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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO MARCH 10, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA No. 598

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By using Eastlake you avoid spending money on repairs.
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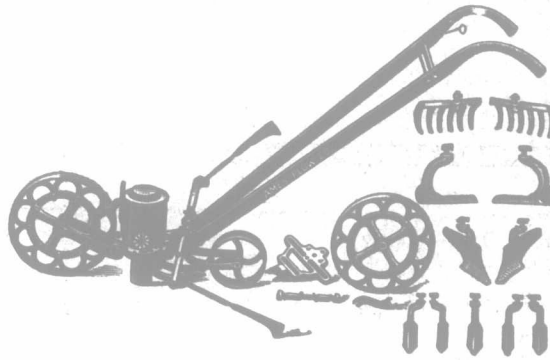
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No better seeds can be procured anywhere. It pays to buy the best. Over half a century of business success the best guarantee you can get. Our handsome illustrated catalogue (88 pages) is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Send for it.

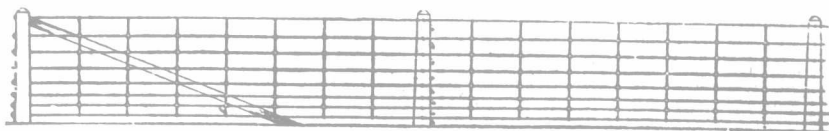
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WHICH ARE ALWAYS NEEDED BY CANADIAN FARMERS WHO ARE UP-TO-DATE.

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Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

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SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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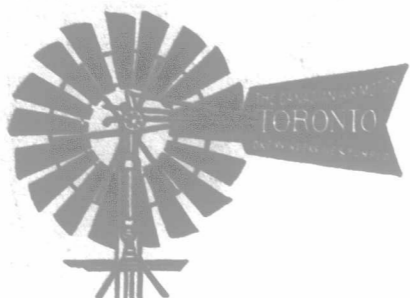
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You need land. Let us tell you about this wonderfully productive country. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you our 1904 booklet telling about Western Canada, giving crop reports covering the past ten years, maps showing our lands and settlers' opinions. We want agents.

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in one single year
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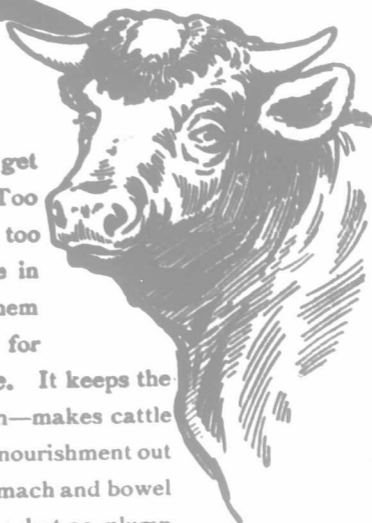
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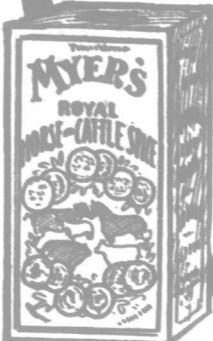
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affords the children an opportunity of rendering effective help, and at the same time delight themselves. Ball Bearings and strong spiral springs reduce to a minimum all the work usually necessary. Five to six minutes does a tubful.

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Farm Laborers

from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Channel Islands arriving at Toronto weekly. If you desire to secure help for your farm, write for application form to

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and settle on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and profit by the good markets, large towns and best shipping facilities. Write

ROBT. KERR,

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WANTED—By practical farmer, situation as manager, Western Canada preferred, understands his business thoroughly, Scotch, age 40, married, wife good dairywoman, has three sons able to work, 10 years in present situation, at liberty April 3rd, can furnish best of reference. Apply H. FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

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Will positively cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Liver Complaint, Stomach Trouble, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Neuralgia, and all skin diseases. The \$1 box is sufficient for 200 days' treatment, and is guaranteed to cure the above diseases or money refunded. Samples sent free to any address.

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Agents wanted in every locality.

FERRY'S SEEDS MEET ALL NEEDS

Experience has established it as a fact. Sold by all dealers. You sow—they grow. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.

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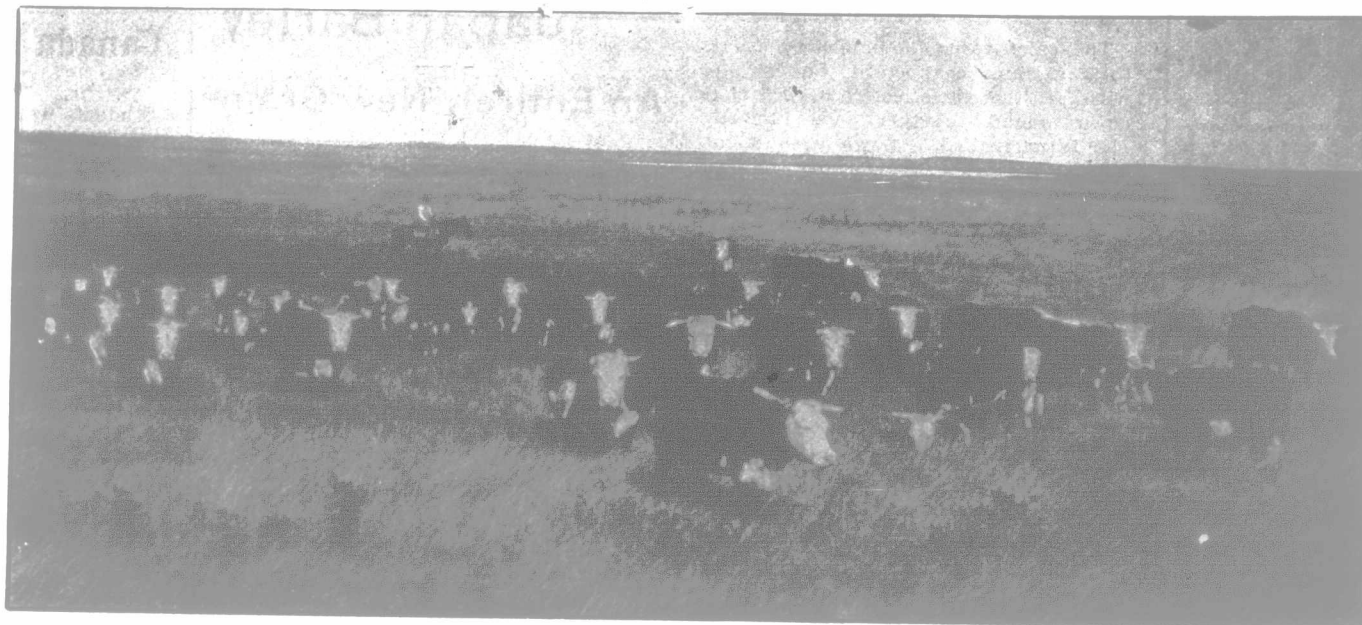
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London Printing and Litho. Company, Ltd.
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Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80 and nine equal annual instalments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

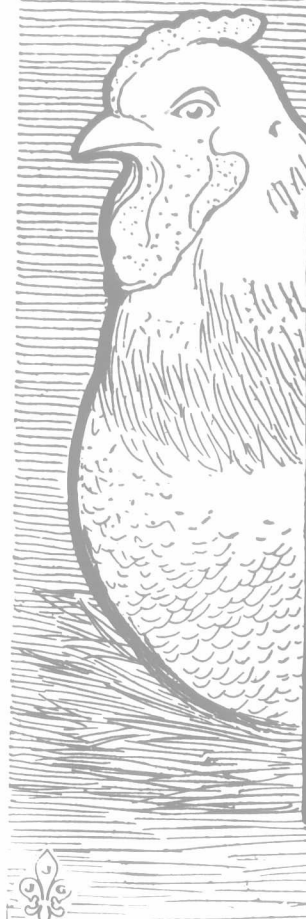
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It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

Keep Your Hens Laying



Your hens are wasting time when they are hatching chickens. They are much better profit-producers when they are laying eggs. One

Chatham Incubator

can handle as many eggs as ten hens and produce infinitely better results. It costs less for oil for a Chatham Incubator than it costs for food for the hens and the Chatham doesn't require half the attention and gives you none of the worry. The Chatham Incubator produces healthy, sturdy chicks, free from vermin, which is practically impossible with hens.

We sell the Chatham Incubator on the easy payment plan—you can have three years to pay for it in. Write for our Catalogue and full particulars to-day.

M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Limited
DEPT. 676 CHATHAM, ONT.

Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooder
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que.;
Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; New Westmin-
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the famous Campbell Fanning Mills. 104

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let

THE
CHATHAM
INCUBATOR

do the hatching



GOSSIP.

The prosecuting Attorney: "Was the prisoner in the habit of singing when he was alone?"

Pat McGuire (witness): "Shure, an' I can't say, for Oi was niver with him when he was alone."

Aunt Dinah, when she put the eggs in the saucepan, invariably began singing, "Rock of Ages," and sang through two verses. "Aunt Dinah," asked the man who tells the story, "are there not three verses in that hymn?" "Dar is, massa, but I sings only two when I wants 'em soft, and three when I wants 'em hard."

Mark Twain was once travelling on a lecture tour, and a friend had been drawing the humorist out on the subject of his experiences. "What sort of audience," he asked, "do you like best? Who, in your opinion, make the most responsive and sympathetic listeners?" "College men," replied Mark, after a moment's thought—"College men and convicts."

An Englishman in Shanghai was given by his Chinese boy a dinner of unusual excellence, but instead of being grateful he began, as is the way with some Anglo-Saxons, to chaff his young cook. "What was it? Suppose you killed one of the street dogs, eh?" Wun Lee looked pained, and made a sign of dissent. "No kille dog," he said indignantly, "him long time dead when I him pickee up!"

A citizen of Scotch origin had been in the habit of wearing a pair of ear-laps these cold days.

A friend met him, and said: "Why are you not wearing the laps now?"

"I met an accident with them and have dropped them."

"What was the accident?"

"I was going down street a fortnight ago, wearing them over my lugs, accompanied by a friend. He said to me: 'Donal, will ye hae a drink?' and I didna hear him!"

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Do you

imagine that you can get along on the farm in this commercial age without a knowledge of business methods?

F. O. B. C.

(Forest City Business College)
LONDON, ONT., Y. M. O. A.,

pays special attention to the requirements of farmers' boys. Booklet free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal

ENTER ANY TIME for a term in any department of our splendid school, THE *Central Business College* OF TORONTO. Winter session now open, with SIXTEEN regular teachers in charge. Good results are guaranteed. Write for prospectus and let us help you. Address **W. H. SHAW, Principal, YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO.**

Central Business College STRATFORD, ONT. Has enrolled as many students during the last five months as it enrolled last year in ten months. Enter now. Free catalogue. **W. J. ELLIOTT, PRINCIPAL.**

LEAMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
No Time Like the Present to begin a Business or Shorthand Course. We cannot get enough graduates to fill the calls made upon us for office help. Can place 200 more young men at an average salary of \$50 per month to start. New course from February 1st, 1904. Write for catalogue F. **A. L. BROWN, PRINCIPAL, LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO.**

Rheumatism Cured. Why do you suffer—Starr's Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starr's, send your name to us. \$1 per bottle. **OSBORNE REMEDY CO., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

The G. CARTER SON & CO., LIMITED,

Seed Dealers, St. Mary's, Ont.

OUR TWO SPECIALTIES THIS SEASON:

Daubeny Oats

The chief value of Daubeny oats is their extreme earliness. For mixing with all the varieties of barley that ripen about together, the Daubeny oat is unrivalled. Sown with Mand-scheuri barley, the yield per acre of the mixed grain for feed is the heaviest on record. They are also themselves a heavy yielder. One of our growers has a crop of 1,800 bushels of cleaned oats off 21 acres. Prof. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., Guelph, reports on the Daubeny oats as follows:

"We have grown the Daubeny oats for a number of years, and find this variety to be one of the very earliest. It is one of the best yielders of the very early varieties of oats. It has a medium length of straw, a spreading head, and a white grain. The oats have an exceedingly thin hull, and, although they are not as attractive in appearance as some other varieties, they are of good quality. The Daubeny variety of oats is one of the best which we have tested for the purpose of sowing with Common, Mand-scheuri or other varieties of barley which ripen about the same time as these varieties ripen. Such a mixture usually yields well and ripens uniformly."

C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College.

Samples and prices on application.

Carter's Black Japan Barley

An Entirely New Grain

This is not the ordinary Black Hullless barley. It is a six-rowed variety, bearded like the Mand-scheuri barley, but it is black. Those who have examined this barley in the straw are loud in their praises, pronouncing it the finest appearing barley they have ever seen. It has a very stiff straw, and stands up well. Head is long and heavy; grain large and plump, but thin in the hull. Is full of fresh new vigor, and is the hardiest and healthiest variety known. It is well adapted for rich land. The stock now offered was grown on a clay loam in this locality. We are the only seed-house in Canada having this barley for sale, and every farmer should sow a plot to get into the seed of it.


Price to one and all as long as our stock holds out: 1 lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 70c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid to any address in Canada. Prices by the bushel on application.

We are also Stocked with the Following:

Irish White Oats	\$0.75	White Hullless Barley	\$1.25
Sheffield Standard Oats85	Black Hullless Barley	1.25
Waverly Oats50	Mand-scheuri Barley (Pure)75
Ligowo Oats45	Peas (Extra Early Sippinaw)	1.25

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with **Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine** PRICE ONLY **\$17**. For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.**

IT PAYS TO *GO TO The Best.* Now is the best time to enter. The January rush is now over. The beginners are well started in their work, and teachers can therefore give more time to new students. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who intends to take a business or shorthand course, and wants to be placed in a paying place when graduated, should attend the **Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.** Students of last year already earning over \$1000 per annum. 346 placed in 11 months. Do you know of any other business school getting such results? We pay your railway fare. Have you ever seen our catalogue? If not, write for it and enter now. Address **D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ontario.**


ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY CHICKEN LAUGH!!!  **Poultry, Pigeon, Cat, Dog, Bird, Rabbit and Aquaria Supplies. CATALOGUE FREE. Morgan's Incubator Works, London.**

Barred Rocks—We have a few cockerels for sale. Good in size and shape, medium to light in color. Price, \$1.25 each; 2 or more, \$1 each. No more ducks to spare. **H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.**

A. E. SHERRINGTON Importer and breeder of **BARRED ROCKS** exclusively. Breeding hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, heavy birds, sired by imported toms, stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners in Buffalo in 1901. Pairs and trios mated not akin. **R. G. ROSE, Glanworth, Ont.**

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COCKERELS A number of Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels; choice markings; large, strong-boned, healthy birds; bred from a pen of hens selected for their perfect color and extra laying qualities, and sired by an A1 cock. For prices write **W. C. SHEPHERD, Bright, Ont.**

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. **Incubators 30 days free trial.** **J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 112 Delavan, Wis.**

"SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."  Pieces 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 \$20, 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, Harness-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 \$60.00.** Remember, we have been in the mail order business for nearly twenty five years. **WILKINS & CO.** 166 and 168 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

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The Farmer's Advocate

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"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 10, 1904.

No. 598

EDITORIAL.

To Stop Gambling at Fairs.

One of the worst features at local and larger fairs in Ontario of recent years has been the prevalence of gambling under various guises. Though all gambling or games of chance, such as wheels of fortune, were prohibited by a Provincial Act, and Agricultural Societies were under penalty of losing the Government grant for permitting them on or within half a mile of the fair grounds, still these sharks robbed the people of thousands of dollars every autumn. Indeed, in some cases, we understand fair directors actually allotted the privilege of running such devices for fleecing the unwary for a \$5 or \$10 bill. The Act provided a penalty against the individual of a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$100. Circulars were sent out from the Provincial Department of Agriculture warning the societies against these abuses, but the evil continued. At the present session of the Ontario Legislature, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, is introducing a bill empowering any constable or peace officer to immediately seize, without warning or notice, any "devices or instruments" used by any person in connection with gambling or games of chance. The constable may also arrest on sight, without a warrant, the person running the same games, and take him before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction, who may fine or imprison him, and order the destruction of the instruments seized. Any measures instituted to abate the evil in question should have the hearty approval and support of all right-thinking people.

Growing Spring Wheat.

While Canada has gained a splendid reputation for the quality of its Western wheat, the production of spring wheat in the Eastern Provinces has greatly fallen off in the last decade. This has been partly due to the low price of wheat, and partly to increased attention being given to stock-raising and dairying. The recent rapid rise in the price of wheat, owing to some extent to the war between Russia and Japan, will naturally lead many farmers in older Canada to think of the possibilities of successfully growing wheat on a somewhat larger scale. But it will probably be wise not to indulge too freely in visions of two-dollar wheat in recollection of the years of the Crimean war, and to rush into wheat sowing on too large a scale, or where the conditions of soil fertility and preparation are not reasonably favorable. It should be remembered, too, that the world's wheat field has grown greatly since the Franco-Russian war; that recent inventions of the machinery of war has tended to shorten the period of combat, and that improved transportation facilities bring the food products of the world within more ready reach of the needy in times of trouble. Nevertheless, there appears no good reason why Ontario and the other Eastern Provinces which have in the past produced profitable crops of spring wheat may not continue to do so. It would seem to be largely a question of sustained or of renewed fertility, of suitable varieties and of careful preparation of the seed-bed.

Wheat is one of the most pleasant of farm crops to handle, and one of the best with which to sow clover and grass seeds to secure a good catch, and when the price is likely to be such as to make its production profitable, it is well to give it a place on the farm to a limited extent,

remembering always that only on a well-prepared field in ordinary seasons may a fairly good yield be expected.

As to varieties, it is, perhaps, safer to sow such as have done fairly well in the district than to take up new sorts, but to those who have not a satisfactory sort within easy reach, and, indeed, to all readers, we commend a consideration of Dr. Saunders' report of new varieties, referred to elsewhere in this issue, remembering that these yields are mostly computed from comparatively small plots, and probably on more than ordinarily well-prepared land.

The Library and the Buying of Books.

The ambition to obtain knowledge and culture is not confined to the townsman, and we find nowadays on the farmer's table magazines, papers and other forms of literature dealing with general topics, or the agriculturist's special work, all of which are sedulously conned under the evening lamp.

The bookmakers have risen to the occasion, and by various means bring their wares either in single volumes or in sets to the people's notice.

Unfortunately, the buyer does not stand to profit from the purchases to the extent he thinks he will at the time of making the purchase, and it is a common thing to find in many houses expensive sets of books, the pages of which are never turned. An exception may be made, perhaps, for a good standard dictionary or encyclopedia. A short time ago the writer fell in with a band of men exploiting the country with a sort of home-doctor book; expensive to buy, and so loaded heavily with technical terms as to render it out of place except in an M. D.'s office. Yet, big sales were being made daily. For the home, a standard work on nursing would be of far greater value to a farmer's wife. The ambition in any person to possess a library is most laudable, yet economy and common sense need to be practiced in book buying as in the purchase of implements.

Farmers, as a rule, do not purchase implements with a view to making a collection. Farm tools are bought to be used, and books should be bought for the same purpose, and bought only when the need or desire is felt. The artificial stimulus of the agent it will be better to overcome. Unless a book or books are bought to meet a need, such will be shelved and practically wasted.

The book agent has been held up to ridicule for years, consequently people have not treated him seriously—a neglect to their own hurt. Books usually handled by the travelling agent are inferior in matter, style, composition and letterpress. Standard authors can be bought at almost any price, consequently are within the reach of all. It is a mistake, usually a costly one, to purchase sets, especially on the credit or time system, such as are advertised in the press. We believe in buying books as some housekeepers buy furniture, piece by piece, instead of complete suites, thus meeting the needs arising from time to time. A single book, such, for instance, as a seventy-five cent Shakespeare, will, if read, give better satisfaction to the owner as he views it on his library shelves than will the twenty-dollar set. The sting from extravagance is bound to be felt at some time, and the number of tomes on a person's shelves is not a fair criterion as to the literary taste or breadth of vision of the owner.

On Canvas for St. Louis.

The correspondence we are receiving indicates that the resolutions of the February Live-stock Association meetings in Toronto do not altogether represent the mind of the individual breeders of the country in regard to exhibiting at the St. Louis World's Fair, though there is no mistaking the opinion entertained in this country of the petty, if not cowardly, United States policy in regard to records and customs restrictions calculated to discourage the improvement of American herds by importations from Canada. However, apart from what may be done by individual breeders, the Dominion Department of Agriculture some time ago hit upon the novel plan of making a strong feature in the Canadian display at St. Louis of large oil paintings, executed by some of our foremost artists, representing typical groups of Canadian pure-bred stock. It was our pleasure recently to view those representing Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Holstein cattle, portrayed by Mr. J. P. Hunt, of London, Ont., and they certainly did great credit to the brush of that artist. To what extent these and other paintings, however excellent, will be a substitute for the "real thing," constitutes a fair subject for meditation upon the part of our stockmen.

The Veterinary Standard is to be Raised!

The agitation in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," editorially and otherwise, for a higher standard of veterinary education in Canada, has borne fruit. The Agricultural Committee of Toronto University drafted recently a curriculum for the approval of the University Senate, which provides for a three years' course leading to a diploma in veterinary science (V. S.).

The holder of the V. S. diploma may after the expiration of one year be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science (D. V. S.) on presenting an approved thesis on the result of special research in a scientific laboratory. A significant fact is that all examinations will be conducted by examiners appointed and under the regulations approved by the Senate of the University.

It is now in order for the Veterinary Associations of Ontario and the Northwest Territories to perfect their organization and have legislation enacted similar to that in force in Manitoba, which insists on the licentiate to practice being a graduate from a three-year school. Such legislation in Manitoba has resulted in a better average veterinary service being available to the Canadian stockman and farmer than elsewhere in the Dominion.

Forty Years' Experience.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—I enclose one dollar and fifty cents to renew my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," which expired in December, 1903. I have been a reader of the "F. A." for nearly forty years, and it is too valued a friend to try to do without. Faithfully yours,

THOS. A. SHARPE.

Supt. Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.
Feb. 10th, 1904.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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Two for the Home.

While most of your readers would find it quite unsatisfactory to get along without the "Farmer's Advocate," we find it almost necessary to have two numbers coming to our house, as indeed we had for some time. Think, Mr. Editor, what it means to drop a single copy of such a paper as the "Advocate" upon the table of a house with thirteen eager inmates, unless some definite law of precedence is enforced. ANSON GROH, Waterloo Co.

Mr. C. W. Buck, Brantford, Ont.: Enclosed find our renewal for the weekly "Farmer's Advocate." We do not live on a farm, but still enjoy reading your up-to-date farmers' paper.

John Andrew Scott, Richmond Co., Que.: We are all pleased to have the "Advocate" every week, and think it is impossible to get another such farmers' paper for the same money, \$1.50 per year.

A. J. Dolsen, Kent Co.: I am glad to be found among your subscribers, as the "Advocate" very properly gives stock-breeding a leading place in its departments. Stock-breeders are, therefore, made to know almost as much of each other's work in this Province as if they were near neighbors. Wishing you every success.

Charles Dunlop, Russell Co., says: I have been taking the "Advocate," I think, six years, and I have always got the worth, more than the worth, of my money. It has always kept more than abreast of the fast advancing times, and now that it is to be a weekly is of double value, and is sure to bring you success.

W. Burrell, Brant Co., Ont., says: I am pleased with your paper, and consider myself a subscriber for life.

John A. Martin, Simcoe Co., Ont., says: I am taking advantage of your generous offer to send the "Farmer's Advocate" to a friend in the States, and I would like to let them know that we have a standard farm journal printed on top of the world.

HORSES.

Leg Troubles in Horses.

The most common form of leg trouble in horses is erythema, an inflammation of the outer layer of the skin, characterized in the early stages by local redness, heat, swelling and irritation. The redness can be noticed only in animals whose skin is white, but the other symptoms are readily recognized. The terms used to express the disease differ according to the parts affected. When the trouble appears in the heels it is called scratches or cracked heels; when the greater part of the leg from the foot to the body is involved it is called mud fever; when the front of the hock, sallanders; when the back of the knee, mallanders.

CAUSES.—Some horses, notably those whose bone may be said to be beefy or round, are particularly predisposed to it, and require careful attention to avoid it. High feeding with little exercise also predisposes to an attack, and in some cases it appears without any well-marked cause, doubtless due to some unexplained alteration in the blood. In the majority of cases, however, good care will prevent it, as it is usually caused by inattention to cleanliness, allowing horses to stand in damp stalls, when the heels frequently become damp or wet with liquid or semi-liquid manure; cold and heat operating alternately on the skin; wet, friction, dirt, pressure, debilitating diseases, plethoria or poverty. Probably the most frequent cause is the habit of washing the heels and legs. During late winter or early spring, when it thaws during the day and freezes towards evening, horses, especially those with considerable long hair on their legs, will come into the stable with water and slush frozen to the hair, and when the roads are muddy, even though there be no frost, an accumulation of mud will be present. In such cases it is common practice for the teamster (through mistaken kindness) to wash the frozen matter or the mud off with warm water and then stand the horse in his stall and allow the legs to dry by the natural heat of the legs and stable.

The hot water washing opens the pores of the skin, and a free secretion sets in, which, however, is suddenly checked by the cold air or possibly drafts, the vessels of the skin thus become congested, and, subsequently, inflamed, and if this practice be repeated a few times cracked heels is usually the result. Washing with cold water is not so bad, as the reaction is not so great, but the legs should not be washed at and inclination to remain with the horse and rub his legs with cloths or wisps of straw until thoroughly dry, in order to avoid the reaction mentioned, and as this entails a large amount of both time and labor it is seldom done. The safer plan is to allow the horse to stand until the mud has dried, and then brush the legs clean, or when there is ice he should remove as much as he can by carefully hand rubbing, and allow the rest to drop off as melted by the heat of the legs and stable, and when the hair becomes dry brush well to remove any tendency to mat, and also any dirt or foreign substances that may be present. A fertile cause of that form of the disease called "mud fever," and a form that is very hard to treat, is the practice of clipping horses' legs during cold weather. Suddenly depriving the animal of this natural protection in cold weather appears to cause a congestion of the vessels, which is followed by an inflammation of the same and surrounding tissues, hence the disease. Horses that are to be clipped should be clipped before the weather becomes cold in the fall, not later than the middle of November, else in the spring, when the danger of severe weather is past, say the middle of April. Spring clipping, in my opinion, is the best, as at this season the horse does not require the protection of a long coat, and as he perspires much less without it, he will do more satisfactory work on less food than his mate that is not clipped. Then, again, as before stated, some horses are so predisposed to the disease under discussion, either from the peculiar quality of the bone or other hereditary traits, that high feeding and want of exercise will quickly produce it. For this, as all other diseases, prevention is better than cure, and if we recognize the causes mentioned as those that produce the disease, we can readily see how to prevent it. It is seldom where reasonable care is taken to avoid the trouble that it will appear.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms noticed are swelling and tenderness to the touch, and a stiffness or lameness, which, with the swelling, usually disappears on exercise. After a time the skin cracks, when the soreness and lameness will increase, and there is a greater tendency to swelling; there will be more or less of a discharge from the cracks, and if intelligent treatment be not given the discharge becomes fetid, overabundant granulations (proud flesh) appear, and the condition of the limb gradually becomes worse.

TREATMENT.—It is good practice to administer a purgative of 6 to 10 drs. aloes (according to the size of the animal) and 2 drs. ginger. This has a tendency to reduce general plethoria and

stimulate circulation; follow up with diuretics and alteratives, as 2 drs. nitrate of potash and an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. The food should be light, as bran, a few roots and hay; very little grain should be given, unless it is necessary to work the horse. Local treatment consists, if taken in the early stages, in the application of a cooling lotion, as an ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, to a quart of water, applied freely three or four times daily. If cracks have appeared, and the weather be warm, the lotion should still be used, but if the weather be cold, better results are usually obtained from the use of the oxide of zinc ointment, as the lotion is too astringent and drying. Ointment should not be used in hot and dusty weather, unless the horse is left in the stable, as dust, etc., will adhere to the ointment and aggravate the trouble. If proud flesh and a fetid discharge be present, the parts should be dressed once or twice with a caustic, as butter of antimony applied with a feather, and the parts poulticed with linseed meal and powdered charcoal, applied warm three times daily for two or three days and nights before using the lotion or ointment. "WHIP."

The Canadian Draft Horse.

At the Winter Fair at Guelph last December, Mr. W. S. Spark, of Canterbury, England, made his debut before an audience of Canadian stock-breeders. Since then he has addressed gatherings of breeders in many different parts of the country, and in the course of his remarks has given us something upon which to ruminate. Mr. Spark's subject of address is the draft horse, with the history, breeding and characteristics of which he claims to be perfectly familiar. After carefully investigating the merits and defects of the Clydesdale, Shire, and the Canadian draft stock, he comes to us with the advice to establish in Canada a new breed upon the foundation stock above mentioned. The typical Shire, Mr. Spark says, has the desirable body, quantity of bone, and plenty of stamina, but some lack a little in quality of feet and bone, while the Clydesdales, as a rule, possess the perfect feet, ankles and quality, but lack in muscling of the forearm and gaskin, and general massiveness throughout. In short, either of these two great draft breeds could be used to improve the other, in order to secure heavy draft horses of the best type.

Not wishing anyone to accept his advice upon purely theoretical grounds, Mr. Spark cites the case of the famous Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Wales, whose name is one of the most highly esteemed in the Clydesdale records, and a horse of remarkable prepotency, yet whose grandams on both sides were Shire mares. In fact, Mr. Spark says the reason why the Shire for so long lacked in quality of bone and obliquity of pasterns, was because the early improvers of the Clydesdales made regular visits to England for the express purpose of buying Shires of the best quality, and the Shire breed was impoverished in this respect by every such draft upon its best studs.

Canada, Mr. Spark now thinks, is the country where these two families of draft horses (for he scarcely thinks they should be called distinct breeds) should be reunited. A grand recompense is pictured for the breeder who makes this bold step, but, it appears to us, more than boldness is required to carry out this scheme. The developing of such a breed as our English authority advises would mean the expenditure upon an experiment (of course with fair assurance of success) of a large sum of money, and long years of persistent application to detail in pursuit of an ideal. Unfortunately for the scheme, the breeders of draft horses in Canada are not blessed with a superfluity of this world's goods. No breeder of either pure-bred Clydesdales or Shires could afford to sacrifice for work horses a large number of colts from pure-bred mares, that would be necessary if he were to establish a new breed. The simplest way in which the desired qualities in both the Clydesdale and Shire could be developed, in the mind of the Canadian breeder, would be by the breeders in the Old Country selecting their stock with those requirements in view. Not so long ago we remember the coarse, hairy-legged Clydesdales that came over to us from Scotland, in striking contrast to the fine quality in the legs of this same breed to-day. Neither are the Shire breeders blind to the need of improvement in this respect, for each year's importations are eloquent of the great advancement they are making in the development of greater quality in the English draft horse, and it would be no rash presumption to predict that in ten years we should more generally have Shires not lacking one whit in fineness of feather or bone, as indeed many are not at present. This will then have the desired effect upon the Scotch breeders, for if their horses are lacking, as Mr. Spark says in substance, then they will have to develop it in order to successfully compete with their English neighbors.

STOCK.

Red Lincolns as Dual Purpose Cows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 25th appears an article on "Breeding of dairy cows." I would like to endorse the writer's statement, where he says good milking Shorthorns in large numbers exist in many parts of England, particularly a strain known as the Red Lincolns (red in color). These have been bred along dairy lines for some years, and have a distinct registry and herdbook. Now, to my mind, an enterprising importer who would introduce the Red Lincolns into Canada for pure-breeding or crossing with Ayrshires or our common dairy stock, would have solved the dual-purpose cow question, and conferred an everlasting boon on the farmers of this country, besides reaping a handsome reward himself.

The Red Lincoln would give greater size to our dairy cattle, without impairing quality or quantity of milk. I should like very much to hear through the "Advocate" all or anything that is known about this breed. G. DEERY, Montreal.

A Disastrous Muddle.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I read with considerable interest an article in your last week's issue, over the signature of D. C. Flatt, which I think was a very modest condemnation of the management of that very important subject, the national live-stock exhibit from Canada at St. Louis. Mr. Flatt thinks that most of the obstructions that stood in the way of Canadians showing at St. Louis were matters that should have been considered with the United States Government, and not with Mr. F. D. Coburn. Many live-stock men think, after reading the remarks of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner at the Shorthorn breeders' meeting on the 19th of January, that it is just possible that some petty personal offense between subordinate officials has been the cause of the whole disaster. The Live-stock Commissioner's bitter remarks would indicate more than a square business difference of opinion. If the Hon. Mr. Fisher and Hon. Mr. Dryden had gone and reasoned with the United States Government and the management of the World's Fair, and not have sent irresponsible officials, with such a lack of diplomacy as displayed in this case, different results would have been attainable. It does appear to a few of the breeders of live stock that it is a presumptuous sin on the part of the other few to tell the Government that aid is not wanted for any one, because "we" are not going. FAIR PLAY. York Co., Ont.

Hon. John Dryden's View.

At the inaugural meeting of horsemen, in connection with the Spring Show in Toronto last week, referring to the proposal to transfer the live-stock records to Ottawa, and under Government control, Hon. John Dryden said: "In your own interest you ought to be the guardians of your own records. (Applause.) There ought to be no other controlling body in reference to these records than the men who handle and own the animals themselves. I am prepared to take strong ground with reference to this one particular point. I do not want it to get into the hands of any department or body of politicians. I don't care who they are." (Loud applause.)

Mr. William Smith, ex-M.P., Columbus, one of the Minister's old-time political opponents, joined in Mr. Dryden's view, and added that the latter's address was as good as a Tory could have made.

"I do not think that is a very good recommendation," replied Mr. Dryden, laughing.

"It is the best recommendation I can give," responded Mr. Smith, amid general laughter, before moving a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Milk Fever.

Parturient apoplexy—better known to cattle-breeders by the name of milk fever, or dropping after calving—has been the subject of much discussion in the veterinary press of recent months. Mr. R. J. Sankey, South Hill, Ashford, Kent, now writes to say that if owners of dairy stock will follow the natural order of things a little more closely, neither they nor their cows would suffer much from milk fever. The best plan is to leave the calf with its mother for the first three days, and not to touch her, unless she is a very heavy milker, in which case take only small quantities of milk from her beyond what the calf sucks at small intervals. If the owner objects to the two being together, but prefers to remove the calf at birth, then let him make quite certain that the milk is drawn from the cow a little at a time, and often, just as the offspring does in a state of nature. If the udder is never emptied until the calf is at least three days old, there is but little or no risk of dropping after calving. The foregoing was told Mr. Sankey many years ago by a large dairy farmer in Leicestershire, who assured

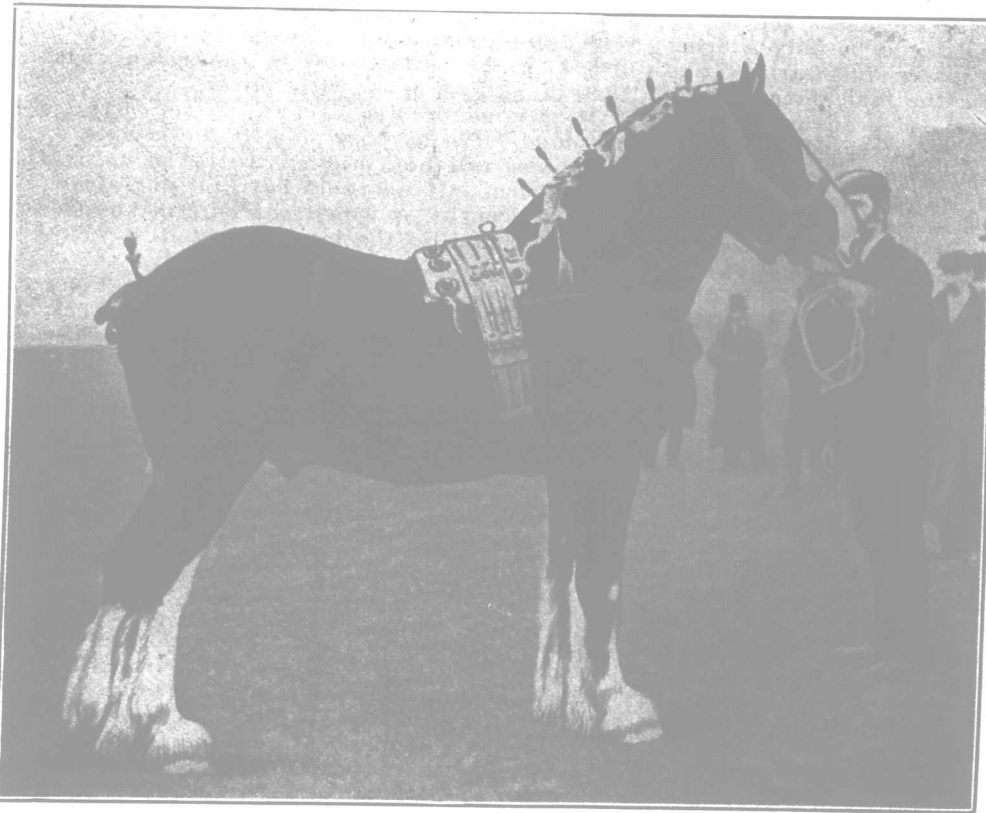
him he had not lost a single cow since adopting that system, although he had previously lost several every year, and Mr. Sankey's own experience is similar.—[Scottish Farmer.

The Experimental Farms and the Live-stock Industry.

The appropriateness shown in the selection of the speaker, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, was amply borne out by the intensely practical address delivered by him to the meeting of stock-breeders in Convocation Hall, Wesley College, Winnipeg, Tuesday, February 23rd. The experimental farms and the live-stock industry formed the text for a discourse on the various experiments being carried out by these institutions, supported by the people of Canada, through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The speaker, in the following terse sentences, "No cattle, no agriculture; some cattle, some agriculture; more cattle, more agriculture," gave in a nutshell the key to up-to-date farming. The experimental farms were established with the sole object of helping agriculture, which scheme is furthered by the publication of bulletins and reports and the giving of addresses by the staff. Bulletins are only supplied to those asking for them.

Mr. Grisdale mentioned the staff of the Central Farm and the special vocation of each, showing the useful work being done by them, but, as the agriculturist of the institution, assumed that he was closest in touch with the farmer. He then detailed the following experiments, performed or under way, and indicated the results obtained.



Revelanta (11876).

Winner of first prize in three-year-old Clydesdale class at 120 lbs. champion cup. Glasgow Stallion Show, 1904. Sire Baron's Pride.

With horses, they had found that a saving of twenty per cent. of roughage was had by supplying it cut to their horses, and ten per cent. saving of grain by crushing it and mixing with the cut feed. With pure-bred stock, it had been found that, properly handled, the breeding of such animals, despite the times, was always remunerative.

He had found that ground barley, oats, shorts and bran were the most economical feeds for the production of beef, and sternly deprecated the idea that the production of beef could not be carried on successfully in the West.

Experiments with mill and other by-products, and the oil, gluten and other meals, including one with beet-sugar pulp, were referred to. The beet-sugar pulp had been found a good substitute for roots and ensilage, ten pounds of the dried pulp being practically equal to one hundred pounds of roots. This by-product of the beet-sugar factory was not as satisfactory as a substitute for meal.

In the experiment referring to the cost of producing beef, he had found that in the animal up to one year old it cost 2½ cents per pound, the prices of feed being as follows: hay, \$7.00 per ton; roots and ensilage, \$2 per ton; meal mixed, 1c. a pound; pasture, at \$1.00 per month; the manure being reckoned to meet cost of labor, etc. Two-year-old beef increased in cost, the cost being 4½ cents a pound, three-year-olds being still more expensive at 6 cents per pound, increasing to 7½ cents for four-year-old stuffs.

The experiment in the production of baby beef was then referred to, Prof. Grisdale saying that the butchers were keen for this article, which has the effect of tickling the palates of their customers so

effectively. He had found it possible to produce a beeve at two and a half years weighing, finished, 1,350 lbs., at a cost of five cents a pound, with foods at the prices mentioned, and he considered it remunerative business. The market would pay for baby beef from one-half to one cent a pound above the price paid for ordinary beef.

Next, the experiment of feeding cattle loosely versus tied was touched upon. It was found that groups of two to ten cattle did as well, or better, with a floor area of forty square feet than with eighty square feet. Those fed loose gave greater and cheaper gains than those tied up.

An experiment has been tried at the Central Experimental Farm with a view to demonstrate the number of stock that could be carried successfully on forty acres. After some work, the experiment showed it possible to carry twenty-five head.

