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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO APRIL 14, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 603

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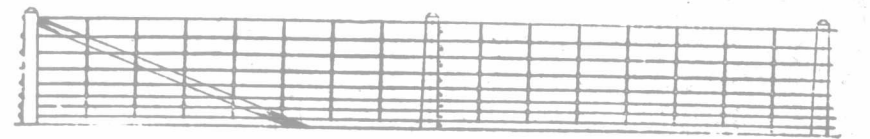
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page preceding the Home Magazine department.

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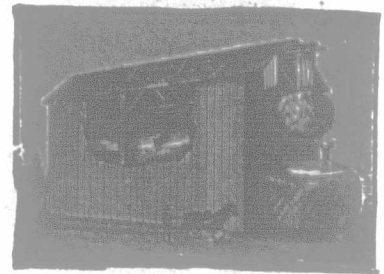
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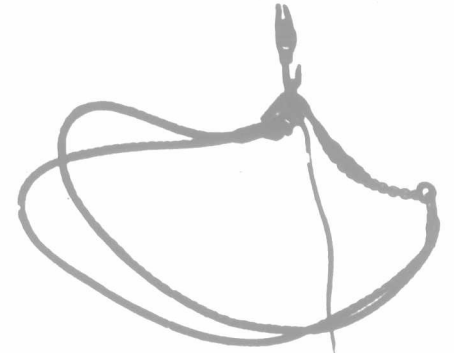
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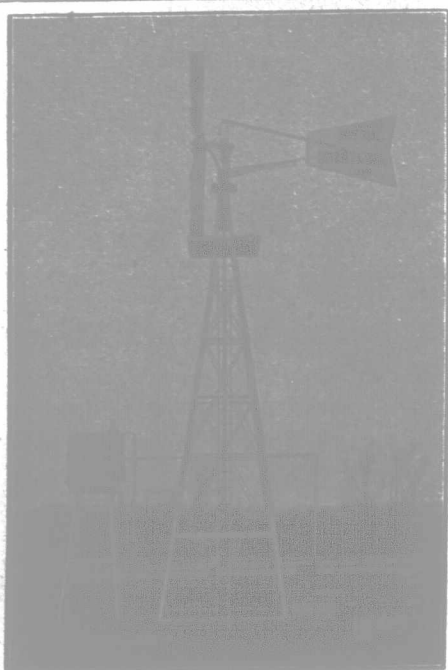


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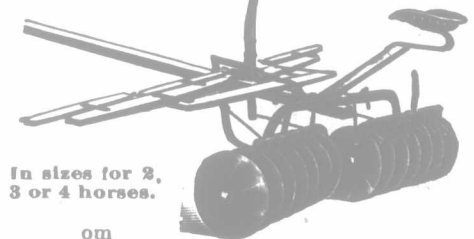
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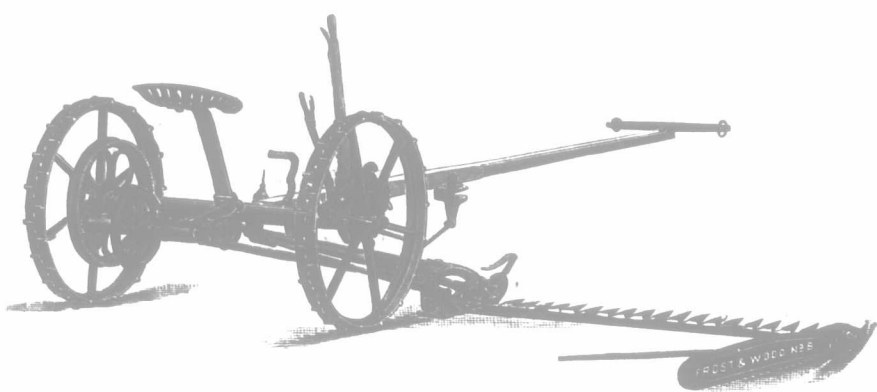
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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL 14, 1904.

No. 603

EDITORIAL.

The Mighty Eastern Struggle.

A reader desires us to state the cause of the war going on between China and Japan, and its probable consequences. The cause has already been given in these pages, but for the benefit of new subscribers, and those who overlooked the statement, we repeat it in substance. It has been the implacable and unswerving determination of Russia to extend its dominions and its powers eastward in Asia, and to share in Pacific Coast development and trade. To this end the Trans-Siberian Railway was constructed to connect Russia in Europe with the Pacific Coast, over 6,500 miles long. Vladivostok, the terminal port in Siberia, faces the great sea of Japan, but is ice bound three months in the year. Through Manchuria, nominally a part of China, extends a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway down to Port Arthur, a splendid open port. Between Manchuria and Japan lies the independent "Hermit Kingdom" of Korea, peninsular in form. Manchuria is not unlike portions of Canada and the Northern States, rich in undeveloped resources, and capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000 people. To control this land has been the policy of Russia, and the next move Japan feared would be upon Korea. Japan is growing in influence and population, and would expand towards Korea and China in trade and influence, though she conceded by treaty the absolute independence of Korea. At the close of the war between Japan and China on April 17th, 1895 (nine years ago), Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur, Talienhwan, and the entire Liao-Toung peninsula, was ceded by China, under the treaty of Shimonashi, to victorious Japan, but of the fruits of that war, and her rights under that treaty, she was, to put it in plain language, robbed. Russia, Germany and France formed a triple alliance, and addressed a joint note to Japan, intimating that the peace of the Orient would be endangered by retaining the territory ceded to her by China. It was the game of Russia, but France and Germany had their interests in the East to serve in assisting. French, German and Russian battleships hovered on the scene, hopelessly overmatching the Japanese navy. The Japanese people clamored for war, but her statesmen knew that, in measure exhausted by the war with China, she was not prepared for further conflict. England, alone, might have blocked the game, but she did nothing. Little Japan submitted to her fate, and in two days withdrew her claim to, and her authority over, the ceded territory, so swiftly did the triple alliance strike. Then Russia secured from China the right to extend the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria, and aided China in meeting her war debt. Various other concessions were secured in Manchuria by Russia, and last of all, on March 27th, 1898, the Chinese Government leased, for twenty-five years, the ports of Port Arthur and Talienhwan to the Czar of all the Russias. From that hour, with all her power and speed, she has been fortifying her military and naval position, with the evident determination that there she proposed permanently to remain. A further step in the Russian policy was the settlement of a large colony of her people in Manchuria. Here, then, lay all the inflammable materials necessary to precipitate a war for which both Japan and Russia steadily prepared. Diplomacy went on, and negotiations, whereby Japan hoped to stay the aggressions and secure the retirement of her

powerful foe. The long season of parley resulted in no concessions that Japan regarded as satisfactory, and on February 9th Japan struck the first naval blow, administering at Port Arthur defeat to the Russian fleet. The probable result and consequences of the war are beyond human ken. It may be protracted, because, though Russian strength may be thrice that of Japan, the latter has her base of supplies right at hand. The Japs are brave, resourceful, indomitable, and fired with deep resentment against Russia. They battle for honor, and what they believe to be national existence, while Russia moves forward in implacable pursuance of faith in her foreordained mission to dominate the world. A gentleman who spent many years in Japan, and is thoroughly conversant with the character and aspirations of the people, in conversation with the "Farmer's Advocate" staff upon this subject the other day, ventured the forecast that the war might terminate in a "draw." Whatever the result, one consequence is very certain to be the further opening of the Asian empires to trade with America, which has already begun to flow across the Pacific in increasing volume.

Early Seeding.

While the conditions existing in many districts this spring may not admit of early seeding, it will be the part of wisdom to be well prepared to push seeding operations as soon as the land is in fit condition. The early sown grain, when the soil is properly workable, almost invariably makes the most rapid growth, and yields the heaviest crops, but it is just as important in the case of most soils, and especially clay land, to avoid working it till it is sufficiently dry to work without poaching, and exposing it to the danger of baking afterwards. In the case of clay soils, where parts of the fields are higher than others, and liable to become too dry and hard before the lower parts are dry enough to cultivate, good work may be done by harrowing those high places for the purpose of conserving the moisture and keeping the land friable, so that it will work up fine and mellow when the whole field is ready to cultivate.

If the theory advanced in our last issue by the valued contributor who is writing for us a series of articles dealing with problems of the soil, namely, that for best results, spring cultivation on fall-plowed land should be no deeper than the depth at which it is desirable that the seed grain should be deposited is sound, and it looks reasonable, it opens up a very important question, as its adoption would greatly reduce the necessity for heavy horse-power, and indicates that an unnecessary strain has been imposed upon horses in the matter of cultivation. The old doctrine that good farming could not be done without deep plowing has in late years been pretty thoroughly discredited by the successful results of shallow surface cultivation, and the application of manure as a top-dressing, instead of burying it in the bottom of a deep furrow. And the indications now point strongly to the wisdom of paying more attention to the conservation of moisture by frequent shallow stirring of the surface soil than to deep cultivation. Good crops would appear to be dependent upon a sufficiency of moisture more than has been generally recognized. If by keeping up a good supply of humus in the soil, by the growing and plowing down of clover, the surface application of barnyard manure, and by stirring the surface by frequent shallow cultivation, the mois-

ture-retaining power of the land may be increased, as it certainly will be, the secret of success in securing uniform farm crops, even in unduly dry seasons, would seem to have been discovered. We have seen remarkably good results from harrowing a crop of grain after it had been sown a week or two, the blades being prevented from coming up by the packing of the particles of soil by a heavy rain, followed by high winds and a hot sun, encrusting the surface and rendering it practically air-tight, and we are confident that, heroic as this treatment may seem, it might profitably be adopted more generally than it has been.

Fall-plowed land intended for corn, roots, rape, or other fodder crops, would be greatly benefited by harrowing once or oftener soon after a rain in the spring, to conserve the moisture and keep the land in a condition to be easily cultivated and brought into a fine tilth when the time for sowing arrives, besides the advantage in hastening the germination of weed seeds and their destruction. This question of conserving soil moisture is bound to claim closer consideration by the farmers of this country. In seasons of sufficient rainfall we are apt to lose sight of its importance, but we need not expect a continuation of wet seasons, and should be prepared for the opposite contingency. There were districts in which on the first of June last year, owing to drouth, the prospect was that crops would be a failure, but a few showers in that month saved the situation. Had those rains not come when they did, the result would have been disastrous. There will be times when the showers are too long delayed, and in that case the land that has been intelligently handled to make the most of the early showers by securing an earth mulch will give a fair crop where failure will be written over against that in the case of which no effort has been made to store up moisture for a dry time.

Colonial Fruit Show.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, December 13th and 14th, the Royal Horticultural Society of England will hold an exhibition of colonial fruit and vegetables, together with preserved fruits. The exhibition will be held in the society's new horticultural hall, in Vincent Square, Westminster. Special steps will, no doubt, be taken by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in order that Canadian fruits and vegetables will be properly represented on that occasion. The secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society is Rev. W. Wilks, M.A., 117 Victoria St., London, S.W., Eng.

Sugar-beet Growing.

Government tests, backed up by two years' experience on Ontario farms, demonstrate the adaptability of the soil and climate of the Province for sugar-beet cultivation. Properly grown, our beets rank very high in percentage of sugar and purity of juice. Prof. R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agr'l College staff, has devoted a great deal of time to a thorough investigation of this subject, and the "Farmer's Advocate" is able to quote him that, with the experience gained, sugar-beet growing is going to be one of the most profitable crops on the farm, and will have a very beneficial influence upon agriculture in general.

An Eye-opener.

I am a new subscriber, and would not do without your paper for double the money, as there are lots of eye-openers for farmers in it.
Pontiac Co., Que.

P. F. M.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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Beyond Expectations.

I have been delighted with the various explanations your paper gives concerning matters of agriculture, and I with much pleasure enclose the amount due you. I might say that when I gave my name to your agent I never expected to receive such value for my money. I sincerely hope that your weekly journal may flourish, and continue to be the leading agricultural paper in Canada. I send you herewith a new subscriber.

JAS. H. WILSON,

Hillsview Farm, Victoria Co., Ont.

I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for about thirty years, and could not think of getting on without it. The weekly makes the best farmers' paper in this or any other country.

C. E. BLINN,

Missisquoi Co., Que.

I am glad that you have made the "Farmer's Advocate" a weekly paper, and would not be without it for a great deal. Wishing you every success in your good work.

JAS. E. ASHFORD,

Wentworth Co., Ont.

I am very much pleased with your paper, and find it very interesting and full of useful information, and have been trying to extend the circulation in this section.

A. W. YCCRACKEN,

Stormont Co., Ont.

Quality and Returns.

Data collected by the Ontario Beet-sugar Company from measured acreages under beet crop on a large number of farms, well distributed over several counties, shows an average yield of over twelve tons per acre. Yields of 15 tons and over per acre, however, are quite usual on well-cultivated farms. The average per cent. of sugar contained in the entire deliveries of over twenty-eight thousand tons of beets at the Berlin factory in 1903 was 15.3. The character of our soil, known the world over as a superior root-producing soil, the warmth of the summer months, with frequent showers, and the sunny days and cool nights of September, are the principal causes for the high quality of Ontario sugar beets. A ton of sugar beets of the above average test of

15.3% sugar in roots realizes to the farmer, delivered at the factory, \$5.10. Twelve tons, which is an average yield per acre, will bring over \$60 per acre, while the actual cost to the farmer, living, say four miles from the factory, to produce and deliver the crop should not exceed \$33, leaving him a handsome profit of \$28.20.

The Rubber Investment.

I have just been reading in your March 17th number of the "Advocate" an article concerning a Rubber Investment Co., of Chiapas, Mexico, which has been circulating its literature through Canada. Now, in view of the fact that I have had some expensive experience with this same Chiapas Company, your article appealed to me very strongly, and I think your readers may well weigh your kindly advice and caution.

This investment was presented to me by an agent of the Chiapas Company—a minister of the gospel—who came as a relative of a kinsman of mine, and by his glib oratory and positive promises, induced me to invest to the extent of my small savings—a matter of several hundred dollars. This was four years ago. Contrary to the company's statements, I have received nothing so far on the investment. Last November the company issued a printed circular, to the effect that they had found much of their land unfitted for rubber culture; that some of the valuable woods (mahogany, etc.) which they had supposed belonged to their plantation were outside the limit, etc., etc., thereby rendering them unable to meet their obligations under present arrangements. They stated their intention of reorganizing and starting on a new basis, thus enabling them to carry out their intentions (?).

The shareholders can obtain nothing (notwithstanding their agent positively stated that the amount of the investment could be withdrawn at any time), and there remains, therefore, nothing for them to do but sign to sanction the present arrangement.

My letters to the agent with whom I placed my investment have met with most insolent response. He states he is so absorbed in his "ministerial work" that he has "no time to think of rubber." The gentleman has learned wisdom in four years. I am inclined to think it would be as well for the readers of the "Advocate" not to find time for it either.

RUBBER INVESTOR.

HORSES.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

(Continued.)

SUPERPURATION, or over-excitement of the intestines from the undue action of purgative medicines, is a condition of the bowels frequently seen. The susceptibility of horses to the action of purgatives and other medicines varies greatly. While on general principles this is governed to a great extent by breeding, hot-blooded horses being more susceptible than cold, and hence require smaller doses in proportion to age, weight, etc., we find that horses of like breeding exhibit various degrees of susceptibility. It is impossible for any man to foretell by the general appearance of a horse just how large a dose of aloes or other purgatives it will require to give the desirable action, which is usually moderate purgation; hence, we can readily understand that the most skillful may be disappointed in the result of a purgative. In some cases, where he has given an ordinary dose, one that is in proportion to the size and breeding of the animal, he may observe practically no action, while in another case of apparently the same nature he may observe severe purgation. Some horses, without showing any indications, are particularly susceptible, while others are the reverse. Then, again, the susceptibility of a horse varies at different times, owing to the general condition of the digestive tract, which is not in any way indicated by his general appearance. While in cases where reasonable intelligence and care is exercised in the size of the dose and after treatment, it is seldom serious consequences occur; at the same time, it is possible untoward results may arise in any case. The result of a purgative depends, not only upon the size of the dose and condition of the animal, but upon the treatment. When the necessities of the case will permit, the patient should be prepared by not allowing him anything to eat except a little bran for 12 to 14 hours before administration, after which nothing but bran should be fed, and water given in small quantities and often (and if the weather be cold the chill should be removed), until purgation commences, when solid food should be given in small quantities. Gentle exercise during the first few hours after administration hastens the action, but on no account should the animal be exercised or worked severely, nor should he be given any exercise during its action. It is customary and good practice to allow perfect rest after the administration of the dose, until its

action has ceased and the bowels regained their normal condition. While there are in all cases more or less nausea and distress, caused just prior to and during the visible action of the dose, these are often so slight as to not be noticed, but irrational treatment, such as allowing solid food, copious drinks of water, fatiguing exercise, etc., increase the irritation and distress. It is good practice to administer a little ginger with the purgative, especially with aloes, as this tends to lessen griping. The usual symptoms associated with the action of a purgative are slightly hurried breathing, a partial but temporary loss of power in the circulation, and often an absence of desire for food (not present in all cases). When the purging is about to commence the animal usually becomes more or less nauseated, and suffers from slight griping pains. If the purging, however, does not go on to an undue extent, these symptoms soon subside, the pulse becomes normal, and the nausea is succeeded by a desire for food. Should the patient be of a weak constitution, or be ridden or driven for a considerable distance, or worked while the purging continues, or be worked too soon after purgation ceases, or if the dose was too powerful in the first instance, or if two or more of these causes or circumstances operate together, the purging will in all probability become excessive, and the life of the animal thereby placed in danger. While under ordinary circumstances purgation should commence in 18 to 24 hours after the administration of the dose, and continue for a like period, it is not unusual for a much longer time to elapse before its action is noticed, and its duration may also be extended beyond the normal period. A purgative dose should not be repeated for at least 48 hours, and then only a small dose given in cases where the first has not operated. We are assuming that the drugs given are of good quality, for, of course, no dependence can be placed upon their action otherwise. Purgative may continue for a long time, but so long as the patient is kept quiet the appetite remains good and the pulse normal, or nearly so, little or no danger need be apprehended; but if the appetite fail, the pulse become thready, and the animal weak, prompt treatment is necessary. The symptoms indicating too violent and long continued action of a purgative are: Staring, glassy eyes; frequent indistinct or intermittent pulse; passing offensive or bloody fæces; distended abdomen, with or without evacuations; pallid or pasty tongue, and general weakness. The horse usually stands still or paws and wanders about, but seldom lies down. Horses suffering from any acute disease of the respiratory organs are particularly susceptible to the actions of purgatives, and in such cases a small dose frequently acts with great violence.

TREATMENT.—As stated where appetite and strength remain, even though purgation continue an abnormal length of time, it is unnecessary to interfere, but should the serious symptoms mentioned be observed, means must be taken to check the diarrhoea, which, however, must not be done too quickly. Care should be taken to not allow large quantities of cold water or other fluids, as the thirst is usually great, and he would drink inordinately. He should be given water in small quantities and often, and a little flour or starch mixed with the water gives good results. He should be allowed small quantities of anything he will eat—dry food, as hay and oats, preferable. If he is very weak, stimulants, as about 4 ozs. whiskey or brandy, should be given every few hours, and to check the purging about 2 ozs. laudanum and 2 ozs. prepared chalk should be given in a pint of cold water every four hours until diarrhoea ceases. Care must be taken to not continue this treatment after purging ceases, as there would be a danger of causing constipation. "WHIP."

Starting the Colt.

A great deal has been said about breaking and working colts and horses, but I have noticed nothing on what I consider a very important point. Doubtless many farmers have colts to break and work this spring, and in this a little common sense and good judgment should be used. In starting the colt or horse that has run idle during the winter, it should be borne in mind that he is like a boy as compared with a man, not having muscle to do hard work on the start, and should be worked according to their strength, say half a day at a time. This will tire the colt plenty, and if urged to do too much it has a tendency to make him a sulky or stubborn horse, and he will lose life or energy, which we should try to keep if we wish to have the kind of horse that looks well and sells well in the market. The colt should never know how much he could do, or how big a load he could draw, till he gets the first working year or two over him at least, or better not till he is five or six years old if possible; then he gets to think he can go as far as he likes, or draw all he is hitched to, and if he is an intelligent horse he will do all he can, and do it cheerfully and without the whip. This, with proper care in the fitting of his collar

and hardening of his shoulders, and good judgment in feeding, will very materially aid in making a good, useful horse, as well as keeping him sound. Of course the different dispositions of colts must be carefully considered, and dealt with accordingly.
Peterborough Co., Ont. W. G. A.

STOCK.

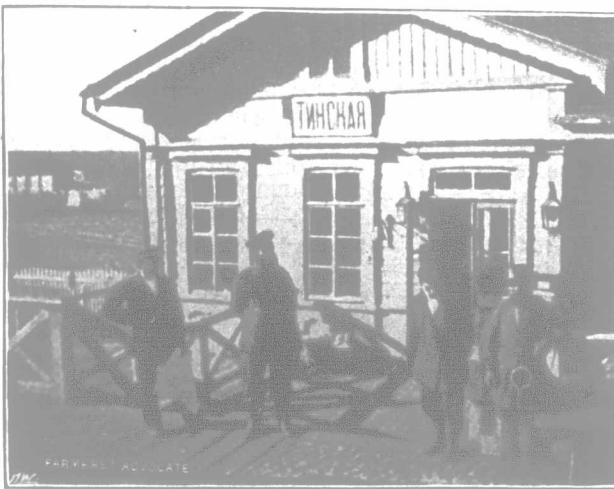
Docking Lambs.

There may be room for diversity of opinion regarding the sensibleness of docking horses, but there is a general agreement that it is a kindness to amputate the tails of lambs while they are quite young, as they are not needed for protection from flies, which purpose the lamb's wool admirably serves, while the long tail gathers dirt, and thus proves a nuisance. A few sheep or lambs with long tails spoil the appearance of a whole flock from a point of pride, which all flockmasters of good taste possess. The proper time to attend to docking the lambs is when they are a week old; then the bones are small and soft, and can be easily cut through without shock to the vertebrae, and with very little bleeding. Let an attendant hold the lamb, or the operator may hold it between his knees, and with one hand draw the loose skin back a little towards the rump, feel for the second or third joint, and with a sharp knife in the other hand cut upwards against the thumb resting on the upper side of the tail, and the work is quickly and quietly done. Should bleeding continue more than a few minutes, which rarely occurs at this age, tying a piece of soft twine around the stump will stop it promptly; this should be cut away in a few hours. A prominent breeder wrote us last year that he lost two or three fine lambs from the shock of docking when several weeks old; this year he has docked at four or five days, and has had no losses. The ram lambs in grade flocks, and the inferior ones in pure-bred flocks, should be castrated at the same time as docking is performed, or rather immediately before. Ram lambs among other feeders become a nuisance in the fall, and are discounted in price by buyers. American special sheep papers recommend castration by clipping the pouch containing the testicles clean off with a pair of shears, which it is claimed is perfectly safe when the lamb is a few days old. But shepherds having a pride in their flocks prefer to have their wethers carrying a pouch, and they perform the operation by cutting the end of the sack off, or slitting the sides well down to the bottom, and drawing the testicles out separately, pressing down on the body with the fingers of one hand meantime.

Early Shearing of Sheep.

To many it may appear premature to write of shearing sheep while snowbanks are yet lingering by the fences and frosty nights may still be looked for, but the most experienced and successful flockmasters now make it a rule to shear their last year's lambs, and older rams, unwashed, early in April. Young sheep in good condition, with heavy coats of wool, are liable to suffer from the heat in warm days in April, and especially so if annoyed by ticks. It is quite safe to shear them on warm days in April if they are shut in the house for a day or two after, and they thrive much better without their fleeces. For best results they should be treated a few days after shearing to a dipping or pouring of a solution of one of the advertised sheep dips, to kill any ticks that may remain and to give the skin a healthy tone, then their wool will grow rapidly and the sheep will put on flesh fast. It is a good plan to pare the hoofs of the sheep before shearing, as they are apt to get overgrown from standing on soft, damp bedding, and are more liable to contract foot rot. Ewes that are not due to lamb before May may also be sheared in April, if carefully handled, but in the case of those that have lambed early, or are due to lamb in April, shearing is not advisable, as they are liable to be in thin condition, having less heat in themselves, and might suffer from cold winds. But where ewes are well fed and are in real good condition, there is economy in shearing all before the flock goes out to grass. There is less danger from the sheep getting cast on their backs in the effort to bite at ticks that are worrying them; less loss of wool from pulling, and from its becoming clotted with dung and from becoming matted or cotted, discounting its selling price. Wool is so low in price now that if there is any loss in selling it unwashed, as compared with washed, it makes but little difference, and the new fleece will grow faster after early shearing, and make up in next year's crop for any loss in selling this year's unwashed. Washing sheep in cold water is fast going out of date. It is a barbarous and unnatural process, repulsive to the sheep, often causing sickness and loss by death, while what is called washing is often merely a form, being performed in a slipshod way, doing little good in the

way of cleansing the fleece, which has to be thoroughly scoured when it reaches the manufacturer's hands. The lambs should be dipped a few days after the ewes are sheared, as any ticks that may be on the mothers will take to the lambs immediately after shearing. If these things are not attended to before the rush of spring seeding commences, they are likely to be unduly delayed, to the great discomfort of the flock.



A Wayside Station on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Selection of Brood Sow.

In selecting a sow from a litter to be kept for breeding purposes, the principal points to be sought for are a strong, moderately lengthy, slightly arched back, with well-fleshed loin, long and broad hind quarters, thick hams—thick from outside to inside surface—well fleshed down to the hock, well-sprung and moderately deep ribs, thick flanks, smooth sloping shoulder, not too wide on top, but well filled behind the shoulders, thick through the heart and wide in the floor of the chest, as indicating strength of constitution; a strong, moderately lengthy neck; light jaw; a moderately long head, broad between the ears and eyes, the ears fine and well set; legs well set apart, and feet standing straight up on toes, the bone being clean, not coarse, and of good quality; the hair not coarse or thick, but soft and silky, and the skin fine, smooth and elastic to the touch. With these points well up to the standard, and a dozen well-placed teats, one should find himself in possession of a sow of good constitution; a quiet, kindly disposition; a good feeder; one that will make good use of her food, and one that is likely to make a good mother of the right type of pigs, if mated with a pure-bred male of similar characteristics, not closely related to herself.

The care and treatment that the sow intended for a breeder should receive while growing may be summed up in a few words: Keep her growing, but not fat, and give her ample room for exercise, on pasture in summer and in the barnyard in winter, and she should not be bred to have her first litter before she is a year old; better at fifteen or sixteen months.



Vladivostok, the Eastern Terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Crippled Pigs.

The disease commonly known as the crippling of pigs is one of the most troublesome with which the farmer has to contend. It is all the more so as once a pig gets crippled he is rarely again a profitable animal to feed.

The symptoms of this malady are well known. A stiffness, and more or less inability to walk, coupled with more or less distaste for food, are the principal symptoms.

The causes are not far to seek. Dampness, a lack of sunlight, or improper feeding may bring it on. Dampness may be prevented by frequent

cleaning out of the pens, proper attention to litter, and the providing of sleeping quarters raised above the level of the floor of the feeding pen.

The floor of the feeding pen should have a slight slope from trough to gutter. This will materially aid in keeping the pens dry. If straw is scarce, horse manure fresh from the stable gives very satisfactory results as litter and an absorbent of the liquid manure.

As to sunlight, the easiest way of providing it is to have all the pens face the south, and have one large window in each pen. This window is better placed in a horizontal position.

The feeder will necessarily be guided in his selection of a proper ration by the materials at hand. However, besides giving a proper ration of foodstuffs, he should not forget the simple and easy method of letting the pigs get what they require from the earth, by giving earth to them. They should also have access to an unlimited supply of charcoal. A little salt and ashes well mixed is also a great aid in keeping them healthy.
Huron Co., Ont. FARMER'S SON.

Scours in Calves.

The following prescription is strongly recommended by a noted breeder and farmer in an English stock journal as a cure for scours in calves; it is likewise good for foals and lambs:

- Prepared chalk 2 ozs.
- Powdered catechu 1 oz.
- Ginger 1/2 oz.
- Opium 2 drachms.
- Peppermint water 1 pint.

(One tablespoonful morning and evening.)
It is best to give a dose of castor oil first, and after the effects of the oil have passed, then the cordial.

The cordial may be continued several days if the scour continues.

A Drastic Proposition.

As the time is approaching when stallions will be again on their routes for the patronage of the farmers, I think it would be wise for the horsemen to club together and ask the Government to pass a license act and appoint an inspector, the same as in France, to inspect all stallions that are to be kept for stock purposes, and grant a permit to travel to none but those that are good, sound individuals, having recorded pedigrees; and to put a tax of \$25 on all that are not pure-bred, and a fine of \$5 per mare on all mares served by such stallions. We have enough pure-bred stallions in every section of Ontario to meet the needs of the country, and can do without the use of grades; and I think that our enterprising horsemen who have invested large sums of money in good horses should be protected. I think if the matter were properly presented to the Ontario Government, steps would be taken to put down the scrub, the destroyer of the quality of our horses in Canada. I would like to hear from other horsemen on this subject.
Kent Co., Ont. R. L. J.

Sows Eating Pigs.

A subscriber enquires what is the cause of sows eating their pigs when young, as they sometimes do.

We are not sure that any one knows for a certainty what is the cause, but the impression prevails that it is owing to improper feeding of the sow during pregnancy. The sow should have a variety of foods, making something like a balanced ration, part of which should be rich in protein or muscle and blood making elements, such as oats, bran, shorts, oil meal and clover leaves if available, instead of a steady ration of corn or

of roots principally. In such case the sow is ravenous for flesh food, and, if possible, it should be supplied. If she is constipated at the time of parturition, the pain is greatly increased, and may tend to make her irritable, and especially if the pigs are born with sharp little tusks, as they are in some cases. These prick the sow's udder, making her jump up, and it may be snap at one of her pigs, and, tasting blood, craving for flesh and blood leads her to satisfy it by eating her pigs one after another. Prevention is better than cure. Care should be observed that such food be given as will meet the demands of nature, and when the sow is nearly due to farrow, that her

food shall be such as will relax the bowels. The teeth of the little pigs should be examined as soon as they are born, and if overgrown or sharp should be clipped or broken off with a small pair of nippers.

FARM.

Problems of the Soil—III.: Rolling.

At the present time, a good deal of discussion is going on as to the merits and demerits of rolling at the time of seeding, some claiming good results, and others stating that they have received no benefit whatever, and, in some cases, that positive evil had resulted. It may as well be admitted at the outset that a good deal may be said on both sides of the question. The effect of rolling differs so widely on different soils, and with different methods of cultivation, that the mere statements of individuals as to the results count for very little. It is necessary, in order to understand the question, to know the effect of rolling on different soils and with different methods of cultivation. In our present article we shall endeavor to examine these questions, saying nothing of the use of the roller to break lumps or to press small stones into the ground, and confining our attention to the effect on soil moisture, which is really the great question in regard to rolling at the time of seeding.

On rough and open soils, such as heavy clay soils in a poor condition of tilth, the effect of rolling will generally be good, if the land be in proper condition at the time. Such soil, being in comparatively large lumps, cannot properly cover the seed, and is in danger of losing its moisture through the free circulation of the air among its lumps. Seed planted in such soil will often lie for some time before it can get sufficient moisture for germination. Under these circumstances, rolling will be beneficial, pressing the soil more closely about the seed, and crushing the lumps more closely together, thus reducing the circulation of the air through the soil and preventing the soil from drying out. In this case, too, it is to be observed that no harm can come. The harm of rolling is when the soil particles are pressed so closely together that soil moisture may be drawn to the surface and lost by evaporation. In lumpy soils, there is no danger of the dry, lumpy surface soil being pressed together closely enough to draw water up to the surface, and so this loss does not occur.

Even in soils of fine tilth, where the land has been deeply stirred in the spring, rolling may have good results. As we saw in a previous article, the ability of a soil to draw water from below to the surface depends on the closeness of its particles. Where a soil has been deeply stirred in the spring, as with the plow, the ability to draw water to the surface has largely been lost, and seed sown will have to depend on rain for the moisture it requires. Under these circumstances, rolling may have very good results. The soil will be pressed more closely together, the ability to draw on the supply of moisture in the lower soil will be restored, and the seed, receiving its moisture from below, and no longer dependent on the caprice of the weather, will be surer of germination. Here, however, a danger occurs. The roller firms the soil to the very top, and the moisture may be drawn to the surface and lost by evaporation, and in this way the soil may be robbed of much water that should be held for the needs of the young growing crop. I have often seen rolled soils, in such cases, kept quite moist by moisture drawn to the surface, which, of course, would be dried up and lost. We should guard against this danger, and we may do so simply by harrowing after we roll. It matters little whether the rolling be done before or after seeding, but in any case a stroke of the harrow should be given to loosen up the surface soil and prevent evaporation.

Where the deeper cultivation has been done the previous fall, and the seed-bed is prepared by thorough cultivation to the depth at which we wish to sow our seed, and no deeper, we do not think rolling will give any good results, and it will likely give bad ones unless we stir the soil on top afterwards, in which case the whole effect of the rolling will be lost. Here the seed, planted by the drill on firm soil which has the ability to supply moisture, and covered by a loose, warm layer which prevents its escape, has the very best conditions of moisture, and rolling is needless and can do no good.

Summing up, we would say that on rough, lumpy soils rolling is a good thing. On firm soils, which have been stirred deeply, it will give good results, but the soil should be lightly worked on top afterwards. On soils where the seed-bed has been shallowly prepared, rolling is needless. In no case should we roll when the surface is wet, or we will press it too closely together and cause baking.

Binder Twine Outlook.

So far as we have learned, up to a recent date, the large binder twine concerns doing business in Canada had not yet fixed their prices for the coming season, but the indications are that they will be about the same, or perhaps a shade lower, than last year. Speaking generally, conditions appear to be similar in most respects to what they were last year. The work of Twine Inspector Haycock has had a good effect in relation to the standard of twine put upon the market, and in protecting farmers from twine short of the length represented upon the tag.

