

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

FOUNDED 1875

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. MAY 11, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 659

## Bell

### PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE FAVORITES EVERYWHERE BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST

THE BELL Piano and Organ Company, LIMITED, GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask.

### Paterson's Wire Edged Ready Roofing



Don't cost as much as shingles. Made in Canada for 20 years. Fireproof and sanitary. Easy to put on. Hard to wear out.

Isn't that the kind of Roofing Material you're looking for? For sale by hardware merchants everywhere. Samples, testimonials and other information from:

**The Paterson Mfg. Company,** TORONTO. Limited, o MONTREAL.

### Melotte CREAM SEPARATORS



Turn Easiest. Skim Cleanest. Last Longest.

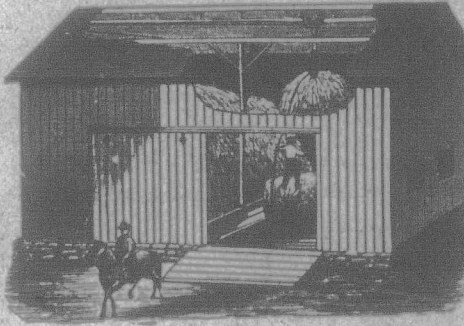
WRITE FOR BOOKLET NOW.

**R. A. LISTER & Co. LTD.** MONTREAL.



No modern cow stables complete without one of Louden's Feed & Lifter Carriers. Our Double-headed Steel Track can be curved and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers, in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.

### The Wortman & Ward Co.'s Hay Fork Outfits



have been in the market for upwards of 25 years and have always been in the lead. There are many thousands in use in Canada, and they are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as reliable in every respect. Hundreds of them bought 20 to 25 years ago and are still doing as good service as when first bought. There are forks that are lower in price, but if an extra investment of only a few dollars will secure a rig that will last a lifetime, the extra expenditure is certainly in the interests of economy. Agents located in all the principal towns. Others wanted. Send for booklet with full particulars to:

**THE WORTMAN & WARD CO.,** 541 York Street, London, Ont.

Be sure and use the Street No. with address.

### NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ont. Four complete courses of study. Best equipped Business College premises in Canada. The only Business College owning its own College building. A large staff of competent and painstaking teachers. Our graduates are most successful. Just ask them. Full particulars sent to any address free. C. A. FLEMING, Principal. o

### ROSTHERN District

The Heart of the GOLDEN WHEAT FIELDS of The Famous Saskatchewan Valley.

This district is situated in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, and extends from the N. Saskatchewan river on the West and the S. Saskatchewan on the East to Duck Lake on the North and Osler on the South. In the heart of this beautiful territory lies the town of Rosthern, a hustling, bustling, thriving town of 1500; and to-day is the principal place of business for this district. Settlers intending to come to Canada cannot afford to locate anywhere else until he has investigated the possibilities of the Rosthern district. For information, etc., address:

**SECY BOARD OF TRADE,** Rosthern, - - Sask., Canada.



### HECLA HEATING

ENSURES COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER

The Hecla Warm Air Furnace will warm your house with less fuel than you use with stoves, with less trouble and without danger from gas or dust. Our free booklet tells why. Ask for it, saying where you saw this ad. **Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.**

### HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

### THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Insurance in force.....\$7,646,798 35  
Total Assets for Policyholders' security.....\$1,253,216 05

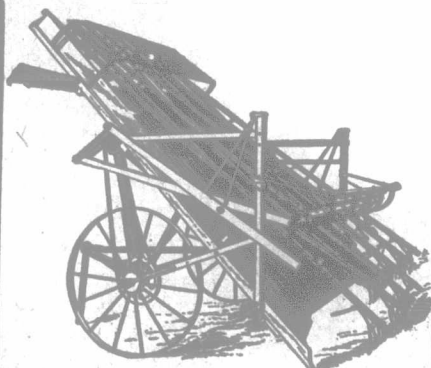
Best Company to insure in. Best Company for agents to represent. Agents wanted.

**H. WAKSHALL,** Secy. **DAVID PARKER,** President.

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

**HAY LOADER TALK No. 5**  
BY THE DAIN FELLOW.

Are you interested in Hay Loaders?  
Have you been reading our advertisements?  
Have you sent for a circular?  
We have something good in the Loader line, and want you to know it.

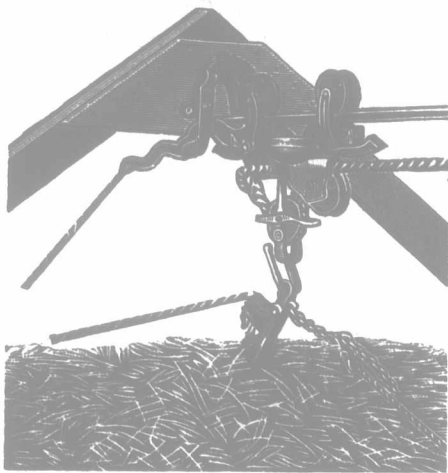


Farmers who use them say they would give \$25.00 more for the Dain than any other. There are reasons for this. There is the ease with which they are attached to the wagon. They are detached just as easily. You don't have to get off the wagon to do this, and don't have to lift an ounce. You don't have to back the wagon with a ton and a half of hay on either. Then they rake as clean as a sulky rake out of the swath or windrow. Just think, what a saving in hay! And, look, no second rakings! No first rakings, either, if you take it out of the swath. That's a whole lot in the Dain Loader's favor, isn't it? You can raise the rakers off the ground with a crank. You don't tangle or bunch the hay. Our customers tell us that it is easier to load the hay, as it is not so tangled. You don't have to stand and dig the hay away from the back of the load. The Loader pushes the hay away itself. If you want the most convenient machine, and the one which does the best work, the Dain is what you are looking for.



If you want a cheap make-shift, we haven't got it. Get our mailing list by sending for a circular. Do it now.

**Dain Manufacturing Co.,**  
PRESTON, ONT.



**THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER FOR 1905**

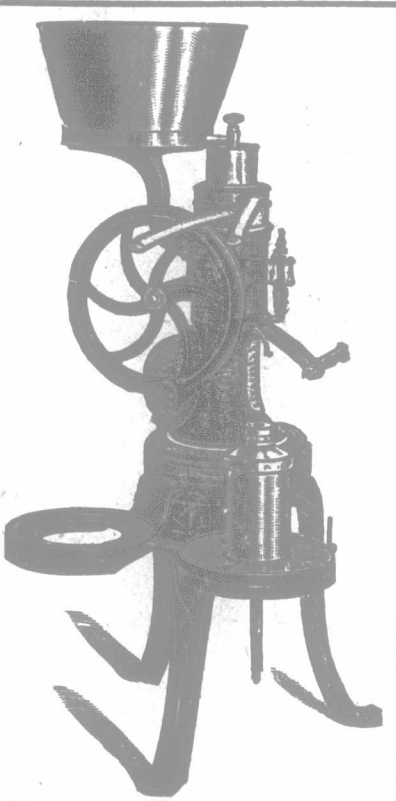
Manufactured by  
**THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS,**  
OSHAWA, CANADA.

Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP**

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 15 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Factory Ave., Toronto.

**NATIONAL GREATNESS**



**Depends on the Prosperity of the Farmer.**

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on having a

**National Cream Separator**

which will save time and labor, and insure additional profits in the dairy.

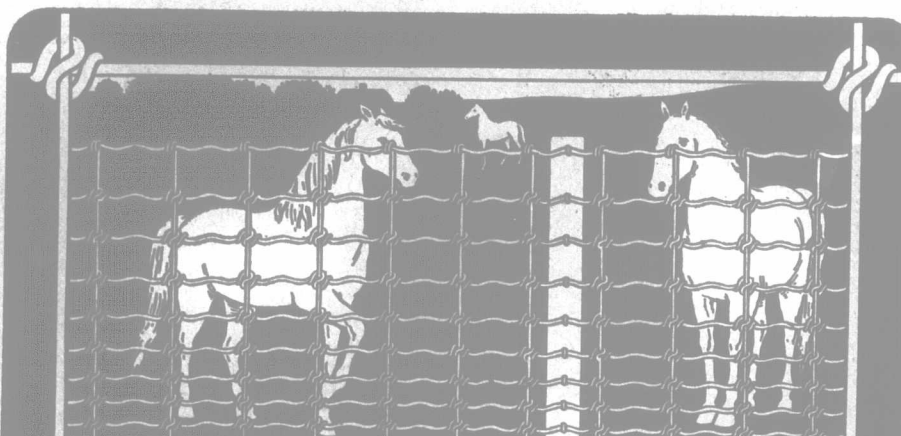
Many a farmer has lost the price of a Separator by delaying purchase. Buy now. The National soon

**Pays for Itself.**

We know the merits of our machine, fear no opposition, and solicit a free trial.

Don't worry about the price, the extra cream will settle for the National.

The **RAYMOND MFG. CO., Limited,** P. O. Box 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.



**IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE**

Gives Absolute Satisfaction.

The practical man knows what makes a good reliable fence. The IDEAL is made of the best No. 9 steel wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. No animal can go over or under it. We believe it is by long odds the best fence ever built.

We want to tell you all about it, how it is built, and other things you ought to know about the fence you ought to buy.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It will last a lifetime. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs.

If you want to know why all the leading railroads use the IDEAL fence, write for our catalogue.

**THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD.,** Walkerville, Ont.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**KELOWNA**

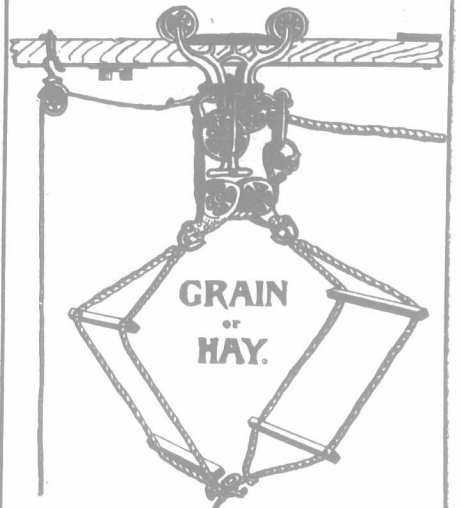
The largest Fruit-growing Valley in the FAR-FAMED OKANAGAN. Apply to us for all information regarding Fruit and Farm lands, town and residential lots with lake frontage. Land at \$10 per acre up. Choice fruit lots in and joining town, ample water for irrigation. All information possible willingly given. Write for prices.

**CARRUTHERS & POOLEY,**  
Real Estate Agents. Kelowna, B. C.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

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

**Tolton's No. 5**  
IS THE BEST  
**Fork and Sling Carrier**



**REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST:**  
It is a Malleable Carrier, neatly fitted and positive in action. It is an Automatic S-level Carrier, and very easy on the rope. It is efficient in handling either Sling or Fork, and no trouble to change it. It is a Triple Purchase Carrier, when so desired. On account of direct action, it takes less power to lift the load than any other. It can be run into the mow at any desired point. It will unlock without any plunger entering the carrier. It has a leverage brake, and is a very durable carrier. The operator can unlock it whenever he wishes. Because it is very simple in construction, it has no springs to weaken or break. Its simplicity and strength insure certainty of action.

Because of merit, we solicit your patronage.  
**TOLTON BROS., Ltd.**  
P. O. Box 476-B, GUELPH, Ont.

**QUEENSTON CEMENT**

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 70c. per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. cars Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates.

**ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**FARM LABORERS**

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau,** Write for application form to

**Thos. Southworth**  
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

**FOR SALE: A No. 4 Sawyer-Massey Stone Crusher**

in good condition. Price low and terms reasonable. Apply,  
**JOSEPH BATTLE, Contractor,** Thorold, Ontario.

**Stock Farm for Sale**—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply,  
**J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankeek Hill, Ont.**

# LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

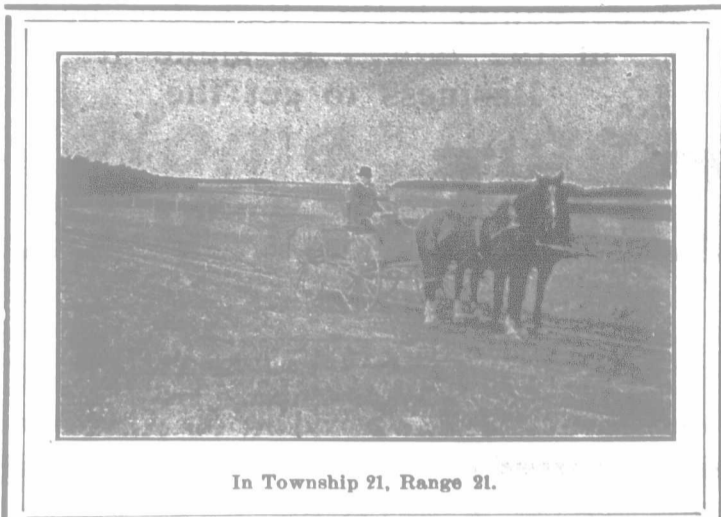
## Steamboat Service

Opens Second Week in May.

## Railway Service

to Strassburg by July.

Write for free Books, Maps, etc.



In Township 21, Range 21.

The Finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia.

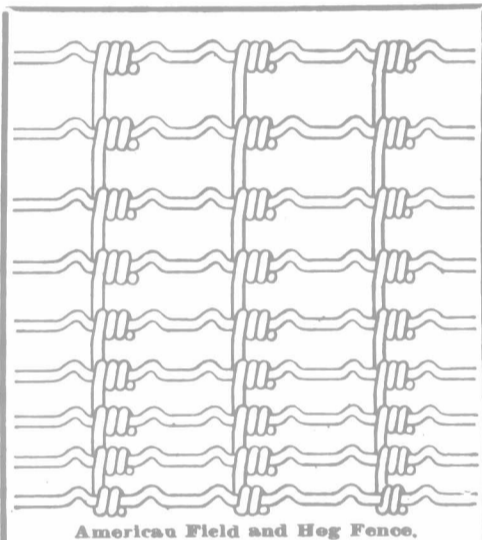
Average crops for 5 years 25 bushels per acre.

