. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, grand scenery, hunting, fishing, abundant pure water, healthy climate, warm winters, cool summers, churches, schools, post offices, stores, daily express trains within a few minutes' walk, fine neighbors, comforts of civilization combined with delightful rural community. Will send maps, photos, plans, proofs free. Refer to banks and commercial bodies, also hundreds of purchasers. Write to-day address:

Land Dept., Kootenay Orchard Association,  
459 Ward St., Nelson, B. C.

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25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable. Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue free. LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO. LONDON, ONT.

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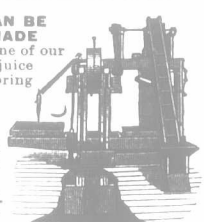
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