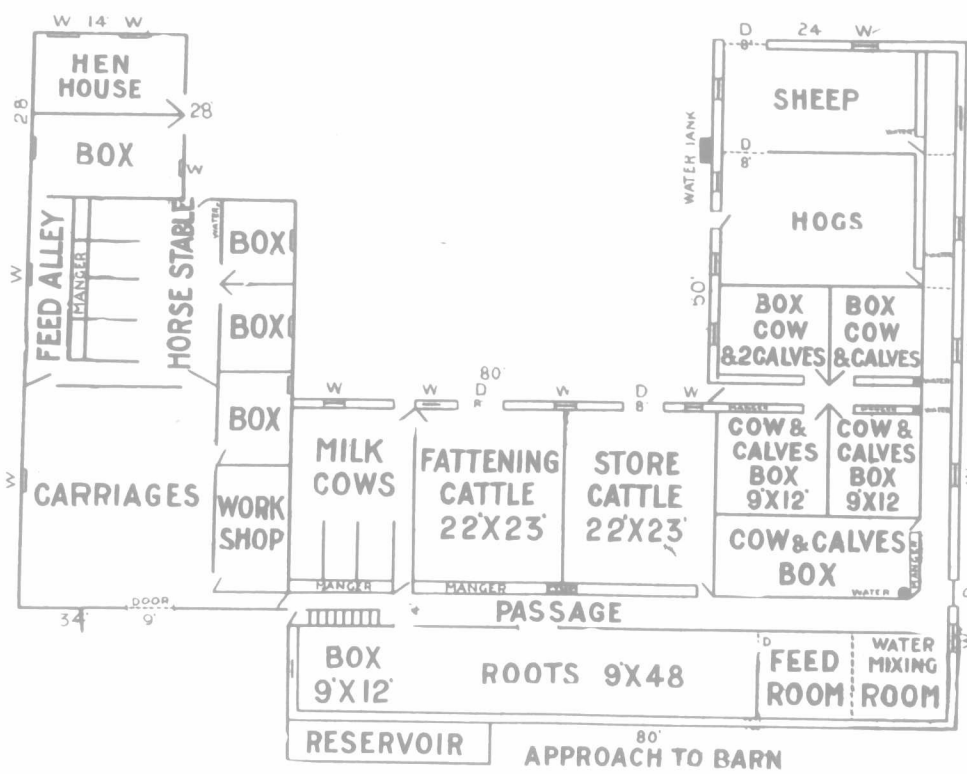
Success with Preston Wheat.

I would say for Preston wheat that it is the best in every respect that I have ever seen, as far as I have had a chance to test it, and I have always been a farmer, and am now almost 41 years of age, and have tried different varieties of wheat. Four years ago I got eight pounds from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and sowed it on the 25th of April on a plot of ground 66x83 feet, that had a potato crop on it the year before. It was light sandy loam, and it was the nicest piece of grain I ever saw. The straw was stiff, long, and not the slightest appearance of smut or rust, or fault of any kind; the straw was about 3 1/2 feet high, and as bright a golden color as I ever saw, and I threshed 5 1/2 bushels. The next year I sowed two bushels, and had a fine yield, and the next year also. Last year I did not sow any at all, as I could not get a piece of land in proper shape for it, and have kept enough for my own seed, but have none to sell. I test various kinds of grain each season, and the Preston wheat, Banner oats, and the Oderbrucker barley are my only choice as yet; that is, on our kind of soil, and the quality of the grains all 'round. So far as to give the number of bushels per acre, I can't; I have not measured my ground after the test plot, but I can heartily recommend it to any one that has light sandy loam land, and can get on it early to sow. Of course, the land wants to be rich, or in good condition. J. ALLAN. Lanark Co., Ont.

Remodelling Barns and Stables.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": I have been noting with interest the plans of modern barns in the last few numbers, and if it is not amiss would mention a few thoughts that have occurred to me in looking them over:

- (1) Is there not in most of the plans too much space occupied by passages, in comparison with the utility space for stock accommodation?
- (2) The plans submitted are mostly the stall or



stanchion system, with perhaps one or two small boxes for calves; in one or two plans a larger box, apparently for young cattle. The plans seem to me mostly adapted for dairying or stall feeding of fattening cattle. I prefer all cattle loose (dehorned), except milch cows, believing it a great economy of labor. Cattle thrive better getting exercise, no matter what the weather or temperature, and are less liable to sickness.

(3) I consider a horse stable is better separate from cattle entirely, and not in basement of cement or stone, but connected so as to be easily accessible.

(4) I notice that none published show a plan of hog or sheep pens in connection with main barn, and of which stock no good farmer, following a system of mixed husbandry, should be without.

My idea is that all stabling for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep should be so arranged that the work can be done with the least possible labor and the greatest convenience and comfort to the worker; or, in other words, they should be planned for economy of time and labor, as well as comfort of man and beast.

I have been remodelling my barns, and am sending you a plan of same, and if it is of any use to readers of the "Advocate," or contains any ideas which would be of use to those contemplating building or remodelling and rearranging old barns, shedding and other outbuildings, and putting in basements, I should consider the little trouble it costs me well repaid.

I would not say that I would recommend my plan so much to those building new entirely, as to those rearranging and remodelling a scattered lot of outbuildings, such as we see on many farms; arranging them to the best advantage considering expense, as the majority of farmers cannot afford to put the price of a farm in buildings.

My plan for the cattle compartments is more for feeding beef cattle, or if grassing off is preferred, carrying over cattle. I favor a box system almost entirely; my belief also is that each farmer should produce and grow his own feeders. I also believe this is the most profitable to the feeder himself.

I propose to raise two calves on each cow, providing small boxes for this purpose, keeping calves in during summer and feeding alfalfa and a very little meal. I then have two very large boxes, one for carrying over, the other for feeding (fattening off) a lot coming two years old. These large boxes will accommodate nicely ten or twelve head of large cattle. At one end I have three stalls for milch cows (enough if one is in the beefing line); if one desires more they could be arranged across the end, making eight or ten. I have very little waste room behind the milk cows, but it suits my purpose.

My horse barn, as you will notice, is separate, but connected so that it is convenient. It was a good building before, and I utilized it in this way with very little expense, adding ten feet to one side. It is not on walls, except foundation, and the stabling is enclosed with lumber and tarpaper, which makes it perfectly free from dampness, smell or heat from cattle. The boxes are for colts and brood mares.

The large pen for hogs will accommodate twenty (more if necessary), and could be divided with temporary partitions if desired. They can be bedded from above, and in this way a lot of straw can be worked up into the best of fertilizer, allowing it to accumulate until about a foot deep, but keeping fresh littered every day so they are dry. I find them freer from dampness and more

comfortable this way than in any pens I have been into this winter, and I have been into those that are supposed to be the most approved. The partitions of hogpen reach to ceiling, with slide doors across passage. My walls are of cement (Portland), nine feet high; windows large, and plenty of them. Other partitions in stables are five feet, being fourteen inches cement at bottom. Mangers for feed are built up of cement to height required, the sides of mangers placed, then a smooth coat of cement filled in for bottom of manger. Sheep pen is 24 x 30 feet, being posts set in ground to

height of wall, boarded on posts and covered with straw. The wing where hogs and small boxes are I use mostly for straw above. My large boxes, hog and sheep pen are cleaned with wagon or cart, and the manure drawn direct to field and spread, selecting good days and cleaning when there is about a foot of manure. My feeding is all done inside, and my yard is protected on all sides but one. My horse barn is not completed yet, and I am using more of the one wing for sheep at present than shown in plan, but this is my plan when completed. A silo could be placed just outside of feed room if so desired.

My main barn originally was 36x60 ft.; I added 20 ft. to one end. Horse barn was 24x46 ft.; I added 10 ft. to one side, the only cost being for roofing and work, as same siding was used. The wing over hogs and two small boxes was constructed from timbers and lumber from sheds and other outbuildings. The lumber and timbers in sheds, outbuildings, etc., furnished nearly all material required. I still have a good cow barn, 24x36 ft. I intend to take down and use for whatever required in finishing horse stable and other parts. The box and henhouse at end of horse stable is a good building, 14x28ft., previously used for hogpen. Sheep pen extends somewhat farther out than appears in plan. H. HANMER. Brant Co., Ont.

Barley and Malt Sprouts.

Through the burning of a brewery in Owen Sound some 25,000 bushels of barley and malt were sold for feeding purposes. I was fortunate in getting 260 bushels barley at 16c., and 100 bushels malt at 10c. per bushel, and ask the following questions, as they will interest several of your subscribers here:

What is the comparative value of 100 pounds of malt sprouts and 100 pounds of barley for feeding purposes? What are 100 pounds of malt sprouts worth? We feed to hogs and milch cows, and will have 200 chickens to fatten. What does the malting process do to barley?

Grey Co., Ont. W. M. M.
Malt sprouts contain more than twice the amount of protein (flesh former) that barley does, but only about one-half the amount of starch, and an equal amount of fat. It is, therefore, what is commonly called a rich food; that is, it resembles cotton-seed meal, oil cake, and other nitrogenous foods. It is also decidedly rich in fertilizing constituents, containing 35% nitrogen, 14% phosphoric acid, and 16% of potash. These comparisons and figures indicate that malt sprouts are valuable to feed in conjunction with the ordinary grains. Unfortunately, stock are not very fond of malt sprouts, but they will eat sufficient of it to make it a very valuable food. At 10 cents per bushel, if dry, we should consider it very cheap. In malting, the starchy matter of the barley is changed to dextrine and sugar, which in turn is extracted, and with water makes wort. This wort is then fermented, and produces beer. When the wort has been extracted the remaining grain is called wet brewers' grains, and when kiln dried, dried brewers' grains.

Maritime Experimental Farm.

The Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces is situated at Nappan, N. S. a station on the Intercolonial Railway, about 6 miles from the town of Amherst. The farm is well suited for its purpose, comprising a variety of soil. Most of the fields now under cultivation have been underdrained, and a good deal of the farm is now in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. R. Robertson, the superintendent, is a firm believer in the growing of clover and in thorough cultivation, and the object lessons which he is able to give along these lines to the increasing number of farmers who visit the farm during the summer season are doing a world of good. Mr. R. is deservedly popular, not only as a friendly, cordial and courteous gentleman, but also as an Institute speaker, because those of us who know him best know that his practice is as good as his preaching.

Many seem to have the idea that having the Government purse to draw on, large quantities of commercial fertilizers are used which an ordinary farmer could not afford to buy, but Mr. Robertson informs us that the field crops of turnips, mangolds and corn were grown with barnyard manure in really much smaller quantities than many of us are in the habit of using, and no commercial fertilizer at all except in strips for experimental purposes, the secret being a short and rational rotation, by which a heavy crop of clover aftermath is turned under every third or fourth year.

In the experimental plots a large number of different varieties of grain, roots, etc., have been tested, also several kinds of commercial fertilizers. It is proposed this year to increase the size of the plots in the various experiments, which will make the information so gathered much more valuable.

The most interesting experiment now being carried on in the stables is moderate feeding vs. high feeding, and while it is too early in the experiment to say what the conclusion will be, we find that the well-fed steers of twenty-four months old are as heavy and as much matured as the moderately-fed ones of thirty-six months. Some of the steers are tied with chains in double stalls, and others kept in box stalls, and it is found that those kept in the box stalls have given the best returns every time.

There are three bulls kept on the farm—two Ayrshires and a Guernsey. The Ayrshires are Utopia, by Matchless (7560), and Robbie Burns, by Utopia, dam Imp. Yellow Kate. The Guernsey is imported Golden Rule, a lengthy, deep-sided bull of splendid quality. There are six pure-bred Ayrshire cows, including the two imported cows, Yellow Kate and Soney of Holehouse. Yellow Kate has a fine heifer calf a few days old, and is giving fifty pounds of milk per day. Three Holstein cows, one of which, Ilda Rookie, is giving sixty pounds of milk per day; two Guernseys, and fifteen grade cows. There are seventeen heifers of different breeds and ages, and thirty-six steers. There is a flock of Shropshires, and also of Leicesters, and the lambs which are just being dropped are a fine healthy lot. The swine consist of Yorkshires and Berkshires and the crosses of these two breeds, about fifty of all ages. The thrifty condition of the whole stock reflects a great deal of credit on the indefatigable herdsman, Mr. Robert Donaldson, to whom nothing is too much trouble if it serves to the comfort of the stock or the accommodation of the public.

In the garden and horticultural department we found the horticulturist, Mr. Saxby Blair, busy preparing for hotbed work. This department is one of the most useful adjuncts of the farm, as Nova Scotia is perhaps more of a fruit country than a stock country. Over five hundred varieties of vegetables were under

test last year, including seventy-five varieties of tomatoes, a glance at the names of which is enough to make the average farmer dizzy; then, seventy kinds of peas, eighty of beans, forty-nine of cabbage and fifty of garden corn. In the future, more attention is to be given to mode of cultivation and fertilization. Over one hundred and fifty varieties of small fruits have been tested, including strawberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes. There are two hundred varieties of apples under test, and an interesting feature is an eight-acre orchard completely surrounded by woods (bush) to protect it from winds. Over three hundred kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs are grown on the farm grounds, and much reliable information as to the most



Station in Manchuria.

Russian workmen saluting Greek orthodox priest.

suitable sorts obtained. Twenty-three hedges are grown, side by side. Mr. Blair informed us that the perennial border contained three hundred and fifty different varieties and species. We left the grounds pleased with our visit, and more than ever convinced that Mr. Blair is a student as well as a worker, and not surprised that he is an interesting Institute speaker, for certainly his heart is in his work.

In the experimental plots, the largest yields were obtained from Sensation oats, with ninety-eight bushels per acre; Oderbrucker barley, sixty-six bushels per acre; Bryon wheat, forty-two bushels per acre; Arthur peas, forty-four bushels per acre; Selected Leaming corn, eighteen and one-half tons; Perfection Swede turnips, fifty tons; Mammoth Yellow Intermediate mangold, forty-six and one-half tons; Ontario Champion carrot, thirty tons; Pearce potatoes, six hundred and five bushels.

C. H. B.

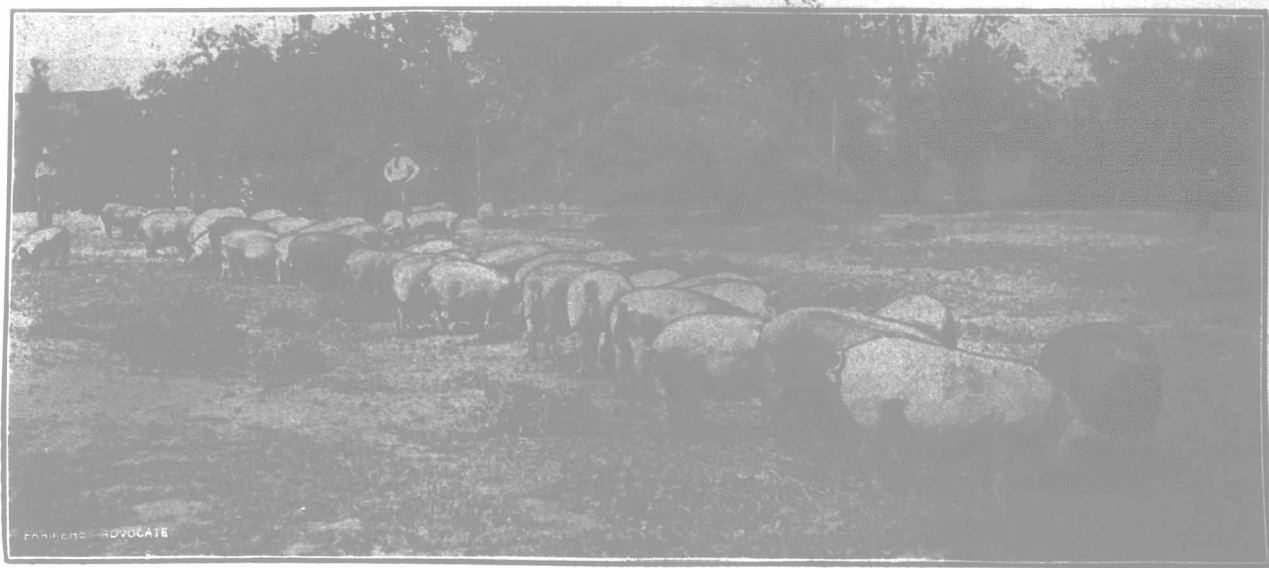
Over \$35.00 Profit per Acre.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have been noting with interest the articles that appear in your paper in regard to the sugar-beet industry; also, what some of our local newspapers have to say on the subject. The Dresden and Wallaceburg companies have been very honorable in their dealings with the farmers. My experience is somewhat limited, having grown beets but two seasons: nine acres in 1902 for \$4.00 per ton, delivered at the Dresden factory, for which I received \$567.00; total cost for growing and marketing them, \$495.00; net profit, \$72.00, or \$8.00 per acre; that is, placing wages at \$1.50 per day for men, and \$3.00 per day for man and team. Farm was six miles from the factory. Remember, that was a very wet season, and caused a great deal of extra work. As for crop No. 2, I had just two acres, with much better results, receiving \$175.56 after the seed had been paid for. Total cost at the same scale of wages, \$104.00; net profit, \$71.56, or \$35.78 per acre. The price for the last crop was \$4.33 1-3 per ton, delivered at the Dresden factory. I think, as farmers become accustomed to growing beets, they will find them a paying crop. I am very sorry that we are going to lose our factory at Dresden.

Kent Co., Ont.

JOS. ANDERSON.



One Hundred Chester White Hogs.

Growing on grass and one feed of grain per day, at River View Farm; the property of Robt. Clarke, 41 Cooper St., Ottawa, Ont. (See ad. on another page.)

Successful Potato Culture.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been requested to write a brief article on potato culture in Aroostook Co., Maine. The soil where these famous "spuds" are grown is a deep, yellow loam, that was originally covered with a heavy growth of yellow birch and sugar maple, with a few beech and other hardwood trees mixed in. The bed rock is limestone, standing edgewise near the surface, and in some places breaking through, consequently no drainage is needed.

The best potatoes are raised on clover sod, plowed under, any time after haying till the next June, but the ground is generally plowed in the fall.

As soon as the land gets dry in the spring the spring-tooth harrows are put on. The ground should be harrowed until it is nice and mellow. We are now ready for the planter. As there is always such a cry about the potatoes growing too big, most of the farmers select small-sized potatoes for seed. These are cut by hand; although there are several seed cutters on the market, the careful farmer prefers the old way. Long practice has taught the farmers' sons and daughters to cut potatoes very fast—ten barrels is a fair day's work, but there are many who will cut fifteen barrels a day. From three and a half to four barrels of cut seed is used per acre. The planters in use here drop the seed and fertilizer, and cover them at the same time. The seed is planted about two inches below the surface, and covered with a hill about three inches high. The rows are from 30 to 36 inches apart, according to the variety of the potatoes. If no stable manure has been used, from three to ten hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer is used per acre, but as a rule about five hundred pounds. A man and team will plant from five to seven acres per day. Potatoes will do well here planted any time in May, or even later, but the sooner they are planted the quicker they are out of the way. When the sets commence to come up the cultivators are put on, and the land between the rows thoroughly pulverized. The horse-hoe is then put to work, and weeds and young potatoes are covered, and the deeper the better, as the potatoes never come up even. Some of the young plants are two inches high, but covering them does not hurt them in the least; they will come again in a few days, black and rank, apparently greatly benefited by the fresh dirt that has been put over them. But it is different with the weeds; they cannot get through, and are gone forever. I can only think of one weed here that will come up again with the potatoes, and that is the Canada thistle. If there are any of these in a field they will have to be cut out with a hand hoe. The ground is now free from weeds; in fact, the hoeing is done much better than it could be done by hand, and so much cheaper and easier. The potatoes are all right now until they are five or six inches high, then they are cultivated again and hilled up with the horse-hoe. A little later a shovel-plow, or spade as we call it, is again run between the rows. Unless the season is remarkably dry, this is about all the cultivation they need.

About the time the buds begin to form on the vines they are sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Fifty pounds of common stone lime is carefully slaked in a kerosene barrel that holds about fifty gallons; the barrel is then filled with water. Fifty pounds of blue vitriol is dissolved in fifty gallons of water in another barrel, or a pound to a gallon of water, no matter what it is dissolved in. This is called "Stock mixture." These will keep indefinitely until mixed together. If the sprayer holds fifty gallons, five gallons each of the stock mixture is put in, and the sprayer filled with water; now add one-half pound of Paris green and you have material enough to spray an acre. The vitriol and lime is bad for the beetles.

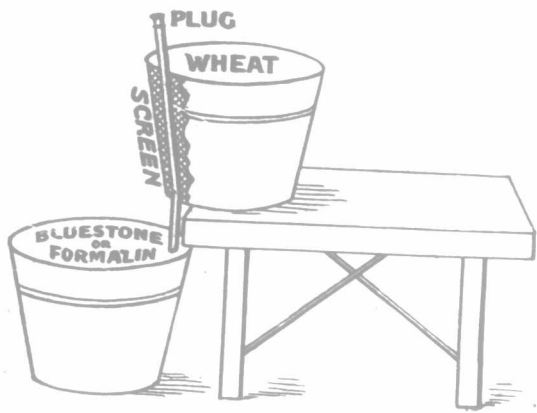
The fine particles of lime get in their teeth, and the vitriol gives them a sore mouth and a bad cough, and when a little Paris green is added it gives them dyspepsia, and they retire to their holes in the ground and are seen no more. Potatoes should be sprayed at least four times, or once every ten days until the vines cover the ground. Then when the report comes, as it did last August, that potatoes were rotting in Michigan and Canada, or that the blight has ruined them in Nova Scotia or New York, we feel that we shall get 100 bbls. of markets per acre, and sell them for \$2 per bbl. In cutting the seed, if planted at once, land plaster or road dust should be sprinkled on to keep the acid in the phosphate from eating the freshly-cut surface. Digging commences here in August, when early varieties are sent to the Boston market, but the rush comes about the middle of September, when the starch factories open. The potatoes are handled in barrels, and dug by machinery. Anyone not familiar with spraying should have more information than I have given in this article. Perhaps, if the "Advocate" wishes, I will write another article later, telling its readers all about spraying potatoes, and answering anything I have omitted this time. W. T. ASHBY.

Aroostook Co., Maine.

[Our correspondent has said nothing about the best varieties for early and late digging, which is an interesting point.—Ed.]

For Pickling Grain.

Take a coal oil barrel and cut it in two, and bore a 1½ inch hole in bottom of one of the half-barrels; then put in plug to reach to top of barrel, as shown in cut; then take a strong zinc screen, with fairly large holes, and fit it in a semicircle on each side of plug, so as to let plug



work freely and prevent grain from running out. Set this half-barrel on top of bench, projecting over end, as shown in cut. Put your grain in top half, and dip from bottom, and pour it on till covered; now pull your plug. I have used this rig now for quite a number of years, and it has always given me the greatest satisfaction, and it is also very cheap. I. C. Carman, Man.

Conditions for Sugar-beet Growing.

A gentleman who has had considerable actual experience in connection with the manufacture of beet sugar, in reply to an enquiry from the "Farmer's Advocate," writes us: "In reference to your question, 'Under what condition do you think it most desirable to grow beets,' we would answer this by saying the most desirable condition is to be within hauling distance of the factory, as these beets pay the farmer more on account of having no freight to stand, and they are the most satisfactory to the factory. Beets can be teamed profitably within a radius of six miles from the factory. Where there are exceptionally good roads it may be done within a ten-mile radius, but where a factory has to go a greater distance by rail than seventy-five miles it makes it expensive both for them and for the farmer, as each have to stand their share of the freight, and this in Canada is very excessive. In reference to your other question as to the size of the acreage, will say that this is a matter of opinion. The writer thinks it is more profitable to have small contracts for acreage with a large number of contracts than to have the same amount of acreage in large contracts, for the reason that in raising beets there is considerable labor and expense, and, therefore, a farmer should not attempt to raise more beets than what his labor and financial condition will warrant. A good, successful farmer, having a one-hundred-acre farm, could raise to advantage possibly ten acres without going to any extra expense for labor, and have money enough to take care of what labor he has hired, whereas if this same man wanted to raise fifty acres of beets he would find he would not be able to hire the labor or handle the business, and therefore it might show him a loss. The growing of beets is more like garden truck than a general crop, and in most cases it has been

our experience that from three to five acres of sugar beets properly taken care of would yield the farmer more than ten to twenty acres which had been neglected."

The moral of the foregoing, as this paper has already pointed out, is to start beet growing with a modest area on well-prepared soil, and as experience is gained, gradually increase the acreage to the maximum.

The Rubber Culture Business.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Supplementing your editorial reference to the improbability of financial success following investments in rubber culture in Mexico, in your issue of 17th March, I beg to enclose extracts from a report of one of the highest authorities on successful tropical agriculture on this and kindred subjects.

If your correspondent will obtain the 1901 Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture, and read the article from which the passages herewith are taken, he will be in possession of the scientific and practical facts of the matter. Without such investigation, many are likely to be deceived by the literary ability of the hot-air artists who supply the alluring magazine ads. for these rubber companies. READER.

Killarney, Man.

"Popular interest in tropical agriculture is at present largely monopolized by the possibilities of rubber culture, as set forth in glowing descriptions in various prophetic calculations, and in the prospectuses of numerous companies which have been formed for establishing rubber plantations in

Well Worth \$10 per Year.

The Farmer's Advocate:

Gentlemen,—Permit me to write to express my appreciation of the Advocate. For six years I have been a regular subscriber, and cannot speak too highly in its praise. It is welcomed by everyone in my household, and all find it full of practical information. I have highly encouraged my farmer friends who were non-subscribers to subscribe at once, and I myself would not be without the Advocate even if it cost ten dollars a year.

Hoping it may long continue to be published, and wishing you every success, I am,

Yours very truly,
FRED. C. COTE,
Essex Co., April 5th, 1904.

Mexico and Central America. . . . It is known that many rubber plantations, established with the most lively expectations, have been abandoned because the anticipation of a profitable yield of rubber from cultivated trees proved to be fallacious. . . . Many of the current misconceptions regarding rubber culture result from the popular failure to realize that rubber is not like tea, coffee or cocoa, the definite product of a single species or genus of plants; rubber should be compared instead to starch or sugar, substances obtainable from a large number of plants of different types. . . . One thousand different species contain rubber, although commercial quantities have been probably obtained from only forty or fifty. . . . The culture of the different rubber plants must be dealt with on an individual basis, instead of through fallacious general principles. . . . In short, rubber culture is a very complex problem, which has not yet received the detailed investigation necessary to place it on a scientific and practical basis.

"NOTWITHSTANDING WIDESPREAD INTEREST AND THE INVESTMENT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, IT CAN NOT BE SAID THAT RUBBER CULTURE HAS PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE, IF, INDEED, THAT PERIOD HAS BEEN FAIRLY REACHED. Some companies are advocating the culture of *Eucommia ulmoides* for the sake of the gutta-percha. . . . It contains about three per cent. On this basis, gutta-percha would need to be worth \$60 a pound before the culture of *Eucommia* would become profitable."

DAIRY.

March Notes from O. A. College Dairy School.

During the month two of the cheese made with pepsin, and their duplicates made with rennet, were judged by the class. The first pair, made January 22nd, 1904, scored 91 and 86, respectively, made with pepsin and rennet. There was such a unanimity of opinion among instructors and students that the pepsin cheese was so much superior to the cheese made from similar milk with rennet, that it was thought advisable to score another pair which had been made the day previous. In this case, the results were practically reversed, the rennet cheese being superior. It must be said, however, that the pepsin cheese of this second lot was the first one made, and sufficient pepsin for proper coagulation had not been used. This probably accounts to some extent for the inferior quality of the pepsin cheese. The lesson pointed out to the class was that it was not wise to draw hasty conclusions from one or two experiments. It is only after repeated trials under a variety of conditions, we are safe in concluding that given causes will produce certain effects. Others of these cheese will be judged during the instructors' course, from April 5th to 15th. A Cheshire cheese and one made in the farm dairy on the five-hour system were both pronounced good by the class.

BUTTERMAKING EXPERIMENTS.

Three lots of butter made the previous week from the same vat of milk were judged on March 22nd. One of these lots was made from the milk unpasteurized, the other from pasteurized ripened cream, and the other from cream, the whole milk of which was pasteurized before separating. The class was almost unanimous in pronouncing the sample made from the pasteurized-milk cream as being the finest flavor. This is another illustration of the value of making pasteurized butter, especially in winter, when it is more difficult to get a fine flavor in butter.

There is said to be "nothing new under the sun," but a few tests of making butter by pasteurizing cream, cooling to churning temperature, adding a pure culture, and churning immediately after separating, would lead us to believe that under certain conditions, and possibly under all conditions, this method may be considered an essentially new and favorable method of making butter. It would save all the labor and expense of cream ripening, the danger from developing bad flavors while ripening, extensive vat and cooling apparatus, as well as a great deal of worry on the part of the buttermaker, if this plan be feasible. It certainly seems worthy a trial. Further experiments are being made at the Dairy School. It is being adopted, we understand, in Quebec.

RELATION OF BABCOCK AND OIL TESTS.

As many cream-gathering creameries are now changing from the oil test to the Babcock test, patrons are asking what is the relation of the two tests to each other. From a large number of tests made during the past month, it has been found that a test of 100 on the oil test corresponds to 21 per cent. on the Babcock test. A test of 100 on the oil test is supposed to make one pound of butter for each creamery inch. Cream testing 21 per cent. fat will also make about one pound butter per creamery inch. Some creamery men are weighing the cream, instead of measuring it. For the benefit of those who wish to know the relation of creamery inches to pounds, if they divide the number of pounds of cream by 4.1 they will have the number of creamery inches. For example, 41 lbs. cream equals 41 divided by 4.1 equals 10 creamery inches. Some use the whole number 4, in which case, 41 pounds equals 10.2 inches.

EXAMINATIONS.

The final examinations for the term were held from March 23rd to 25th. On the evening of the 24th a pleasant "At Home" was held in the Dairy Building. The instructors were the hosts, the students and their friends were the guests.

The results of the examinations are as follows, in order of general proficiency:

Factory Class—Geo. Matheson, Shellmouth, Man.; Alex. Irvine, Habermehl, Ont.; C. W. Holdaway, Balance, N. Z.; Miss Gilholm, Bright, Ont.; C. H. Ralph, London, Ont.; Wm. J. Hopkins, Thorndale, Ont.; C. E. Ferguson, Cobourg, Ont.; A. S. Parkin, Lindsay, Ont.; P. J. Baxter, St. Paul, Ont.; P. J. Gray, Perrytown, Ont.; A. J. O'Hara, La Selles, Que.; F. C. Eastman, Arkona, Ont.; J. L. McNamara, Norwich, Ont.; F. Aleman, E. Aleman, J. A. Espindola, Argentine Republic.

Butter Specialists—G. S. Dobbie, Guelph, Ont.; L. Southworth, Cheddar, Ont.; E. E. Patterson, Cheddar, Ont.; J. W. Ball, Elsinore, Ont.

Farm Dairy—Miss Annie W. Green, Loyal, Huron, Ont.

Please take notice to the DATE of the address label on your Farmer's Advocate. If the date on same is not changed within three weeks from time of remittance, please advise us at once, giving full particulars as to how money was sent.

Keeping Milk Records.

The keeping of milk records of our dairy cows is, I think, a subject which is deserving of more attention than it receives at the present time. How many farmers there are who know nothing as a certainty as to what any individual cow is doing for him; or, in fact, whether the cow is working for him, or he for the cow? "I can't be bothered; I have not the time; or, oh, I have a pretty good idea," are among the reasons given for not keeping records. But, in fact, it is not so much bother, and it does not take so much time as many suppose; for after you weigh your milk a few times, you can form a pretty good estimate of what you have in your pail, and so know pretty near where to place the ball of your scale; or if you have a spring balance you have simply to hang the pail on and the weight is indicated. I would like to urge farmers to try this for the coming season, and I know from experience that they will be surprised in the result.

A board fixed with a groove at the side for the frame, in which two pieces of glass are fixed, with a space of about three-quarters of an inch apart to slide up or down in, is with a sheet of paper all that is necessary, with a lead pencil attached with a string to keep from losing. The reason for putting in glass is that it is much easier kept clean.

Perth Co., Ont.

THOS. JOHNSON.

POULTRY.

An Item on Geese.

To be successful in raising geese a house is necessary. Ours, and it gives good satisfaction, is eight by sixteen feet. It is a lean-to, on the east side of the henhouse. The door is in the north end, opening into the barnyard. There is a window in the south end, and one on the east side. To the east and south of the house lies a yard fenced with woven wire, and connected with the interior of the house by a small side door. By this arrangement I can let the geese out for exercise, sun and air, and can prevent other animals getting into the house. In this house I keep three geese and one pure-bred gander. When they begin to lay, I clean out the nests and put in straw or chaff. Every day after this I give them each a piece of bread, of which they are very fond; also, give them a pail of fresh water every night. I number the eggs every day, roll them in cloth, and put them in a cool place where I can turn them every twenty-four hours, until the first goose is ready to set. I always try to have the goslings come out all together. If one goose gets broody before the others I just give her a china egg to keep warm until the others get ready. They all generally get broody within a week; then I give each her share of the eggs—about a dozen each. By this means I have often lifted the three geese on a morning and found a nestful of green goslings under each. When handling the geese, I take them by the neck and tail, and lift them right out of the nest, as by so doing the eggs or goslings are not injured. When the goslings are thirty-six hours old I level off the floor of the pen, put clean straw all over it, and lift the geese and goslings to the floor, and board up their nests. None of my pets like this treatment, but it has to be done. Goslings are easily lost from their mothers, and soon perish if not watched closely. I feed them with bread soaked in milk. I never give young goslings either milk or water to drink, unless it be occasionally a drink of water out of a plate, then take it right away, as I have learned by experience that water is death to young goslings. I have a pail of water in the house for the old geese. Never feed the goslings new bread. In winter I feed the old geese on grain once a day and pulped turnips. I think geese are less trouble than any other kind of poultry. I am fortunate in having a good gander, who protects both eggs and goslings from rats or other intruders.

JENNIE.

Poultry-raising on Ten Acres.

We have had this question put to us, "Would it pay to go into poultry-raising with only ten acres of land, thus having to buy all the feed?" We have answered similar questions several times before. Success in poultry-raising never depends upon one single condition, such as extent of land, breed of birds, etc.; there are a whole combination of circumstances that go to make success. If one knows the business, the feeding, mating, hatching, marketing, etc., the question of size of plots is not of much importance. Of course, the location should be dry, warm, and well protected from the winds. To any one contemplating going into poultry-raising, or any other business, we would say, first know your ground by experience. If experience has to be got, get it as cheaply as possible by starting in a small way, and increase as fast as circumstances will permit.

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

The Hatching Season.

[Condensed from Bulletin issued by the Maine Agr. Exp. Station.]

THE NATURAL METHOD.

Circumstances sometimes make it necessary to hatch and raise chickens by aid of the mother hen. While we do not like the method, we have practiced it. A room was set apart solely for use of the brooding hens. Along one side a platform was made three feet above the floor, two and a half feet wide and fifty feet long. It was divided into fifty little stalls or nests, each one foot wide, two feet long, and one foot high. This left a six-inch walk along in front for the hens to light on when flying up from the floor. Each nest had a low partition dividing it, so that the nesting material would be kept in the back end, while the front gave the hen a place to stand in where she would not break the eggs. For early spring work, paper was put in the bottom of the nest, then an inch or two of dry earth, and on that a nest of soft hay. Each compartment was also provided with a door made of laths at the front. When hens became broody, they were put in these places, with a dummy egg to sit upon; then, if contented, in a couple of days each was given 13 eggs instead of the dummy. If a hen proved to be a bad sitter, she was exchanged for a better one. Little trouble was experienced with the hens. Every morning they would come down and burrow in the dry dust on the floor, eat, drink and take exercise, and in about fifteen minutes nearly all would return to their nests voluntarily. On the whole, the experiment was satisfactory, and were it not for the lice, which were not easily got rid of, since the chicks grew with the mother hen, we would prefer it to some incubators we have used. For the hen and her brood the best arrangement consists of a close coop, about thirty inches square, with a hinged roof and a movable floor in two parts, which can be taken out each day for cleaning. Attached to the coop is a wire-enclosed yard, 4 ft. by 5 ft. in size, and 1 1/2 ft. high. The frame of this yard is securely fastened to the coop, so that the whole may be easily moved to clean grass by one person. The small run is sufficient for a few weeks, then when the chicks need a greater range the farther end of the run can be lifted up three or four inches, so that the chicks can pass in and out at will, while the mother will be secure. Such a coop accommodates 15 to 20 chicks until they no longer require brooding, after which several flocks are combined in one and put in a portable poultry-house on a grassy range. Whenever the above method is adopted, insect powder must be used freely upon the hen, and shaken right through the feathers to the skin. Grease or oil is effective when applied to the heads and under the wings of young chicks, but care must be taken not to put too much of it on them.