In the east, an attempt to demonstrate the most economical feeding of beef cattle had shown that cattle could be carried along and finished well whose diet had been entirely of a succulent nature, with no meal added until the last six weeks, when a finishing ration of seven to eight pounds of meal per day had been used.

Experiments with the Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Canadian cattle, with a view to determine their economic uses as dairy animals, had shown that, omitting the calf from each in the calculation, 100 pounds of milk cost to produce 65, 50, 55 and 49 cents from these breed, respectively, the butter costing 16, 11, 13 and 9 cents per pound. In arriving at the cost, the prices for feed were as noted above.

The lecturer gave his experience with foods for bacon breeds of swine, mentioning as such the Berkshire, Tamworth and Yorkshire. He enumerated as the economical feeds: barley, oats, shorts, peas and some bran.

Mr. Grisdale considers the Western farmer in a favored location re the feeding of high-quality bacon, with the feeds out here, it being practically impossible to produce soft pork.

Referring also to the climatic conditions as a factor in the economical production of pork, he stated that he preferred, even in the cold weather, that the pigs should be outside frequently to obtain the necessary exercise, without which their appetites would flag. They had found at Ottawa this winter, where the weather had had been very cold, that although it cost a little more in grain, the pigs outside were more thrifty and made better gains than those inside. He spoke of the little inverted V-shaped cabins used, the entrance to which was partially obstructed by a curtain of sacking, which allowed the pigs to go in and out at will.

They had also found at Ottawa, pasturing of hogs was the greatest help to cheap pork production, and that the rape plant ranked first as the plant on which to pasture the hogs. A bulletin is now to be had on the rape plant, its uses and cultivation, from the Department for the asking.

Sheep-breeding at the Ottawa Experimental Farm was briefly referred to, the use of good blood being demonstrated by grading up the scrub, by the use of Shropshire and Leicester pure-breds. Two crosses resulted in very great improvement. Their experience with sheep at the Farm had taught them three important things, viz.: Avoid keeping sheep in too warm or close a place, let them be outside a great deal. Do not allow the sheep to graze over the same pasture continually; and limit the amount of roots used, especially to in-lamb ewes.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, V.S., in an address before the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, said: "Go to Toronto, Canada, and watch the teams as they pass. Their uniformity of breed type, color, conformation and quality, shows that one breed has been used from start to finish through long years, until to-day the average horse is a creditable representation of that breed. To such a breeding center the buyer may go, confident that there he will find a full supply of the kind of horses he wants. Such knowledge creates confidence on the part of the buyer, and a standard price and appreciative market for the salable horse product of the district."

The Sow and Her Litter.

A week or ten days before she is due to farrow, the sow should be given a pen to herself, comfortably bedded, and should be fed moderately of such foods as will tend to keep her bowels relaxed, including some scraps of meat, if available. If the weather is favorable for her going out each day, she will be the better for the exercise, unless she is wild and difficult to get into the pen again, in which case she will be better kept quiet. Only those who have had experience know the value, in handling hogs, of having a couple of low hurdles, 10 or 12 feet long, hinged together at one end, for enclosing a pig, or a number of them when it is necessary to drive them into a pen. It saves time and worry, and does not fret or excite the animals.

The attendant should gain the confidence of the sow by handling, scratching and brushing her, so that she will not be timid or excitable when approached, if it should be necessary when her litter is born. The bedding should be short and dry, and not too plentiful, as the piglets are liable to get tangled or lost in long straw. If the pigs are weak or the weather very cold, it may be necessary that the attendant rub them with a flannel cloth and place them in a chaff basket covered with a horse-blanket, until all are born, when they may be placed with the mother, after rubbing her udder to get her quiet, when they may as a rule be safely left with her, but when the pigs come strong and able to help themselves the less meddling with them the better.

It is a mistake to rouse the sow by offering her food or drink for the first twelve hours after her litter is born. The quieter she keeps the better for all, and her first meal should be only a drink of water, or of milk and water, lukewarm. She should be fed sparingly for the first three or four days with thin, sloppy food, of bran and kitchen swill, and her food gradually increased in amount and richness till when the pigs are two weeks old she is being liberally fed, as the draft upon her system when in full milk is very great. When three weeks old the pigs will learn to drink warm milk if it is placed in a low, flat trough where the sow cannot get to it, and the pigs should be supplied in this way or they will get to eating with the sow, whose food may not be suitable to them, and may cause indigestion and scouring. It is better to let the pigs suck till they are eight weeks old, feeding them liberally in the meantime, so that they will not fail when weaned; but in the meantime they must have exercise. If possible—that is, if weather is suitable—encourage them to go out on the sunny side of the pen, and if this is not practicable, let them run through the pen, and, if necessary, compel them to move about, or they may become too fat and get thumps, owing to too much blood and too much fat around the heart and lungs. The aim should not be to make the youngsters fat, but to keep them growing. If they become fat when young they will not grow, but become short and thick, and not of the desirable type. A pasture of some kind should be provided for them, where they may secure exercise, and flesh-forming food should be given in moderation for the first four or five months, when richer food should be given for finishing them for the market.

Care of Ewes and Lambs.

The time is approaching when in many flocks lambs will be expected to arrive, March being the favorite month with most breeders to have them come. This unusually cold winter should call attention to the necessity of examining the sheep-house and closing all cracks and crevices in the walls and doors through which the cold winds may find their way, so that when lambing commences warmth and comfort may be ensured in cold and stormy weather. The ewes should have a little extra feed as lambing time approaches; a light feed each day of oats and bran will give them strength and tend to supplying the needed milk for the lambs when born, and if roots are at hand a moderate supply should be allowed before and a more liberal ration after lambing.

A few light hurdles, 4 to 6 feet long and 2½ feet high, should be provided with which to improvise little pens in the corners of the house, in which to confine a ewe with a weak lamb or with twins, for a day or two, until they become acquainted, and the lambs follow the mother. When a few of the ewes have lambed, it is well to divide the flock, so that the nursing ewes receive more generous feeding than the others require. When the lambs are a week or ten days old their tails should be docked, and castration performed if the males are not pure-bred and to be kept to sell for breeding purposes. At three weeks old the lambs will eat a little bran and oats and fine feed for them a separate part of the house should be provided off, with a creep in the hurdle through which they can go and the ewe cannot. The lambs should have fresh feed given daily, and a little bran to relieve the ewes from the burden of milk.

FARM.

Use a Manure Spreader.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of February 11th, I noticed an editorial on "Manure Problems," on which you invite discussion.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about stable manure, its care and application, there continues to be a big waste every year. I see it losing in value from evaporation, from drainage, and from reduction in bulk, either in composting or remaining in the farmyard too long. There is no doubt in my mind, from what experience I have had, and from my observations in Canada and to some extent in the States, that those who handle their stable manure fresh, and apply it in that state as a top dressing, really sustain the least waste and secure most of the beneficial results from its application. I believe the least waste will occur where the manure is spread on pasture land during the winter previous to pasturing, then plow it in the fall for a crop of corn or roots the following year. Applied in this way to a pasture, much benefit will come to the pasture itself. The available plant food is taken up as fast as liberated. If the manure is very strawy, a harrow may be allowed to run over the meadow when dry enough, and scatter it in that way. If the manure is spread with a manure spreader it will be distributed quite evenly, and not too much to the acre. Ten or twelve loads is ample where applied on a meadow, or even fall-plowed land which is top dressed, to be disked in the surface soil in the spring, with a view of seeding down with clover.

It is good practice, I find, to top dress even raw land for corn, and plow it down lightly, so the straw will not interfere with the cultivation of the corn. If we could have all our straw cut in short lengths, it would not only make a better absorbent than in the long form, but it would be easier to handle every way. Many of the objections to applying raw manure on cold clay soils would be met as well. With sufficient stock to make a load of manure each day, it is working at the best time, in the best place, and in the best manner, to take out to the field if possible, and spread it as we go. The experiment at Ottawa in analyzing green manure, then putting some of the sample in a pan and exposing it to the sun through a window for three weeks, analyzing it again and finding the only loss was weight in water, is quite reassuring that the nitrogen does not evaporate. The potash and phosphoric acid are mineral in composition, and we could not lose them if we wished. It is the nitrogen element that is liable to drain away or evaporate.

I like the practice of keeping young stock and steers in box stalls, and making a lot of the straw into manure in that way. These stalls may be cleaned out once a week, or once a month. The stock tramping on the manure keep it from heating.

The manure shed is a nice way to save manure properly. Where the cow-stable is handy to the horse-stable, the horse-stable manure may be scattered in the gutters behind the cows, and makes a good absorbent. It will serve a good purpose in the pigpen too. When manure is piled in the shed, and the manure of all our stock is mixed there, it is a good place to exercise the brood sows to keep it from heating. Stock should also be allowed to tramp it firmly.

With such a winter as has prevailed in Ontario this year, the manure-shed would be a fine thing. In March, before the snow is all gone, the manure in the shed may be removed and scattered where desired.

The objection I have to hauling out manure in small piles, even if they do not heat, is the question of labor. Rather than heat the manure in piles to destroy weed seeds, I would scatter the manure on hoe-crop land or pasture, and start the seed to grow and kill it in cultivation.

I object to the small dumps here and there in the field, as they are often quite long in thawing out in the spring, and rains leach too much of the nitrogen out in the vicinity of the dump.

I object to composting in the main, because it increases the labor and reduces the mechanical effect that coarse manure has on soils in adding to the vegetable matter which is so important.

There are conditions, it is true, when heavy loss would result from spreading manure in winter, as on ice and a freshet coming afterwards. I would try to avoid all such conditions. My observation is that the most progressive farmers—from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including those here in the State of Minnesota—are adopting the spreading of the fresh stable manure. T. G. R.

John W. Ritchie, Lanark Co., Ont.: Enclosed please find \$1.50, renewal subscription. I thought at first it was a mistake to raise the price, but now I see that it is all right.

Manure Problems.

We invariably apply manure to land as quickly as possible after manufactured. Our method is to fall plow for beans, corn or other spring crop, and hustle the manure out during the winter months as rapidly as made, spreading it evenly upon the soil. The advantages of this system are many. It affords employment for the farm help during the winter; valuable time is saved when the rush is on in the spring, and it prevents the loss of many a dollar's worth of fertilizer by fermentation, leaching, etc., which occurs when the manure is allowed to lie in the barnyard during spring rains. As soon as the condition of the soil permits, the manure is worked in shallow, with either gang plow or disk harrow, which tends to rot the manure and germinate any weed seeds, and by working this over every week or ten days, a little deeper each time, until planting time arrives, the manure becomes well incorporated, the soil thoroughly cleaned and in excellent condition for seeding. In this manner we consider we can kill foul weeds more cheaply than by piling the manure, and apply the time used in repeated handling to better purpose, viz., in working the soil. I have not tested the matter, but do not think rusted straw returned to the land propagates rust. I imagine more depends upon the season, as the straw goes back in manure each season, while some years our straw is practically free from it.

We apply manure for spring crops, particularly corn and beans. We invariably sow fall wheat on bean ground, and find by heavily manuring the land intended for that purpose we secure a heavy crop of beans, and that about the required amount of fertilizer is left in the soil to produce a splendid crop of wheat.

We know of few who use commercial fertilizers, and these few are market gardeners, so we cannot speak from either experience or observation.

In conclusion, our experience is that manure gains nothing by lying about a farmyard, and that immediate application to the soil, if possible, pays every time.

W. A. McGEACHY.

Kent Co., Ont.

Alfalfa Seed of Low Vitality.

A common cause of failure to get a good stand of alfalfa is undoubtedly low or weak vitality in the seed. The prevalence of seed of low vitality has been proven by tests in the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa. The average percentage of germination in fifteen samples was sixty-nine; in several it was below forty, and in one case only five. In several others, again, over eighty-five per cent. germinated. There is considerable difference in appearance between good and poor samples of alfalfa seed. Those with a bright greenish-yellow color have usually good vitality; darker colored samples have considerable brown seed present, and these are generally dead or give a very weak growth. A prevailing color of light green is an indication of many immature seeds, which are also of low vitality. Not infrequently alfalfa seed contains considerable impurity in the form of broken pods, stems and weed seeds, which detracts from its value. Even a sample of seed of low vitality may safely be used, provided the percentage of growth is known, as the quantity of seed per acre may then be properly regulated. Therefore, it is important that farmers growing this crop, particularly for the first time, know what proportion of the seed will grow. Tests may readily be conducted in an ordinary living room, or any farmer may have samples tested free by sending them to the Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Third Annual Good Roads Convention.

A number of matters of unusual interest will be discussed at the third annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, to be held at Ottawa, March 17th and 18th. Senator Earle, State Highway Commissioner, of Michigan, will be the leading speaker. He will explain good roads legislation that has been attempted by the various States in the American Union, and that is proposed by the National Congress. A special invitation will be extended to members of the House of Commons to attend and hear his address. The House will be in session at the time. In Nova Scotia the Provincial Government constructs all the bridges costing above a certain sum of money. The association has arranged to have Assistant Engineer, R. McColl, of Nova Scotia, present, who will explain the cost and methods of construction of the various kinds of bridges built by the Government, and also the arrangements that have been made with the county and township councils. Speakers will be present from Lanark, Wentworth and Simcoe counties, explaining the work that has been done in these counties in the construction of the county systems of roads. Deputy Minister, Mr. A. W. Campbell, of Toronto, will speak on road construction in Ontario, and on bridges. An effort will be made to form a Dominion Good Roads Association.

The Maple Syrup Crop.

By J. H. Grimm, Montreal, P. Q.

The ground being frozen deeply insures sweet sap. A liberal amount of snow, together with occasional thaws, with the proper climatic conditions in season, will bring a large flow of sap.

Tapping the bush is the most important step in the production of maple sweets. It either brings success or failure, in both quality and quantity.

The boiling apparatus should have sufficient capacity to convert the sap into syrup as fast as the sap is gathered. Large storage and lack of evaporating capacity are detrimental to the quality of the product.

Canning the syrup requires care. The air must be entirely excluded from the package. Use square cans: round cans are not desirable, and, if used, the syrup must be heated to a temperature of 125 degrees.

No Injury from Frost.

Mr. Murray Pettit, Wentworth Co., Ont., in writing the "Farmer's Advocate," says that in his locality fruit buds are not injured by frost in the slightest, not even the peach.

Satisfied with Mail Service.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

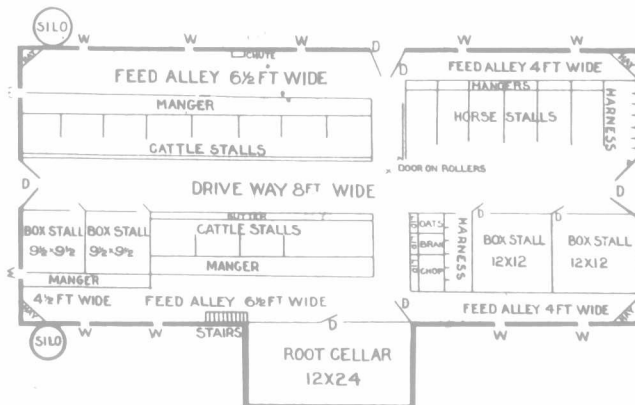
Sir,—We are hearing a great deal nowadays about rural mail delivery, and it is gratifying to see so many taking an interest in so great a question.

JOHN J. AITKIN.

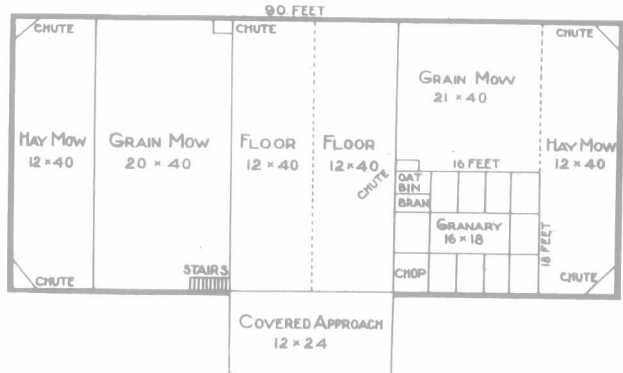
An Oxford County Barn.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Please find enclosed herewith another plan of basement barn. The size is 40 x 90, inside measurement, and contains stalls to tie 26 head of cattle, also two box stalls, 9 1/2 x 9 1/2, for cattle.



partition, has stalls for six horses, and two box stalls twelve feet square. In each corner of the barn, a feed chute is situated, so that hay from the mows can be dropped to the basement below in the feed alleys convenient to cattle or horses.



the basement, with a door leading to the stack-yard, through which bedding can be carried or stock let in or out. Water should be brought in and piped to basins in each stall, so that stock could drink at any time.

W. H. K. & SONS.

I received the wrist-bag you sent me for a premium for sending you two new subscribers, for which I thank you very much.

JOHN COOK, JR.

New Way of Threshing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have received numerous letters of enquiry from farmers, concerning the success and advantages of combined threshing and straw-cutting.

The wind stacker is a very powerful one, as one man can with it pack the cut straw away in mow or building at any angle within seventy-five feet of threshing floor.

An experienced thresher furnishes power with a 20-horse-power engine, and manages the machine for one-half the proceeds.

All farmers interested in stock-raising should have all their straw cut, as it can be stored in nearly one-half the space. It is also advantageous to have it to mix with ensilage and concentrated foods.

I will illustrate the difference in the "old and new way" by the actual work done on my farm of one hundred acres. Crop threshed with new straw-cutting machine in 1903, in one and one-half days:

Table listing crop threshing costs: Oats, 750 bushels, at 2c. per bushel...\$15.00; Barley, 400 bushels, at 2c. per bushel... 8.00; Wheat, 300 bushels, at 3c. per bushel... 9.00; Millet, 100 bushels, at 3c. per bushel... 3.00; Wages for 7 men, at \$1.25 per day, for 1 1/2 days... 13.12; Board for 10 men, hands and threshers, 1 1/2 days, 50c. per day... 7.50; Fuel for 20-h-p. engine, 1 1/2 days, at \$2.50 per day... 3.75; Total...\$59.87

The following are the figures for the same work had it been done the old way:

In previous years we have paid one and one-half cents for oats and barley, and two cents for other grains. We were never able to thresh with less than thirteen hands.

Table listing old way threshing costs: Oats, 750 bushels, at 1 1/2c. per bushel...\$11.25; Barley, 400 bushels, at 1 1/2c. per bushel... 6.00; Wheat, 300 bushels, at 2c. per bushel... 6.00; Millet, 100 bushels, at 2c. per bushel... 2.00; 13 men, at \$1.25 per day, for 1 1/2 days... 24.37; Board for 17 men, hands and threshers, 1 1/2 days, at 50c. per day... 12.75; Fuel for 14-h-p. engine, 1 1/2 days, at \$2.00 per day... 3.00; Total...\$102.87

Table listing cutting straw costs: 2 men, engine and cutting-box, at \$7.00 per day, for 2 days... 14.00; 5 men, at \$1.25 per day, for 2 days... 12.50; Board of 7 men for 2 days, at 50c. per day... 7.00; Fuel for 14-h-p. engine, for 2 days, at \$2.00 per day... 4.00; Total...\$102.87

Total...\$102.87

I think, by a careful study of the above figures, the reader can easily see that the cost is reduced by nearly one-half by using the combined machine.

The machine made about \$2,000 last season, and, after all expenses were paid, it paid a dividend of thirty per cent. on money invested. GEORGE H. HALL, President of Progressive Threshing Co. Haldimand Co., Ont.

Codling Moths.

Dr. William Brodie, of Toronto, who is an expert student of parasitic insects, and whose studies have been carried on for many years, has offered to follow up his investigations into the parasites of the codling moth, and place his findings at the disposal of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

codling moths, and they can be bred in sufficient numbers to distribute at favorable points, there may be accomplished a very valuable work in helping our apple-growers to hold in check this most destructive enemy to our most valuable fruit crop. Apple-growers all over Ontario should be interested in this important investigation.

First Institute Judging Class.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your paper of February 25th, a report of a judging class held by the Halton Farmers' Institute, and was pleased to learn that this class of educational work was being taken up. Your correspondent is slightly in error when he says that "to Halton Institute belongs the credit of inaugurating the first stock-judging class by a Farmer's Institute." If your readers will look up the "Report of Farmers' Institutes for 1902 and 1903, part 1," they will find there a short report of a series of stock-judging classes held by the South Brant Farmers' Institute during March, 1903.

During the fall of 1902, at one of our township fairs, we held a judging contest, at which a number of the young men of the riding took part, and following this up, we held, in all, five classes during last year on beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, at all of which the interest shown by those attending was very good, and we again had a judging contest last fall at the Burford Fair, the sum of thirty dollars being given by the Institute as prizes in the four classes, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

We have arranged for a series of classes to be held during March, and had one on the 26th Feb. on the bacon hog, at the farm of Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, conducted by Mr. Brethour himself. The method of conducting the class was as follows: A Yorkshire sow of the proper bacon type was put in the ring, and the different points necessary to the proper type were explained by Mr. B., after which a pen of five bacon hogs were brought in, and the class asked to place them the same as in a show-ring, each member being asked to give his reasons for his judgment. This occupied considerable time, and brought out a good discussion of the different animals. Another class of three sows were placed in the ring, and judged in the same manner. These three sows were the same as used at the short-course judging classes held at Guelph in January, so that this lesson was quite as practical as those held at that time.

It has been my privilege to attend all of the classes and contests held by our Institute during the past two years, and I must say that I know of nothing in the line of Institute work that is more practical and worthy of being followed up. I think it could be very well managed in connection with the regular work, as has been done by the Halton Institute on the 11th, and I hope that other Institutes will fall in line.

T. P. TAYLOR.

Secretary South Brant Institute.

Back Numbers Reviewed.

A man asks in the "Farmer's Advocate," is alfalfa sod hard to break up. I had a rich, warm hill, containing two acres, which I seeded with alfalfa in wheat in 1902. Both the wheat and the clover grew very rank, and I cut it as high as the binder would cut, leaving a foot of stubble to protect the young clover through the winter. In 1903, I mowed it twice, and in fall I went to break it up. It was on the end of a long, narrow field containing seven acres. We plowed it all in together from end to end, and every time we came round to this piece the horses would stop every few yards, being hardly able to pull the plow through. They are a young team, heavy enough for any other sod on the farm, but they were not nearly heavy enough for this. After we finished one of them had a large watery abscess gather on its shoulder, and was off work for two months. If I had left the alfalfa another year I am sure I would have had to put two teams on the plow.

Another man asks, in February 18th number, what is the best kind of grain to sow on mucky land. I have some land that I never could get any kind of grain to stand on until I got spelt. It stands up well, is a good yielder, and perfectly free from rust.

I am pleased to see so many articles in favor of sheep lately. Dairying has paid so well the last two years that my neighbors have nearly all discarded their flocks as unprofitable stock. I keep a flock of twenty ewes, and I think they bring the easiest made money we get on the farm. JOHN M. RITCHIE.
Lanark Co., Ont.

[Editorial Note.—Mr. F. C. Elford, of Huron County, Ontario, who has had twenty years' experience with alfalfa, says, in a Farmers' Institute address: "If you attempt to plow a fresh green sod you may think you have struck a lot of pine stumps, the roots are so strong, but if, after first cutting in the season, you pasture down short, especially with sheep, the whole thing will plow up like an ash heap in fall."]

Sowing Clover to Increase Fertility.

When this country was in forest it had the means within itself of maintaining sufficient fertility to induce good growth, but as the axe of the settler laid low the monarchs of the forest, and fire and time have rid the land of the refuse, clear fields have been the result, and many farmers have worked and cropped the clear and level fields till, in some cases, they have become so poor and devoid of vegetable matter that they hardly grow sufficient to pay for the work of seeding and harvesting, to say nothing of profit. This condition of things set men to thinking and experimenting, with the result that now sowing clover is believed to be the best means of increasing fertility. But, says someone, we cannot afford to pay eight or nine dollars a bushel for clover to sow as a fertilizer and nothing else. But my experience tells me that a farmer cannot afford not to sow clover, whether he takes a crop from it or not. I believe it will pay any man to sow clover with all spring grain, and if he does not want it for hay the next season he can plow it under, and derive great benefit therefrom, equal, I believe, to eight or ten loads of manure per acre. If he wishes to harvest a crop from it he can do so, and it will make choice feed if properly cured, and then, by letting the second growth come along, he can plow that down lightly, say, about four inches, and work the top frequently during the autumn to keep moisture and hasten the decay of the clover, and so be ready to drill or rib for winter, which will allow the frost to penetrate much deeper, and so make the soil ready to work earlier in spring, which is very desirable, besides, the plant food derived from the clover and its roots decaying in the soil, will be just where the young plants can get it at the start, and so flourish and produce an abundant harvest. But however good clover may prove, it will not do its best if the land is wet, and, therefore, low land should be underdrained to obtain the best results. Be sure and sow plenty of seed, say fifteen pounds to the acre, or more if land is rather poor, as you will be more apt to secure a catch, and thin sowing is, I think, in many instances, the reason of no catch.
Perth Co., Ont. THOMAS JOHNSON.

The Utility of Changing Seed.

There have been many and various reasons given why seed should be changed every few years, the cause usually being attributed to its having "run out." This evidently means that it has lost its vigor, and fails longer to produce a paying crop. No one will doubt for a moment that much advantage is frequently gained by changing seed from one locality to another, and this even without paying any particular heed to the rules laid down by authorities on the subject to change only from poorer to better conditions, or from a light to heavy soil. There undoubtedly is often a marked improvement in yield and vigor, but there is not always, and it is from the exceptions that possibly the facts of the case can most satisfactorily be adduced.

To go back a step or two, consider for a moment the nature of the plants with which we are dealing. It is pretty generally known that our improved types and varieties of field crops have been brought to their present degree of excellence by the work of a great many years in selecting of the superior and discarding the inferior types of plants, and propagating only from the most desirable. Thus to improve a race of plants, no doubt required not only much persistent effort, but the furnishing of conditions most favorable for the fullest development of the desirable qualities of the plant. This would result in the acquisition of the characteristics that distinguish types and varieties at the present. It will thus be seen that to a certain extent our improved grains have some qualities which are artificial or acquired.

Now it seems reasonable to say that the trouble that arises in grains "running out" is due to their losing these special qualities. Breeders of pure-bred stock will appreciate the fact that a great deal of culling and selecting is required in their herds to maintain a high standard of excellence, not to speak of improving. Should not breeders of grain, who also are dealing with organisms capable of being moulded by their treatment and environment recognize the same principle? Live-stock breeders pay more attention to constitution in the animals they breed than to any other one quality. They also give their breeding herd all the most favorable conditions to their perfect development. Would it not pay to apply these principles more generally to the selection of the seed from which is to be bred the next year's crop?

Any one who seriously has thought of this point of selecting only the best seed grain, will

have noticed that some farmers do not require to change their seed nearly as frequently as others farming under the same conditions of climate and soil, and in the majority of cases they will find it has been due to their following a more intelligent system of selecting their grain for seed. Of course to follow this system up to get the most out of it requires some considerable attention, as it will be seen that not only must care be taken to select the best grain, but attention must be given to do the selecting from vigorous, thrifty plants of the type most suitable to their particular conditions.

The hand selection that is here involved requires some little time and considerable care in carrying out, and this may deter many from resorting to it. It is true that the best results would be no doubt attained by a comparatively few making a specialty of this, but it would redound greater to the benefit of themselves and their neighbors. No particular trouble, however, is involved in the thin sowing of a well-prepared plot of ground large enough to yield the seed for another year, and by thus doing we would derive in a limited degree all the benefits that accrue from a closer selection. The value of thoroughly cleaning out the light grains is in no way depreciated by giving due credit to the worth of this system.
B.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Having noticed in the last few numbers of your valuable paper a number of different systems of bookkeeping for the farm, I would like to say that while they are all good, some I think would be too difficult to comprehend for a person that has no knowledge of double entry or single entry books. Now a system that I have found very satisfactory for a number of years is this: Let the man who is running the farm get a diary, a good big one; I mean one that has a good big space for every day in the week, and every week in the year, and every night before retiring let him, besides jotting down the doings for the day, also enter any money received or any money paid out; no matter how large or how small, or from what source it comes, put it down. Then at the end of every month turn over to the back of your diary and you will find some space that does not interfere with the days of the year, and use two headings—moneys received for January, 1904; expenditures for January, 1904. Under these headings put the amount and what it was received or paid out for; then at the end of the twelve months take off a trial balance, as it is known to bookkeepers, and you will be able to tell exactly how much it takes to run the farm, and how much money you have taken in.

Keeping books this way, the greatest advantage is that you never neglect to make an entry. On the farm a week may pass and you may never take in or spend a cent, but if you write your diary every night it is always fresh in your memory.
SUBSCRIBER.

Plan of Modern Farmhouse.

The following description of the plan of Mr. John McDougall's house, Indian Head, will be found interesting to those who contemplate the erection of a dwelling next season:

Under the foundation there is a footing course of broad, flat stone. The foundation walls are 22 inches thick and 7 feet high to the bottom of the joist, but all stonework is built to the top of the joist, and all window and door jambs are built on the level to the inside.

The walls of the first story are composed of two thicknesses of brick, the inside row being laid endways, making the wall 13 inches in thickness. For the upper story the wall is 9 inches thick, and all the best bricks were, of course, selected for the face.

The joist for both lower and upper floors are 2x8 inches, and set 16 inches from center to center. The studding for the walls is all set on a sub-floor, which covers the entire first story. Over the sub-floor, and also on the two floors of the building, there is a finished floor of red fir, 1x4 inches. All hip and valley rafters are 2x6 inches; all other rafters 2x4 inches, and set 16 inches from center to center. Over the rafters there is a covering of 1-inch boards, and upon them was laid a ½-inch coating of rich, well mixed mortar, and over the mortar was laid British Columbia cedar shingles.

The walls of the entire house are plastered down to the floor, and done in three-coat work. The kitchen is wainscoted with fir lumber, and every alternate board is moulded on the face. The bathrooms are properly fitted; the sink is complete, and the house is modern in every particular.

DAIRY.

Cheesemaking Notes.

In an address, at the Ontario College Dairy School, Mr. I. W. Steinhoff, of Stratford, said he considered flavor the most important point to consider when judging cheese and butter. Fruity flavor in cheese depreciated their value by two or three cents per pound. He confirmed the conclusions reached during the past season regarding the best temperature at which cheese may be ripened. Five cheese ripened at 55 degrees, 40 degrees (ice storage), 50, 40 and 28 degrees (mechanical storage), were brought into the classroom. After judging them, he pronounced the cheese ripened at 40 degrees F. (mechanical storage) as the best cheese, especially in flavor. It would seem to be fairly well settled that, for best results in ripening cheese, a temperature of about 40 degrees F. is necessary.

During February, the class had the pleasure of Mrs. Nettleton's instruction in Cheshire cheesemaking. The yield of cheese is about one pound per one hundred pounds of milk greater by following the Cheshire method, as compared with the Cheddar system. The main features as distinct from the Cheddar are cooking at a lower temperature (94 degrees), retaining more moisture in the curd, developing less acid, salting lightly (2 1/2 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. curd), light pressure for two or three days, ironing the outside of the cheese with a common flatiron and pasting the bandage on the outside of the cheese after pressing.

Several of the best students have accepted lucrative positions. These are being sought after, especially on the American side of the line.

The term closes March 25th. This will be followed by a ten-days course for instructors and experienced makers, beginning April 5th and closing April 15th. Only men of three or more years' experience will be admitted, and the class will be limited to thirty. Special work in bacteriology and chemistry will be given. Mr. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, will assist with the course. Mr. G. H. Barr will have charge of the practical cheese work, and Mr. J. A. McPeeters of the butter work.

Cow Ties.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 11th, we notice an article by E. R. in which he says that all up-to-date farmers use stanchions for tying cows. We should be glad to learn the advantages of stanchions over chains, which are mostly used in this section. We may not be up-to-date, but we try to be, and we claim that cows are more comfortable tied with a chain, which slips easily up and down a rod, where they can get their head round at will. Watch the cow asleep, and see if she does not put her head round beside her, instead of stretched straight in front, as forced to do if fastened with stanchions. Again, a cow is very often engaged in licking herself, if allowed to. Can she do so in stanchions? We acknowledge that Mr. Rockett's way is certainly the quickest and easiest way to tie up and release a lot of cattle, but of other advantages we should be glad to learn.

[Editorial Note.—A writer, discussing the question of cow ties in a recent number of the Jersey Bulletin, remarks that the device for letting all the cows loose at one motion has its disadvantages, as his experience is that letting more than one or two cows loose at once creates confusion and delay. The writer adds: "Of the many methods, patented and unpatented, devised for tying cows so they will keep clean in the

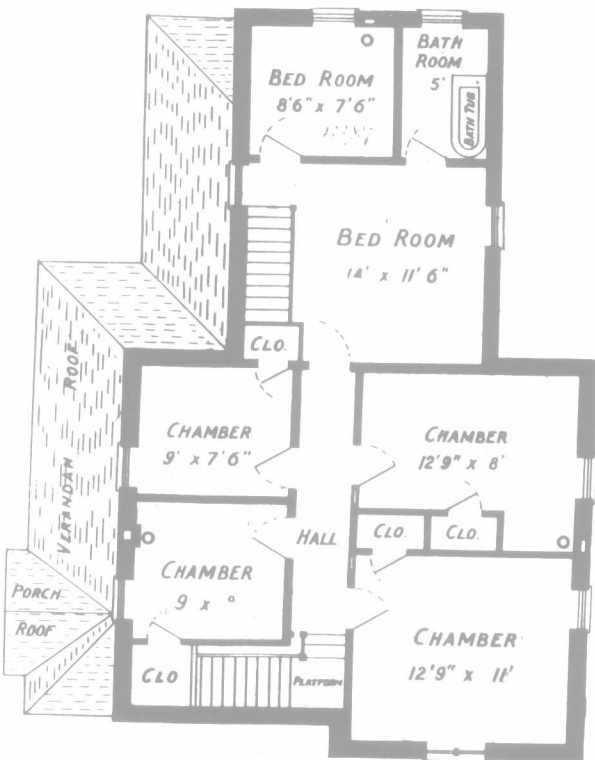


FRONT ELEVATION PROPOSED RESIDENCE FOR JOHN M'DOUGALL.

stall, the one that struck me as the simplest and most efficient consisted of light gaspipe long enough to reach across the stalls, and an arm at each end long enough to be pinned or hinged at the front of the stall. The cow is fastened to the middle of the bar by a strap and chain. When she stands, this bar strikes her in the brisket, which causes her to stand back with her hind feet on the edge of the manure gutter. When she lowers her head, the bar drops so she can reach her food or sides."

Deposit from Buyers.

The Peterboro Cheese Board, at its annual meeting, adopted a resolution that the President be instructed to accept no bid at the board unless \$10 is deposited by the buyer with the salesman at time of sale. This is to prevent buyers refusing to pay the price bid in the event of prices dropping after the purchase on the market.



UP-STAIRS PLAN.

APIARY.

Feeding Bees in Winter.

1. I have a number of colonies of bees, hived in ordinary homemade boxes. A number of them are very light in weight. What is best to feed them, and how will I give it to them?

2. What is best way to get lazy hives to work? Have put top boxes on, but they won't go up.

A. E.

1. It is generally acknowledged to be bad practice to disturb bees in any way in winter. It is considered particularly injurious to feed them then, as that feeding excites to unusual activity and probably breeding and evil results. Some good authorities say where bees have been neglected as to feed, they are probably in poor shape other ways, and are not worth fussing with. On the other hand, it is the young and vigorous queens which lay late in fall, and by producing extra brood to be fed, bring about one cause of lack of winter stores. I only hope that your correspondent and any others who peruse these notes will take warning, and "don't let this occur again," as the schoolmaster would say.

If the bees are wintered in the cellar, put syrup of granulated sugar in a shallow pan, and put straw in the pan to keep the bees from drowning. Raise the hive quietly off the bottom board, and place the pan of syrup in under the cluster of

bees. If the syrup is warm enough to just bear the hand they will take it up.

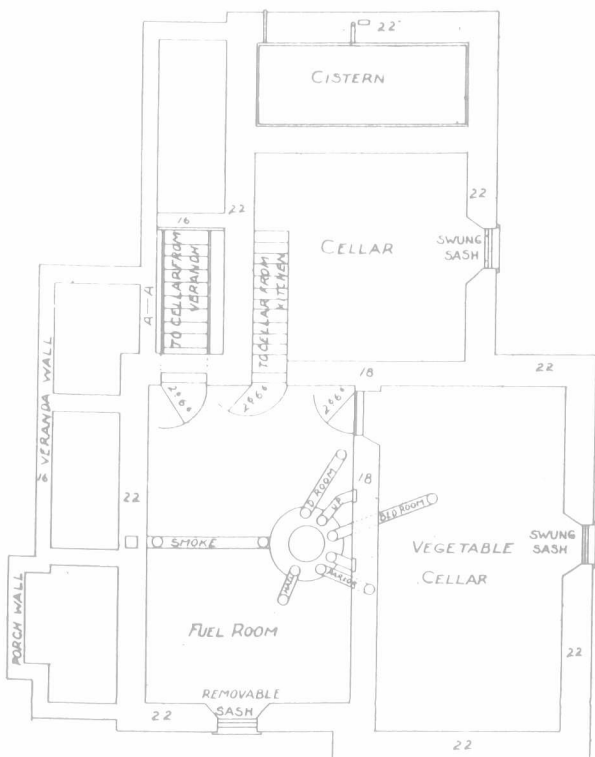
If the hives are out of doors, this could be done on a mild day, when the bees are flying. Or, if access can be had to the top of the hive where the bees are, lay a cake of candy on top of the combs where the bees can get at it. Make the candy as follows: Take good thick honey and heat (not boil) it, until it becomes very thin, and then stir in pulverized sugar. After stirring in all the sugar the honey will absorb, take it out of the dish and knead in more sugar. It wants to be stiff enough not to melt and run down over the cluster of bees.

2. There are two main conditions necessary to get bees to go up into supers and go to work. The first is honey in the flowers, and the second is bees in the hives. When white clover blooms in June colonies should be in prime condition, with good queens and so many worker bees in the hive that they will be glad to go up into the supers for breathing room. If your correspondent gets his bees in this shape, and the weather and blossoms are favorable for secretion of honey, then gives plenty of room in the hives, he will have no loafers. For further particulars watch this department, and buy a good text-book on bee-keeping.

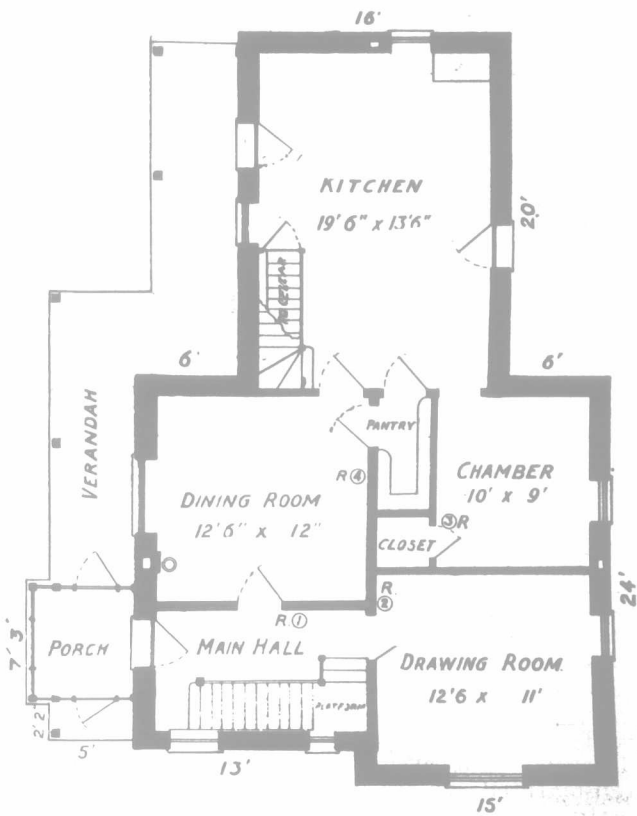
GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Hardy Plums.