NO FROST NO RUST

**Wm. Pearson & Co., Winnipeg.**

## GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE HIGH CARBON

The proof of the pudding is, that more of our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences Combined.



American Field and Hog Fence.

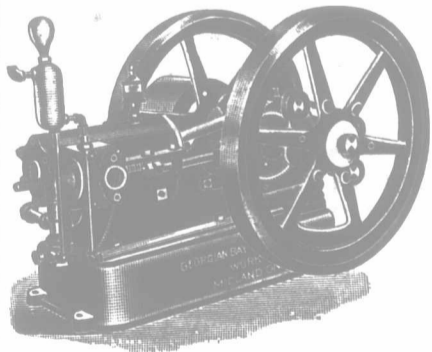
We continue to manufacture the celebrated **ELLWOOD DIAMOND MESH ORNAMENTAL FENCES**

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market.

If your Dealers do not handle our Fences, write to us.

**The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Limited**  
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

## Wasted Time Comes High



in the summer season when you have so much to do. All your time is made valuable by the

### "Midland" Gasoline Engine

Because it SAVES TIME, for you can work in the fields when you want to, and do your chopping, etc., when the weather will not allow you to work out of doors.

SEE THE POINT?

**Georgian Bay Engineering Works**  
MIDLAND, ONT.

## Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.**

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

## Galt Sure Grip Shingles

cannot be dislodged by the fiercest gale that ever swept the "Hurricane Deck" of a Prince's Palace or a Cottager's Home.

Ripened experience of the rigors of this northern climate has passed judgment on the wooden shingle of yesterday. The shingle of the Twentieth Century must be better than wood—it must be metal, and metal only.

GALT SURE-GRIP shingles last a life time, and they're absolutely wind, storm, rain and fire proof.

The Class Kids will tell you all about them.

**GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.**

## The NEW KENT FARM WAGON BOLSTER SPRING

Makes a Farm Wagon a Spring Wagon.



The best Spring made.  
Easy on the horses  
Easy on the man.  
Easy on the wagon  
Neatly painted.  
Ready for use.

AS WE SHIP THEM.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Write at once for prices.

Made Only by

AS THEY APPEAR WHEN MOUNTED.

**The DOWSLEY SPRING & AXLE COMPANY, Limited**  
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.



BEFORE. AFTER.

The left-hand side of this cut shows the ordinary barbed-wire fence—a constant source of danger to stock. The other side shows it after the application of the

### ANCHOR SYSTEM

The fence is strengthened and the danger removed. We will gladly give you an estimate of cost of fixing up your fences in this way. Send for our catalogue. Write us for prices on FARM and ORNAMENTAL GATES and FENCING WIRE.

**ESPLEN, FRAME & COMPANY, STRATFORD, ONT.**

# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.

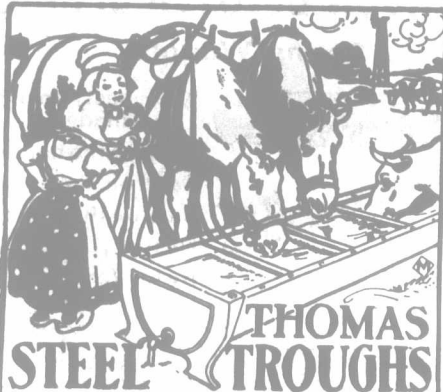
## WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,  
Gas & Gasoline Engines,  
Tanks,  
Bee Supplies,  
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.  
BRANTFORD, CANADA.



## THOMAS STEEL TROUGHS

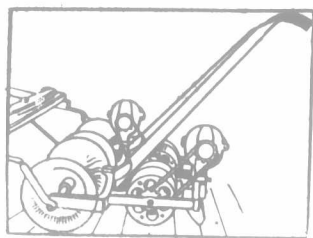
Built to last a life time.

Wooden drinking troughs are breeding grounds for disease germs that affect live stock.

The Thomas Steel Trough is absolutely sanitary and is more readily moved about as convenience requires.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write  
**Thomas Brothers, Limited**  
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

## TURNIP SOWERS



CHEAP  
(One-horse.)

Will sow before or behind the rollers.

Thoroughly tested.

Most complete.

W. P. PLANT, Hastings, Ont.

## DeLaval Cream Separators

Are enough better than the best of the others to make it Business to get the

# DeLaval

GRAND PRIZE GETTER

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

77 York Street  
TORONTO

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL



## Frost Lock

So simple, it makes you wonder why it wasn't invented a hundred years ago. So great, it makes the "Frost" the best wire fence in the world.

Frost Wedge Lock LOCKS running and upright wires together. Does not bend, knot, crimp or kink them. Simply locks them so they can't sag, bend, rub or hang. It's the only device yet invented that locks two hard wires without injury to either. Galvanized to prevent rust.

A wire fence that is put together with small, soft tie wires is just as strong as those soft wires, and no stronger. A lock that needs a crimp or bend to make it hold, weakens the whole fence. When the horses or cows get to cutting up, and ram into the fence, these weak spots snap like a bursted bubble.

## Frost Wire Fence

is high carbon coiled spring steel wire, and every strand is capable of bearing 2,000 pounds weight. Uprights are large and strong, and the Frost Lock holds uprights and running wires into one compact whole that even Texas steers can't break down.



Write for catalogue. It's free.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited  
WINNIPEG, HAMILTON, CLEVELAND,  
Man. Ont. Ohio

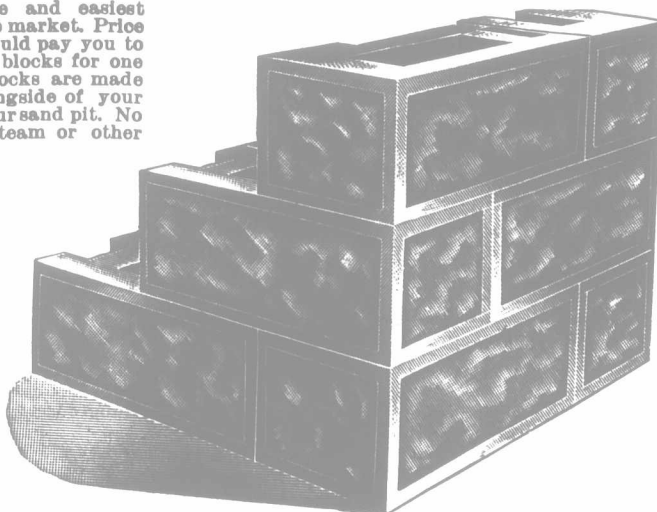


## Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much hand-somer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

## Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS



### The Only Modern Separator Bowl

Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts?

The only modern bowl has no contraptions; is as simple, light and easily handled as any woman could wish. The illustration shows it.

Write for catalog K-109 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular.

Canadian Transfer Points  
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec,  
St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharple's Co.  
Chicago, Ill.

F. M. Sharple's  
West Chester, Pa.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Special One-Way Excursions

FROM LONDON TO

Billings, Mont.....	\$34.25
Colorado Springs, Denver, Col.	38.75
Helena, Butte, Mont.; Ogden, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39.25
Nelson, Rossland, B. C.; Spokane, Wash.....	39.75
Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, Victoria, B. C.	42.25
San Francisco, Cal.....	42.25

Proportionately low rates to other points. Tickets on sale from March 1st to May 15, '05. For tickets, and full information call on Agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

**IF YOU SAW** 4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Foot Per Day.

lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved

**AMERICAN MILLS.**

All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agents.

American Saw Mill Mch'y. Co.,  
624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

## BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER



Has a list of real good improvements. It runs on ROLLER BEARINGS, no cutting, no grinding, no squealing. Has closed heads in all drums, and is built of extra stiff steel throughout. Adapted for use in all Provinces. Send us your name and address for full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. W., ELORA, ONT.  
None genuine without the name "Bissell."



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

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

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 11, 1905.

No. 659

### EDITORIAL.

#### Compulsory Dehorning.

The introduction of a bill in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. Thomas Crawford, M. P. P. for one of the divisions of the City of Toronto, providing for compulsory dehorning of all cattle under one year old, subject to a penalty of \$10 in the case of any animal with regard to which neglect of the owner to comply with the provisions of the Act is proven, gives a somewhat serious turn to the discussion of a subject which has recently, and, indeed, for years intermittently, taken place in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate." It is not surprising that, from his standpoint as a dealer in beef cattle, the father of the bill should entertain strong convictions on the subject, as it is in connection with the shipping and yarding of that class of stock that the horn evil is seen in its most objectionable form. Masterful animals, provided with such formidable weapons of offense, meeting strange cattle in stock-yards and in transit, certainly do, in many instances, inflict considerable pain and damage to the feelings and flesh of the weaker, and less pugnacious of the company, in some cases materially lessening the value of the carcass to the buyer and purveyor.

As a result of discussion and experience in the dehorning of cattle intended directly for beef, and in the case of ordinary grade dairy cows, the practice has become much more common in recent years than formerly, and is generally commended as a great improvement by those who have adopted it, and also by feeders and shippers handling them in the markets.

Strong protests have, from time to time, been made through the press and elsewhere against the practice of dehorning, on the ground of its cruelty to the animals, but it is now generally conceded that if skillfully and properly performed, the pain, which lasts but a very limited time, is more than offset by the comfort of the animals afterwards in herding with their fellows, and the convenience to their owners in feeding and handling them, though there is another side to the shield, which is, that if the dehorned are unfortunately herded with those having their horns intact, they are exposed to cruelty of the worst kind. It goes without saying that the earlier in the life of the animal the operation is performed, the less the pain involved, and in confining the operation of the proposed law to animals under one year, the author has done wisely, as, if it were adopted and universally enforced, we should, in time, when the old stock had ended its career, have a wholly dehorned supply.

But Mr. Crawford has evidently considered the question only from the viewpoint of the feeder and shipper of commercial cattle, and has not taken into consideration the great constituency of breeders of pedigreed cattle who take a pride in the horns of their animals, and who, rightly or wrongly, attach much importance in the selection of breeding stock to the size, shape, set and quality of the horns, as an index to feeding qualities, constitutional vigor and what is called character, but it is impossible to describe, though readily understood by the expert judge. It is, we believe, hardly overstating the case, to predict that the effect of an effort to enforce a dehorning act on breeders of pure-bred horned cattle would cause a rebellion. Fancy the feelings of a hard-headed Scotchman having a herd of aristocratic Ayrshires, in whose picturesque up-turned horns he has prided himself, and which he has been wont sedulously to train from their ad-

vent, on being required to trim them down to the level of the plebian muley. Or, imagine the temper of a Shorthorn or Jersey enthusiast, who banks so strongly on fat, incurving, amber-colored horns, on being told he must abandon those cherished symbols of character and quality!

No, Mr. Crawford, it won't do, and even a legislature, constituted, as usual, of too small a proportion of practical farmers, will not dare to enact a law of such sweeping application without serious consideration, a protracted educational propaganda, if not an expression of the voice of the people at the polls. Would the Government dare go to the country on the question "Horns or No Horns"? We venture to say it would be even more risky than a test on the question of depriving the people of the privilege of indulging in another class of "horns" which so many hold dear, and the proposed prohibition of which never fails to raise the question of the rights of the individual, the liberty of the subject. Education and moral suasion must be the main factors employed in bringing about the object desired, namely, the more general adoption of dehorning young cattle. It is doubtful whether even the breeder of the polled breeds of cattle would favor the adoption of the bill in question, as, while they claim for their breed an advantage over others, owing to their being naturally hornless, the fact that all breeds were compelled to copy their fashion would deprive them of that advantage, for prevention of the growth of horns on the young calf is so simple and easily applied, that the champions of the Herefords or other beef breeds would be practically on the same plane with the friends of the polls, while the act might also possibly take cognizance of the case of some luckless descendant of Drumlaigrig or Castlemilk showing "scurs," and thus advertise his reversion to a rejected type.

[Note.—Since the above was written Mr. Crawford has withdrawn his bill.]

#### Teachers' Salaries.

At the Provincial Capital of Ontario, recently, the horse show at the Armories divided attention with another event that, in important respects, transcended it in importance, namely, the annual convention of educationists—trustees, public and high school teachers, kindergartners and university professors—from all parts of the Province. The convention divides up into a dozen or more sections during the day, and comes together for general session in the evenings. Attention to the discussions held will inform any thoughtful observer of the educational trend of the times.

The crowning achievement of the last Minister of Education was the introduction of the "New Curriculum," or the new regulations of 1903, aiming to make nature study, including agriculture and constructive art, realities, instead of mere names, as they had hitherto been. At the 1904 convention the advocates of the "word studies" strenuously resisted the proposed invasion of the "object studies"—the new regulations were not yet finally adopted—and they made Latin versus Nature the most prominent topic at the convention. This year heard but an occasional rumbling in some of the high school departments of last year's conflict. Instead of filling the air with protests and objections, a corresponding proportion of attention was given this year in nearly all the departments to discussion of the means of making the objective and constructive studies efficient for culture and utility.

The subject that claimed the next largest share

of attention was teachers' salaries. Strong addresses were made in the general and several of the departmental sessions upon this topic, although a bystander could not help thinking that they might be more fruitful of results if addressed to trustees and ratepayers. Chancellor Burwash, in his presidential address, quoted official reports to show that teachers are worse off now, financially, considering the expense of living, than they were sixty years ago. Their average earning is slightly higher than that of unskilled labor, and considerably below that of mechanics. A speaker in the public school department pointed out that the drivers of the scavenger carts in Toronto receive 27 cents a day more than the teachers in the first year of service for the Toronto Board of Education, and that a journeyman printer in Toronto gets \$289 a year more than the average male teacher in the Province of Ontario. Along with the decline in remuneration had come a great decrease in the number of male teachers. We have not to go far back to reach the time when more than half the teachers in Ontario were males; now they are less than one-fourth of the total, and the number is rapidly diminishing.