THE ARTIFICIAL METHOD.

There are many advantages in using a good incubator. A 360-egg machine will do the work of nearly 30 hens, and can be kept at work continually if desired. A cellar is a good place in which to run incubators, if it is not cold, but it is necessary, wherever they are kept, to keep the room constant in temperature. Machines that have automatic turning shelves will not hold quite as many eggs as those that contain flat shelves, but the saving of time gained by using them is of importance. We use indoor brooders mostly, and very much prefer them to any outside brooders we have seen. The portable brooder houses are built on runners, so that they may be readily moved about. The houses are 12 ft. long, some of them are 6 ft. and others 7 ft. wide. They are 6 ft. high in front, and 4 ft. high at the back. The frame is of 2x3 inch stuff; the floor is double boarded. The building is boarded, papered and shingled all over. A door 2 ft. wide is in the center of the front, and a six-light sliding window on each side of it. A small slide is put in the door near the top, by which ventilation can be obtained early in the season before the windows can be kept open. Two brooders are placed in each of these houses, and 50 to 60 chicks are put with each brooder. About the 20th of June the grass is cut on some field near to the poultry buildings, and the brooder houses are drawn out onto it. The chickens are shut into small yards adjoining the houses for about a week, after which they are allowed to run together. Most kinds of brooders as now made keep the chicks comfortable at desired temperatures, and have good means of ventilation. The great difficulty lies in the lamps used. The lamp apartments are small, and the tendency is for the oil to become warm and form gases, which causes the flame to stream up and make trouble. Most brooder lamps have water pans between the oil tank and the burner, which tend to keep the oil cool, but another kind, which have no water-pans, but are so arranged that currents of cool air pass constantly over the oil tank and keep it cool, we regard as perfectly safe.

Early Incubator Hatches.

I sent the "Farmer's Advocate" an account of my last year's hatches. I would like now to report on the first one this year. I set one hundred and seven eggs on February 16th. Many of these eggs were laid when the thermometer registered several degrees below zero, and I have no artificial heat in my henhouse. On testing them at the end of one week, I took out twelve clear eggs, and there were seven doubtful ones. When they hatched, only one chicken died in the shell after it had started to chip it, but there were more that died at about the end of the second week. Forty-eight chickens hatched, but some were lame and a few weak. I proved to my entire satisfaction that it is perfectly safe to open the incubator door occasionally whilst the chicks are hatching and give a helping hand to them if they are caught in the shell. My experience is that I have more time to feed and attend to little chicks now than I will have when the cows are coming in and the garden work beginning and the spring cleaning, and also from a monetary point of view it is a grand thing to have early March chickens. I look forward to plenty of fresh eggs this year before Christmas.

Carleton Co., Ont.

Another correspondent says: "Let me tell you an experiment we made in January. On January 4th, I started an incubator with one hundred and seven eggs (the same quantity as Trix had). These eggs had travelled two hundred miles by express, and this is, right off, a drawback, especially when the weather was so cold. These eggs were started in a Chatham incubator, and at the end of five days I found that sixty-two were infertile, and I left in the machine forty-five good eggs. At the end of twenty-one days I got forty-three good, vigorous chickens, and at present I have forty-three strong chickens, which are two months old, but, of course, I never opened the door until they were all hatched, and I have proved to my satisfaction, as well as by results, that the best way is to leave the door closed for the entire time of the hatching process."

JOS. ROOHL COTE.

APIARY.

Heavy Losses Among Bees.

By Morley Pettit.

The winter just passed has been a record one in every way. The wintering of bees is no exception. From personal enquiries, I believe at least half the bees in the Province are dead and the balance considerably weakened.

The causes of this heavy loss are not far to seek. The fall honey flow in most places was very light, and hives which were not filled up for the winter were consequently short of stores. On account of the excessive and continued cold, the bees were compelled to draw heavily on their stores, and many colonies ran short and starved. Eating so much to keep up animal heat and having no thorough cleansing flight for nearly five months brought on dysentery and death to others. Often the great amount of snow was a detriment. Although it helps keep the bees warm, it is liable to choke the hive entrance and smother them.

Bees wintered in cellars and other repositories have fared much better than have those left out of doors. In fact, they have probably wintered as well as usual, for the shortage of stores and low temperature will be counterbalanced by the uniform temperature at which the cellar could be kept while the weather was so steadily cold outside. The trouble usually experienced in cellar wintering is to keep the temperature low enough, and it is very important to have it uniform.

Beekeepers will be wise to look to their hives now to be sure each is well supplied with feed to carry it through till honey comes. In spite of all warning, there will likely be heavy loss by starvation during the next two months.

Mould in Hives.

1. I packed some bees outside in a box, using sawdust instead of straw. Most of them came through the winter, but some died in the spring with honey in the hive. Some of the combs are mouldy. Did the mould kill them?

2. When they are set out in the spring will the mould all have to be removed?

3. Are top stories used on Jones' hives?

4. When using two stories, do you extract any from the lower story?

5. What kind of a smoker is the best to buy?

Ans.—1. The mould did not kill the bees. It is an indication of the dampness, which is injurious to bees wintered out of doors. Sawdust is considered a good winter packing, much better than straw, if it can be kept dry; but it is much more subject to dampness, and does not dry out readily, and, of course, a damp packing is cold and unhealthy. If procurable, there is nothing better than forest leaves, and next to that wheat chaff.

As to the cause of death, that is uncertain. The hives may have been queenless in the fall, and without a queen bees do not cluster well, and usually die in winter or dwindle out in spring. Their stores may have been scattered in the hive, and without proper passage ways through or over the combs, in the continued severe weather of last

winter, the bees would starve at one side of the hive with honey at the other side; or the entrance may have become choked with dead bees, snow and ice, and the bees smothered. It is well in wintering bees out of doors to have a rim between the hive and bottom-board, which will leave about two inches of space between the bottom bars of the frames and the floor of the hive. Dead bees can accumulate there without piling up between the combs, and if the opening for entrance is at the top of this rim it will not be choked.

2. If you had dry, clean worker combs to exchange for mouldy ones it would be well. If you have no extras, you might take the worst ones from weak colonies and exchange for clean combs from strong colonies. They will have no difficulty cleaning up one or two mouldy combs at a time.

3. Yes.

4. No; except in very special cases.

5. The best grade made by any manufacturer is good. They should be advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate."

MORLEY PETTIT.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit Pulp Business.

We have an enquiry as to the making of what is called "fruit pulp" in Canada, and how carried on. In reply, we might say we understand that most of the canned-fruit establishments put up more or less of fruit pulps. They are packed in gallon tin and oak barrels to be sent the purchaser. The kinds of fruit usually put up for pulp are red and black currants, gooseberries, plums, red and black raspberries, strawberries and peaches. We learn that they are cooked, and the skins and pits (of the tree fruits) removed, and canned without sugar. There is an enormous quantity of jam made in the Old Country, and pulp is used for that purpose. Fruit men are anxious to see the business developed, as it would relieve the situation in times of glutted fruit markets, provided it can be made profitable. Supplies of fruit pulp, we believe, can be obtained from the head office of the Canadian Cannery Association, South St., Hamilton, Ont. In reply to a letter of enquiry on the subject from the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, gives the following specific information:

(1) Raspberries, strawberries, plums and peaches are sometimes put up, without sugar, as fruit pulp, either for export or for keeping until the winter season, when most canning factories are idle. In the latter case, it is then mixed with apple jelly and sweetened with glucose, to be sold to the trade as jam of various kinds.

(2) Nearly all our prominent canning factories make fruit pulp, and I am sure would furnish details regarding the process.

(3) The favorite package, when the pulp is to be used in Canada, is the large cask, glucose barrels being often used for the purpose. For export, gallon tins, especially for stoned fruit, have been found preferable.

(4) THE BRITISH MARKETS.—There appears to be a somewhat fluctuating demand for raspberry pulp from Canada, which reaches important dimensions only in years when the Old Country berry crop is a failure. Light color is considered a sign of good quality, and any pulp showing a darker tint will suffer in price. This pulp is usually put up in seven-pound (gallon) tins, and packed twelve to the case. It is estimated that an average price in England would be eight or nine dollars a hundredweight (112 pounds).

Black currant pulp, consisting of the whole fruit (not mashed), is an article that is in almost constant demand, the export of which would probably be profitable from year to year. The usual package seen in the British markets is the ten-pound tin, packed ten to a case. Australian shippers use a square ten-pound tin, packed securely four to a case. This is described as an excellent traveller. The cask appears to be universally unpopular. The price varies greatly, according to the supply from near-by sources, but has been averaged by a large importer at from six to nine dollars c. l. f. London in ordinary years. It has run as high as twelve dollars when there was a shortage.

The Easter Beurre for Export.

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, recommends the Easter Beurre as one of the pears most in demand in Great Britain. Market reports just received from London show that California Easters have been selling remarkably well recently, and it seems as if our growers might with advantage undertake to raise this variety extensively and place it upon the British market during the winter months. At Floral Hall, on March 7th, small lots of Californian Easters sold at 10s., 9s. 3d., and 9s. per half case. On March 11th, Garcia Jacobs & Co., who handle the bulk of this line of fruit, sold several hundred half cases at an average of about 9s. 6d., and two lots, of 36 and 10 packages, respectively, brought 10s. Only one small lot went below 5s. While the Easter Beurre is not at present largely grown in Canada, its value for export should induce growers to give it a fair test in order to ascertain if it is suitable for general culture.

Back-yard Gardening.

By Anna L. Jack.

"Nelson," I said, to the small son of my friend, when making a call in the spring, "I am surprised that you haven't made a garden of that little back-yard." My friend smiled, and said, "You know we have just moved in, and I paid a man yesterday to clear away the last tenant's tomato cans and other refuse. It cost me a dollar." "The same money would have dug them in," I said, convincingly, "and then your garden would have been all ready to sow, though I rather think the soil is tough." We were on the upstairs balcony, looking down on the narrow strip below, and I noticed that an unusual amount of light and sunshine came in to it. When I left, my friend had promised to get a man to dig the ground, and Nelson was to have it raked if I would help them to sow the seed when it was ready. But, going round two days later, the ground looked very unpromising. It had been tramped over for years, and was so solid that it turned up in chunks, and Nelson was quite discouraged trying to break them with the back of the hoe, for the result had been that he broke the hoe. I sent him to the keeper of a livery stable near by, who, for a dollar, sent one of the men to the yard with four bags of stable sweepings, chiefly fine manure. This was spread over the ground, and a heavy rain which fell soon after washed it in, and brought the coarse soil into such a condition that it could be pulverized a little, and made fit to plant after vigorous pounding.

It did not seem likely that this miniature garden would be of much account the first year, but, as my friend had a lease of the house, it seemed worth while putting in a few things for future years. So, at the steps, they planted two large roots of clematis paniculata, as shown in illustration the second year. The ground was best nearest the house, and that was appropriated by widow plants, the scarlet salvias contrasting well with the white clematis in August and September, and the lower plants, being whatever survived the winter. But, the first season, instead of sowing seed of pansies and petunias, as intended, the



Clematis Paniculata, a Beautiful Flowering Climber.

land was left to the sun and atmospheric influence for another week or two, when a few good-sized bedding plants, set in after a shower, filled the ground with promise. The sweet peas were sown further off and given a trellis of wire on which to climb, and they grew at once, luxuriant and beautiful, hiding the dilapidated fence, and giving their fragrant butterfly bloom until frost.

Nelson bought some radish and lettuce seed, and found a corner for them, and was very proud when he could bring to the table the product of his own garden, for the boy claimed the back-yard, and it did wonders for him in more ways than one. It gave him healthful exercise and an interest in nature's wonderful works, and some of his chums were so charmed with the result that they followed his example the next year. Besides, many a summer evening they gathered in that pleasant back-yard to enjoy the flowers, and often gathered some to take to friends who were ill, or make little donations where they would be appreciated.

About the same time, I was out in the country, and my hostess lamented the untidy dooryard. She did it so frequently that at last I ventured to say, "Why do you have it so if you do not like it?" "How can I help it," she answered; "George is so busy, and he never takes the trouble to tidy up the dooryard." I pondered a few minutes, and then said, "You told me that you had the egg money for yourself. Spend a little of it hiring a man to dig in all that chip dirt and rubbish, and then plant it as you fancy. You can have a background of dahlias and cannas, and set your house plants in front of them. There is no reason why the place should look so untidy; you are too good a housekeeper to allow it any longer."

Since then the dooryard, once given over to chips and rubbish, is the admiration of the neighborhood. Castor beans and cannas are the background, and a long border of choice perennials—larkspurs, campanulas and foxglove—fill the mid-season and the middle part of the border, leaving the front for such gay flowers as geraniums and other household treasures. Sometimes the dogs make havoc in the newly-planted border, and cause a despairing consternation; but the sturdy

farmer has learned to value the renovated chip-yard, and is training them to better manners. Poultry were troublesome the first year, but it was no wonder, for they had been accustomed to wallow in the chip dust, but the next season's chickens were raised on the other side of the barn, and early taught that they must not wander on forbidden ground. Mishaps sometimes befall the plants from these sources, but are being gradually overcome. This yard is only one among many that can be made to blossom in the waste places about the kitchen door.

Layering Apples in Barrels.

A Grosvenor Square fruit dealer and florist has suggested to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, the idea of layering choice apples in barrels, using a pulp paper circle between layers. He thinks that fancy apples packed in this manner would land in far better condition, and fetch correspondingly higher prices, much more than sufficient to pay for the increased trouble and expense involved in the packing. It might be advisable for some of our exporters to experiment along this line when the shipping season comes round again.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Coal oil, two gallons; rain water, one gallon; soap, one-half pound, or, soft soap, one pint. Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take off fire, and while hot add coal oil. Mix by churning briskly for five minutes. Dilute before using, with nine or ten parts of water, i. e.: one quart of the emulsion to ten quarts of water. Spray on plants for lice and all sucking insects.

P. S.—Slacked lime, road dust, etc., may also be used for plant lice.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

The railroad across Lake Baikal has ceased operations, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice, and is being removed; 100,000 men and 6,000 horses, besides artillery, have crossed upon it since the opening of the war.

Three hundred and twenty-six paintings by Canadian artists are on exhibition at the Royal Canadian Academy, Montreal. From these may be chosen the pictures that are to represent Canadian art at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

The steamship Discovery, which conveyed a British exploring expedition to the Antarctic Ocean in 1901, arrived safely at Lyttleton, N. Z., on April 1st, after having been in the icy regions for two years. Much scientific knowledge has been gained by the expedition.

A royal decree retiring twelve of the higher army officers has been issued at Belgrade. These officers were among the regicides of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and the step has been taken with the object of conciliating the powers which broke off diplomatic relations with Serbia so long as the regicides remained in power.

An Association known as the Western Canada Immigration Association, has been formed for the purpose of maintaining the tide of American immigration to the Northwest Territories. The promoters are chiefly business men who recognize the American farmer as the best settler from a business point of view who comes into the West.

Terrible outrages have been committed in Macedonia by Bashi-Bazouks, who, in revenge for the shooting of a Turkish tax-collector by a peasant, massacred all the men and most of the women in the village of Ptchimia. The occurrence has given an added impetus to the spirit of insurrection seething among the Macedonians, who, it is reported, are again ready to take the field.

Mr. A. W. Grindley, the agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, protests against Canadian goods being labelled as from some other country. He says Canadian goods are coming into favor across the sea, and attributes this to the better quality of goods shipped from Canada. He believes the improvement to be greatly due to the Government cool-curing rooms, and the improved cold storage for food products in steamship lines running from Canada to British ports.

The engagement at Guru, near Tuna, Thibet, which resulted in the killing of nearly 500 Tibetans, was solely due, according to British reports from India, to a wild onslaught of the Tibetans themselves, the British being compelled to act in self defence. The slaughter, however, is receiving unstinted censure from the Liberal press in England, where there is much depression lest

the affair may lead to complications with Russia. The Government organs repeat the statement previously made to Russia by Lord Lansdowne, that the British have no intention of trying to annex Thibet.

Since the occupation of Wiju by the Japanese, and the consequent retirement of the Russians beyond the Yalu River, but little significant news has been received from the Far East. In the meantime the opinion grows that Gen. Kouropatkin's plan is to lure the Japanese forces across into Manchuria, and on in the direction of Harbin; it remains to be seen, however, whether the wily Jap will be so easily caught. The Russians are still making extensive preparations. They are sending 18 torpedo boats by rail to Port Arthur, and have bought four cruisers built for the Turkish Government, two by Germany, and two by France, at a cost of \$20,000,000. They are said to be much worried to account for the persistent presence of General Ma, who with a large force of Chinese soldiers still remains on the Chino-Manchurian frontier. In case China broke her neutrality in favor of Japan, this army would be indeed a serious menace to Russia. A late unofficial report says that Admiral Makaroff's fleet sailed from Port Arthur on April 8th to give battle to the Japanese squadron, and that an engagement took place, but no details are given.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A party of trained nurses from the U. S. are en route for Japan.

Medical health officers of Montreal report that 1,200 calves recently shipped to the city for food consumption have been destroyed as unfit for food.

One of the mines at the outer edge of Vladivostok has been exploded by a whale. The mutilated carcass was washed up on shore.

J. Pierpont Morgan has sailed for London, Eng., where he will probably make his home for the future.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is proceeding energetically in the Dominion Parliament.

Breaking ice swept away the bridge erected at a cost of \$21,000, which spanned the Moira River near Belleville, Ont.

On the morning of Easter Sunday a fire occasioning loss to the amount of \$40,000, occurred at Rideau Hall, the Government House at Ottawa.

Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, has stated in the Legislature at St. John's that the people of Newfoundland have no desire to confederate with the Dominion of Canada.

Meetings which decided enthusiastically in favor of union of the churches have been held in various parts of Canada, notably in Halifax and Winnipeg.

Another gushing oil and gas well has been struck near Leamington, Ont. It is said that a flow of thirteen million cubic feet of natural gas is escaping daily.

The harvest of this year's wheat crop in Australia is nearly over, the yield being estimated at 11,000,000 bushels above the best previous record; 17,000,000 bushels are now ready to be exported.

On April 2nd the factory of the Magnet Cream Separator Co., at Guelph, Ont., was almost completely ruined. The loss, which was chiefly on the machinery, amounts to \$60,000. One hundred men are out of work in consequence of the fire.

The New York World states that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has been seized by the money-giving impulse. He has already, so it is stated, given away \$35,000,000, and he intends to make the amount \$100,000,000 before he dies. As he wishes every dollar he gives to be as useful as every one that he keeps, his gifts are being made very systematically.

"After a hen is set and has become settled, dust her thoroughly with lice powder, and repeat this every week during the hatch, and especially a few days before the hatch is due. This will destroy all the lice before the appearance of the hatch, and the dusting should be repeated often afterward. . . . More chicks are lost each year through the ravages of lice than from any other cause."—[The Poultry Tribune.

Training a Hedge.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
I have been reading the articles in your paper on training a hedge. I have always found the best way to get a thick bottom to a hedge is to lay it. First clean out all the rough wood and rubbish, then drive in stakes, about one to two inches through, about 4 ft. apart. These stakes can often be found in the hedge if it is much overgrown. Now cut each bush three parts off, so that it will be lengthwise in the hedge, going from one side of the hedge to the other round the stakes, which should be about six inches lower than your hedge when finished. If this hedge is always trimmed the same way it will very soon be impregnable.
B. C. FARMER.

Are You Going to the Pacific Coast?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We have now got our clearing one year advanced. It is chopped, burnt, seeded, branded up, fenced, and the cordwood cut, stacked and ready for hauling next summer.

At the end of the first year's clearing there will probably be only one boundary permanently cleared, and that is that part of the clearing fronting on the road. A permanent fence, either post, board and wire or a straight post-and-rail fence, can be built on this. The same kind of a fence can be built on the side lines, if your neighbor has also cleared up to the line, but on the back line a temporary snake fence of sixteen-foot rails should be built. The next year, if you have done some more chopping, it may be necessary to take this down before burning, and, in any case, after the burning it will want moving so as to include the new clearing. It is as well not to build any permanent fencing for a year or two, except on your boundaries, until you have a good amount of clearing done and can get a pretty good and permanent idea as to how you are going to divide your fields.

The process of clearing so far described should be repeated every year till all the farm is cleared to the same degree, and in pasture. The following summer the ferns should be cut three times, if possible, as before described. You will find that while the first cutting will take about a week for ten acres, the third cutting will not take over a day. About August, after you have finished chopping your second clearing, and before you burn, get a small camping axe (seventy-five cents) with a short handle about a foot long, and spend a day or two in cutting out the willow, hazel and vine maple sprouts growing up from the roots of last year's clearing.

It is a good plan during the time you are chopping your next ten acres, whenever you get an extra warm day, to burn off a few piles of the "branding-up" heaps, taking care not to burn any of your cordwood. These branding-up heaps can be burnt almost any time between April and September. Immediately seed down the burnt spot. If rain falls before you can seed, drag a handful of brush (two or three cedar branches) over the ashes after you have thrown the seed on. This will cover them and give them a good start.

Whoever is going to haul the cordwood should start as soon as possible after the first of April, or as soon as the roads dry out, as all the cordwood should be hauled away before you start your main burning in August, otherwise you are liable to lose some of it. The average ten acres will give from fifty to eighty cords from the old logs and second-growth firs. There is a good deal of land in the Lower Fraser Valley that will give no cordwood at all, and again there are other blocks that will give from one hundred to one hundred and twenty cords to the ten acres.

When you have got all the "branding-up" piles burnt, and also the piles of branches from the trees which you have made into cordwood, and the cordwood hauled away, the clearing is finished so far as the pasture stage is concerned; that is, there is nothing further to do to it so long as you are only going to use it for pasture. The bulk of the old logs will have been used up—the fir for cordwood, and the cedar for fencing, buildings, etc.—all that will be left will be the stumps, and a few fir logs too rotten for cordwood. The following year your pasture will be first-class and as good as you could possibly wish. Last year, by the first of June I had clover two feet high on a piece of clearing at the same stage as that described above, and it was very thick. If it had been cut for hay it would have gone two and one-half tons to the acre at least on June 1st. The second year you should cut the ferns about twice, the third year once. Each cutting they will get perceptibly smaller and fewer in number, and after the third year they will be so few and small as not to be worth while bothering with at all. It is also as well to spend a day or two a year in cutting any willow or hazel sprouts that may not have been killed out, but the chances are there will be few if any of these after the first year.

If it is the intention to stump and break up this land as soon as the stumps are ripe, then the following winter it will be as well to spend a few weeks in preliminary work, which will consist of a few underdrains and logging off the old rotten logs. The draining should be done first, as it dries out the wet places and helps the rotten logs to dry out too. Anything that is too rotten to handle with a team can generally be burnt off without handling at all during August, by taking a couple of bottles of coal oil and shaking a spoonful or two here and there along the old log among the rotten wood, and using a torch of gum-stick, touch them off. These fires will smoulder away for perhaps a week. A day or two at this for the first two summers will get rid of most of the small stuff and leave only the heavy pieces which will need piling or hauling away with a team.

If you intend to get this ground ready for plowing, the next step is to drain the low places. On the average bush land on the Lower Fraser very little of this is required as a rule, but as the land is generally rolling, there will probably be some few swales or wet places which will be none the worse for a little draining, but no systematic underdraining is required as a rule. A careful survey or prospecting should be made not only of your present clearing, but of the whole of your land, to see which is the lowest place or the natural outlet for the drainage. If this is not readily ascertainable it is better to put off any draining until you have got all your block

cleared for pasture as a general bird's-eye view can then be got to much better advantage. If your outlet will be in an uncleared part of the farm, then put it off till that part is cleared, as the ditching is done much more cheaply when the land is chopped and burnt. If, however, your outlet is in a part already cleared, start to dig a ditch about two feet to two and a half feet deep and twelve inches wide, following the hollow or wet place you want to drain. If this wet swale is much over four rods wide it is better to dig a ditch on each side of it at the foot of the rising ground, and let these two little ditches come together again when the swale narrows. In prairie ground, in alluvial clay, the underdrains should be three feet deep, and in peaty land or black muck, three feet six inches deep, unless three feet brings you into the clay; in upland clay or clay loam two feet six inches is plenty deep enough, and often two feet is ample. The character of the soil will determine the depth. Twelve inches is wide enough in all cases, but if you are digging a ditch which is to be an open ditch, it should be one foot six inches wide to two feet six inches wide at the top, and about twelve inches at bottom, with sloping sides. If there is much water, of course the ditch will need to be wider in proportion, but there will be few such cases in land such as we are discussing. These ditches should always be left open for a year or thereabouts, as it gives the land a good chance to thoroughly dry out. The best time to dig ditches is when the ground is soft, but there should not be too much water (say just enough water to give you a grade). Early summer or early fall is perhaps the best time, but they can often be dug to advantage in the winter.

Many clearings have been spoiled and their productiveness set back for two or more years by careless or over-burning, and although it is sometimes impossible to avoid it, still by using care and judgment this evil can be greatly minimized by digging out burning pits, twelve or fourteen feet square, in gullies or depressions, and logging and burning the refuse stuff there. The ashes can be spread over the land subsequently. The same system of burning can also be applied when you come to take out the stumps, particularly the smaller ones, and the second-growth firs that have been cut for cordwood. It is no exaggeration to say that, even allowing \$4.00 a day for a team and man, the cost of logging by this system is only one-fourth of what it is in the old way, and all the "hard work" is taken out of it.

When your logging is completed, and all the small roots which can be taken out by a team are taken out, it is time to complete the underdrains. Lay two 4 x 6 rails at the bottom of the ditch, and cover with a six-foot board (start with a three-foot board so as to break joint with the rails). Lay them neatly and make them fit. If the rails are inclined to fall in towards each other drive in a small peg (of cedar) to hold them in place. Long before the peg rots out (if it ever does) the rails will have bedded themselves and will not move. On the top of the boards lay all the cedar chips, slivers and odds and ends, and then fill in, taking care to fill in the top soil first and the stiffer clay on the top; the drain will drain better this way.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

Maritime Seed Fairs.

The second annual Seed Fairs at Charlottetown, March 15th; Truro, the 18th; Woodstock, the 25th; and Sussex, 28th and 29th, were a decided improvement on those held last year. The Sussex Agricultural Fair assigned one forenoon during the Seed Fair to the judging of horses and cattle. In the former, Thoroughbreds and Clydesdales were critically examined, the audience taking part freely in the discussion. An Ayrshire bull and four fine dairy cows formed an object lesson, and at the same time served to illustrate the remarks of Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, and of Robert Robertson, of Nappan, N. S., who discussed the good and bad points of dairy cattle, and leading features in their care and handling. This stock-judging feature was particularly successful, and will probably be extended in the future.

At the Woodstock (N. B.) Seed Fair there were 2,800 bushels of seed oats offered by thirty exhibitors. Much of this seed changed hands at moderate prices. The classes in seed wheat, peas, beans, buckwheat and timothy seed, and potatoes, were also well filled. There was but one lot of seed barley for sale. All the seed, except the timothy, was exceptionally free from noxious impurities and of good quality. Several of the samples of timothy seed contained ox-eye daisy. Local-grown samples of red clover seed that had been hulled in an ordinary grain-thresher caused some special comment, because of the large size and bright color of the seed.

A notable feature of the Charlottetown and Woodstock Seed Fairs was the exhibits of pedigreed seed of wheat and oats, brought out by members of the Macdonald-Robertson Seed-growers' Association. The supply of this high-class seed, however, was limited, and brought fancy prices.

Below are lists of the prizewinners at Woodstock and Sussex:

SUSSEX PRIZE LIST.

- Wheat—1, Orin Hayes; 2, H. B. Parlee; 3, H. T. Hayes.
- Barley—1, S. J. Goodlife; 2, H. T. Hayes; 3, McIntyre Bros.
- Barley (hullless)—1, Orin Hayes.
- Oats (white)—1, O. W. Wetmore; 2, Orin Hayes; 3, H. T. Hayes.
- Oats (black)—1, W. J. Patterson.

Buckwheat (rough)—1, W. J. Patterson; 1, S. J. Goodliffe; 3, McIntyre Bros.

Potatoes (Rose type)—1, McIntyre Bros; 2, Orin Hayes.

Potatoes (other than Rose type)—1, McIntyre Bros; 2, W. J. Patterson; 3, Orin Hayes.

Potatoes (white varieties)—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Orin Hayes; 3, McIntyre Bros.

WOODSTOCK PRIZE LIST.

Wheat, 10 entries—1, Donald Innis, Tobique River; 2, Robert Perry, Plymouth; 3, David Curry, Tobique River; 4, F. B. Bull, Woodstock; 5, J. J. Rogers, Northampton.

Oats (black), 2 entries—1, David Curry, Tobique River; 2, N. S. Dow, Woodstock. Russian, 3 entries—1, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 2, Thomas Strong, Lindsay; 3, Robert Perry, Plymouth. Any variety, white, 23 entries—1, David Curry, Tobique River; 2, Albert Smith, Woodstock; 3, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 4, Donald Innis, Tobique River; 5, George Sharp, Pembroke; 6, A. Simonson, Woodstock; 7, A. Dickinson, Debec; 8, A. Thomas, Lindsay; several other very excellent varieties.

Buckwheat, 7 entries—1, J. J. Rogers, Northampton; 2, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 3, Thomas Strong, Lindsay; 4, J. McCready, Jacksonville; 5, Henry Hay, Richmond Corner.

Potatoes, early varieties, 5 entries—1, Harry Clowes, Northampton; 2, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 3, J. J. Rogers, Northampton. Late White, 6 entries—1, J. McCready, Jacksonville; 2, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 3, J. J. Rogers, Northampton; 4, Robt. Perry, Plymouth. Red varieties, 1 entry—1, Byron Bull, Woodstock.

Beans—1, David Curry, Tobique River; 2, Johnson Bros., Lower Woodstock; 3, Byron Bull, Lower Woodstock; 4, C. P. Bull, Northampton.

Peas—1, Donald Innis, Tobique River; 2, Robt. Hemphill, Northampton; 3, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; 4, Henry Hay, Richmond Corner; 5, Wm. Kearney, Rosedale.

Corn, 3 entries—1, Frank Bull, Lower Woodstock; 2, J. J. Rogers, Northampton.

Clover—1, G. A. Thomas, Lindsay.

Timothy Seed, 5 entries—1, F. B. Bull, Lower Woodstock; 2, G. A. Thomas, Lindsay; 3, J. J. Rogers, Northampton; 4, Harry Clowes, Northampton.

Balanced Ration—1, Donald Innis, Tobique; 2, N. S. Dow, Woodstock; Harry Clowes, Northampton.

Manitoba—No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.02; No. 1 northern, at \$1.01; No. 2, at 97c.; and No. 3, at 93c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is six cents more.

Corn—Canadian, 39c. for yellow, and 38½c. for mixed, cars west. American, No. 2 yellow, 55c.; No. 3 yellow, 54c.; and No. 3 mixed, 53c., in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32c., low freights, 31½c. middle freights, and 30½c. high freights; No. 2 white, ¼c. less.

Barley—Market is dull, but steady; No. 2, 44c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c., middle freights; and No. 3, 40c., east or middle.

Rye—No. 2, 60c., low, middle or high freights. Peas—Are quiet; No. 2, 65c. to 66c., any freights.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 50c. to 51c., low freights, 49c. to 50c. middle, 48c. to 49c. high freights.

Flour—Ninety-per-cent. patents are practically nominal; holders ask \$3.75, buyers offer \$3.60. Manitoba Flour—First patents are quoted at \$5.30, second patents at \$5, and strong bakers' at \$4.90, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

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

Seeds—The market here is quoted unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice; \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots; \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-threshed timothy, and \$1.50 to \$2 for flail-threshed.

Beans—The market is quoted unchanged at \$1.55 to \$1.75 per bushel for hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime, and \$1 for undergrades.

Baled Hay—Receipts are light, and the market unchanged, at \$9.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here, \$5.50 per ton. Potatoes—The demand is active, and the market is quoted firmer at 80c. to 85c. per bag for cars, on track here, and \$1 to \$1.10 for out-of-store stock.

Poultry—Quiet, at 15c. to 16c. for choice chickens, 9c. to 11c. for scalded stock, 7c. to 8c. for old fowls, and 13c. to 14c. for turkey gobblers.

Maple Syrup—Pure stock continues steady at \$1 per gallon.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts are still light; rail lots are quoted unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt.

Butter—Continues easy in tone, on account of the large offerings.

Creamery, prints 20c. to 22c. Creamery, solids 19c. to 20c.

Cheese—Is in fair demand. The supplies on hand are large. Twins, 11c. per lb., and 10½c. to 11c. for large.

Eggs—The downward tendency continues, and the demand for eggs has fallen to nothing but a hand-to-mouth inquiry, as no dealers will buy more than they must have on a falling market.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Montreal—The market for oats continues to show evidence of weakness; No. 2, 37½c., car loads; No. 3, Montreal inspection, 36½c.; No. 3, Peterboro oats, 35½c. Trade is excessively dull throughout the grain market, and the small quantity being turned over, combined with the probability for a late opening of navigation on the upper lakes, is not a feature which brings much encouragement to steamship men, whose ships begin to sail from port in another month.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

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

Hay—The market is steady; No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

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

Provisions—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7 to \$7.50; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.35 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New-laid, 15c.

MARKETS.

There is considerable activity in the live-stock markets. Buyers are taking all the export stuff that comes forward. Hogs are stiffening up a little in Toronto, while Montreal quotes as high as \$5.50. Goat butchers' cattle are quick sales, and stockers and feeders are in good demand.

STOCK.

Export Cattle—Few offering; trade quiet; extra choice are quoted at \$4.70 to \$5; choice, \$4.40 to \$4.60; others, \$4 to \$4.25.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.60 to \$4.70; good cattle, \$4.25 to \$4.40; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rough to common, \$1.50 to \$3; and cows at \$2 to \$3.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Receipts of these cattle are light. The demand for feeders is good. Short-keeps, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; feeders, \$2 to \$4; stockers, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—Good cows continue in demand, but few of this kind are coming forward; \$30 to \$60 each. Calves, 4c. to 6c. per lb., or \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—\$3.25 to \$4.25 per cwt. for export sheep; \$3.50 to \$4.25 for culls; \$4.50 to \$6.25 for lambs, and \$2.50 to \$6.50 for spring lambs.