There is a large territory, extending over part of the Province of New Brunswick, a large part of the Province of Quebec, the eastern and northern parts of Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces, where the European plums cannot be grown successfully. Although the cities, towns and villages in some parts of this territory are well supplied with ripe fruit from the more favored parts of the Province of Ontario, there is an immense tract of country in which the people get few plums to eat in the fresh condition. During the past fifteen years, the native plums in some sections of the country have been a total failure, owing to a disease closely related to the apple spot fungus, which causes the fruit to wither and fall before the plums are fully grown. This can be prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture. There is a class of plums, however, which will bear fruit every year, and are but little, if any, affected with this disease, namely, the native American plum, Prunus Americana. This plum has, during the past few years, been greatly improved, and a large number of named varieties have been disseminated. At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are no less than one hundred named kinds growing. Some of these are very fine, and although not considered by most people quite equal to the European plums, are delicious when eaten out of hand, and, if properly cooked, make good preserves also. The season of these plums is from the last week of August to October. Of the best of these which can be bought in Canada may be mentioned Hawkeye, Stoddard, and De Soto. The Cheney is another excellent sort, and earlier than the others. It is an improved plum of the Canadian species. Other varieties which are not yet sold to any extent by Canadian nurserymen, but which are among the very best varieties, are: Bixby, Mankato, U. S., Terry, Smith, Atkins, Bender, Queen, Kieth, Etta. Further information regarding these plums will be found in a bulletin on plum culture by the Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, W. T. Macoun, which may be had on applica-



BASEMENT PLAN.



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.

When and How to Prune.

There is probably no line of orchard work more neglected or badly done than that of pruning. It is a common sight to see orchards where pruning has been neglected until the trees are a mass of thick brush, and, on the other hand, where it has been done by incompetent hands, who have gone to the other extreme and have butchered the trees unmercifully, and destroyed their usefulness to a great extent. The best time to prune is, no doubt, in the growing season, as soon as possible after growth starts, for then the wounds made heal most rapidly. But the press of work at that time prevents many from getting it done, and most of the pruning is done during the latter part of March or first part of April. This is far better than fall or winter pruning, for if it cannot be done at the proper time it is better to get as near to it as possible. The cutting out of large limbs should be avoided, or making any large openings in the top of the tree to allow the hot summer sun to shine for several hours at the hottest time of the day on the bark of the limbs, so as to blister them. Trees are often ruined in this way. As some varieties of fruit trees are inclined to grow a dense top, the pruner should remove sufficient to allow of a free circulation of air and sunshine, but he should prune so that no part of the limbs are exposed for hours to the direct rays of the sun. This can be easily done by the intelligent pruner. He can get the sunlight into the tree, and yet have the limbs shaded by the foliage most of the time. The pruner should also have an eye to preserving the symmetry of the tree. Another point is the even distribution of the bearing wood. Some itinerant pruners strip off the fruit spurs, leaving only a few on the two-year-old wood, near the center ends of the branches. In varieties that are inclined to set more fruit than they can properly mature, a thinning of the fruit spurs when pruning is advisable, and easier than thinning the fruit. But we often see the leading limbs standing like bare poles, with just a wisp of brush on the outer end, everything else, fruit spurs and small branches, being stripped off. Then nature endeavors to heal the breach by throwing out a crop of suckers, and the tree has received permanent damage, from which it will never entirely recover.

The pruner should use a good stepladder, and go around the outside of the trees, and do most of the pruning from there. He should use the pruning shears more than the saw. He must exercise good judgment in dealing with different habits of growth to give an upward shape to the tree of spreading habit as much as possible, and a spreading turn to the decidedly upward grower, without spoiling the shape or symmetry of either.

When the cutting out of large limbs is necessary, as is sometimes the case, to allow of close cultivation, the wounds should be covered with grafting wax or shellac until healed.

In the case of the plum and peach, most of the successful growers when pruning shorten in by cutting back half of the new growth each year, and thinning out the smaller twigs. It being necessary to encourage a stocky growth to support the load of fruit without breaking and splitting of the limbs, fruit trees should be pruned as they grow. A little every year is the best practice, and trees that are pruned properly will not develop suckers or water sprouts, and the old saying that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well applies aptly to the work of pruning fruit trees.

Manuring Orchard.

My practice is to haul the manure on the ground in the winter; put it in small piles, which will not heat, and scatter it in the spring before we plow or work it into the surface. I prefer to have it as close to the surface as possible, as I think one is more likely to get the full benefit than if it is plowed in deeply where portions of it may drain off beyond the roots of the plants. Still, we plow the most of ours in shallow, as we put so much on that it could not be worked in by surface cultivation.

I have used considerable quantities of artificial fertilizer, and they are valuable in some cases where manure cannot be had, but chemical analyses satisfy me that in general we pay at least double for artificial fertilizers what they are worth, compared with barnyard manure at \$1.00 per ton. Then, besides, barnyard manure has the value of creating humus, which absorbs and holds moisture, which is as necessary to the growing crops as the fertilizers are.

For several years past I have not used any artificial fertilizers except wood ashes; these I buy at about 10c. per bushel, delivered on the farm. The potash in these costs me at that price not more than half what it would cost in artificial manures, and not much difference from what the potash costs that is in barnyard manure. Barnyard manure contains an undue proportion of nitrogen. However, for high-colored fruit or for well-matured wood I use the ashes as the corrective.

Winona, Ont.

E. D. SMITH.

On Growing Turnips.

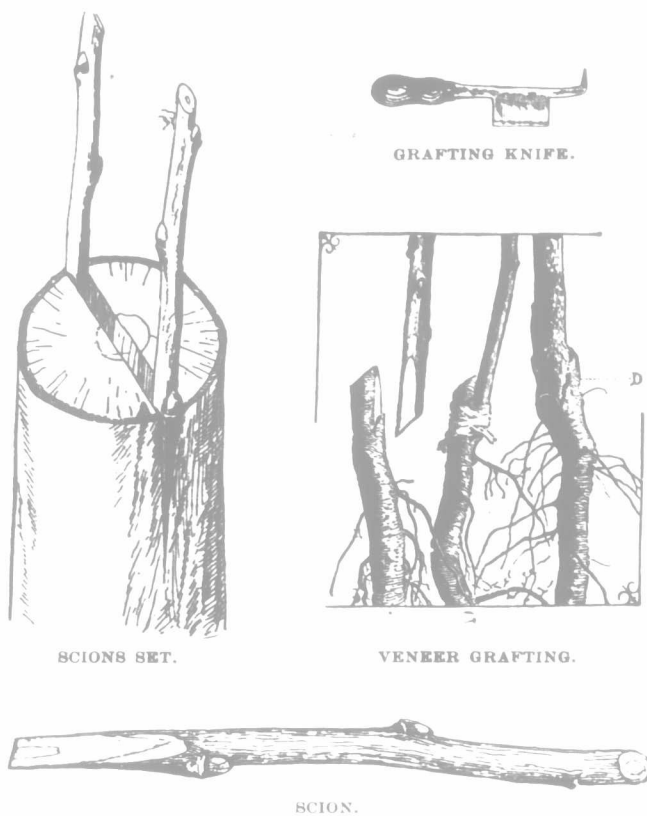
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in one of your recent issues, a subscriber asking for remedy for lice on turnips. I will give you my experience for the past five years. My first experience was this: I mixed a small package of turnip seed with my mangolds for table use. They did not seem to be a table variety, but I had about four hundred bushels of tremendously large turnips. They were the only turnips in our neighborhood that year. They were planted about the tenth of May, and sown thirty inches apart with a grain drill, on the flat. I have had them mixed with mangolds ever since, and have the best of results. I grow Westbury purple-top turnip and Yellow Intermediate mangold together. Prepare the land as for growing mangolds, and sow with a grain drill. Cover as light as possible, then roll with a land roller. Last season, I mixed a five-cent package of cabbage seed, and had a wagonload of good big cabbage. In the five years I have not had lice on turnips, or long-necked turnips. My land is heavy clay.

MIDDLESEX FARMER.

Top-grafting.

A correspondent says he would like to know something about grafting. No doubt if the practice of grafting were better understood there would be more of it done. It is not a complicated or difficult process, and any person who can make a wedge on the end of a twig can easily graft. There are several methods of making the juncture between the stock and scion, but the simplest of all is known as cleft grafting. This consists in cutting off a branch from the main stalk, preferably about one inch in diameter, splitting the end with a chisel or knife, and inserting a previously prepared scion of the variety of tree to be propagated. The scion and the juncture are well illustrated here. In making the



vertical, so that the scions may be side by side rather than one above the other.

Waxing is the important part of grafting. Have the wax well drawn and pliable so that it works well. Make a handful into a braid-shaped mass, wrap once around the scion and draw down the side over the split in the stalk; then with the other end of the string wrap the scion again and cover over the top of the stalk. A good wax is made of four parts resin, two parts beeswax and one part tallow. In making melt the materials together and pour into a tub of water. It soon becomes hard enough to handle, when it should be pulled until it gets pliable. When handling it the hands should be well greased to prevent it sticking.

Cherry Growing.

While the growing of the tender class of cherries, the Hearts and Biggereans, may not be successful much beyond the limits of the peach belt, yet the Dukes and Morrello class, which include those varieties most suitable for canning and other culinary purposes, can be grown wherever most of our commercial apples can be successfully cultivated. Cherries usually thrive best on a warm, loamy soil or sandy loam, with natural drainage. The soil should be in good condition as to cultivation. They may be planted 20 feet apart each way, and given clean cultivation. Small fruits or hoe crops may be grown between the rows for a few years, but when the trees approach bearing age they should have the use of all the ground, with an occasional dressing of manure to keep up the fertility. The worst disease affecting the cherry is the black-knot, and yet it would be the easiest to deal with if the law concerning it was strictly enforced; but as, with the exception of a few townships, there is no one specially charged with the enforcement of the law, and the old saying, "That what is everyone's business is nobody's business," holds true, in this case the law is a dead letter. This disease propagates by means of very minute spores that carry in the wind, and the only effective way of dealing with it is to cut it out and burn it, whenever and wherever found. This is what the law requires everyone to do, and if everyone would do it the disease would soon be exterminated. We often see, however, enough of it in one orchard or garden to seed a whole township, and so long as this state of affairs exists with respect to this pest, it will continue to be the greatest hindrance to the successful growing of cherries.

Of the insect pests, probably the worst is the green and black aphid. These should be dealt with by means of kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap, and the time to do the most effective work is just when the buds are bursting into leaf. Cherry trees should also be sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture; it is a help in the prevention of black-knot, and also to keep the foliage healthy. As to varieties, it is a difficult matter to advise, as what might suit well in one locality might not do so well in another. But for general planting, and for most localities where cherries can be grown, the following varieties will likely prove satisfactory: Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morrello, Dye House; and of the Russian class, "Orel 24," "Osthien," "Russian 207," "Bessarabian," and Brusseler Braun—all good varieties for culinary purposes.

In pruning the cherry, no large limbs should be removed, but the small brush thinned out with the pruning shears. Pruning should begin early with the growth of the tree, and should be regular every year, and so avoid the cutting out of large limbs. The cherry is one of the most marketable of fruits; the supply scarcely ever equals the demand, and is not likely to do so, and those who plant cherries and give them proper care and attention will stand a fair chance of getting a profitable return for their money and labor. Cherry culture is not likely to be overdone for some time to come.

Injecting Fruit Trees.

Please answer the following question in your next issue: Is the system of boring fruit trees and injecting some drug into them of any benefit, so far as you know? Agents are going through the country advertising this system, and charging 25c. per tree.

SUBSCRIBER.

Elgin Co., Ont., Feb. 26th, 1904.

Ans.—For the purpose of destroying insect and fungous pests, we know of no effective method except spraying; and for improving the general health and vigor of the trees, so that they will be in the best condition to resist the attacks referred to, the method to be pursued consists in the proper pruning of the trees, and the cultivation and fertilizing of the orchard soil. In a couple of cases into which we made enquiry, the holes bored in the trunks of the trees were filled with what proved to be simply a harmless but ineffective mixture of sulphur and charcoal.

Keeping Accounts with the Alberta Garden.

By "Alar."

I have sometimes thought that most farmers and their wives are like the old woman I met when I was first married. I had been speaking of my hens, and had said that I intended keeping an account of their feed and eggs, to see how much I could make from them. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "don't keep any accounts or you will never make anything." However, I kept the account faithfully, and after awhile the man of the family, who hadn't believed in raising chickens, began to get his eyes open, and one spring, when he got a chance, he bought twenty-five pullets at twenty-five cents each, and brought them home, and thenceforth the poultry profits were not all mine.

Accounts are great eye-openers.

A lawyer—heaven pity his clients—once argued for half an hour with my father, trying to convince him that if he raised a pig on the farm, and by and by sold the pork for two and a half cents a pound, that was all clear gain, because it all came off the farm. A neighbor of ours was a swine-raiser, but one year, when pork was low in price, he kept an account of his expenses in getting about seventy-five hogs ready for market, and told us afterward that he found he made just eighty cents for all his work with them.

Why should farmers work for nothing any more than other people? A business man would drop a business in which he made so little. If the price of feed soared so high that he could not make it pay to feed chickens and pigs, he would drop them and sell feed.

The woman—I will call her "Eve," since I have likened her garden to "Eden"—believed in keeping accounts, so she kept an account with her garden. She kept several different accounts with it, but it is only the money side with which I am dealing now, and since her little account-book lies before me, I take the liberty of copying some of its first year's entries. Her method was very simple, for she had not studied book-keeping, and knew nothing about double entry and such. It must be remembered that she only cultivated one-tenth of an acre, and in that she had set out two dozen and a half berry bushes and some strawberry plants, as well as some flowers.

CREDIT.

To green peas, 2½ bushels	\$3.00
" beets, 1 bushel	60
" carrots, 1 bushel	30
" onions	75
" potatoes, 10 2-3 bushels, at 25c.	2.65
" turnips, 6 bushels, at 30c.	1.80
Gross gains	\$9.19

DEBTOR.

Rent of land and plowing	\$0.50
One-sixth cost of fencing	50
Interest on \$3.00 worth of fencing	25
Cost of seed	1.30
Expenses	\$2.55
Net gains	\$6.55

The fence had cost her \$3.00, and she estimated that it would last about five or six years, so about 50c. of it and interest, 25c., would come from the first year's crop. The prices given were the going prices at the time of digging, though some of them were much higher when the vegetables were taken from the cellar. However, Eve thought \$6.55 well paid her for her work, and especially as she had looked upon much of it as play; and, besides, no credit could well be made of the quantities of radishes, some lettuce, various beet greens, and a little celery they had eaten. At market prices, they might have raised the net gains to \$10.00 or more. Neither could she estimate the luxury of having fresh vegetables just when she wanted them.

Adam was just, and paid her that \$6.55 cash down for her own personal use, and Eve thought there was really no occupation on the face of the earth quite so pleasant as farming, even if it was only one-tenth of an acre. She had some other thoughts, too. How nice it was to put that money in her purse and feel that she had actually earned that much toward her board and clothing by keeping house for her husband and his hired men. If she had had children, she would probably have turned into the general fund for their clothing. As it was, after she had given her thank-offering tenth to the Lord's cause, she would use the rest to buy some new curtains and some silver-ware for the table, that she had long wanted.

And then she thought: "Why do not farmers, as a rule, give their growing children a practical training in farming, by marking off a small plot of good ground for them, putting it in shape for crops, charging them so much an acre for it, see that they put in and work some useful crop, and then paying them the market price in the fall, if it is wanted in the family provision cellar? If the family is poor, it could be understood from the first that it is to be used to help buy the child's clothing. But let him keep a debit and credit account, and never allow him to think that his work has earned all the gross gains. There would be less talk of the boy's leaving the farm if such a course were pursued.

Strawberry and Raspberry Culture.

By Anna S. Jack.

It is not to be expected that every one who attempts to cultivate the lesser fruits will be at once successful any more than in any other work, if entered upon without experience, and it is a false impression sometimes entertained by the novice that if a raspberry plant or a grapevine is once set into a hole there is nothing to do but sit down and expect a bountiful harvest, but there is no profit in fruit-culture under neglect. Such people, sooner or later, find by sad experience that they must "learn to labor," as well as "to wait," if they expect to reap any reward.

It is always best to procure plants that have been proved in one's own locality, for much depends on soil and location, and there are many difficulties to contend with that require to be intelligently met in order to be conquered. Perhaps the most important work is the preparation of the land, and in the case of

THE STRAWBERRY.

the first of the lesser fruits, the soil, to give the best results, must be rich, deep, light clay loam, cool and moist, but well drained, though there is no special soil suited to all varieties, for some thrive best on land where clay predominates, others do best on a light, rich sandy soil. It is not safe to plant on newly-turned land, for the plants are likely to be cut off at the roots by the white grub, and for this reason it is best to spade or plow in autumn, as by this means many destructive insects are destroyed.

Mildew and frosts often assail the lesser fruits, drought is a condition to be dreaded, and insect enemies are to be fought, but a survey of the markets, and the cheapness of strawberries in June, will prove that all these obstacles can be removed by careful experienced labor and intelligent care. Thorough preparation of the land is the foundation of success, and, being a gross feeder, it takes all kinds of fertilizing material. Thorough decomposed barnyard manure has always been considered best, but muck from boggy ditches, the refuse of a slaughter house or brewery, if plowed deeply in, will bear good results. Commercial fertilizers can be applied at any time—bone dust



Kitchen-window Box.

nitrate of soda, or phosphate—but they need careful handling, so as to not injure the plants. Wood ashes, unbleached, are valuable. They could be mixed with leaf-mold from the woods, but never with manure, or their value is lost. In preparing the land it must be plowed deeply and quickly, followed by two or three harrowings to pulverize the soil before lumps are broken into clods, and, at the same time, it conserves moisture by covering the surface with a fine mellow soil that prevents evaporation. This method of harrowing directly after plowing is of primary importance, and leaves the ground in condition to be marked off into rows. A good marker can be made of an old buggy wheel, by attaching handles wheelbarrow fashion, and nailing short bits of lath to the rim, at the right distance apart for planting, with the ends projecting enough to give an indentation to the soil. A light wheelbarrow answers the purpose, and rows are made three to three and a half feet apart. When ready to plant, old leaves and runners must be taken off, and the roots shortened to about half their length; while the plants must be kept damp by means of a bit of bagging round them, or, better still, placed in a bucket containing an inch or two of water.

There are two important points in planting, no matter what method is adopted. In the first place, the plant must not be covered too deeply, or the crowns will rot, nor must they be left so shallow as to expose the roots, and, secondly, the earth must be firmed so well about the plant that, if properly set, a pull on one of the leaves will break it off before loosening it from the soil. Loose planting, with the earth porous and open, is the cause of many failures.

The cultivation of strawberries is a good deal like corn-culture, but it must be shallow at first, so as not to disturb the short, fibrous roots, while frequent enough to keep down weeds and prevent undue evaporation. In hoeing, there is a knack in using the implement properly. It should always be tilted a little, so

that the corner next the plant does not penetrate more than a fourth of an inch. Deep plowing in a hot, dry season is almost sure to be fatal.

Among the enemies of the strawberry, some attack the leaves, others the crowns, while some bore holes into the fruit or suck out the juices, and cause it to dry up. There is also the leaf-spot that attacks certain varieties, and it is well to plant the resistant sorts, and, by rotation of crops, keep insects and disease in check.

So many varieties are in the market that it is not easy to recommend any special one to suit a locality. Get half a dozen experienced strawberry-growers together, and it is not likely any two of them will endorse the same varieties. Generally speaking, for early fruit, Michel's Early is to be depended on among newer sorts, and Crescent is an old stand-by. For medium to late, Brandywine suits more localities than the average, and Gandy is late, but trusty, though not a heavy cropper. There are advocates of Glen Mary (late), and there are those who shake their heads at Clyde and Marshall, because they do not suit their locality. For a small garden bed, it is safe to recommend Cumberland Triumph and Brandywine, or Grenville for late. The first mentioned is of pale color, but delicious flavor, and very reliable. It is not necessary to cultivate after the end of August, until just before the ground freezes, when thorough work should be done by spade or cultivator, and, after the ground is hard, a mulch of two or three inches is necessary. For want of it many a promising crop has been lost. Swamp hay, being free from weed seeds, is preferable, or forest leaves held in place by evergreen branches, for small plots. Where the snow falls heavily, as in the Province of Quebec, winter protection seems easy, but the mulch is a necessity against the freezing and thawing that takes place in spring, and often destroys the vitality, if not the life, of the strawberry plant.

A RASPBERRY PLANTATION

is allowed to be less trouble than the same land devoted to the culture of strawberries, as it does not require to be so frequently renewed, and is able to stand alone, if given proper care and attention while growing. The cultivation is about the same, for there must be thorough preparation of the land, and attention given to suitable location and proper drainage, for the raspberry will not thrive with wet feet. The canes are biennial—that is, they are produced one year, bear fruit the next, then die, so that there is no such thing as three-year-old plants, it is a system of renewal. One-year-old plants that sprout from the roots are considered the best, but if grown from root cuttings they are equally good, because furnished with a large number of fibrous roots. The rows are made six feet by four, and after the first year or two, the red varieties may be allowed to grow sprouts or suckers, so as to form continuous roots. These growths sent up one season, fruit and die the following. It is best to pinch back new canes the first year, as soon as they reach a height of from two to three feet. This hastens the growth of side shoots, upon which the fruit is to be borne the next season. If these are cut back in spring to a foot in length they will have stems that will be self-supporting. In northern latitudes, the canes are often injured above the snow line, and broken down by its weight, and it is a question whether it pays best to keep them short and stiff, or so pliable as to be easily laid down and held in place by a shovel-ful of earth. Four or five canes are enough to be left at each root, and dead wood must be kept pruned out.

The most troublesome disease is anthracnose, which attacks the stems, causing large scars and leading to drying out of the canes. It is most troublesome in old plantations, and if once established the only remedy is to change the location and apply Bordeaux mixture, before growth starts in spring, again when young shoots are a foot high, and a third application two or three weeks later. This will generally secure a healthy, clean growth.

Nothing has been said of the profit of these two fruits, for it is impossible to form any ideas on the subject so as to judge one locality by another. The prices of labor, nearness to market, and methods of culture adopted, all must be taken into consideration when counting up profit and loss. Help has become such a serious matter in many places that even fruit-picking has no charm for nimble fingers, where, ten years ago, in this Province, girls and boys were anxious to obtain this summer work. Then, again, the market is so often demoralized by an influx of foreign fruit that it is not easy to cater for it, and a dry spell when the fruit is setting will often ruin the crop. Bees are useful adjuncts in a raspberry patch, and it is with them in flowering time a principle of give and take.

As a variety, the Cuthbert still holds its own as a market berry, among the red varieties, and the Marlborough is always first in the market. Loudan is a good cropper, and among the black raspberries there is not much choice. The old Brinkle's Orange is the best flavored of the yellow sorts, but too tender for market, though superior for home use. White Golden Queen carries well. But the buyer usually favors the red raspberry, and dealers tell that they sell a hundred red to ten yellow. Superior fruit put up in attractive packages has the best selling chance, and, like all other departments of the world's work, there is ultimate success for those who make a specialty of supplying the best fruit, and always with honest packing in such a shape as to gain the custom and goodwill of the purchaser.

(To be continued.)

Fruit in Algoma.

It is too early in the season to say to what extent the present severe winter will affect fruit buds and trees, but, judging from past experiences, am not at all anxious, and so far feel safe in saying that little or no harm has been done. Our conditions here have been very different from those further east—no soft or mild weather since winter set in. A soft day with bright sunshine, followed by a keen frost in the latter end of March and through April is much more likely to do injury, to buds especially.

We shall spray before the buds swell with Bordeaux mixture, and probably wash trunks with mixture of slacked lime and wood ashes, as a partial preventive of sun-scald, also to give vigor to the wood and kill any insect harboring under the loose bark.

Apples and small fruits, except blackberries, strawberries and currants, are particularly to be recommended.

In planting varieties suitable to our conditions and climate, we have now a well selected list of fruits that are especially suited to a northern climate, and mature to greater perfection than further south.

As fruit-growing, with most of us, is only a sort of side line, more or less neglect is to be looked for, perhaps want of care or proper attention in forming a handsome, symmetrical head is more evident than anything else. Clean cultivation before the trees come into bearing is also neglected. CHAS. YOUNG.

Algoma Fruit Station.

POULTRY.

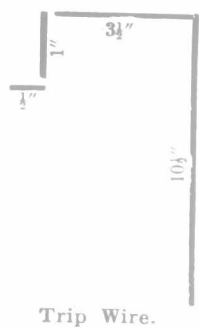
Trap Nests.

A poultryman asks us to publish a description of a trap nest. That given below was furnished us by a Huron County reader. The nest box is very simple and inexpensive. There can be as many made in one section as is desired. Each one is two feet long and one foot square (they would be better a little higher). A division board (or rather four thin strips about two inches wide, nailed together at the corners) is placed eleven inches from the back end and twelve inches from front end. Instead of a close door at the entrance, it is made of lath, spaced just wide enough so a hen cannot get her head through (or it might be made of wire-netting tacked to a light frame). The door is made small enough so there will be no friction. It is hinged at the top and opens up into the box. Drive a small hardwood peg in the middle of the bottom bar of the door.

The trip is merely a piece of wire (stiff enough so a hen will not bend it), about fifteen and one-half inches long, bent as shown in the cut. A piece of board three and one-quarter inches wide, and just long enough to reach across the top of box inside, is nailed flat-ways in front of the division board, and one-half an inch below the top, with the space of one-quarter inch being left between the edge of the board and the division. This board is merely to support the trip-wire.

Next slip the long part of the trip-wire down (through the quarter-inch slot) close to and in front of the center of the hole in the division board, letting the three and one-half inch piece of wire rest on the narrow board. Small wire staples are driven over wire into the board to hold it in position, yet let it roll sideways easily.

The hen passing in at the door (which, by the way, is held up on the half-inch piece of wire by the wooden peg) goes on into the next apartment, pressing the wire to one side in so doing, loosening it from its connection of the door, which swings down in its place and the hen is secured. We have not used any fastening, as the door with us stops in its place.



Trip Wire.

Poultry Experience.

Tell what you know—not so much the theories you contemplate as the results of your actual experiences. This telling is doubly beneficial: it indelibly impresses facts upon the mind of the teller, and teaches someone else that can benefit by your knowledge.

There are many poultry men and women who have been successful in varying lines of poultry culture, whose experience if given to the world would do them and others much good. Fortunately, none of us can "know it all," and if those who are successful in one line will give their treatment and results, another in a totally different direction, the first would be benefited by the second, and vice versa.

There are many in the Province who have been able to get fresh eggs every day during this winter; at the same time this man or woman has "no luck" in raising chickens. On the other hand, someone has "good luck" raising chickens, but cannot get fresh eggs during the winter. Let us have more experiences, and if you have kept a profit and has no profit, we would be glad of that too. It is your experience that will be valuable and helpful.

Difference Between the British and Home Markets.

One of the differences between the British and the home market is that our consumers do not object to a large bird, which usually means a later one; nor do our consumers have such pronounced objection to yellow tinge of flesh or leg. The later bird is somewhat an easier one to produce, certainly, but it comes when the market is well stocked with similar birds, and prices are generally lower. It is obviously better to produce the earlier chickens. As a result of this difference in the phases of the two markets, there is a possibility of a twofold opportunity for our farmers to make money by taking advantage of the early demand for export chickens and the later birds for home use. An objection to certain strains of three and four months old cockerels of standard breeds, is that of sharp and prominent breastbone with absence of flesh. In numerous cases noticed this has not been such a cause of complaint at five or six months of age, but we are warned, as already noted, that our birds of either age named, and which would probably be of seven or eight pounds weight each, are too large for the British consumer. We then fall back on our later home market, which, as already remarked, offers no such objections, provided the birds have been well fed and cared for, and show flesh of good color and fine grain—as a rule, sure indications of tenderness. In no case should quality be a secondary consideration. It is gratifying to note from Dr. Boulton's letter that the quality of our birds is rapidly improving. Objection to sharp breastbone and yellow tinge of leg and flesh, the latter more particularly from the English consumer, experience has shown can be overcome by breeding from selected birds.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

G. E. SCHMITT.

Producing a Laying Strain.

EXPERIENCE FROM B. C.

Now that incubators and rearers have reached such a high state of perfection, there is no reason why every farmer should not take advantage of them, and aim at a higher grade of poultry than is to be found on the average farm. Now is the time to select the birds to breed from for next winter's layers.

In hatching out chicks for winter laying pullets, it is best to use eggs from one-year-old pullets and two-year-old cock; the chicks should be hatched between the middle of March and May, then they will not moult the first season; for the first twenty-four hours no food should be given, as they are provided for by nature for this time, then give hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs mixed with milk that has had the chill taken off. After the third day a little oatmeal may be introduced, mixed stiff enough to crumble; after that a few groats (hulled and crushed oats or wheat) should be given, also a little finely-chopped green and underdone meat.

At first chicks require to be fed every two hours, and when a week old the last feed at night should be bruised oats and barley. Always see that they have a liberal supply of pure water, which should have been previously boiled. Do not give more food than will be eaten at a time; vary the diet as much as possible through the day. When about four or five weeks old remove them to a house provided with a good run; let them lie on straw until their bones are set—they will be warmer and less liable to crooked breastbones than if allowed to perch. See that they have plenty of sharp grit. As soon as you are able to pick the cockerels from the pullets remove them to separate pens, and do not let any male birds run with the pullets until the middle of September. It is well that only a few birds be kept in each pen, about nine females to one male; if more are kept it will be necessary to have two cocks. We have often found this to be the cause of eggs not being fertile, as the cocks hinder one another from mating. By the end of December those that have proved their winter-laying qualities should be separated to a pen by themselves. Then choose a cock that is known to be of a good laying strain, and breed your next year's birds from these only.

By carefully selecting your pullets each year in this way you will soon have a reliable strain. It has been proved that a cross between the Langshan hen and Black Minorca cock surpasses all others. The house must be kept very clean; the inside lime-washed every three months, and all droppings gathered up twice a week. Good light and ventilation must also be provided; houses that have but little light are very liable to be infested with insects. In winter the morning feed should consist of boiled potatoes and barley meal given warm; at midday a little green food and hay, and at night giving hard corn (mixed) at night. Never let the birds get too fat, as many injuries are caused in this way. A little salt added occasionally helps to keep them in good health. Coquitlam, B.C.

E. T. BIGGS.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Earthquake shocks in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico, are causing much alarm among the residents of that part of the State.

A woman and eleven children were burned to death in a house at Chicoutimi, Que., on the night of Feb. 29th.

President Roosevelt has signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the Isthmian Canal.

Fourteen people were drowned by being swamped in small boats while attempting to escape from fire on the Steamship Queen, near Port Townsend, Wash., U.S.

Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Boer Republic, is slowly dying at Mentone, France. His mind is failing, and he lives in seclusion, rarely conversing with anyone.

A five-million-dollar fire occurred in the business center of Rochester, N.Y., recently. Help was obtained from the fire brigades of Buffalo and Syracuse.

Captain Thacker, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec, has been chosen as the Canadian military attache to go with the Japanese army and watch war operations in the Far East.

A company of French soldiers were overwhelmed by an avalanche recently while crossing a portion of the lower Alps. Nineteen men were buried under the snow, six being killed and the rest severely injured.

The cannibal tribes of Nigeria, Africa, have instituted a rising against the missionaries and white population of that part of the country, and a number of native Christians have been massacred. A force of 300 British troops has been sent to the disaffected district.

Lord Morpeth, Liberal-Unionist, carried the South Birmingham by-election by a majority of 3,076, the largest on record. The main issue of the election was preferential tariff to the colonies, and London newspapers ascribe the victory to Mr. Chamberlain's influence.

A gradual cave-in in the anthracite region of West Scranton, Pa., has affected an area of about 40 acres, upon which stood 200 houses. Many of the houses are completely wrecked, others are out of plumb, and nearly all are twisted so that neither doors nor windows can be opened.

According to a recent despatch, Austria and Russia are likely to intervene co-operatively in the Balkans. Orders for the mobilization of the Austrian army have been issued, military, railway and transport officers have been appointed, and higher officials in the army have been told to grant no leave of absence to officers. The Albanian revolt is spreading daily, and it is asserted that the Turkish Government is concentrating large bodies of troops along the Servian frontier.

Details of the successive events which led to the expedition into Tibet have recently appeared in the London Times. Briefly, these are as follows: In 1886, Tibetan troops invaded a State under British protection, and were dispersed by the British. The Chinese Government, claiming suzerainty over Tibet, now interfered, and entered into negotiations with the Government of India, whose result was the signing of the treaty of 1890. In 1903, British and Chinese commissioners met, and drew up a set of regulations to facilitate the working of the treaty. Both regulations and treaty were, however, treated as a dead letter by the Chinese and Tibetans, and the Indian Government, losing patience, at last despatched Col. Younghusband and his force to demand that the treaty obligations be carried out. It now appears that this Tibetan indifference has been due to Russian influence. Little by little, a chain of intrigue by which Russia hoped ultimately to acquire control in Tibet is being evolved; and it is believed by many that the move initiated by Lord Curzon was taken just in time to prevent a Russian protectorate over Tibet being announced.

There has been a surprising lack of confirmed news from the Far East during the past week. A report of the sinking of two Russian warships and a torpedo-boat has been contradicted, although the silence of the wires has been taken as an indication that an attack on Port Arthur may be

in progress. Information, however, has come from authentic sources that the Japanese general staff has left Tokio for Corea, and it is judged from this that all the troops necessary for a forward movement there have been landed. Japan now is practically in full control of Corea, whose Government is rendering her assistance, although the natives in the north are said to be hostile to the Japanese, and giving aid to Russia. The harbor at Chemulpo and the approaches of the Han River leading to Seoul are both filled with torpedoes, and the Japanese fleet has been greatly strengthened. The infantry of her land forces, also, is said to be in excellent condition, but some anxiety is expressed regarding her cavalry, whose horses are small and incapable, a poor match for the superb mounts of the daring Cossack riders. Bodies of Cossacks and Russian Infantry are reported to be advancing toward Ping Yang in Corea, and collisions are looked for at an early date in that quarter. The northern Russian squadron is still in port at Vladivostock, whose harbor is reported frozen up.

hundred pounds (100), in place of the long hundred (112) so well known to the Old Country man. While not insisted upon, the British Government, through the Board of Trade, has sanctioned the change from 56 and 112 to 50 and 100, as the half hundred and hundred weights, respectively. Even the Old Country man awakes, if sufficient time is given him!

Mr. J. Bobier, Oxford Co., writes: "If you have sound hardwood ashes, don't sell them off the farm, even though you are offered 50 cents a bushel." He also recommends the extra early Ohio potato to prospective potato-planters. "I have tried many kinds," he says, "but, since the deterioration of the Early Rose, have found none to equal the Extra Early Ohio. It is dry, firm, and good flavored, a good all-year potato if properly taken care of."

Passengers on the morning express from North Bay to Toronto had an amusing experience lately. The train turned off on a switch, which had been left mis-

placed, and made a beeline for the heavy gate which closes the entrance to the Central Prison yard. Charging the gate, the engine broke through it, and did not come to a halt until the whole train was drawn precisely into the middle of the yard, where convicts were at work. The train was not permitted to back out until it had been thoroughly searched for stow-away prisoners.

The high price of cotton materials and the shortage of raw cotton have made the question of raising cotton within the British Empire a pressing one. Although Canadians cannot hope to enter into this industry, they are, nevertheless, affected by its success, and will be interested to know that India, South Africa, Egypt, Queensland (Australia), Ceylon, Burmah, British Guiana and British Honduras have all been declared by experts to be very promising cotton areas. Strong efforts will be put forth to promote the cultivation of the plant in these places.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Vancouver reports Australian creamery butter arriving there which sells at 27 cents.

Marcus A. Hanna, the prominent U. S. senator, who died recently, left an estate valued at \$7,000,000.

The Imperial crest of Japan is a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum in gold.

The Canadian Hackney Horse-breeders' Association has donated for Alberta a cup valued at \$25.00, to be competed for at the Calgary Exhibition next July.

Seoul, Corea, is equipped with electric light, a trolley line, and system of waterworks, all operated, with much profit to themselves, by American firms.

A noted British botanist and professor says Canadian red clover seed is sometimes hardy, but cannot always be relied upon.

British piano manufacturers say their trade has increased immensely under the Canadian and New Zealand preferences.

H. Vanderburg, Brant Co., Ont., writes: "I have been delighted, amused and greatly instructed by the perusal of your journal for the past year."

The Wilson Cordage Co., of Chatham, Ont., was fined \$360 and costs by the police magistrate for selling "short" binder twine. Inspector J. L. Haycock, Dominion Twine Inspector, was the prosecutor.

Mr. J. F. Webber, Oak Grove Stock Farm, Bothwell, Ont., says: "Please find our renewal for this year. I did intend to drop the paper, but find I cannot do without it. Now it is better than ever."

John W. McDonald, Bruce Co., Ont., writes: "As for the 'Advocate,' I am very well pleased with it. As an agricultural journal, it is without a peer in America."

Last year was a record one in fish culture. A total of 314,511,500 young fish was put out from the Government hatcheries, this being an increase of 40,000,000 over the output of 1902.

"Sleet, snow and mud are enemies of sheep. Sheep should have good shelter, dry overhead and underneath, if they are expected to thrive."—Homestead.

The Crystal Palace authorities, London, Eng., have presented a special commemoration medal to the Nova Scotia Government in recognition of the splendid exhibition of apples shown by the Fruit-growers' Association.

R. J. Dunlop, Frontenac Co., Ont., says: "I subscribed to the 'Advocate' at an early date in its history. Its progress has been marked, and always in the interest of the farmer's industry. Wishing you years of success, I am, yours truly."

"Clover assists in building up the soil, and is an excellent crop for the orchard. . . . Wood ashes that have not been leached are valuable orchard fertilizers. In applying them, place them four or five feet out from the trunks."—Homestead.

Andrew Woelfle, Grey Co., Ont., says: "We have taken the 'Farmer's Advocate' two years, and would not like to do without it. There is always something instructive in it for everyone from the oldest to the youngest of the family. It is the best farmer's paper I know of."

Frog-catching is proving to be a very profitable industry in Minnesota, whose 10,000 clear lakes are very favorable to the production of frogs of high market quality. There is a good demand all the year round in the U. S. for the legs of these creatures, and frog-hunters find no difficulty in earning from \$3 to \$10.

Mr. A. W. Grindley, Canadian Agent for the Department of Agriculture in London, reports that there is a good demand for Canadian strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, black currant, peach and pear pulp in Great Britain. There is also a good demand for tinned meats and lobsters if of the very best quality. Dried vegetables are required for naval and military stores.

The British cwt. (hundredweight) will be the flat

Second Annual Spring Stallion Show.

The functions that have suffered from the effects of this winter's unusual climatic conditions are numerous. One of these was the Spring Stallion Show, at Grand's Repository, Toronto, last week. Yet, despite the fact that only about half the horses entered were able to get to the show, it was a pronounced success. Among the principal horsemen whose stock were detained at home were Bawden & McDonnell, Smith & Richardson, Robt. Beith, Robt. Ness, and Dalgety Bros. Others who were a long time delayed, but who finally reached the show late, were O. Sorby, and several who showed individual horses. The principal exhibitors who were fortunate in getting their stock to the show were John Gardhouse & Sons, J. M. Gardhouse, J. B. Hogate, T. H. Hassard, Graham Bros., Morris & Wellington, Geo. Isaac, Jno. Miller &

sions, Messrs. W. S. Spark, Ottawa, and Geo. Gray, Newcastle. As was expected, the judges made an honest effort to render impartial decisions in every class, and the general expressions of satisfaction with their awards was evidence that they attained that end.

In the aged Clydesdale section, eleven stallions came out, making one of the best rings ever shown in Canada. Seldom do judges have before them so many good candidates for the best positions, and several excellent horses had to go unplaced. The final line-up was: first, T. H. Hassard's Gallant Robert (imp.); second, Graham Bros.' Baron Primrose (imp.); third, O. Sorby's Vanora's Pride (imp.); fourth, J. B. Hogate's Sir Reginald (imp.); fifth, H. Hendrie's Lakeview Laddie; and sixth, Jno. Miller & Son's Border Duke (imp).

Gallant Robert is a newly-imported horse, sired by Prince Robert (7135), dam by Top Gallant, and his selection reflects great credit upon the judgment of his young importer. From end to end he is hard to fault, and his underpinning is just the proper thing, as, indeed, it had to be to beat Baron Primrose, the winner in his class at the Dominion and third at the International Exhibition last fall. This horse was fully described in our reports of these shows, but the good son of MacEachran goes on improving in his paces and developing in substance. Vanora's Pride is just a little better than he was last fall, when he won second at Toronto, and when he was photographed for illustration in our Christmas number. He certainly is a good type of the modern Clyde. Sir Reginald is one of the newcomers, and is a grand acquisition. He is one of



Gallant Robert.