A joint committee from several of the departments brought in a report on salaries, which was adopted, containing, among others, the following recommendations:

"That the Government of Ontario be asked to fix a minimum salary for public school teachers, and that it also be asked to materially increase the public school grant, and apportion it on the basis of: 1st, the teacher's qualifications; 2nd, the rate of taxation for teacher's salary; 3rd, the rate of taxation for other school expenditures; 4th, equipment of the school; that a Provincial system of superannuation be adopted under the direction of the Government; and that the practice of requiring teachers to state the salary they are willing to accept when applying for schools, be strongly discouraged."

The last mentioned practice of putting up the school at "Dutch auction" to the lowest bidder, is too common; it cannot be defended. The trustees should know better than a stranger what it is worth to teach their school. They should offer what they can afford to pay, and select the best teacher who will accept that salary. No one will dispute that a competition of merit will lead to better results than a competition of cheapness.

Salaries in the Northwest are much higher than in Ontario. The teachers of schools with a dozen or fifteen pupils are there receiving \$500 to \$600 a year. The generous Government grant makes it easy for the school boards to pay these salaries. We suppose this is why teachers look to the Government, rather than to the public, for improvement. The Mail and Empire, commenting on the serious state of affairs disclosed by the statistics on teachers' salaries, puts in a claim for a largely increased Provincial subsidy, and proposes that the increase be applied to augmentation of the school fund.

In reviewing the work of the convention, it remains only to be added that the health and physical development of school children received unusually prominent attention. In the near future action will likely be taken to secure, at least in urban schools, periodical medical inspection of the children. Prevention is better every way than cure. Many a life burdened with sickness, or cut off prematurely, might have been saved to bless friends and society had a proper medical inspection in childhood or adolescence warned the parents against impending danger.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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### Impure Foods.

Each spring there has been noticed a continual deterioration in the quality of that commodity known to the trade as "maple syrup." A few years ago, when the idea of substituting a cheaper grade of sugar for the product of the maple tree was first tried, enough of the original genuine article was retained to give the final product a flavor very closely resembling that of actual maple sweet. But each succeeding year, as the supply of maple trees decreased and the market for maple syrup enlarged, the public has generally been weaned off the pure-grade syrup, and now takes, with the customary protest, an article insipid, inflated in price and untrue to name. It is not because this spurious article is particularly injurious to the health that we protest against its presence on the market and invoke the action of our legislators to deal with it as they have done with oleomargarine, but because a commodity is presented for sale under a false name, and under a name that tends to enhance its price beyond what its quality justifies, and by so doing injures the reputation and sale of an article—the product of the farm bush-lot—that has a decided value as a food. The "maple syrup" deception is only one of the instances that illustrate the necessity of a stringent pure-foods law, and the fixing of proper standards of purity.

### Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

### A Bill to Exempt Woodlands from Taxation.

A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. J. P. Downey, member for South Wellington, to empower township councils, by a two-thirds vote, to pass a by-law, exempting, in whole or in part, from municipal taxation, including school rates, unpastured woodlands, up to the extent of one acre in ten, not to exceed twenty-five acres under a single ownership. "Woodlands" are defined as lands having not less than 400 trees per acre, of all sizes, of one or more of the following sorts: White or Norway pine, white or Norway spruce, hemlock, tamarack, oak, ash, elm, hickory, basswood, tulip (whitewood), black cherry, black walnut, butternut, chestnut, hard maple, black locust or catalpa; said lands to have been set apart by the owner for the purpose of fostering the growth of trees thereon. Provision is made for cancelling the exemption in the event of non-fulfillment of conditions above set forth, and levying on the owner the amount of taxes from which he may have been exempted under the Act, against such by-law the owner to have right of appeal to the county judge.

The principle of the bill is, that a rebate of taxation, by affording a substantial inducement to preserve the woodland, will benefit the whole community. In a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Jackson F. Clark, Provincial Forester, quotes from the report of the Director of Forestry an estimate that in Middlesex and six adjoining counties the area of woodland decreased from 22 to 15 per cent. in the five years from 1896 to 1901, and we believe the devastation has proceeded still faster since. Tempted by the high prices of fuel and timber, many have slashed down acre after acre, thinking to enrich themselves with the crops from the "new land," reckless of the fact that, beyond a certain point, deforestation lessens the productiveness of the acres already cleared, to say nothing of its disastrous effect upon climate and landscape. Time was when every additional acre cleared was a benefit, lessening the danger of frost, depredations of wild animals, evils of isolation, etc. We have now got far to the other extreme, and cannot too soon take steps to conserve and increase our woodland protection.

Our only criticism of the bill is that it does not go far enough; that it would be better to fix the maximum area exempted at 15 or 20 per cent., if, indeed, there should be any limit at all. Some farmers have more than 10 per cent. of land in bush, and in such cases there will be a greater chance of conditions being observed if the exemption includes the total bush area of the farm than if it covers only a part, as in the latter case the owner might be tempted to continue pasturing the taxed portion, and this would incline him to fence off the ten per cent., or forego the exemption privilege altogether. A stronger argument is that not all the farms of a township are equally adapted to timber production. There are many holdings which should be mainly under forest, while, with these as a protection, adjoining choice arable farms might well be cropped over their whole area.

The public interest demands reforestation of all rough, poor lands, no matter by whom owned. While half a loaf is better than no bread, we would like to see the public awakened so as to permit an early amendment extending the scope of the exemption. A proviso might well be inserted, though, restricting the operation of the proposed law to townships containing not over a specified area of forest, say 20 per cent. This would prevent the possible imposition of hardship in the newer sections, where insufficient clearing has, as yet, been done.

There is nothing at all unreasonable in the conditions of exemption. The clause providing for collection of back taxes is necessary, as otherwise some who had kept stock out of the bush a year or two to escape taxes, might defeat the whole purpose of exemption by turning in some season and letting them eat off the young trees. We trust the bill may receive on the part of every member of the House the consideration it deserves, that it may lead to further legislation towards the same end, and that other Provinces may follow Ontario's lead in this important matter.

## HORSES.

### Arab Blood.

Dr. D. R. Sowerby, V. S., writing to the London Live-stock Journal, says: "I have seen a note in your paper stating that Baron Hefler, of Russia, has discovered that the family of Arabian horses from which Darley Arabian came, and which was supposed to be extinct, is not extinct, and the only representatives of the family worthy of being called representatives are in the Oyster Bay stud. There are several representatives of the Darley Arabian much nearer England than those in the Oyster Bay stud. Gentleman John's dam, Bounce, H. S. B., No. 36, is a direct descendant on the sire's side. Pride of the Isle, H. S. B., No. 1104, his dam by Blaze, Blaze by Childers, and Childers by the Darley Arabian, brought over by Mr. Darley's brother to Yorkshire, who was an agent abroad, and through great interest procured this horse, Darley's Arabian, which was the sire of the following celebrated racers: Childers, Alamanzor, a horse also belonging to the Duke of Somerset, full brother to Alamanzor, a very fast horse; also Skipjack, Manica and Aleppo—all good horses out of bad mares. This information is from old pedigrees I have in my possession, some of them over one hundred years back; so that from the above you will see that all the good horses from Arab blood are not in the Oyster Bay district. Gentleman John will probably be known by some of the readers of your paper. As recently as the last London show there were several of his produce exhibited there, and having been exported across the Atlantic, there will be probably a good deal of Darley's Arabian blood in America as well as England, at exhibitions recently held in America Gentleman John and seven of his produce having won over 150 prizes."

### Heavier Horses Wanted.

Not only in the cities, but on all the progressive farms of the land, there is a constantly increasing demand for heavy horses.

On many farms in the corn belt it is now no uncommon thing to see pairs of mares that weigh 3,600 to 4,000 pounds. Such stock, of course, can walk along with loads that would be impossible to ordinary light and medium weight horses.

The difficulties of the hired help question are constantly forcing to the front the question of more and better labor-saving machinery.

Large gang plows, wider mowers and reapers, call for more and heavier horses, and the farmers of the great West are finding out that it pays them better to have a few good big draft mares than a lot of light and medium weight stock of the express or 'bus type.

It takes four years to get horses to the marketable age, and, considering that fact, it behooves one all the more to pay attention to the quality and character of the breeding.

"You and I will never live to see horses sell as low in this country as we have seen them," said a Chicago horse dealer and exporter recently.

"During the horse depression in this country a few years ago prices got so low that horses by the thousands were sent to foreign countries. The people over there were surprised at the quality and character of the animals that we were able to send them, and, as a result, the American horse became so well advertised that our foreign demand was just beginning to assume enormous proportions when our home supplies began to run short. Since then values have run so high that foreigners could not afford to buy, but that is my main reason for feeling that we shall never in our lifetime see horses sell so low again. As soon as they settle down to a point that American producers think is low, they will be in demand again stronger than ever before to go to England and the European continent."

America can and ought to raise the heaviest and best horses in the world, and there is not much likelihood that prices for the desirable kinds will again be as low as they were eight or ten years ago. As soon as they get to the export level the export demand will be strong enough to take all the surplus.—[Live-stock World.]

The New York State Legislature has voted down a bill to prohibit docking, or the importation of docked horses, except for temporary exhibition purposes. The Horse World denounces the practice of docking horses' tails as barbarous, and says it exists only by the support of the fashionable and wealthy classes.

I received the reading glass and microscope very promptly, just two days after I sent the subscription. They are both very fine. ADA KNEAL.  
Oxford Co., Ont.

**Stabling and Feeding Horses.**

(Ottawa correspondence.)

In a recent address before the Ottawa Agricultural Committee, on the "Construction of the Horse Stable and Care of the Horse," Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, said that the horse stable must be economical in space, as it will be found much easier to keep a small stable warm than a large one. It must be conveniently arranged, in order that the horse can be properly cared for with as little trouble as possible, and he advised a separate building, in order to secure light and ventilation more easily; good ventilation is necessary.

Mr. Grisdale showed a diagram of what he considered a good horse stable for the average farm. On one side were shown six stalls, six feet wide, and on the other side a box stall, one single stall, harness room and feed room. The two latter should be boxed in closely. The feed room should be divided into two compartments, in one of which bins for grain should be arranged, and a space left for the rough fodder, while the other should be kept for a mixing room. It was a good plan to have a stove in the harness room. This would enable the farmer to keep the temperature of the room sufficiently warm to permit him making any repairs to the harness, etc., without unnecessary labor and inconvenience. The rough fodder could be stored overhead, and it was also thought advisable to have a small granary above the feeding room. This would economize labor considerably. For flooring, Mr. Grisdale recommended planks over a cement bottom, leaving a small space between. He did not consider that cement, without the planks, made a good floor, as it became too slippery. He did not recommend having a feeding alley in front of the horses, as he considered it a waste of space. The windows should be sliding or hinged, in order that they might be opened on warm days to admit air. Forty to forty-five degrees was about right temperature for a horse stable. A horse kept in a well-ventilated stable was less liable to attacks of distemper and pneumonia than one kept in a poorly-ventilated building. His digestion and health in general would also be better. For bedding, cut straw was one of the best materials, provided the farmer had plenty of it. If straw was scarce, however, it was more economical to use it without cutting, as it required a great deal more to bed a horse when cut than in its natural state. A member of the committee asked of what value was sawdust? It is very economical, but the manure with which it is mixed is not good for the land. Heavy clay is about the only soil that will be benefited by this kind of manure. It paid to use good heavy blankets on horses when they were in the stable during cool weather. They look better if kept blanket-ed, and are easily kept clean, although a certain amount of grooming is essential. The horses should be fed regularly, and at the same time each day. The morning feed should be given about 1½ hours before taking them out to work. They should be watered about fifteen minutes before getting their grain. In the evening they should be given all the water they could drink about two hours after they had finished their feed. Under ordinary conditions about one pound of roughage and one pound of meal per day was sufficient for every 100 lbs. weight of horse; that is, a horse weighing 1,300 pounds should receive 13 pounds of hay and a similar amount of meal per day. Mr. Grisdale recommended feeding about 1-5 of the hay and 1-8 of the meal in the morning, the same quantity at noon, and the balance in the evening. The horses should not have more hay put before them than they would eat with relish. Cut hay, with the meal mixed in it, Mr. Grisdale said, was about the best feed for horses.

**Another Dislocated Neck Put Right.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of April 13th I notice an article under the heading "Put Neck Back into Joint," citing a remarkable case of veterinary practice by Dr. Mole, V. S., of Toronto, replacing the dislocated joint of a horse's neck, claiming that the operation stood unique in the annals of veterinary practice. I beg to state that this operation does not stand alone, as regards veterinary practice, as last year I had a Thoroughbred colt which dislocated the sixth cervical vertebra of his neck by running against a low wire fence, remaining partially dislocated for four weeks. Under the instructions received from Dr. Reed, veterinary adviser to the "Farmer's Advocate," and with the assistance of Dr. McVicar, V.S., of Newbury, Ont., we cast the colt on a barn floor, putting pressure on the dislocated joint, and it snapped back into position. In one week after I could notice the colt becoming steady, as there was such pressure on the spinal cord before that he was completely paralyzed. If this operation could have been performed the day after being hurt, or same day, this colt would have been without any noticeable blemish, but being out so long, it may not come to its normal shape, owing to the muscles having fallen away on neck. But colt is now growing, and will, no doubt, be a useful horse. J. P. McVICAR, Lambton Co., Ont.

**Get the Colts in Shape for Altering.**

The favorite season for castration of colts is now on, and it behooves every farmer having a colt to be altered this spring, to have that colt in good condition for the knife and emasculator (or ecraseur).