Hogs—\$4.75 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.50 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

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

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Butter—Winter creamery, 19½c. to 20c.; new-made, 20½c. to 21c.; full grass, fall makes, 18½c. to 21½c., according to quality; western dairy, 15c. to 15½c.; rolls, 15½c. to 16c.; creamery, 18c. to 18½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c. to 10½c.; townships, 9½c. to 10c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat, white; Wheat, red; Wheat, goose; Wheat, spring; Oats; Barley; Peas; Hay, No. 1 timothy; Dressed hogs; Butter; Eggs, new-laid; Apples, per barrel; Potatoes, per bag.

Horse Market.

Two hundred and thirteen horses were sold at "The Repository," by auction, during the past week. No horses were withdrawn or bought-in. Business was brisk, and the sales were better attended than ever before. Several Manitoba buyers were in attendance and made things lively. Prices were much the same as last week, except that low-priced horses were firmer and in good demand, while good ones were easy to sell at profitable prices. Mr. White's saddle horses averaged \$260 per head. The top price was \$375, and the lowest \$85.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands; Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands; Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands; Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.; General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.; Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.; Serviceable second-hand workers; Serviceable second-hand drivers.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$5.30; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.65. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.20; good to choice heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.25; rough heavy, \$5 to \$5.15; light, \$4.85 to \$5.15; bulk of sales, \$5 to \$5.15. Sheep—Steady; good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$5.65; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; native lambs, clipped, \$4.50 to \$5.45.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.35; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers', \$4 to \$4.80. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.35 to \$5.40; Yorkers, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Sheep and Lambs—\$2 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$3.25 to \$5.25.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal—Trade in cattle rather slow, but prices continued without material change, prime beefs selling at 4½c. to 5c. per pound; good cattle, from 3½c. to near 4½c.; and common stock, from 2½c. to 3½c. per pound. There is a fair demand for milch cows, which sell at from \$25 to \$60 each. Moderately good calves sell at from \$4 to \$6 each. Spring lambs, \$3 to \$5 each. Good lots of fat hogs, about 5½c. per pound.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Live cattle steady at 9½c. to 11c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 8c. to 8½c. Sheep slow, 12c. to 13c. per lb.

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HOME MAGAZINE

"If any deed of mine can make
Some brother's load the lighter;
If any word of mine can make
Some brother's face the brighter—
God help me do that deed to-day,
Lest, waiting 'till to-morrow,
My brother shall have passed away,
And mine be greater sorrow."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"You know Miss Octavia Basset well, I suppose," remarked Barold, with condescension, as they passed through the gate. "You clergymen are fortunate fellows."

"I wish that others knew her as well, sir," said the little gentleman, kindling. "I wish they knew her—her generosity and kindness of heart and ready sympathy with misfortune!"

"Ah!" commented Mr. Barold, twisting his mustache with somewhat of an incredulous air. This was not at all the sort of thing he had expected to hear. For his own part, it would not have occurred to him to suspect her of the possession of such desirable and orthodox qualities.

"There are those who—misunderstand her," cried the curate, warming with his subject, "who misunderstand, and—yes, and apply harsh terms to her innocent gayety and freedom of speech: if they knew her as I do, they would cease to do so."

"I should scarcely have thought"—began Barold.

"There are many who scarcely think it,—if you will pardon my interrupting you," said the curate. "I think they would scarcely believe it if I felt at liberty to tell them, which I regret to say I do not. I am almost breaking my word in saying what I cannot help saying to yourself. The poor under my care are better off since she came, and there are some who have seen her more than once, though she did not go as a teacher or to reprove them for faults, and her way of doing what she did was new to them, and perhaps much less serious than they were accustomed to, and they liked it all the better."

"Ah!" commented Barold again. "Flannel under-garments, and—that sort of thing."

"No," with much spirit, "not at all, sir; but what, as I said, they liked much better. It is not often they meet a beautiful creature who comes among them with open hands, and the natural, ungrudging way of giving which she has. Sometimes they are at a loss to understand, as well as the rest. They have been used to what is narrower and more—more exacting."

"They have been used to Lady Theobald," observed Barold, with a faint smile.

"It would not become me to—mention Lady Theobald in any disparaging manner," replied the curate; "but the best and most charitable among us do not always carry out our good intentions in the best way. I dare say Lady Theobald would consider Miss Octavia Basset too readily influenced and too lavish."

"She is as generous with her money as with her diamonds, perhaps," said Barold. "Possibly the quality is peculiar to Nevada. We part here, Mr. Poppleton, I believe. Good-morning."

CHAPTER XXI. Lord Lansdowne.

One morning in the following week Mrs. Burnham attired herself in her second-best black silk, and, leaving the Misses Burnham practicing diligently, turned her steps toward Oldclough Hall. Arriving there, she was ushered into the blue drawing-room by Dobson, in his character of footman; and in a few minutes Lucia appeared.

When Mrs. Burnham saw her, she assumed a slight air of surprise.

"Why, my dear," she said, as she shook hands, "I should scarcely have known you."

And, though this was something of an exaggeration, there was some excuse for the exclamation. Lucia was looking very charming, and several changes might be noted in her attire and appearance. The ugly twist had disappeared from her delicate head; and in its place were soft, loose waves and light puffs; she had even ventured on allowing a few ringed locks to stray on to her forehead; her white morning-dress no longer wore the trade-mark of Miss Chickie, but had been remodelled by someone of more taste.

"What a pretty gown, my dear!" said Mrs. Burnham, glancing at it curiously. "A Watteau plait down the back—isn't it a Watteau plait?—and little ruffles down the front, and pale pink bows. It is quite like some of Miss Octavia Basset's dresses, only not so over-trimmed."

"I do not think Octavia's dresses would seem over-trimmed if she wore them in London or Paris," said Lucia bravely. "It is only because we are so very quiet, and dress so little in Slowbridge, that they seem so."

"And your hair!" remarked Mrs. Burnham. "You drew your idea of that from some style of hers, I suppose. Very becoming, indeed. Well, well! And how does Lady Theobald like all this, my dear?"

"I am not sure that"—Lucia was beginning, when her ladyship interrupted her by entering.

"My dear Lady Theobald," cried her visitor, rising, "I hope you are well. I have just been complimenting Lucia upon her pretty dress, and her new style of dressing her hair. Miss Octavia Basset has been giving her the benefit of her experience, it appears. We have not been doing her justice. Who would have believed that she had come from Nevada to improve us?"

"Miss Octavia Basset," said my lady sonorously, "has come from Nevada to teach our young people a great many things,—new fashions in duty, and demeanor, and respect for their elders. Let us hope they will be benefited."

"If you will excuse me, grandmamma," said Lucia, speaking in a soft, steady voice, "I will go and write the letters you wished written."

"Go," said my lady with majesty; and having bidden Mrs. Burnham good-morning, Lucia went.

If Mrs. Burnham had expected any explanation of her ladyship's evident displeasure, she was doomed to disappointment. That excellent and rigorous gentlewoman had a stern sense of dignity, which forbade her condescending to the confidential weakness of mere ordinary mortals. Instead of referring to Lucia, she broached a more commonplace topic.

"I hope your rheumatism does not threaten you again, Mrs. Burnham," she remarked.

"I am very well, thank you, my dear,"

said Mrs. Burnham; "so well, that I am thinking quite seriously of taking the dear girls to the garden-party, when it comes off."

"To the garden-party!" repeated her ladyship. "May I ask who thinks of giving a garden-party in Slowbridge?"

"It is no one in Slowbridge," replied this lady cheerfully. "Someone who lives a little out of Slowbridge,—Mr. Burmiston, my dear Lady Theobald, at his new place."

"Mr. Burmiston!"

"Yes, my dear; and a most charming affair it is to be, if we are to believe all we hear. Surely you have heard something of it from Mr. Barold."

"Mr. Barold has not been to Oldclough for several days."

"Then, he will tell you when he comes, for I suppose he has as much to do with it as Mr. Burmiston."

"I have heard before," announced my lady, "of men of Mr. Burmiston's class securing the services of persons of established position in society when they wished to spend their money upon entertainments; but I should scarcely have imagined that Francis Barold would have allowed himself to be made a party to such a transaction."

"But," put in Mrs. Burnham rather eagerly, "it appears that Mr. Burmiston is not such an obscure person, after all. He is an Oxford man, and came off with honors: he is quite a well-born man, and gives this entertainment in honor of his friend and relation, Lord Lansdowne."

"Lord Lansdowne!" echoed her ladyship, sternly.

"Son of the Marquis of Lauderdale, whose wife was Lady Honora Erroll."

"Did Mr. Burmiston give you this information?" asked Lady Theobald with ironic calmness.

Mrs. Burnham colored never so faintly, "I—that is to say—there is a sort of acquaintance between one of my maids and the butler at the Burmiston place; and, when the girl was doing Lydia's hair, she told her the story. Lord Lansdowne and his father are quite fond of Mr. Burmiston, it is said."

"It seems rather singular to my mind that we should not have known of this before."

"But how should we learn? We none of us know Lord Lansdowne, or even the marquis. I think he is only a second or third cousin. We are a little—just a little set in Slowbridge, you know, my dear: at least, I have thought so sometimes lately."

"I must confess," remarked my lady, "that I have not regarded the matter in that light."

"That is because you have a better right to—to be a little set than the rest of us," was the amiable response.

Lady Theobald did not disclaim the privilege. She felt the sentiment an extremely correct one. But she was not very warm in her manner during the remainder of the call, and, incongruous as such a statement may appear, it must be confessed that she felt that Miss Octavia Basset must have something to do with these defections on all sides, and that garden-parties, and all such swervings from established Slowbridge custom, were the natural result of Nevada frivolity and freedom of manners. It may be that she felt remotely that even Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Lauderdale were to be referred to the same reprehensible cause, and that, but for Octavia Basset, Mr. Burmiston would not have been educated at Oxford and have come off with honors and have turned out to be related to respectable people, but would have remained in appropriate obscurity.

"I suppose," she said afterward to Lucia, "that your friend Miss Octavia Basset is in Mr. Burmiston's confidence, if no one else has been permitted to have that honor. I have no doubt she has known of this approaching entertainment for some weeks."

"I do not know, grandmamma," replied Lucia, putting her letters together, and gaining color as she bent over them. She was wondering, with inward trepidations what her ladyship would say if she knew the whole truth,—if she knew that it was her granddaughter, and not Octavia Basset, who enjoyed Mr. Burmiston's confidence.

"Ah!" she thought, "how could I ever dare to tell her?"

The same day Francis Barold sauntered up to pay them a visit; and then, as Mrs. Burnham had prophesied, Lady Theobald heard all she wished to hear, and, indeed, a great deal more.

"What is this I am told of Mr. Burmiston, Francis?" she inquired. "That he intends to give a garden-party, and that Lord Lansdowne is to be one of the guests, and that he has caused it to be circulated that they are cousins?"

"That Lansdowne has caused it to be circulated—or Burmiston?"

"It is scarcely likely that Lord Lansdowne"—

"Beg pardon," he interrupted, fixing his single glass dexterously in his right eye, and gazing at her ladyship through it. "Can't see why Lansdowne should object. Fact is, he is a great deal fonder of Burmiston than relations usually are of each other. Now, I often find that kind of thing a bore; but Lansdowne doesn't seem to. They were at school together, it seems, and at Oxford too; and Burmiston is supposed to have behaved pretty well towards Lansdowne at one time, when he was rather a wild fellow—so the father and mother say. As to Burmiston causing it to be circulated, that sort of thing is rather absurd. The man isn't a cad you know."

"Pray don't say 'you know,' Francis," said her ladyship. "I know very little but what I have chanced to see, and I must confess I have not been prepossessed in Mr. Burmiston's favor. Why did he not choose to inform us?"

"That he was Lord Lansdowne's second cousin, and knew the Marquis of Lauderdale, grandmamma?" broke in Lucia, with very pretty spirit. "Would that have prepossessed you in his favor? Would you have forgiven him for building the mills, on Lord Lansdowne's account? I—I wish I was related to a Marquis," which was very bold indeed.

"May I ask," said her ladyship, in her most monumental manner, "when you became Mr. Burmiston's champion?"

CHAPTER XXII.

"You Have Made It Livelier."

When she had become Mr. Burmiston's champion, indeed! She could scarcely have told when, unless, perhaps, she had fixed the date at the first time she had heard his name introduced at a high tea, with every politely opprobrious epithet affixed. She had defended him in her own mind then, and felt sure that he deserved very little that was said against him, and very likely nothing at all. And the first time she had seen and spoken to him, she had been convinced that she had not made a mistake, and that he had been treated with cruel injustice. How kind he was, how manly, how clever, and how well he bore himself under the popular adverse criticism! She only wondered that anybody could be so blind and stupid and wilful as to assail him.

(To be continued.)

Fashion Notes.

Stripes in hair lines, or in narrow lines at broad intervals, are quite fashionable in spring and summer goods. On cottons, linens and silks, lace or drawn-work stripes in varying widths are much shown. Spots and polka dots also promise to be popular.

Something new in neckwear has been introduced in the form of velvet ribbon, an inch and a half or two inches wide, in all shades, to match the waist. It is brought around the collar and fastened in front with a steel clasp, while long ends are allowed to fall. Small steel beads are scattered over all of the ribbon.

Buttons are particularly fashionable at the present time. All sizes are being worn, some as large as 25-cent pieces, and even larger, while others are as tiny as possible. They really serve for ornamental instead of practical purposes. Passementerie buttons in various colors are being made in all sizes up to that of a 50-cent piece.

Collar-and-cuff sets are a prominent feature in the spring fashions. Deep collars and cuffs, made of scrim and embroidered very elaborately, or trimmed with gay-colored velvets, are being worn. Several sets may be made to wear with the one suit, each one being trimmed differently. A pretty idea is to have collar and cuffs made of lace. The collar is wide, and in the front, at each side, a little piece in the shape of a "V" is cut out, forming a sort of lapel, and this is bridged over with narrow velvet ribbon. The end of each strap of ribbon is fastened to the lace with a tiny gold button. The velvet may be black, pink, blue, or any color that will harmonize with the color of the dress upon which the collar is worn. The cuffs are also made with a "V"-shaped piece, strapped across with ribbon in a similar manner to the collar.

The hats this season are very much the same shape as those worn last spring and summer. Notwithstanding the prophecy that high crowns would this season take the place of the low ones that have been worn so long, not a high crown is shown in the new models. In all cases where the rim is rolling, the crown is lower than the top of the flare. The poke shape, another of the 1830 styles which is being revived, is quite prominent in the newest styles, and promises to be a favorite. It may be worn with or without the strings. Laces of all kinds are being used in profusion on the hats, also draperies of chiffon and soft silk. Instead of the stiff rosette of former seasons, rosettes are now made of soft materials, so as to resemble a rose as nearly as possible. Fine flowers and foliage will be much in evidence, and small fruits in connection with the blossoms. On the ready-to-wears straw forms most of the ornaments worn, even quills being made of it, as shown last season. Ostrich feathers are seen occasionally on turban shapes.

Humorous.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveller can get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket; but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket-box and, putting down her money, said:

"Maryhill, single."

Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Let promptly planked down his money and said:

"Patrick Murphy, married."



The following essays were sent in for recent competitions. Although they did not take first place, still they are well worth printing, as showing what our children in Manitoba can do in the way of authorship.

Indian Treaty Day.

By Jessie Kerr, Larivière, Man.
(Aged 13.)

Among the many pleasures in Manitoba are the Indian treaties, which are held annually on every Reserve. The nearest one to us is the Swan Lake Reserve, which is about fifteen miles distant. Last year (1903), the treaty was held on the 6th and 7th of July. As my brother and I wanted to go very much, my father said he would take us; so we left home on the morning of the 6th, and as the day turned out to be very warm and not knowing the road very well we did not drive quickly, and had to go up to the town first to be directed, thus making about twenty miles in all.

It took a good deal longer, but we soon came to the place where my uncle (who is a merchant) had his tent of goods. We were very tired and hot after the drive, but were soon refreshed by our dinner.

The sale of goods began after dinner, and as there were a great many Indians and each one getting five dollars made a good deal of money; and they spent a good deal of it in goods and fruits.

Toward evening the heat began to decrease, and quite a number of people came out. The Indians also turned out better, and trade was brisker for a while. It was so comical to hear the Indians talking in a language we did not understand. But, of course, the men who deal with them understand their language well.

As night began to come on, the Indians brought out their football and had a good long game, which was interesting to watch. Some of them had their ponies out racing up and down the road. But the best of all was when they brought out their drum, which is a tub covered with deerskin, and when beaten makes a hollow sound. Three or four got round it and soon they were dancing their native dances, which seemed to be the greatest fun. They had a great many rockets and firecrackers, which they kept putting off, until they had every horse so frightened it was ready to run away.

They kept this and their dancing up till about midnight, when all the crowd was gone; so we folk decided to go to bed. We girls slept in one of the tents, and the men and boys in the other. The night was cool and we slept pretty well, but the next morning was very wet, so we were up early and had our breakfast, after which we went to visit the Indians' tents.

It soon began to clear off, and Uncle got his tent opened up; soon the Indians, squaws and paposes began to file out again. We had a better time that morning than the day before, as we went to visit the Indian school, which is a very nice little building with an upstairs to it.

When we went to get our meals we had to build a fire and hang a little pail over it, filled with water to make our tea. We had all kinds of good eatables, and we had to go up to the school to get good water.

About four o'clock a man came out from Swan Lake with his wagon and team to bring back the unsold goods. This was the most fun of all—packing the goods. It took quite a while, and then we let down the tents and got everything in the wagon.

We all climbed on the load and were soon on the road to town. It was a long, tiresome journey of six rough miles. We were tired, but felt quite refreshed after a good wash and our supper.

This was one of the most exciting times I ever experienced, and I don't think any of us will forget it for a good many years. I would like very much to go this year again, and, in fact, every year, if I had as good a time.

The Prairie Fire.

By Annie Macpherson, Beulah Farm.
(Aged 12 years.)

The fire came sweeping o'er the plain,
And our cheeks were blanched with fear,
For what could save our prairie home,
The home that we held so dear.

The men-folk all had gone to town,
Full twenty miles away,
Leaving mother, little Belle and me
To guard the house and hay.

And here the fire came roaring on;
Oh, dear! what could we do;

Only one side of us was safe,
'Twas guarded by a slough.

But presently there came a man,
Who lives not far away,
Who plowed a furrow round the house,
The stable and the hay.

And started in to plow again,
When his wife came running down,
Saying, "Come quickly home again,
The fire is spreading round."

The fire came like a raging beast,
With many a rush and roar,
Until it reached that narrow strip
So near our cottage door.

It leaped that barrier many times—
We fought it back with brooms
And lifted up our hearts to God
To save our place from ruins.

Our neighbor came and plowed some more;
The fire passed us by,
And then we all sat down to rest
With such a tired sigh.

Belle said Bob must an angel be,
Though it must be unawares,
Because God sent him, don't you see,
In answer to our prayers.

Playfellows.

"Der butterfly," said little May,
"I wish you'd play with me,
My daddy's gone away to town
And mother's getting tea.
Poor dolly's broken all to bits,
I don't love her no more,
I told my daddy he must bring
A new one from the store.
Oh, do come down and play with me!
I wouldn't broke you, dear,
I want to stroke your pretty wings
And kiss you—do you hear?"
The butterfly enjoys the fun,
But keeps a yard away,
He will not trust himself within
The grasp of eager May.
He knows she'd crush his pretty wings,
His beauty soon would fade,
So wisely flutters out of reach
Of this dear little maid.

COUSIN DOROTHY.



Playfellows.

Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

The entry in the journal from which I now quote gives the date 25th July, 1851. The writer says: "I find it quite an impossibility to convey even the faintest idea of the beauty of the scene which surrounds us. Sailing, as in the center of a most perfect circle of water, the sky and clouds appear as a roof above us, which might at any moment descend and cover us in. . . . And then that wondrous sunset, with clouds of every varying tint of loveliness. No artist could do it justice, no pen could describe it! Try to picture for yourselves, you who may read my journal, that monster iceberg upon which at this moment the setting sun is casting its brightest beams, and that flotilla of ice-islands in the distance, now fading into fainter shades of blue-gray whiteness, which dot our horizon. We have counted twenty-one in all to-day, no two alike. Some appeared as immense white mountains, with 'cloud-topped towers'; some indented, with sides flat and blackened, maybe from shadow-lines only; some resembled tents, singly or picturesquely grouped, and some magnificent cathedrals, or diamond-encrusted mosques or palaces. One of these our captain estimated as being probably 400 feet above the water, with many times that number below it." Amongst the notes I find the following mention of the terms used on board as descriptive of the varieties of salt-water ice. A wide expanse of it is "a field," a smaller is "a floe." When a field is broken up by ground swell into smaller but innumerable pieces it is termed "a pack"; this pack, when of a broader shape is called "a patch," and when much elongated "a stream." If a ship can sail freely through the floating pieces of "drift ice" it is said to be "loose or open," and when from abrasion the larger blocks become fragments, it is called "brash ice." Then there are "hummocks," and "sludge," and "pancake ice," and when sailors discover an immense quantity at a great distance, they call it "an ice blink"; but to the enraptured gaze of the handful of passengers who, as the vessel slowly moves onwards or remains wedged and fixed immovably for hours at a time, stand awed into silence—a silence which can be felt—these streams and floes and packs, call them by what name we may, are but as one long, long procession of natural bridges, Corinthian pillars, stately, trees, rocks, thatched cottages, palaces, animals singly or in groups; or, indeed, anything God made or man made, which the human mind can imagine. To this day I can recall the awe of that death-like silence when once under the silver moon of that Arctic sky, there stood out in ghostly but clear outline what my sister whisperingly called "Our own old St. Cross." "Look, Hetty," she said, "there are the old Cloister walls, the church tower, the houses of the brothers, the dear old trees upon the branches of which the rooks used to caw to us their noisy good-night. See that silver thread below them, that might be the Itchen where we used to net the minnows and throw them back into the stream not a scrap the worse. It is just as if it were our old home caught up into the skies and then let down again, that we might see it all once more."

Perhaps that sounds like an exaggeration, but I would challenge anyone gifted with the very smallest spark of imagination, who may have passed through those northern waters, to say that it was an impossible optical illusion, or to assert that, as they in their turn had watched the beauteous formations produced by atmospheric conditions, they had not been able to give familiar names to the fairylike objects in the new white world upon



Good Measure.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

We should say that a man did indeed give "good measure," if he always took care to press it down, shake it together, and then fill up the measure again till it overflowed; as we are told to do in the text given above. But do we always give good measure? Someone said to me a few days ago: "If I wanted to get generous help for a person in real need I shouldn't go to church members." If it is really true that church members are not as generous as others who make no profession of love to God or man, then there is something terribly wrong with our Christianity. Our Lord seems to imply that this is too often the case when He tells how the priest and the Levite passed the wounded man without offering him help, while the Samaritan—one who was despised as an outcast, and thought to be worse than a heathen—gave free and generous assistance without hope of reward.

Now "good measure" as described in our text, is not exactly the same thing as honest measure. A man who gives light weight or short measure is dishonest, and I take it for granted that our "Advocate" readers are not thieves. Dishonesty is not only wrong, it is also foolish, for every good business man knows that it never pays. Little acts of trickery and cheating are beneath contempt, and those who indulge in them, hoping to gain a few cents, lose dollars as a result, for other people don't care to do business with men they can't trust. God does not overlook such paltry cheating, for He has said, "Thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have," and He also declares that all that do unrighteously are "an abomination unto the Lord."

We all know how aggravating it is to have to do with people who, as Mrs. Whitney says, "borrow big and return small." Let us see to it when we unexpectedly run short of anything and have to do a little "neighboring," that we not only promptly return what we have borrowed, but are also careful to return "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

But there is another very common way of refusing to give good measure. A man who is hired to do certain work will sometimes refuse to do a hand's turn more than he is paid for. This also is poor economy, and never pays in the long run, for "people who take pains never to do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for anything more than they do." The man who is hunting for "a pleasant job with big wages and very little to do," is likely to wait a long time before anyone wants to engage him. Mr. Froude says there are only "three ways of living—by working, begging or stealing. Those who do not work—disguise it in whatever language we please—are doing one of the other two." I suppose he means anyone who is well enough to work.

"I mean by a working man the man who takes little thought or rest, But works with all his might at his toil till he only gives of his best; Let him climb the rigging, or choke in the mine! Let him fight 'neath an alien sky, Let him dig, let him carve, or plant, or preach, God does not care, nor I!"

I think most of us would agree with Adam Bede, in thinking it mean to drop one's tools the moment the clock strikes the hour of dismissal. He says: "I hate to see a man's arms drop down before the clock's fairly struck, just as if he'd never a bit of pride and delight in his work. The very grindstone 'ull go on turning a bit after you loose it."

Then there is another way of giving good measure. A man was once asked how it was that he had such luck in raising potatoes, for those he sold were good to the bottom of the bag—not a small or rotten one among them. He said that in picking over potatoes, if he was tempted to fill up with poor ones he always turned the transaction round, and looked at it from the buyer's point of view. He knew quite well that he wouldn't care to pay good money for poor potatoes, and he said: "If I think the man or woman that buys the potato will say when he begins to cook it, 'Well, that's an awful poor thing! I should think any farmer would be ashamed to sell such potatoes!' I just throw it out for the cattle to eat. I'm none the worse off for it, and somebody is a little better off and a little happier because I try to do the square thing." Surely he was trying to carry out the golden rule of doing as you would be done by. One of my neighbors does very much the same thing. She picks over her eggs and keeps all the small ones for her own use, selling only the large ones, and I don't think she loses much by giving such good measure.

Let us do our best to remove the impression that the professed disciples of Christ are more "close" than the careless and irreligious—for people always judge Christianity by the lives of Christians. If we claim to be the children of God we should be like our Father, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

Above all, we should give good measure to God. How mean and selfish it is to give only so much obedience as will save us from punishment, to make it our highest aim to be allowed to enter heaven. Did Christ measure His love for us when He gave up everything to save us? Surely His love "passeth knowledge," and who can measure its length and breadth and depth and height. As Bishop Thorold says, its "length" reaches from an eternity in the past to an eternity in the future, the "breadth" is boundless as space itself, the "depth" goes down to the vast spirit world in Hades, and the "height" goes up to the throne of God. In return for such unmeasured love let us give our best love to Him, in full and generous measure, "pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

HOPE.

I wish to thank John A. Martin for his kind words of appreciation. To hear that the Quiet Hour is "helpful" is very encouraging, for what can anyone desire more in the way of work than to be given the chance of "helping somewhere."

HOPE.

Domestic Economy.

A drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as useful and much more manageable than the better-known flaxseed.

BED COMFORTERS.

Many housewives complain about washing bed-comforters, as the cotton gets stiff and lumpy, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. Make a slip of pretty calico or sateen the same size as the comforter, just as you would open a pillow-slip; hem the open end, and, when finished, have it about two inches longer than the comforter. Now slip it over the comforter, fold the hems over each other, and baste down with long stitches; the other three sides tack to position about four inches from the edge. When soiled, it is but the work of a few minutes to take off the slip, and after it is laundered it is quickly replaced. By doing this, one can always have soft and clean comforters. It is no extra expense, as the slip saves wear and tear on the comforters and makes them almost everlasting.

THE NEED OF RELAXATION.

A wife and mother said, not long since, she had dismissed her cook in order to save her soul. Now she does the cooking herself. Being a sensible woman "with brains," in the afternoon she takes a bath, and lies down for a sleep. Other wives and mother, with "no brains," work from early morn till dewy eve, having no rest. Let all such read what one woman writes:

"The need of relaxation is one that has been acknowledged by the sagest men of all ages and climes, and it was the great Æsop, poet philosopher, and a weaver of truisms into pithy fables, that so characteristically reproved an Athenian for who sneered at him for indulging in some outdoor sport, decrying it as a "trivial occupation, demeaning to a man of intellect." Handing the effeminate youth an unstrung bow, he said, "This is my answer." Then, as the young Greek gazed upon it vacantly and without comprehension, the philosopher explained, "The mind of man, like that bow, if always bent, would in time lose its elasticity and become useless. By giving it occasional freedom, you preserve its tone, and it will serve its purpose."

FLEAS ON DOMESTIC PETS.

Apropos of fleas on domestic pets, the author gives some wholesome advice. "Oddly enough," she says, "cat fleas are unlike dog fleas. If the two sorts of insects meet upon one poor animal, there is a fight to the finish, ended, commonly, in victory for the cat fleas. They are bigger and more voracious than the dog fleas. If left to ravage unchecked, they soon reduce a sleek, healthy cat to a miserable skeleton, suffering all over from eczema. To get rid of the fleas, wash the cat with sulphur soap, comb out the fleas with a fine-tooth comb while the hair is still wet, then rinse in milk-warm water, dry it with soft towels, and give it, after the bath, a saucer of warm milk, with a teaspoonful of brandy or whiskey in it. A kitten should have only a few drops of spirits, and be kept snug in a clean basket an hour after the bath. When the hair is very dry, blow in all along the backbone some sort of good, very fine insect powder, either larkspur or pyrethrum. Rub behind the ears with sulphur ointment. Next day, brush out all the powder with a fine clothes brush, comb the coat lightly, then part it along the backbone, and rub with the sulphur ointment.—Exchange.

AN ICING WITHOUT EGGS.

An icing for cake that is popular among French and German cooks, and that is economical because it calls for no eggs, is made from a half pound of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of boiling water, the grated yellow rind of an orange, and enough orange juice to moisten it. Put the sugar in a bowl, then add the rind, next the water, and lastly the juice, and use at once.

which they had entered. Our minds had become so attuned to our surroundings that nothing surprised us, not even when we were called up on deck to see, for the first time, as we saw it often afterwards, clear-cut against the sky, the mirage of our sister ship in duplicate; first of all, the real "Prince Albert," wedged as immovably as we were ourselves in its prison of ice, and then an inverted "Prince Albert," with hull uppermost, mast-head touching mast-head, the real and the ideal, each with its every line of rigging perfectly defined, not merely in close proximity, but the one immediately above the other. "Just see what capers the commodore is cutting, Miss H.," said our jovial fellow passenger, Capt. Hill, an Irish officer going to Red River to assume his duties as staff officer of pensioners. "It's the captain's fault, not the parson's this time, whatever the sailors may say about what they call Mr. Horden's 'plaguey old bellows.' You know, they pretend to blame him for every head wind we get." This, of course, was the standing joke of the ship, and was made good-humoredly enough. Mr. Horden, afterwards Bishop of Moosenee, but then not even ordained, was, with his young wife, about to take up the noble missionary work which only ended with his life some five and thirty years after. Being a practical man, with a mechanical training, he had brought with him on board the Prince Albert several appliances, which afterwards proved of incalculable value to his mission, and amongst them a printing machine and a pair of blacksmith's bellows.

Reading now between the lines of the old journals, I can see that there were times of great peril, and many hours of anxious care passed by the captain and officers, upon whose seamanship and sleepless watchfulness so much depended, but of all these we were kept, as far as possible, in ignorance. If when we were seated at table there would come a resounding crash, the result of a staggering blow, or a grinding sound as though our good ship were about to be sawn in two, a voice would come through the skylight, "The skipper says to tell the ladies there's no call to be scared, the Prince of Wales is built strong enough to bear was thumps than that," or when grappling irons were put out to keep us from encounters with the ice floes, every means being used to ward off collision until we could forge ahead into the space of open water a mile or so before us, we would be told by mate or doctor, "Oh! that's to keep the hands busy. They've got to be doing something or they'd turn lazy." But with such a good disciplinarian as our captain there was not much chance for a man to be lazy, nor was there any need for the use of the rope's-end to enforce the very promptest obedience to a given order. Neither can I recall ever once hearing the sound of an oath from the lips of captain, officers or crew; whilst song and dance, notably the sailor's hornpipe, fun and frolic, within bounds and at recognized hours, were not only permitted, but freely encouraged. Every Saturday night the toast, "Here's to sweethearts and wives," was always given and drunk with three cheers and a "hip! hip! hurrah!" and every Sunday saw us gathered for service, reverently conducted by the young clergyman who was about to take up mission work in Rupert's Land under Dr. Anderson, the first bishop of that diocese. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

"Yes, they are excellent boots," said the shopkeeper to a young lady purchaser, "they will wear like iron."

"Are the buttons sewn on securely?" "They are. These boots are supplied with the 'old maid's wedding' button—a new invention."

"Why is it called 'the old maid's wedding' button?"

"Because it never comes off."

d-time

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Work Hard.

Work is one of the best educators of practical character. It brings to the front discipline, self-control, attention, application and perseverance. The human being possessed of its energetic power will acquire more skill in his special calling, and aptitude and dexterity in dealing with the ordinary affairs of life.

The necessity for toil has become the common lot of mankind. In human society it often works hardship, but its opposite would produce absolute ruin. We hear people mentioning the working classes as a body distinct from the race. Any expenditure of energy for purposes other than play is work. My work may be another's play. The man or woman who amounts to anything must have a specific object in view. The nobility of your goal will depend upon the sincerity and earnestness and tenacity with which the attentions are fixed.

Whatever is worth having is gained through labor—let that be money, power or learning. People often pride themselves on being among the lucky folks, who become heirs to chance. Some do escape the hardships of life in this line, but they also fail to fill the space God intended they should occupy in this world.

We come into this world as mere babes, that is all, and if we make any progress from this point on it must be by work.

Yan's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever. It is clear from this that every man or woman should have a worthy aim in life. Our highest duty is to search for this treasure. Many have worked hard and accomplished nothing because they had no unifying purpose, or a definite plan of life.

What the world calls failure may be our greatest success. The greatest generals achieved more by their losses than by their victories. It is the trials of life that bring out our real worth. How easy it is to go with the crowd, but strength of will is required to stand true to purpose in times of adversity.

In forming our schedule for life's work, we should bear in mind that we are merely here on trial. Look at life with its needs and opportunities. Lay the foundations for high inspirations and hope. The most important thing in the universe for a man is to find and do what God wants of him. This was the keynote to the life of Jesus. "My food," he said, "is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work."

Your plan should cover a lifetime; not only a possible record of so many years on this side of the grave, but an eternal lifetime. To plan for less is to throw away a large part of the results of your toil.

Lastly, in planning your life task, seek for that for which you by nature and circumstances appear to be best fitted; settle down to it by steady, patient, cheerful work.

The aim of the public school should be to have high ideals permeating within its walls. The mistaken notion that a girl is placed on a lower footing in society by honestly working for her livelihood still prevails. Those who follow so-called society are merely enjoying the results of others' hardships and struggles.

This would imply either that the person has no faculties to be developed, or that she wishes others to work and think for her. If the great workers and thinkers were taken out of the world, where would these airy people live? The one

who is not willing to earn a living when duty demands it is not among the upbuilders of humanity.

Again, this nonsensical idea that I am so much better than my neighbor because my salary is higher; I can dress better and move in higher circles. Higher and lower classes there will be as long as the world lasts, and it is your noblest privilege to strike for the highest if your God-given powers enables you to do so. The trouble is we are all willing to do things that are conspicuous, but it requires nobility of character to

live well in the quiet routine of life, to fill a little space because God wills it, and to accept a low position if our abilities are fitted for the same.