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first premium in aged class and champion of the breed, Canadian Spring Stallion Show, Toronto. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

Sons, O. Sorby, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, A. Aitchison, Robert Davies, and others. Mr. Walter Harland Smith again favored the horsemen by placing the Repository at their services for the better part of the week, and, needless to say, everyone appreciated his generosity. The judging, which was to have begun on Wednesday, was postponed until Thursday, to allow delayed exhibitors to reach the show. The officiating judges in the Clydesdale classes were Messrs. Robt. Ness, Howick, P. Q.; Peter Christie, Manchester; and John Boag, Queensville; and in the Shire divi-

the very big, compact horses, with splendid feet and ankles, and with no lack of quality. His kind are none too plentiful, for from such as he we expect to get our heaviest drafters. His sire was Sir Everard, and dam by Lord Erskine. Many expected to see his stable companion, King Dick, come into the list at about this juncture, or a little above, but for some reason he did not find favor with the judges, his age probably being a little against him, although he won in good company in Scotland last year. The Canadian-

bred horse did well to stand so high, but he deserved the honor, and Miller's horse has made himself a great favorite in his district. A good horse in this class, but who had to show at a disadvantage, owing to the disgraceful condition of his stable, was Gartscherie Blend, shown by Campbell Bros., Walker's, Ont. He is a right solid fellow, and one much admired.

The four-year-olds were about as strong in numbers as the aged class, but there were hardly as many real flash candidates for the best rosettes. Right at once J. B. Hogate's Gallant Chattan and J. M. Gardhouse's Royal Kerr went to the top, and after considerable deliberation were left in that order. The first horse was shown in the very best possible condition, and has a very flash way of going, covers the ground fast, and lifts his feet clean and high. All over he is a good sort, but he can be faulted for going just a little wide in front. Royal Kerr is a taller horse, and is one of the kind that will wear well. He was just brought out in good keeping condition, but is as smooth and clean as could be. His legs are particularly good, as also are his feet and pasterns. Marlborough, owned by Geo. Isaac, was selected for third place. He is one of the massive kind, set on good legs and feet. J. B. Hogate's Nation's Pride, an immense draft horse, took fourth position. His size would probably make him one of the most valuable horses in the show to get heavy draft geldings. Alex. McGregor, Uxbridge, exhibited the fifth-prize horse, Royal Knockdon, by Mains of Airies, dam Lord Erskine (1744). Sixth award went to T. H. Hassard's Wallace Scott, a colt that will improve with a little attention, as he showed rather soon after his ocean trip. All the horses in this class were imported; the entry was large, twenty in all, but about half of the number did not reach the show.

The three-year-olds made the largest class of the show. Something like twenty presented themselves before the judges, and it was no easy matter to select the best. When the line was finally formed, Graham Bros.' Yester and Cairnagan were first and second; T. H. Hassard's Gallant Barrie third; O. Sorby's Scottish Baron fourth; J. B. Hogate's Bounding Tom fifth, and Sorby's Roslin sixth. Yester has outstanding quality of bone, feather and muscle, but lacks in size, and it was this lack that discounted his chances for championship. His top, quarters and action are very attractive, and besides he is a son of Baron's Pride. His stable mate that got the blue, is quite a different type of horse, big, growthy, and with very drafty limbs, without sacrificing much of quality. For the use of the Canadian he is, perhaps, the better horse, but is scarcely as good a shower. Gallant Barrie is still an unfinished colt, but promises well. He will be just a good average size, and had them all easily beaten at the paces. He is got by Prince Thomas. Scottish Baron is another Baron's Pride, rather a low, soggy colt, quite fine in the bone and a very good actor. All the winners in this class have been imported since last fall.

Only two entries appeared in the two-year-old class, the foals of 1902. Baron William (Graham Bros.) was quite easily first. He is one of the biggest Baron's Prides we have seen, and was sold to Jas. Mitchell, Winnipeg, for a long figure. The second horse was Montrave Senator, a Canadian-bred colt, bred and exhibited by L. S. Bowles, Springville, Ont. He is a solid, stylish fellow, but might improve a little in his action.

In picking the champion Clydesdale from the four classes of winners, the judges could not get over Hassard's Gallant Robert, the first-prize aged horse, and "Jock" Anderson had him resplendent and on his best behavior. Naturally, the clever groom was highly elated when his protegee received the highest honors, and "Jock" went away with that stolid Scotch expression so characteristic of one of the race when his skill has been vindicated. Last year "Jock" had the honor of fitting the champion Cairnhill for shows.

Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire stallions had no entries in the senior section, but the three-year-olds were quite strong. Several of the entries, however, showed at a great disadvantage, having to travel from different parts of the town to the show-ring in slush, and some of them scarcely off a long journey on train. The first award went to W. E. Gooderham, Wexford, on Prince of Wexford, a Prince of Blantyre colt, which combined nicely the show-ring points of quality, style and substance. Bonnie Macqueen, by Macqueen, got second for Graham Bros. He had the Macqueen characteristics, and showed well. Novar, by Uamvar, took third station for Davis & Graham, of Schomberg, the same exhibitors also winning fourth on Brookdale, by Vanguard.

The two-year-olds made a good show, Messrs. Spark and Gray placing the awards, and giving reasons.

Cairnton's Pride, by Royal Cairnton, bred and exhibited by John Vipond, Brooklin, Ont., was placed first. He is a very nice, fine quality colt, and is quite a favorite all through. Next was a Macqueen colt, Macqueen's best, bred and shown by Macqueen, a bigger and stronger colt, and

one that will make good. Another Macqueen colt, owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, got third position. He was the best-topped and heaviest-bodied horse in the class, and only went down for the want of a little quality. For a time Matchless, owned by D. Carstairs, Bomanton, stood second, but was finally moved to fourth. He is a breedy-looking fellow, but might improve in the back, and, of course, has the kind of feet commonly seen in Canadian classes, too small.

MARES.

In the aged class for imported Clydesdale mares and those tracing to imported stock, Robt. Davies showed a splendid pair. First in the class was Her Pretty Sel, bred by Robt. Holloway, Ill., and purchased by Mr. Davies last fall. Next to her stood Nelly Lynedoch, one of Davies' own breeding. Both are big, clean, strong mares, very active and showy. T. H. Hassard got third on a mare just imported. She is not yet made up, but promises to develop into one of the best of our show mares. Her Pretty Sel landed the championship for Clyde mares at the closing events.

When the call for fillies under three, A. Aitchison, Guelph, had the first two places quite easily with Royal Princess and Royal Belle, imported last year by T. H. Hassard. They are a very fine pair of clean-limbed, active mares, sired by Royal Carrick. Third and fifth places went to R. Davies on Belle Troon and Loretta, both Lyon Macgregor fillies. Hodgkinson & Tisdale bred and showed the fourth-prize mare, Helen Macqueen, by Macqueen. Smith & Richardson and J. I. Davidson had entries in this class, but could not get them forward.

Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares over three years had three entries. First place went to Daisy Belle, owned by Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, a big, massive mare, and a great actor. Her four-year-old daughter, Sweetheart, was a good second. She is not as heavy as her dam, but a little finer in the bone. Both are chestnuts. Arabella Craichmore, owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, a big brown mare, with good feet and legs, but rather light in the body, and a little plain looking, got third. The next class under three years old was headed by Daisy Macqueen, and third place was taken by May Macqueen. The two mares are a very sweet pair, and were openly admired. J. M. Gardhouse got a nice brown filly, Lady Burnstone, in second place. She is a nice quality mare, and like the other stock at the Weston stables is got up as much for utility as for show. Fourth place reverted to the Beaverton stables on Lucy Lynedoch. Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale have been showing good judgment, and have had considerable success in the breeding and showing of their females of late.

SHIRES.

Three good Shire stallions came out when the call for the aged class was made. Two of them were Morris & Wellington's well-known horses, Bank Statesman and Mor. B. They are keeping their form well, especially the former, who is a very agile horse for his size. These two were placed in the order named, and Geo. Isaac's Imp. Gallant Prince, by Harold Conqueror, made a good third. The three-year-olds were the real Shire sensation of the show. There were seven entries made, and every one came out making what was considered the best class of Shires yet seen in Ontario. J. M. Gardhouse led out the victor, Sand Boy, and a right kind he is. Feet and legs are right quality, and his top is evenly proportioned every place. He has plenty of stamina, and shows it when he is going. He was imported last fall by Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, but Mr. Gardhouse appears to know how to pick a winner. The horse that stood second, Nateby Pioneer, imported last fall by J. B. Hogate, in very many respects crowded Sand Boy hard. He has a much more pleasing head, neck and body than the horse above him, but he showed the effects of a long ride on the cars, and was a little stocked when shown. Taking him all over, he is about the most attractive Shire yet imported. His sire was Gunthorpe Advance. Next to him stood Baron Albert, just off the boat for Morris & Wellington. He is a horse that will improve a great deal, and considering his recent trip did remarkably well to reach third place in such a class. His feet and limbs are right, and when he gets filled he will be still harder to beat. The fourth prize went to Nateby Twilight, a half-brother to the second-prize horse. He is hardly as big as those above him, but he is right in every way, and a great credit to the breed in Canada. A splendid good horse, just shown in keeping condition, was John Gardhouse's Culeshill Royal Albert, a big, rangy black, with white points. He acts well, and has great massive limbs, but as he is a big fellow he has not filled out. Great things are expected of him later on. Sparkle, another of J. M. Gardhouse's horses, took sixth place, and Morris & Wellington's Coronation made up the lot.

There was a \$25 cup given for champion Shire stallion, which Sand Boy succeeded in landing.

MARES.

There were not many Shire mares out. In the aged class the struggle was between John and J.

M. Gardhouse's Laura and Louise, both right good mares, but the first mentioned won in her class, and afterwards the championship. Lady Luetta, shown by J. M. Gardhouse, was alone in the next class. She is one of last spring's filly foals, and a sweet one too.

A class was provided this year for geldings, three years and over, to be sired by a registered Clydesdale or Shire stallion. The section had a good large entry, and aroused considerable interest. Bobbie Burns, exhibited by Alex. Doherty, a great solid Clyde, good all over, but a little off in hind legs, got first. Bob, by Lawer's Baron Gordon, a close-knit fellow, owned by J. W. Cowie, with good sloping shoulders and good muscling, came next, and Chief, by Haddo Chief, owned by J. A. Starr, got third. Chief is one of the kind that wears well and makes the good workers.

On the evenings of the show days the horse-men met in the Repository, and discussed matters pertaining to horse breeding, with more or less profit to all. While the show was well attended, and every possible facility granted exhibitors at the Repository, still the accommodation is at best very limited, and before next spring it is to be hoped that a permanent home will have been built for the show.

New Spring Wheats.

Only a fraction of the grain-producing areas of Canada have yet been developed. The fertility of the land, its vast extent and the proximity of Canada to Great Britain unerringly indicate that the Dominion will yet produce a great proportion of the wheat and flour that will feed the millions of the motherland. Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, one of the most careful agricultural investigators in the world, to-day writes us that "the possible wheat-growing area in Canada is so large that wheat must eventually become one of Canada's chief articles of export." Convinced of this, Dr. Saunders and his staff have been at work for years developing new cross-bred spring wheats, in order to produce heavier yielding varieties of high milling qualities. There is no doubt that our "Manitoba No. 1 hard," as the Western Red Fife is commonly designated, ranks as the finest wheat in the world to-day, but some seasons being late in ripening, early frosts injure the grain, and hence the call for an earlier-maturing sort. The Red Fife has been crossed with Ladoga, an early-ripening Russian variety, from which have come the twin varieties Preston (a bearded wheat, amber-colored grain) and Stanley. Another new variety, Early Riga, was produced by crossing an Indian wheat, Gehun, grown on high Himalaya altitudes, with Omega, a Russian sort. It exceeds the Red Fife in earliness by over eight days, but its average yield (30 bushels 45 lbs. for four years on the plots of the five Experimental Farms), is 2½ bushels less than Fife. The Preston gave an average of over 34 bushels per acre on the plots during a period of nine years, exceeding Red Fife by 1 bushel 43 pounds per acre, and ripening nearly four days earlier. After several years' growing, samples of these new wheats as well as the Fife wheat were submitted for examination to the expert of the great Pillsbury-Washburn Mills, Minneapolis, Mr. Julicher; to Mr. Wm. Halliwell, London, Eng., a practical milling expert of 25 years' experience, and for analysis to Prof. F. T. Shutt, the Dominion Chemist. The details of their reports, given by Dr. Saunders before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, and since published, are well deserving perusal, and show the new wheats to be rich in gluten and excellent for milling. At Indian Head, N.-W. T., they did particularly well. During the past five years 6,000 Preston samples have been sent out for trial plots by farmers throughout Canada. Dr. Saunders feels warranted in regarding it as superior to such sorts as Colorado and White Russian, commonly grown in Ontario. In looking over a list of some 48 farmers distributed over 33 counties in Ontario, all of whom have grown Preston wheat, 18 are reported by Dr. Saunders as growing over 30 bushels per acre, only three falling below 20 bushels per acre, the lowest being 15 bush. 15 lbs., and the highest 43. Five are reported growing at the rate of over 40 bushels per acre.

W. H. K. Talbot, of London Tp., Middlesex Co., informed us that he sowed on a tenth of an acre plot an 8-pound sample of seed received from Ottawa in 1902, from which he grew 3 bush. 16 lbs. of wheat, or 32 bush. 40 lbs. to the acre. Last year he sowed one bushel on half an acre, from which he sold 10 bushels thoroughly cleaned seed, weighing over 61 lbs. to the bushel. As it came from the machine, it would be put at 25 bushels per acre. The soil was light and sandy, and had grown the year before garden peas, and the year before tomatoes, no manure in either case. Mr. Talbot recommends it as a valuable sort for good wheat land.

Mr. Talbot applied at seeding, after rolling, salt at the rate of about 150 to 200 pounds per acre, which helps to hold moisture and stiffen the straw. He prefers a coarse-grained salt, so that it can be evenly sown.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island, separated from the mainland of British Columbia and the State of Washington by the Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait, is about 250 miles long, with an average width of about 40 miles, and contains some 10,000,000 acres. Although much broken by mountain ranges, this includes many considerable and important tracts of agricultural and pastoral lands, contiguous to the coast and in the numerous valleys which intersect it from north to south. The climate, owing to the influence of the Japan current, is mild and humid, favoring a luxuriant vegetation and the growth of all the fruits, vegetables and cereals of the temperate zone in perfection. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered—a fact which has retarded settlement, but the extensive lumbering and mining operations now being carried on will serve to alter that state of affairs in the near future. The principal farming districts are: Victoria, Saanich, Metchosin and Cowichan, in the south; Alberni, in the west, and Comox, in the north-east. These are well-settled, prosperous communities, the farmers finding ready sale for their produce at good prices at the mines and lumber camps in their respective neighborhoods. The interior of the Island is practically unexplored, but from reports of prospectors, timber cruisers and hunters there are many fertile valleys which will be made available for settlement when the country is traversed by a railway. At the northern end of the Island is a large, level tract, not too heavily timbered, which affords almost ideal conditions for stock-raising and dairying. This area contains about 140,000 acres, and much of it could be converted into agricultural land by drainage. While mining, lumbering and fishing are the chief industries of Vancouver Island, no other portion of the Province affords better opportunities for mixed farming. The transportation facilities are good, every settlement being served either by railway or steamboat, and the wagon roads are excellent. There is a steady demand in a local market for every product of the farm. The soil is fertile, and the climate mild. The principal drawback is the first cost of clearing the land, but, as an offset, it should be remembered that a man can support himself and family in comfort on a much smaller area than in older countries where the soil is worn out, or on the prairie where his sole dependence is upon wheat.

OTHER ISLANDS.

Lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland are several smaller islands, some of which are partly cleared of timber and cultivated. Among these may

be mentioned Salt Spring (or Admiral), Valdez, Mayne, Moresby, Saturna and Cortez, on all of which there are considerable areas of land available for settlement. Sheep-raising would pay well on some of these islands, as there are many grassy meadows. Large and small fruits, oats, potatoes, hay and barley grow to perfection and give good crops, while much profit is derived from poultry-raising.

ESQUIMALT

includes Esquimalt, Highland, Metchosin and Sooke districts. These are the most southern districts in British Columbia, being at the extreme southern end of Vancouver Island, and lying very little above sea

level. Perhaps the most successful industry so far tried has been that of poultry-raising. Prices range to \$3.50 and \$7.00 per dozen for live poultry, and from twenty to sixty cents a dozen for eggs. Potatoes are successfully grown, and yield about 200 bushels to the acre, prices being from \$15 to \$18 per ton. There is no Government land for pre-emption in this district. The price of improved land varies very much, being all the way from \$5 to \$200 per acre, according to the nature of the soil, extent of improvements, and location. On the whole, the extent of good agricultural land is limited.

SAANICH

includes Victoria, Lake, North and South Saanich and James Island. These districts lie to the northward of the City of Victoria, and are connected with it by good wagon roads, railroad and water. The principal products are hops, roots, vegetables, hay, dairy products and fruit.

Victoria district comprises all that part between Esquimalt and Highland, on one side, and Lake district on the other. A large portion of the land is slightly wooded, and much of it is partly open oak land.

Lake is a district north of Victoria, and between it and South Saanich, the eastern boundary being Haro Straits. Most of the land is timbered, lightly in some parts and heavily in others. The district is well watered by streams and lakes. Fruit-raising and market gardening are principally followed.

South Saanich, on the Saanich Peninsula, is about twelve miles north of Victoria, with which it is connected by good wagon roads and railway. Saanich Arm separates the peninsula from the main island, so that its eastern and western boundaries are the salt water, the south being Lake district, and the north, North Saanich.

North Saanich adjoins South Saanich to the north, and occupies the end of the peninsula. Sidney, the terminus of the railway from Victoria, is on the east coast. Several good wagon roads also give access to Victoria. This is a beautiful district, well suited to the cultivation of hops and fruits of all kinds.

James Island lies off North Saanich, and very near to it. The settlers cross in small boats with produce for the markets. It is noted for the large quantities of strawberries produced, of good quality, and usually about first of Provincial product in local market.

On the Saanich Peninsula, which comprises a large portion of the section referred to, the area of agricultural land is very considerable, and its character, generally speaking, is first-class. Grain-growing is not

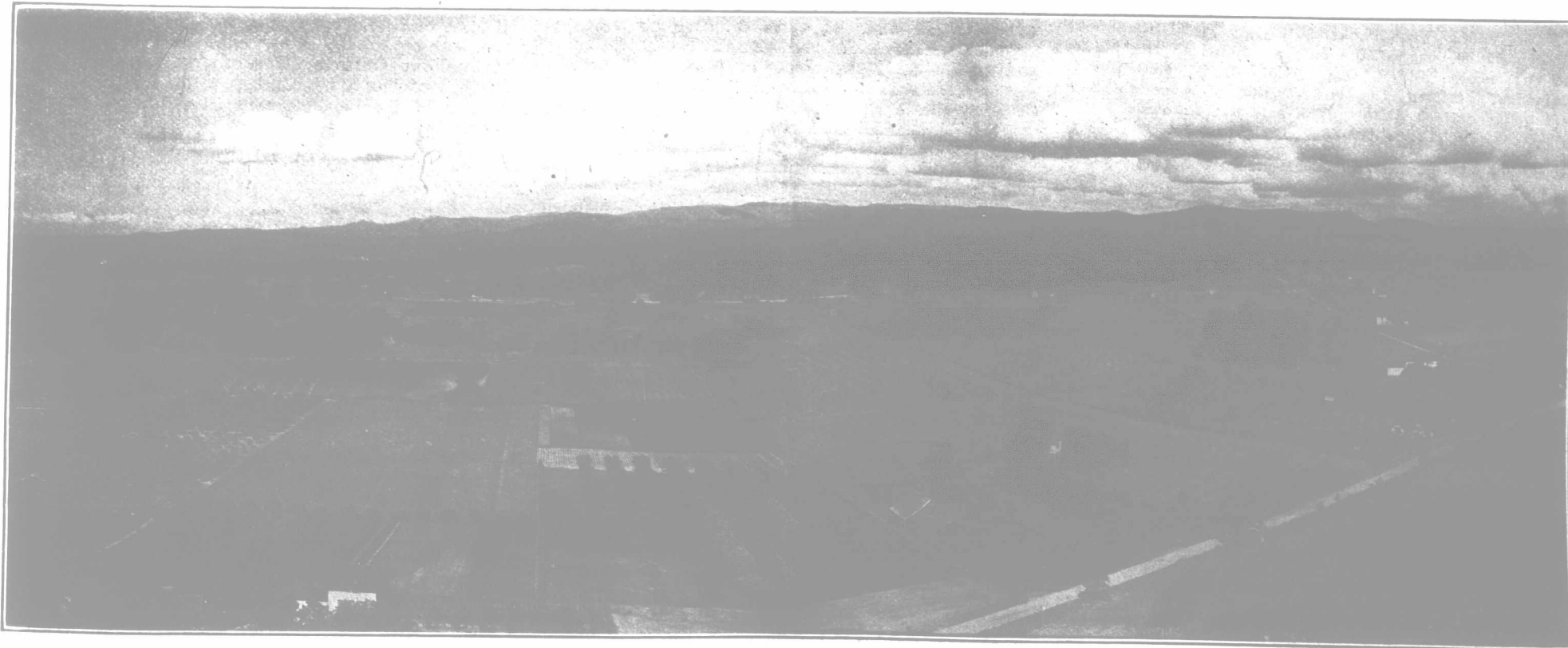


Farm of Lapor French, Saanich, near Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C.

level. Access can be had to every part by one or the other of the following means, viz.: good wagon roads, railroads and water. The city of Victoria affords a local market for the produce of this section.

The districts of Esquimalt, Goldstream and Highland adjoin Victoria District to the westward, and much of the same characteristics prevail as in Metchosin, Highland being more hilly and rocky and heavily timbered. Good wagon roads and the E. & N. Railway run through it.

In this district, as in nearly every other district in Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, grain-growing is not extensively carried on. Wheat is only raised as chicken feed, while oats are grown particularly to feed on the farm. Fruit does well when properly attended.



Panoramic View from Mount Tolmie, near Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C.

carried on to any considerable extent, oats being the principal crop. The ground is put to more profitable use in the growing of fruit, hops (which is a good industry here), sheep, hogs and poultry-raising and market gardening. The district is well supplied by communication, being intersected by the E. & N. and Victoria-Sydney Railways. Like the Esquimalt district, the summers are rather dry, and the lack of rain is a drawback, necessitating careful cultivation. Soiling and growing of fodder crops, like clover and vetches, are of great advantage. Fruit-culture, hog-raising, dairying and hop-growing are the particular industries. A correspondent describes the district as "hills and valleys." Valleys have, as a rule, good black loam soil, on which large crops can be grown. The hilly ground is uncleared, gravelly and, in many places, too rocky for cultivation. The climate resembles very largely that of Esquimalt district, with less rainfall and snowfall. The district is particularly well supplied with roads and schools.

COWICHAN. which includes the districts of Cowichan, Comiaken, Quamichan, Somenos, Chemainus, Sahtlam, Seymour and Shawnigan, is one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island, about forty miles north of Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, midway to Nanaimo, being centrally situated in regard to markets. The Flockmasters' Association, organized some time ago, has done good work in importing improved stock. The first two mentioned districts front on the water, Sanson Narrows. These, with the following two, have a fair quantity of comparatively clear land.

Cowichan district is perhaps the most important farming district on Vancouver Island, although it does not possess as much open land as Saanich, and is more heavily timbered and requires a greater expenditure in the way of drainage. The climate here is more equable and less subject to drouth in the summer. The population is very largely composed of Old Country people, and, hence, attracts a larger proportion of settlers from the British Isles than from any other section. It has also many attractions from a residential point of view, be-



A Pastoral Scene.

Magnificent oak tree and sheep, Saanich Peninsula, near Victoria, B. C., Vancouver Island.

ing a principal resort for sportsmen, both for fishing and game. The principal fishing lakes and streams are Cowichan, Shawnigan, Quamichan and Chemainus. Grouse, pheasant and deer are very plentiful, while easy access is had to the interior of Vancouver Island for those in search of the wapiti (or American elk), and water fowl are abundant in the bays and marshes round the lake. Portions of the district are underlined with coal, while mineral development has been extensive at Mt. Sicker, near Chemainus, and is promising in several

other sections. The lumbering industry at Chemainus, the coal-mining industry (which has given rise to the outport of Ladysmith), the smelting works at Crofton and Ladysmith, and the gold-copper mining at Mt. Sicker, have created an exceptionally good market for agricultural products, the principal of which are butter (manufactured by the Cowichan creamery at Duncan's), fruits, vegetables and hay. Sheep-raising has also been an important branch of farming in this district, and although it has its drawbacks, it is, on the whole, successful. The lack of a profitable market for wool, owing to there being no woollen mills in the Province, is perhaps the greatest drawback of this industry. Hog-raising and poultry-raising are rapidly coming to the front, and a great improvement has been made in live stock. Considerable small fruit is grown for market. The price for improved land varies from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre. The railway land, which sells for from three to five dollars per acre, is

mostly disposed of; that is, what is suitable for agricultural purposes. There is no Government land for pre-emption, either in this or the Saanich district. The timber is principally Douglas fir, broad-leaf maple, alder, cottonwood, oak, arbutus, crab, willow, yew, spruce, hemlock, balsam, and cedar; Douglas fir and cedar predominate. The district is well supplied with railway communication, schools and roads.

Prices of products average about as follows: Eggs, 20c. to 60c. per dozen; butter, 25c. to 35c. per lb.; Poultry—Chickens, \$6 per dozen; geese, \$12 per dozen; ducks, \$6 per dozen; turkeys, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; hay, \$14 per ton; potatoes, \$15 per ton; oats, \$25 to \$30; hogs, 6c. to 7c. per lb., live weight; lambs, \$4; calves, 6c. to 7c. per lb., live weight.

The B. C. Provincial Mining Convention for 1905 will be held in Vancouver. The officers elected are: President, John Keen; 1st Vice-president, J. B. Hobson; 2nd Vice-president, Roland Machin. The mining machinery tariff was referred to committee.

Sale of Shorthorns.

A remarkably successful sale was that of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., held Feb. 24th, in which 51 head made \$7,010; average, \$137.

With railways storm-tied the day previous to the sale and again the evening after, together with a blizzard bordering on zero blowing throughout the sale, which was held in the hotel yard without any kind of shelter, it was a phenomenally snappy crowd of bidders that were in attendance.

The cattle were presented in fair breeding shape without any special preparation.

Capt. T. E. Robson cried the sale with his usual briskness and tact, assisted by Messrs. Shepherdson and Noble, the two local celebrities. The bidding was prompt from start to finish, and although a few of the best cattle fell to bids of buyers from a distance, the majority were purchased by buyers in the vicinity of the sale.

The young Broadhocks bull, imported Broadhocks Golden Fame, topped the sale at \$930, to the bid of A. O. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont. Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, claimed the cow, Missie of Avondale 2nd, and heifer calf at \$475. The sale list follows:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Missie of Avondale 2nd; calved Nov. 5, 1897; Col. McGillivray, Uxbridge.....	\$475
Gipsy—Nov. 5, 1897—and bull calf; Geo. Shepherd & Son, Primrose.....	150
Missie Mellerstain; Dec. 24, 1902; Wm. Bowes, Markdale.....	75
Mono Belle—April 14, 1898—and c. c.; W. J. Ferguson, Shelburne.....	180
Rosebud—Nov. 4, 1898—c. c.; W. J. Ferguson.....	185
Village Missie—Jan. 1, 1903—Col. McGillivray.....	85
Bessie—Jan. 10, 1898—and b. c.; W. J. Millson, Goring.....	90
Village Bessie—Feb. 15, 1903—A. Phoenix, Primrose.....	75
Village Blossom 3rd—Feb. 1, 1896—Wm. Shields, Shelburne.....	110
Village Daisy 2nd—July 15, 1900—A. F. Wyevale, Markdale.....	100
Village Lady—May 10, 1903—A. McVittie, Meaford.....	75
Princess Claret—May 17, 1893—H. J. Walnes, Blount.....	155
Nora—Dec. 20, 1897—W. Darough, Mono Mills.....	175
Clarissa—Feb. 22, 1897—George Shepherd & Son.....	175
Clarette—April, 1903—R. Battye, Meaford.....	80

Claret Princess 6th—Feb. 3, 1903—W. J. Ferguson.....	\$ 90
Claret Princess 5th—Jan. 1, 1903—George Shepherd & Son.....	140
Annie Stamford—March 28, 1900—Thos. Scarfe, Rocky Saugeen.....	190
Bessie Stamford—July, 1902—Wm. Doherty, Clinton.....	200
Daisy—Nov. 10, 1899—Dr. Allison, Caledon East.....	145
Daisy Stamford—Nov. 9, 1902—R. H. Porter, Creemore.....	55
Golden Hope 3rd—Dec. 10, 1895—A. F. Wyevale.....	120
Golden Hope 4th—Nov. 19, 1902—M. Elliott, Kimberley.....	95
Ruby—Nov. 12, 1898—A. Nott, Epping.....	165
Flora 89th—March 20, 1894—and b. c.; W. J. McCutcheon, Primrose.....	145
Flora 90th—May 24, 1899—Charles Freston, Meaford.....	180
Lassie Jean—Feb. 19, 1903—M. McKinnon, Hillsburg.....	70
Scotch Lassie—July 10, 1893—Geo. Amos, Moffat.....	150
Village Flora—Jan. 8, 1903—Dr. Sproul, Markdale.....	80
Mina Maid—Nov. 28, 1902—F. Foster, Clarksburgh.....	175
Grey Minnie—April 21, 1900—Alex. Curruthers, Eugenie.....	80
Pineapple of Sylvan—Sept. 26, 1902—F. R. Shore, White Oak.....	215
Pearl—Nov. 10, 1900—C. Freestone, Meaford.....	100
Scottish Lass—Jan. 10, 1903—A. McVittie.....	60
Fashion's Fancy 3rd—Feb. 5th, 1900—Wm. Scarfe, Durham.....	115
Fashion's Fancy 4th—Jan. 28, 1903—Wm. Flagon, Ravenna.....	75
Jessina—Oct. 29, 1896—J. J. Richardson, Markdale.....	65
Queen Starling—May 27, 1903—Sam Wright, Markdale.....	50
Lady Starling—June 10, 1903—F. Haughton.....	35
Lady Kintore—July 19, 1900—Jas. Hay, Swinton Park.....	60
Village Starling—May 25, 1903—J. Murdock, Markdale.....	50
Dunroon Maud—April, 1898—J. S. Lyons, Markdale.....	75
Lily Ingram 3rd—Oct. 3, 1899—Thos. Scarfe.....	80
Miss Pearl—Jan. 15, 1894—Dr. Sproul.....	70
Alvina—April 25, 1896—Frank Sleigholme, Augustine.....	75

BULLS.

Broadhocks Golden Fame (Imp.)—March 26, 1902—A. O. Jacobs, Blyth.....	930
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Chief Victor (imp.)—March 9, 1903—Duncan McTavish, Gad's Hill.....	\$200
Royal Victor (imp.)—March 26, 1903—Geo. Shepherd & Son.....	250
Squire Stamford—May 24, 1903—Sam Egerton, Dundalk.....	75
Squire Matchless—April 24, 1903—James Bell, Markdale.....	85
Squire Fashion—April 24, 1903—A. F. Wyevale.....	95

Spring Wheat Tests at Guelph.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, reports the results of experiments conducted at the College Farm with the Stanley and Preston wheats, in comparison with other wheats which have done best in the matter of yield, hardness, stiffness of straw, milling qualities, etc., as follows:

Both the Stanley and the Preston varieties of spring wheat have been grown in the Experimental Department at the College for six years in succession. They have never been included among the leading varieties for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. In comparison with three other varieties they rank as follows in the average results of experiments conducted for six years in succession:

Varieties.	Weight per bush.	Tons of straw, per acre.	Bushels of grain, per acre.
Stanley.....	57.1	1.5	21.1
Preston.....	58.0	1.6	25.2
Red Fife.....	58.3	2.4	32.7
Pringle's Champion.....	59.7	2.3	33.6
Wild Goose.....	61.3	2.3	37.5

The stiffness of the straw can be ascertained by the percentage lodged of each variety in the average experiments for six years, which was as follows: Stanley, 15; Preston, 18; Red Fife, 31; Pringle's Champion, 20; and Wild Goose, 16. This shows the Stanley and the Wild Goose to be rather the stiffest, and the Red Fife somewhat the weakest in strength of straw. Of the varieties here mentioned, the milling qualities of only the Red Fife and the Wild Goose have been determined at the College.

Brandon Fair Dates.

The dates for the holding of the 1904 exhibition of the Western Agriculture and Arts Association at Brandon, Man., is fixed for August 9th to 12th.

Amended G. T. P. R. Agreement.

The amendments to the agreement between the Federal Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company in reference to the construction of the new transcontinental railway have been given out. The Government guarantee for the mountain section is extended to a sum equal to seventy-five per cent. of the cost of construction. It is provided that, in the event of the Grand Trunk Company defaulting, the Government shall appoint a manager, who shall manage the road and divide the receipts between the Government, the bondholders and the Grand Trunk. The company is given power to dispose of part of the \$25,000,000 of common stock which it is allowed to hold, but the provision is made that a majority of this stock must be held by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The time for the construction of the western section is extended to December, 1911, and the clauses in reference to the leasing of the eastern section are amended. No change is made in the route of the new line, as provided last session, so the Moncton-Winnipeg section is to stand.

Western O. A. C. Banquet.

The ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College, who have adopted Western Canada as their home, held a banquet in the Strathcona Cafe, Winnipeg, on Friday evening, the 26th, when a very enjoyable time was spent. The President, G. Harcourt, B.S.A., Regina, presided, and around the table sat Jas. Duthie, W. Rothwell, Dr. Hopkins, G. H. Greig, W. J. Black, Dr. Douglas, C. Gibson, R. W. Greig, F. A. Wilkin, J. R. Castler, P. N. Donaldson, C. Gad, Jas. Oastler, with A. P. Ketchen and Prof. Gridsdale, Ottawa, as visitors. Many interesting stories were told of the college days on the old campus on College Heights, and a feeling of fellowship was perpetuated. There are now 150 ex-students in Western Canada, and the association hopes to draw them closer together. The new officers are: President, W. J. Black, B.S.A., "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg; Vice-president, E. Richardson, Calgary; Secretary, Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Regina.

The Dominion Transportation Commission resumed its sessions at Kingston, Ont., last week. Testimony was given in favor of Kingston as the point of transhipment rather than Port Colborne. It was shown that the St. Lawrence route was the cheapest for carrying, the cost per bushel from Port William to the seaboard being 3¢, as against 5-9-10 via Buffalo and New York.

MARKETS.

Another week of small freight movements, and consequent nominal prices. When the trade returns were issued for the six months ending December 31st, 1903, domestic exports showed a decline of \$2,000,000, and the reason was attributed to the inclination of farmers to hold wheat and live stock for higher prices. Higher prices for the former are now here, but it seems impossible to get wheat to market. Many farmers who have wheat express a willingness to sell at the dollar mark, but for some time no grain in cars has been moving. A car of peas, loaded on January 14th at a Western Ontario point has been standing there ever since. Quotations for grain on the wholesale market keep up, with the exception of corn, which is inclined to sag a little. Toronto street prices for wheat went lower during the past week, and the long-looked-for break in eggs has at last arrived. Trade in live stock is mostly confined to domestic business. There is scarcely anything doing in export cattle. Hogs show some improvement, and \$5.15 is now quoted in Toronto for best select hogs.

Toronto quotations are:
 Exporters—Best lots of exporters sell at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per cwt.; medium, at about \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt.
 Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls are worth \$3.60 to \$3.85 per cwt.; medium to good bulls sell at \$3.25 to \$3.50.
 Export cows are worth \$3.40 to \$3.85 per cwt.
 Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, are worth \$1.40 to \$1.50; loads of good sell at \$1 to \$1.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
 Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.
 Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality, of same weights, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.
 Milch cows and springers are worth \$27 to \$50 each.
 Calves, \$3 to \$12 each, or from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.
 Sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50.
 Yearling Lambs—Grain-fed, choice ewes and wethers, for export, \$5.25 to \$5.75; barnyard lambs, at \$4.50 to \$5.
 Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs are worth \$7 to \$9 each.

Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs., nor more than 200 lbs. each, fed and watered, are worth \$5 to \$5.15 per cwt.; light and fats, \$4.75; sows, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.; and stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices:
 Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red, white and mixed, lower, at 98c. to \$1 for milling; spring, 92c. to 93c. for No. 1, east; goose is quiet, at 85c. for No. 2, east.
 Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.07, No. 1 northern at \$1.05, No. 2 northern at \$1.02, and No. 3 at 99c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit prices for each grade is six cents more.
 Corn—Canadian, 89¢ for yellow, and 39c. for mixed, cars west. American, No. 2 yellow is quoted at 55c., No. 3 yellow at 54c., and No. 3 mixed at 53¢, in car lots, on the track, Toronto.
 Oats—No. 1 white, 34c. low freights, 33¢, middle freights, and 32¢, high freights; No. 2 white, one-half cent less.
 Barley—Market is steady; No. 2, 45c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, at 43c., middle freights; and No. 3 at 41c., east or middle.
 Rye—No. 2, 55c. low, middle or high freights.
 Peas—No. 2 are quoted at 64c. to 65c., any freights.
 Buckwheat—No. 2 is quoted at 50c. low freights, 49c. middle, and 48c. high freights.
 Flour—Holders of ninety-per-cent. patents are offering to sell at \$3.90 to \$4, f. o. b., main lines, west, but export dealers will not bid any more than \$3.75. There is no business. Manitoba flour is firm and unchanged. 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, \$17 to \$17.50, and bran \$16, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba—Shorts are quoted at \$21, and bran at \$20, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.
 Potatoes—The market is fairly active, with a good demand. The difficulty is in obtaining cars. Car lots on the track here are quoted at 90c. to 95c. per bag, and potatoes out of store at \$1.15 per bag.
 Beans—There is a firm tone. Hand-picked are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel, and prime at \$1.50 to \$1.50. In New York, choice pea beans are quoted at \$2.20, and common to good at \$1.90 to \$2.15.
 At Detroit: Cash and March, \$1.89 asked; April, \$1.86; May, \$1.85, nominal.
 Baled Hay—There is very little business. Dealers quote the price unchanged at \$9 per ton for car lots, on track here.
 Baled Straw—Car lots are \$5 to \$5.50 per ton, on the track here.

Seeds—The market is quiet. Quotations are steady at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75 for alsike, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-threshed, all per bushel, at outside points.
 Butter—The shipments are slightly larger than they were during last week, and business is more active. There is a good demand for the choice lots, and the volume of business is up to the average.
 Creamery, prints 20c. to 22c.
 Creamery, solids 19¢ to 20¢.
 Dairy, pound rolls 15c. to 17c.
 Dairy, large rolls 15c. to 16c.
 Dairy, common to medium 12c. to 14c.
 Cheese—There is no change in prices, and the market is quiet. The demand is easily met with the large supplies on hand.
 Large, per lb. 10½¢ to 11¢.
 Twins 11c. to 11½¢.
 Eggs, new-laid, 25c. to 27c.

Montreal Wholesale Prices:

Grain—Oats are weak, dealers finding it difficult to get over 37c. for more than single-car lots of No. 3 on track. Ontario flour is scarce, and firmly held. Bran is decidedly scarce. Shorts are more plentiful, but firm. A little firmer feeling is reported in the butter market, and stocks are being held with more confidence. A large amount of cheese has been shipped on consignment. There is nothing doing in poultry, the season being practically over, and it is impossible to quote accurate prices. Peas, 75c., in store here; rye, 53c. east, 58c. here; oats, No. 2, 39c. in store; No. 3, 38c.
 Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.60; Ontario, straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; in bags, \$2.33; winter wheat patents, \$5.25; extras, \$1.90.
 Mill Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$20 to \$20.50; shorts, \$21; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21.
 Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.40 in car lots.
 Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country, dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50.
 Eggs—New-laid, 26c. to 28c.; limed, 20c.
 Butter—Winter creamery, 19¢ to 20c.; full grass, 21c.; western dairy, 15c. to 15½¢; rolls, 16c. to 17c.
 Cheese—Ontario, 9¢ to 10c.; township, 9¢ to 9½¢.
 Hay—No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$7 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, in car lots.
 Potatoes—Per ninety-pound bag, 75c. to 80c.; 65c. in car lots.

PRODUCE.