Colts low in condition, or affected with distemper (strangles), or influenza (pinkeye), should not be operated upon till fully recovered, and should not be altered and then stabled with horses, some of which are affected with any equine contagious disease. If the colts are low in condition, and the old hair slow to come off, feed some bran, crushed oats and linseed meal, and get them up into shape. A run at grass is always considered good preparation for the necessary operation on grade (and many pure-bred) colts. The operation is preferably performed when the colt is about a year old. Do not expect good results from an operation performed on a manure pile; better put the colt down on a piece of grass, or have the operation done standing. Do not employ a dirty person to operate in any case; filthy, drug-soiled clothes, dirty instruments and hands, are not a safe criterion by which to judge as to an operator's success or size of his practice. The clean operator is the successful surgeon, and, while in many of his patients pus formation cannot be entirely avoided, such is limited to the smallest extent. After the operation let the colt run in a clean, dry pasture, and if taken up at night have the stall dry and well bedded with clean straw. Do not put into a stall in which a mare has recently foaled or cow calved. Exercise after the operation, cleanliness at and after the operation, and good health of the one operated upon, will ensure a successful castration.



An Equine Baby.

**Treat the Foal's Navel.**

It is pretty well accepted that prevention is better than cure in navel-ill of foals, and that prevention consists in swabbing the navel as soon after the birth of the foal as possible, with a strong antiseptic, such as formalin 1, water 4, or carbolic acid 1, water 10 (some people prefer the undiluted acid, thus forming a scab), or paint with iodoformized collodion, 1 to 10. By the above means the ingress of germs that cause the disease is, to some extent, stopped, although in many cases the opinion is held that the foal may be infected in the mare before foaling. Bacteriological examinations have shown similar germs in the genital passages of mares to those found causing the disease in foals. It might be advisable for a stallion owner to refuse the services of his horse to a mare whose recent foal was affected with navel-ill, until the said mare had received an antiseptic douche of some sort. Where the farmer is so unfortunate as to have a case in his breeding stud, he should adopt stringent measures to disinfect the boxes in which such occurred, and, if possible, a mare should not be allowed to foal in a box stall in which a previous foaling had developed a case of navel-ill.

**STOCK.****For the Benefit of Farmers and Graziers.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We wish to call the attention of Canadian farmers and graziers to the advantages of dehorning cattle. At this season of the year we are doing a large business with American exporters, and they do not want to handle any horned cattle, as they claim in transportation they lose from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head on account of scored hides and bruised beef. As they positively refuse to handle any horned cattle, this means a great loss to our cattle raisers. On Chicago market they can buy train-loads of export cattle, and every one of them dehorned; therefore, they prefer them to our cattle, as they bring a much higher price on the British markets. Now, we have as well-bred cattle here as in any country, and in order to obtain good prices, we would strongly advise dehorning cattle.

McDONALD &amp; MAYBEE,

Live-stock Commission Agents, Toronto.

P. S.—We enclose you herewith a letter we have just received from Messrs. J. Shamberg & Son, of New York, one of the foremost exporting firms in America, who have made a reputation by handling only high-class finished cattle:

New York, April 21, 1905.

Messrs. McDonald &amp; Maybee,

Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your favor, enclosing a clipping relative to dehorning cattle in Canada, which we note with much interest, and you should have the thanks of your community for agitating this matter. At present your Canadian markets offer limited encouragement to our placing much reliance in being able to secure at any one time enough finished cattle of the dehorned sort for our regular requirements. If you and other up-to-date commission men will educate your cattle raisers and feeders, as they have in Chicago, to exclusively graze and fatten dehorned cattle of good quality, the owners of same would get, when offered for sale, the keen competition that such sorts enjoy over horned animals. Accept our congratulations on your having at last started the dehorning campaign in Canada, and with persistent assistance from Canadian Governmental interests, agricultural periodicals, the newspapers, and the stock-yards and commission firm interests, you will, in a short time, be able to prove by sound arguments, and getting the "sleepy ones" to follow, eventually to secure receipts on the Toronto market of a class and sort to command regular export patronage, to the mutual benefit of all interests.

J. SHAMBERG &amp; SON.

**Who Does the Cattle Embargo Injure?**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The discussion which has recently taken place in different parts of the Dominion on the British embargo on Canadian cattle, is full of interest to the farmers and stock-graziers of Canada, although it is doubtful whether this subject is understood by them and given that careful consideration which is due to a matter of so much importance.

It is asserted in some quarters that the embargo is based on "falschhood," and that a repeal should be demanded on these grounds alone. When the act was passed in 1896 it was necessary to take prompt measures to protect the United Kingdom from a disease which had been traced to imported cattle, and here let it be clearly understood, Canada is not alone in the importation of live stock; the embargo is applied to South American, European, and all other States exporting cattle to Great Britain, therefore all have equal treatment. If Canada suffers, the other States suffer also. Indeed, it is doubtful if the embargo is an injury to this country, taking a broad view of the question. The effect of the embargo is to cause young cattle which would be shipped to Britain to be fattened here, to be raised at home and fattened here for the British market. Further, the more cattle raised and fed in Canada, the more fertile will be the soil on which they are raised. It is generally admitted that cattle give back to the soil as much fertility as they take from it. I ask, then, is it not in the interest of Canada to export her products in finished state as far as possible, in order that so much more labor may be employed in the country?

We have all recently heard of the great trek of American farmers to the Northwest of Canada. It is alleged that many of these farmers have taken all they possibly could out of American soil, and given nothing back to the land, which has lessened its productiveness, consequently they are looking for pastures new. Had they raised stock in proportion to their crops, the necessity for changing locations would not have happened.

I trust every stock raiser and grazer in the Dominion will study this embargo question in a broad and liberal spirit. A dealer, who, perhaps,

is the greatest sufferer, has only his own interests to consider, and generally is loudest in his efforts to have the act repealed. With the producer, who probably owns his farm, it is entirely different, and he should look forward to improve his holding as well as his pocket.

Toronto.

WILLIAM AGAR.

### Breeding and Feeding Pigs.

The present and prospective market prices for pigs are certainly encouraging to farmers who are catering to that trade. Probably no other branch of farm stock-raising brings as quick and profitable returns where good judgment and judicious breeding and feeding are practiced. A good brood sow of the best type is a treasure in these times, and is well worthy of the best of treatment. It is agreed by successful swine breeders that the most desirable months in which to have pigs farrowed in this country are March and April for spring litters, and August and September for fall farrows. In the case of litters coming in the winter months, even in sufficiently warm quarters to save them, the impracticability of getting the sow and pigs upon the ground for exercise, and the grit that seems essential to the healthy growth of the youngsters, renders it, as a rule, impossible to keep them gaining in weight at a profit on the concentrate foods that must of necessity be furnished them before grass or other forage crops are available. And late fall pigs rarely do well in winter, being liable to become stunted from indigestion, or crippled with rheumatism, or to develop fat rather than flesh, owing to lack of the necessary exercise to strengthen bone and produce a healthy circulation of the blood. Pigs born in early autumn are almost invariably born healthy, owing to the dams having had ample exercise under natural conditions, and given a free run on grass while young the pigs develop bone and muscle before winter sets in, which gives them the necessary strength of constitution to endure the confinement of the winter months, and to continue to grow and improve under judicious feeding conditions.

All things considered, it is preferable to select for a breeding sow one of a spring litter, owing to the probability that she will have a longer term of liberty to run out on grass during the early months of her life, thus laying the foundation of a good constitution, her bone becoming strong, her limbs straight, and her pasterns strong and upright. If chosen from a large litter, or from the litter of a dam that usually produces large litters, the chances are that she will prove prolific, and to provide for this she should have a dozen well-developed teats showing. The sow selected for a breeder should have good length and depth of body; strong, straight legs, well placed; a full, bright eye; should be broad between the eyes and ears, have a moderately short face, not too heavy jowls; a moderately strong neck, of fair length, smooth, oblique shoulders, not too wide or heavy; a strong, straight back, slightly arched; a thick, full flank; long, broad and level rumps; hams firm and full inside, fleshed well down to the hock, and have a medium coat of fine, silky hair, and a smooth, soft skin, free from wrinkles or creases, and the tail should be moderately fine and set well up on the rump. The sow should not be bred to have her first litter before she is a year old.

In selecting a boar, the same general description may serve as a guide, the only difference being that he may be a little stronger in neck and crest, and a trifle broader in shoulders, but he should not be heavy shouldered, or show signs of a shield at an early age, nor much of that feature even at maturity. He should show pronounced masculinity in all his make-up, including good-sized testicles, without coarseness or undue grossness, and should, for best results as a feeder and the sire of good feeders, have a quiet and contented disposition, as should also the breeding sow. The sow intended to be kept for breeding purposes should not be kept confined in a pen at any stage of her life, except for a week after farrowing a litter. Her food should be a well-balanced ration at all times, and pasture in season of good mixed grasses; clovers, vetches or rape fill the bill. Skim milk, shorts, bran, oats and barley, according to supply and cost, may constitute the supplementary feeds. It is well wherever practicable to have a plot or two near the piggery, on which to grow the pasturage. In the feeding of young pigs, after weaning, nothing equals skim milk, which should be fed lukewarm, and as the pigs grow older a mixture of two or more of the foods above mentioned may be added.

### Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

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### The Farmer's Side of Steer Feeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I write, not for the purpose of criticising Prof. Gridale's experiments on stock feeding, but rather to encourage farmers to do more stall-feeding of cattle, as I am convinced more than ever, by putting it into figures, that they will do better by fattening their cattle than selling them thin, and selling their coarse grains and hay. I am sorry to see that Prof. Gridale's experiments have a tendency to discourage stall-feeding of cattle, and from a farmer's standpoint I must say I do not agree with him in prices allowed for feed; they are not relative. He quotes prices thus: Straw, \$4 per ton; hay, \$7; skim milk, \$3; pasture, \$2 per month. Farmers' prices here would be: Straw, \$1 per load; hay, \$5 per ton; skim milk, \$5 per ton; while one-year-old cattle, last year, were pastured for 50c. per head per month. This should materially alter the cost of production of calves and older cattle. Where is the farmer who would not give more for a ton of sweet skim milk than a ton of straw? As straw is only salable in very limited quantity, therefore all or nearly all of it is only worth what it will make in manure. The packers were paying \$5.50 and \$6.00 a ton for hay this season, and the farmers had to board the men and team the hay to the station. Why charge more for hay in feeding cattle than the farmer can get for his hay in his barn?

### COST OF PRODUCTION OF STEERS FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS OLD.

As I said in my last letter, I have been fattening three steers this winter, and as I weighed two of them last spring before putting them to grass in May, I will give my experience in feeding them for 11½ months, hoping it may be the means of encouraging some of the doubtful ones to do more stall-feeding:

Average weight last spring	Pounds.	870
Average weight 26th Nov., when put in stable		1,115
Average weight when delivered April 24th		1,445
Average gain on grass 6½ months		250
Average gain in stable 5 months		330
Value when put to grass—		
870 lbs., at \$4.25 per cwt.		\$36.97½
Less shrinkage to take to market, 40 lbs. at \$4.25 per cwt.		1.70
		\$35.27½
6½ months' grass, at \$1 per month per head		6.50
Hay fed and salt per head		.50
		\$42.27½
Value when put in stable—		
1,115 lbs., at \$4 per cwt.		\$44.60
		42.27½
Profit per head on grass		\$ 2.32½
Value when put in stable—		
1,115 lbs., at \$4 per cwt.		\$44.60
Average amount of grain fed:		
12 lbs. per day, 150 days; 1,800 lbs. at 1c. per pound		18.00
30 lbs. roots per day, at 5c. per bushel		3.75
Cut straw, 1,500 lbs., at \$1.50 per ton		1.12½
Hay, 60 days, per day, 15 lbs., at \$5 per ton		2.25
Cutting straw per head		.15
Oil cake, 25 lbs., at \$33 per ton		.41½
Cost of labor, 5 months, feeding cattle, per head		5.00
Salt, etc., per head		.25
		\$75.54
Value of manure		5.00
Less 5c. per cwt. to clean grain and take to market		.90—\$ 5.90
Cost		\$69.64
1,445 lbs., at \$5 per cwt.		\$72.25
Cost per head after allowing for value of manure		69.64
Profit per head		\$ 2.61

The cost of labor is on a basis of \$250 a year for a man, with board, etc., being \$15 for four months in winter, and \$23.75 per month for eight months in summer, with board, etc.; or \$16 for four months, and \$34 for the last four weeks. The value of the manure is on a basis of 200 loads from 40 head of cattle, at \$1 per load. The cutting of straw was done with a threshing machine, at an extra cost of 40c. per hour for 7½ hours—\$3.00 for 40 head of cattle, 7½c. per head, double quantity allowed for fat cattle.

T. H. A.

Perth Co., Ont.

### Selling Stock by Correspondence.

In a country of such magnificent distances as we can boast of, the expense incident to a personal visit for the selection of pure-bred stock, in many instances, hinders improvement indefinitely, unless farmers, having confidence in the honesty and integrity of breeders, take the risk of ordering stock by correspondence. As a matter of fact, a very large amount of business has been and is being done in the purchase and sale of pure-bred stock in this way, and, so far as we are aware, generally with fair satisfaction to the buyers. With few exceptions, the men who are breeding and who advertise such stock for sale are, we believe, honest and reliable, though there may be some who are not as good judges as they might be, and who may send out stock which they think good, but which a better judge would consider undesirable. To neglect to promptly acknowledge the receipt of money, or to continue to fill orders when the stock has been culled so that those remaining are not nearly up to the standard of the best the breeder has been sending out or to the description given the purchaser, is inexcusable, and is a mistake that no breeder who values his reputation as he ought can afford to make, and will not make if he puts a proper estimate on the golden rule of treating others as he would like to be treated under similar circumstances. If a breeder has been so fortunate as to receive more orders than he can fill with reasonably good stock, or such as compares fairly well with the description, common honesty and fair dealing requires that he acknowledge his inability to fill the bill creditably, and that he return the money with this explanation. The man who fails or refuses to do this or make a satisfactory compromise or settlement, deserves to be compelled to do so by legal process, or to be publicly exposed as unreliable and unjust. We firmly believe that, as a rule, breeders are more careful to do the fair thing when entrusted with an order by correspondence from a buyer who has not seen the stock than in the case of one who makes his selection in person, as then the buyer is his own judge and himself assumes the responsibility for his choice, and as the breeder is likely to be a better judge than the average buyer, the latter often fares better by purchasing by letter than he would were he to make his selection personally, to say nothing of the great saving in the matter of expense in travelling and time. At the same time, we would advise, when it is practicable, or the travelling expense not too great, that purchases be made in person.