Whatever you do, save yourself from the sad expression often uttered as people look backward on their lives. They compare what they have done with what they might have accomplished. Lost opportunities and privileges gone forever.

BONNIE DOON.

Gladstone, Man.



Mrs. Uriah Shaver writes: "Will you please tell me how to plant and care for water lilies?" Ans.—You did not name the species which you wish to plant, hence it is difficult to answer your question definitely—some varieties require to be planted in February. However, the directions on your package of seed will probably enlighten you as to the time of planting. For starting the seeds, use a large basin. Put a few inches of rich soil in the bottom and cover with an inch or two of clean white sand, then pour on water very gently, and let it run off until it is clear. Sprinkle the seeds on the top of the water; they will soon sink and grow. If the basin seems too much crowded after the plants start, transplant some of them to similar basins, and, finally, when the nights become warm, move them out to your lily pond. As regards the latter, if a stream passes near your house you may have an ideal pond dug out at the side of it; otherwise you may have a tank, say six feet long, four wide and two deep, made of cement in your lawn, or you may simply make lily tanks out of bar-

ports and banked up around with rock-work, in whose interstices low growing plants and vines may be placed.

Prepare these "ponds" exactly as you did the basins, only that in the bottom put first a quantity of old well-rotted manure, then a few inches of muck, and, lastly, about two inches of sand, the cleaner and whiter the better. If you put a few lumps of charcoal in, and a very little bit of coal oil, say a small teaspoonful, there will be little danger of the water becoming foul and breeding mosquitoes. These "ponds" should occupy a sunny position in a sheltered spot, where they will be protected from high winds. You will find that your lily-barrels will be much prettier if you put some tall plant, e.g., an umbrella plant, or even a root of wild water-parsnip in along with the lilies. A few roots of "parrot's feather" placed near the edge, so that the long green "feathers" can trail over the edge, will also add much beauty.

THE CALLA.

Miss Lilly M. Huether asks how to



Fun and Fright.

rels, from which the upper half has been sawed off. Some prefer to sink these barrels wholly or partially in the ground, but since, when so treated, the wood rots quickly, and, besides, there is always danger of someone stepping into the water after dark, the better plan would seem to be to have the tubs set on low sup-

ports and banked up around with rock-work, in whose interstices low growing plants and vines may be placed. Prepare these "ponds" exactly as you did the basins, only that in the bottom put first a quantity of old well-rotted manure, then a few inches of muck, and, lastly, about two inches of sand, the cleaner and whiter the better. If you put a few lumps of charcoal in, and a very little bit of coal oil, say a small teaspoonful, there will be little danger of the water becoming foul and breeding mosquitoes. These "ponds" should occupy a sunny position in a sheltered spot, where they will be protected from high winds. You will find that your lily-barrels will be much prettier if you put some tall plant, e.g., an umbrella plant, or even a root of wild water-parsnip in along with the lilies. A few roots of "parrot's feather" placed near the edge, so that the long green "feathers" can trail over the edge, will also add much beauty.

window where it will not get too much bright sunshine. The calla lily should bloom during the winter or early spring. In June take the pot outdoors, turn it over on its side in some out-of-the-way corner, and leave it there without any attention whatever until September. Then bring it in; even though it may look dead it is not so, but will soon respond to renewed care and watering, and grow all the more luxuriously after its long summer rest.

I am very sorry that, for want of space, several other questions cannot be answered this week, but will have to be held over. Some time ago, too, Miss I. F. and others sent us most excellent articles. These will be given space just as soon as possible. FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Fun and Fright.

From the original painting by Gaetano Chierici.

This diminutive youth, dressed in his father's hat and borrowed mask, finds himself an object of terror. This gives him power, and he at once begins to play such fantastic tricks as cause many juvenile victims—alleged "angels of the household"—copiously to weep. Elated by his Alexandrian conquests, the young hero seeks his homestead, and, with fell designs upon the tranquility of the household, enters there. In all his terror, he confronts his baby sister, frightening her, and causing her to seek the protection of the mother, who orders the wee tyrant to unmask.

Gaetano Chierici was born at Reggio, 1838. He is a distinguished painter of genre subjects, and especially excels in kitchen scenes. The original of this picture is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington. The kitchen here shown is that in which the artist lived in his early days, and the children are his own.

Prevention of Wrinkles.

Don't indulge in the bric-a-brac habit; it is responsible for more wrinkles and crow's-feet than age or illness. Learn of the almond-eyed Japanese the secret of retaining a smooth, unfurrowed face. The secret is that she displays nothing in the drawing-room except a lovely flower and a screen.

Don't shop the whole day long in feverish excitement, running bargains to earth. Not only are dress and temper ruined, but complexions as well.

Don't get wildly excited if Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the hall table. Neither the welfare of your family nor that of the nation is involved.

Don't indulge in the essentially feminine habit of "knitting the brow." Take life less strenuously. Don't always be thinking of something. Sometimes think of nothing.

Don't let a day pass without relaxing limbs, muscles and expression.

Don't fret and don't worry—these are the best cosmetics. Worry is called our national disease, and "Americanitis" is its distinctive name.

Don't use powder on the face. It works its way into every line and digs it deeper and deeper.

Don't forget that an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. It is better to begin to take care of the complexions before they begin to show wear and tear.

Rub tough meat with cut lemon, which will exercise an excellent influence in making it more tender.



Dear Friends,—Spring is here again, a dull, murky kind of one, to be sure, yet spring, with all its interest and promise. I haven't been able to see even one tiny bit of a pussy-willow yet—that's what comes of living in the city—but I know that away out in the marshes the little gray catkins are coming out in full force, and that in the woodlands the ferns are already pushing up their coiled "fiddleheads," and the hepaticas showing forth the queer little woolly tufts that are destined, at no distant date, to resolve themselves into glossy leaf and dainty white blossom. All morning I've been wishing to get away out of the city, miles and miles, you know, to the bogs and wilds, where I know every bush and hollow almost, but wishing doesn't do much good, so the next best thing is just to sit here and think about it all, and—write about it. . . . Girls—and let me just say here, this letter is especially for you—appreciate your country homes. Don't think that the city is everything, and the old farm nothing but a "pokey" old place. I love my work here in the "Advocate" office, and for its sake I am glad to stay, but otherwise to me the city has little to offer in return for the dear old haunts where every tree was a friend, and every vine and wild flower. Believe me, girls, if you don't love the country there is something wrong. Of course, under certain circumstances, it may be best for you to go to the city, but if these circumstances do not exist, if it is your duty to stay home, and if you are moody and discontented, just try doing and finding out and seeing a little more this spring, and see if that will not make a difference.

"Doing!" I think I hear you say, "What does Dame Durden mean? As if I hadn't enough to do already!" Yes, I know all about what girls on farms have to do, yet I repeat it: there are extras which we can do, and find intense pleasure in the doing of them too. . . . For instance, there is your front yard; possibly it is just grass, with no vines, and only a few clumps of half-neglected flowers. Go at it; put some vines near the house, and extend the flower border. Then go at the back yard; make it a spot of beauty—a dollar's worth of seed and a little time will do it, and you will get a thousand dollar's worth of happiness out of it. Then turn to the house; plan how you can have it just as artistic as possible with the means at your command; think out "color effects" for the rooms, and work them out by degrees; and, above all, learn to take a genuine pride in keeping things clean and tidy. There is just one danger which may beset you in this, the tendency to "snap the head off" everyone who happens to upset anything, or spill things about on stove or table. This is a real danger, which must be fought against. At the same time, the men and children of the house should understand that it is their right and duty to make just as little needless "muss" as possible. The Great Mogul who stalks in on a clean kitchen floor with a pound of mud on each foot is not worthy of a wife or daughter at all, "let alone" a clean wife or daughter. . . . One thing more—learn to take pleasure in being a thoroughly good cook. Don't think you can cook and bake well enough. Try new things, and better methods. You will be exceedingly well versed in the art when there is nothing more for you to learn about it. There are chefs in Europe who receive \$10,000 a year for just managing cooking

—I suppose they have learned all there is to learn about the subject. However that may be, you will find it ever so interesting to try new relishes and salads, and new ways of cooking meats and vegetables, and you know, girls, every new thing that you become interested in means just so much more interest and pleasure in the home, just so many more things to keep you from wanting to rush off to the city to clerk in a store, or sew in a hot, stuffy room at \$4.00 a week.

Now, then, I must stop. Sometime soon I want to talk to you about seeing things, and again about reading as a means of keeping interest at home. For the present Miss Hisey will talk to you about the poets. I am delighted that she has chosen this subject. This is following up the line of what I suggested in our issue of March 24th, regarding having more variety in the Ingle Nook. Of course, we don't want to give up the housekeeping hints; we are helping a great many through that feature of our little realm. Only the other day, a boy (not the New Ontario boy) wrote: "Owing to sickness in the family, my brother and I have had to cook for ourselves this winter, and we found the recipes given on page 315 just what we wanted. We owe thanks to M. E. Graham for them; they are excellent." So you see we must have the housekeeping for the sake of motherless boys and young or inexperienced housekeepers. But we want other things besides. We want letters about anything whatever which will help us, whether physically or intellectually. The mind, after all, is the real "us," and we must not neglect it. I am glad Miss Hisey is leading the way in this divergence.

WITH THE POETS.

There are comparatively few people to whom poetry does not appeal. Even in the most material and unromantic of persons there is a vein of poetry which, if cultivated, would prove a great and lasting pleasure to his or her life. The poets, besides having the gift of expressing their thoughts in beautiful and rhythmical language, have exquisitely fine senses of hearing, seeing and feeling. They sing to us of the common things, our hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, the woods and the fields, and all the simple scenes we look upon each day, yet fail to see hear or understand.

True, we may never learn to care for Milton or Dante, but perhaps Longfellow may appeal to us, or Wordsworth, who writes of the very simplest things, and says:

"To me, the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

One of his loveliest sonnets is indited to the meek snowdrop: "—venturous harbinger of spring, and pensive monitor of fleeting years."

Longfellow writes of rainy days, of the stars and clouds, of life, death, children and flowers, in lines which we soon learn to love and treasure in our minds. We follow the fair Acadian maid, Evangeline, through her patient wanderings, though she and the other touching characters in the poem may be mostly creatures of the imagination. We think of the:

"Thousands of aching brains where theirs no longer are busy, Thousands of toiling hands where theirs have ceased from their labors, Thousands of weary feet where theirs have completed their journey."

In Tennyson's poetry we find deeper, graver thoughts. What lifelike studies of human character there are in "Idylls of the King?" In "The Princess" there are a number of beautiful songs

No other Soap has ALL the qualities of Baby's Own

King Baby Reigns.

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Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

The best for delicate skins

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfs.

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MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

Sizes A, B, C, 1 and 2 are now fitted with a simple (and therefore easily cleaned) but strongly-made skimming device. In size A this consists of one piece only, in sizes B and 1 two pieces, as per illustration herewith. In sizes C and 2 there are three of these skimmers.

This device relieves the operator of much drudgery, and being also well adapted for its purpose was greatly admired at the recent London (Eng.) Dairy Show, where it won for the Melotte the highest award granted at that exhibition. The thickly-enamelled surface of the bowl casing in sizes 1 to 5 is specially provided as being the easiest possible surface to clean.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 1 F.

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

BUY A FERTILE PLACE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Perhaps you have been paying rent and have been able to save a **FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS.**

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

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

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

LET US HELP YOU.

Help yourself to get a good complexion, free from any kind of a spot, blotch or blemish. We know we can do it. We're doing it every day for others. Simply write us, fully describing your trouble. All communications strictly confidential.

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removes all discolorations, such as freckles, muddiness, moth patches, etc., and cures skin troubles for

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, ETC., permanently removed by our method of electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send 10c for books and sample of Cream.

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Established 1892.

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a Spring-weight Chevilot suit in black, navy, myrtle green, dark or light grey, dark red and seal-brown. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15.00 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you direct at our factory price, \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The skirt is trimmed with a band of the goods at the knee, the seams are lapped, they are stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and velvet bound.

The coat has a tight-fitting back, with blouse front. Nice full sleeves. The coats lined in good black mercerized sateen. If you prefer the coat with a skirt or ripple attached to the belt state length wanted—we have this same coat with skirt or ripple attached as well. The suits are all the latest spring styles. The sizes are from a 14-year-old girl to a stout woman, 44 bust. Any suit can be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure, length from neck to belt in back, sleeve length under seam; also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper. Send this ad.

Southcott Suit Co., London, Can.

THE GREAT BONANZA ARTICHOKE.

The greatest hog and stock food known. Is, without question, the greatest root hog-fattener in the world, attracting widespread attention not only on account of its great fattening properties, but its enormous productivity, and the ease with which they can be grown. Thousands of our customers who have given Bonanza Artichokes a thorough trial the past season, report yield of from 600 to 1,600 bushels per acre. We cannot urge too strongly every farmer and planter to grow an acre or more this year, because we know it will be to their advantage. They are an acknowledged preventive of cholera and other hog diseases, also an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. Three bushels will seed an acre. In planting, cut the same as potatoes, one eye to a cut being sufficient. Rows three feet apart and the seed one to two feet apart in rows. Cover two inches deep. When corn is ripened you can dig and store same as potatoes, but as they are not injured by freezing, the better way is to plant them where you can allow them to remain and turn the hogs in on them, and they will help themselves by rooting. Not only will they grow fat, but they will build up large, healthy frames, with plenty of bone and muscle, only requiring corn for a short time in the finishing process. One acre will keep from twenty to thirty head in fine condition from October until April, except when the ground is frozen too hard for them to root. Strong tubers, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid, peck, 50c; bush., \$1.50; 3 bush., enough to plant one acre, \$4. One peck or more purchaser must pay express or freight charges. Address all orders to **Darch & Hunter Seedmen**, the Canadian People, 120 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

THE GREAT BONANZA ARTICHOKE.

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

that can be likened to exquisite music. His "In Memoriam" contains some of the loftiest yet tenderest thoughts of any poem ever written. His great sorrow for the loss of that beloved friend, Arthur, was equalled by the sublime faith he had in the eternal wisdom and goodness of his "pilot."

"My own dim life should teach me this,
That life shall live forever more,
Else earth is darkness at the core,
And dust and ashes all that is."

Who that has read Byron's Storm at Night, has not been thrilled by that matchless description:

"—Oh night,
And storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong,
Yet lovely in your strength as is the light
Of a dark eye in woman. Far along
From peak to peak, the rattling crags
among
Leaps the live thunder, not from one
lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a
tongue,
And Jura answers through her misty
shroud
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her
aloud."

His "Waterloo" and "The Ocean" are both familiar. Poor, gifted Byron; how sad that at thirty-three he should write: "My life is in the yellow leaf." Then there are James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, who write on homely yet cheery subjects that always find an answering chord in the hearts of the people. Last, but not least, come our own Canadian poets: Lampman, Scott, Bliss Carman and many others of that band, who sing, like the birds, because they have a song which must be sung, and the world is better, gladder and sweeter because of them.

AGNES D. C. HISEY.

The following letter has been sent in especially for New Ontario Boy by one of the many who have been interested in him. Will not "New Ontario Boy" write us a letter for publication in the Ingle Nook? Thousands of our readers would be so glad to hear from him. I may say that "New Ontario Boy" is just eighteen years old; a brave eighteen-year-old laddie he is, too, who is worthy of all our interest. Many Ingle Nook friends are also enquiring for Pacific and Tenderfoot, and expressing the wish to meet them again in the Ingle Nook columns.

Dear Dame Durden.—The New Ontario Boy appeals to us all, particularly mothers of boys. Enclosed is a recipe for Graham bread, which is so simple and so excellent that I am sure, if he once makes it, he will scarcely wish to be without it. Besides, it will help him when too busy to make white bread: One pint of milk; one quart of Graham flour. If milk is sweet, use two teaspoons cream tartar, and one of soda. If milk is sour, one teaspoon soda only. Sweeten to taste. Some use one teaspoon of sugar; but less answers my purpose. Of course, a little salt. (Is not everything a little better for a pinch of salt?) Put into a bread pan, cover with another, and bake in quite a hot oven about an hour. When cold, this tastes so good with milk.

While about it, I will give you all an excellent recipe for a Graham pudding: Two cups of Graham flour; one cup of molasses; one cup of raisins; one cup of milk; one egg; one teaspoon soda; one teaspoon cinnamon; pinch of salt. Steam three hours. Any kind of liquid sauce is good with it.

We do hope to hear from the New Ontario Boy, and that he will ask lots of questions that the old housekeepers will gladly answer for him.

One cannot help "feeling at home" in your department, and wishing to add a mite.

A MOTHER.
I am glad to be able to tell our readers that "A Mother" is the "Mrs. T. M." who wrote to us last summer about her dumb-waiter and screen-enclosed cupboard. You see, "Mother," we do not forget the good things.

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

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Is the Most Up-to-date and Economical Method of Shopping

ARE YOU ACQUAINTED WITH EATON'S MAIL ORDER STORE?

If not it will be to your advantage to have an introduction at once.

Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue for 1904 has just been issued, and is brimful of money-saving suggestions.

From its pages can be selected the most up-to-date styles of Wearing Apparel, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, in fact everything required for the home at prices that will appeal to you. We have not in any one instance sacrificed quality for cheapness.

No matter where you live—if you have a post office address—the splendid organization of Eaton's Mail Order Department brings all the advantages of the store to your home. Our Catalogue enables you to make convenient selections from the same stock you would examine were you shopping in person.

We have decided to bring the attention of everyone in Canada to our Mail Order Department. We are doing this by giving values that will be instantly recognized as being exceptional.

See our prices and samples before ordering elsewhere. One trial order will convince you that shopping by mail at EATON'S is profitable.

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TORONTO
CANADA

GOSSIP.

The poet (deprecatingly)—They say she gives more attention to her motor cars than to her children. The Butterfly—Of course. How absurd you are. Motor cars require more attention than children.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England, in a circular letter call special attention to the fact that the English Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association offers a premium of £10 (\$50) to the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, to be awarded to the exhibitor who wins the largest amount of prize money in the Shropshire sheep classes, with sheep imported from the United Kingdom in 1904.

H. W. Truman, manager of the London branch of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, informs us that among their sales last week was the sale of

the famous Shire stallion, Exton Bar None (18724), sire Marco (16802), dam Hitchin Lively III. (6591), to Messrs. Bar & York, of Harrietsville, Ontario. This is one of the best Shire horses imported this season; a prizewinner himself, having won second prize at the Royal and Central Bucks Show, before leaving England, and a grandson of the famous prizewinning and great breeding stallion, Bar None (2388), the sire of Trumans' great Shire stallion, King Holt (15673), which was a champion in England, and also a producer of champions. It will thus be seen that Exton Bar None, a prizewinner himself and backed up by prizewinning blood on both sides, is sure to greatly improve the horse stock in the Harrietsville section of the country. Messrs. Barr & York are to be congratulated on having secured this fine young horse, and farmers in their vicinity have a rare opportunity offered them to breed to a first-classer.

TRADE TOPIC.

HAYING MACHINERY.—An implement that has more than fulfilled the expectations of those who use it, is the side-delivery hay rake. It was first exploited as simply a rake. It has since proved itself to be a tedder as well. On this account hay handled by these rakes is of better quality than hay stirred by hand and raked up the old way. By the old process, the hay was in many cases too rapidly dried by the sun, and as a consequence it sweat profusely. Hay handled with a Dain slow-motion, side-delivery rake makes and dries in the windrow, or by the air passing through it. Such hay is not so brittle as sun-dried hay, retains a better color and does not sweat so profusely. The use of the Dain slow-motion rake is particularly advised in curing a crop of clover, as it handles the hay carefully and does not break off the tender leaves. The loader made by the same firm is also equipped with all the modern devices for making haying rapid and easy. See the Dain implements at dealers, or write Fred R. Shantz, Preston, Ont.

Dates Claimed for Live Stock Sales.

April 12th.—Colin Campbell, Crosshill, Ont., Shorthorns.

May 3rd.—D. Jones, Jr., Villa Nova, Ont., Holsteins.

Snelgrove Poultry Yard Barred Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per setting, three settings \$2.00. W. J. CAMPBELL, Snelgrove P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE: OLYDESDALE STALLION, 3 years old, registered (4151) Vol. 13, Clyde Dale Studbook. Apply to WILLIAM WOODLEY, Dundas, Ont., near G. T. R. Station.

It Speaks for Itself!

Hed-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded
All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

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

GOSSIP.

Uncle John: "So Next Tuesday will be your birthday. I suppose you're counting on some nice presents?" Willie: "No, sir; I don't expect a thing." Uncle John: "No? That seems strange." Willie: "Well, you see, ma says the less I expect the more I'll get."

The death is announced of Mr. John Holderness, of the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on April 7th. Mr. Holderness was well and widely known among Canadian stock breeders as a lover and judge of good horses, and was one of the first to import Hackneys to Canada. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and for many years kept the Black Horse Hotel in Toronto. He was in his 65th year.

T. J. T. Cole, Tyrone P. O., Ont., a few miles from Bowmanville and Newcastle Stations, G. T. R., has established a good-quality herd of Shorthorns and Shropshires. There are twelve females in the herd of the following noted families: Nonpareils, Mysies, Minas, and Golas. Kipsale Hero, from an Indian Chief bull and an Imp. Merryman cow, heads the herd. The flock of Shrops numbers twenty-five head, of good quality, nicely covered; foundation mostly from the flock of the Hon. John Dryden. The 1903 flock of lambs, although not dropped until May, averaged 115 lbs. each December 1st, without grain. Ram used from imported sire and dam.

Mr. Bert Lawson's auction sale of Jerseys, at Wilton Grove, Ont., April 7th, was a great success. Among those present were Valancey E. Fuller, New York; R. Reid, Bertha; W. B. Cockburn, Hamilton; Geo. Latch, Freeport; G. Jackson, Downsview; G. W. Luno, Springford. Mr. Cockburn secured seven head, including the St. Lambert cow, Mokena's Pet, at \$170, and the bull, Pearl's Golden Crown, at \$122. Mr. Reid took seven head, four pure-bred and three grades, at \$60 each, and a good farm mare at \$177. Mr. Lawson credits the "Farmer's Advocate" with a large share of the success of the sale; says the cost of advertising was more than once repaid in the sale of one animal. Mr. Fuller bought six head of St. Lambert Jerseys from W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove.

Among the enterprising young breeders of Shorthorns rapidly coming to the front are Brown Bros., of Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O., Ont., a short distance from Newcastle, G. T. R. They have a small herd of fashionably-bred Shorthorns, with Gloster James at its head, a thick, mossy-coated, red bull, bred by S. F. Johnston, Ashburn. The young stock is mostly by Baron Bobs, grandsire Grand Sweep (imp.). Among the young bulls that are for sale are, two aged 12 months and 16 months, from Lakeview Queen and Lakeview Princess respectively, Lavender cows, from Imp. Prime Minister stock, dams real good individuals. These young bulls are the sort that ought to please the most particular buyers, and will be sold very reasonably. Parties wanting such would do well to write this firm before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. T. J. Cole, Maple Grove Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., a breeder of first-class Large Yorkshire hogs, is keeping eight brood sows and two stock boars of the most fashionable breeding. The latter are Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier (imp.) 10955, bred by the Earl of Roseberry. The other is Maple Grove Vanguard 7959, a home-bred boar, by Oak Lodge Vanguard 4484, from Brethour's herd, dam Summer Hill Fancy 4th 3879, from Flatt's herd, and a good one he is. There are also a few sows from the herd of Duck & Son that are giving good returns, as are also those of the Cinderella strain. Summer Hill Fancy, by Look-Me-Over, from Hollywell Lilly (imp.), is also an excellent individual. Taken all together, they are a real good lot. There are a few good young bred sows yet for sale, as well as young pigs. Mr. Cole does not believe in putting all his eggs in one basket, as he has in addition to the swine, Bronze turkeys of the National strain. The tom was winner of first and sweepstakes at Toronto. Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Wyandottes are also kept in stock, of the best strains. He has eggs and bacon in season.

Telling you all About the Virtues of "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA will avail you nothing unless you put it to the test; this done, your taste will be captivated. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

40 REGISTERED
HOLSTEINS.



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

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

on lot 22, con 8, Townsend, 1 mile from Villa Nova, 5 miles from Walfrord and 6 miles from Hagersville, G. T. R. Terms: 6 months' credit on approved security; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Catalogues mailed on application.

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

DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION

of the entire herd of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

belonging to H. S. Fallows, Evelyn, Ont., at the old farm, Lot 5, Concession 7, West Nissouri, Middlesex Co., 10 miles from London, on

TUESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1904.

25 HEAD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, of the thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Also 5 high-grade Shorthorn females. Morning trains will be met at Thamesford, C. P. R., and Thorndale, G. T. R.

As the proprietor has moved from this farm, all will be sold without reserve.

Terms: 10 months' credit on approved joint notes; 4 per cent. off for cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock. For catalogues and information apply to
CAPT. T. E. ROSSON, AUCTIONEER. H. S. FALLOWS, PROP., EVELYN, ONT.

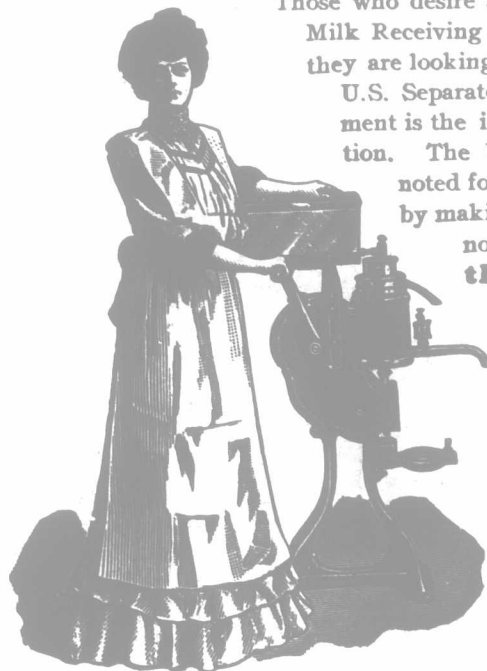
Isn't It a Beauty?

The illustration herewith is of

The 1904 Model

U.S. Cream Separator

With Low Supply Can.



Those who desire a Separator with a Low Milk Receiving Can will find just what they are looking for in the 1904 Model U.S. Separator. Another improvement is the increased ease of operation. The U.S. has always been noted for its easy running, but by making certain changes it now runs easier than ever. Dairy-men should also remember that the U.S. excels in clean Skimming & Durability.

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD
Average for 50 consecutive runs, .0138.

We have the following transfer points: Portland, Me., Sherbrooke and Montreal, P.Q., Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo.

Write for catalogues. Address all letters to
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

GOSSIP.

The Snelgrove Poultry Yards, W. J. Campbell, proprietor, Snelgrove, Ont., on Owen Sound branch of C. P. R., advertises eggs for hatching from high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks, a specialty which has been kept up-to-date by the yearly purchase of the best available breeding stock.

A short distance from Cobourg Station, G. T. R., is Elmdale Farm, the home of Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners P. O., an enthusiastic breeder of Yorkshire hogs. On looking over his herd, one must come to the conclusion that he is satisfied with none but the best. Imp. Summer Hill Borrowfield Topsman 20th, a typical boar of the breed, heads the herd. Imp. Dalmeny Queen, bred by Lord Roseberry, by Borrowfield Topsman 5037, which sold for over \$500, is one of the sows that is doing good work as a breeder here. Another one that has also given excellent results is Imp. Summer Hill Cotgrave Lassie 7th 10252. The remaining eight brood sows are from the two imported sows above mentioned, and from the best of sires. With such breeding stock, Mr. Russell should be able to satisfy the most particular customers.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., the well-known importers of Clydesdale stallions and mares, report a good demand, numerous enquiries and satisfactory sales. Among the good stallions they have in stock is Prince of Konrad (imp.), Vol. 26, by Handsome Prince (10356), by the great Prince of Wales (673), dam by the equally notable Darnley (222). He is a big, good horse, with quality to boot. Clan Mac (11656) (imp.), a bay three-year-old, bred by Geo. Graham, Faraway, sired by Montravel Mac, dam by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, is a horse of fine form, with excellent feet and legs, and promising well for a big one. Marquis of Hamilton 2nd, Vol. 26, bred by the Duke of Buccleugh, was sired by Lord Lothian (5998), by Top Gallant (1850), dam by Darnley (222). Major Carrick, Vol. 26, a bay four-year-old, has for sire Royal Carrick (10270), by Prince of Airies, dam by Merry Lad, grandam by Darnley (222). He is a horse combining size and quality in high degree. Prince of Scotlandwell (11860), a bay four-year-old horse, was got by Prince of Johnstone (9986), by the noted champion, Prince of Carruchan (8151), is a good-quality horse, stylish, and a good actor. Banks Baron (11592), a four-year-old son of the great sire, Baron's Pride (9122), and out of Banks Daisy, is a capital representative of the breed, blocky, deep-ribbed, and going well on the best of feet and legs. Michaboe (11434) is a six-year-old son of the champion, Hiawatha (10067), a big, sound horse, with good underpinning and fine action. These horses are worthy the consideration of intending purchasers, having been selected in view of their fitness for the Canadian trade, in size and quality, and should be seen before purchasing elsewhere. A half dozen imported mares and two or three good home-bred, registered mares are also in stock for sale, which will suit the most fastidious of purchasers. Columbus can be conveniently reached, being only about five miles from Myrtle, C. P. R., or Oshawa, G. T. R.

TRADE TOPIC.

KNOWS ABSORBINE, WANTS TO TRY TAROLEUM.—Dr. W. F. Young writes us: "I will always feel good when I get a letter like the one below. It shows confidence. This man had tried Absorbine. He found it to be good for what I said it was. He reasoned that my other remedies must be good, and they are. You can rely on them, one and all. They are the fruits of years of experience and study. Have you tried Taroleum?"

"Foster Falls, Va.,
May 15th, 1902.

W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:
"Dear Sir,—Some time ago I used your Absorbine with good results. I now have a horse sore and lame in both front feet, and I want to try Taroleum."
"Truly yours,
"E. H. Sanders."

Taroleum is manufactured by W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. See their advertisement.

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

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret. Get a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Rockefeller is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.

A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-193 explains better.

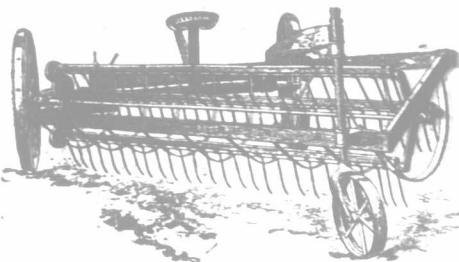
Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. H. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

DAIN HAY LOADERS



AND RAKES



Are Practical Machines for the Farmer.

The Loader has the continuous push feature. Does not draw the hay back off the wagon. Has an adjustable hinged tongue, an adjustable drop gate for windy weather. Loads from the swath or small windrow. Leaves no hay upon the ground. The Side-delivery Rake helps to cure the hay quickly, leaving it with a good color. Has adjustable rakers for light or heavy hay. Is a slow-motion machine, and does not whip and thresh the hay. Send for circulars and price list to

Dain Manufacturing Co., PRESTON, ONT.

King Richard had just offered his kingdom for a horse.

"You are behind the times!" shouted the wit in the gallery. "Why don't you offer your kingdom for an automobile?"

But Richard was not to be caught napping.

"What do I want with an automobile?" he sneered. "I have a saw and want a horse to saw wood upon."

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

TRADE TOPICS.

WIRE FENCING COST.—A correspondent writes that in the catalogue of the London Fence Machine Company, will be found a very valuable table in connection with standard wire sizes, giving sizes in decimals of an inch, the weight per reel, etc., so that the cost of the wire for any style of fence can be accurately computed. Copies of the catalogue can be obtained by writing A. E. Hinds & Co., general agents, Winnipeg, Man.

TRY THE ORIENT.—The question of vital interest to Canada to-day is: How can we find new markets for our wheat? England may take most of it, but why rest there? We have all the natural advantages; we have the finest wheat-growing territory in the world; we have favorable ports on the Pacific; why not seek an Oriental market for our wheat? The fact that Canada is now in a position to offer wheat in the markets of the world indicates that she realizes her vast opportunities and is making the most of them, thoroughly cultivating a fertile soil and harvesting under improved methods. The increase in a number of modern binders in use during the past few years has been remarkable. In fact the demand for McCormick machines has grown so large that a plant has been established at Hamilton, Ont., where the famous McCormick line of O. K. machines are manufactured. Farmers want them because they operate easily and wear well, and it is to satisfy this demand that the plant had to be built.

GOSSIP

The domestic man, who loves no music so well as his own kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of.—[Emerson.]

Mr. Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordville, Ind., sends us the following interesting letter: "My sales of stallions and mares this winter has been beyond my expectations, as those in the States have not only been increased over former years, but my trade in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and other sections of Canada has been more than double that of last winter, which success is due to several reasons: First, my advertisement in your valuable paper, which brings me inquiries and sales by the scores; second, the good references which I have been able to furnish from men to whom I have sold in Canada; third, my success last fall at the leading State fairs, winning over 80 per cent. of all prizes shown for. Also at the International at Chicago on 17 head, I won 24 prizes, including three gold medals and three championships. All of my show animals being of my own breeding has brought the American breeders to realize that there are better stallions and mares bred and raised in America than are imported. Fourth, because I raise most all of my stallions on my stock farm, or from my mares leased out for a number of years. I run all of my colts on bluegrass pastures until three years old. My mares have begun foaling, and the little fellows will soon be ready for their rations of bran and oats, which I commence feeding at three to four weeks old, and continue twice a day all summer, and in winter give them a good warm barn, with plenty of pure clover hay, oats, bran and cut feed. By owning my own farm, and producing my own colts and foals, I am able to sell and have been selling stallions of equal value for from one-third to one-half less than the imported ones, and my home-bred stallions in nine cases out of ten will get 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. more foals than the imported stallions. I not only give a guarantee on my stallions to get 60 per cent. of their mares in foal, but guarantee a safe delivery and R. R. fare to my customers to my place and all expenses while here. I can cheerfully say that I have sold to over nine-tenths of the buyers that have come here from Canada, and if I have ever had a dissatisfied customer, let him speak and I am ready to make him happy."

Mr. Cochran then gives us a long list of the sales he has made in Canada during the past few months. The list is sufficiently long and representative to indicate that Mr. Cochran is giving his customers good value for their money. His sales include Shires, Percherons, Hackneys and Coach stallions and mares.

THE G. CARTER SON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SEED DEALERS, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Sow Daubeny Oats

Late sown oats seldom yield well. As there is every indication of a late seeding this spring, only the earliest varieties should be used. DAUBENY OATS are the best of all. They yield well, and while not a heavy-appearing oat, are thin in the hull, and so weigh well, an ordinary cotton grain-bag easily holding 3 1/2 bushels.

PRICE, \$1 PER BUSHEL,
BAGS, EACH, 18 CENTS.