Toronto Street Prices, Retail:

Wheat, white	\$1.01
Wheat, red	1.01
Wheat, goose	90 to \$0.92
Wheat, spring	1.06
Oats	38½ to 39
Barley	47½ to 48½
Rye	60
Buckwheat	46
Peas	65
Hay, No. 1 timothy	11.00 to 12.00
Hay, mixed, or clover	7.00 to 8.50
Straw, sheaf	10.00
Straw, loose	6.00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	7.00 to 7.50
Dressed hogs, heavy, cwt.	6.50 to 6.75
Butter	19 to 22
Eggs, new-laid	40 to 45
Fowls, per pound	6 to 8
Spring chickens, per pair	75 to 1.50
Spring chickens, per pound	11 to 12
Geese, per pound	10 to 14
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Apples, per barrel	1.50 to 2.50
Potatoes, per bag	1.10 to 1.25
Lambs	8 to 10½
Calves, per pound	6 to 10
Dressed hogs	6.50 to 7.50

Toronto Horse Market.

Owing to the stallion show being held in the Repository during last week, there was no auction sale on Friday, and the sale on Tuesday was limited to about fifty horses. These sold readily, and as many more could have been disposed of. Prices were about the same as previous week. If the railroads are open, upwards of one hundred and fifty head will be sold this present week. Mr. M. Sullivan, Port Arthur, bought a carload of cheap workers, several well-known Manitoba buyers were in the market, and the sale was well attended.

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

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$130 to \$300
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	150 to 215
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	315 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 185
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	130 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750	135 to 225
Serviceable second-hand workers	40 to 100
Serviceable second-hand drivers	50 to 90

Cattle Dealers' Association.

The Dominion Live-stock and Cattle-dealers' Association has appointed a committee to lay their grievances before the Railway Commission when it meets in Toronto. They also demand aisles at least three feet wide on the boats.

The officers elected are: President, Mr. E. Snell; 1st Vice-president, Mr. T. O. Robson; 2nd Vice-president, Mr. T. Coughlin; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. Hunnissett, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Ellsworth Maybee.

Mr. H. Mullins, Winnipeg, who was present, announced that about one hundred cattle dealers in the Northwest had organized, and would affiliate with the Association.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2. Hogs—Market 10c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$5.10 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.52½; rough, heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.40; light, \$4.50 to \$5.20; bulk of sales, \$5.10 to \$5.35. Sheep and Lambs—Market steady to firm; good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; western sheep, \$2.75 to \$5.25; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Steers, \$5.10 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.60 to \$5; butchers', \$4 to \$4.85. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.75; mixed, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.65. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$4.90; ewes, \$4.60 to \$4.65.

Live-stock Shipments.

Statement of live stock shipped from the port of St. John, N. B., and Portland, Me., for week ending February 28th, 1904, as compiled by Robert Rickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 2,711; sheep, 872.

British Cattle Markets.

London, March 4.—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 11½¢. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½¢. to 9¼¢. per lb. Sheep, 13c. to 13½¢. per lb.

CONTENTS.—For contents of this issue see page 358.



In this the art of living lies:
To want no more than may suffice,
And make that little ours;
We'll therefore relish with content
Whate'er kind Providence has sent,
Nor aim beyond our powers.

—Cotton.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"I feel it the civil thing to go to Oldclough oftener than I like. Go with me."

"I should like to be included in all the invitations to tea for the next six months."

"I shall be included in all the invitations so long as I remain here; and it is not likely you will be left out in the cold. After you have gone the rounds once, you won't be dropped."

"Upon the whole, it appears so," said Mr. Burmestone. "Thanks."

So, at each of the tea-parties following Lady Theobald's, the two men appeared together. The small end of the wedge being inserted into the social stratum, the rest was not so difficult. Mrs. Burnham was at once surprised and overjoyed by her discoveries of the many excellences of the man they had so hastily determined to ignore. Mrs. Abercrombie found Mr. Burmestone's manner all that could be desired. Miss Pilcher expressed the highest appreciation of his views upon feminine education and "our duty to the young in our charge." Indeed, after Mrs. Egerton's evening, the tide of public opinion turned suddenly in his favor.

Public opinion did not change, however, as far as Octavia was concerned. Having her anxiety set at rest by several encouraging paternal letters from Nevada, she began to make up her mind to enjoy herself, and was, it is to be regretted, betrayed by her youthful high spirits into the committing of numerous indiscretions. Upon each festal occasion she appeared in a new and elaborate costume; she accepted the attentions of Mr. Francis Barold, as if it were the most natural thing in the world that they should be offered; she joked—in what Mrs. Burnham designated "her Nevada way"—with the Rev. Arthur Poppleton, who appeared more frequently than had been his habit at the high teas. She played croquet with that gentleman and Mr. Barold day after day, upon the grass-plot, before the eyes gazing upon her from the neighboring windows; she managed to coerce Mr. Burmestone into joining these innocent orgies; and, in fact, to quote Miss Pilcher, there was "no limit to the shamelessness of her unfeminine conduct."

Several times much comment had been aroused by the fact that Lucia Gaston had been observed to form one of the party of players. She had indeed played with Barold, against Octavia and Mr. Poppleton, on the memorable day upon which that gentleman had taken his first lesson.

Barold had availed himself of the invitation extended to him by Octavia, upon several occasions, greatly to Miss Belinda's embarrassment. He had dropped in the evening after the curate's first call.

"Is Lady Theobald very fond of you?" Octavia had asked, in the course of this visit.

"It is very kind of her, if she is," he replied with languid irony.

"Isn't she fond enough of you to do

anything you ask her?" Octavia inquired.

"Really, I think not," he replied. "Imagine the degree of affection it requires! I am not fond enough of anyone to do anything they ask me."

Octavia bestowed a long look upon him.

"Well," she remarked, after a pause, "I believe you are not. I shouldn't think so."

Barold colored very faintly.

"I say," he said, "is that an imputation, or something of that character? It sounds like it, you know."

Octavia did not reply directly. She laughed a little.

"I want you to ask Lady Theobald to do something," she said.

"I am afraid I am not in such favor as you imagine," he said, looking slightly annoyed.

"Well, I think she won't refuse you this thing," she went on. "If she didn't loathe me so, I would ask her myself."

He deigned to smile.

"Does she loathe you?" he inquired.

"Yes," nodding. "She would not speak to me if it weren't for aunt Belinda. She thinks I am fast and loud. Do you think I am fast and loud?"

He was taken aback, and not for the first time, either. She had startled and discomposed him several times in the course of their brief acquaintance; and he always resented it, priding himself in private, as he did, upon his coolness and immobility. He could not think of the right thing to say just now, so he was silent for a second.

"Tell me the truth," she persisted. "I shall not care — much."

"I do not think you would care at all."

"Well, perhaps I shouldn't. Go on. Do you think I am fast?"

"I am happy to say I do not find you slow."

She fixed her eyes on him, smiling faintly.

"That means I am fast," she said.

"Well, no matter. Will you ask Lady Theobald what I want you to ask her?"

"I should not say you were fast at all," he said rather stily. "You have not been educated as—as Lady Theobald has educated Miss Gaston, for instance."

"I should rather think not," she replied. Then she added, very deliberately, "She has had what you might call very superior advantages, I suppose."

Her expression was totally incomprehensible to him. She spoke with the utmost seriousness, and looked down at the table.

"That is derision, I suppose," he remarked, restively.

She glanced up again.

"At all events," she said, "there is nothing to laugh at in Lucia Gaston. Will you ask Lady Theobald? I want you to ask her to let Lucia Gaston come and play croquet with us on Tuesday. She is to play with you against Mr. Poppleton and me."

"Who is Mr. Poppleton?" he asked, with some reserve. He did not exactly fancy sharing his entertainment with any ordinary outsider. After all, there was no knowing what this little American might do.

"He is the curate of the church," she replied, undisturbed. "He is very nice, and little, and neat, and blushes all over to the toes of his boots. He came to see aunt Belinda, and I asked him to come and be taught to play."

"Who is to teach him?"

"I am. I have taught at least

20 men in New York and San Francisco."

"I hope he appreciates your kindness?"

"I mean to try if I can make him forget to be frightened," she said, with a gay laugh.

It was certainly nettling to find his air of reserve and displeasure met with such inconsequent lightness. She never seemed to recognize the subtle changes of temperature expressed in his manner. Only his sense of what was due to himself prevented his being very chilly indeed; but as she went on with her gay chat, in utter ignorance of his mood, and indulged in some very pretty airy nonsense, he soon recovered himself, and almost forgot his private grievance.

Before going away, he promised to ask Lady Theobald's indulgence in the matter of Lucia's joining them in their game. One speech of Octavia's, connected with the subject, he had thought very pretty, as well as kind.

"I like Miss Gaston," she said. "I think we might be friends if Lady Theobald would let us. Her superior advantages might do me good. They might improve me," she went on, with a little laugh, "and I suppose I need improving very much. All my advantages have been of one kind."

When he had left her, she startled Miss Belinda by saying—

"I have been asking Mr. Barold if he thought I was fast; and I believe he does—in fact, I am sure he does."

"Ah, my dear, my dear!" ejaculated Miss Belinda, "what a terrible thing to say to a gentleman! What will he think?"

Octavia smiled one of her calmest smiles.

"Isn't it queer how often you say that!" she remarked. "I think I should perish if I had to pull myself up that way as you do. I just go right on, and never worry. I don't mean to do anything queer, and I don't see why anyone should think I do."

CHAPTER XVI.

Croquet.

Lucia was permitted to form one of the players in the game of croquet, being escorted to and from the scene by Francis Barold. Perhaps it occurred to Lady Theobald that the contrast of English reserve and maidenliness with the free-and-easy manners of young women from Nevada might lead to some good result.

"I trust your conduct will be such as to show that you at least have resided in a civilized land," she said. "The men of the present day may permit themselves to be amused by young persons whose demeanor might bring a blush to the cheek of a woman of forty, but it is not their habit to regard them with serious intentions."

Lucia reddened. She did not speak, though she wished very much for the courage to utter the words which rose to her lips. Lately she had found that now and then, at times when she was roused to anger, speeches of quite a clever and sarcastic nature presented themselves to her mind. She was never equal to uttering them aloud; but she felt that in time she might, because of course it was quite an advance in spirit to think them, and face, even in imagination, the probability of astounding and striking Lady Theobald dumb with their audacity.

"It ought to make me behave very well," she was saying now to herself, "to have before me the alternative of not being regarded with serious intentions. I wonder if it is Mr. Poppleton or Francis Barold who might not regard me seriously. And I wonder if they are any coarser in America than we can be in England when we try."

She enjoyed the afternoon very much, particularly the latter part of it, when Mr. Burmestone, who was passing, came in, being invited by Octavia across the privet hedge. Having paid his respects to Miss Belinda, who sat playing propriety under a laburnum tree, Mr. Burmestone crossed the grass-plot to Lucia herself. She was awaiting her "turn," and laughing at the confident enthusiasm of Mr. Poppleton, who, under Octavia's direction, was devoting all his energies to the game; her eyes were bright, and she had lost, for the time being, her timid air of feeling herself somehow in the wrong.

"I am glad to see you here," said Mr. Burmestone.

"I am glad to be here," she answered. "It has been such a happy afternoon. Everything has seemed so bright and— and different!"

"Different" is a very good word," he said, laughing.

"It isn't a very bad one," she returned, "and it expresses a good deal."

"It does, indeed!" he commented.

"Look at Mr. Poppleton and Octavia," she began.

"Have you got to 'Octavia'?" he inquired.

She looked down and blushed.

"I shall not say 'Octavia' to grand-

ma-mamma."

Then suddenly she glanced up at him.

"That is sly, isn't it?" she said.

"Sometimes I think I am very sly, though I am sure it is not my nature to be so. I would rather be open and candid."

"It would be better," he remarked.

"You think so?" she asked eagerly.

He could not help smiling.

"Do you ever tell untruths to Lady Theobald?" he inquired. "If you do, I shall begin to be alarmed."

"I act them," she said, blushing more deeply. "I really do—paltry sorts of untruths, you know; pretending to agree with her when I don't; pretending to like things a little when I hate them. I have been trying to improve myself lately, and once or twice it has made her very angry. She says I am disobedient and disrespectful. She asked me, one day, if it was my intention to emulate Miss Octavia Bassett. That was when I said I could not help feeling that I had wasted time in practising."

She sighed softly as she ended.

(To be continued.)

Humorous.

"I don't like a friend to domineer over me," said the young man with the patient disposition.

"Who has been doing that?"

"My room-mate. He borrowed my evening clothes."

"That's a good deal of liberty."

"I didn't mind it. But when he asked for my umbrella, I told him I might want to use it myself. But he got it just the same."

"How?"

"He simply stood on his dignity and said: 'All right; have your own way about it. They're your clothes that I'm trying to keep from getting spoiled, not mine.'"

"You look worried to-night, William," said the rural editor's wife. "Anything wrong?" "Well, rather," replied the local moulder of public opinions. "An indignant subscriber came into the office this afternoon and nearly punched the life out of our person." "My goodness!" exclaimed the power behind the press. "I hope he didn't stop his paper."

Fashion Notes.

Handwork will continue to be profusely used on children's garments.

The vogue of checks is promised for the coming spring and summer, in gingham and chambrays, in every size, from the very tiniest to the large check.

A very economical and convenient fashion for a little girl's dress is the combining of two kinds of material. Remnants and trimmings can often be used up, and a very pretty little dress designed. One recently noticed was made of red serge and plaid. Two wide tucks at each side of the front gave a pretty appearance. At the waist line, it was gathered in and allowed to blouse a little. The back was made similar to the front, and drawn down softly to prevent the blouse effect. A round yoke was made of the plaid, and finished with a plain standing collar. At the bottom of the yoke was a berth of plaid, one end of which extended down the front to the waist, in strap effect. The sleeve was a bishop style, with a pointed cuff of plaid. The skirt was made with four gores, and was tucked to correspond with the waist. The tucks were stitched down about half the length of the skirt, and then allowed to go free, so as to give the proper flare at the bottom. A belt concealed the attachment to the waist. The closing was in the back.

There is nothing quite so desirable as white for aprons. Wise and careful mothers regard them as real necessities, and they should be included in every little girl's wardrobe. No matter how inexpensive the material is, if made up nicely, it always looks new when freshly laundered, and every little maid certainly looks charming in white.

One that is easily laundered is made Mother-Hubbard style. The shoulder and under-arm seams give it shape, and the gathers regulate the fulness at the top. It is finished at the top with embroidery insertion about an inch and a half or two inches wide, made to lie flat. If preferred, a frill may be made about three inches wide, and put around the top of the apron, then finished with the insertion as described above. The bottom of the apron is finished with a wide hem. Hemstitching forms a pretty decoration on this apron.

The tiny man's first step from dresses is the pretty Russian suit. The blouse is long and loose, and may be finished with sailor collar, or a straight band for the low linen collar. A pocket is inserted at the left side, and the blouse closes in front. A broad box-plait is formed at the top of the sleeve, and at the bottom is gathered into a little cuff. A belt is put around the waist loosely, held in place by keepers at the under-arm seams.

Leg bands, or if preferred, elastic, may confine the fulness at the lower edge of the knickerbockers. This little suit, if trimmed with buttons or braid, is very pretty for a boy from two to seven years of age. Corduroy, serge, linen or duck are used in making little suits of this description.

A little gold braid and gold buttons gives to the tiny youth's suit the military air that is so conspicuous a feature in their styles as well as for their seniors.

AUNT LIN.

With the Flowers.

The following contribution is acknowledged with many thanks. We hope "Birtle Contributor" will come again.

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Who does not love to see flowers bloom! I think we cannot afford to miss any enjoyment which nature, with our own labor, so cheaply affords. What more beautiful than flowers, in the home and outside? If we were to interest our children, while quite young, in the care and growth of plants and flowers, I do not think we would have so many flowerless homes and dreary surroundings. Take the children with you among the flowers; let them see you cultivate and prepare the soil; help you transplant the little plants from boxes or hotbed; in season, plant sweet peas; train a vine; prune the hedge or shade trees. In after years, the homes those children will build will not be mere habitations, but places of beauty. I know by experience. Often my youngest son would ask me to come to see a new flower just bursting open—not one would escape his notice. I helped him make a small hotbed, and showed him how to sow the seed of a fifty-cent collection of mixed annuals. We transplanted these to a place by themselves. On the last of August, we picked over one hundred different shades of flowers, and stuck them in pans of sand, which were then sent to a sick friend whom my boy wished to see his flowers. He was only nine years old then; to-day he is a man, with the same flower-loving spirit.

We all learn by the experience of others. I am greatly interested in your flower department. I have been quite successful in growing small fruits, rhubarb, asparagus, perennials and annual flowering plants, also hedge and shade trees. I wish I could induce every farmer's wife in Manitoba to make an effort to plant some annual flower seed this March or April, in shallow, narrow

boxes in the house. Last of May, prepare a bed, or rows, if you prefer, and transplant carefully. I can safely say you will have more real pleasure every day in watching and caring for those plants, be they the tiniest and most common varieties. How they will transform your surroundings! Flowers have a sweet influence. One could not look on a beautiful flower and think evil. I hope you will have a good many contributors to your department.

BIRTLE CONTRIBUTOR.

"SLIPPING" CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

If you wish to have the finest chrysanthemums next fall, you should set out a few cuttings this month. This is best done as follows: Bring up your plants from the cellar, where, it is presumed, they have been resting ever since their flowering season came to an end. If the old stems have not already been cut off, cut them off now, and put the plants in a warm, sunny window. Give a regular supply of moisture, and soon many new shoots will come up. When these are three or four inches long "slip" them. Procure enough nice clean sand to fill a small, shallow box. (This sand, by the way, should have been stowed away in the cellar last fall.) There should be no soil mixed with it, as its presence often causes the growth of a fungus fatal to cuttings. Now, with a sharp knife, cut off some of your sprouts at the base. Trim off the lower leaves, and put the cuttings in the sand. Set the box in a shady place for three or four days, then remove to a bright window, remembering to keep the sand moist. Warm water is always best for watering. When the cuttings have taken root, which should be in two or three weeks, put them in very tiny pots, shifting them to larger ones as soon as the pots are filled with roots. When nice plants have been formed, transplant them again into the garden,

where they should be left, with frequent watering, however, until it is time to take them in in the fall.

The following notes may prove interesting to flower lovers:

A new pæony was bought by C. W. Ward, of New York, last fall for \$1,000. The flowers produced by this species are eight inches across.

The sale of cut roses in the U. S. last year amounted to \$6,000,000; that of carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000, and chrysanthemums, \$700,000.

Kindly address contributions for this department to

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

The Popular Girl.

You have, of course, met girls who, without your knowing anything definite against them, have impressed you as persons to be avoided, but have you also met the girl whom you, as well as everybody else, instinctively likes?

She is the girl who appreciates the fact she cannot have the best of everything in the world and is quite cheerful when her neighbor gets it.

She is the girl who never says thoughtless things which cause pain. She is the girl who, when you invite her out, takes care to please you by looking her best.

She is the girl who makes the world brighter to both young and old by being so cheery herself.

She is the girl of whom you instinctively know that you may ask a favor, and that she will grant it, feeling she has received one from you. In fact, she is the happy, unselfish, sympathetic girl, who sees good in every one, and is quite willing to play "second fiddle" whenever by so doing she can add to her neighbors' happiness.

Self-Esteem.

Although conceited women are objectionable, conceited men insufferable, and conceited children unforgivable, still a certain amount of self-esteem should be considered an important part of every education. The world may protest against hearing of wonderful feats accomplished when the speaker calmly attributes

all the credit to herself, but at the same time it is true that the recital often awakens a certain amount of curiosity and a desire to know more of an individual with such a wonderful bump of self-respect. On the other hand, the person who depreciates herself and declares that she can do nothing of any consequence, and is really so badly informed, will only too often be horrified to find an audience that agrees with her. The most successful will be they who have learned to find the happy medium between these two extremes, as they will thus command attention without inviting criticism.

"What I most value, next to eternity, is time."



Two Strings to Her Bow.

How Ebenezer Came Home.

He was a tall, thin, red-headed man, with a bad bow to his back and four front teeth missing, and I found him resting on a log beside the highway. He got up as I came along, and we passed the time o' day, and he said:

"My name's Ebenezer Higgins, and I'm just getting home after a three months' absence."

"Been away that long, eh?" I queried.

"Yes; three months and over. I'm in such a hurry to get home that I feel like flying. I've got a wife and six children, and I'll bet the whole crowd of 'em will come running to meet me."

He added that it was only three miles further to his farm, and we walked along together in general conversation for half an hour, when he suddenly halted and said:

"Maybe they'll come to meet me, and maybe they won't. The children probably will, but the old woman may hang back. You see, I left home because we had a row."

"I see."

"The old woman got the notion into her head that she could run things better'n me, and wanted to walk me around. I stood on my dignity."

"And that caused a quarrel?"

"You bet it did! I told her what was what, and walked off, and I'll bet she's jest dyin' to see me. I guess it has been a good lesson to her."

The nearer we got to the house the less Ebenezer seemed to want wings. As we reached a hill half a mile away, he came to a dead stop to take a look. There were several children in the road, and they looked at us, and probably recognized their father, but none of them moved.

"They don't seem very anxious," observed the man, as his face lengthened.

"No, they don't."

"But perhaps they ain't sure who I am. I don't see the old woman about. Guess she's in the house crying her eyes out and wishing I was home. Let's not be in any hurry, stranger."

We went forward at a slow pace and by and bye one of the children ran through the gate in the brush fence and entered the house. The others stood still and stared, and not a sign was given that they had ever seen the man before.

"They ain't sure of me, 'cause I've let my whiskers grow," whispered Ebenezer. "They are all there—Sammy, Tommy, Daisy, Moses and Evangeline. I guess I'll walk in on the old woman first."

He started for the opening, but before he could enter it, a gaunt, angular woman, with muscular arms and big red hands, came bounding out. She picked the man up as if he had been a sack and tossed him over the fence. Then she ran around and tossed him back, and as he arose she put her foot against him with a crash. He rolled over and over, and got up to run away at the top of his speed. Not a word had been said by anyone. The woman nodded at me in a defiant way, and I followed on after Ebenezer. I found him half a mile away, still breathing hard, and as I came up he asked:

"Did she say anything?"

"No."

"Did the children say anything?"

"No."

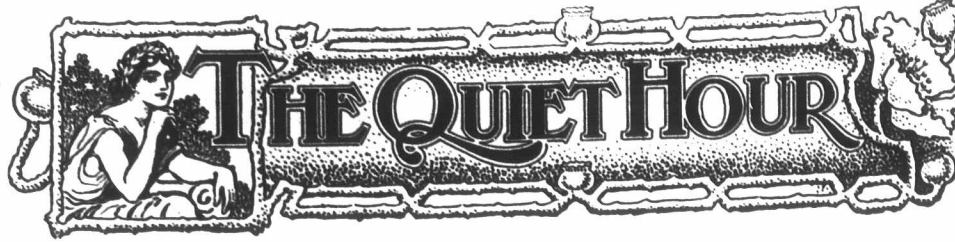
"Wall, by gum!" he gasped, as he fumbled at a broken suspender, and I went my way and left him standing in the middle of the road.

Humorous.

This story is told by a woman who says she got it first-hand. A bishop was walking in the country and met a young girl tending some pigs. His reverence stroked the child's unkempt hair and was much astonished when she told him she earned but a few pennies a day. "Do you know," said he, "I am also a shepherd, but I earn much more than you."

"Ah, yes," answered the girl, "but no doubt you tend many more pigs than I do."

"I threw a stone, I knew not where," is the first line of a recent poem. That is the great trouble with women throwing stones. They never know where they will hit.



Judge Not, That Ye be Not Judged.

"Judge not, nor let thy words on poison wing

Cry out, "Touch not this one so low and mean,"

Remember, 'tis a human heart you sting,

And others may thyself proclaim 'unclean.'"

Judge not."

I am afraid that we pay very little attention to our Lord's solemn warning: "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." And yet we know quite well that it is true, even as regards human judgment. Those who are most severe and uncharitable in their judgment of others are in their turn judged mercilessly by the world; while the few individuals who are never known to drag to the light the faults of their neighbors may safely trust their own reputation even in the hands of their dearest friends. If we take pleasure in raking up and discussing all the worst things that can be discovered or imagined about the people in our neighborhood, we may feel pretty sure that our characters will be examined with a searchlight and a powerful microscope, and probably a few faults may be discovered even there.

But I think the warning points more to God's judgment of us than to man's. If our Father will not forgive us unless we are forgiving toward our neighbors—and He says He will not—is it not principally His own judgment that is meant in the warning given above? Are we anxious to be judged as hardly as we judge others. We say that God is merciful, and we expect Him to make full allowance for our temptations, but do we often try to make allowance for the temptations of others? Are we prepared for the test: "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

"You cannot read your brother's mind, You cannot know the why and where; But there is one that knoweth all, So leave it to His love and care. Judge not."

"Judge not, my friend, the time will come; For God if just, and if you do, As you have meted out to them, You'll find it meted back to you. Judge not."

There is a quaint old legend of three travellers who carried one sack on the back and one hanging in front: The first traveller carefully put the kind deeds done by his neighbors in the sack behind his back, where they were out of sight and out of mind. He filled the front sack with the faults and vices of his friends and acquaintances. These were never forgotten, for he examined them every day and showed them to everybody. One day he met the second traveller, who also carried two sacks, and he gave the front sack a friendly poke.

"Don't do that!" exclaimed the other, "You'll spoil all my good things."

"What good things?" asked Number One.

"I keep all my good deeds in front of me, so that I can see them," said Number Two. "Here is the large piece of silver I put in the plate last Sunday, and here are the clothes I gave to the beggar, the smile I gave to the crossing-sweeper, and —"

"What's in the sack behind you?" asked the first traveller, who soon

tired of this display of kind actions.

"Tut, tut," said Number Two, "there's nothing there worth mentioning. That sack only holds my little slips and mistakes."

"It seems to me that the sack of mistakes is far heavier than the sack of virtues," said Number One, who, like most of us, had sharp eyes for the little faults which their owners prefer to forget.

Number Two was naturally indignant. Having almost forgotten that he had any burden of sin to carry, it seemed unreasonable that all the rest of the world should see it so plainly. Just then the third traveller came up, and was asked what he carried.

"This sack in front," he said, "is full of the good deeds of other people. It is very full, but it is not troublesome to carry, for, like the sails of a ship, it helps me on the way. The sack behind has a big hole in the bottom, so if I hear any slander or ill-natured gossip I toss it in there. It soon falls through the hole and is lost, so I have no weight to drag me backwards."

Number three had forgotten himself altogether, obeying St. Paul's difficult command: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." If we do obey it, it is apt to be after the fashion of the first traveller, who looked on the vices but forgot the virtues of others.

Why do we take pleasure in talking about people's faults behind their backs? Blackening the reputation of another person does nothing to whiten our own. On the contrary, even while we are eagerly discussing the latest spicy bit of scandal with a congenial spirit, he—or she—is quietly and almost unconsciously disapproving of us for mentioning it. We gain nothing but a sense of shame that again our unruly tongues have run away with us. Perhaps we ask God's forgiveness in real penitence, but that does not stop the story we have helped on its way.

"Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead: But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

As St. Paul tells us, we have no right to judge "another man's servant," and it is still more unreasonable to judge a fellow criminal. Thou that judgest another "condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things." It is easy to find excuses for our own sins, and if we saw the temptations of others, we might own that there was some excuse for their faults, too.

"Could we but draw back the curtains That surround each other's lives, See the naked heart and spirit, Know what spur the action gives, Often we should find it better, Purer than we judge we should— We should love each other better If we only understood!"

Those who make least effort to conquer their own sins are generally the most sharp-sighted in finding out sins in other people. The fact that a beam is in our own eye only makes us more concerned about the mote in our brother's eye. How terribly cutting are the words, "Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother; thou slanderest thine own mother's son." Although God may keep silence while such unnatural conversations are going on, yet He hears them all. If we only remembered that He is always making an unseen third in our intercourse with friends, how different our words would often be. But the trouble lies deeper than

words. If it makes us glad to know that our Saviour loves us and died to save us, let us never forget that He also loves the brother, sister and neighbor we are so ready to condemn. He is disappointed when they slip and fall. If we exult over their failures, then it is plain that our love for them and for Him is very weak and poor. If we really care for their good, we can never take pleasure in unkind gossip or slander, and if we have our eyes opened to our own sins we shall be very slow to get up on a pillar and look down on our neighbors. To talk as if we were so much better than they seems rather conceited, to say the least of it.

"What matter if your brother man Does not the things he ought to do, Or that you think he ought? He may Be thinking just the same of you. Judge not."

HOPE.

Mother's Boys.

Yes, I know there are stains in the carpet,
The traces of small muddy boots,
And I see your fair tapestry glowing,
All spotless with blossoms and fruit.

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands,
And that your own household most truly
In immaculate purity stands.

And I know my parlor is littered
With many old treasurers and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharm'd by the presence of boys;

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in yours unmolested
And dream the soft quiet away!

Yes, I know there are four little bed-sides
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright.

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman,
I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings;
Yet would not change places with you.

No! keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise;
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys!

Love.

By James Russell Lowell.

True love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And hath its food served up in earthen-ware;

It is a thing to walk with, hand in hand,
Through the every-dayness of this work-day world,

Baring its tender feet to every flint,
Yet letting not one heart-beat go astray
From Beauty's law of plainness and content;

A simple, fireside thing, whose quiet smile
Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home;

Which, when our autumn cometh, as it must,
And life in the chill wind shivers bare and leafless,

Shall still be blest with Indian-summer youth
In bleak November, and, with thankful heart,

Smile on its ample stores of garnered fruit,
As full of sunshine to our aged eyes

As when it nursed the blossoms of our spring.

Someone asked Edward Elgar, the English composer, why he is so often called "Sir Edward." "That is a joke on me," answered Elgar; "it dates back to the time when I was an ignorant little country lad, and went up to school to Worcester. When I came into the classroom the teacher asked me, 'What is your name?' 'Edward Elgar,' I replied. 'Add the sir,' reprimanded the teacher, sharply. 'Sir Edward Elgar,' I corrected. Ever since that day all my old school friends call me 'sir.'"

Travelling Notes.

We were much on the alert as our train approached Venice, that wonderful city built upon the arm of the Adriatic Sea, or, rather, upon one hundred and seventeen islands in the lagoon, with its one hundred and fifty canals and four hundred stone bridges. To reach Venice from the mainland, the train runs for two and a half miles on an elevated track in the water, so that when once in Venice you are quite surrounded by water.

On our arrival, we were, as usual, immediately attacked by a group of jabbering men, all desirous of assisting, and, of course, of fleeing us as much as possible. We soon found one who spoke English, and from him we learnt the best way to get to the pension at which we had secured rooms in advance. Having taken his instructions in regard to the conveyance of ourselves and luggage, we enjoyed our first actual experience of a trip by gondola, a means of conveyance without which Venice would be as a closed book to us, for in it is neither horse nor donkey with which to draw either cart or cab, and we are told that there is not a single cow upon the island. The buildings, many of them of great beauty, face the deep canals, the rear of each leading into narrow little streets. It was curious, too, to see every purchasable article being delivered by boats—milk, meat, vegetables, furniture and wood, the latter an expensive item, as we found, being charged a penny a stick, said sticks being about the size of two ordinary fists. Indeed, everything has to be brought into Venice, and the people are taxed very heavily for the same.

The guide-book tells us that the 15th century witnessed the zenith of the glory of Venice. It was the focus of the commerce of Europe, but I cannot attempt in a simple letter like this to write anything of the rise and fall of the mighty republic, even if I could pretend to have studied the subject. We are content to accept Venice as it stands to-day, and to admire its unique beauties, perhaps the most remarkable of which is the magnificent cathedral of St. Mark, the saint of Venice, whose bones are said to have been brought from Alexandria in 828 and placed under the altar. This church is very rich in marbles, mosaics, bronzes, gold, silver and precious stones, of the best and finest workmanship, both within and on the outside. The Piazza, or large square, paved with trachyte and marble, is the heart of Venice, and from the Place of St. Mark beats new life in every direction, through an intricate system of streets and canals. On three sides, the square is enclosed by imposing buildings, including the Doge's or Duke's Palace, which was once the residence of the highest official in Venice. It is now open to visitors, and contains some of the finest works of the old Venetian masters, including Tintoretto's unfinished painting of Paradise, the largest oil painting in the world. The pictures are, many of them, wonderfully beautiful, and by such well-known masters as Veronese, Titian, Tintoretto, Giovane and dozens of others.

My cousins, having studied the different schools and styles of the old masters, are delighted to be able to tell me by whom the pictures were painted without referring to the catalogue. I am afraid I do not half appreciate many of these very old pictures. One must admit that the colors are beautiful and wonderfully preserved, but the stiffness of the figures are, to my uneducated mind, almost repellant.

Amongst the out-of-door sights, and, perhaps, next to the panorama of passing gondolas (some two thousand of which, for mercantile use, being, according to an old law, painted black), we were more especially interested in the pigeons, which, in the Square of St. Mark, were very numerous and very tame. Eleanor, having purchased a little

paper of corn for them, was simply enveloped as in a cloud by the pretty creatures. They alighted upon her shoulders, arms, hands and head, almost shrouding her from our sight. We had before seen pictures of the pigeons of Venice as the setting for the sweet face of a Venetian maiden, or as an illustration in a romantic story, but now we know that they do not exist in the fancy only of painter or poet, and I am inclined to think that could I paint such a scene as I witnessed in the Square of St. Mark, I should be disposed to take a less romantic view

of those pretty birds, and get my painting hung in the Royal Academy under the style and title of "Cup-board Love." We know that mid-winter is not the season to enjoy Venice at its best. To appreciate the gliding gondola, the song of the gondolier, to visit all the sights, to observe the picturesque groupings of the people, etc., we should have come in any season but winter. However, it was "now or never" for us, and we managed to get much enjoyment out of our pleasant week in Venice.

MOLLIE.



Life in Japan.

Last week I told you a Russian story, and to-day I should like to give you a little information about Japan, because, even though you may not read the papers, you must know something about the war that is going on between Russia and Japan. Last night I heard a lecture on the subject, given by a missionary who had worked there fifteen years, and I am sure you would be interested in some of the things he told us. Japan is not much like other heathen countries, for the people are very clever, and try to copy what they see in other parts of the world. They have electric cars, railroads, bicycles and automobiles, and yet you would think their farming machinery very queer and old-fashioned. In fact, it can hardly be called machinery at all. We were shown the picture of a farmer and his son digging the ground with a big spade. The man pushed it into the earth, and the boy gave it a twist with a strange-looking handle which stuck out in front. The country is very small for such a lot of people to live in, and there is not much room for grass to grow, so the farmers plow all their land with spades or hand-plows, for they hardly ever keep a horse, and even cows are very scarce. The little two-wheeled carriages are drawn by men instead of horses and one of these men will pull a carriage nearly all day for about a dollar. But it isn't much like a jolly ride in a hay-cart or bobsleigh, for each person has a whole carriage to himself, and that doesn't seem very sociable, does it?

taken. The Government has studied other countries, and has found out that a weekly holiday is a good thing for people, and so Sunday has been set apart by law as a holiday in Japan as well as in Canada. Probably it will soon be kept as a holy day, too, for Christianity is steadily spreading among that enlightened people.

One picture the missionary showed us was that of a woman doing the threshing. Oh, no, she didn't use a Massey-Harris machine. There was an iron comb fastened to a stick, and she threshed by pulling handfuls of grainstalks through the teeth of this comb, which was about a foot long. Then the grain was pounded a little, and the wind was the only fanning-mill used. I wonder how long it would take to thresh some of our Manitoba harvests in that fashion.

We saw also a picture of a rice-field covered with water, and were told that the young rice plants were put in carefully by hand, and also weeded by hand, the farmers standing in the water all the time. Hot work it is, too, when the mercury is often nearly up to one hundred in the shade. The hats worn in the fields look just like big white mushrooms, but the people seldom wear hats when walking on the street. They carry parasols to keep off the hot sunshine, and always take off their boots, instead of their hats, before they go into a house. The houses are furnished with straw mats—no tables, chairs or beds—and it would never do to make these mats dirty, for the people sit on them and

tirely on a hot day, but the wide verandas have wooden sides, which can be put on when it rains to keep the paper walls from melting away. Some one has written a book about the way people may live some day, and he expects that everybody's clothes will be made of paper, so that they can be burned instead of washed when they are dirty. The Japanese don't make their clothes of paper—although they use paper handkerchiefs—but their houses are mostly paper. And very cold they must be sometimes, for it snows occasionally, even in Japan.

Instead of putting their stable and kitchen at the back of the house, as we do, the Japanese stable is in front, then comes the kitchen, and the parlor is at the back.

We might learn one thing at least from the people of Japan, and that is politeness. They always take time to be polite. As the lecturer said last night, if a Japanese is unfortunate enough to have his toe stepped on, he does not get angry, but only apologizes to the other man for having put his foot where his respected friend wished to step. The friend politely expresses in many grand words his sorrow for having injured his "most honorable toe." They don't wait until they grow up to be men and women before they learn politeness, for:

"The little children in Japan
Are fearfully polite;
They always thank their bread and milk
Before they take a bite,
And say, 'You make us most content,
O honorable nourishment!'"

"The little children in Japan
Don't think of being rude.
'O noble, dear mamma,' they say,
'We trust we don't intrude,'
Instead of rushing into where
All day their mother combs her hair."

"The little children in Japan
Wear mittens on their feet;
They have no proper hats to go
A-walking on the street;
And wooden stilts for overshoes
They don't at all object to use."

"The little children in Japan
With toys of paper play,
And carry paper parasols
To keep the rain away;
And when you go to see, you'll find
It's paper walls they live behind."

I don't think that the paper parasols are really used to "keep the rain away," but you would laugh to see a farmer walking home from market in his waterproof coat, which is not made of rubber, but of straw. He looks rather like a badly made Guy Fawkes, with the loose ends of straw sticking out all round.

The babies spend most of their time out of doors, riding on the backs of their brothers or sisters. They are tied on, so that the two-legged horse has its hands free to play ball or other games. Sometimes the boy who carries a baby strapped to his back is seen walking about on a pair of stilts. The baby rather likes the fun, and often goes to sleep in its strange cradle.

Cousin DOROTHY.
Address all letters for Children's Corner to "Cousin Dorothy," Newcastle, Ont.

One day a little girl's mother made some cocoa for lunch. The mother asked:

"How do you like the cocoa?"
"I like it very much," answered the child.

Then the mother said, "I took a great deal of pains to make it nice."
To this the little girl replied, "Mamma, every pain shows."

A gang of Italian laborers near Saratoga were recently cut down ten cents a day on their wages. Instead of striking they cut an inch off their shovel blades at night. The "boss" asked what it meant. One of the men replied: "Not so much pay, not so much dirt lift. All right: job last the more long. Italian no fool like Irishman. He no strike."



Venetian View.

If you were a Japanese boy or girl you would have plain rice for breakfast, and when dinner time came there would be rice again, and at supper you would find more rice, and so it goes on nearly every day in the week, even on Sunday. Perhaps you think that Sunday is just like any other day in the week in heathen Japan, but you are mis-

sleep on them, and they are very clean people, too.

The fires are made in little boxes or pots, which stand on the floor. The walls between the rooms are only paper screens, which can easily be taken out, so that the whole house is one room. The outside walls are also, generally, only paper screens, which can be removed en-

Called to the Front.

"Though it's early, wife, I'll go to bed."
Said the doctor, wearily,
"The mercury's almost out of sight,
So surely no one will come to-night."
He added, cheerily.

Lower and lower the mercury crept
And down from the north a fierce blizzard swept:

Then the clock struck twelve! one!
two! and three!

While the doctor slumbered peacefully—
For the last three nights, or even more,
He had gone to bed at half-past four.

Sharp at 3.15 the door-bell rang
And out of his bed the doctor sprang.
He must leave his room so snug and warm,

To drive ten miles in the raging storm;
But his wife is quite as quick as he,
For she soon has warmed some strong beef-tea.

"This will keep you warm, your cap is here,
Put your gauntlets on, good-bye, my dear!"

He is quite aware, and so is she,
That not a cent for his work he'll see;
For some patients never expect to pay.
Though they send for the doctor night and day.

Heroic and brave must our doctors be,
Regardless of self or of mercury.

"Our Lady of Snows" looks kindly down
On her hardy sons who can brave her frown;

No coddling she gives, and her smiles are rare,
But she turns out men who can do and dare.

They hesitate not when duty calls,
Though oft at his post a doctor falls.
Not to kill but cure is his end and aim.

And the fight with Death is not mild nor tame.
All honor and praise to him be given,
Who in such a fight has nobly striven;

Though he sometimes works six nights in seven
His bills will be paid some time—in heaven.

They'll be paid in full, with good interest too—
Though he thinks not of that when there's work to do—

In the fight with Death does he think of gain?
Is he stopped by sleet or by driving rain?