While writing upon this subject, it may be opportune to impress upon breeders who sell by correspondence the importance of extreme care in shipping that the buyer receive timely notice of the day, and, if possible, the train on which the animals will be shipped, so that he may not make unnecessary trips to the station, or the stock lie there a day or more before being called for. Special care should be taken that the stock before being shipped is well cleaned of vermin, and is comfortably bedded and supplied with plenty of light food with which it cannot injure itself by overeating. Animals going a long distance should be provided with a water barrel, and a bucket should be included in the outfit, and in the case of cattle shipped in winter, they should be blanketed. In shipping sheep or pigs in crates, good taste and good business tact would suggest the making of neat, light, yet sufficiently roomy crates, with the address of the buyer plainly appearing, as well as the business card of the breeder, being attached, which serves as a travelling advertisement and an evidence that he takes a proper pride in his business, and is not ashamed of the stock he sends out. First impressions count for a good deal on the receipt of an animal, and if it arrives in a rickety old crate, in which it has been cramped and crippled, or the wool or hair is rubbed off in places and lice are seen crawling on it, the buyer is apt to be disappointed and to conclude that the shipper is a careless and indifferent breeder, hardly worthy of the name, and the latter need not wonder if he receives a letter expressing disappointment or dissatisfaction, although the animal, when cleaned, rested and recovered from the effects of the slovenly shipping, may later prove entirely satisfactory. On the other hand, the buyer should not be too hasty in condemning stock on arrival after a tiresome journey under uncomfortable conditions. Allowance should be made for the circumstances, and judgment suspended until the animal is rested, filled, and fully recovered from the effects of the shipping, when, if he is nearly right, he may grow on his new owner, and disappointment may give way to entire satisfaction.

His Satanic Majesty took a hand in the fruit business at a very early stage of the human race, and, if all accounts regarding packing on one hand and selling on the other be true, he is still doing business at the old stand.



### Holstein-Friesian Association and National Records.

We are requested to give the following memorial publicity through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate":

To the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:

Sir,—At the last annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held in Toronto, February 1st, of this year, the Live-stock Commissioner proposed and outlined a scheme whereby our association and record would be nationalized, with headquarters at Ottawa, and whereby certificates issued therefrom would be approved by and receive the seal of your department. After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that this association be nationalized; that the officers and directors, together with Mr. W. G. Ellis, be, and are hereby appointed a committee, with power to act and to confer with Mr. Hodson, for the purpose of arranging details. Provided, that the proposed nationalization allows this society to retain all its officers and its individuality, and, further, that no such arrangement will bind the society unless at least six officers sanction same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture."

As you are aware, Sir, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was the first live-stock association to solicit and secure Dominion incorporation. In the twenty-two years of its existence it has never asked or received any assistance from any government, Dominion or Provincial. It has the hearty support and confidence of Holstein-Friesian breeders in every Province of the Dominion, and its standing as a progressive, well-managed organization is unquestioned.

Since the above-mentioned date our association has been absolutely ignored. The committee appointed for the purpose has never been asked to meet the Live-stock Commissioner, nor were representatives of this association invited to attend the organization meeting of the Canadian National Live-stock Association, called by the Commissioner, and held in his own office on April 19th and 20th. Newspaper reports show that Mr. Hodson has met the committees from the associations representing all the other breeds of live stock; that the committees have completed arrangements and signed agreements re nationalization, and that he invited delegates from each of these associations to attend the national meeting.

Although our association has for years advocated national records, approved of by your Department, there has developed among our members during the last few months a feeling of uneasiness at the methods employed to induce breeders to adopt the proposed scheme. If we did not accept the scheme we were to be deprived of the privilege of shipping our registered stock at half rates over Canadian railroads; our herdbooks, though incorporated by Dominion Act, would not be recognized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and a new Holstein-Friesian Herdbook would be established.

We know that you, as Dominion Minister of Agriculture, are anxious to protect the interests of ALL Canadian breeders, and we feel sure that had you been able to give this matter your personal attention, our association would not thus have been ignored and discriminated against, nor would our representatives have been omitted from the delegates invited to the Canadian National Live-stock Association.

As members of the committee appointed with power to act in this matter of nationalization, we beg to lay before you ALL the facts. We feel sure that you entertain nothing but the kindest feeling toward our association, and that you will, after investigation, inform our board as to the cause of this discrimination.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very truly,  
MATT. RICHARDSON, President.  
G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

### The Dairy Calf Crop.

That dairy-bred calves are fit only for vealing purposes is a recognized fact. Once feeders could be found with sufficient tenacity to develop them into beef, but that beef was so unpopular with butchers that the practice of maturing dairy-bred calves has all been abandoned. Calves have been marketed in such numbers at Chicago as to furnish an index of the rapid development of the dairy industry in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. It is a movement that suggests the breeding of beef calves as an avenue to wealth. Good beef calves will be worth money in the near future—enough, at least, to pay the cost of raising them and a decent profit added.—[Live-stock World.]

### If You Want Anything

AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

### Dehorning Profitable and Humane.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed an article in the columns of your paper re dehorning cattle, for and against, and it certainly leaves an opening for discussion. I have had some experience with horned and dehorned, and speak very strongly in favor of the latter. We must admit, of course, that the operation is seldom performed without a certain amount of pain, but I have known both man and beast to suffer more from the effects of an ugly rip or tear, caused by an unnecessary attack from a horned bovine, than the dehorning process could possibly bring about. On one occasion a cow was hooked in the udder, resulting in the loss of one-half the udder, to say nothing about the pain she suffered for days until the inflammation caused by the wound could be checked. All this might have been prevented if the offender's horns had been removed sooner. This is only one case; many other instances might be related, some resulting in death. There is still another important item, namely, the convenience with which dehorned cattle can be fed and watered in a group, dehorning having a tendency to "civilize" them, if you will allow the expression. Possibly a dehorned cow may make it rather unpleasant for another when in close quarters, but is no more to be compared with a horned one than is the back of a knife to the keen edge when firmly pressed against the flesh.

I have seen the saw and patent clippers used for dehorning, and prefer the saw. Have also used the chemically-prepared hornstop, and have noticed that it is not entirely painless either, as the calf appears to be very uneasy for an hour or so after the application, owing, I suppose, to the blistering qualities of the preparation, but on the whole I think it the best way. If, however, this has been neglected, the operation can be performed without much trouble by the use of a fine, sharp saw, when the animal is from eight to twelve months old, the loss of blood apparently having no bad effect, and if properly done the horns will not grow. Some people argue that the horns being the cow's only means of defence, it is violating the laws of nature to have them removed, but, in my opinion, until we can produce a breed of cattle that are humane enough to use their horns only at the proper time and place, the sooner and the closer they are off the better.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

J. BRIDEN LEONARD.

### More About Dehorning.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the articles on dehorning in your valuable paper, and really I think Alex. Young writes some absurd statements. The article in March 23rd issue only suggested that the Government might take up the matter and pass a law compelling stock-raisers to dehorn. I don't think the government will ever pass any such a law, because a man is perfectly justified in either cutting the horns off his cattle or leaving them on, but no one in our neighborhood, or for miles around, thinks it wrong to dehorn his cattle—cows and all—and every steer-feeder and dairyman that I have had a talk with thinks it a great benefit to have the horns cut off. Mr. Young thinks it cruel to cut the horns off with an instrument. Well, it may and certainly does give them pain for a few seconds, but it is just like a man having an aching tooth drawn—it hurts during the operation and is sore for a few days after, but the very small amount of pain the animals suffer then is nothing compared to what cattle suffer from being gored while drinking from troughs, feeding around the straw-stack, or licking salt in the pasture field, to say nothing of the accidents that happen to the human race from the horns. How very pleasing it is to see a bunch of cows or young cattle crowding up to the water trough, all drinking peaceably, and retiring without a single rip or gore. And any small boy may safely tie in the dehorned cows. It is a great labor-saver to have the horns cut off, because it permits us to safely put a bunch of cattle in a shed or box stall and let them run loose, in which condition, it is claimed by experimenters, they do just as well as if tied up.

It has been proven that the loss of a small amount of blood by a steer before being put in to fatten in the fall, insures better health during the fattening period. As for cows, no wise dairyman will cut the horns off during the milking period; there is ample time for that in the fall or winter, when most cows are dry for a month or two. I have seen thousands of cattle dehorned, but very few with a long stump on one or both sides, and never saw one with a sixteenth part of an inch of the animal's head cut off. Our men have straight eyes in their heads, and strong steady nerves when operating on an animal's head. Perhaps Mr. Young is right about it giving the animal less pain by applying caustic

potash when the calf is a few days old, but one has to apply plenty and make sure work, or else that is the very time a stump or deformed horn will grow, and even if no stump grows the animal's head grows just as hard as when the horns are allowed to grow till two years of age. I think the best time to take the horns off is in the fall, when the animal is rising two years old. It then has a tendency to tame or subdue any unruly or masterful ones, and keeps them quieter than if the horns had been removed with potash; however, either may be practical. I don't think it necessary to dehorn pure-bred bulls; they look better with horns; besides, we put rings in the nose of such animals to facilitate handling. I feel quite safe in saying that one hundred bulls become cross without being teased or badly managed for every one that does from such causes, and much safer in saying that there are a thousand men that would rather face an angry bull without horns for every one that would face the bull with horns. Any intelligent stock-raiser knows it is the nature of bulls of some breeds to become cross with age.

Fortunately, nature caused a few muleys to grow, to let man see the difference and profit of hornless cattle. The sum and substance of the whole matter is this: It's very profitable to dehorn cattle, and if the Government ever does anything about it, let them pass a law compelling the use of the most humane methods for the operation.

E. E. G.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

[NOTE.—Mr. Thos. Crawford, M. P. P. for West Toronto, has introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature, for the purpose of making the dehorning of cattle compulsory. The bill provides that all steers, heifers and bulls shall be dehorned at one year or under, a penalty of \$10 being provided for failure to comply with the law. While the bill is general, no doubt exemptions will be made in favor of pure-bred breeding stock, and it is improbable that it will pass this session or in its present form. It is generally conceded that there are many advantages from dehorning in the case of beef cattle and dairy cows, and the question of cruelty depends largely on the age at which the operation is performed and the skillful use of the means employed.—Ed. F. A.]

### Would Remove the Horns.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 13th I noticed an article headed "Against Dehorning." Now, I should like to know what this man is driving at. In his article I can only find two points advanced by him. The first is, he says the master of the herd is master anyway, and he can do just as much harm without horns as he could before. Now, I should like him to watch cattle that have horns at a water-trough. Do they all come up at once and drink quietly, or does some big steer give an old cow a rip in the side and cause the blood to trickle down her side, much the same as he describes. His second point is the awkwardness and carelessness of the general farmer in dehorning his cattle. Allow me to kindly tell him that I think he is mistaken. The farmer who follows this business knows how to make a good job; and always does so on cows in our county. The beginner may not do so well, but after he dehorn a few he will soon see what is wanted.

Mr. Young says, "Raise a breed that has no horns." Now, if a man has a field that will make him more money in wheat than in oats, he will sow wheat if he is wise. The same is true about cattle. The breed that suits the man and makes him the most money, are the ones to raise. Would any breeder of pure-bred Durhams or Jerseys sell his herd for the sake of a few horns? Those black cattle without horns may be all right; if so, why are there not more of them in the country. I do not know of one herd in this section. I sincerely believe that the Shorthorns are here to stay, with or without horns, and the progressive farmer or breeder is likely to dispense with the horns before the animal.

J. T. HARVEY.

Wellington Co., Ont.

### A Costly Cow.

The Colorado State Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of four lower courts in the famous Stevens-Smith cow case, which was begun fifteen years ago, and has cost \$2,500 in attorney's fees and court costs. The value of the cow was \$30, and she has been dead twelve years.

Stevens placed the cow in a pasture fifteen years ago. While he was in California the owner of the pasture sold it, with his herd, including Stevens' cow, to R. M. Smith. When Stevens returned he demanded the cow, offering to pay for her pasturage. Smith refused to give her up, and the long legal fight began. Stevens says he will carry the case to the Federal Supreme Court, if possible.

### The Beef Cattle Supply.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your first queries re the present and prospective supply of beef cattle, I may say that I have not had an opportunity of seeing many stall-fed cattle this winter. What I have seen were very good, and would compare well with the best shipped from here in 1904.

The men who engage in grazing cattle have not laid in their stock yet. The high price asked for short feeders is making them cautious.

The prospects for yearlings for home feeding are good, and the supply of cattle coming two years old should be large, as comparatively few were shipped to the Northwest in 1904, the prices offered by the ranchers being such that it was impossible to fill their orders.