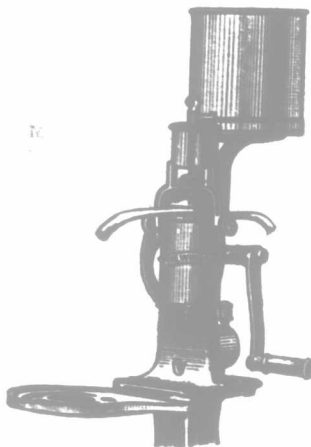
We are also stocked with the following:

Irish White Oats.....	75c.	White Hulless Barley...	\$1.25
Sheffield Standard.....	85c.	Black Hulless Barley...	1.25
Waverly Oats.....	50c.	Mandscheuri Barley.....	
Ligowo Oats.....	45c.	60c. to 75
Spalts.....	75c.	Peas, Extra Early Sip-	1.00
		pinaw.....	

Cream Separators from \$32.50 Upwards

SENT OUT ON FREE TRIAL.

BETTER THAN THE HIGH-PRICED MACHINES AND MUCH CHEAPER.



Here are two sample letters which speak for themselves: Mr. Thos. Ambler, Battle River, Alberta, writes:

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—We like the Cream Separator we got from you very much, and would not be without it. We tried a Cream Separator this spring, the Empire, but we like this one ever so much better. It runs easier by half than the Empire does. We find the calves do very much better by getting the milk fresh than the old way of feeding them with skim milk.

THOMAS AMBLER.

(Mr. Ambler's Separator is No. 2 size.)

Mr. M. O'Malley, Martindale, Que., writes:

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find money order in full payment for the No. 2 Cream Separator furnished to Mr. Ross McLaughlin. He is very well satisfied with it, and says he would not trade it for a De Laval which his brother has that cost \$90.00. He says they can make fully a pound a week more on each cow with the Separator.

M. O'MALLEY.

You take no chance in ordering one of these machines for trial. Last year several parties sent the money in advance, and a few of these afterwards returned the machines. In every case they received their money by next mail, no deduction of any kind being made in a single case. Only a very few machines were returned, and those who purchased were thoroughly satisfied, in most cases preferring them to the high-priced ones they were familiar with. We sell our machine wholly on its merits. No agents of ours will bother you or try to make you keep the machine unless you are thoroughly pleased with it. You are the whole judge yourself.

Our price for the No. 0 size, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, is \$32.50; for the No. 1 size, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$45.75; for the No. 2 size, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$57.61; for the No. 3 size, capacity 500 lbs. per hour, \$85.00. With each machine, except the No. 0 size, we furnish iron stand, milk shelf and 2 cranks—one long one for easy turning for boys, and a shorter one for men. Our circular shows interior of bowl and a full description generally. Send for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

MR. THOMAS AMBLER.

Artistic Surroundings

are bound to have an influence for good. Art in the home is a constant lesson to the young to strive for higher things. Ceilings and walls when artistically decorated possess a charm distinctly their own.

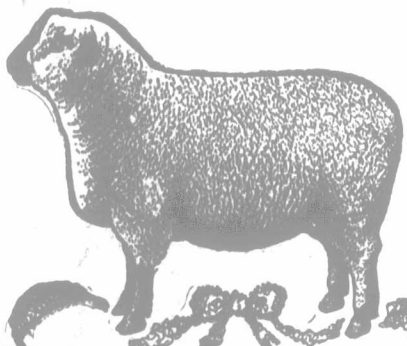
Pedlar Steel Ceilings permit of the most entrancing home decorations, yet their low cost brings them within the reach of persons of limited income.

They add to the value of a dwelling by reducing the insurance premium, and rendering the apartments fire-proof. All the annoyances of wood and plaster are avoided in Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

Have you our catalogue? We'll send it on receipt of your request.

The Pedlar People,
Oshawa, Montreal.

Eggs to the strain GO



All Sheep

are a prey to scab, lice, ticks, etc. You should act promptly with the sovereign remedy. Don't experiment; others have done it for you. The result is they all endorse

Zenoleum

Used exclusively by Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and leading sheep men everywhere. Believes from ticks, red lice, and maggots, removes intestinal worms, heals wounds and sores, and prevents contagion among all animals.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Mixed with water only, requires no chemicals. One gallon makes 100 gallons of dip.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.35.

Send for booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Figgie's Troubles." Both free.

Zenner Disinfectant Co.
Bates St.
Detroit, 113 Michigan.



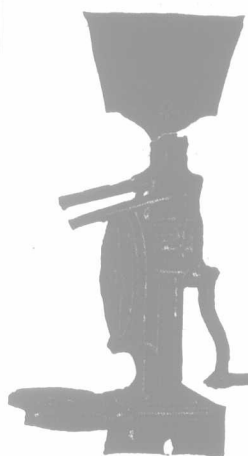
ABORTION RETENTION OF PLACENTA and Failure to Breed

Kellogg's Condition Powder

Is a positive cure for these diseases. Prevents scum in calves and garlic in milk. Indorsed by the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., and hundreds of the most prominent breeders. Write for booklet giving full information, price list and testimonials. Address

H. W. Kellogg Company, Dept. Y, St. Paul, Minn.

Dirt Means Death to Dairy Profits.



When a New Century American Cream Separator enters your dairy, all the old dirt-collecting devices go back to the ancient age from whence they came.

Modern methods of making big profits demand absolute cleanliness.

Write for our catalogue. It tells all.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,

P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

"PERKINS'" AMERICAN HERBS



Dr. J. H. Perkins. AGENTS WANTED.

Eggs for Hatching from prizewinning White Wyandottes, that are equal to the best in color and size, also good laying strain. Eggs, \$1 for 13. Address GORDON H. MANHARD, Fairfield East.

GOSSIP.

A writer in an American stock paper says he cured a sow of the habit of eating her pigs by slowly pouring cold water on her head. A neighbor of his tried the same plan with success.

An eight-year-old, three-parts-bred black ewe, belonging to Mr. David Douglas, Chatton, Northumberland, England, has had nineteen lambs in seven years, having had four on one occasion, all of which lived. One of the four has had twin lambs on two occasions.

Mr. Jas. Gibb, the successful Shorthorn breeder, of Brookdale, Ont., writes us that he has sold all his bulls. Enquiries have been numerous from different parts of the States, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Algoma District, and all parts of Ontario, owing to advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate." Nearly all enquirers want a bull by Imp. Spicy Marquis.

Volume 57 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, containing nearly 1,100 pages and the pedigrees of 4,231 bulls numbering 194184 to 198415 inclusive, has been issued, a copy of which, through the courtesy of the editor, has been received at this office. The volume also contains the pedigrees of 6,604 cows. The book is ready for distribution, the price being \$3.00 at the office, or \$3.30 prepaid. Address, John W. Groves, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., changes his advertisement, and incidentally calls attention to the new record made on the Chicago market by a Clydesdale-bred gelding. On March 23rd, last, Armour & Co. paid \$665 for a drafter, the highest price yet made at auction by a gelding. This fact goes to demonstrate that the Clydesdale has got the market qualities that demand the large prices, and consequently are the class to breed. Any person contemplating buying stallions of this breed, or living in the neighborhood where a stallion of either Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, Hackney or German Coach breed is wanted, should write to Mr. Galbraith, who will be pleased to look after such interests.

The yearly milk and butter record of the Jersey cow, Onan 11th of Hood Farm, in an officially-conducted test is reported at 9,128 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, testing 5.74 per cent. fat, total 498.056 lbs. butter-fat, estimated butter, 85 per cent. fat, for year 565.95 lbs. Daily average milk yield, 25 lbs. 2 ozs.; daily average butter yield, 1.6 lbs. Total cost of feed, \$68.19. Product sold as 40 per cent. cream realized over \$290. In estimating the cost of feed, the following prices per ton were charged: Bran \$22, corn meal \$22, ground oats \$30, oil meal \$28, gluten feed \$26, cottonseed meal \$28, hay \$15, silage \$2, pasture and green feed \$3 per month. Daily average grain ration was 8 1/2 lbs.

Death by Neglect.

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, who cures cancer by the use of a Combination of Oils, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time, not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point. By far the greater portion die because their friends or relations, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their suffering and impending danger till it is too late. If you have friends afflicted write to-day for free book, giving particulars. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast Via the Chicago-Union Pacific & North-Western Line from Chicago daily during March and April, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Corresponding low rates from all points. Daily and personally-conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, through without change; double berth only \$7.00. Choice of routes. For particulars address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Carnefac Inspires a Poet.

Mr. Noel, of this house, claims that of all the thousands of testimonials received by us, this is the very best:

CARNEFAC.

(By Mrs. D. B. Corey, Consecon, Ont.)

Do you want your cows to pay, Giving lots of milk each day? Cream so good, I know you'll say It's getting better every day. Butter sweet, yellow, sound, Better never has been found. Feed them Carnefac each day, And don't forget it, it will pay.

Do you want your pigs to pay, Gaining fast two pounds each day? Hearty, frisky, I'll be bound They'll beat your neighbors all around. Pork so sweet, and lard so white: Of course you do; that is right. Then give them Carnefac each day, And don't forget it, it will pay.

Do you want your hens to pay, Laying fresh eggs every day? Free from cholera, vermin, roup, Fine fat chickens in your coop; Cackling, crowing, running 'round, Better never has been found. Then give them Carnefac each day, And don't forget it, they will pay.

Write for "The Cheap Way to Try CARNEFAC."

Carnefac Stock Food Co.,

65 FRONT ST. EAST., TORONTO.

WINNIPEG.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA.

The Best Seed Potatoes

Extra Early Ohio.—A very fine early potato, of vigorous growth and superior quality. Our stock is very fine.
The Bovee.—An extra early, wonderfully productive variety, of excellent quality.
Bruce's White Beauty.—This excellent potato still retains the position it has occupied since we introduced it twelve years ago, on account of its attractive appearance and the excellence of its table qualities. It resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but is earlier and more productive. The skin and flesh are pure white, the tubers are uniform in size, and it is a good keeper.



BRUCE'S SEEDS.

Sir Walter Raleigh.—The best main-crop variety, very productive, white flesh and skin, of uniform large size, smooth, with few, shallow eyes and of splendid quality.

Prices of above varieties: 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 50c., postpaid to Canadian points. By freight, 1 bushel, 35c.; 1/2 bushel, 20c.; 1/4 bushel, 11.10; bag, \$1.50. Jute bags, 10c. each extra.

New Pride of Aroostock.—This grand new potato comes from Aroostock County, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It has been grown four years by its originator, who says it cannot be beaten. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and of exceptionally fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality and is wonderfully productive, easily beating any variety of equal earliness. The introducer says: "It is the leading early potato," 1 lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., 75c., postpaid to Canadian points. By freight, 1/2 bushel, 45c.; 1 bushel, 75c.; 1/4 bushel, \$1.30; bushel, \$2.40; bag, \$3.25. Jute bags 10c. each extra.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., - Hamilton, Canada.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks every where

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

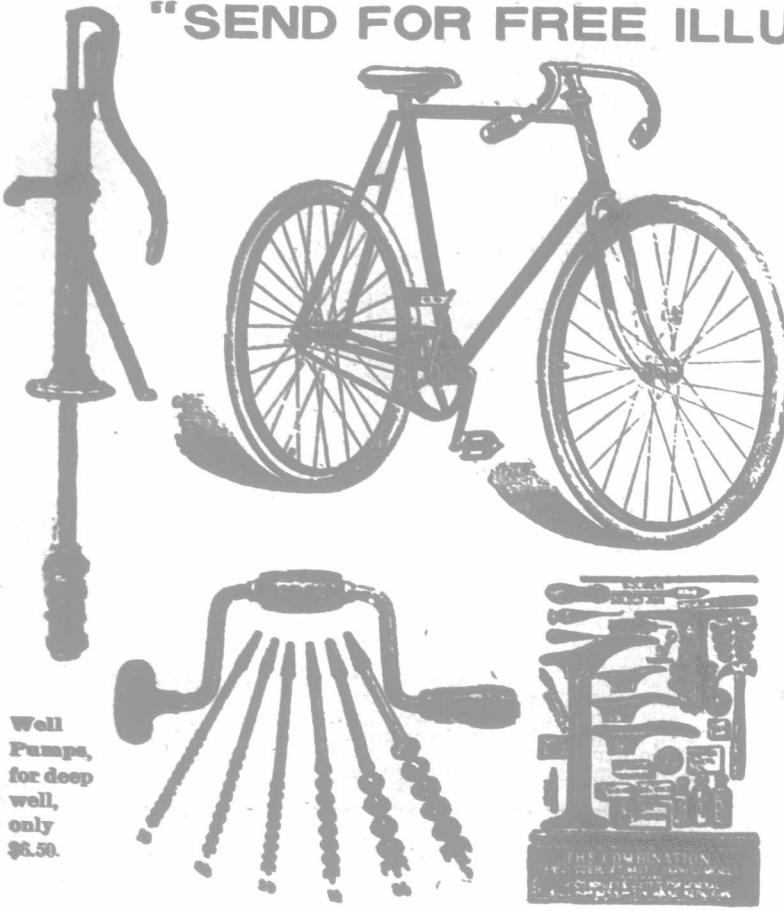
Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.40 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.
 150-foot roll, 5 feet high..... 5.10
 150-foot roll, 6 feet high..... 6.00

THE PACE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 204
 Walkerville Montreal Winnipeg St. John

"SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."



Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen, only \$10. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$30, but to make quick sale of them we are offering at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.

Combination Cobbler's, Wares-maker's, and Tinsmith's outfit, only \$1.80. This very handy set of tools will save many a run to the shoemaker's, harness-maker's or tinsmith's; only \$1.80.

Brace and 6 best Auger Bits, only \$1.50; postpaid anywhere in the Dominion for \$2. (If you want a ratchet brace add 50c. extra.)

Combination Saw Jointer; should be in the possession of everyone having a cross-cut saw; only 25c., or 35c. postpaid.

Farm Bells, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Church Bells, from \$12.00 to \$50.00.

Remember, we have been in the mail-order business for nearly twenty-five years.

WILKINS & CO.
 166 and 168 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

A BOOKLET.—The National Herb Company, Toronto, are circulating a booklet setting forth the merits of Dr. Perkins' American Herbs, Balsam and Liniment.

PREPARE FOR HAYING.—The grass is beginning to grow, and we will have another big hay crop to take off in a few months. Prepare for the work. Hired help may be scarce. Get good machinery. Read the advertisement about the Dain hay loaders and side delivery rakes (Preston, Ont.) in another column.

SAVING CREAM.—In an experiment conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, ninety-six samples of skim milk were collected from thirty-six farm dairies, where cream was raised by pans and by deep-setting cans. These samples were carefully tested and the average loss of butter-fat was found to be .85 per cent., which was nearly one quarter of the total butter-fat in the whole milk before being set, equalling 15c. per hundred pounds of milk handled. A cream separator would have effected a saving of this cream, would have made skimming easier, and dairy products cleaner. In fact, the cream separator is made just to effect this saving. The problem that now puzzles the farmer is what make to buy. If he is satisfied that he wants a simply-constructed, easily-operated, easily-cleaned and durable machine, then he should interview the salesman who handles the "National." Its bowl is particularly easy to wash. It is built to wear, and it is simple.

TWINE.—The farmers of Canada have shown in the establishment and maintenance of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company what can be done by a harmonious working of interests to produce twine and furnish it to the consumer at the lowest possible cost. Binder twine manufacturing, like several other industries, furnished a splendid opportunity to manufacturers to combine for the purpose of extracting enhanced prices from the consumer, but the advent of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company insured competition, and so maintained the price at a reasonable competitive rate. If this were all the Farmers' Binder Twine Company ever did for the consumers of twine in Canada, it would be deserving of liberal patronage, but there is more. Last season the inspector of binder twine seized fourteen lots of twine that were short or light in weight, and not one of these lots was the famous "Red Star," or any other brand made in the Farmers' Binder Twine factory at Brantford. In buying this twine there is every assurance that the best possible value will be received for money expended. The "Red Star" has been tested, and has proved satisfactory to thousands of farmers. Secure it early, and be provided when the harvest arrives.

GOSSIP.

The dates for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at London, England, this year are June 21 to 25, and for the Highland and Agricultural Society, at Perth, July 19 to 22. Single judges will officiate in all classes at the Royal. In the Shorthorn class one judge will pass on the bulls, and another on the females; an arrangement that might well be adopted in this country, especially at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in some breeds where the entries are very numerous and the classification extended. Where the judging in one class extends over two or three days, visitors cannot conveniently see it all through.

A very successful auction sale of Shorthorn cattle was that from the herd of Mr. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., on March 22nd, when 61 head sold for an average of \$199 each, only one-third of them being of Scotch breeding, and many in only thin condition. The highest price was \$540 for Imp. Spicy Princess, by Prince of Archers, going to E. Howard, San Francisco, Cal. The highest for a bull was \$415, for Ramsden Lad, a yearling, by the Watt-bred bull, Royal Banner, going to the same buyer.

The Daniels Incubators

Are of the 20th century make, right up to date. Our 50-EGG CYCLE INCUBATOR, PRICE \$6.

is the wonder of the age. Perfect ventilation and operation. We have a 100-egg machine \$12. We make 7 sizes. Used and endorsed in all the Dominion Government Experimental Stations and Colleges. Just drop a postal card. Our new catalogue is free, and tells you all about us and our goods.

G. J. DANIELS
 196-200 River Street, TORONTO.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY
 169 1/2 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
 Butter, Eggs, Potatoes,
 Dressed Poultry.....

Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

Eggs for Hatching from a pen of 42 hens, B. P. Rocks, "National strain", large, healthy birds, choice markings, persistent layers of large eggs, having run of orchard Price \$1 per setting, or \$2 for 3 settings. Safely packed. W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

A. E. SHERRINGTON
 Importer and breeder of BARRED ROCKS

exclusively. Breeding hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$60 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED

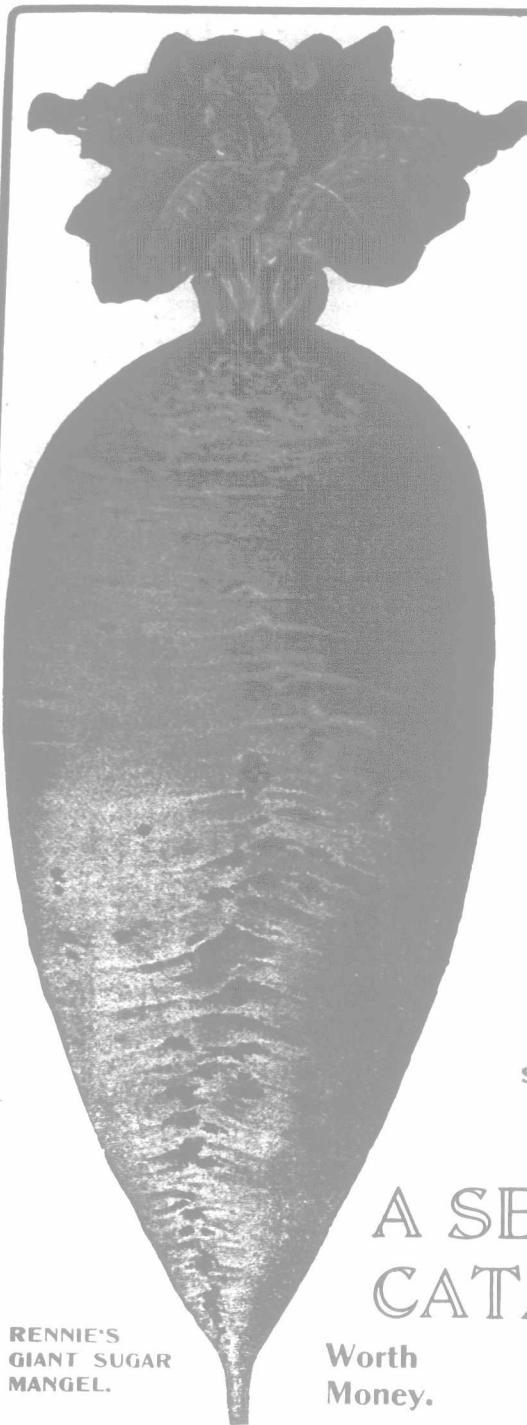
THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES. SALARY OR COMMISSION—\$840 a year and Expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

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

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



SWEETEST ROOT THAT GROWS

RENNIE'S GIANT SUGAR MANGEL

(REGISTERED).

FOR STOCK FEEDING Yields Immense Crops.

Heavy, Clean Roots. Stands high out of ground. Easy to Harvest.

Sold in One Pound Sealed Packages. Lb. 25c.; 4 lbs. 95c.; 8 lbs. \$1.80. BY MAIL.—Lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.15; 8 lbs. \$2.20.

A SEED CATALOGUE

Worth Money.

A POSTAL CARD WILL BRING IT.

WRITE TO-DAY.

WILLIAM RENNIE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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



Superior Disc Harrow on Wheels

“As easy to manage as a Road Cart.”

American Seeding-Machine Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—Please accept my thanks for persuading me to buy a Superior Disc Harrow on Wheels, which was the first of this kind used here. It fills the bill in every particular. It is easy to handle, light on the team. It is the best disc harrow I ever saw or used, and is as much different from the old-style disc harrow as day is from night. I can honestly recommend the Superior to any one wanting a first-class cultivating tool. Could not afford to do without it for double what it cost.

JOHN F. ROBINSON, Courtland, Ont.

Write for FREE BOOKLET, “Stebbins on Disc Harrow”

CANADIAN DIVISION
AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO.
TORONTO, ONT.



Raise Every Chick Your Hens Hatch

Indigestion kills more chickens than any other disease. When chicks begin to droop—look peaked and thin—won't eat—it's due to over-feeding or wrong feeding. Season the food with Myers' Royal Poultry Spice if you want to raise plump, strong, vigorous poultry.

It tones the stomach—regulates the bowels—keeps chickens, ducks and turkeys fat and healthy—makes hens lay all winter, and young pullets early layers—and insures fertile eggs.

Myers' Royal Poultry Spice is a relish—a tonic—that is indispensable to the farmer who wants to make money out of his “chicken yard.”

Write for illustrated booklet. You'll find it interesting from cover to cover.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE



Why??

Why do I buy the

Canada Paint Company's Paints?

“BECAUSE they make the house bright and wholesome.

“BECAUSE they will improve and add to the value of my property.

“BECAUSE they are made in the latest and most artistic shades.

“BECAUSE they are easy to apply, being well ground to work smooth and easy.

“BECAUSE each tin is tested before shipment and contents are fully guaranteed.

“BECAUSE they have an established reputation and their sale is steadily increasing.

“FARMER.”

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

Strong, Durable
IDEAL FENCING

Made to last and give good service. Large No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout. Provision for contraction and expansion. Absolutely the best barrier against all kinds of stock.

Catalogue showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

FARMERS ARE ASKING FOR IT.

Dealers' sales are doubling up. Those who formerly bought two or three are now ordering dozens of the

New Model Harrow Cart.

Attaches to any harrow and avoids jading man and team. Turns on castors. Secure agency now. Liberal dealers' terms.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., L'd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

A Pill in Time

will save a serious sickness, especially to people subject to Biliou attacks, Sick Headaches or who suffer from Stomach disorders. A pill in need is a friend indeed, and you should never be without a box of

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

TENTH CANADIAN HORSE SHOW

Toronto Armouries.

Four Days **APRIL 27, 28, 29, 30.**

Prize list increased. Reduced rates on all railways for passengers and horses.

Entries close April 13th.

Address the Secretary,

HENRY WADE,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

For information as to details address the Manager,

STEWART HOUSTON,
185 Victoria St., Toronto.

CURES RUPTURE



A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, can be cured, painlessly, rapidly and permanently, at home; without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY, of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured and not a moment from his pastoral duties. Available book full of information to the ruptured and a Free Trial Treatment sent, plainly sealed, free of all cost. Strictly confidential. DR. W. S. RICE,

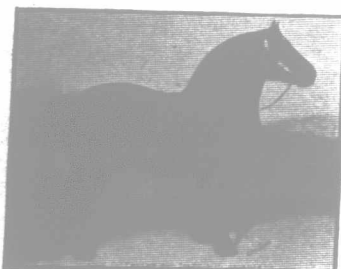
2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 27), Toronto, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS.,** Lakeview Farm, Onono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS.,** Lakeview Farm, Onono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

FOR SALE Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, Lyon Macqueen (3632), sire Macqueen (imp.) (462) (3513) (5200), dam Blossom (imp.) (351), by Lord Lyon (489); 2nd dam Rose of Inch (3800), by Warrior (922); 3rd dam Jess of Eldridge (1603), by Clyde (1621); 4th dam Maggie of Chaloch, by Lochend Champion (418). **J. H. MILLARD,** Altona, Stouffville Sta., G. T. R.

OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS



arrived in good shape. Among them are several international prizewinners and horses that will mature to ton weighters; mostly black. Intending purchasers should see

our stock before buying. Address **I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,** Box 204, KINGSVILLE, ESSEX CO., ONT.

Percherons, Belgians & Hackneys.

Hamilton & Hawthorne have recently imported 5 Percherons and 1 Belgian stallion, all first-class young horses, weighing 1,800 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., greys and blacks. These horses are all for sale to private parties or companies on easy terms. All horses guaranteed. Also 3 Hackney stallions. Horses can be seen at stable, Simcoe, Ont. Apply to **R. Hamilton,** Ridgeway, or **J. Hawthorne,** Simcoe, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ACTINOMYCOISIS.

Steer has been ailing for six weeks. His gums, roof of mouth, etc., are red and swollen. He has difficulty in masticating, and slavers a great deal.

R. B.

Ans.—This is a form of actinomycosis, or lump jaw. It is probable the tongue will soon become involved. The potassium iodide treatment may effect a cure. Give a dram three times daily in half a pint of cold water, as a drench. Gradually increase the dose until appetite begins to fail, and he drinks little. Then cease giving the drug for two weeks, and then treat again.

INFLUENZA.

Colt, three years old, became dumpish and weak, and trembled with muscles behind the shoulder; appetite poor, and temperature 106½.

J. R. J.

Ans.—This is a serious case of influenza. Treatment consists in giving thirty grains sulphate of quinine three times daily. Rub throat twice daily for two days, with equal parts of turpentine, raw linseed oil and spirits of ammonia. Give anything that he will eat, soft food preferred. Do not drench, as the throat is so sore he cannot swallow easily. You had better employ a veterinarian, as the disease is liable to many complications, which require treatment according to symptoms.

COUGH, ETC.

1. Horse had distemper last summer. He now chokes when drinking. Eats well and is in fair condition.

R. M. S.

2. Mare has lumps in her skin. When opened they discharge a bloody matter.

Ans.—1. Blister his throat in the ordinary way with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. If necessary repeat the blister once monthly. Cases of this kind are hard to treat.

2. Open each boil, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. Clip him, and dress the whole body with some of the sheep dips advertised in this journal. Give her 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for two weeks.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS.

I have three brood sows, about three months ago I noticed one coughing. They have all farrowed, and many of the young pigs are coughing, and are not thriving. Three of the little pigs died.

O. K.

Ans.—This is bronchitis of an infectious nature, and very hard to get rid of. Affected pigs will not do well. Close all doors, windows, etc., in the pen, and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes. Then open the doors, etc., and admit the air. This causes the pigs to inhale the fumes, and destroys the virus. Repeat treatment weekly, as long as necessary. The premises should be thoroughly disinfected by washing with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and afterwards given a thorough coat of hot lime-wash, with five-per-cent. carbolic acid.

UNTHRIFTY COLTS.

1. Bought four-year-old colt last fall. He was very poor, and is so still. He eats oats freely, but will not eat much hay. My neighbor dressed his teeth, but he is no better. I feed about a quart of oats.

2. A three-year-old is also very thin, and has been so since last fall. She eats hay freely, but will not eat much oats. I feed three quarters of a quart.

W. T.

Ans.—1. A four-year-old cannot be expected to do well on one quart of oats. Give him three quarts, and later on a full gallon. It is probable your neighbor does not understand dressing teeth. Get your veterinarian to dress them, and give one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian three times daily.

2. Get this one's teeth dressed too, and treat the same as No. 1.

\$50 to California and Return

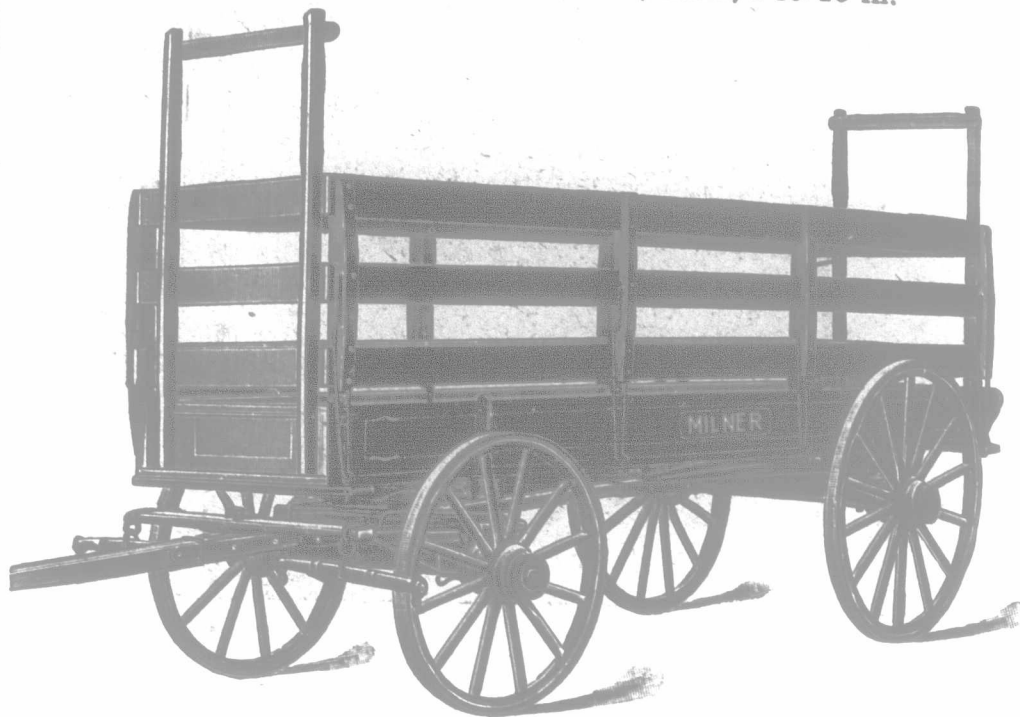
Via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, from Chicago, April 23 to May 1. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full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

This out represents our

FARM TRUCK

WITH COMBINATION STOCK AND HAY RACK.

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



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

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

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



WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Binder Twine

BLUE RIBBON,	650 feet per pound
RED CAP,	600 " " "
TIGER,	550 " " "
GOLDEN CROWN,	500 " " "
STANDARD,	500 " " "
SISAL,	500 " " "

Blue Ribbon is no doubt the Queen of Binder Twine. It runs six hundred and fifty feet to the pound, and is manufactured from most select Manila Fibre. Six hundred and fifty foot Twine is the only Twine manufactured entirely from Manila Fibre. Dealers should be aware of so-called "Manila" Twines which are advertised to measure less than 650 feet to the pound. They are mixed Twines. Write for Samples.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

HALIFAX, N. S.

MONTREAL, QUE.



Varicocele Hydrocele

Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days
No Cutting or Pain.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

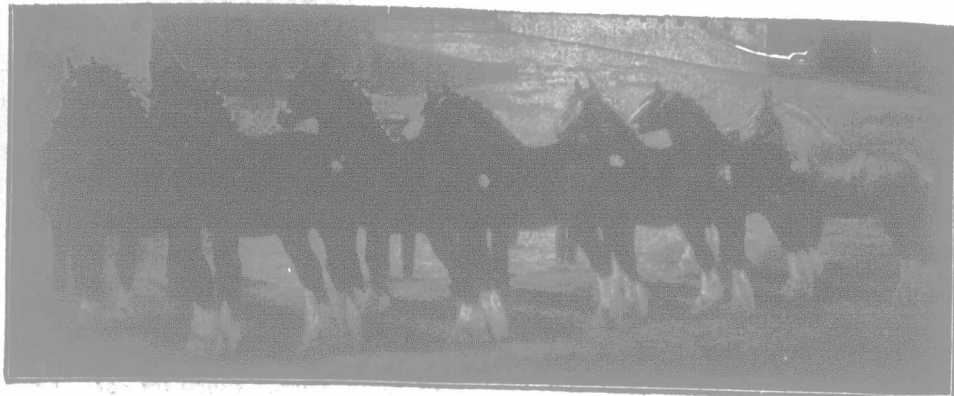
I cure to stay cured. Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. **H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**

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

TRUMAN'S CHAMPION STUD.



INTERNATIONAL WINNERS.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Seven importations within the past twelve months. More select prizewinning Shire stallions than all our competitors. Seven stallions sired by the 1904 London champion, Blaisdon Conqueror, for sale. Twenty-six years importing Shire stallions.

We have opened a **BRANCH STABLE at LONDON, ONT.,** for the convenience of our Canadian customers.

Will charge no more for our first-class stallions than others are doing for common stock. Write for new catalogue.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Address **H. W. TRUMAN,** Care City Hotel, London, Ont. **BUSHNELL, ILL.**

A New Record

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23rd last, when a high-grade Clydesdale Gelding was sold for \$665 to Messrs. Armour & Co.

We are the oldest and largest importers of **Clydesdales** in America, and are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed, and also in **PERCHERONS, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.**

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, JANSVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

If your district is not supplied with a good stallion, write at once to **MR. JAMES SMITH,** Manager Manitoba Branch.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

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

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

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



Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this **EXACT MARK** is on each blade. **James Hutton & Co., Montreal,** SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABORTION.

I was hauling with a pregnant mare during the fifth month of gestation. She became quite warm, and was allowed to drink a large quantity of cold water. The next day she aborted. J. J. M.

Ans.—It is quite probable the muscular exertion required to do the heavy drawing and the cold water when heated caused the accident. V.

VETERINARY BOOK—SHEEP TROUBLES.

1. Please publish the name of a good veterinary book, and where obtainable.
2. Is laudanum and whiskey good for diarrhoea in young lambs? If so, at what proportions?
3. Could you inform me of a good remedy for indigestion in ewes?

Ans.—1. Veterinary Elements, through this office, \$1.50.

2. Yes; five drops in a teaspoonful of whiskey, mixed in a tablespoonful of the ewe's milk.

3. See reply to similar question in this issue. See answer to other queries in our March 31st issue.

Miscellaneous.

LAMBS AILING.

Lambs at ten days to two weeks old get stiff in their legs, first one and then the other. Then for a day the stiffness leaves them, and they are quite smart; and may be the next day the lungs are affected. Most of them linger two or three days after that. The lungs of all I opened were highly inflamed. Lambs are kept dry.

2. Some have sore mouths, but are not sick. Ewes are fed on mangels, good clover hay and oats.

3. What is the best remedy for ewes that discharge from the nose a good deal, other ways are looking well. J. E. A.

Ans.—1. East winds often seem to cause stiffness of the joints and lameness. The trouble may be from acidity of the stomach. A half teaspoonful of common baking soda dissolved in warm water and given slowly as a drench from a small-necked bottle, or with a dessert-spoon, might give relief, if given in the early stages of the ailment. The feeding seems all right, but if too liberally given may produce an excess of milk, overloading the stomachs of the lambs.