Oh, the country doctor's road is rough,
He must be plucky, yes, and tough!
To drive at night due north or east—

In nineteen hundred and four at least,
This year that breaks all records true
Since eighteen hundred and forty-two.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Query.

'Twas a man and a maid and a little grey cat,
A-sitting upon a wall;
And I'll tell you just what the three were at—
I know, though I didn't see all.
The man was scratching a puzzled head,
While the maid, with a troubled air,
Was playing the catechist, blushing red;
The cat was washing her hair.

"Don't you know," said the maid,
"that 'tis very wrong?"
"I don't see why," said the man.

"Don't you know that we've not been acquainted long?"
"Well, I'm getting on, fast as I can."

"Why be stubborn?" the catechist asked, in despair.
The rest was the part that I missed;
But the man kissed one of the two that were there—

Do you think 'twas the cat he kissed?

To the remark that some people could not see the point of a joke unless it was fired at them from a cannon, a Scotchman replied: "Weel, but hoo can ye fire a jest out of a cannon?"

A would-be wit once asked an old German, "Fritz, what do you think of when you think of nothing?"
"I talk of you," was the quiet reply.

"Come, now," said mamma, who had taken the children for a walk through the Zoo, "let's go home and see papa."
"Oh! no," protested Elsie, "let's see these other monkeys first."



Dear Friends,—A correspondent writes as follows:

Dear Dame Durden,—I have had so much help from hints on your page, that I am going to ask some of the friends to help me over a difficulty. I would like full directions for doing up shirt bosoms stiff and glossy. I use Silver Gloss starch, but find that doing them with the boiled starch only does not make them stiff enough, and when I make cold starch also the irons are likely to stick to it. I have thought that perhaps I should use some other starch for cold starching. Will some kind reader please help me, as this is part of housework that I am not accustomed to doing? Sincerely yours,
LYNDA D.

"DOING UP WHITE SHIRTS."

Poor Linda D.! So you too have stumbled at that bete noire of the country-place, doing up white shirts. I sympathize with you heartily. Certain attempts of my own in that line haunt me still, and figure in my dreams occasionally—when I have a nightmare, of course. Now, then, see if I haven't been "through the mill"; isn't the operation something like this? You get everything in "ship-shape," as you think, your irons nice and hot, your shirt-fronts starched as well as you know how, your ironing-sheet spread out nicely, and then you set to work. You are a bit dubious, no doubt, yet hopeful, there's such an element of chance about it all; in fact, doing up white shirts borders as closely on adventure as any operation in the whole realm of housekeeping; the process may come out all right, "just like a charm," or it may not—you feel that you have to risk that.

As I have said, however, you set to work. At first all goes "merry as a marriage bell"; then you come to the "front." The front! "Ay, there's the rub!" . . . To be or not to be, that is the question!—but, shades of Hamlet forgive us! Far be it from us to mix up thy sublime soliloquy with the aftermath of washtub and boiler, and—Sunlight soap! . . . You (you, you know, not Hamlet) stretch the front out and give it a rub, then, first thing, the iron sticks. You jerk it up, and half the bosom goes into puckers, and by the time you get it off there remains a dirty-looking streak of caked starch. Your face begins to assume a faint "couleur-de-rose," as the fashion-books say, but, nothing daunted, you scrape the starch off, rub the place over with a damp rag and begin again. Of course the same thing occurs again, and, mayhap, added to it, a blister arises like unto—but we mustn't wax poetical. By this time your couleur-de-rose has deepened into the shade of a Baldwin in October, and you have become irritable.

Now, when you have become irritable, it's "all up" with your shirt-front. It's "all up" with anything when you become irritable. In house-keeping especially, if you would be successful, you must keep ever serene, sweet, and cool as hawthorn buds in May—this by way of a bit of philosophy. However, to come back to the shirt-front. You realize at last that it is hopelessly ruined, so far as appearance goes. You put your iron down with a little—whisper it gently, tell it not in Gath—with a little (sigh!), and you wonder what Jack, or Will, or Tom will think. And as you gaze on the ruin ruefully, perhaps tearfully, the thing seems to have become positively human, maliciously human, of course. Instead of being an innocent shirt-front, pure and white as the snows of January, it now appears to be full of motive, and action, and malice prepense. How it grins, and leers,

and mocks you! How it seems to rejoice in your discomfiture, and reveal to you all your shortcomings. You can stand it no longer, so you crumple it all up in a hurry, for fear someone will chance to come in and see the monstrosity; maybe you wash it over again, and "repeat the dose," but more likely you cram it down to the very depths of the laundry bag, and go to see if Jack, or Will, or Tom hasn't another clean enough to do for this time.

Isn't that about it, Linda D.? However, the method described above could hardly be given as the right one. The right one should give nearly uniform results. Neither do I think that either Silver Gloss or Celluloid starch is at fault; these are both good brands. In my own case, I now know that only ignorance was the root of the evil; and probably you realize that in your case too, since you have launched out in search of help. And now, after all this nonsense, I am glad to be able to give you some information which may be of real use to you, obtained, as it has been, from a most reliable source.

In the first place, our authority says, practice means a great deal in doing up white shirts. You may have the very best directions, and yet fail in getting good results until you have tried them carefully a few times. However, the requirements absolutely necessary in doing shirts nicely are, a nice clean ironing-sheet, smooth hot irons, well-made starch, and a good shirt-front board. This last is an important item; it should be about 16 inches long, 11 wide, and an inch thick, and should be covered with a piece of thick white flannel, then with white sheeting, the whole stretched smoothly, and stitched in place on the under side of the board.

Have the shirts perfectly dry. Dip your fingers in cold water and damp a ring around the sleeves where they join the wrist-bands or cuffs, also a strip all around outside the front itself; but you must take care not to wet the cuffs or bosom. Now sprinkle the rest of the shirt, and starch the front and cuffs, rubbing the starch well in with the fingers, so that it will go thoroughly into the material. A good cold-water starch is made as follows: Put one tablespoon of starch to a cupful of lukewarm water, and to this add four or five drops of turpentine, and about half a teaspoon of borax. This will make enough to do one shirt. When you have the starch well rubbed in, squeeze the water out, rub again a little, roll the shirt up tightly, folding the wet, starched parts together, and put away for an hour or more.

Now for the irons. If they are not perfectly clean, before heating scrape them off well, and rub them with salt, then put them on a clean, hot stove. Before using, always try them on a piece of cloth, to see that they are not hot enough to scorch. It is said that the Chinese make their irons very hot, then dip them into water. This cools the outside sufficiently to begin with, and, while using, the greater heat from the inside keeps coming out to the surface; hence the iron does not have to be changed so frequently.

First fold the back double and iron it, then do the front all except the "bosom," and the sleeves all except the cuffs. Now begin the cuffs; with a rather wet rag rub over both sides to remove any particles of starch that might stick to the irons. Stretch them well, and smooth them out on the sheet. Now rub the iron once on the wrong side lightly, then on the right side lightly; then

heavily on the wrong side, and, lastly, finish up heavily on the right side. If heavy ironing is done first on either side, the irons are likely to stick. When cuffs are done, do the neck-band.

Last of all, proceed to the front. Stretch it well, then place it smoothly over the board. Wipe it very carefully with the wet rag. Take a fresh iron, and iron downwards and sideways, never stopping nor lifting the iron until it is quite dry. The iron should be quite hot, as it should never be changed while doing the front. . . . Another method which is recommended highly is to put the cuffs, collar and front through a boiled starch and let them dry; then damp them with a sponge dipped in cold starch, made as follows: Heat two cups of water, and dissolve in it quarter ounce gum arabic. Let cool till lukewarm, then mix in it one ounce starch. Last of all add the white of an egg, and beat the whole mixture well before using.

We hope the above hints will help Linda D., and will be pleased to hear if they prove useful to her. We will also be glad to hear from others who may be able to give additional light on the subject. . . . Next week the names of the prizewinners in the last competition will be announced. Several letters from juvenile correspondents have been given over to Cousin Dorothy, who has very kindly consented to attend to communications from all who are the age of 14 and under. I have been pleased to hear from these young friends, but have found it impossible to do justice to both children and "grown-ups" in the Ingle Nook. I am sure our young visitors will find Cousin Dorothy's Corner a most delightful one, and that they will receive a very warm welcome there.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Note.—Since writing the above, a famous ironer has told me that she always puts a teaspoonful or two of sugar into the boiled starch, before pouring the water on. Her irons never stick, and her brother's shirt-fronts are a wonder of glossy smoothness. D. D.

Effect of Suggestion.

Study carefully the temperament and tastes of your children, that you may put before each the suggestions that will best arouse within him his own constructive, beauty-making powers. Let nothing be said before the little one that will not bear repeating, and nothing done that may not be imitated. "The greatest characteristic of early childhood is the power of imitation," says Professor Elmer Gates.

Not a sight, sound or condition escapes the watchful eye of a bright, active child, and to put into expression every new thought or fascinating mental picture, whether good or bad, is an irresistible instinct. This is why stories, amusements, pictures and everything that feeds a child's mind should be suggestive of only that which would place beautiful and happy pictures before his mental vision.

Of the grandeur, beauty and joy in the world seek in some simple manner to make the little children conscious and that they, too, in a way are inlets, great or small, of what they see, hear, taste or feel.—[Mind.

The Secret of Good Dressing.

In the gospel of sticking to whatever becomes you is contained the secret of being well dressed. Foolish, indeed, is she who wears brown just because it happens to be stylish when she knows that it sullows her skin, or waists fitted closely to the figure when she knows they reveal defects, uneven shoulder heights or angularities of form. Having discovered the color and cut which especially suit her, she should adhere to them though the heavens fall. Sameness is not to be feared when it is also becomingness.

Consolidating Schools.

In writing the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. A. J. Kayll, Clerk of the Municipality of St. Paul's, says: Keep up the agitation for centralized schools. It is the only rational, businesslike, sensible solution of the great school question in a new country like ours.

- 1. By having centralized schools, we might secure the benefits of a collegiate education, without sending the children to the towns and cities to have their morals corrupted and their parents' pockets emptied.
2. Thousands of dollars are invested in school buildings, yet these buildings are only in use for a few hours each day. No industrial plant would under any circumstances be allowed to remain so long idle. Larger school buildings would permit of them being used to advantage in other legitimate ways, such as night schools, farmers' institute meetings, lectures, etc. Evening classes could be conducted for the benefit of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 22, whose work is needed on the farm, especially during the summer.
3. Most Manitoba farmers' boys and girls have plenty of leisure time during the long winter. They are willing and anxious to learn, but do not like to go to school among a large number of little folks. With consolidation, there would be enough of these pupils to make the work interesting, and the pupil not feel isolated.
4. A better esprit de corps, more competition, more complete equipment and buildings could be provided, and the school would soon become the social as well as intellectual centre of the neighborhood.
5. It would do away with the farce of a school with a teacher and three or four pupils.
6. The school would not be dead dull and monotonous.
7. There is no comparison between a half dozen feeble, insignificant, poorly taught, open-half-the-year schools, and one good, large, graded school with a couple of hundred pupils, experienced teachers and the enthusiasm which numbers begets. The present system is too antiquated, and I have thought so for years. We were asked to build another school here two years ago on the outer four-mile part of the parish, to accommodate four or five pupils. Instead, we provided a conveyance for the pupils. But the farmer received a good offer for his farm and sold it; so that, had we built the school, there would not be a pupil to attend it to-day. Consolidated schools versus the present type are on a parallel with the large public schools of England vide the narrow-minded old woman's private schools.
By all means give us consolidated schools. We want the best, and are willing to pay for it if it is better, even if it costs more.

Education in Japan.

Japan has gained the sympathy of the English-speaking world, not only by her daring, but by the masterly manner in which she has conducted herself during the present war. Hence, it will not be amiss to quote from Henry Norman's "The real Japan" to show how real education is a potent factor in developing the traits of character which have been so much admired by the English-speaking people. Thirty years ago, the Emperor issued his famous order "That, henceforth education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member. It is our aim to inculcate and develop three qualities in our people—obedience, sympathy, and dignity. Obedience, because only through obedience comes regularity and serenity of life. Our people are irregular at present, and the influence of our rebellion ten years ago has been widespread, for one thing, in making them so. Therefore, obedience ranks first among the qualities they need. Sympathy we must inculcate because it is the crowning virtue of civilization; and the indispensable basis of the democracy we hope, like other nations, to become. Our people have emerged too recently from feudalism to possess sympathy to any great extent, and without sympathy, the best man is but a savage. Finally, dignity is the handle of all the blades of character. The Japanese are an impulsive people, and now that they

are about to meet the outside world on equal terms for the first time, the value of dignity cannot be overestimated. These three, again, are the characteristics of an ideal army—invariable obedience; perfect sympathy of high with low, and low with high; equal dignity in victory and in defeat. To aid in this development, therefore, we have established military drill in our schools."

Educational Notes.

No teacher has a right to instruct children unless she has a bright, sociable, sunny nature. Her eyes should always sparkle and her face should have a smile that will not easily come off. The schoolroom should be the happiest place in the world. The teacher should give it an air of happiness that will make the memory of school days live forever in the hearts of her pupils. Pleasant, cheery people make life brighter, the days shorter, and this old world not a bad place to live in after all.

Dr. E. A. Winship, who lectured before the Winnipeg Teachers' Association and at the Brandon Teachers' Convention, has just completed a 9,000-mile trip, taken for the purpose of investigating the movement for the higher pay of school teachers. He reports that Nevada and California stand highest among the States, while New York City pays the highest salaries in the world. He attributes the upward trend in salaries in part to the scarcity of teachers and the increased cost of living, but chiefly to the demand on the part of the public for a higher class of teachers. The public are gradually seeing that a poor teacher is dear at any price, while a good teacher is worth as much money as is paid in other occupations in life demanding the same preparation, character and ability.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Education, the average monthly wages of teachers for the whole of the United States was \$49 for men and \$40 for women. Only 27 per cent. of the teachers were men. Thus the average salary paid in United States compared with Canada is:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Per Month. United States \$42.43, All Canada 38.12, Ontario 39.17, Manitoba 47.45, Northwest Territories 46.10.

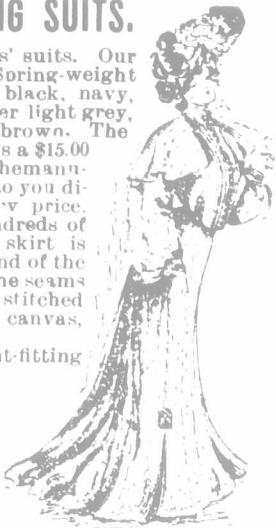
The National Educational Association will meet at St. Louis on June 28th and continue until July 1st, 1904.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2. Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no public y, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS.

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a Spring-weight Cheviot suit in black, navy, myrtle green, darker 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. \$15.00. We sell hundreds of these suits. The skirt is trimmed with a band of the goods at the knee the seams are lapel, 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 coat is lined in good black mercerized saten. 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.

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

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., Dundee, have recently been on the outlook for two extra good Clydesdale stallions to supply special wants they have in Canada this spring. They were attracted at the recent Glasgow Stallion Show by the stallion, Lamachan (11391), one of the horses in the short list for the Glasgow senior prize, which horse, in our last week's report of the stallion show, we referred to as a good type of a Clydesdale, which was inquired after by several districts. Messrs. Dalgety Bros., therefore, recently visited Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, whose stud, it need hardly be said, is headed by the 100 gs. champion trophy winner, Labori, and there inspected quite a number of big, sound stallions shown in the best of form, and from among them they selected and purchased two grand, big horses for any country, but likely to be special favorites in Canada. They are the big, thick four-year-old, Lamachan, above referred to, who was bred by Mr. Matthews, and is got by the good stud horse, Prince Sturdy (10112), out of the beautiful mare Queen of Beauty (13184), who has taken so many prizes, and who is by Top Knot (6360), who won first prize in the open class at the Glasgow Stallion Show of his day. Lamachan took first prize at Stranraer when a foal, and second in a strong class as a two-year-old at the Royal Agricultural Show, Carlisle. Last year, as a three-year-old, he was in the short list at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and was then engaged as the premium stallion of the Falkirk Society, and he has left a large proportion of his mares in foal. Last week, as a four-year-old, he was again in the short list at the Glasgow Stallion Show. The other horse purchased is the rising three-year-old Torres Vedras (11976), by the good breeding horse, Top Knot II. (10472), dam the prize mare, Shamrock of Penninghame (14676), by the great champion horse, Prince of Carruchan (8151). Torres Vedras was bred by Mr. McConchie, Mains of Penninghame, Newton-Stewart, and he took the first prize last year as a two-year-old colt at the open show at Newton-Stewart. He is a young horse of unusual size and substance, with peculiarly straight, dashing action, and he will surprise those who know most of him if he does not take a lot of beating at the leading shows in Canada. These are like the kind of stallions to send out to Canada in order to breed the big cart geldings which this country can pay long prices for.—[Scottish Farmer.]

These horses can now be seen at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, in charge of Mr. Jas. Dalgety.

The Oak Lodge herd of Yorkshire swine owned by Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., is too well known to Canadians to require special mention. This is claimed to be the oldest established herd of Large Yorkshires in Canada, and to have more winnings to its credit for the past twelve years than any other. Mr. Brethour has a very large trade, and his herd at present numbers over 250 head, nearly 100 of which are sows carrying their first or second litters, and all of good average length, having the appearance of being good feeders, and of strong constitution. Of the ten stock boars in use in the herd, four are imported. Mr. Brethour has withdrawn from exhibiting his breeding stock at fall exhibitions for the past two years, showing only in the bacon classes at the winter fairs, where he has succeeded in winning first six years in succession, also the sweepstakes for five out of the six years. Mr. Brethour is preparing a few for the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair to be held at Ottawa this week, and he also expects to show a herd at the World's Fair at St. Louis, where we naturally expect him to secure his share of the laurels. The Oak Lodge herd has certainly made a remarkable record in the show-ring, and in building up the character of Canadian hogs of bacon type for the export trade. Representatives of the herd have been shipped to every province in the Dominion and to the United States and other foreign countries to the entire satisfaction of purchasers.

Young Men and Women



If your face is blotched with Pimples, Blackheads, or any skin affection, we can cure you. Young people all over Canada are using our Acne and Eczema Cure and with the very best results. We don't experiment, we cure. Consultation invited personally or by letter. Write very fully. Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., eradicated forever by electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10 cents for books and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute, Dept. F., 502 Church Street, Toronto. Established 12 years.

Strawberry Dent seed corn is advertised in this issue by Mr. J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont., in addition to his regular advertisement of Shorthorn cattle.

Four young Shorthorn bulls—two reds, two roans—10 to 16 months old, of the blocky, low-set type, are advertised by Mr. G. W. Keays, Hyde Park, near London, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Shropshires are advertised by E. E. Pugh, Claremont, Ont. Included in his offering are young bulls and heifers, also Shropshire shearlings and lambs, bred from imported stock.

Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ontario, near Hamilton, importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write that they have 16 young bulls of serviceable age for sale, two imported in dam, all sired by first-class imported Scotch-bred bulls, and seven of them from imported cows of the same class, also young cows and heifers of the right type and breeding. See their advertisement, and write them for prices.

Percheron stallions and mares are advertised in this paper by Messrs. I. A. & E. J. Wible, Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont., who have recently imported a number of high-class animals, several of which have been winners at International Shows. These, with what they had in stock before, gives them a stud of some 30 head of pure-bred Percherons, from which they are prepared to supply those who want to purchase and breed this useful class of farm horses.

TRADE TOPICS.

RENNIE'S SEED CATALOGUE.—A book full of interest to gardeners, farmers and lovers of flowers is Rennie's seed annual for this year. Many interesting novelties are offered, and as the catalogue is sent free to applicants, readers who have not yet received one should drop a post-card immediately to William Rennie, Toronto, Ont.

DR. CHASE'S CALENDAR ALMANAC, which is sent free to applicants, is especially valuable to farmers, owing to the accuracy of the weather forecasts, which for the month of February were remarkably correct. The diary feature, which accompanies each month and which is found in no other almanac issued in the country, is important and valuable as a means to keeping a record of important dates and events. If, for any reason, any of our readers have not received one of these books, if they will apply to their druggist or write direct to Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, mentioning this paper, a copy will be sent free.

CAUSTIC BALSAM GOOD FOR SHOE BOILS.

Stanbridge Station, Quebec, Canada. Nov. 5, 1903. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is a fine medicine for all bunches where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dogs' ears, one part of Balsam to three parts of vaseline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard, by injecting the Balsam into the boils with a hypodermic syringe. THOS. G. GIBSON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

CRACKED HEELS.

1. Mare had scratches last fall, I purged her, poulticed her legs and washed with castile soap, etc. The legs are not right yet, but swell when she stands, and hair stands out straight.

2. She will be three years old in the spring. Is she old enough to breed?

J. L.

Ans.—1. If there be still cracks in the heels, dress three times daily with 1 oz. each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. Do not wash under any circumstances. Purge with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger, and give 1 1/2 ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Give regular exercise.

2. She is old enough to breed, as she will be four years before she produces.

V.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

My neighbor borrowed my horse last summer. He overloaded the horse and he balked. The driver built a fire under him and burned him badly. The legs are not yet healed, are swollen from fetlock to hock, and appear calloused.

J. S. C.

Ans.—In our opinion, you should sue your neighbor for damages, and prosecute him for cruelty to animals. Any man who treats a horse that way should be punished. It is not at all probable the horse's legs will ever be reduced to their normal size, and it is quite probable there will always be an absence of hair on the parts affected; of course, the results of burns depend upon their severity and the treatment. Careful attention should result in getting the parts to heal. Dress three times daily with the following: Sweet oil, 4 ozs.; lime water, 4 ozs.; carbolic acid, 2 drs. Avoid wet and mud, and keep him as clean and comfortable as possible.

V.

SOW PRODUCED DEAD LITTER.

Berkshire sow, nine months old, due to farrow Feb. 23rd, farrowed a dead litter on Feb. 19th. Pigs apparently full grown. Sow kept in comfortable quarters; fed mangels and slop, and had out-door exercise three times weekly.

J. B. E.

Ans.—This cannot be said to be abortion, as she was within four days of usual term. It is impossible to say what caused the death of the litter. She may have fallen on the ice, got caught in a doorway, been kicked or hooked, or received injuries in many ways that would cause the trouble. I cannot find fault with your method of feeding, provided you gave only a reasonable quantity of mangels, and gave some pea chop in her slop. A female of any species is liable to produce dead young, and it is often impossible to give the cause, as it is usually also impossible to be aware of all the causes she may have been subjected to.

URETHRAL CALCULUS.

My neighbor's steer died after not having urinated for several days. A post mortem revealed the passage from the bladder occluded by a substance (some of which I enclose). Behind this was some sediment.

J. C. B.

Ans.—The steer died from what is called urethral calculus, or stone in the urinary canal. This in this case was composed of lime salts, and is generally supposed to be caused by the cattle drinking water containing the salts of lime. Treatment consists in locating the obstruction, cutting down on it, and removing it. This can be done only by a veterinarian. When the presence of such material is suspected, though not formed to such an extent as to occlude the passage, the administration of 1 1/2 ozs. diluted hydrochloric acid in a pint of cold water, twice daily, will sometimes dissolve the salts, and they will pass off in the urine.

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LUMP ON FETLOCK.

Two-year-old colt has had small soft lump in front of fetlock for a month. Colt is not lame.

T. A. T.

Ans.—Blister every month with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, applied in the usual way.

V.

CAPPED HOCKS.

Pair of young horses have kicked in the stall and capped their hocks.

Ans.—The enlargement of capped hock is hard to remove. Repeated blistering in the same manner as recommended for H. C. McL. will effect a cure in time.

V.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Mare had a barbed-wire wound over a year ago on back of leg just above the hoof. It is healed, but there is a swelling, soft and sore to pressure, and she is lame.

H. C. McL.

Ans.—We advise repeated blistering with 2 drs. each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off, and rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let her loose now, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering once every month for four or five times. It is not probable you will reduce the enlargements entirely, but this should remove the lameness.

V.

WEAK COLT.

Two-year-old colt was poor when I bought him a month ago. I got his teeth fixed, and he is doing better now. Every time he exerts himself, he pants and his heart beats fast. Would it be possible for him to have heaves?

J. A. S.

Ans.—While it is possible for a two-year-old to have heaves, I do not think yours has. He was reduced so low when you got him, he has not regained his normal strength yet, and it may be there is some organic disease of the heart. Medical treatment is not called for, and would do no good. Take good care of him, and do not try to follow him up too quickly. Gradually increase his condition, and it is probable he will out-grow his present weakness, unless there be organic change in the heart, in which case he will not likely improve.

V.

TRADE TOPICS.

CASH PRIZES FOR IDEAS! (Farmers' competition.)—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Toronto, which appeared in our issue of March 3rd, in which prizes of \$2 and \$1 each are offered for the best answer to the question: "In what way is the Massey-Harris cushion frame bicycle useful about the farm?" Farmers who own these bicycles will probably be interested in entering this competition. For further information look at the inside front cover of the "Farmer's Advocate" for March 3rd.

Dates Claimed for Live-stock Sales.

- March 15th—Thos. Birkett, farm stock, Brantford, Ont.
March 16th—Lorne Stock Farm, Standard-bred horses and Shorthorn cattle, Arch & J. A. McKillop, West Lorne, Ont.
March 15th and 16th—Horses and cattle, combination sale, Guelph Fat-stock Club, Jno. McCorkindale, Sec., Guelph.
March 17th—S. Dymont, Shorthorns, Allandale, Ont.
March 17th—John Howden, Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Whitby, Ont.
March 24th—Chas. Bennet, Clydesdales and Hackneys, Barrie, Ont.
Intending advertising sales of purebred stock are requested to claim dates with us, in order to prevent conflicting events.

ZENOLEUM AGENTS WANTED

We wish to secure good, live stockmen to interest themselves in the sale of Zenoleum. To those who can show plenty of good business for famous Zenoleum Dip and Disinfectant, we will offer a proposition that is sure to be interesting and profitable. Address for particulars at once.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., DETROIT, MICH.

DO YOUR HORSES THRIVE? NO.

Use Carnefac.

Your horses are not likely to be in good shape at this season. They're stocking, and give other signs of indigestion. Take Mr. White's advice and try CARNEFAC.

Rosedale Riding and Training School. Toronto, Sept. 21st, 1903. After using your Food, I think it is only fair to say that I think it the best I have ever used to condition and keep horses looking well. Also find less calls for veterinaries. (Sgd.) H. R. WHITE.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO. WINNIPEG, and 61 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

SEEDS

"When you sow" EWING'S "you assure success."

QUALITY, ASSORTMENT AND PRICE ARE UNRIVALLED. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Write for our Illustrated 1904 Seed Catalogue (mailed free).

Seed Merchants, Wm. Ewing & Co. 142-146 MCGILL ST Montreal

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

Only 50,000 Acres for Sale

PRICE
\$8.10
PER ACRE
ON EASY TERMS.

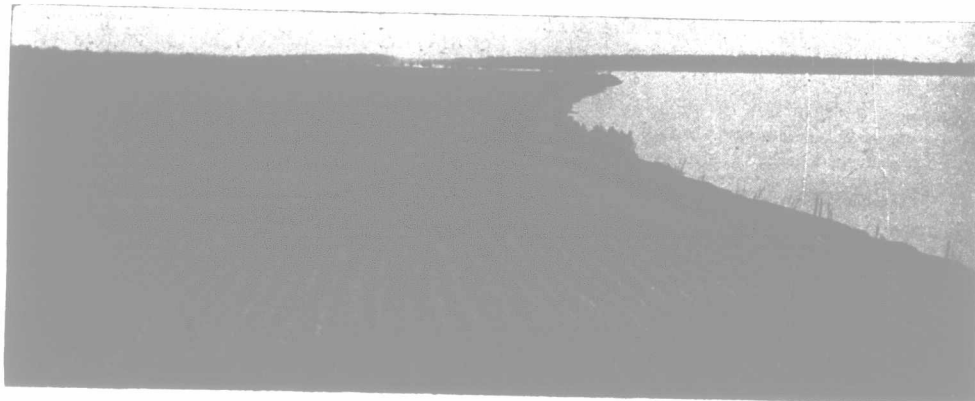
STRASSBURG, ASSINIBOIA, Last Mountain Valley

"THE GEM OF THE SASKATCHEWAN."

SITUATION. The Saskatchewan Valley has become famous throughout the continent for its fertile soil and bumper crops. In the southern part of this enormous tract of prolific land lies the beautiful Last Mountain Valley, comprising the Strassburg and Longlaketon Districts, which has been truthfully described as "The Garden of the Northwest." It lies between Last Mountain and Last Mountain Lake, about twenty-five miles north of the flourishing town of Lumsden, and in consequence of its favorable situation, escapes the early frosts which occasionally visit other parts of the Northwest.

Excellent Water
Good Roads
Ample Rainfall
No Early Frosts
Schools
Churches and
Two Railroads.

Wheat Crop
Averaged
Per Acre:
1902 — 29 bushels
1903 — 25 bushels



WE MAKE
SPECIAL TERMS
TO ACTUAL
SETTLERS.

It will only cost one cent (a postal card) for particulars. Prices will be raised this spring.

LOOK INTO
THE MATTER.

"BY THE LAKESIDE."

If You Are Looking for a Home, BUY NOW.

For more information and particulars about this district, write

WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ASK FOR MAP AND PAMPHLET.

(See Editorial Note on another page.)

ALSO BRANCH AT REGINA, ASSA.

GOSSIP.

If people would only order their seed as soon as they receive the seedsman's spring catalogue, there would be more success in growing plants and flowers. Simmers' seed catalogue is now ready, and lists, as well as the large number of old reliable varieties, some very high-classed special features. Secure the catalogue, and make your selections early.

Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, writes: "I have several good Shorthorn heifers that I could dispose of. They represent such favorite families as the Golden Drops, Crimson Flowers, Cruickshank Lovelys, and Miss Clouds. Lady Cloud is a very fine roan heifer, by Roan Cloud =31317=, who was purchased from me by the late W. B. Watt, dam Miss Cloud, by Brawith King =12910=. Two red heifers rising two years, of the Golden Drop and Lovely families, are proper good ones. Crimson Bessie is a very fine red yearling, sired by Sir Archie =38918=, he by First Choice, a sweepstakes bull at Toronto, and bred by the late W. B. Watt. The two young bulls advertised in the 'Advocate' are right good ones. They are both sired by Royal Archie =38918=, dam of one of them is Miss Cloud, by the pure Cruickshank bull, Brawith King =12910=; the other one is out of Red Velvet, by Oxford Chief =19861=. Have also some cows with calves at foot."

\$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.

Simmers' Seeds

Whether you plant a few pots for pleasure, or acres for profit, you should get

Simmers' Seed Catalogue

as the first step to success. A recognized authority and aid, containing numberless descriptions, illustrations, directions and valuable tables.

Simmers' Seeds are the product of 50 years' careful development. That's why people who really know plant no other kind. That's why the first step in your planting plans should be to send for Simmers' Annual Seed Catalogue for 1904. It is free. Address

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ontario.

A respectable-looking man of middle age applied one night for free lodgings at one of the police stations in Chicago. "I have tramped all over this town," he said, "looking for work, and can't find any."
"I understand they are short of help at the stock-yards," said the desk sergeant. "You might get a job there for a few weeks, anyway."
"At the stock-yards!" exclaimed the other, in a voice trembling with indignation. "I wouldn't work there for \$50 a day if I were starving to death."
"Why not?"
"Because, sir, I'm a vegetarian."

Among the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 22, 1904, reported by S. Hoxie, Supt. Advanced Registry, American Holstein-Friesian Association, were the following: Lady Wayne Norine 53608, age 7 years 7 months 23 days, days from calving, 19: Milk, 421.9 lbs.; fat, 16.796 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19 lbs. 9.5 ozs.; and Lady Wayne Norine Mechthilde 54612, age 3 years 3 months 21 days, days after calving 26: Milk, 367.8 lbs.; fat, 12.562 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14 lbs. 10.5 ozs. Owner, George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SKIN DISEASES.

Mare was treated for worms, after she became very weak, then she was treated for slight inflammation of the stomach. She overcame all this, but her blood and kidneys are out of order. She bites and rubs herself, and her legs swell when standing.
F. M.

Ans.—Your mare has eczema. Purge with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger, follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning. Wash the itchy parts thoroughly with hot soft soap suds, and rub until thoroughly dry. Then apply to the skin with smart friction, twice daily, a solution of 20 grs. corrosive sublimate to a quart of water.
V.

WASHY FILLY.

Percheron filly, now 2½ years old and weighing 1,210 lbs., was, when weaned, turned with another foal into a field in which was frozen corn and clover. Both colts took diarrhoea, one died and the other was allowed to go without treatment and gradually improved. She is now doing light work, fed on hay and two quarts oats three times daily; but she is subject to scouring, both in stable and road. The oats pass through her whole, and she passes a creamish urine frequently.
A. M.

Ans.—The filly is what is called washy. This may be congenital, or the result of treatment after weaning. That her mouth requires attention is evidenced by the nonmastication of the oats. Have her teeth dressed, and all molar crowns removed. The diarrhoea can be checked by giving 2 drs. gum opium, and 4 drs. each powdered catechu and chalk, moistened with treacle, and given as a ball three times daily, until diarrhoea ceases. Then giving 1 dr. each gentian, ginger and nuxvomica twice daily will aid digestion. To clean the urine give 4 drs. nitrate of potash every night for three dses. Feed her twice the amount of oats you are giving when she is working. I think you will find the cause of the trouble is in her mouth.
V.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SHEARING MACHINE.

Would you please tell the best place to get the sheep and horse shearing machine? A. L. M.

Ontario Co., Ont. Ans.—Write Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill.

DIVIDING A SCHOOL SECTION.

Our trustees made an application to the township council to divide our public school section into two sections. The 41st section, clause 2, of the Public School Act, 1901, authorizes the council to notify the ratepayer in such a manner as the council shall deem expedient.

1. Is it lawful for the council to call a special meeting of the council for that purpose?

2. Another special meeting will be called to pass the by-law. Who has to pay the cost, the school section or the township? SUBSCRIBER.

Ont. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. We should say the township.

UNWARRANTED USE OF ADJOINING PREMISES.

A had two sons, O and P. O had land joining A's, but living in with A. A died, willing the farm and house to P; the barn and barnyard to O. P sold to R. O left the house.

1. Can O use the lane to his barn the same as when living with A?

2. Can he throw the fence down, and leave it down for his cattle to come in R's grain?

3. What steps should R take to prevent O from pulling the fence down?

4. Can R sue O for damages? O does not need to come to R's house to get to his barn, as the barn and yard are alongside his own lane. SUBSCRIBER.

Ont. Ans.—1 and 2. No.

3. R should warn O by written notice against further trespass, and in the event of such warning being unheeded, an action of trespass and for damages would be in order.

OLD BURIAL GROUNDS.

There is a large burial ground in this vicinity (known as cemetery), the oldest in the locality. It is fifty years since the first corpse was interred there. About thirty years ago, three trustees were appointed and books and a map issued, but since then the said trustees have moved away from this part of the country, and none have been appointed in their stead. The grounds are getting in a very delapidated condition, and need fencing and gates, and a few general repairs.

1. What steps are necessary to elect trustees, appoint a caretaker, and put the grounds in order, legally?

2. What proceedings should be taken to convert the grounds into a cemetery, legally? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We would refer you to the Act respecting conveyances to trustees for burial grounds, and the Act respecting cemetery companies (R. S. O., 1897, chapters 213 and 214); but you can hardly get on without the assistance of a solicitor, and we would advise you to consult one personally, and have him devise a scheme and attend to its being carried out.

EWES ABORTING.

I have a flock of ten cross-bred ewes, two to three years old, which were due to lamb about March 15th. During the last three days, four of the ewes have dropped seven dead-born lambs. Sheep are in a dry, roomy building, apart from other stock. They are fatter than average condition; have plenty of chance to exercise; fed clover hay twice per day, with a middle meal of oat chaff, no grain nor roots. Ewes have all borne lambs before without mishap. Can you give me any cause for their losing them this year? Would the same thing be likely to happen the same ewes next year? H. E.

Ans.—Abortion in ewes is very unusual. An examination of several veterinary works fails to throw any light on the subject, and in an experience of thirty years with sheep, the writer never had more than two or three cases in a year. It may be caused by a sudden fright, or by crowding through a narrow doorway. The treatment has been all right, and we do not think the trouble likely to recur if the ewes are kept for a few days in a dry place.

Miscellaneous.

FROZEN WHEAT.

If wheat, being ripe, gets frozen before it is cut, would it injure it for seed? J. S.

Ans.—It all depends upon the extent of the freezing. If the outer skin is simply blistered, it is not useless. We would advise testing a given number of kernels before sowing to find the percentage of germinating seeds.

HORSE ROLLING.

How can I prevent a horse rolling in stall? R. N.

Ans.—The horse rolls either because he is itchy or wants exercise. Let him run outside the greater part of the day. If he scratches himself continually, give him treatment with one of the advertised sheep dips, and clean and whitewash the stable.

WEIGHING PLATFORM.

Would some readers of your paper give a plan of a platform for weighing cattle and hogs? I have scales up in barn, and want to weigh below in the stable. I have just got scales, and would like to make it handy as possible. F. W. N.

Ans.—A description of such an arrangement would be appreciated by our correspondent and others similarly situated.

TRIMMING SPRUCE HEDGE.

I have a neglected spruce hedge from 10 to 15 feet high. Please tell me how much I could safely cut off top, and at what time of the season? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We know of a hedge, which was 12 feet high in places, being cut down to a uniform height of 4 feet without the least harm. It was of Norway spruce, and, though neglected, was thrifty. We would expect our correspondent's hedge would not be hurt by similar treatment. Before growth starts in spring would be the best time to cut.

CATTLE DEAL.

1. If a farmer sells fat cattle to a butcher and receives five dollars on the bargain, with the understanding that the butcher will take the cattle away in a week and pay the balance, can the farmer go to the butcher before he comes for the cattle and give him his five dollars back, and tell him he can't have the cattle?

2. Can the butcher hold him to the bargain?

3. If he can, and some accident should happen and make the cattle unfit for beef, can the butcher refuse to pay the full amount agreed upon?

4. Can the farmer hold the butcher to the bargain? SUBSCRIBER.

Ont. Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. Yes.

POSTS BLISTERS BREEDS.

1. We would like some hint as to what kind of end post to use in a wire fence. Can you give us any information as to construction and usefulness of concrete posts?

2. Would you advise blistering a four-year-old carriage colt for a jack, if he is not lame?

3. Is it any benefit to blister a three-year-old Roadster colt that puffs in the hock joint while standing in the stable?

4. As the difference between Clydesdale and Shire horses is not well understood, would it be too much trouble to describe the two breeds?

5. Is there any record for a cross between the Shire and Clydesdale? A READER.

Ans.—1. Concrete is being used to a considerable extent for gate posts and in wire fences, and so far as we are aware is giving satisfaction.

2. No. It would not remove the enlargement.

3. It would be better to keep them down by plenty of exercise.

4. This difference was explained in our Jan. 7th issue. It consists chiefly in a greater development of quality in the Clyde, while the Shire excels in massiveness and weight. It should not be supposed, however, that the Clyde lacks size, or the Shire quality, but the breeders of each class appear to have attached particular importance to the characteristics mentioned.

5. Yes. The Standard Draft Horse Association has a list for this purpose. Jas. Mitchell, Gaden, is Secretary.

Veterinary.

MAMMITIS.

1. Some of my cows lost their appetites and, in a few days, one quarter of udders became swollen, and gave ropy milk, and one appears a little stiff.

2. What would make a good substitute for bran and roots to feed calves? E. L. K.

Ans.—1. The cows suffered from indigestion, followed by inflammation of the udders. Purge with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 2 ozs. ginger. Follow up with 1 dr. each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, given as a drench in a pint of water twice daily. Apply hot poultices to the inflamed udder, and rub well with camphorated oil three times daily, and draw the milk off before each rubbing.

2. A little silage, chaff, cut hay, etc., to which is added a little finely-chopped oats. V.

COW HARD TO MILK.

Two of the teats of my cow are very hard to milk. The other two are all right. W. B. D.

Ans.—This is due either to constriction of the external orifices of the milk ducts or to growths in the ducts. If from the former cause, benefit may be derived by introducing gutta-percha or wooden plugs which are slightly bulbous at the ends and constricted in the center, into the teats, and leaving them there between milkings, with the hope that the orifice may become dilated. If the latter cause is operating, the growths may be operated upon with a concealed bistoury, or other instrument made specially for the purpose. None but a veterinarian is likely to have this instrument, or sufficient skill to operate. In either case, great care must be taken, as there is danger of exciting serious, and possibly fatal, inflammation of the udder. Our advice is to do the best you can in the way of milking her during this lactation period, and to not breed her again, but fit her for the block. V.