It is very desirable that the quality of the stocker cattle should be improved. It would add very much to the wealth of the country, and would benefit both those who raise and those who feed them. There never was a time when improvement could be better effected than at present. There are any number of good Shorthorn nulls in the hands of breeders which can be bought reasonably, and which would make a great improvement on the ordinary stockers of the country. The price paid for such bulls is not very remunerative to the man who raises them. I am certain that the men who finish these stockers, if they are stall-fed, in Ontario, make no money out of them. The rancher may make some money out of them on account of his feed costing him practically nothing, but that state of things will soon pass away—sooner than most of us have an idea of. When you talk to the one who has the stocker about improving him, you are met with the answer that, as you pay so little for him, it will not pay to invest in a good bull. No doubt that is true in a certain sense. The man is not born who can sell bad stockers at prices to be profitable to the man who raises them. I can tell them that if they raise good ones and plenty of them, they need not fear about a market. When you have something good it is not the seller who loses his head. It is generally the buyer who is tempted to go above what, in his opinion, it is worth. There is another line of the stocker business that should be developed, and that is the raising of baby beef. One of my neighbors sold a yearling steer calf for six cents per pound that weighed 1,025 lbs. at the shipping station. You may say it is an exceptional case. I grant it, but if the animals of the right quality are provided the market will soon come. If one of the city buyers should say to the drovers, "I wish you to buy me a car lot of animals such as this," and offer him a good commission for buying them, do you suppose he would undertake it? He would kill the best livery team that was ever raised in this country before he could fill the order. If people would only give the same attention to improving the young cattle that has been paid to the improvement of the hogs of the country, there would soon be a market for all that could be produced. When the prices for hogs dropped last fall, lots of people were prophesying that the bottom would go out of the business, but hogs are as good property to-day as they ever were. Why is it so? Because an animal is being produced that is giving value to the man who buys him. When a scrub stocker is produced the farmer is badly paid, the man who handles him loses money, and the one who eats him is disgusted because the beast is deficient in those choice cuts which everyone relishes, and he is fully developed in the poor cuts and cheap tallow. Then, another reason why the stocker should be improved in that the day will come when the embargo against our cattle will be raised. You may say there is no prospect, and not likely to be any. If we sit down and do nothing it will remain as it is; but why not send missionaries to enlighten the masses in Britain that we can supply them with cheap beef, and if they demand it the Government will have to grant it, for the masses rule.

When I say buy a Shorthorn bull, I do not mean to speak disparagingly of the other beef breeds, as a good male of any of the breeds will work wonders on the produce of the common cows of the country. And why not buy a Shorthorn cow, and raise some good cows for yourself? One hundred dollars will do it. You will relieve someone who has more than he wants, and you will be the one most benefited by doing so.

Ontario Co., Ont.

JNO. DAVIDSON.

### Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30 000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," LONDON, ONT.

### FARM.

#### Mr. Haggard Prophecies.

Mr. Rider Haggard, author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quartermain," "Cleopatra," and many other well-known books, is, perhaps, even more farmer than author. In England he has a fine farm of his own, in which he is deeply interested, so deeply, indeed, that he has come to look upon the land as the panacea for all the ills that the congested, ill-smelling, air-lacking districts of the great cities are heir to. Speaking in New York, recently, after his return there from Canada, he said: "Children bred in cities do not thrive. If there is not the supply of healthy children to carry on the nation, how can the nation succeed? With the people on the land it is different. . . . Back to the land they must go if the city is to be saved and the country is to be saved. They must be helped to get there and be established there for humanity's sake, and if not for humanity's sake, then on the ground of self-interest itself." Amplifying upon the latter assertion, he gives a more startling reason why the land should be occupied. To him the "Yellow Peril" is no bogey. He looks at China's 400,000,000, already awakening into life under the thrill of Japan's success, and trembles for the safety of the rest of the world. As an offset to the advancing tide, he would fill our vacant lands with people. "The truth of the whole matter is, that you must get your people on the land, out of the cities, keep them on the land and let them multiply as God meant that they should."

Possibly the novelist's vivid imagination



Mr. Rider Haggard.

The English novelist and farmer.

makes the Oriental threat a more living reality to him than to other men, yet his words may not be lightly passed by. More than once has the novelist proved to be the prophet. Even by the most prosaic it must be confessed that the yellow force, if once marshalled and set on its way, must prove a terrible one, and it is at least significant that China has begun to build warships. . . . Mr. Haggard's report in connection with the Salvation Army land colonization scheme has not yet been published, but will appear in the near future. It will be read with much interest by Canadians.

#### Removing Whitewash and Calves' Horns.

I noticed an enquiry in last "Farmer's Advocate" from A. S. Y., asking how to remove old whitewash from ceiling. Having once moved into a house where the ceiling was very badly smoked, I used lye to remove the smoke, and found that by first wetting with lye and then washing with water, I could remove everything to the bare plaster. This does not injure the wall as scraping would do, though the spatters might injure paint on woodwork or the color of wall paper. I treated the woodwork in the same way as I did the ceiling, with good results, applying the lye with an old whitewash brush, then washing directly; it removed the smoke and dirt without doing any harm. I used Gillet's lye and water. We also use a little of Gillet's lye dissolved and applied to the tiny horn nubbins on our calves to prevent the horns growing, as we think it a better way than to saw them off after they are grown. We apply the lye when the calves are a few days old, being careful that it does not run down on the skin.

Ontario Co., Ont.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

### How to Get Rid of Wireworms.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A couple of weeks ago I saw a letter in your paper, asking how to get rid of wireworms. I have seen several letters asking the same question in other papers, but so far have not seen any practical remedy. I will give you a little personal experience. I had a farm that was full of wireworms; they ate up everything I tried to grow. I have sown a field three times in one season, and had it all eaten out. I was told they would not eat flax; they did eat it. They also ate my seed wheat; never even let it grow. They also ate nearly all the seed peas. I have told you this to show you how numerous the wireworms were.

I have sown salt, from 200 to 500 pounds per acre. It did not hurt the wireworms, only seasoned their food, and did not make the crop, which was wheat, either better or worse, but it ripened about three days sooner than the wheat that had no salt sown on it.

My neighbors said I did not farm right—summer-fallowing was the proper way to kill them. The wireworms visited them, but their good summer-fallow did not kill the worms.

I found out they would not eat buckwheat, so I sowed it two years in succession. The first year I cut it for a crop, and the next year I plowed it under, and it left the land clean and rich, and I could grow anything I wished.

But it may not be convenient for everyone to sow buckwheat two years in succession. The next best thing is to roll your land with a heavy roller—the heavier the better—as soon as you get it sown; that packs the ground, and the wireworm cannot get around as fast and easily. As soon as the grain comes up, if they are eating it, roll again. If you roll it often enough, with a heavy roller all three horses can draw, they will not hurt you much. But the growing of buckwheat is the best way to kill them, as it starved them to death. But you must sow it two years in succession; sow three pecks per acre, make your land fine, and it will smother everything else out.

Prevention is sometimes better than cure. Never let your land lie in sod more than two years, as it is in sod the wireworms breed.

When you break up sod, it is usually the second year the wireworm is the worst, as they feed on the grass roots the first year, so it is best to sow peas the second year, as they do not eat them as bad as other grains.

JOHN S. READ.

Grey Co., Ont.

### Roots versus Ensilage.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Having read your editorial on "Shall We Grow More Roots?" I am led to ask the privilege of expressing my views regarding mangels and turnips. I believe that harm has been done this country in having the corn ensilage and the silo exploited. Had our college professors and institute lecturers recommended the growing of roots with the same zeal as they did the silo, I think it would have been better for all concerned. I had some experience in growing corn, and, as regards the difference in labor involved between roots and corn, I would rather grow roots. The labor required to put seven acres of corn in the silo would put ten acres of roots in the cellar, and one acre of good turnips, I believe, is better value for stock feeding than three of ensilage. We are told that sugar-beet pulp is equal in value for feed to the best ensilage; if so, what is the beet worth when it contains 12 to 16 per cent. sugar? I have grown sugar beets for feeding swine, and found them very valuable for that purpose. In your article, turnips and straw are mentioned as constituting the principal, and, in many cases, the entire winter fare of the beef breeds of cattle in Scotland, which is quite true. When in Scotland last summer I was present at some auction sales where beef cattle were bringing 12½¢ per pound live weight. I notice in your advertising columns that a great number of breeders say their Shorthorns are of the Scotch type. How is it that the Scotch Shorthorn is leading all other countries in that famous breed?—not by feeding ensilage. The farmers in Scotland grow one-fifth of their acreage in roots, two-fifths in grain, and two-fifths in grass. That rotation keeps the land clean; all the farm is hoed during the five years. We are told that turnips contain 95 per cent. of water, which is perhaps, correct, as far as the analysis goes, but it is very misleading to one who thinks this water is of no more value than water pumped from the well. Milk, which is a complete food in itself, is said to contain 88 per cent. water. See how the calf will grow and fatten on milk for weeks alone. With land such as we possess in this part of Ontario, where hay, roots and straw can be grown in abundance, the growing of corn for ensilage should be a second consideration. I hope this subject will be thoroughly discussed in your valuable paper.

W. S. GORDON.

Wellington Co., Ont.

**Enforcement of the Seed Control Bill.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry regarding the "workability" of the Seed Bill, I would say that the requirements as provided in the Bill are exceedingly moderate, compared with voluntary systems or enforced regulations in other countries. In arranging the restrictions, full recognition has been given to the present conditions of our Canadian seed supply, and the Bill was planned so as not to unduly hamper any seed merchant in the operation of his business; to give protection to honest and legitimate seed merchants against devices on the part of unscrupulous dealers; to give protection to seed users who are willing and desirous to protect themselves; to evade, as far as practicable, the tendency of legislation to neutralize the hard-earned reputation of our better seed houses; to start a foundation that may lead up to the adoption of the voluntary guarantee system in Canada; and to bring about conditions that will make for a more even distribution of properly-called seedsmen throughout Canada, by stemming the present tendency of the trade to divert into the hands of incompetent, though, perhaps, honest tradesmen, whose main business is of entirely different character.

In framing a law with a view to bring about improved conditions in the seed trade, it was recognized that the first step should be not too far in advance of general sentiment throughout the country. A great deal of the opposition to the Bill has been brought about on the part of persons who have not taken the trouble to examine into its real meaning, or who have been given to believe that the provisions of the Bill are really drastic and inoperative, whereas others who have already made a close study of the Bill in their relation to the seed trade complain that the standards provided in the Bill are too low. It is to be regretted that, on account of the technical nature of the matter dealt with, and a necessity for specific definitions, certain clauses of the Bill, and the more important ones, cannot be made easily understood in their relation to the actual practice of business without some careful study.

It is not thought necessary by the Department to appoint a staff of inspectors for the purpose of enforcing the Seed Control Act. Any purchaser of seed may have the whole machinery of the Bill at his disposal. The Seed Branch already has a staff of officers doing educational work in the various districts in Canada. These men may be given the power of inspectors, and may, at the discretion of the Department, be authorized to examine into any complaints that may come to the Department of Agriculture from persons or from communities where the Act has been violated, either wilfully or through carelessness. It may be considered wise to have these district superintendents employed by the Seed Branch, actively engaged during certain seasons of the first year or two, with a view rather to give instruction and assist seed merchants in their endeavor to comply with the requirements of the Bill than to act as spies. In this particular it may be said that it is quite as much the duty of the Seed Branch to give helpful assistance to seed merchants as it is to any other class of persons. The Seed Branch is able to supply at a nominal cost an authentic reference collection of weed seeds, which would give them all the assistance they would require in the identification of seeds of the weeds named in the Bill.

G. H. CLARK,  
Seed Commissioner.  
Ottawa.

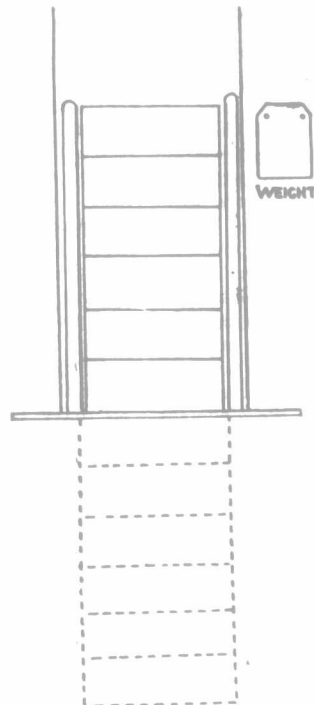
**Co-operative Selling in Kent Co., Ont.**

The Kent Farmers' Produce Company, Limited, was organized by farmers of South Warwick Township in January, 1904, for the purpose of handling farm produce, especially beans, and was the direct result of a combine formed by the bean-buyers of the Province of Ontario. At the first meeting called by farmers, in Blenheim, nine farmers were chosen as directors to carry on the business. They soon purchased Mr. Haggart's bean elevators, plant and business in Blenheim for \$8,500, giving their personal notes as half security. Then they canvassed for stock for factory, charging a uniform price of twenty cents per acre for all the land each farmer owns. This was done to put all stock owners on equal footing. The canvass showed that 350 farmers joined the company. They then employed Mr. Robert Cumming, a farmer (and an old bean-buyer), for manager, at a salary of \$800. They employed a bookkeeper, and began business, after incorporating. In March of the same year, they purchased Mr. Haggart's office building and seed business for \$3,000, in the heart of the town of Blenheim. The company charges 4 cents per bushel commission for handling produce, and 2 cents per bushel as a reserve fund (this last tax is to help pay off the debt on plant) from each stock-holder selling his beans or produce through the company. The company keeps for sale seeds, seed grain, flour, cement, salt, etc. The stock-shares were open for subscription till Oct. 1st, 1904, at par; after that date stock was at a premium, six hundred farmers being members before October 1st. I understand to-day the plant is nearly paid for, and the company have handled about 140,000 bushels of beans. At present the Kent Farmers' Produce Co. is bidding fair to live long in Blenheim.

A READER.