2. A mixture of sulphur and lard is good for sore mouth.

3. Pine tar in bottom of a small box or trough with salt sprinkled over it should be helpful. See that the pen is dry, and the ventilation sufficient.

CROSSING BREEDS—FEEDING TEAM.

Would you advise crossing a flock of Leicester ewes with a Southdown ram?

2. What is a good ration for young team taken out of barnyard to prepare for spring work?

3. Can you inform me on budding peach trees?

4. Would you advise crossing Berkshire sow with Yorkshire toar? H. G. W.

Ans.—1. We would not advise crossing them with any other breed; but would use a first-class ram of the same breed. If the object is to raise lambs of a fine quality of flesh to sell for meat, the Southdown cross would likely fill the bill; but you could hardly expect heavy-weights. This would perhaps be offset by the cost of feeding being somewhat less. We would prefer to cross with a Hampshire, an Oxford or a Shropshire Down ram, which would give greater size and weight, and a good quality of flesh as well.

2. Mixed hay and ground oats, four parts; bran, two parts; mixed with about one-half bushel of cut oat sheaves or clean chaff. The amount of grain would depend upon the weight of the team, but in any case would begin on a small allowance, and advance quite steadily. Roots would help to stimulate the appetite, and exercise should not be neglected; fresh water at regular intervals is also important.

3. See March 24th issue: Budding Cherry Trees.

4. It is quite frequently done with satisfactory results, when an easy-feeding, good type of bacon hog is wanted.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

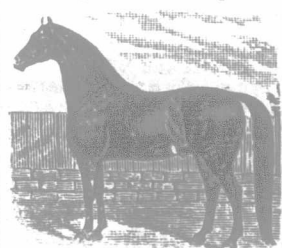
Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation

(unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSTOWN ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

'THE REPOSITORY'

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

ABSORBINE

Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping. ABSORBINE will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone. \$2 per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION. For Sale: GOVERNOR GRIGG No. 519, champion hurdle horse of America at 1 1/2 miles and 1 1/4 miles, 168 lbs. up and 167 lbs. For particulars address **DR. G. J. FITZGERALD,** V. S., London, Ont.

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

JAPAN WILL WIN!

The curtain has just risen upon a history-making scene in the far East. The eyes of the world are fixed upon it with breathless expectation. May Japan win in her brave struggle and secure a

National Triumph

Peace has its victories as well as war. Here, in the far west, our "National" victories have carried all before them, and given to the

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

a supremacy which no rival can approach.

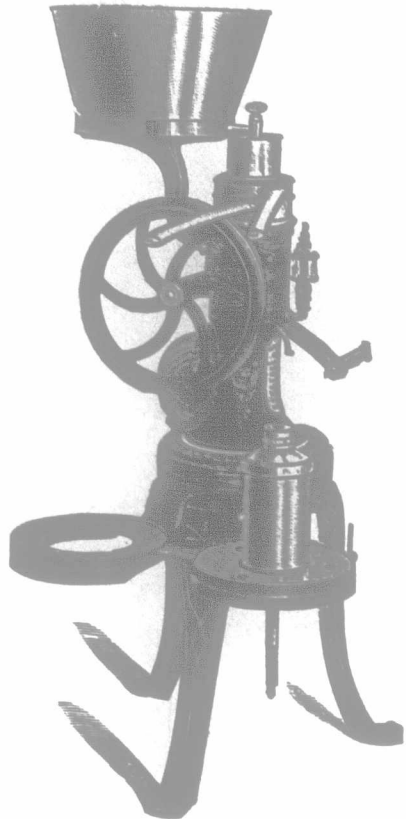
Sizes "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.

Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers

The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Ltd.,

QUELPH, ONT.



NATIONAL.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON, SHIRE and HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES

Won more First Prizes and Gold Medals in past 3 years than any firm in America; ages 2 to 6 years. Prices to Canadian buyers for next 30 days will run from \$600 to \$1,200 for choice of my barns, except 3 horses which are not for sale; also E. B. fare to my place and expenses while here. Time of payment made to suit customers. Every stallion sold to get 60 per cent. of mares in foal, also a safe delivery.

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



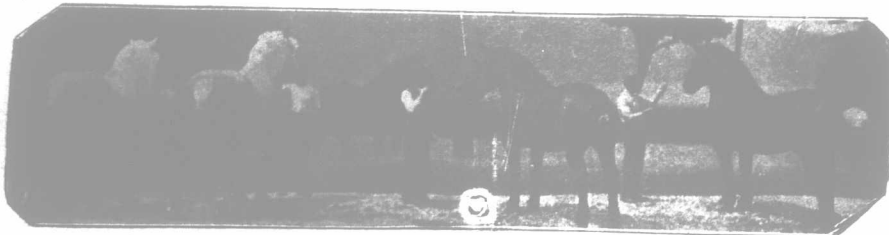
Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Oak Lawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER, NOW ON HAND.

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

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RAISING TURKEYS.

Which is the best and safest way to hatch turkey eggs, under hens or in an incubator? Which is the best way to raise turkeys after hatched, let them go with the hens, or raise them in a brooder? A. M. E.

Ans.—Authorities generally recommend natural incubation for turkeys, but the eggs can be hatched quite successfully in the incubator. Would also advise natural brooding, if broody hens can be had.

CATTLE EXPORTERS.

Could you give me the names of exporters of cattle who buy on the Toronto market? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The officers of the Cattle Dealers' Association are dealers in such cattle. Their names are: E. Snell, T. O. Robson, T. Coughlin, F. Hunnissett, Ellsworth Maybee. See the advertisement of Maybee & Wilson in last issue. Letters addressed to the Western cattle market, Toronto, will reach them.

BUTCHERING HOGS.

What temperature should water be for scalding hogs, and should anything be added to the water?

2. Is there anything to guide a person to the proper place to stick a hog, so that it will bleed properly? A. D. N.

Ans.—Take the water off the fire at boiling, and pour into a cold barrel, and it will be about the right temperature by the time everything is ready. The best temperature is from 165° to 195° F., but 165° F. will take the hair off, if sufficient time is given. A shovelful of ashes, a handful of soft soap, or a tablespoonful of concentrated lye helps to remove scurf, but otherwise there is no need for anything in the water.

2. The knife is inserted just in front of the breast bone. The point is directed toward the root of the tail in an exact line with the backbone. When it has been run in about six or eight inches, give it a quick turn to the side, withdrawing it at the same time. If the operation is successful, the blood will spurt out instantly; if it does not, return the knife again, and make another attempt. The arteries branch just inside the breast bone, and the point of the knife should reach just between the branches. An expert will feel the touch of the knife on one of these, but an amateur is likely to get nervous and cut the windpipe. A little practice makes one adept.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.

1. Is one likely to get a good catch of clover seed by spring seeding on clover sod plowed last fall?

2. Would it injure a young bull, nine or ten months old, to serve two or three cows, providing he was well grown and well cared for? If not, how many?

3. Cow met with an accident last June three weeks before due to calve, with result of killing her calf, and had great difficulty in parturition. I have bred her many times, and to three different bulls, up to four months ago, then I decided to let her rest before trying to breed her again, until June this year. Can I get her with calf by any process whatever? Would a young bull be any more likely to get her with calf?

4. Would you recommend clipping the heads off alsike clover after it had bloomed to get a large crop of seed?

5. Did you ever hear of any bad results caused by binder twine left in corn ensilage? PRINCE EDWARD.

Ans.—1. Yes, if sown early on well-prepared land, and the nurse crop of grain not sown too thickly.

2. Better not use him till twelve months old, though in some cases no harm seems to come of bulls being used at ten or eleven months, to say one cow in a week, and only one service.

3. You are doing wisely in waiting, a young bull is safest and most likely to prove successful. An examination when the cow is in heat to ascertain whether the os or neck of the womb is unduly contracted, and, if so, opening it by a spiral motion of the finger, and breeding at the next heat, is the only course we can suggest.

4. In a damp season, when the growth of stalks is rank, yes. In ordinary seasons, no.

5. No. But it would be safer to keep it out if practicable, as it would appear to be.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. R. A. MCKENNA, V.S. PICTON, Ont.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, eleven Clyde Fillies, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs.

Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruohan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.

Write for prices, or come and see. om

GEO. ISAAC,

Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.

Clydesdales & Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station. om



Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

FEED IS SCARCE

The long and cold winter has necessitated feeding larger quantities of grain, etc., than usual. The best means of making what you have left go double as far is to feed

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, 10-LB. BOX, 50C. 50-LB. SACK, \$2.

Manufactured only by the Worthington Drug Co., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. om
Drummond Station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CLYDESDALE NUMBERS.

Who imported the horse, Tom King? What was his number, also that of his sire and dam? Who imported Dainty Davie? Was he a registered horse? What was his number, and what of his sire and dam? Kindly answer through your question column and oblige.

Ans.—We do not find Tom King in the Clydesdale or other studbooks. There are several horses named Dainty Davie in the Scotch appendix to the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, but none of them are said to have been imported to Canada. There are two Canadian-bred horses of that name registered in the Canadian books: Dainty Davie [1681], foaled in 1888, bred by J. Skinner, Mitchell, Ont., sire Knight of Rossahu (imp.) [1680], dam Ella [1562], by Lord Haddo (imp.) (3872); and Dainty Davie [1687], foaled in 1888, bred by Sam'l McDonald, Granton, Ont., sire Farmer's Friend (imp.) [881], dam Bay Nance [1568], by John A [1550], imported by Peter McGregor, Brucefield, Ont.

MIXED GRAINS.

I saw a piece in March 24th "Advocate" on Mixed Grain, by I. L. H., Wellington Co., and I would like to know if the grain yields better by being mixed, or if it was mixed to economize time and save space in granary; or what was his reason for mixing? I think there would be a big loss by the early ripened grain shelling before the late grain was ripe.

Ans.—In Prof. Zavitz's report for 1902, he says for six years experiments were conducted in growing oats, spring wheat, barley and peas, separately and in various combinations for the production of grain and straw. It was found that a mixture, oats and barley, was well adapted to a large production of grain. In 1902, an experiment was conducted to see if this mixture could be improved by the addition of some other grain. The results of the tests were as follows: Oats and barley, sowed one bushel of oats and one and one-half bushel of barley, yielded 2,183 lbs. per acre; oats, barley and spring wheat, same amount of seed oats and barley, plus one-half bushel of wild goose wheat, yielded 2,273 lbs. per acre; oats, barley and emmer, same amount of seed as in previous lot, yielded 2,207 lbs. per acre. There is no loss if the varieties are well selected; that is, early oats, Mand-scheuri barley and goose wheat, all cut when the barley is ripe; or the mixture recommended by I. S. H., Wellington Co. This is simply an intensive method of farming: it is getting out of the soil all that is possible of the grain crops sown.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Where and from whom can I procure the best quality of seed potatoes? Is there anything better than the Early Six Weeks? Also state latest and best in turnips, mangels, feed corn for silo, and oats.

Ans.—The Early Six Weeks stands up pretty well in the list of varieties experimented with at Guelph. But so much depends upon the peculiarities of soil that it is difficult to say which variety would be best in any particular neighborhood. The potato-growers themselves in any district are usually the best judges of such matters. If they have not got seed for such varieties, seedsmen advertising in this journal will supply you. The Guelph Station finds the leading varieties of turnips to be Sutton's Magnum Bonum, Improved Purple-top Yellow, Buckbee's Giant, Hartley's Bronze-top, and Kangaroo; of mangels, Yellow Leviathan, Sutton's Mammoth Long Red, Evans' Improved Mammoth Sawlog, and Steel's Long Red Selected; for ensilage corn in warm climates like Southern Ontario, Mammoth Coban and Mastodon Dent are recommended. In climates like Central and Northern Ontario, Salzer's North Dakota, Compton's Early and King Philip, and the dent variety, North Star Yellow Dent. Over the whole Province of Ontario, the best average varieties of oats are the White Siberian and American Banner. In certain classes of soils, however, there are certain varieties that are peculiarly suited for special conditions, as for instance, on low, rich land, the Joannette, a short-strawed variety, yields well and stands up fairly strong.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

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

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 10823, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P.O.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUEEN THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS 90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 14 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 10 to 24 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Two are suitable herd headers. Visitors welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucas St. G.T.R.

Elm Park Stock Farm

We can now sell a few good females, either imported or home-bred, bred to the champion Aberdeen-Angus bull of Canada, imp. PRINCE OF BENTON 59632. We have also a few young bulls fit for service.

A promising Clydesdale stallion, PRINCE OF ELM PARK 11044, dark bay, white stripe, 3 white stockings, good feet and pasterns, sire Sorby's noted Lord Charming (2884) 7664, dam Queen of Sunnyside (2598) 7348. PRINCE will be 2 years old next June and will weigh now over 1,300.

JAS. BOWMAN, QUELPH, ONT.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. om Shaw & Hargrett, P. O. Box 284, Brantford, Ont.

TWEEDHILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Four bulls 10 to 14 months, also one 2 years. Good individuals; registered in American Herdbook. JAMES REAR, ROCKSIDE, ONT., CHELSEA SPA., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

FOR SALE: THE GUERNSEY BULL, PONG OF DENTONIA 8091

Sired by Imp. Island Heirloom of Dentonia 7324, and out of Imp. Honesty of Dentonia 13848. Dropped April 15, 1902. Sure and right in every way. For particulars write JAS. B. DAVIDSON, SUPT. RATHBUN COMPANY FARM, DEBERONTO, ONT.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS

1 red imported bull, coming 3 years; 2 bulls imported in dam, one red and one roan, coming 1 year; 1 red from imported sire and dam; 1 red, sixteen months, from Scotch dam and sire; also heifers of all ages for sale. om ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O., and STATION, G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: Spicy Count (imp.), Dutch; 15 bulls and heifers of his get, from 10 to 18 months old; also a few cows in calf to S. C. Pair heavy draft, rising three years old. om J. S. McARTHUR, Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince—3121—, by imp. Royal Sailor. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, om Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Two extra good bulls, 17 months old, both red. These bulls are above the average, and anyone requiring a first-class animal should see them. Also some good heifers. Come and see them or write HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont., one mile from station. om J. WATT & SON, Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Royal Archer (imp.), 14 mo. old, sired by Golden Prince—83609—(a son of Golden Fame), dam Lady Lintz, by Belisarius (74051). Royal Wonder 2nd, 15 months old, by Royal Wonder, dam English Lady 12th by Royal Sailor (imp.), next dam by Barrington Hero. These bulls are good workers and very sure. Also heifers and cows in calf and calves at foot to imported bulls. om P.O., Salem, Ont. Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CORN FOR FEEDING.

Do you know of any Canadian firms that ship corn for feeding in carload lots? W. B. R.

Ans.—Address G. Carter & Son, St. Mary's, Ont.

PIG WITH SNUFFLES.

Pig has snuffles. It wheezes through its nostrils, and breathes heavily. Kindly recommend a cure? G. O.

Ans.—Rub his nostrils with mixture of lard and sulphur. Give a little sulphur in his feed. Let him lie in sunny places, shielded from wind, and let him get to the ground and grass as soon as suitable.

ABNORMAL HORNS ON SHEEP.

I have a Dorset ram, three years old, whose horns have grown so large that they are pressing into his face. I would like to know if they will turn out from the face this next season; or, if not, would it be safe to cut them off, and how close to the head? W. T.

Ans.—Take a fine-toothed saw and saw off a slice of the horn to relieve the pressure on the face. If this is not sufficient, the horns may be sawn off within an inch or two of the skull, and excessive bleeding may be stopped by searing with a hot iron.

HAS SHE TUBERCULOSIS?

1. A three-year-old cow is very thin, but eats and drinks well. I feed her clover hay and ensilage. Would she have tuberculosis?

2. Would there be any danger of a person getting the above disease from drinking the milk? Have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for the past year, and feel that I could not do without it. E. K.

Ans.—1. From so little data, it would not be possible to say definitely. When the disease invades the lungs, coughing is a conspicuous symptom. The tuberculin test in the hands of a competent operator is regarded as the most certain means of discovering the presence of this disease.

2. Not unless it has affected the udder.

SHEEP AILING.

What is wrong with our sheep. We have one die about once a week. They appear to be well as usual, and they will stop eating and mope around, and about the third day will not stand on their feet. They grit their teeth and froth at the mouth, and in about eight days they will die. We have been feeding clover hay and bean and wheat straw. They are in good flesh, and have a good fleece on. They are heavy with lamb, and some of them have lambed. J. H. L.

Ans.—The trouble has probably arisen from indigestion and impaction of the stomach from too much dry food. Some roots or bran should have been added to the ration, and when one or two went wrong, the feeding should have been changed. The treatment for relief is Epsom salts, one-quarter of a pound; ginger, one teaspoonful; baking soda, one teaspoonful; sweet spirits nitre, one tablespoonful. Mix in lukewarm water, and give as a drench.

OLD IMPORTED STALLIONS.

Please publish the numbers of these Clydesdale horses, and also the names of men who imported them: 1. Tam o' Shanter, owned at one time by Wilson & Patterson, Marsville, Ont. 2. British Ensign, I think was owned by the same man. This was the horse with a ring in his nose. 3. Old Sovereign; this horse travelled through Peel and Wellington Counties some 40 years ago, as near as I can make out. C. W. J.

Ans.—1. Tam o' Shanter (imp.) [39], Vol. 1, Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, bay, with four white feet, was foaled in 1878, bred by Thos. Graham, Annan, Scotland, imported in 1879 by Simon Beattie, Markham; property of Wilson & Patterson, Marsville; sire Lochbrow (2225) dam Clyde mare, by Old Times (579). 2. We do not find British Ensign in the Clydesdale Studbooks. 3. Sovereign [124], brown, bred in Scotland, was imported by R. Johnson, of Scarborough, Ont., in 1845, and the property of John Wilson, Oshawa, where he died in 1852; sire Sovereign (811), dam black mare, by Strathern Star.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA..

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Two grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicester.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Steers and cows fit for breeding, and young pigs. ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS

MILL FARM FOR SALE: 8 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers. J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshire. W. McDERMOTT, Living Springs P. O., Fergus Station.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Derby (imp.), a Jamieson-bred "Secret," at head of herd. Write for what you want.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Cruickshanks, Orange Blossom, Nonpareil, Crimson Flower, Mysias, Langshires, Butterflies and Jessamines, and are headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, (imp.) Joy of Morning (70925), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Several choice heifers and young cows bred to Joy of Morning, also bull calves suitable for herd headers, for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Sta., C.P.R. o Binkham P.O.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

7 bulls, 9 to 16 months; cows and heifers in calf. Also, Berkshire pigs, 11 months old. Prices right, and terms easy. DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont. o

Shorthorns & Scotch Collies FOR SALE at reasonable prices.

Also a quantity of Strawberry Dent Corn for seed at 2c. per lb., shelled, in 2-bush. lots and less; 24 bush. orders and upwards at \$1 per bush., 66 lbs. J. K. Hux, Rodney P. O. and Sta., (M.C.R.R. and L.E. & D.R.R.) o

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

FOR SALE—1-yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Boston Sts., G.T.R. o

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale sires, very large and of high quality.

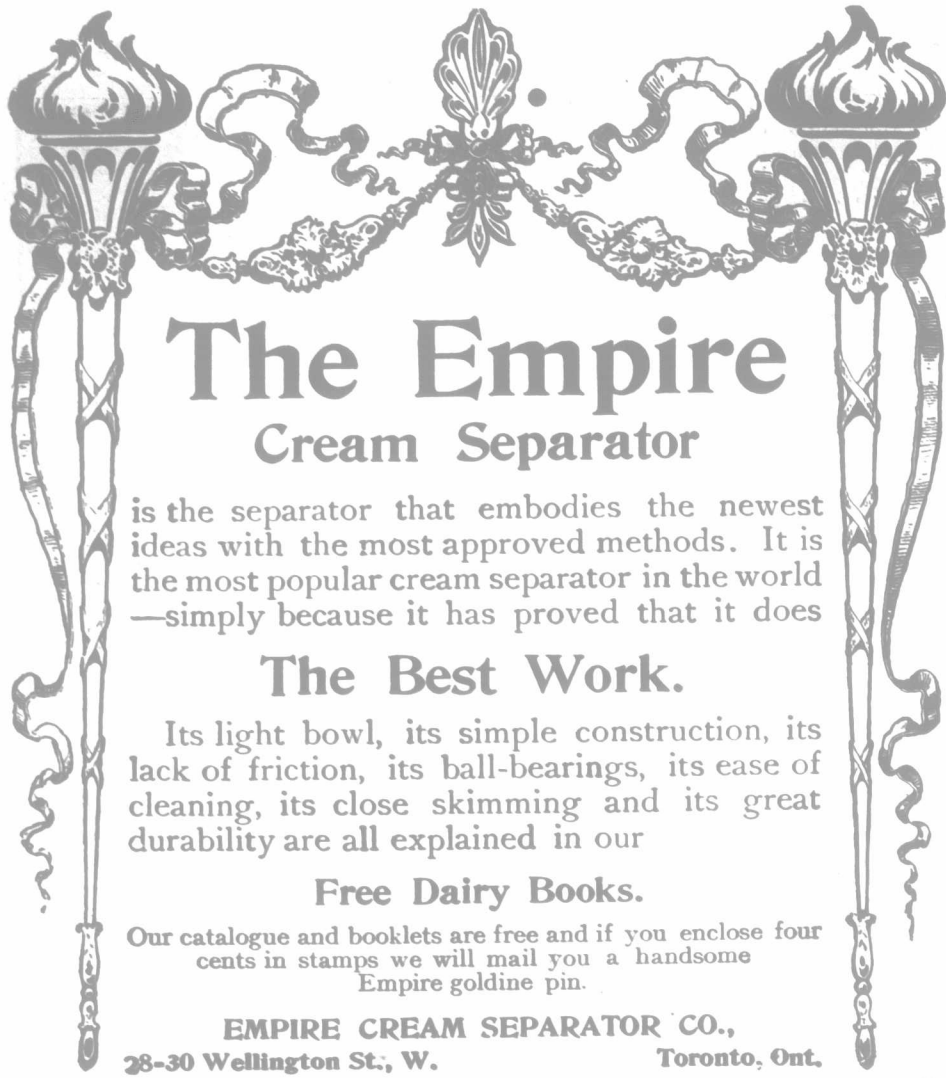
ALEX. ISAAC, o Cobourg P. O. and Station

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS

Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED BERTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals. o

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

For sale: 3 young bulls of superior breeding and quality, from 10 to 18 months old, the low-down sort and good heavy animals; will sell cheap to make room for our increase in young stock. Also Berkshires of all ages, 3 young boars and a fine lot of sows, due to farrow in one month's time. Stations Madowvale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. Address R. J. FRASER, SON & CO., Madowvale P. O. and Telegraph. o



The Empire Cream Separator

is the separator that embodies the newest ideas with the most approved methods. It is the most popular cream separator in the world—simply because it has proved that it does

The Best Work.

Its light bowl, its simple construction, its lack of friction, its ball-bearings, its ease of cleaning, its close skimming and its great durability are all explained in our

Free Dairy Books.

Our catalogue and booklets are free and if you enclose four cents in stamps we will mail you a handsome Empire goldline pin.



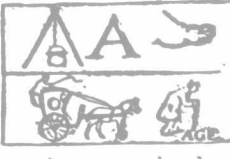
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,
28-30 Wellington St., W. Toronto, Ont.

\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business. Each of these six small pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you think out the names of three of them? If so, the money is surely worth trying for. Three correct answers win. If you cannot make it out yourself, get some friend to help you.

EACH OF THE SIX PICTURES REPRESENTS A GARDEN VEGETABLE. CAN YOU NAME THREE OF THEM?

It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your name and address, to

THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT 1400, TORONTO, ONT.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

McCormick HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.



ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR

(BRASS BAND.)

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, INEXPENSIVE.

Absolutely the most positive preventive against all creeping and crawling insects. It will save the trees. Save time and labor. Save money.

This simple brass band is patented and put upon the market as pre-eminently the very best and surest device yet invented for preventing the encroachment of all creeping and climbing insects. It is made of brass, does not corrode or rust, does not take an expert to place on a tree, and when once on overcomes all the difficulties met with by other methods of tree protection, and lasts for years. No chemicals used. The Arndt Tree Protector comes in coils of twenty (20) feet, neatly and securely packed in boxes, with brass fasteners and cotton wadding, and with full directions for using on each box.

ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR, Limited

F. V. PARSONS, Manager.

Office: Standard Stock Exchange Bldg., No. 43 Scott St., Toronto, Ont.
Write us for pamphlets giving full particulars and rates. Live agents wanted.

GOSSIP.

Things will turn out all right, no matter how they turn out, if you bravely, faithfully and industriously do your little part as well as you can.

If you are afraid you are going to fail in what you are doing, your fear will make you timid and affect your judgment and cause you to do poor work.

Do not do anything against your own best judgment. Then, even if what you do turns out to be a mistake, you have not done wrong.

AN INNOCENT HORSE DEALER.

A man who had been fooled in a horse deal, and had paid for a blind horse, sent for a neighbor and sold him the horse for the same price it cost him. When the neighbor discovered that the horse was blind, he came back complaining that he had been deceived. Why, said the other, the man who sold me the horse did not tell me he was blind, and I thought it was a secret.

HORSE SHOW JUDGES.

The committee of the Canadian Horse Show to be held at Toronto, April 27th to 30th, have appointed the following judges:

- Thoroughbreds.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; R. R. Pringle, Cobourg.
 - Hackneys and Coach Horses.—Wm. West, Charlotte, Vt.; Dr. J. F. Quin, Brampton.
 - Trotters and Roadsters.—Dr. Sinclair, Cannington; Robt. Graham, Claremont.
 - Harness Horses.—G. B. Hulme, New York; Wm. West, Charlotte, Vt.; W. J. Stark, Stouffville.
 - Saddle Horses and Hunters.—W. S. Spark, Ottawa; Jas. K. Maddox, Warrenton, Va.; Sydney Stillwell, Shelburne, Vt.
- Mr. Geo. Swift was appointed superintendent and Sergt.-Major Widgery ringmaster. Mr. Shelton Fuller will act as inspector of entries, and the veterinaries are Dr. Hodgson and Dr. Stewart.

TRADE TOPICS.

SEPARATORS.—There is now no question at all as to the advisability of buying a cream separator. Everyone agrees that it is a modern necessity. The only thing to do is to pick out the best one, and in selecting a New Century American you make no mistake. It is a machine with an unparalleled record of good work. Satisfaction goes hand in hand with it. Write C. Richardson & Co., Box 1048, St. Mary's, for full information regarding this marvel of mechanical science.

AN EMPIRE REUNION.—Nearly 300 farmers, dairymen and dealers in cream separators met on March 29th and 30th, in Omaha, as the guests of the Empire Cream Separator Co., of Bloomfield, N. J., and the Hygeia Creamery Co., of Omaha, Neb. Much good was accomplished at the meeting, at which Mr. Ernest Bell, secretary and general sales manager of the Empire Co., presided. Mr. H. C. Taube, president of the company being also present. The point was emphasized that to enable the creameryman to produce butter of a high quality, it is necessary that the cream reach him in first-class condition from the farm. Both Mr. Taube and Mr. Bell dwelt upon the fact that the creamerymen must make a high quality of butter in order to be able to pay the farmer a good price for his cream, and that, therefore, the creamery industry depends primarily upon the farmer. Mr. Chas. Harding, of the Hygeia Co., gave much interesting information on the successful conducting of large creameries. The most significant feature of the convention lies in the fact that it shows a determination on the part of manufacturers and creamerymen to exalt as high as possible the standard of separator butter. There is an unlimited market in this country and abroad for really excellent creamery butter. The trade belongs to the farmer, and by a little concerted action, such as the Empire Cream Separator Co. has inaugurated by this and similar meetings, the butter trade of the world will be captured. They are to be congratulated upon the enterprise and intelligence of their methods.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

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

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

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

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

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

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



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

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

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.
Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to Andrew Irvine, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 15-17-19

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865-, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address

H. SMITH,
P. O. and Sta., G.T.R. Exeter, Ontario.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep. Imp Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.** Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station. on

Sunnyside Stock Farm. **JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.**
Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale. on

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. Breeders of Short-horns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 14 months. Stock always for sale. on

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

GOSSIP.

Perhaps your work is of such a routine nature that you find it difficult to keep out of ruts and grooves; but by doing it the best you can, by reading and studying about better and newer ways, you can at least keep the mind out of ruts, and that is the main thing.

P. T. Barnum was fond of the following story told him by a Hartford physician:

"The other day," said the physician, "a circus came to town, and a baby was taken sick. I was called upon to prescribe for it, and suggested elephant's milk. Now, would you believe it, that baby gained 239 pounds in one week. 'Twas the elephant's baby."

In his fifth annual report on the "Destruction of Charlock (wild mustard) in Grain Crops," Mr. Strawson, an English experimenter, says that the progress made during the last year has been steady and successful. Larger areas have been dealt with by spraying, and the conclusions arrived at are that: Young charlock can be destroyed in growing grain crops without injury to the grain; the crops are much improved when the charlock is destroyed and the young grass and clover is uninjured; spraying early is more successful than waiting till the charlock is in flower; the increased yield of grain leaves a profit after paying the expenses of the treatment.

An Irishman who owned a sick horse went to see a veterinary doctor up town some days ago.

"So you've got a sick horse, Mike! Well, what's wrong with him?" said the doctor.

Mike described the beast's symptoms. "Oh, I can fix him up all right without seeing him. Here's some powder you're to give him; but he won't lick it up. Take a piece of paper and roll it up—so—into a cornucopia. Then put the end of that between his teeth and pour in the powder, and if it doesn't go down easily just blow in the other end."

Armed with the medicine and these instructions, Mike departed. Next day he was back at the doctor's office.

"Well, how's the horse?" inquired the veterinarian. "Better, I'll guarantee. Did you do as I told you?"

"Shure, an' Oi did, sor; but the horse is no better, an' Oi'm none too well meself, sor."

"You're not well? What's the matter with you?"

"Well, ye see, 'twuz this way, sor. Oi fixed the pa-a-per the way yez tould me, an' shtuck it betune the horse's teeth. Thin Oi put me mouth to the other ind to blow, sor."

"Yes; that was all right."

"Och, but it wuzn't, sor."

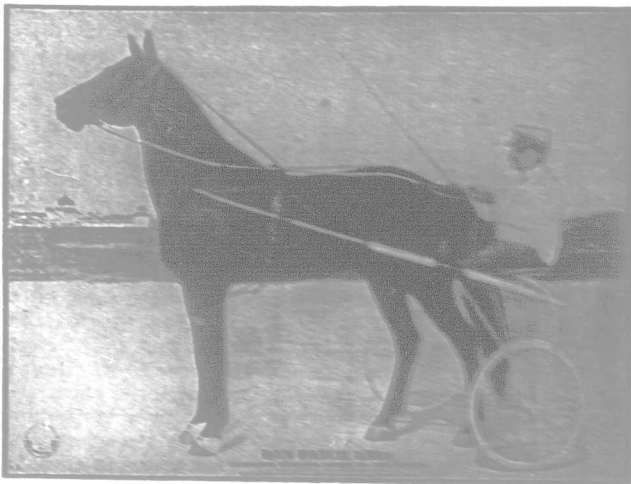
"What was the trouble?"

"The horse blew first, sor."

MR. FALLOWS' SHORTHORN SALE.

May 3rd is the date fixed for the dispersion sale by auction of the entire herd of 25 head of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. H. S. Fallows, Evelyn, Ont., near the city of London; Thorndale Station, G. T. R., and Thamesford, C. P. R., where morning trains will be met. The cattle are well bred, many of them being descended from the fine cow, Mary Ann 10th, bred by the noted breeder, Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the great Heir of Englishman, that more than any other sire made the Uppermill herd world-famed. Another excellent family represented are descendants of Imp. Margaret, sold many years ago at one of Mr. Stone's sales, at Guelph, for \$750. Many of the cows are excellent milkers, and all the cattle are of good type and quality. Scotch-bred bulls have been used in the herd for years, and the present head of the herd, Mina Boy 10th =37980=, of the Kinellar Mina family, by The Baron (imp.) =28880=, is richly bred, and an impressive sire. He is included in the sale, together with half a dozen young bulls, sired by Mina Boy, ranging in age from 10 to 14 months, which should find ready buyers. The catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed on application, as indicated in the advertisement.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903. International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto. Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be. I am sincerely yours, GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1563, and also to the other famous stallions and blood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Foods for these Cows, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and was the highest award at the Paris Exposition on a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation.

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the use of International Stock Food will make you extra money over the ordinary way of feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow smoothly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients

almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignorant or false. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000 STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live-Stock Picture of Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

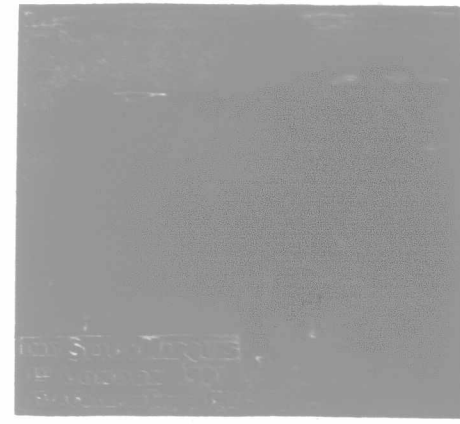
2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN. Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

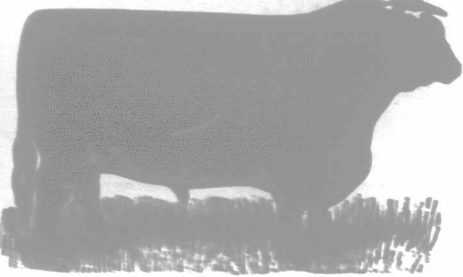
W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in call to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars. Elora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. Phone connection.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.



I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.) out of Rosemount 24th (imp.)—aged cow. Also young Yorkshire and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Great Ansonia at a bargain, if taken soon. on SPRINGVALE FARM, COBURG STA. & P. O.



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Hillgrove, Ont. W. B. FLATT, 378 Essex St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Essexvale Shorthorns Herd comprises Augustus, Polyanthus, Crinson Flowers, Misses, Strawberries and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. on W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

We are offering from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee =2881=, Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmhurst Station, G. T. R.; Hilldale Telegraph Office.

17 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls. 6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls. 7 young bulls from Scotch cows and on

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario. Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch females. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wan don's Last, Imp. Fife Station and Freebother. P. O. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2067, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters. Choice cows got by imported "Blunley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. on A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. JOHN CLANGY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales 35 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Fine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

If you feel that anything has to be done, let that settle it and do it cheerfully.