VICIOUS STALLION.

I have a grade stallion that will be two years old in May that is continually watching for an opportunity to bite.

1. How can I cure him of this habit?

2. How many mares can he be bred to without injury to himself?

3. I have hitched him a few times, and he is very quiet. Would you advise driving him two or three miles once weekly in a light rig? T. W. W.

Ans.—1. When a colt of this age shows viciousness it is very probable the vice will increase with age, and there is a danger of him becoming unmanageable at any time, and probably killing somebody. The most effective method of curing the vice is castration, and especially do we recommend the operation in this case, as he is a cross-bred. We do not think it wise to use an impure horse in the stud, and we always advise breeders to patronize registered or pure-bred stallions only. However, if you elect to keep him entire and risk the consequences, you should at once proceed to teach him that you are master of the situation. Coaxing and petting do no good. You must carry some weapon whenever you approach him, and if he make any attempt to bite, you must hit him smartly (not tapping) on the head. A piece of 1/4-inch rubber hose, about 1 1/2 feet long, is better than a club, as you can hit him hard and hurt as much as the stick would, and at the same time run little risk of injuring him permanently. When you hit him let him know that something struck him, and it is possible you may be able to break him of the habit. At the same time you should have within easy reach, a club with which you can knock him down if necessary, or a gun to shoot him if occasion demanded, for as stated he is liable at any time to become very vicious, in which case a man has no chance unless he is in a position to protect himself. A vicious male of any species of farm animals is very dangerous, and should not be allowed to remain entire, unless very valuable for breeding purposes, when all precautions against injury should be taken, and a special groom with qualities that especially recommend him for the purpose secured to attend him.

2. He may be bred to one mare per week, not more.

3. Drive him six to eight miles daily, Sundays excepted. V.

Your Cows Will Pay bigger profits and you will have an easier time of it if you use an

EMPIRE Cream Separator,

the easy running, easily cleaned, long-lived, no-repairs machine. Our book shows why it pays you better than any other. May we send you a free copy? EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 28-31 Wellington St., West Toronto Ontario.



STOCK FOOD

Every farmer should make his own. It's many times cheaper. You know the contents. Send one dollar. We will mail you a reliable formula, with directions for feeding.

N. C. FROST, West Mentor, Ohio.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of Shire Horses

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight let prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

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.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

HILLHURST FARM

(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS) SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Scottish Hero (Missie) and Broad Scotch (Sittlyton 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. '03 lambs all sold

Jas. A. Cochran HILLHURST P. O., COMPTON CO., P. Q.

AYRSHIRES

The herd that produced the winners in the dairy test at winter fairs five years in succession. Dairyman of Glenora, bred from Imp. Shire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale.

N DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT.

FOR SALE: One registered

CLYDESDALE STALLION

rising four years old. Apply BOX 25, o BRIGHT, ONT.

POSTPONED SALE.

On account of the storms of last week blocking the railways, the dispersion auction sale of Standard-bred horses and Shorthorn cattle of the Lorne Stock farm, estate of A. McKillop, was postponed to March 16th at the same place and hour, three miles from West Lorne, Ont.

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

GOSSIP

Young Scotch-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers are advertised for sale in this issue by Mr. R. C. Clute, at his farm at Aurora, G. T. R. Electric cars run from Toronto to Aurora. Two excellently-bred yearling bulls are offered, and we are assured they are as good individually as are their pedigrees. See the advertisement, and write Mr. Clute or his farm manager.

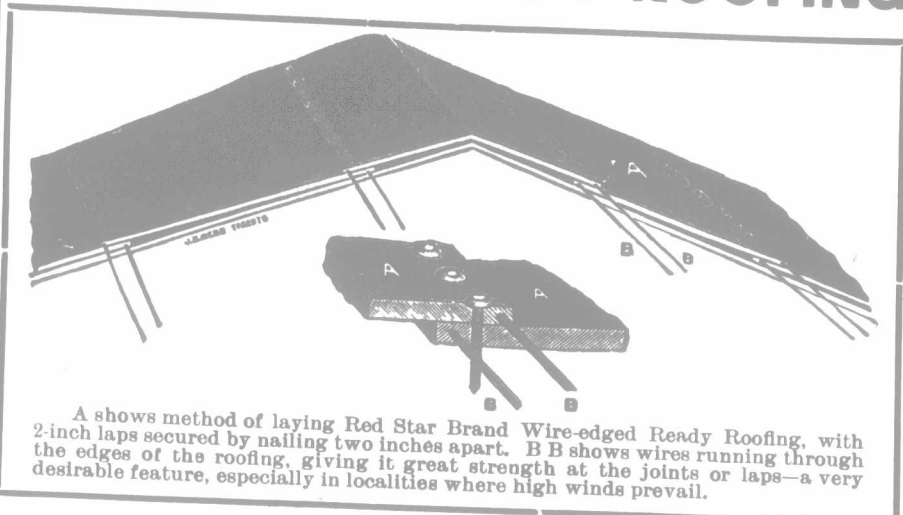
Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, N. York Co., Ont., advertise for sale five Percheron stallions and one Belgian stallion (recently imported), also three Hackney stallions, all of which may be seen at their stable in the town of Simcoe, or information secured by writing either of the owners, as intimated in the advertisement on another page.

In connection with the breeding of high-class Ayrshire cattle, few men are better known in Ontario than Messrs. D. Benning & Son, of Williamstown, Ont. For forty years, Mr. Benning, senior, has been importing and breeding Ayrshires, Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs. The Ayrshires number forty-five head, twenty-seven of which are milking, and we are informed will give from forty to sixty pounds a day. The stock bull is Cross of Knockdon (imp.), bred by Mr. Alex. Cross, of Knockdon, Scotland, a yearling of grand dairy and breed type, and should do Messrs. Benning a power of good. In the herd for sale are about a dozen milking cows, the same number of heifers, and two young bulls. The young stuff is sired by Carrick Lad of St. Annes, by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), dam Nellie of Barcheskie (imp.). Mr. Benning reports sales the best for years. He has shipped a large number to the States, also to points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. The Leicesters are in splendid shape, the imported ram particularly so, also the Berkshires, of which there are both sexes for sale. Some sows bred, and others ready to breed. Anything on the farm is for sale.

BROWN BROS.' HOLSTEINS.

Two miles north of Lyn Station, G. T. R., and four miles west of Brockville, Ont., is the home of Brown Bros., noted breeders of high-class Holstein cattle. Their herd now numbers 48 head. The stock bull is the royally-bred Beryl Wayne's Paul Concordia, bred by Stevens Bros., Lacona, N. Y. His sire, Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol, is out of Beryl Wayne, whose butter record is 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in seven days, and six of her sisters have official records averaging 20 lbs. 15 ozs. each in seven days. Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, has 23 daughters averaging 23.5 lbs. of butter in seven days. Beryl Wayne's Paul Concordia's dam, America Concordia Netherland, has a three-year-old butter record of 19 lbs. 14 ozs. in seven days. She also took first prize at the Pan-American for a week's test, making 2.47 lbs. more butter than any other cow in the test. She also won the milk test, giving 82 lbs. a day. All this year's calves are by this sire, and are an exceptionally straight lot. There are several young bulls for sale, got by America 2nd's Pauline De Kol. There are also a number of yearling heifers for sale, got by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, whose dam's record is 22 lbs. 5 ozs. of butter in seven days, among them being the first, second and third prize winners at Ottawa last fall, and out of such cows as Carborn De Kol, butter record 17 lbs.; Empress Josephine of Brookside, 18 lbs. 9 ozs., sweepstakes winner at Ottawa, and Inka Josephine Abberkirk, 17.25 lbs. in seven days, at four years old. There are a number of fall calves, sired by Sir Ybma De Kol Hengerveld, whose dam's record is 15 lbs. in seven days. There are also two half-sisters to the stock bull, one of which is out of the two-year-old heifer, Sarah Jewel Hengerveld, who made 11 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days, 228 days after calving; her dam having a record of 21 lbs. 7 ozs. Also there are a number of two- and three-year-old heifers, got by the noted old prizewinner, Emperor Joseph. All these animals are for sale. Brown Bros. report sales brisk, and the demand continually increasing. Their advertisement runs in this paper, and their P. O. address is Lyn, Ont.

PATERSON'S WIRE-EDGED READY ROOFING



We offer you a durable, fireproof roofing material for less money than you would pay for the poorest quality of shingles. Wire-edged Ready Roofing is made in Canada by a responsible Canadian company, who stake their business reputation on the quality of the material they manufacture. For over 20 years our roofing has successfully stood the severe test of the variable climate of Canada, and our annual sales are now fully 100,000 rolls. You can buy our Wire-edged Ready Roofing and other Goods from almost any hardware merchant in the Dominion. Samples, testimonials and further information from

The Paterson Manfg. Co., Limited
TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc. TUESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1904.

Thirty-four good dairy cows, 21 due to calve before date of sale; two registered Shorthorn heifers (one registered Shorthorn heifer yearling); 11 butchers' cattle; 17 head rising two years old; 13 rising one year old. Seven horses and colts. PIGS.—One good brood sow, due to farrow April 1st; 8 fat hogs; 13 pigs, weighing about 140 lbs.; 10 good thrifty shoats. Terms.—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount eight months' credit on approved joint notes, or six per cent. per annum off for cash.

Thos. Birkett, Proprietor,
Wm. Almas, Auctioneer. BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

DISPERSION SALE OF 30 HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

26 females and 4 bulls, to be sold by public auction, Friday, March 25, '04

Some of the best females are due to calve to Nonpareil Archer, sold at Isaac sale last May for \$700. There will be no reserve. Terms.—Ten months' credit; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Newton Station on the Port Dover and Warton Branch, G. T. R. Morning trains met day of sale. Send post card for catalogue.

THOMAS INGRAM, AUCTIONEER. **COLIN CAMPBELL,** HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, CROSSHILL, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES.

To a lover of the beautiful in live stock there is nothing more inspiring than a well-arranged barn filled with pure-bred Ayrshire cattle. A model institution of its kind is Tredinnock Stock Farm, within a stone's throw of both the G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations at Ste. Anne De Bellevue, Que. Under the able and efficient management of Mr. James Boden Tredinnock Ayrshires have gained a continental fame. At the time of our recent visit, there were about 73 head in the barns, all either imported or bred from imported stock. Periodically for a number of years, Mr. Boden has made regular trips to Scotland, scouring that country in quest of the best animals money will buy. The last importation consisted of 13 head, selected from leading herds in Scotland, and it is safe to say that for perfect type, productiveness and development of udder and teats, Tredinnock Ayrshires have few equals in any country. Their show winnings at Toronto and Ottawa last fall were 38 prizes—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 3 thirds and 9 fourths—also the first aged herd prize, and first for four, progeny of one sire, truly a wonderful showing. Many of the

developed animals in this herd weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, a phenomenal weight for Ayrshire cows. Mr. Boden reports the demand for high-class Ayrshires, particularly from the United States, rapidly on the increase, he having shipped a large number within the last few months.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA has taken over the business of Messrs. J. A. Halsted & Co., private bankers, Mount Forest, Ont. The Sovereign Bank of Canada is recognized as one of the strong banks of the Dominion, having thirty-three branches in Ontario and Quebec, and agents in all parts of the world. We have no doubt that the Mount Forest branch, being able to offer such exceptional banking facilities, will give every support to its patrons, and that it will receive every support from the people of Mount Forest and the surrounding country, as well as in the many other towns and cities in which the bank has branches.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INGROWING HORNS.

I have a Dorset ram three years old, whose horns have grown so large that they are pressing into his face, and 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 saw, and saw off a slice of the horns where they press on the face. This will relieve the situation for the present, and may suffice for good. Dehorning would probably cause excessive bleeding, but could doubtless be stopped by searing, or by some suitable application.

FLAXSEED FOR CALVES.

How much ground flaxseed will growing calves stand in milk? C. C.

Ans.—A better way of putting the question is how little should they have. We do not consider it wise to feed young calves raw ground flaxseed in milk; better soak the whole seed over night in water, then boil to a jelly, and commence with less than half a pint of the jelly, increasing to less than a pint, and as soon as the calves learn to eat a little bran and ground oats, mix the ground flaxseed with these and feed it dry. Even then ground oil cake is safer than flaxseed, which contains so much oil that it is liable to affect the joints. Ground flaxseed fed raw with milk is very apt to cause scours and upset the digestion of the calf.

LICE—HORSE FEED.

1. What will kill lice on pigs? Will lice remain in walls until next year? 2. Is chaff from the fanning mill good to feed a young horse? I mix it with chopped grain, and soak it in hot water. He seems to relish the feed. T. W. W.

Ans.—1. Treat them with one of the well-known sheep dips, or with diluted tobacco juice, or a mixture of molten lard and coal oil, then whitewash the pen thoroughly. Put on about three coats, hot, if possible. 2. The dust in such chaff would be injurious were it not soaked. As you feed it, it can scarcely do any harm, and is generally considered good practice.

RED POLLS—LICE ON CATTLE.

1. Could you give me the name and address of some breeders of Red Polled cattle in Ontario? 2. How is the buckwheat flour remedy to be used for lice on cattle recommended by E. McMillan in a recent issue of the "Advocate"? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We are not aware of any. If there are, the breeders having them might find it to their advantage to use our advertising columns. 2. The action of the flour is to cke up the breathing pores of the lice, therefore apply it as a dust.

CONCRETE FOR PIGGERY.

How many yards of gravel will it take for the walls of a piggery 30 x 50, seven feet high and eight inches thick? Is it advisable to use stone in wall and how much? How much cement will it require? Are concrete walls serviceable for a henhouse, and would it do to use one end of pigpen for same? W. T.

Ans.—When using Portland cement, mix about ten parts of gravel to one of cement, but with rock cement less gravel or sand must be added. One barrel of the former will build approximately thirty-five cubic feet of wall. Small stone can be used for filling, but should not come nearer than two inches to the outside of the wall. The amount of sand and gravel will depend upon the brand of cement used. Concrete walls serve very well for either piggery or poultry-houses, but the best wall for the latter is the wooden, on account of its dryness. The end of the piggery could very well be used for poultry, with a close partition between, but an effort should be made to get as much wall exposed to the south as possible, and also use large windows facing south. We advise you to send to the firms advertising cement for their catalogues, which contain full information about proportions, mixing, etc.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ALSIKE VS. WHITE CLOVER FOR HONEY.
Whether is alsike or white clover better for honey production?

B.
Ans.—Alsike clover is a better honey-yielder than white clover, giving a honey equal in every respect, though slightly different in flavor. It is also a more profitable crop on the farm.

FENCE POSTS.

What kind of fence post is the most durable in low land? Is oak timber suitable for such purposes? R. J. P.

Ans.—Cedar is the most suitable timber we have for posts. Oak is used in some districts for this purpose and for railway ties, and is perhaps next to cedar for durability as a post.

REGISTERING HORSES.

1. Can a resident of the United States become a member of the Canadian Clydesdale or English Shire Horse-breeders' Association? Can a man be a member of both if he wishes?

2. Must he be a breeder or dealer in the breeds mentioned in order to become a member, and what would it cost to join the association, and how much a year?

3. Is a member entitled to the volumes of the studbook each year without additional cost, and when are the volumes printed?

4. What does it cost a member to get an animal registered, and what does it cost a non-member? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Not necessarily. The annual membership fee is \$2.00 for each society.


3. Members are entitled to the volumes free from the time they become members, and while they remain members. The studbooks are not issued yearly, but at such times as a sufficient number of registrations are on hand to make a fair-sized volume.

4. The registration fee to members is \$1.00, to non-members \$2.00. Transfer fee is 50 cents. The secretary and editor for both associations is Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will supply forms of application for membership and for registry.

DISEASED TURKEY.

Last summer our two-year-old gobbler got his leg badly hurt, I thought by flying from a tree. He did not eat much during summer; but in the fall when we were fattening turkeys he always ate with others, either grain or mash. Since Christmas, did not care to eat and head was a very yellowish white; moved him to a warm place, and fed him practically everything. Gave him condition powders, cared for him as well as I could, but he died two days ago. Post-mortem: liver half as large as it should be, and completely mottled with hard yellow spots, and what we supposed to be gall; that green substance which is almost always in the liver was as large as a large duck egg, hard as a rock, and completely covered with those yellow spots. What is this trouble, cause and cure? J. H.

Ans.—I am inclined to believe the trouble with the turkey mentioned is what is commonly known as black head. The liver is mentioned as being covered, or rather mottled, with hard yellow spots, which is a characteristic of this disease. The disease is contagious to turkeys, principally through the organisms that propagate the disease, being put upon the ground through the bird's droppings. Care should be taken not to feed turkeys on the ground, unless one is perfectly sure that there has not been many turkeys running over it of late, or, in other words, if you feel quite confident that the ground is clean, it would be all right to feed the turkeys grain on it, but if not, you had better feed them from a trough or from your hand. If possible, endeavor to raise the turkeys on new ground. I would be inclined to believe that the turkey had been affected with this disease some time, but not badly enough to kill him. The result of the accident may simply have encouraged the advancement of the disease. I think it is seldom advisable to shut a turkey up in a warm place. My experience with turkeys would lead me to believe that they want to be put in an open shed, and given plenty of fresh air, and that close housing is almost sure to encourage disease. W. R. GRAHAM.
O. A. C. Guelph



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.

Can you give me the names of any breeders of Narragansett turkeys. If so, you will greatly oblige, as I want to purchase. A. P. McD.

Ans.—Breeders should advertise such birds in the "Farmer's Advocate."

SEEDING—MUSTARD—CEMENT SILOS.

1. What are the best kinds of grass seed and clover seed, and the proper amount, in pounds, per acre of each to sow when intending to leave for a long period of pasturing?

2. How many years would I need to leave the farm in grass to kill mustard?

3. About how many dollars would it take to build a cement silo 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, supposing I draw the gravel myself? S. J.

Ans.—1. See reply to similar query in March 3rd issue.

2. There has never been any thorough investigation of this subject. Fields have been known to lie in grass twenty years, and produce mustard on being broken up. The seed has wonderful vitality. Seeding and breaking frequently would be more likely to kill mustard than a long-continued sod.

3. According to those who have built silos and have favored us with a statement of the cost, a silo 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high would cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.

CONCRETE FLOOR AND CISTERN.

1. Would you give me instructions as to laying cement floor in horse stable?

2. About how many barrels of cement would be required to lay a floor fourteen by twenty-four, and what make of cement would be best to use for horses?

3. Would a cistern built with cement have any tendency to harden the water? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. In building stable floors of all kinds, get grades all properly fixed. Cover the ground, if convenient, with one or more inches of sand or gravel, well rammed, before putting down concrete. Cover this with three inches of rough concrete, gauged six of gravel to one of rock cement, or ten to one of Portland cement. Ram this solid, and put on a finishing coat, one inch in thickness, of two parts clean, coarse, sharp sand, or fine gravel, to one part of cement, which is also firmly rammed while the lower concrete is still soft. The work can best be done by setting a two-by-four scantling on edge, commencing at one end of the building, about three feet from the wall, holding the scantling in place by two iron or wooden pins. Ram the rough concrete approximately level within an inch of the top of scantling. Then spread on fine concrete so that when thoroughly rammed it will be level with the top of scantling. Trowel the surface true to grade. Now move along the scantling another three feet, and repeat the process until the floors are finished. It might be well to check this coat to prevent slipping. Concrete for floors should not be mixed too wet, but should be only sufficiently moist to ram well and to work up to a good finish. Some prefer to finish with a wooden trowel as it does not have so slippery surface.

2. It would take about 5 barrels of Portland, or between 7 and 8 of rock; either kind is good. It is simply a matter of convenience in buying. Intending builders should write the cement companies advertising in this paper for their catalogues, from which can be calculated the amount of cement and gravel to be used for different kinds of work.

3. Soft water gradually becomes hard on being exposed to the air, but no quicker in a cement tank than in any other.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

What are the necessary duties to be performed in order to secure one of the quarter sections in the West advertised in the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate?" R. T.

Ans.—Ten dollars entrance fee is paid on registering a claim; after which the claimant must reside six months of the year upon the farm for three years and have under cultivation thirty acres of land; or, in the ranching country, substitute therefor twenty head of stock, with suitable buildings for their accommodation, and have eighty acres fenced. The authorities are very considerate of a person's circumstances, making every allowance for unfavorable conditions, and, in cases where a settler shows himself to be progressive, do not compel him to live up to the letter of the regulations.

RAPE AS A FODDER CROP.

Is rape a good fodder for stall feeding in summer? Is it a good yielder? Does it suit for feeding horses? Can it be dried up for winter use? Can it be grown in a gravelly sand? Does it last long in a good piece of land?

Ans.—Rape is an annual and is essentially a pasture plant, and is not generally used as a fodder crop to be cut and carried, although in some cases it is handled in that way. It bears a close resemblance to the ruta-baga or Swedish turnip in the early stages of its growth, and even when well grown, so close is this resemblance that an expert can only distinguish the difference by close examination. The difference is that rape has no bulbous root, and the root is of no value as food. It is not suitable for horses, indeed it is doubtful whether they would eat it. It seldom grows higher than two feet, except on very rich ground. It is no more suitable for drying for winter use than are turnip tops. It can be grown in a gravelly or sandy soil, but will not grow so strong in that soil as in clay loam, unless it is well manured. The winter almost invariably kills it completely, but if, from being well covered with snow, some plants live over, they will produce seed the second year, and the seed is difficult to distinguish from turnip seed. Its greatest value is as a pasture for sheep, pigs and young cattle. It is not suitable for milking cows, as it taints the milk.

REARRANGING HOUSE.

Two years ago we started to build, but had not sufficient capital to build a whole house, so we only built dining-room and kitchen. The main part is of stone, 20 x 22, with the end to the road. In the original plan we intended to build an L to the east, with a veranda facing the north. To build that now, we think we will have too big a front part, and I don't like to turn the dining-room into the kitchen as some advise. Do you think it would be advisable to pull down the kitchen and build a bigger one (it is well built)? How could we arrange the piece to the east? We would like a parlor and bedroom down stairs (not too big). Also would like a pantry, wash-room and woodshed.

ADMIRER OF THE "ADVOCATE."

Ans.—Build the addition as you previously intended; making it about 16 x 28, with the end toward the road. Have a good carpenter put a mansard roof over both old and new parts of the house. The new part will extend eight feet nearer the road than the dining-room. In the roof, a gable can be made above this projection. The front door would be cut in the end of the dining-room. The hall will be in the same room, and the downstairs bedroom at the back end of the new addition, and entered by a door behind the stair from the dining-room. The rest of the new addition will be parlor, but should be accessible from the dining-room and hall by double doors. Have a turn in the stair, so that it can be set well back, and so make more room in the hall. At the back end of the dining-room, arrange pantry and wash-room. We would not advise enlarging the kitchen, for the smaller the kitchen the more likely will the family be to live in the house. Large kitchens mean closed parlors—a most lamentable condition. The woodshed would have to be built conveniently to the kitchen, in such a position that it would be entered on coming from the barn; then pails, etc., would always be left under cover.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

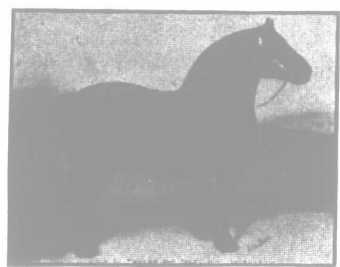
It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets." —om

MAPLE LEAF PERCHERONS



We are in the position to offer a nice selection of both stallions and mares, mostly black. Correspondence solicited. Visitors made welcome. Address

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,

Box 204, KINGSVILLE, ESSEX CO., ONT.

FREE TWO 14k. GOLD

Laid Rings set with elegant Jewels or plain engraved. Sell only 12 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, at 10c. a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Blue. Every lady needs bluing. When sold return us the money, \$1.25, and we will give you free two handsome 14k. Gold Laid Rings, plain, engraved or set with dark emeralds or brilliant, garnets and pearls. Send name and address. We trust you and send Bluing postpaid. No money wanted till goods are sold. We take back all not sold. Address: The Marvel Ring Co., Ring Dept., 921 Toronto, Ont.

FEEDER OF JUMBO STEER

DEAR SIRS,—

I find your Stock Food is a very excellent tonic for cattle, giving them a good appetite and keeping their digestive organs in a healthy working condition. The steer Scottie, exhibited at Prov. Winter Fair, 1903, weighed at birth 80 lbs., and at 35 months 2,000 lbs., making a gain of 55 lbs. per month. It pays to feed Worthington Stock Food.

ANDREW RICHARDSON,

Peepabun, Ont.

10-lb. box, 50c. 50-lb. sack, \$2.00.

Manufactured by
The Worthington Drug Co.
Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

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



King Baby Reins.

Baby's Own Soap
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
The best for delicate skins
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfs.
MONTREAL.

FOR SALE. Two Imp. Clydesdale stallions, Fickie Prince (10344), dark bay, little white; Hulgrith (10962), dark brown, no white. Apply to John or Donald Duff, Rockwood P. O.

THOROUGHbred CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL
Exeter, Ont.



EXPORTERS 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.

HORSEMEN

The Standard-bred trotting stallion, **REX ALFREY**, by Rex Americus, 2111, by Onward, 2254, will be in the stud during the 1904 season, at his stable, 141 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Parties having good blooded mares will find it to their advantage to investigate the breeding and individuality of this sire before the season opens. Address

G. H. MONGER, 141 QUEEN'S AVE., LONDON, ONT.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM
J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.
CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES,
SHORTHORN CATTLE,
LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.



AFTER A BRUSH
you will find
ABSORBINE

quick to remove the inflammation from any bruise or strain. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. **ABSORBINE** removes any soft bunch in a pleasing manner. \$2 per bottle, of regular dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.
Lyman, Sons & Co.
Agents for Canada. om MONTREAL.

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, Ridgetown, or J. Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR COWS.

I would like to hear, through the columns of your paper, your opinion concerning concrete floors for cattle, as I have heard several complaints that these floors are cold, and give cows rheumatism. If this is the case, why do leading dairymen use them? A. R. H.

Ans.—Concrete is a better conductor of cold than wood, consequently floors of this material are not as comfortable under stock as are wooden floors; but we have heard very few complaints regarding cement floors, and the great majority of those who have them are fully satisfied with them.

SEED PEAS.

Please inform me, through your valuable paper, which pea is giving the better satisfaction in Ontario, the Early Britain or the Prussian Blue, and where we could obtain the same for seed? W. P.

Ans.—Several characteristics must be considered in determining which is the best variety of any grain. In experiments, covering six years, at Guelph, the Early Britain gave an average yield of 37.6 bushels per acre, and the Prussian Blue 33.16 bush. But the Early Britain contained twelve per cent. more peas affected by the weevil, yielded two-fifths of a ton of straw less per acre than did the Prussian Blue, and the grain weighed two pounds to the bushel less. Therefore, we would assume that for districts where the weevil is prevalent and the land not very rich, the Prussian Blue would be better than the Early Britain; but on rich soil, where the weevil is unknown, the Early Britain might be grown. In these same experiments, however, White Wonder, a short-strawed variety and fairly resistant to the weevil, gave a heavier yield than any other variety. If seed cannot be obtained in the neighborhood, the well-known Canadian seedsmen who advertise would doubtless be able to fill orders.

GOSSIP.

Let us hope that Holstein breeders will not take to naming their calves after Russian generals or battle fields. Their nomenclature is now sufficiently embarrassing, but imagine the risk from lock jaw in the effort to pronounce the name of General Piotszmrclonarcfski, or that of the field of Duriskoffbrizsteno-vitch.


C. CAMPBELL'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Stockmen and farmers will have an opportunity of getting good value at the dispersion sale, on Friday, March 25th, as advertised, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. C. Campbell, Crosshill, Ont., when there will be good cattle disposed of at the buyers' own prices. The matrons in the herd are sired by Heir of Neidpath, a Missie bull. There were some good bulls used in the herd, with good success, previously, such as: Lord Chancellor (imp.); Lord Lossie 2nd, by Conqueror's Heir of Neidpath, a Missie bull, and Hillside Baron, the stock bull. Some of the best females are bred to Imp. Nonpareil Archer, sold at Messrs. Isaac's sale last May for \$700. He is a very grand bull, and his breeding is among the best in Scotland. The Missie cow is in calf to the \$700 bull. She is a very thick, even cow. May Bell is a very even, smooth cow. Kinellar Rose is a grand cow in her fourteenth year. Moss Rose is a fine heifer of the low-down sort, will have a calf at the time of the sale to imported bull. Those mentioned are a few of the females in the herd.

TRADE TOPIC.

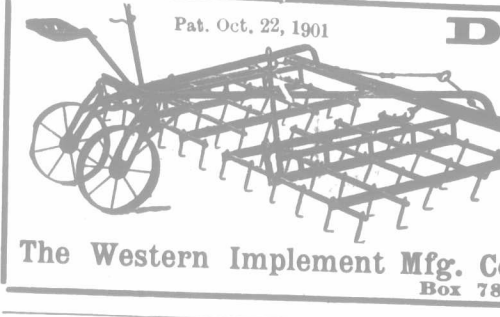
A MODERN CYCLOPEDIA with accurate maps and giving the pronunciation of proper names of places in the far East is now in demand in all parts of the civilized world. Such a work is published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, Glasgow, and has been selling for \$16, but is now offered by Blackie & Son, Rodney, Ont., for one dollar per month for twelve months. A limited number is offered, and those desiring such a cyclopedia should avail themselves of this liberal offer.

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

Pat. Oct. 22, 1901



Don't You
ride on everything but a drag harrow! Of course you do. Well, then, why not ride behind it, on a
New Model Harrow Cart.
Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Box 787.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES
Mr. Geo. Isaac, of Cobourg, Ont., is now offering:



5 Clydesdale and 1 Shire stallions carrying the blood of Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince of Wales, Lord Erskine, etc. Also 11 3-year-old imp. fillies.

10 Imported 3-year-old heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; and 3 young bulls, imp. in dam, one of them a show animal.

4 imp. Yorkshire sows, 2 imp. Yorkshire boars, and 17 six-weeks-old pigs, imp. in dam.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. PRICES RIGHT.

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

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

HELP WANTED! **RELIABLE MEN**
IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA and UNITED STATES

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

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

Little's sheep dip, cattle wash and general disinfectant, sold by Mr. R. Wightman, Owen Sound, Ont., has stood the test of time, and is used by breeders and dairymen throughout the Dominion, proving eminently effectual in destroying ticks, lice, ringworm, mange and other pests. It is mixed with cold water readily, so is easily prepared, and it leaves the skin, hair and wool in a glossy, healthy condition.

A Scotch minister was one day talking to one of his flock, who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think that we should have bigger stipends?"

"Aye," said the old man. "Ye see, we'd get a better class o' men."

Miss Gladys Deacon, an American girl, amazed a scientist whom she met recently at a London dinner party. The scientist narrated in great detail to the girl a series of experiments he was conducting with the microphone.

"The microphone," he explained, "magnifies sounds to the ear as the microscope magnifies objects to the eye. The footfalls of a centipede heard through the microphone resemble a tattoo on a kettledrum. The dropping of a pin is like the report of a cannon."

"That is very interesting and odd," said Miss Deacon.

"This afternoon," resumed the scientist, "I caught a fly and studied its note. The note resembled the neighing of a horse."

"Perhaps," said the young girl, "it was a horsefly."

The late Charles Denby, former U. S. Minister to China, practiced law in Indiana before the outbreak of the civil war, and a lawyer of Evansville said of him the other day:

"Col. Denby, as a lawyer, was particularly good in cross-examination. He could confuse and frighten a witness and make him contradict himself in nine cases out of ten. One day, though, the tables were turned.

"The witness on this occasion was a mild young man, with a slow, careful way of speaking. Col. Denby put him through a terrific ordeal in the way of a cross-examination, but to no effect. The young fellow couldn't be swerved an inch from his first statement.

"Now, young man, look here," said Col. Denby, finally, "is it, or is it not, the truth that an effort has been made to induce you to tell the court a different story from this?"

"Yes, sir, it's the truth."

"Ha! Now, on your oath," said Denby, "I demand to know who the persons are who attempted this heinous thing."

"Why," said the witness, "you're the principal one, I guess."

In Glengarry Co., Ont., three miles north of Lancaster, G. T. R., is the home of Mr. Donald Cumming, breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses. At the time of our visit, Mr. Cumming had on hand 34 head of pure-bred Ayrshires, a big, well-made, typical lot, headed by Sir Donald of Elm Shade, by Imp. Scotland's Glory, dam Imp. White Glen, winner of first prize at Toronto and Ottawa. This bull is proving all that could be desired as a sire, his calves coming straight, smooth and milky-looking. The females are a splendid-looking lot of dairy cows with well-developed udders and teats. Mr. Cumming is offering for sale several two- and three-year-old heifers, the Glengarry Prince, a bull that Mr. Cumming informs us was never beaten in the show-ring. There are also two young bulls, one out of Lady Wonder, who with three of her sisters won first at Chicago. Mr. Cumming claims this to be the best bull in make-up he ever raised, and he is certainly a wonderfully well put up animal. He is also offering for sale the quality Clydesdale stallion, McInnis 2nd, by Imp. McInnis, dam Belle of Ormstown. This horse is choke-full of quality from the ground up, and is a crack stock-getter.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

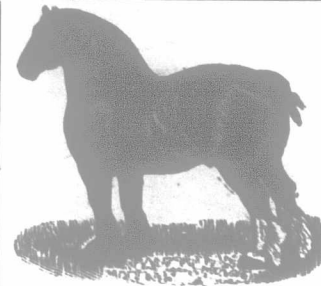


MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS, ONT.

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

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

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



International Importing Barn
J. B. HOGATE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT.,
IMPORTER OF

CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

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

H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

20-CLYDESDALES-20

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

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

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, ILLINOIS.
CO., ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.

A good story is told at the expense of a Western Ontario minister who went on a fishing excursion a couple of years ago. Remembering the many jokes indulged in by local newspapers and neighbors, reflecting on the veracity of sportsmen regarding the weights of fish reported to have been caught by them, our friend the minister determined to protect his reputation by purchasing a set of scales, which he took with him. Some months later, his wife presented him with a son and heir, and, as is usual, it was suggested that the baby be weighed, but the question arose, where shall we find scales, when one of the household remembered the fish scales, which had been stored in the attic. These were brought out, and it was found that the baby weighed just forty pounds.

Mr. N. Dyment, Clappison, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, writes of his herd: "Dairyman of Glenora 13475, sire Comrade of Garlaff (imp.), dam Mayflower 2nd of Drumsue (imp.), is doing good service in our herd as a sire. The last seven calves are dandies, five of which are heifers. Have some fine bulls by him, and from milk-test winners, that are now fit for service. We have 30 females and 10 males, 22 females which are of breeding age. We have done a little showing, too, and have won upwards of 300 prizes—150 firsts, 90 seconds. At the Provincial Dairy Shows, our herd won first five years in succession. In the last two years have not had cows freshen in time for test, but am pleased to see the Ayrshires win over all breeds, and note the winners are bred from Morton's importation, as our own are nearly all from same."

TRADE TOPICS.

DAUBENY OATS and Carter's Black Japan barley are two specialties in seed grain placed upon the market this spring by the G. Carter & Son Co., St. Mary's, Ont., as intimated in their new advertisement on another page in this issue. The chief value of the Daubeny oats is their exceptional earliness, ripening with barley when sown mixed for feeding purposes, as well as being a heavy yielder when sown alone. The new variety of barley is six-rowed and bearded like Mandsehuri, and is said to be hardy and prolific. This firm also have in stock a number of the best-tested of other varieties of oats and barley. See their advertisement and write them for what you want.

VALUE OF MANURE SPREADER.—The manure spreader is not an implement of very recent production, as might be judged by its growing popularity and the extent of its recently being advertised. Its day was pretty slow in coming, but it has come as fully as it has suddenly. Its place on the best-conducted farms is as established as that of any of our other indispensable farm implements. But in a great many of our farms the places are not filled, and alongside the empty places are many needs for their filling. By the use of this machine, the farmer will get much more value from the manure, both by reason of his ability to make a given quantity cover more land and to get it more readily and completely incorporated with the soil. Frequent light dressings of manure produce better results in crop growing than less frequent and heavier coats. In the light dressing, the roots of the plants appropriate the food elements as fast as the elements become available. The more the manure is divided and broken up, the more points of contact for the feeding roots, and the more quickly, as well as completely, it nourishes the crop. The ownership of a manure spreader is an earnest that the farmer is more fully appreciating the value of the manure, and following this will come his more careful saving of it, and this one item alone will make the purchase of the spreader a highly-paying investment. The consideration of the labor-saving functions of the machine is one we farmers cannot afford to ignore, for the scarcity of laborers makes labor higher priced, and in many cases compels us to use that which is less efficient than we desire. Therefore, we must make the work as easily performed as possible, and by the use of implements of expedition, reduce the cost of labor by increasing its output.—W. F. McSparran, Penn.

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

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Local agencies and complete repair stocks every where

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

SKY LIGHT THE SAFE LOCK SHINGLE BABY SHINGLE MAILED FREE CORNICE

Going to Build or REPAIR?

We can help you with our Sheet Metal goods in Roofing, Siding, Ceilings, etc.

They are fire and lightning proof, handsome and durable. Send rather and ridge lengths for roofing estimate; outside measurements for siding estimate, and careful diagram for ceiling estimate and free catalogues.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED PRESTON, ONT.

HANDSOME TALKING MACHINE FREE

Reproduces songs, speeches, band music, &c., loud and clear like a \$50.00 Machine, enormous volume, can be used at concerts and entertainments. Beautifully silver finished metal amplifying horn, spring motor, speed regulator, horn rest and all attachments same as on expensive machines, handsome ornamented base. Don't pay from \$15 to \$25 for a Talking Machine, we give this grand Talking Machine FREE for selling only 36 packages at 12c. a package of MARVEL WASHING BLUR, the great wash day help. Send your name and address, we trust you and send bluing by mail post paid; we also send Handsome Gold Finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing, you can sell it quickly every lady needs bluing. When sold send us the money, \$3.00, and we will send you this handsome Self-playing Talking Machine complete, also one Musical and Song Record ornamented base, My Old Kentucky Home, Laughing Water, Bedilla, Sun Dance, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, The Old Oaken Bucket, Hiawatha, Where is My Wandering Boy To-Night, The G'win Back to Dixie, Maple Leaf Forever, Home Sweet Home, 'Way Down Yonder in the Corn Fields etc. Send for the Bluing now and you can have the Handsome Talking Machine in a few days! Remember this Machine is not a Toy but a full size Talking Machine. It is open for inspection at our offices any time after 9 a.m. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who sends us \$3.00 and can prove we did not send the Talking Machine complete. Address at once THE MARVEL BLUING CO. PREMIUM DEPT. 465, TORONTO, ONT.



Varicocele Hydrocele

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

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and 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 Tilloston Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

GOSSIP.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, famous for his postprandial speeches, is the author of this story:

"One day I met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked him in which battle he had been injured.

"In the last battle of Bull Run, sir," he replied.

"But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?" I asked.

"Well, sir," said the man, half apologetically, "after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back."

In imported Scotch Shorthorns Mr. Geo. Isaac, Cobourg, Ont., has five heifers rising three, in calf or with calf at foot, viz.: Flora 51st, by Golden Fame; Martha 13th, by King of Hearts; Julia, by Knight Errant, and Bella, by Knight Errant. There are three imported bulls: Scotland's Fame =47897=, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), dam Flora 51st (imp.), by Count Amaranth, a roan one-year-old, and without doubt one of the best individuals in Canada to-day. He is a show bull from the ground up, and his breeding is gilt-edged. Champion (imp. in dam), by Cromwell, dam Missie, by Knight Errant, is a red one-year-old, a big, strong, masculine-looking fellow. Prince Remus =47898= (imp. in dam), by Remus, dam Martha 13th, by King of Hearts, is a red nine-months-old, will make a big, useful animal. In Yorkshires there are four imported sows, two imported boars, and seventeen six-weeks-old pigs (imp. in dam). These Yorkshires were selected for their truthness to type, and the youngster are right in every particular. Pairs will be supplied not akin, and everything on the farm is for sale.