**A Dumb Waiter.**

I send you a drawing of plan of dumb waiter, in use in our prize house. This waiter is 6 ft. high by 1 1/2 ft. wide, and shelves are 14 inches back. The top of waiter forms the floor when down, and the bottom forms floor when up, even if there is a door on front of waiter. There are four little common window-sash pulleys at the top of boxing of waiter, two at each side, just 7 inches apart, to match the holes in weights, and two ropes fastened to waiter, and through two pulleys on



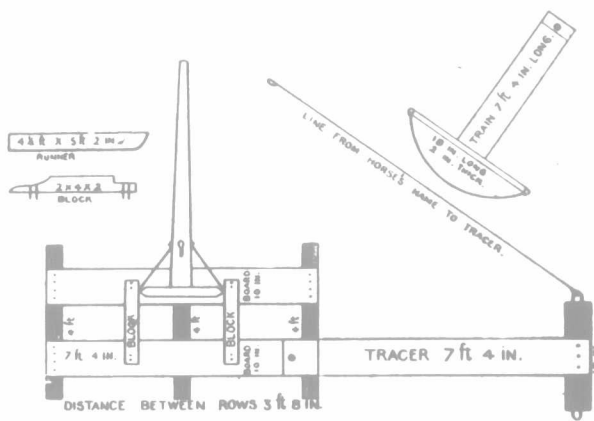
one side and then down to the one weight, and the same fixture on the other side. If the two weights, weighing 90 pounds, are too heavy for the amount on waiter, it is easy to put more weight on the waiter to make it work easy. The ropes go through the top shelf and are tacked to inside of waiter. Weights are 45 pounds each, 12 in. by 10 in. by 2 in. thick, holes for rope about 7 in. apart.

A. C. RICHARDSON,  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

**A Corn Marker.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The accompanying plan of corn-marker is the best I have ever used. The distance of tracer runner from the outside runner of marker is just the same distance as the marker is wide. If you wish to have your rows 3 feet 6 inches apart,

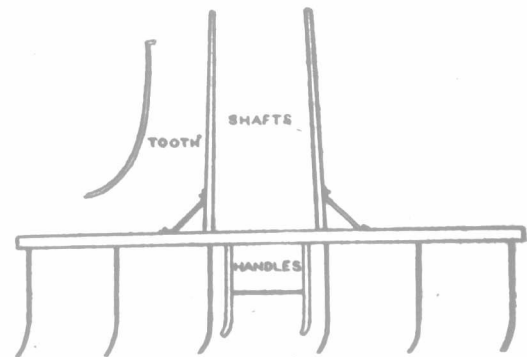


then your tracer would be 7 feet from the outside runner; 3 feet 8 inches would need 7 feet from tracer, or 4 feet apart would need 8 feet from outside runner of marker to tracer. The tracer is used to make a mark the right distance from the marker, so that the driver can stand on the marker and drive the center runner of the marker down the mark that the tracer leaves. This gives the driver the best possible chance to make good straight even corn marks, so that rows can be seen in any direction one may look after the corn has grown to a few inches in height. The tracer runner should be about 18 inches long by 2 inches thick, with a runner bevel on each end; drive a fence staple in each end of the runner. Then have a line with a larness snap on each end; attach one snap to the runner, the other to the horses' hames. This is the best way to draw the tracer. When you turn to go the opposite direction in the field, place the tracer to the opposite side of marker. To attach the tracer to marker, bore a hole in the inside of

outside runner, also a hole in the end of board on tracer, and use a wooden pin.

Lambton Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

I send you my plan for a corn marker, as per invitation in your last issue. Its good qualities are, lightness, the facility the markers have of climbing up or down according to the ground, and the possibility of making it very wide. I think mine has six markers. The body is a

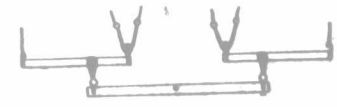


piece of 2 inch by 4 inch scantling; for shaft, teeth and handles I borrowed from my weeder. Any person not having a weeder might reshape old rake teeth; thin them at the front for more spring; length of teeth, 2 1/2 or 3 feet.

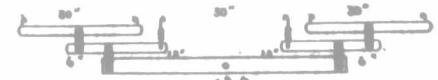
Peterboro Co., Ont. L. W. WATT.

**Three-horse Eveners.**

For a light and strong three-horse evener, use the common whiffletree clips for outside. For inside, use heavy strap iron and a four-inch pulley with groove for chain to work in. Use a



Three-horse Evener.—S. J. B.



Three-horse Evener, for harrows, plow, or any implement without a tongue.—W. M.

light chain about two feet long, with short links and a hook on each end of each chain to hook in trace. This allows the horses to walk close together, and they can be hitched close to their work.

S. JOHNSTON BROWN,  
York Co., Ont.

**Clipping Alsike for Seed.**

An Ontario County subscriber relates his experience in handling alsike for seed. He states that he followed the rule of the Ontario Agricultural College, cutting tops off with the mower just as it was coming into bud. He got a grand show of flowers after the cutting, but when it ripened there was very little seed. He adds that in a neighboring district, where they grow a great deal of alsike for seed, they never cut it off, as the first flower bears the most and best seed.

Not being aware that the Agricultural College had ever practiced this plan, we wrote at once upon receiving our correspondent's letter to Prof. G. E. Day, from whose reply we quote: "There has evidently been some misunderstanding, as we have never grown any alsike for seed on the College farm, or, at least, it has never been grown to my knowledge. We, therefore, cannot have any rule for the management of this crop for seed. I know that some growers of alsike recommend the method mentioned very highly, and it is possible that in replying to some question I may have mentioned this method in some of the Farmers' Institute reports, or heard of it at some Institute meeting; because, as you are no doubt aware, the College usually gets the credit of everything which appears in public documents of this kind, and is often held responsible for statements made by Institute workers. All I can say is that I know the practice is followed and highly recommended by some growers of alsike seed, but I have no personal experience whatever in the matter, and certainly never recommended the plan as one we had followed ourselves."

**We Can Sell that Farm for You.**

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

## DAIRY.

## Dairy Cows and Their Food.

Cows differ, as do people, and the amount of food required for one may be much too little for another. This fact has been strikingly illustrated at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, where, during the past few years, extensive experiments have been undertaken to determine the quantities of food required for the most economical dairy production. During these experiments it was noted that, while the best cows needed only 89 pounds of dry food for each 100 pounds of milk, and 20 pounds for each pound of butter-fat, the poorest required 125 pounds and 28 pounds, respectively, to produce the same units of milk and fat. In the station herd, on nearly the same amount of food, one cow produced 475 pounds butter-fat in the year, while another produced only 262 pounds. These observations indicate the advisability of testing each cow, observing the quantity of milk obtained from a given quantity of food, and varying the feed until maximum dairy production is reached. Only in this way can a farmer get the best from his cows, or be able to know which are paying him and which are not.

It stands as an axiom that good feeding pays. In the case of good cows, especially, it was noted that extra expense in feeding gave heavy dividends. Large cows were, as a rule, in these experiments, found to give the most milk, the quality being, rather strangely, in inverse ratio to the size of the cows—the larger the cows, the poorer the milk. The cost of production, however, being found to be less in the case of the larger cows, the conclusion was reached that cows of good size may, in general, be looked upon as the most economical producers.

It was also shown that a cow was at her best in her fifth or sixth year, and should not show a marked falling off until ten years of age, or even later, if she be fed and handled with care. On an average, about six pounds of grain per day for each cow was found to give the most satisfactory results. This was fed along with a good roughage of hay, cornstalks, silage or roots. When the cows were on good pasture grain was not found necessary, but was fed with advantage, when pasture became poor. Succulent foods were, at all times, found to be extremely valuable, and the use of a silo was highly recommended. The nearest to a rule that could be given was found to be to feed to each cow as much roughage as she will eat up clean, and along with this give as much grain as may be found necessary to give a large production of milk, without markedly increasing the weight of the cow, rapid increase in weight always being accompanied by marked decrease in milk supply. The judicious use of strongly nitrogenous foods, as oil meal, gluten meal, malt sprouts, etc., is recommended as adding, not only to the quantity, but also to the flavor, and, to some small extent—notwithstanding opinions to the contrary—to the fat content of the milk. To sum up, Bulletin No. 117, from which the above abstract has been taken, reiterates the advice, "Feed your cows well, and study them individually. It pays to do so."

## Silage Compared with Shredded-corn Fodder.

One dairyman who carried his figuring out to a final conclusion, puts up the following comparison between the cost per acre of ensilage and shredded corn fodder and ensilage: Cost of cutting and shredding, \$3.80; grinding the corn, 70 bushels to the acre, \$2.25; total, \$6.05 per acre. In addition, about one-third of the stover was wasted in the feeding, and not having a mill of his own there was the expense of hauling the corn to the mill and back for grinding. Against this, the cost of putting the crop into the silo was \$3.38 per acre, and that was the end of it. There is one important item left out in the above calculation, which, when understood, should add materially to the ensilage account. It is the superior value of the cornstalk as a milk-producing food when cut at the glazing stage and put into the silo, over what it is if we wait until the ear is ripe. In that time the stalk has lost nearly all its succulence and a large portion of the valuable feeding elements have been changed over into cellulose and crude fiber. This fact means a great deal to the man who is feeding for milk. It is the first cost of the silo that keeps very many back from building one. But the cost is several times less than a bay in a barn, if we reckon by the ton capacity.—[Hoard's Dairyman.

"Stable and feed taints are more likely taken into the milk at the time of milking by the stream of milk carrying foul air into the pail as it passes from the cow's teat. This is the real cause of infection, hence the need of pure air where milking is done. When through milking the pail contains a mechanical mixture of air and milk. If the air be tainted so is the milk."

H. H. Dean.

## Improvements Needed in Cheesemaking.

Mr. W. J. Carson, B.S.A., formerly on the Eastern Ontario Dairy Instruction staff, in reviewing the needs of the Wisconsin cheese industry, pointed out the following among the worst conditions prevailing:

- Water impure, and unfit for use.
- Gutters, waste spouts and tanks leaking and filthy.
- Floors rotten, leaking and dirty.
- Dirty water bottles, from which the water is used.
- Walls and ceilings dingy, dirty, and hanging with cobwebs.
- Leaking vats and unclean utensils.
- Surroundings untidy, and the building without any provisions for the exclusion of flies.
- Untidy makers and dirty clothes.
- Lack of modern machinery.
- Poorly built and ventilated curing-rooms.

Wisconsin has too many such factories operating in direct opposition to one another, and as a result the profits are so small that one-half of them cannot afford to pay a good decent wage. It would be a good thing for the cheese industry if one-half of these small unsanitary factories were destroyed. The factories then remaining would be sufficiently patronized to enable them to provide proper machinery, curing-rooms, etc., and employ a maker who could turn out goods that would be a credit to himself and the State.

In discussing licensing and the fixing of a standard for factory owners and operators, Mr. Carson said: This would have a tendency to bring about a marked improvement in the condition of our factories and creameries, but when we undertake to drive people by force of law we do not induce co-operation, and this is something we must not lose sight of. In my opinion, the law should be the last resort, and only when everything else has failed. To bring about any marked improvement, we must begin farther back than at the factory or maker; the producer of the milk is the man we must reach. I believe that two-thirds of our cheese is spoiled before it ever reaches the factory. Teach the patron how to produce first-class raw material and our cheese will soon show a marked improvement. Most of our makers can make good cheese out of good milk, but there are few of them who can make good cheese out of milk in bad condition. How often we see the poorest goods coming from the cleanest factories, simply because the raw material was not right. If we have to license the factory and operator, why not license the patron as well? We would not be establishing a precedent in this respect, for it is not long since that I read of a patron in one of the foreign dairy countries having paid a fine for allowing his milk to stand too close to the barnyard.

He recommended Wisconsin to adopt syndicalizing factory, and adopting the Ontario system of travelling instructors, which, he asserted, had done more for the improvement of Ontario cheese during the past two years than had been accomplished in any fifteen years before.

## The Process of Milking.

While we await the advent of the milking machine in Canada, some notes on the good old way by Wm. Smith, in the Scottish Farmer, will be of service at this time of year:

Given a clean udder, the milker will rub the udder with the hand and sit well into the cow, and begin by milking the fore teats with the full dry hands. When the teats are short the milking has to be done with two fingers and the thumb, until there is room for the whole hand. The milking should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible and without interruption, and the fingers should go well round the teat, pressing the teat against the cushion of the thumb more than into the hollow of the hand. The milker will pass backwards and forwards between the fore and back teats, until full streams of milk are no longer obtained, and now begins the most important stage of the milking process, and it is here the milking machine fails. Up till now the weight of milk in the udder and the natural assistance of the cow to give up her milk, has kept the core, or outlet cistern of the teat, full as fast as the milker could take it away, and this has been practically the skimmed milk, but the fat, which is lighter and more sticky than the skimmed milk, lodging in the ducts which lead to the cistern, requires painstaking effort to get it away. When Mr. Howie, of Netherauldhouse, was in Denmark last year, along with a deputation of experts, he saw or heard about what is called the Hegeland system of milking, which is simply going further up on the udder, and using the external pressure to bring the cream downwards, which cannot be brought down by suction at the lower end of the teat. Indeed, the pulling of the teat is contrary to what is needed to get the cream. Where you have a large, fleshy udder, it is necessary to take the quarters one by one, but where you have a nice silky udder, you can take them in pairs. The hands are pressed towards each other, and at the same time upward, the same as a calf would do with his head. This pressing is done two or three times, taking out the milk collected in the cistern. It is a sort of massaging process. Resorting in the end to stripping one teat at a time, when the thumb, instead of going round the teat, is placed perpendicular and pressed hard as high up as the

looseness of the udder will admit. This is, exhaustive milking, which tends to increase both the quantity and quality of the milk, and permanently develop the dairy qualities of the whole herd. It is claimed that where this system is carefully carried out, the fatty contents of the milk is increased by .2, as compared with cows milked without this manipulation. The want of the strippings is a serious loss to the farmer and a danger to the cow, and so long as the milking machine cannot follow the udder as it empties with some kind of a large mouth to press the quarters to get the "afters," it is doomed to failure, and the same thing applies to bad milkers. They simply rob their master and injure the cows.