We would like to draw the attention of our readers to the change of advertisement of W. C. Shearer, of Bright, in this issue. Look it up. There is something in it for you.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have made a large number of sales of Leicesters this winter, and judging from the number of enquiries I am getting, there surely must be a returning swing of the pendulum coming, and the number of sheep and sheep-breeders will increase as fast or faster than they have decreased for some years past. Our sheep are in beautiful shape too, and lambs coming strong and lots of them. Have recently sold to Mr. E. Caister, Tavistock, a very handsome young Shorthorn bull, got by Knuckle Duster. He is a full brother to Messrs. Cussiter's Michigan State winner of last year, and a better bull. Mr. Forsythe, St. Mary's, got a fine, large, red bull, sixteen months old, by the champion, Star of Morning, dam a very excellent milker. I have a few more desirable bulls for sale yet; amongst them are two good imported bulls and some from imported cows. Have some heifers from our best milking cows."

Isaleigh Grange Farm, owned by J. N. Greenshields, Esq., Danville, Que., is well known as a breeding ground for high-class Ayrshire cattle. The herd numbers 185 just now, and headed by three good bulls, viz.: Isaleigh Prince; Matchless, and Full Bloom, a bull imported from Scotland last year. He is a bull with a wonderfully good top-line, and has been pronounced by expert judges one of the best dairy type bulls in Canada. This firm expects great things from him. Imp. Nellie of Barcheskie, a wonderful cow in her 18th year, is supposed to be in calf to Full Bloom, as are several of their other good cows. Lady Bute, the cow that is known the world over as a championship winner, has a fine string of offspring to her credit in this stable, among the best of them being Isaleigh Beauty, Isaleigh Maid of Bute, and a calf. There are many others that might be mentioned, but this herd does not require any further mention, as it is well known as one of the standard herds of America, and the "Farmer's Advocate" wishes the establishment continued success.

GREAT GUERNSEY BUTTER RECORD
The Secretary of the American Guernsey Association publishes a remarkable official record of an English-bred two-year-old Guernsey heifer, owned in New Jersey, named Itchen Daisy 3rd, that has just completed a year's test in which she yielded a total of 9958.70 lbs. milk, averaging 5.39 per cent. butter-fat, and a total of 533.83 lbs. butter-fat. And the Secretary says so far as known no cow of any breed of same age has a publicly supervised record as great. It is equivalent to 622 1/2 lbs. butter, or a daily average of 1.7 lbs. She had her first calf when two years and three days old, and the test commenced Feb. 6th, 1903, when she was two years and six days old, and closed Feb. 8th, 1904.

THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED, CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

Via The St. Paul Road.
The Southwest Limited via the new Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago to Kansas City, has taken its place with The Pioneer Limited, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and The Overland Limited, Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco, among the famous trains of America.
These trains offer excellence of service and equipment not obtainable elsewhere. There are many reasons for this, one of which is the fact that this railway owns and operates its sleeping, dining, library, parlor and other cars, thereby securing an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. If you are going West, it is worth while to write for descriptive folder.
A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, No. 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Stud-book, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price).
E. E. PUGH
HENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, ONT.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.
FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.
E. E. PUGH
Claremont P. O. and C. F. R. Sta.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.
8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited. **FRANK W. SMITH**, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont. o

Barren Cow Cure
makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK**, Morrisburg, Ont. o

SHORTHORNS
For sale: Two choice bulls, 10 and 11 months old, got by imported-in-dam bull. Also Yorkshires, imported and home-bred. Write to **C. & J. CAERUTHERS**, Cobourg, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT.,
Importers and Breeders of
Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

HILLHURST FARM
(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Scotch Hero (Missie) and Broad Scotch (Siltynon Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of **HAMPSHIRE** flock 80 ewes; milk strains. **1/3** lambs all sold
James A. Cochran
HILLHURST P. O., COMPTON CO., P. Q.

ONLY THE BEST.
Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate.
G. A. BEODI, Barcheskie, Ont. Stouffville Station.

16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS ARE SCARCE
I still have
10 PRIME YOUNG BULLS
AT \$50 TO \$100 EACH.

Act quickly if you want one.
G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT

FOR SALE—35 HOLSTEIN SPRING CALVES of the famous De Kol and Abbecker breeding, from deep-milking dams, for March, April and May delivery; also cows and heifers.
H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont. o

Holstein Bull Calves
Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, is sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 20 lbs. each. Eight bull calves for sale.
BROWN BROS.
Lyndale Stock Farm, LYN., ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

Of course, no one can know whether he is going to win—life itself is too uncertain—but no one who is really trying to do his best should ever spend two seconds on the fear of failure.

TYPEWRITERS.—In this issue of our paper is a new advertisement of New-some & Gilbert, who have lately opened an office at 74 Dundas St., London, Ont., under the management of Byron C. Simmons. They are the largest legal and commercial stationers in Canada, and one of the largest typewriter dealers. This firm have secured the dealership for Canada for the new L. C. Smith writing-in-eight typewriter, which is to be put on the market in a very short time. They assert that this machine is a very long step in advance of anything that typewriter users have ever seen, and some of the best typewriter experts of the United States, who have examined the machine and given it practical tests, assert that they never before saw one in which such a variety of excellent features were combined, or which presented so many improved devices with such absolutely simple mechanism. No doubt, it would be to the advantage of intending purchasers to see the L. C. Smith typewriter before purchasing elsewhere.

USHER'S CEMENT.—Mr. Isaac Usher, of Queenston, Ont., was called on by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," who found the veteran manufacturer perfecting arrangements for the erection of a large canning factory near the site of his magnificent cement works. The new industry will be backed up by a thoroughly modern plant, consisting of a two-story main-building, 40 x 100 feet, commodious storehouses, boilerhouse and auxiliary structures. That success will crown this commendable undertaking is a forgone conclusion. Mr. Usher is experiencing a very heavy demand for his famous "Queenston" cement, many plans for houses, barns, walls and silos having been sent in to him from customers who intend building this summer. And the trade is not alone from the East, as the Northwest constantly calls for large shipments. This speaks well for the old reliable brand. For 1904, Mr. Usher is issuing a handsomely-illustrated brochure, dealing with different phases of his business. No farmer should be without a copy of it, as it may be secured by simply dropping the firm a post card or letter. One extract from this booklet will suffice to show its practical interest to agriculturists:

"Over 90 per cent. of our large output has been used in farm structures, and as we are giving our whole time and energy to the development of the most perfect and practical farm buildings, it is very gratifying to know that our endeavors are appreciated. Concrete, being cheap, durable and convenient, forms an ideal building material for farmers. Barn walls made of concrete are stronger than stone and do not require much more than half the teaming to get material. They also leave from 10 to 15 per cent. more room for stabling. Cement floors are cheaper than \$12 per thousand for plank and sleepers, and are practically permanent, requiring from one to two feet less wall for same height of ceiling. The liquid manure saved by properly bedding stock on cement floors will pay the original cost of the floor in a very short time. Silos, dairy buildings, poultry houses and fruit houses of concrete are by all odds the best that can be built. On sanitary grounds alone, concrete should supersede all other materials for this class of work. Our system of ventilation for farm buildings is being adopted by the leading agriculturists of Canada and the United States. Fully covered by letters patent, but to our patrons we make no charge. It will pay farmers to investigate thoroughly this system of ventilation, as it means money and comfort to themselves and their stock. This system is patented for the benefit of our customers."

We would strongly advise any of our readers who are thinking of building this year to write Isaac Usher, of Queenston, for any information they may deem necessary to the proper carrying out of their plans. He will furnish it with a frankness and conscientious consideration that has always characterized his business methods.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1/2 lb. tins, labelled **JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

EPPS'S COCOA
GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

Riverside Holsteins

90 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterse and Johanna Rae 4th Ltd. Write for prices.
Caledonia P. O.
Matt Richardson & Son, and Station.

Brookbank Holsteins

15 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Holsteins of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEORGE RICK, TILSONBURG, ONT.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.
R. W. WALKER, Union F. O., Ontario. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address **H. BOLLEST**, Cassel, Ont. o

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigree from such strains as Inba, Netherland, Royal Aeggie, and Triton Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON**, Warkworth.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **R. H. BULL & SON**, on C. F. R. and G. T. R., Brantford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old.
DONALD CUMMING, Lanarct, Ont.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages.
FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over seven hundred 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, several diplomas, three bronze medals, in 3 years. For sale: Seven young bulls from 6 months to 1 year old, sired by Royal Star of St. Anne (7986), winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st and sweepstake at London, at 2 years old, and from dams with milk records from 51 to 53 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$50 each. A few deep-milking cows from \$65 to \$80 each. Also R. P. Roche, White Wyandottas, Silver-gray Dorkings, Indian Games, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Write:
WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lyndoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Special Offerings in Ayrshires
for the next 30 days.

On account of the blocked condition of the railroads, I still have 5 first-class bulls ready for service from heavy-milking dams, that I have decided to clear out at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for spring arrivals; also 3 big bull calves. Write for prices.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neidpath Stock Farm, Stratford, Ont.

Homecroft Farm. High-class Ayrshire Cattle, Chester White Swine, Barred Rock Eggs
for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to **J. F. PARSONS & Sons**, Barstow, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES are bred for size, beauty and profit, from imp. and home-bred stock with high milk records and extra high test. Young stock always on hand. Prices right. **David M. Watt**, Allan's Corners, Que., Bryans, G.T.R., 4 miles S. L. via Sta. C. A. R. 2 miles.

"THE HUME FARM."

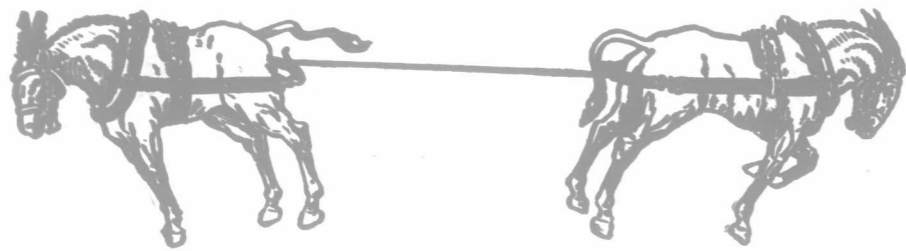
FOR SALE: The 2nd-prize under-1-year bull of Toronto, a full brother, dropped Aug. 28, 1903, and others. Two lots of Yorkshires, 6 and 2 months old. For anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us.
ALEX. HUME & Co.
Meate, Ont.

3 Ayrshire Bulls one year old, fit for service, all prize winners last fall at Ottawa Exhibition. Females any age. Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs; a fine lot of young ones, both sexes, and B. P. Rocks. Eggs for hatching.
J. YULL & SONS, o Carleton Place, Ont.

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

BINDER TWINE

FARMERS' COMPANY'S RED STAR BINDER TWINE
550 FT. TO THE POUND.



Co-operation 8,000 Farmers

This is the Company that brought co-operation into Canada, and has made it an unparalleled success. For twelve years we have fought like demons to keep it anchored among Canadian agriculturists, in the interest of their homes and children. Some of them have been sceptical, others indifferent, disloyal, and bitter against their neighbors who hold a little of this phenomenal stock and went with us through twelve successive harvests, while many others forget that co-operation is the sheet anchor and only salvation of the Canadian farmer as against monopoly, combine, and trusts, that are rampant in this Dominion to-day. Man's first duty is to protect his own home. In 1898, when there was a binder twine famine in the land, we placed the output of our twine mill on the market at 7 1/2 cents per pound, while our opponents secured in Ontario 14c., and in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories 16c. and 18c. Our twine, without exception, every season has been sold at a profit of three-quarters of a cent a pound, year in and year out, and once our prices are set we never deviate from or alter them. With our mighty ramification of small shareholders we are wholly independent of free trade, convict labor-made twine, or the never-ceasing bitter enmity of the agricultural implement manufacturers and their agents, who don't want co-operation to succeed in this land. With all their might and wily ways, however, they cannot prevent it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, if the farmers will only act intelligently and be solidly united. Cotton is a mighty combine at 17 cents per pound, and hogs under the absolute control of the existing packers at \$4.50 a hundred in Manitoba and the Northwest should set the world to thinking, while the little Kingdom of Denmark, an example to all thoughtful people, has been building up a solid empire through true co-operation, so making her people dictators instead of slaves, and placing on the market in the best form, at the highest prices, her country's output. Indifference, scepticism and ignorance of the farmers simply removes and crushes these Canadian co-operative factories out of competition. Farmers, you know the rest. We have nothing more to say. If no farmer agent in your locality, make application at once.

Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Limited
Brantford, Ontario.

JOSEPH STRATFORD - General Manager.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
MONTREAL.



FREE

SPORTING GOODS CATALOGUE

We send our 250 page-illustrated catalogue free on receipt of 6c. in stamps to help pay postage. No matter what your sport is you should have a copy. With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store, and cheaper, as we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines: BICYCLES, and sundries, BASEBALL, Lacrosse, Football, GOLF, Tennis, FISHING TACKLE, Guns, RIFLES, Revolvers, Ammunition, Traps, Targets, SKATES, Hockey Sticks, SNOWSHOES, Toboggans, Punching Bags, BOXING GLOVES, Camping Equipment, FIELD GLASSES, WATCHES.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 1665 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Special Notice for Immediate Sale!

Two Ayrshires, One Guernsey, registered stock bulls, quality and breeding of the best; prices right. Also Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, from selected dams, imported sire, first quality, woolled correctly. **ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, PROP. DANVILLE, P. Q.**

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

GOSSIP.

A PROLIFIC EWE.

A Suffolk ewe, bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, has within the short space of 12 1/2 months presented her owner with no less than eight strong lambs, which were dropped on the following dates: Lamed first time, February 22nd, 1903, two ram lambs; second time, August 31st, 1903, two ram lambs and one ewe lamb; third time, March 9th, 1904, two ram lambs and one ewe lamb—total, eight. The five lambs dropped in 1903 were all reared, four being grazed out as wethers, and the ewe lamb retained in the flock.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association last week, it is reported that on the recommendation of the executive it was resolved: "That the rule regarding members of the Association being present in the ring while their exhibits are being judged be strictly enforced. That single judges of experience and probity be appointed, as far as possible, in each livestock section, and that, as far as practicable, these judges be obtained from Great Britain or the United States, so as to avoid the possibility of local influences.

The recommendation evoked considerable discussion, and a committee was appointed to make a report at a subsequent meeting.

The prize list for the Canadian Horse Show, to be held in the Armories, Toronto, on April 27th to 30th, shows a liberal offering of cash prizes in numerous classes of light horses, including Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Roadsters, Saddlers, Ponies, Hunters, and Jumpers, and harness horses, single, in pairs, tandems, four-in-hands; also heavy draft mares and geldings, single, in pairs, and teams of four. This is one of the most interesting events of the year to lovers of the horse, and the indications are that this year's show will surpass all former exhibitions of the kind in the number and character of the horses to be shown. Entries close April 13th, and should be addressed to Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will supply prize list and other information.

An "Advocate" representative called recently upon the old-established firm of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. They have about 40 head on hand, at present headed by the fine-quality bull, Hover-a-Blink—9806—, assisted by Rob Roy—14584—. Hover-a-Blink was sired by Dainty Lad of Elmshade, dam the grand show and deep-milking cow, Jean Armour. This cow has made a record of 66 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk in one day at Toronto Exhibition, which was not the most favorable time for doing the best at the pail. The above-named stock bull is looking well now. He was shown seven times in 1903, including Toronto and London Exhibitions, and won five firsts out of the seven. He did the same in 1902, never being beaten previously. Rob Roy, by Kitchener, he by Comrade of Garlaff (imp.), from Edna; grandam the sweepstakes cow, Minnie of Lessnessock (imp.), is another good sire that is backed up by performers, his dam having a daily record of 55 lbs., and his grandam, 65 lbs. of milk on grass alone. There are several young things in the herd from this bull that are good individuals, and will, perhaps, be heard from later. The aged cow, Sprightly, although not as she once was in appearance, is still producing excellent stock. Her daughter, Jean Armour, and her granddaughter, Lady Ottawa, are among the stock that testify as to the correctness of this statement. Bessie, by White Prince (imp.), from Queen May, out of Fairy Queen (imp.), the winner of third at Toronto and first at London, and five other exhibitions, is safe in calf again, and is expected to calve in good time for the shows again this year. The average test of this herd is 4.3 per cent., and yield 45 to 60 lbs. each. There are several young things here that the Messrs. Stewart will dispose of. Parties wanting Ayrshires would do well to inquire into the show-yard career of this firm at the World's Fair, Chicago, and other large exhibitions.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



YORKSHIRES
In pairs not akin now
ready for shipment.

SIX AYRSHIRE
BULLS

nearly one year old,
out of big, strong,
deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's
Heir of Glenora (11966). Cheap if sold before
winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. G. CLARK,
Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

AYRSHIRES The herd that produced the winners in the dairy test at winter fairs five years in succession. Dairyman of Glenora, bred from Imp. sire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale. **O. N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT.**

Menie Stock Farm Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifers calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.**

DAVID LEITCH, CORNWALL, ONT.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

A few choice bulls fit for service, and bull calves and heifers, sired by Roseland of St. Anne—8901—, and from deep milkers, with good udders and teats. Cornwall 5 miles, G. T. R. and O. N. Y.

TREDINNOK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. EDDIE, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.**

"Nether Lea" Ayrshires. Deep-milking Strains.

Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Aucherbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write **T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.**

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type. **JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.**

Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first-class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. on**

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by Imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

Dorset Horn Sheep

The largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McMillivray, Uzbridge, Ontario.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. on**

"MODEL FARM"

SHROPSHIRE

Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices. **W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMOEE, ONTARIO.**

W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMOEE, ONTARIO.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.**

Local agencies and complete repair stocks every where

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

The highest TYPE OF IDEAL BACON HOGS. The profitable kind from the feeder's standpoint. FOR SALE: 100 SOWS IN PIG; 60 BOARS IN PIG; and a large number of younger pigs. QUALITY guaranteed and PRICES moderate.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ontario.

HILLOREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

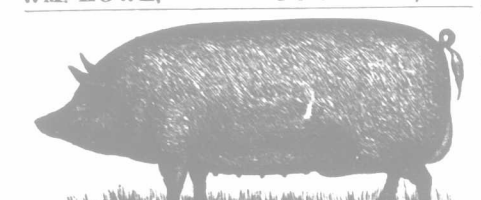
HERD OF Imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each pure has gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.; Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hampshire Down Sheep. GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES, July, August & Sept., 1904. Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, Eng. I will sell by public auction, during the season, upwards of 50,000 Pure-bred Ewes, Lambs, Rams, including both rams and ewes from the best registered prize-winning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, England.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeder's Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London. YORKSHIRES: Boars fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready FOR SALE: to breed, and young stock on hand. Write for prices. WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont. MAPLE GROVE HERD YORKSHIRES. I have several young sows, bred to my Imp. boar ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 1sts, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 5 county fairs this year, including diplomas for best bacon boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for my price, as I have some first-class stock for sale. T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

A Boston wool grader recently found a watch embedded in a layer of fat in a piece of Western wool, pulled it up, wound it, and found it would not like any other useful watch. It had probably dropped from some clockmaker's cart just as he was rolling up the fleece.

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

GOSSIP.

An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some troubles in Scotland in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good old lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

A country doctor was once riding over a wild stretch of down, and asked the lonely shepherd how he managed to get medical assistance for his wife in the isolated cottage where they lived. "Well, sir," replied the shepherd, in all good faith, "we dun't ha' no doctor; we just dies a nat'ral death."

"I'm ready," shouted a pompous orator, "to meet calmly any emergency that may arise."

At that moment the platform collapsed, and the speaker exhibited great perturbation.

"How about that one?" they asked him later.

"That one did not rise."

Though they affirm A deadly germ Lurks in the sweetest kiss, Let's hope the day is far away Of antiseptic bliss. To sterilize A lady's sighs Would simply be outrageous—I'd much prefer To humor her And let her be contagious!

Mr. D. MacLennan, presumably for export to the Argentine, recently bought from Lord Lovat, at a high price, the very superior two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Lovat's Best, by the champion breeding bull, Royal Star, out of Maid of Underley, the sire of which was the well-known Collynie bull, Proud Duke. Lovat's Best is a bull of splendid merit and breeding, and was being prepared for this year's summer shows.

When George Westinghouse, as a young inventor, was trying to interest capitalists in his automatic brake, the device which now plays so important a part in the operation of railroad trains, he wrote a letter to Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central Railroad Company, carefully explaining the details of the invention. Very promptly his letter came back to him, indorsed in big, scrawling letters, in the hand of Commodore Vanderbilt: "I have no time to waste on fools."

Afterwards, when the Pennsylvania Railroad had taken up the automatic brake and it was proving very successful, Commodore Vanderbilt sent young Mr. Westinghouse a request to call on him. The inventor returned the letter, indorsed on the bottom as follows: "I have no time to waste on fools."

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "I have, since writing you last week, sold the following Shorthorns to R. H. Reid, Pine River, Ont.: The very sweet imported cow, Lovely, descended from the Longmore cow, Lovelace, by Knight of Strathbogie 2nd (79172), a Secret, bred by Mr. Wilson, at Friesmill. Her dam was Lovelater, by the Ming bull, Mandarin (65884). This young cow is carrying her second calf, and should, in Mr. Reid's care, prove the foundation of a good herd. She is in calf to the greatest of latter-day Golden Drop bulls, Royal Prince (71490). Few have bred like him, and few are bred like him. His sire and dam were both great winners, and his dam was the granddam of Golden Fame. To Mr. K. S. Campbell, of Milan, B. C., have just sold the Duchess of Gloster bull, Baron Gloster—49225—a splendid, thick, big bull, was second to his almost full brother at Bowmanville last fall. His dam is a good milk and good feeder, and he is one of the best general-purpose bulls I have had. Have just sold two beautiful black ponies for showing. They are 1 1/2 hands high, well mated, kind and fast, with high action. I bred a great many such from the best Hackney stallions I can find, and imported Welsh mares. They make the finest of the horse kind."

When Your Child is in Danger

From Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough or Colds, You Can Depend on DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

When breathing is difficult and there is tightness in the chest Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cuts away the phlegm and clears the air passages.

When the bronchial tubes and lungs are irritated, inflamed and sore from hard coughing, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, with its healing, soothing influence, acts as a balm to bring relief and cure to the diseased parts.

Time has proven the reliability of this favorite family medicine. Experience has taught mothers that there is no worthy substitute for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

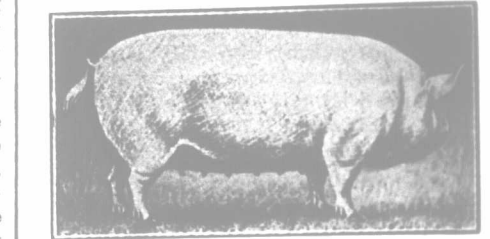
Being composed of simple ingredients, pleasant to the taste and easy to take, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited as a medicine for children.

When awakened at night by the dreadful croupy cough of her child many a mother has remembered with gratitude that she had this great medicine at hand for instant use. Promptness is everything in treating this disease of the throat and lungs.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 25c. a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60c., at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle. -om

Improved Yorkshires



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

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES. Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brantford, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before. Have a few young boars left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brantford. WILLIAM WILSON, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GFORAM, Putnam, Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale.

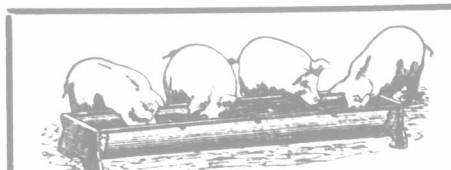
Railroad stations: Athelstan, N. Y. C. Address: A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE Sows sold in pig, direct from imported stock, bred to imported boars; boars fit for service, same breeding as sows; boars and cows three a four months old, from imported stock, pair's of akin. Write for prices.

JAS. A. RUSSELL, PRECIOUS OWNERS ONT.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Choice young sows, in farrow. Bacon-type boars, ready for use. Orders booked for young pigs, Shorthorns calves of both sexes.

JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.



If you were sure you could buy for 6% per foot a satisfactory hog trough good for 10 years hard usage, you would buy quick, wouldn't you? Leale Patent Steel Trough will fill this bill easy. Honestly made, heavy and strong, nice rounded edges. It's a winner. Money back if not as represented. Every foot guaranteed. Get catalogue from WILBER S. GORDON, TWEED, ONT.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS. We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS. Boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, 30 boars and sows from 2 to 4 months; a fine lot of March pigs. Pairs not akin. HERMAN HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

TAMWORTHS. 30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

Newcastle Tamworths & Shorthorns Herd of. We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the product of our Toronto Sweepstakes Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwell's Choice" 1342. We are also booking orders for March and April Pigs, the choicest of breeding. We also offer for quick sale 2 or 3 choice Shorthorn Heifers, 12 to 15 months old; also one 2-year-old in calf; all first-class stock, get by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick if you want something good at moderate prices. COLWELL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES. Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pigs, all ages, shipped not akin. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshire and Shorthorns, Woodstock, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM. ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write to 41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry. This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyanotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies. J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks every where

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

The highest TYPE OF IDEAL BACON HOGS. The profitable kind from the feeder's standpoint. FOR SALE: 100 SOWS IN PIG; 60 BOARS IN PIG; and a large number of younger pigs. QUALITY guaranteed and PRICES moderate.

HILLOREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HERD OF Imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each pure has gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.; Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

Hampshire Down Sheep. GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES, July, August & Sept., 1904. Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, Eng. I will sell by public auction, during the season, upwards of 50,000 Pure-bred Ewes, Lambs, Rams, including both rams and ewes from the best registered prize-winning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, England.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS. We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS. Boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, 30 boars and sows from 2 to 4 months; a fine lot of March pigs. Pairs not akin. HERMAN HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

TAMWORTHS. 30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

Newcastle Tamworths & Shorthorns Herd of. We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the product of our Toronto Sweepstakes Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwell's Choice" 1342. We are also booking orders for March and April Pigs, the choicest of breeding. We also offer for quick sale 2 or 3 choice Shorthorn Heifers, 12 to 15 months old; also one 2-year-old in calf; all first-class stock, get by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick if you want something good at moderate prices. COLWELL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES. Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pigs, all ages, shipped not akin. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshire and Shorthorns, Woodstock, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM. ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write to 41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry. This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyanotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies. J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.

Weakness in Men Permanently Cured

This is the source of my success. Unlike so many remedies offered to weak men which afford only temporary relief

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

will cure you—and you remain forever cured.

My Belt is the weak man's friend. Thousands have come to me, some of them as a last resort. I can now point to these men with pride. They will tell you that Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has made men of them. There is no evidence like that of the cured and every man who has worn my Belt is a walking advertisement of what my appliance will do. They are full of gratitude and are ever willing to proclaim its virtues to their fellow-sufferers. Write to me that I may give you the names of some of these patients who have been more fortunate than yourself in obtaining the remedy they had sought in vain for years and take their word for it.

Here is a case in point. MR. S. WILSON, of Clinton, Ont., says:

THE CURE IS PERMANENT.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir: I am thankful to be able to say that I am still well, and enjoying good health. None of my old complaints have come back, and I had quite a variety of them. I only put the Belt on once in the last year. I have had a great number of persons either write to me or call upon me at my shop in reference to my recovery of your Belt, and I have always done my best to have them try it also. I never felt so well in the last six years. I thank you for your willingness to give me all necessary instructions, and for the good you have done me.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am the man." Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand life-giving appliance for two months at nights. It will charge every organ with electric life. It will put steam in your run-down body and will make a man of you if you will follow my advice.

More Evidence That My Cures Are Permanent.

MR. A. E. SMITH, 110 Erie Avenue, Brantford, has made a test. He writes:—

LASTING BENEFITS.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir: I certainly felt much better when wearing the Belt, and my object in not writing you was to find out if the benefit was permanent. For this reason I left off wearing it for some time. I can now say that it has done me lasting good.

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity as a curative agent.

I don't ask you to buy my Belt on speculation; I don't ask you to take any chances of a failure; you have nothing to lose if you don't obtain a cure. Write to me, give me a statement of your case and I will arrange the Belt complete, with every attachment suitable for your case and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME.

All I ask is reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.

My treatment is a success in any case where strength is lacking, whether in the Nerves, Stomach, Heart or Kidneys, Liver or any Other Part of the Body. It cures weakness in any guise as well as every form of pain. The merits of my treatment are proven by its cures.

80 Years Old and Permanently Cured of Sciatica and Other Complaints.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter would say that my health is as good as ever. None of my old troubles have returned. I had the sciatica with all the rest of the troubles, and my case was a severe one. I tried a great many things before I got your Belt. At first when I wore it I did not think it was doing me any good, but I kept on until I began to feel better, and it cured me and I am still cured. That is the trouble with a good many; they get discouraged because they don't get better in a few days. Yours truly, M. Haig, 36 By-Ward Market Square, Ottawa, Ont.

Rheumatism Has Never Returned.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: I am pleased to be able to tell you that the rheumatism has never troubled me since I reported myself cured, nor have any of my old troubles. I am enjoying good health; able to eat good, sleep good, and able for my work every day on the farm. I thank you for your kindness and the Electric Belt, for I recommend the Belt to every sufferer I hear of. I remain, yours truly, John McGavin, Leaside, Ont.

Then why do you go on from day to day losing your ability to be as other men are when there is a cure within your reach. I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality, or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. I will pay \$1,000 for a case that comes in my line of treatment that I can't cure with my recently perfected appliance. I am curing troubles which I would not touch before.

FREE BOOK. If you cannot call write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to anyone; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book, closely sealed, free to anyone. **I HAVE A BOOK FOR WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN.**

OFFICE HOURS:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 P.M.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST. TORONTO, CAN.



Cured Over Three Years Ago—As Well Pleased as Ever.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: Referring to your Belt I would say that it has done for me wonders. It has cured me of headaches, as I have not been troubled with them for the last three years. I can highly recommend the Belt, and would not be without it. Yours very truly, C. H. Chapman, Box 154, Wyoming, Ont., August 24, 1902.

The Results Are Lasting.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: I suppose you think it strange of me not writing before, but I have heard of Belts that did good work for a while, and then the patient got worse, so I thought I would wait and see how it did with me. I find that it isn't so, for it has done me a lot of good. I wore it about a month, and then left it off, and I am now well and feeling well. I will do all I can for you, and will write you again later on. Very truly, Isaac H. Allen, Rainham Centre, Ont.

Cured Long Ago—Still Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter I wish to state that I am still in the best of health, and gaining in weight every week. I recommend the Belt to every one I know, for the best permanent cure to be had. I remain, yours truly, L. Roy, 148 St. Andrew St., Ottawa, Ont.

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

Heaviest and Strongest Fence in the World

50 CENTS PER ROD

invested in wire and built into fence with a LONDON MACHINE will give more weight of high-grade material and greater strength than the same figure paid for any other style of fence in the world, and in addition, the best results can only be obtained by stretching the strands independently and weaving the fence in the field, as is being done with thousands of LONDON MACHINES used by farmers all over Canada and the U. S.



We offer material for a

5-FOOT HIGH, 13-BAR HEAVY FENCE,

STAYS 9 INCHES APART, delivered (freight paid) anywhere in old Ontario FOR 50 CENTS PER ROD. No orders less than 50 rods accepted for shipment from factory. The material for this fence will consist of one No. 7 gauge strand for top, and eleven No. 9 gauge strands, all of High-grade London Coiled Steel Spring Galvanized Wire, and for stays of No. 12 steel wire nine inches apart, and one strand of barb wire over all.



LONDON MACHINES

WE GUARANTEE THE 13 STRANDS

of this fence (which we offer at 50c. per rod) to have a tensile strength of 24,000 to 26,000 pounds, and the quality and galvanizing of this material throughout is also guaranteed to be the best obtainable. In quantities sufficient for 50 rods or over, it will be delivered (freight paid) at any station in old Ontario at 50c. per rod. Brace wire and staples charged extra. We also guarantee that under any ordinary conditions the time in erecting this heavy fence (if figured at \$1.50 per day) should not amount to over 9c per rod. To points outside Ontario the extra freight only will be added.

Josh Billings said: "I luv a rooster fur tew things. One is the krow that is in him, the other is the spurs that air on him to back up his krow with."

LONDON FENCES AND FENCE MACHINES

are the best, cheapest and strongest on earth. Place a trial order with one of our agents, or send it to us, and see how we will back up our "krow."

WIRE FOR 100 RODS 9-BAR FENCE, \$25.00.

No. 9 top and bottom wires, No. 12 body wires, of coiled steel spring wire, and No. 13 stays 12 inches apart; all high-grade London wire. Delivered at any station in old Ontario for \$25, cash with order.

Every farmer in the land, Who needs a fence that's sure to stand

All attacks of beast or man, Weather, accident, or span Of years at least a score and ten,

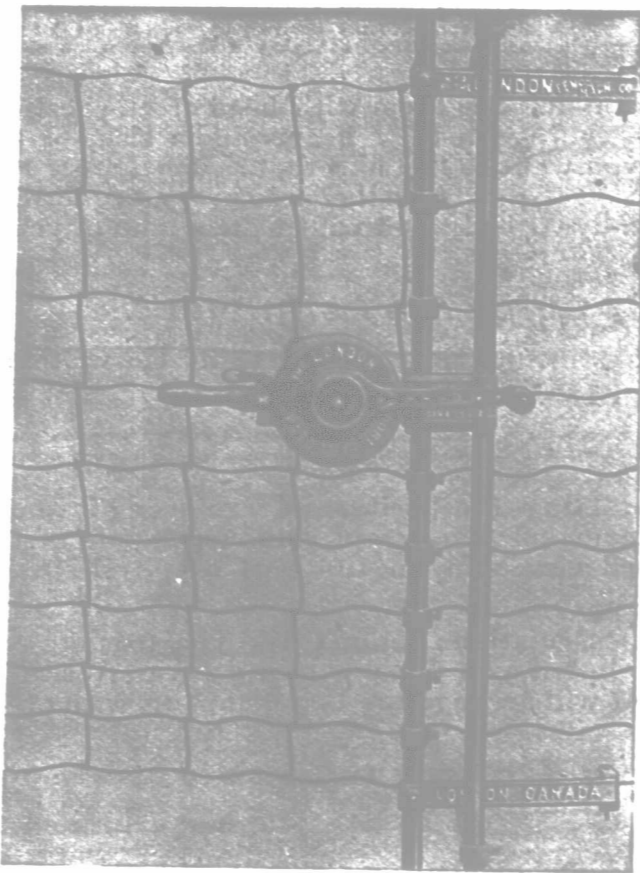
SHOULD BUY A LONDON.

We also offer material for a

10-STRAND 4-FOOT 8-INCH FENCE,



No. 7 gauge top and nine No. 9 gauge strands of High-grade London Coiled Steel Spring Wire, and for stays of No. 12 gauge steel wire twelve inches apart, for 37 cents per rod, delivered (freight paid) at any station in old Ontario. Brace wire and staples extra. This 10-bar fence has a tensile strength in its laterals of 19,000 to 20,000 pounds. We guarantee the quality and galvanizing of this material to be the best on the market. We will furnish with either of the above orders a London Fence Machine, a London Pulley Stretcher, complete, with 60-foot rope, and grip; a London Reel, and a pair of Bernard's 6 1/2 - inch Parallel-jawed, Nickel-plated Cutting Pliers (a fence-building outfit complete), freight paid, with the wire, for \$16.00 extra.



The London Fence Machine Co., Limited,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

See Trade Topic on another page of this issue.

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