The Maple Bank herd of Shorthorns, property of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., numbers at present 85, headed by the grand and typical Scotch-bred bull, Diamond =44695=, of the famous Miss Ramsden family, and winner of first prize in junior yearling class at Toronto, 1903. The young stock is sired by Double Gold =37852=, by Golden Drop Victor =32065=, a Duthie-bred bull, dam Golden Strawberry =34134=. His predecessor, Diamond Jubilee =28861= (imp.), has also left his mark here in the good young stock sired by him. This firm has for sale twelve bulls ready for service to select from. They are sired by the following bulls: Five by Diamond Jubilee (imp.); six by Imp. Double Gold, and one by Imp. Wanderer's Last. Space will not permit of special mention of all these, but among the best is Golden Thickset =50903=, by Double Gold, grandsire Diamond Jubilee, and Golden Monarch 2nd =50901=, by Diamond Jubilee, dam Vain Maid 49901, by Valkyrie =21806=, by Abbotsford. Gold Luck is another good one, by Double Gold, dam Maple Bank Daisy. Diamond Squire, by Diamond Jubilee, is also a thick, good one. Among the cows are a lot of really good individuals. Among them are Graceful 8th (imp.), bred by Law & Sons, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She has a fine yearling daughter got by Diamond Jubilee. Maud of Hyde Park is another good one of the Syme family. Perhaps the four best two-year-old heifers are by Diamond Jubilee, but there are several other real good individuals. The Messrs. Douglas have never placed any breeding stock in their herd that had not good Shorthorn individuality as well as pedigree. Several of the leading Scotch families have good representatives in this herd.

The Messrs. Douglas also have a few good Clydesdales on hand, among them being a two-year-old stallion, Royal Viscount (imp.). He is a strong, clean-boned, well-developed fellow, without an over-abundance of hair. He should make his mark in the getting of good stock. There are two registered mares in foal by him, viz., a Macgregor mare and a two-year-old sired by a horse bred by Graham Bros. This firm is worthy of a share of the patronage of readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," as their herd is of long standing and good quality.

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers

are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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 68632. We have also a few young bulls fit for service.

A promising Clydesdale stallion, PRINCE OF ELM PARK 11044, dark bay, white stripe, 3 white stockings, good feet and pasterns, sire Sorby's noted Lord Charming [2264] 7564, dam Queen of Sunnyside [2598] 7348. PRINCE will be 2 years old next June and will weigh now over 1,300.

JAS. BOWMAN, CUELPH, 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. on Shaw & Marston, P. O. BOX 294, Brantford, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. on Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

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. on H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 100829, -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, on Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES FARM.

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: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited. on A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

HEREFORDS. I am offering for sale 5 young bulls from 12 to 14 months; also females 1 and 3 years old. R. S. LEE, Williamsford P. O., Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, bred 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. on NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

2 Hereford Bulls for sale. One is two years old and one a yearling. Write or call on D. Ernest Coleman OAKDALE FARM, COOKSTOWN, ONT.

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.

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee =28861=. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. on FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

SHORTHORNS

Young Scotch bulls and heifers for sale. Invite comparison for breeding and individual merit. Pedigrees sent on application. Prices reasonable. on Farm one mile north of Aurora, G. T. Station. Electric cars to and from Toronto every hour. on R. C. CLUTE, Proprietor, TORONTO. JAMES MILNE, Manager, AURORA, ONT.

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; 5c. bush. orders and upwards at \$1 per bush., 56 lbs. on J. K. Hux. Rodney P. O. and Sta., (M.C.R.R. and L.E. & D.R.R.)

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

TRADE TOPICS.

IN DARKEST RUSSIA.—The Russo-Japan war, should it be prolonged, will create a boom in wheat such as has never before been experienced, all of which will materially benefit the American farmer. Indeed dollar wheat is now an actuality. It is perhaps not generally known that Russia is a great producer of wheat, and that the great wheat industry of Russia and Siberia formidably rivals that of America. The development of wheat-growing in Russia, as in America, has been largely due to the use of American harvesting machinery. The Deering binder, mower and reaper are as common sights in a Russian field as in this country, and their use elicits the same enthusiastic praise in Russia and all European countries as is given by the American farmer.

ECONOMY.—There seems to be little possibility—at any rate, not any immediate possibility—that a substitute for horse-power in the operation of farm-machines will be adopted by modern farmers in their field work. The horse still pulls the binder, the mower, the reaper; in fact, is indispensable in grain fields the world over. Because of his general usefulness and great capacity for work, the horse is given much consideration and usually the best of care by the considerate farmer. The far-seeing, practical farmer of to-day, believes it will inure to his own benefit to take the best care of his field power. Real economy is to get the most actual work out of a horse for the longest possible period of time. The McCormick Harvesters are known to be remarkably easy on the horses, and thousands of farmers have purchased O. K. machines because they knew it meant the saving of their horses.

MESSRS. D. McLACHLAN & CO., of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., write: "It is not very generally known that March and April are two of the best months in the year for commencing our work. Yet this is a fact. The reason is, that we have our heaviest inflow of new students in January, and as these are now all well started in the work, they do not require so much individual attention as does the beginner, and as our registration of new students is never very large during March and April, those who can make it convenient to enter during either of these two months would be assured of more individual attention from the teachers than if they were entering at a time of the year when a large number of others are also entering. The new registration for January alone, apart from previous attendance, usually runs close to 100 additional students, while the registrations for March or April will not likely exceed twenty for either month, and we are only closed for two days at Easter—Good Friday and Easter Monday." Those whose circumstances will allow them to take advantage of this suggestion should write for circular giving necessary information.

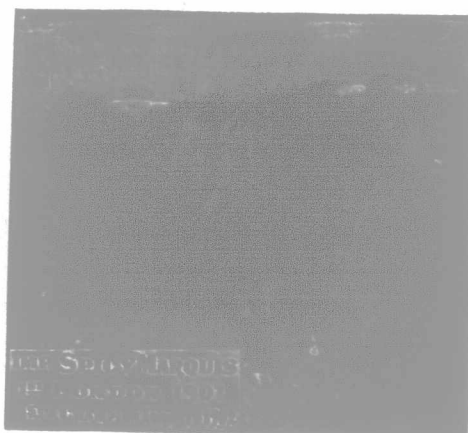
LAND.—With the progress to be seen on every hand in Western Canada, and with the spontaneous advertisement which that progress is giving the country, a great influx of desirable immigrants may be expected in the coming season. One of the perplexities which always troubles new arrivals come to farm in a strange land is the lack of definite information that will lead to the selection of a farm suitable to their individual means, and in a location suitable to their individual temperaments. The Cooper-Walch Land Co., Canada Life Building, Winnipeg, Man., are about to remedy that drawback, so far as the land in their hands is concerned. They are owners of a large tract of land, situated partly in Eastern Assiniboia and partly in North-western Manitoba. Readers of their advertisement, which appears in this issue of the "Advocate," may be supplied with a booklet of thirty-two pages, beautifully illustrated and printed, and containing maps and comprehensive information from reliable sources regarding all the features and climatic conditions characteristic of the district in which the land is situated, by addressing a request for the same to Cooper-Walch Land Co., Canada Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH TROOP OIL LINIMENT

FOR
Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. **W. D. PLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.**

Rosevale Shorthorns
Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the got of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om
W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address om
H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G.T.R., Exeter, Ontario.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.



19
High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some Imp. and some from Imp. cows, and sired by Imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 19th. om

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Elsie: "There's a man at the door, pa, who says he wants to see the boss of the house."

Pa: "Tell your mother."

Ma (calling down-stairs): "Tell Bridget."

Teacher: "Johnny, write on the black-board the sentence 'Two heads are better than one.' Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"

Johnny: "Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots o' money."

One of the stories concerning the traditional dish of roast goose on Michaelmas Day refers to Lord Byron, says an English newspaper. The poet always insisted on keeping up old customs in small things, such as having hot-cross buns on Good Friday and roast goose on Michaelmas Day. This last fancy had a grotesque result when he was in Italy. After buying a goose, and, fearing it might be too lean, Byron fed it every day for a month previous to the festival, so that the poet and the bird became so mutually attached that when September 29 arrived, he could not kill it, but bought another, and had the pet goose swung in a cage under his carriage when he travelled.

The Ayrshires, Oxfords, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons belonging to Messrs. H. J. Whitteker & Son, North Williamsburg, Ont., were seen last week, and, as usual, this large stock found in the pink of condition. The forty-four head of Ayrshires are a grand, typical lot, with massive, even udders and well-developed teats, the cows giving, on ordinary feed, from forty to sixty pounds of milk a day, and there are several two-year-old heifers that give thirty pounds a day. Messrs. Whitteker are offering for sale, just now, eight bulls, from five to eighteen months old, sired by Sir William of Elm Shade, whose sire and dam were both imported. These young bulls are straight, smooth, and have the true dairy conformation, and should go quick at the price asked. The Oxford Downs are in fine condition, and have already dropped five lambs, one of them at five days old weighing 19½ lbs. Their sire won first and sweepstakes at Ottawa the last two years. The Berkshires are of the true bacon type, and there are for sale several of both sexes. This firm takes great pride in their Buff Orpingtons, and already have a number of orders for eggs booked. Last fall, they sent cockerels and trios to different parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Eggs are being booked at \$1.00 for 13.

The celebrated debaters, Abram Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, when young men met familiarly around the stove at the corner grocery before they met in the political arena. The comment of one old gentleman was that two men of more opposite demeanor and mental characteristics could hardly have been picked out. Douglas, small, wiry, vehement, talking at times until he frothed at the mouth, reminded him of a rat terrier. Lincoln, tall, slender, always absolutely cool and calm, was the personification of the greyhound. Each was widely known in Central Illinois by his first name—Stephen and Abe.

At one of the meetings, it is stated, Douglas had spoken first, and had evidently made a most profound impression on his auditors by his arguments. When he sat down it was plain that no easy task was before Lincoln to get the sympathy of his audience. After a few minutes of silent and expectant waiting, during which all eyes were upon Lincoln where he sat, seemingly in profound thought, he began very deliberately to rise. Slowly he unwound his great length until he stood a full height before the silent throng. Quite unperturbed by the crisis of the moment he leisurely removed his linen duster, and, reaching it back to one of the men behind him, remarked, "Here, hold my coat while I stone Stephen!"

The tension of the occasion was at once relieved by a roar of laughter which was followed by cheers, thus putting him in touch with his hearers from the start. Whether the remark was from a pure impulse of humor or was a well-calculated stroke of policy may not be known, but the advantage that it gave him can easily be imagined.

Case of Nervous Prostration

For Months Mrs. Myles Lay a Helpless Sufferer—Attributes Restoration to

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Mrs. John Myles, senior, of South Woodsee, Essex County, Ont., is well known throughout the surrounding country because of her work among the sick and suffering, and it was on account of over-exertion in this regard that her health broke down, and she lay weak and helpless, a victim of nervous prostration. Doctors could not help her, and she resolved to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a result she has been thoroughly restored, and by recommending this treatment to others has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many a weakened and discouraged sufferer from diseases of the nerves.

Mrs. Myles writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was confined to my bed with what the doctors said was nervous prostration. My stomach was very weak, and I could not sleep at all for any length of time. Nervous chills and trembling would come over me at times and I seemed to be getting weaker and weaker all the time. There were also pains on top of the head, which caused me much suffering and anxiety."

"After using half a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I began to gain in weight and to feel stronger. Since then I have been gradually restored to health, and in looking back can say that the improvement has been something wonderful. I used in all forty boxes of this preparation, and feel it a duty, as well as a privilege, to recommend it to all who are suffering from nervous disorders. Several persons to whom I have described my case have used it and been cured, and I am sure that I owe my present good health, if not life itself, to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-look author, are on every box.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhocks, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. **H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.** om

16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address om
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. **JOHN CLANON, Manager, OARGILL, ONTARIO.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (Imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. **JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.**

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, Ont.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares. **Farm 1 mile north of town, OARGILL, ONT.**

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals.

8 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE 9 good ones, Scotch breeding. 9 to 20 months. Also females any age. Lowest prices. **DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL, ONT.**

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**

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 fillies, very large and A1 quality. **ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station**

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in fact twice a day. **L. F. Solleek, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS For sale: Choice young bulls and heifers, imported and from imported stock; also Yorkshires, all ages. Write **O. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont. O**

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns 110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire; also 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**

RELIABLE MEN WANTED In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$100 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. **THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont. O**

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). **HENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, 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. **ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O. and STATION, G. T. R.**

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 MILLEK, 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 Ramadens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. **G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, 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.**

Queenston Heights Shorthorns Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices. **HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.**

Shorthorns & Lincolns A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. Also females any age for sale. **J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO, L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.**

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPESHIRE. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. **E. E. FUGH, Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.**

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (Imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas. Ont.**

SPECIAL OFFERING IN JERSEYS for the next 60 days: heavy-milking strains. Write for particulars to **W. W. EVERITT, Dunedin Park Farm, Chatham P. O. & Sta.**

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sire in their pedigree from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Trionis Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pall. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

GOSSIP.

Heinrich Corried was standing in the back of the Metropolitan Opera House a few nights ago during the performance of a German opera. As he leaned on the rail behind the back row of seats he heard the whispers of two men sitting almost in reach of his hand.

One of them was apparently a native American; the other talked with a decided German dialect.

"The acoustics of this house," whispered the American, "are very bad."

The German was heard to sniff audibly once or twice.

"Vot makes you say dot?" he asked of his American companion. "I don't smell anything."

HOLSTEIN GRADES IN THE DAIRY.

By George A. Martin.

A poor man cannot afford to keep a poor cow. Nothing will more surely keep a man poor than to keep a herd of cows which produce only enough at most to pay the bare cost of keeping. The aggregate yield from five cows, at an average of 3,000 lbs. each, is only as much as that of two cows at 7,500 lbs. each, while the cost of keeping the additional three cows uses up all the profit. To start right, a farmer had better buy one good, well-bred Holstein-Friesian cow, than invest the same money in a lot of inferior mongrels. In the first place he can, by breeding his cow to a pure-bred bull and raising all the heifer calves, in time possess a herd of choice pure-bred cows; but with a herd of scrubs, bred to scrub bulls, he will keep his nose on the grindstone to the end of the chapter, as too many dairy farmers are doing all over the country.

But many if not most of our dairy farmers have in their herds of "natives," some individuals of more than average merit. By breeding these to good, pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bulls and continuing to breed up the heifer calves in the same way, a herd of high-grades may be established. If not as good as pure-bred cows, they will be far better than a miscellaneous lot of mongrels.

Aside from a moderate service fee to begin with, it costs no more to raise a grade calf than a scrub. A valuable object lesson on this subject is given in Bulletin 169 of the Cornell Experiment Station. It contains, in tabulated form, the history of the milk secretion of the University herd of about twenty cows, largely composed of Holstein grades. It is remarked in the beginning that "in building up the herd the aim has been to form one that would furnish an object lesson to those farmers who desire to improve their herds, but do not feel able to purchase pure-bred stock entirely."

Accordingly the herd has been developed from the ordinary stock of the neighborhood by the use of pure-bred bulls, and a rigid selection of the best heifers. At the start, the average yield of milk per cow was a little more than 3,000 lbs. The descendants of these same cows are now producing over 7,500 lbs. of milk per cow. This increase of two and a half times is the result of judicious selection of sire and dam, together with careful feeding, and is a result which every farmer can obtain by following a similar course.

In fact, taking the Holsteins alone, the average yield was over 9,000 lbs. of milk per year. The greatest production for one lactation was by Ruby, three-fourths Holstein, who gave in 64 weeks 16,089 lbs. of milk, containing 531.32 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 625 lbs. of butter containing 85 per cent. fat.


The lesson is a most impressive one for every farmer who keeps cows. By the use of pure-bred bulls, the selection of the best heifers and careful feeding, a herd was in a few years graded up from an average yield, which scarcely paid the cost of keeping, to a highly-profitable average. The result is one "which every farmer can obtain by following a similar course." If there is no available Holstein bull in the neighborhood, and the farmer does not feel able to buy one, he can almost anywhere find neighbors who can be persuaded to join him in club for that purpose. A few of the poorest cows in each herd, if fed up and sold to the butcher, would bring enough to buy a good bull, and the herds would be the better for the sifting.

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 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

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. Full guarantee. **R. A. MCKENNA, V. S., PICTON, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS Present offerings: Sows, bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service, and a fine lot of young pigs of both sexes. Also 1 bull calf, 4 mos. old. Write or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered. **BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.**

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lrd. Write for prices. **Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.**

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records. **GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address **H. BOLLEET, Cassel, Ont. O**

Lyndale Holsteins

Won gold medal on herd at Ottawa, 1902 and 1903, and sweepstakes for females at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903. Present offering: Five young bulls from 7 months to 16 months old; 6 heifers from 2 to 3 years old, bred to Bery. **Wayne Paul Concordia. BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE. Pauline, De Kol and Jesse families in my herd. The record of 13 cows at the cheese factory for 8 mos. was 120,845 lbs. milk, average per cow of 9295 lbs. **J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Hastings Co.**

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want. **E. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario, Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.**

Pure-bred Ayrshire bull calves for sale at \$11.00 each when taken away one week old. Certificates furnished at the above price. **J. A. JAMES, Nilestown, Ont.**

Ayrshires for Sale

I have a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes, sired by Minko. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Cor. P. O., Hoard's Sta., Ont.**

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old. **DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.**

Menie Stock Farm Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.**

AYRSHIRE BULLS We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over seven hundred 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, several diplomas, three bronze medals, in 8 years. For sale: Seven young bulls from 6 months to 1 year old, sired by Royal Star of Sta. Annes (7916), winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st and sweepstake at London, at 2 years old, and from dams with milk records from 61 to 59 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$60 each. A few deep-milking cows from \$65 to \$80 each. Also B. P. Rocks, Games, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Write: **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.**

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

Reward of Merit

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular



favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, bloodroot and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat, affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh, mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. -om

TORONTO ENGRAVING Co.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

GOSSIP.

Minister: "You seem to be glad to have me visit your home."
Young Hopeful: "Yes, sir. Whenever you come we have a bully dinner."

Irish agricultural show. Exhibitor to judge—What will that one get? Judge—Oh, he'll be specially recommended. Exhibitor—What for? Judge—To go home. Exhibitor (going)—Well, ye may be a grand and high man, but you're a poor judge of a baste.

While a young woman was making a hurried toilet upstairs her father was entertaining her caller.

"By the way, Mr. Spoonamore," he asked, "how do you stand on this question of imperialism?"

"Why," responded young Spoonamore, "I've always thought it was—er—more becoming to most people than a goatee."

C. S. Batterman, one of the best known mining men in the Rocky Mountain States, was on the stand as an expert in an important mining case in Nevada, and was under cross-examination by a rather young and "smart" attorney. The question related to the form that the ore was found in, generally described as "kidney lumps."

"Now, Mr. Batterman," said the attorney, "how large are these lumps—you say they are oblong—are they as long as my head?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Batterman, "but not as thick."

The attorney subsided, and even the judge could not help smiling.

During a recent visit to Washington, Booker T. Washington was invited to address a society of young people. The organization has a rather long and grandiloquent title, and Washington, who advocates simplicity, is reported to have quietly admonished his young friends in regard to the name selected.

"Let me tell you a story," he is quoted as saying. "A professional man who liked to use big words said to his colored man one morning:

"While I am in the city to-day, George, I want you to impound the pig."

"To the colored man this was a puzzling assignment, and in his perplexity, after his master's departure, he went to a white neighbor and asked for light.

"'Why,' was the explanation, 'your master merely wants you to put the pig in the pen.'

"So dat's what 'impound de pig' means," observed the hired man, starting back to do his duty, but a number of hours had been consumed, and there was not sufficient time left for him to make some necessary repairs to the pen. As a result the pig broke out and got away to the woods. The colored man was greatly distressed, and for consolation consulted an old dictionary which his master had once given him. After diligent study of its pages a happy smile illumined his face.

"I get's eben wid de boss fo' confusiling me 'bout dat pig," he said to himself.

"Well," asked the master on his return, "did you succeed in impounding the pig?"

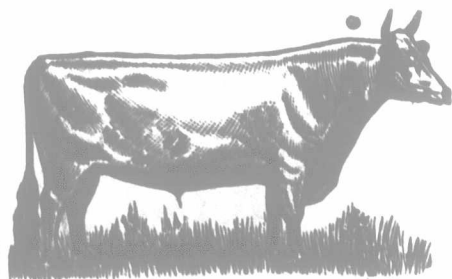
"Oh, yes, sah," was the reply; "I impound him all right, but he done extricate hisself, sah, and transcended to de forest."

Cancer Can Be Cured.

Not by the knife or the barbarous burning plaster, but by soothing, balmy Oils. Not a late discovery, but successfully used for the past ten years. More successful than all other treatments combined. Convalescent books sent free to those interested. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 593, Indianapolis, Ind. (The originators of the Oil Cure.)

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times. -om

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are bred for profit and comprise animals with a large milk record and high test. COMRADE'S LAST OF GLENORA 1347 now heads the herd. Several Bull Calves for sale. Prices right. W. F. STEPHEN, Spring Brook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G.T.R., 1 mile. Huntingdon, N.Y.C., 5 miles.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable. -o

DAVID LEITCH, CORNWALL ONT., BREEDER OF

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

A few choice bulls fit for service, and bull calves and heifers, sired by Rosland of St. Anne—8901—, and from deep milkers, with good udders and teats. Cornwall 5 miles, G. T. R. and O. N. Y. -o

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 (11909). Cheap if sold before winter. -o

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

"THE HUME FARM."

FOR SALE: The 2nd prize under-1-year bull of Toronto, a full brother, dropped Aug. 23, 1903, and others. Two lots of Yorkshires, 6 and 2 months old. For anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont. -o

AYRSHIRES. We are now offering 8 Ayrshire bulls from 5 to 15 months old, smooth, straight and bred right. Prices right if sold quick. Also Buff Orpington Eggs, \$1 for 13. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta. -o

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. -o

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROOK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YUILL & SONS, o Carleton Place, Ont.

"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 Auchinbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE. om

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prize-winners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prize-winners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont. -o

AYRSHIRE Bulls. Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.

W. W. Ballantyne, Neidpath Farm, om Stratford, Ont.

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

Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SHRYVE, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-9-7-om

TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES

PRIZEWINNING 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. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal. -o

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hampshire Down Sheep.

GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES,

July, August & Sept., 1904

Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, Eng., 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 prizewinning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address

Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, England. -o

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. -o

Cables—Sheepsheads, London.

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS

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. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

Holwell Manor Farm

SHEEPSHIRE FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Oxtavold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first-class stock. D. G. GANSET, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prize-winners 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. -o

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices. o

W. S. CARPENTER, PROPRIETOR. SIMOGE, ONTARIO.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxford's in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. o

HENRY ARKELL & SON ARKELL, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

You can harm others by mean acts or even by unkind thoughts toward them, but it is well to bear in mind that you cannot hurt another without injuring yourself.

Swellman—Yes, I'm still looking for a coachman. Applicant—Well, I know all about horses and Swellman—But have you had any experience with an automobile? Applicant—Not exactly, sor, but I wuz tossed be a bull wanst.

Cases of longevity in horses are not at all uncommon. Quite recently we are informed a Yorkshire veterinary surgeon was called in to supervise the slaughtering of a horse which had reached the great age of 44 years.

Recognize your own limitations and get all the light and help you can from whatever source, but do not accept or adopt the opinions of others so far as your individual conduct is concerned, unless they seem in accord with your best judgment.

Two strikers were picketing the entrance of an alley during the strike at the factory of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, in Chicago. A non-union man came out of the factory and started across the street. One of the strikers picked up a brick. As he looked at it an expression of disgust came over his face and he threw it down. "Why didn't you throw it at the scab?" asked the other striker. "Because it's a non-union brick."

A Johns Hopkins University instructor said the other day of Dr. William Osler, the noted Canadian-bred physician:

"When Dr. Osler was a student at McGill University, in Montreal, he passed on the street one day beside a cow that had become stubborn and would not move along. He regarded the cow for some time. Then he took a box of pills from his pocket and gave one to the animal. She swallowed the pill willingly, and then, at a breakneck speed, she made off down the road. "The drover watched her disappear. Then he turned to young Osler and laughed strangely. "I say, give me one of those pills, will you?" he said. "What for?" said Osler. "Why," returned the drover, "I've got to follow that beast."

The progress of the English Shire Horse Society has been marvellous. Ten years ago its membership was 1999; this year it is 3619. Ten years ago the prizes offered at the spring show amounted to £942; this year they amount to £2,200. The entries at the London show of 1894 numbered 475; this year they are 862. But perhaps the greatest evidence of progress is to be found in the support given to country shows. Ten years ago twenty of these were helped; this year the number is 914. The annual turnover of the Society ten years ago was £10,800; this year it is £24,000. Finally, the reserve fund in 1894 stood at £6,000; in 1904 it stands at £12,000. During 1903, 356 new members were elected, and 141 were deleted, leaving a net increase of 215. The membership at 1st January, 1904, stood at 3,619, of whom 2,720 were annual members at 21s. each.—[Scottish Farmer.

THE LATEST IN HORSESHOES.

A couple of ingenious inventors in Switzerland have just introduced to the notice of the public a new form of horse-shoe from which great things are expected. This new invention is a shoe which is not nailed to the hoof as is usually the way, but attached thereto by means of metallic bands. The new system has already been subjected to tests of various kinds, and it is said to have given good results. One of the advantages claimed for it is that it does not fatigue the animals so much as the system generally adopted. It is announced from Berne that the Swiss Government has appointed a commission to conduct experiments with a view to ascertaining the suitability of the invention for adoption by the Swiss cavalry.

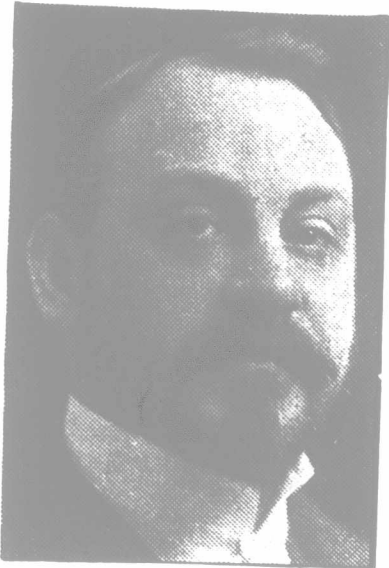
CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only if Cured.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for it this very day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the method and the



DR. S. GOLDBERG, The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the fourteen diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave. Room 567, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

TAM WORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

Newcastle Tamworths & Shorthorns

We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwill's Choice" 1343. 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.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, 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.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

The highest TYPE of IDEAL BACON HOGS. The profitable kind from the feeder's standpoint. FOR SALE: 100 SOWS IN PIG; 80 BOARS fit for service, and a large number of younger pigs. QUALITY guaranteed and PRICES moderate.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ontario.

HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HERD OF Sows safe in imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT., Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

GOSSIP.

To the late Herbert Spencer, the minds of lunatics had an odd fascination. Mr. Spencer was a frequent visitor to a number of asylums, and sometimes he would tell of the criticism a lunatic woman made on a sermon that was preached in her asylum. This criticism was brief, but it was telling. "To think," said the woman, pointing toward the clergyman, "to think of him out and me in!"

One of the most popular of the colonial officers during the war followed during peace the trade which is called by the rather lugubrious term of "undertaking." A knot of British officers gathered about this individual one day, and were chatting over the immense variety of pursuits open to colonials, when one of them asked the colonial officer who gained his livelihood as I have mentioned: "By the way, what profession do you follow?" Quick as a flash came the answer, "I follow the medical profession." The one man in the group who saw the joke had to store it up for future use among the comrades of the popular colonial officer.

The feature of the sale of Aberdeen-Angus bulls at Perth Show and Sale, on Feb. 17th was the demand for specimens of the Erica tribe. Sir George Macpherson Grant's bulls averaged £172 10s., the best prices for his lot being 355 gs., 165 gs., 150 gs., 110 gs., and 105 gs. The average for the 326 bulls sold was £23 14s. 9d., against £32 15s. 7d. last year. The highest price was paid for Evolsurus, which won second in the senior class. The highest price for a female was 135 gs., for Mr. Allan's second-prize two-year-old heifer, Ebright of Ballintomb, a big, sappy, double Erica, by Edward R.

The late John Procter was a great walker in his college days. He liked nothing better than to set out early on a frosty morning, and to walk twenty-five or thirty miles through the country. He would start alone, as a rule, but if he fell in with a teamster, a laborer, a tramp—anyone—he was well pleased. He would bring home many an odd bit of talk that he had gathered in this way. He once met an Irishman on the road. They plodded along together a matter of six or seven miles. They stopped and read each milestone, as walkers always do, and Procter said: "I think that milestones cheer a road up wonderfully, don't you?" "Faith an' I do that," said the Irishman. "I find them a great comfort. It would be an improvement, though, if they were nearer one another, wouldn't it?"

Mr. John Milne, Dyce, N. B., has been in the habit of weighing his cattle every twenty-eight days for the last twenty years, and this practice has given him some exceptionally valuable information. Calves fed chiefly from the pail increased in live weight more rapidly in the first three months than ever afterwards, gaining in some cases 1 lb. for every 8 lbs. of new milk consumed. Mr. Milne also found that the quantities of certain foods which produced 100 lbs. increase in beasts nine to fifteen months old, produced only 67 lbs. when the animals were twenty-one to twenty-seven months of age, and no more than 37 lbs. when they were thirty-three to thirty-nine months old. Stores nearly mature have not paid Mr. Milne for their keep, while young and lean stores have paid well. The latter proved remunerative up to twenty-two months, but not afterwards, if fat then. Even the best of Irish stores have never paid for literal feeding after they were twenty-four months old.

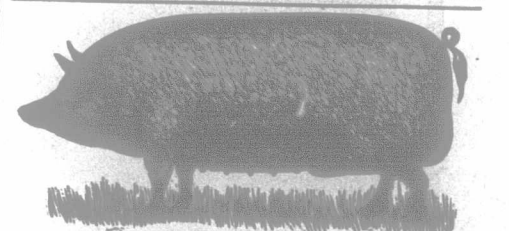
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

A few young boars at special prices. Choice young sows, bred to farrow early in April. Short-horn calves of both sexes.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., - Lennoxville, Que.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE Sows safe in imported stock, bred to farrow early in April. Short-horn calves of both sexes. Three and four months old from imported stock, pairs not akin. Write

JAS. A. RUSSELL, PRECIOUS CORNERS, ONT.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Figs of a true bacon type, our best having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., 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. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies.

MAPLE GROVE HERD YORKSHIRES OF LARGE ENGLISH 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 prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale.

T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 30 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetville Station, G. T. R., and F. O. and Telegraph. Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

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: (Huntingdon, G. T. R.)

A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

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, MILLGROVE, 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. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Pigs from Imp. Boars and Sows; also some from Sweepstake Sow and Boar, Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Wm. Aitchison, Erindale P. O.

Stop Drugging Yourself



and apply nature's remedy—which is Electricity. Why will you go on from day to day suffering with those pains in the back, shoulders, arms, hips, knees and muscles of the body? Why dose your poor weak stomach with drugs, hoping year after year to find a drug which will cure you?

If you have doctored without benefit, if your stomach is ruined from taking drugs and your money wasted in trying useless remedies, then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

WITH FREE ELECTRIC ATTACHMENT for WEAK MEN.

Whether it be Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbo, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature,

My Belt will remove the cause, and it will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all of my cured patients tried drugs first.

"When a rich man is sick he calls in his doctor, who writes a prescription and looks wise, and the rich man has confidence that he will be well to-morrow. He is, perhaps, because the doctor can fool nature for a while. But after a while the doctor looks wise, and it doesn't do the rich man any good, and the first thing he knows nature demands her price, and he has to pay it, as the doctor can help him no more.

"When a poor man gets sick he acts the same way, but he soon gets tired of the doctor's bills and takes his case in his own hands and comes to me. I cure him with Electricity, and that is why my patients are usually poor men. Rich men's doctors will not let them come to me.

"The day is drawing near when physicians, who now avoid Electricity because of their belief that it is yet in the experimental stage, will awaken to the fact that while they have been waiting I have been working, and that Electricity as I apply it possesses marvellous curative powers in cases where drugs will only stimulate.

I TAKE ALL THE CHANCES. You might think that I take long chances with my appliances when I say that I will cure you before you pay me. I don't. There is more in electricity when properly applied than you think. I take all chances of curing your case. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can use it at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

MRS. EMMA PATTERSON, Picton, Ont., finds a cure in my Belt. Read it:—

Dear Sir,—I am more than satisfied with the results of your Belt. I have used it as you directed, and it has completely cured me of constipation and pain in my back and under my shoulders, and my stomach was so bad when I began wearing it that I could not take the lightest food without suffering untold agony. After suffering like that for two years I cannot say enough in favor of your Belt, for I can now eat a good hearty meal. Doctor, you are welcome to use this testimony over my name any way you like.

MR. ROBERT RIMMER, Arcola, N.W.T., says there is nothing like my Belt and wants others to profit by his experience. Here is what he says:—

Dear Sir,—I must give you great praise for your Belt, for I think it is the best thing I ever put on for rheumatism. I only had it on two or three times when the pains all left my legs, and I would not do without one, for it is the best Belt I ever had on. If I can do anything to help you to sell to others I will do so, for it will cure anyone suffering from pains in any part of the body. I would not take twice the price now for mine.

Another wonderful cure after the failure of medicine. **MRS. JESSIE LAVIGNE, Aylmer, Que.,** says:—

I must state that I have not taken medicine of any kind since using your Belt. Before I had the Belt I was under the care of a doctor; I could not eat, I could not sleep, and I was sure my end had come. Since I am using your Belt I sleep well, have a good appetite and have gained 30 pounds, so you see that I have got the benefit of the Belt. I would strongly recommend anyone who is suffering to use your Electric Belt, it is exactly what you recommend it to be.

These are only a few of the many hundreds of such letters I receive from patients. Some write to say they have tried doctor after doctor, patent medicine after patent medicine, without any benefit, and had finally reconciled themselves to an early grave, but now thank God for the skill and kind attention of Dr. McLaughlin and his grand invention, the "Electric Belt."

FREE BOOK. I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you, closely sealed. Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot call, write for this Book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book especially for women. Free on application.

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.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

Your chance to obtain a Genuine No. 7, \$40.00 Karn Electric Belt at our Special Advertising Price of **\$5.00**

Read Our Special Offer.



OUR NO. 7 ELECTRIC BELT

At the heretofore unheard of price of \$5.00 is the greatest Electric Belt value ever offered.

The Karn Belt is made exclusively in one grade—the very highest possible to manufacture, and this fact has been taken advantage of by medical men to rob the public by exorbitant prices. The Genuine Karn Alternating Current Electric Belt demonstrates the grand power of Electricity to weak, worn-out, debilitated men and women. An Unfailing Cure for all disorders of the Nervous, Muscular, Seminal and Digestive systems. Instantly relieves Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Fever and Ague, Asthma, Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Throat Troubles, Catarrh, Constipation, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion. For Paralysis and Constitutional Weakness it has no equal. For the quick and positive cure of all diseases that arise from a diminution or lessening of the vital power, which Electricity alone can restore and increase, the Karn Electric Belt is absolutely guaranteed. For a Weak and Deranged Nervous System the Electric Belt gives splendid results. It stops losses, repairs waste, strengthens every tissue and muscle, and the whole body feels the good effect. Weak Men, Sufferers from Lost Manhood, Lost Vigor, Lack of Development, Varicocele, etc., are delighted with the prompt cure and restoration derived by the use of the Karn Belt, which we sell under our positive Guarantee to impart more Vigor, Strength, Energy and Soothing Effect in all physical ailments than any Electric Belt on the market. Every Belt is furnished with Electric Suspensory (not shown in cut).

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER.

We are enabled to offer these Belts for a limited time at the actual cost to manufacture, by reason of the fact that once introduced in any locality they will continue to sell themselves. We will forward but one Belt to each person at this figure.

AN HONEST OFFER.—We don't ask you to send us any money in advance. If you want one of these belts sent to your nearest express office, so that you can see and examine it, free of cost, just the same as if you came into our office, or into any store, write us and we will send it, and if after examination you are satisfied that it is our regular \$40.00 Electric Belt, and exactly as represented, pay the express agent the special price (\$5.00) and express charges and take it, otherwise it will be returned to us. Can any fairer offer be made than this? We are the only manufacturers of electric belts who send belts C.O.D. without asking one cent in advance. If you prefer, you can send cash with order, in which case we prepay postage or express charges, and guarantee the belt to be exactly as represented, or cheerfully return your money. Send your order to-day.

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

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

GOSSIP.

Teacher: "Johnny, if your papa were to give your mamma a ten-dollar bill and a twenty-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill, what would she have?"
"A fit," was Johnny's prompt reply.

A steamer was stopped in the mouth of a river owing to fog. An old lady inquired of the captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," replied the captain.

"But I can see the stars overhead," continued the old lady.

"Yes," said the captain, gruffly, "but until the boilers bust, we ain't a-going that way."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the newly-appointed chaplain of the United States Senate, during his editorial career had occasion to send the office boy on an errand to a firm which for the sake of convenience will be called Black, White & Co. The hour was late and on the way the boy tarried so long that when he finally arrived at the office of Black, White & Co. he found, much to his dismay, the place closed up.

How to announce his failure to perform the errand as directed in a satisfactory manner was evidently the problem that confronted the boy, and when he entered the doctor's office he had his lie prepared.

"The firm was out," said the boy as he laid the note he had failed to deliver on the desk.

"Very well," replied the doctor. "You may take it in the morning. You are excused for the day."

It would have sufficed the boy had he left the office at that point, but finding that his falsehood worked admirably and with a conscience working guiltily within him, he could not avoid saying:

"Neither Mr. Black nor Mr. White was in. Fact is, I went to both their places and was disappointed."

The doctor wheeled about in his chair. "What is that you say?" he demanded.

"I went to both places and neither of the men was in."

Dr. Hale looked the youthful prevaricator over.

"Um-m-m," he mused. "So you went to both places, eh? Quite interesting, my boy; quite interesting. Mr. Black has been dead ten years and Mr. White eight years—er—er—by the way, which place did you go to first?"

"One afternoon some time ago," said Mr. Glass, member of the U. S. House of Representatives, "a large envelope came to my house through the mail, addressed to my son, Powell, who was then a boy about eleven years old. The packet bore the imperial seal of Russia, the wax put on over a gaudy ribbon or two. In the envelope were perhaps twenty Russian stamps of various denominations, and a half-dozen stamped newspaper wrappers. Accompanying the stamps was a letter from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, saying that, by the special direction of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of the Russians, he transmitted therewith Russian stamps and wrappers of all denominations. He stated that he was further directed by His Imperial Majesty to express the hope that my boy would grow up to be a good and useful citizen, and that he might some day be the President of the United States."

"I was astounded," continued Mr. Glass, "and questioned Powell as to how he came to receive the stamps."

"I wrote and asked him for 'em,' he said."

"What did you say to him in the letter?" I asked, and then he told me that he just wrote asking the Czar to send him the stamps, that he was a little boy who was collecting stamps and could not get any of Russia's. He told me that he began the letter, 'Dear Czar,' and that he directed it to 'The Czar, Russia.' He said he knew the Czar was certain to get it, as there was only one in Russia."

"I confess that I have ever since that time had a warm place in my heart for a man who, though the ruler over a hundred million people, had a heart kind enough to forget the cares of state long enough to grant the request of an obscure American boy, thousands of miles away."

GIVEN FREE THIS AWAY FREE BEAUTIFUL

MAGIC LANTERN

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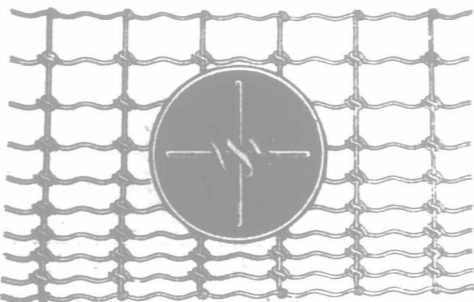
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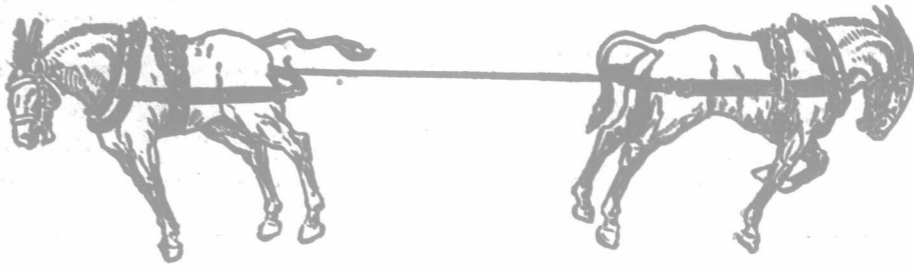
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