## Uniform Temperature in Cheese Ripening.

At the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School, possibly the most interesting day of the instructors' course was spent scoring cheese and butter. The following points were brought out quite clearly:

1. Cheese made in June last and placed directly from the hoop into a clean, dry box in cold storage without turning were equally as good as a cheese placed on a shelf in cold storage for four or five months and then placed in a box.

2. Of five cheese made in September, 1904, and ripened at temperatures of 28 to 55 degrees F., nearly all were agreed that the cheese ripened at 40 degrees F. was the finest cheese. The one ripened at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees had a more or less objectionable flavor.

We should like to emphasize the fact that uniformity of temperature is very important in cheese ripening. Cheesemakers who allow the temperature of the curing-room to go as low as 40 degrees F. at night, light a fire in the morning and warm the room up to 56, 60 or 70 degrees in the day time, are not observing the necessary precautions for success. From several years' work in this connection we feel safe in saying that a uniform temperature of about 40 degrees F. will produce the finest quality of cheese. We may get nearly as good results at less cost by ripening at 50 to 60 degrees F., if the cheese are consumed before they have an opportunity to develop off flavors, but for cheese that are to be put into cold storage, or are to be kept some time before being consumed, we are confident that the sooner after being made cheese are placed in a temperature of about 40 degrees F., the better will be the quality of such Canadian cheddar cheese. Sometimes buyers object to cheese ripened at low temperatures. As a matter of business, it pays factorymen to study the fancies of buyers, and try to give them what they are willing to pay for, but this does not alter the facts contained in the preceding statements. H. H. D.

## Twice or Thrice per Day Cow Feeding.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, reported an experiment to ascertain whether cows should be fed two or three times a day. The latter was the custom among the majority of farmers, but at the Experimental Farm only two feeds a day were given. Mr. Grisdale said that the practice at the Farm was to feed the cows in the morning about half-past five with ensilage and roots, meal, and a small amount of hay. The same ration was given again about half-past three in the afternoon. During the past winter an experiment was conducted to find out whether it would be more profitable to give three feeds a day. A number of cows were given two meals a day, and another lot three meals. At the close of the experiment the following conclusion was drawn: That there is practically no difference in the amount of feed consumed or in the amount of milk produced between two or three feeds a day. The former is the most profitable way, however, on account of involving less labor and time.

Another experiment was conducted to find to what extent refuse apples could be substituted for roots in feeding dairy cows. The speaker pointed out that while this was not a subject of much interest to the farmers surrounding Ottawa, it was of considerable importance in some parts of the Province where apples were grown extensively, and where farmers were somewhat at a loss to know how to dispose of the fruit which was unfit for market. Two lots of cattle were again used, one lot being fed the regular ration of ensilage and roots, while in the ration the other lot received refuse apples were substituted for about 1-3 of the succulent food. The lot which received the apples did practically as well as the other lot, which, Mr. Grisdale calculated, would place the value of refuse apples at about \$2.50 per ton.

## STEERS LOOSE OR TIED?

A member of the committee asked which was the most profitable method of fattening steers, loose versus tied? In reply, Mr. Grisdale said that the steers allowed the freedom of the pen, consumed more food and made greater gains, but used a large amount of bedding thereby making a larger amount of manure.

The cheapest pork producer, Mr. Grisdale said, was meal mixed with skim milk. First-class pork could be produced with this mixture at a cost of about \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

### Instructors' Course, Eastern Dairy School, Kingston.

The Instructors' Course, the final course of the session in the Eastern Dairy School, was practically two weeks in length. All the syndicate instructors of Eastern Ontario, some 26 in number, were in attendance. The time was divided between practical work and lectures or discussions. The former included both cheese-making and milk-testing. Every effort was made to make the course as practical and helpful as possible, and to cover as many difficulties and illustrate as many principles as the time would permit.

In the cheese department cheese was made daily during the first week. The making and judging of cultures or "starters," the use of the "fermentation test" for determining the quality of milk supplied by the different patrons, and the use of the acidimeter for determining the acidity or ripeness of milk and whey, were special features of the work in the cheese department.

The principles of the Babcock test and the lactometer in their application to the everyday work of the instructor and maker, and the precautions essential to reliable results, were explained, discussed and illustrated.

Two lectures or discussions were given daily, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. These dealt with both the farm and factory side of dairying, such as the feed and care of the dairy cow, the building up of the dairy herd, suitable summer and winter foods, soiling crops for supplementing the pastures, the production and care of milk, the making of cheese under normal conditions, the handling of tainted and over-ripe milk, the most common defects in our cheese, with their causes and remedies, dairy bacteriology, etc.

In his lectures on bacteriology, Dr. Connell covered much ground in an efficient and practical manner. The lectures were illustrated by cultures and lantern slides.

We had shipped to the School from Montreal a number of cheese, illustrative of the most common defects in Ontario cheese, such as bad finish, excess of acid, pastiness, excess of moisture, fruitiness, etc. These were examined and scored by the class, and will doubtless prove equally beneficial.

The duties of the instructors were thoroughly outlined and explained to them by their chief, Mr. Roblone. They were, he said, the servants of the dairy industry of Eastern Ontario, and not of merely a section or branch of it. It was their duty, equally, to help proprietor, maker and factory patron, and to do their work thoroughly, cheerfully and tactfully.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, visited the School during this course, and in his address to the class he thoroughly explained the nature of the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in connection with the cool-curing of cheese, and the establishing of proper facilities for the transportation of dairy products. In the course of his remarks he was careful to explain the real object of the Government central curing-rooms, viz., to demonstrate, in a large way, the advantages of the cool curing of cheese. He did not recommend the building of central curing-rooms throughout the Provinces, but he strongly advocated the fitting up of curing-rooms in our factories, so that it would be possible to maintain a temperature of 60 degrees or below in summer weather.

The President, Mr. D. Derbyshire, M. P., the Secretary, Mr. R. G. Murphy, and Mr. L. Patton, one of the directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association, also visited the school during the instructors' course, and offered some good sound advice and words of encouragement to the class, and showed themselves thoroughly in sympathy with them in their work, and thoroughly alive to the needs of our cheese industry.

J. W. MITCHELL.

### Go to Grass Gradually.

There is no rule in cow-feeding more imperative than the absolute necessity for making all changes of rations gradual. Abrupt change of food, either for that which is less or more palatable, is ruinous to the cow's digestive apparatus, and consequently to her milk flow. This is most marked when turning to grass in spring. The temptation is to cut off the ground feed as soon as the cows go onto the grass. Early grass has not substance enough to hold up the milk flow, so that it is dangerous to stop the ground feed at once; for the fact is, should the cows fall off in yield now, they cannot recover after the grass gets strong, and to the extent of the drop you will lose their milk the whole season. Rather help them to keep up.—[Jersey Bulletin.]

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### Test Your Cows.

"We think it pays to weigh the milk of each cow daily. If farmers would try this, while feeding liberally a balanced feed, and being very regular in every detail of the dairy work, they would be surprised, many of them, to find how the cows would hold out," so says Mr. R. S. Sampson, in Massachusetts Ploughman. Year by year this opinion grows, and the conviction deepens that breeding rather than feeding makes the chief difference between a first-class cow and an ordinary one. Experiments to establish this premise have been undertaken at many different points, among them Glasgow, Scotland, whence a report has just been issued. This report states that, in a series of two-year experiments, it was found that on exactly the same pasture and under the same treatment otherwise, cows belonging to good milking strains gave almost double the quantity produced by poor ones. The best milkers were, as a rule, observed to eat more than made up the difference, each extra gallon of milk being easily three or four times the food required to produce it.

As regards the quality of milk, there is a general opinion that the more milk a cow gives, the poorer it is in butter-fat. In the Scottish tests, however, it was found that this rule does not always hold good. On the contrary, 10 per cent. of the heaviest milkers were found to give milk with 34 per cent. more butter-fat in it than that given by the same number of the poorest milkers tested. It was observed, too, that large cows usually gave more milk than small ones, and were, consequently, likely to be of more value to the dairyman.

In testing cows, farmers are warned to carry on the test throughout the whole lactation period, and to keep a record of each test. Some cows give a large quantity of milk after calving, but fall off rapidly after the first month, and so may not be as profitable in the end as those which, though giving less at first, keep up the milking period. In order to give a good milk yield, a cow must milk at least nine months, and give a steady quantity for nearly two-thirds of that time. The Glasgow tests, it may be observed, were carried on with Ayrshire cows which were shown to excel in good milking qualities.

To sum up: Only cows from good milking strains should be kept by those who wish to make money out of dairy products. All others should be weeded out of a herd, and the only way to do this is to test each cow individually. Keep only the best cows, and treat them in the best way possible, if you wish to make the dairy part of your farm pay to the best advantage.

### Will the Dairy Business be Overdone?

Mr. C. C. Buell, before the Illinois Dairymen's convention, took the ground that the quality of both butter and cheese has on the average steadily improved, and as a consequence we may believe the amount of butter and cheese consumed, pro rata, has also increased, and as a better quality of both become the rule, the consumption will continue to increase. There is really no competition between the poorer and better qualities of both butter and cheese, especially butter. "Gilt-edge" butter has a demand distinct by itself, and no matter how low common and cooking butter may go, "gilt-edge" stays up in the thirties, and in exceptional cases still higher prices are realized. As the mass of consumers become familiar with the flavor of the best qualities of butter, the demand for the same seems to increase. They are no longer satisfied with anything else. These facts indicate that the profits of the dairy business lie in the production of the best. There is a limit to the supply of superior dairy products, arising from the qualifications necessary to those who engage in the dairy business and are successful. There is, therefore, no reason for apprehending that the dairy business will not continue to offer fair rewards, in comparison with other agricultural pursuits, for all skill and industry which are likely to be engaged in it.

### Size up Your Cows this Summer.

It is safe to say that the great majority of grade cows in the country carry Shorthorn blood to a greater or less degree, but that all of such cows are profitable is not as well established. An authority states that, "The cow should be bred, not only as a producer of calves for beef, but also as a producer of milk. The fact is that a cow which is a good milk-giver, is also the best producer of calves, and the reverse is also true."

The common lot of cows seen on Manitoba and Assiniboia farms are not flesh carriers to any extent, neither are they heavy milkers; they have not been bred or brought up right. Many will be coming in now, and a record should be kept of their performances. It is not a great deal of trouble to have a board with a card on tacked up in the stable, and each cow's quota of milk weighed morning and night. If, in addition, a cartridge full of milk is taken and placed in a bottle (preferably a gem or fruit jar with a cover) containing a corrosive sublimate tablet, from each milking, and the bottled sample tested

once a week or two weeks, some idea can be arrived at as to the cow's productive abilities. Cull out the light producers and the short-period milkers, also the hard milkers, those with blind teats, etc.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### New Forms of Kerosene Emulsion.

By Frank T. Shutt and W. T. Macoun.

The value of kerosene or coal oil has long been recognized for the destruction of scale insects, as well as for all soft-bodied and sucking forms. It cannot, however, be used without admixture or dilution, for its high price precludes its general application on dormant wood, and its injurious action on foliage entirely forbids its employment during the summer season.

Kerosene will not mix with water, but special pumps have been devised for throwing an atomized spray of kerosene and water, provision being made for regulating the proportion of each constituent. These pumps, however, have not proved entirely satisfactory, the difficulty apparently being in obtaining a spray of uniform strength.

It is as an emulsion that kerosene has been found most valuable and most widely applicable. The emulsifying agent almost universally used is a soap solution, though milk and certain fluids with more or less viscosity have occasionally been employed. It may be held that whale-oil soap and soft soap so used adds to the efficiency of the resulting emulsion as an insecticide, but it seems clear that for the most part the soap simply serves as the vehicle for distributing the kerosene, the real "killing" agent, in a very finely divided state. This being the case, it seems desirable to learn if other emulsifying materials cannot be used which would not only lessen the expense of the spray, but at the same time obviate the necessity of the application of heat, without which the various soap emulsions cannot be satisfactorily made. A notable advance in this direction was made last year by Prof. Close, of the Delaware Experiment Station, who has published the results of certain experiments, which show that lime has the power of holding kerosene in suspension and forming a perfect emulsion. Prepared according to directions, it makes a fairly stable mixture, homogeneous, i. e., of uniform strength throughout, easy to spray, and one which does not clog the nozzle. Briefly described, Prof. Close's directions are as follows: Mix into a "thin sloppy mass," 1 lb. of "Limoid" (an American preparation for the purpose) or slaked lime, with 1 quart of kerosene. For a ten-per-cent. emulsion, 2 gallons water (imperial measure) are then added, and the whole emulsified by churning for, say, five minutes; best effected by means of a pump and a Bordeaux nozzle. No free kerosene, he states, will appear for several weeks; and though there may be a separation on standing into limy layers, these will readily, if stirred, again produce the emulsion without deterioration. This emulsion, known as the K-L mixture, may be used with ordinary Bordeaux (K-L-B), Bordeaux and Paris green (K-L-B-P), and resin soap.

During the past two weeks a considerable amount of work upon this and allied forms of emulsion has been done in the laboratories of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and though this research is not yet completed, it may be advisable, as we are now at the season when spraying must be more particularly attended to, to publish certain of the more important facts which the work has brought to light.

First:—Freshly slaked lime makes a smoother emulsion, and one that stays in suspension longer than one made with ordinary air-slaked lime; the latter, however, furnishes a satisfactory emulsion, if it is not too much carbonated by long exposure to the air.

Second:—By using lime slaked immediately before using, the quantity may be materially reduced. A perfect emulsion can be made by slaking half a pound of good quicklime and emulsifying with one quart of kerosene and two gallons of water.

A further advantage in using freshly-slaked lime for orchard purposes lies in the fact that it more thoroughly whitens the trees than the emulsion made with the air-slaked lime. This enables the operator the easier to observe the degree of thoroughness with which the spraying is done.

Third:—By the use of freshly-slaked lime less time is needed for the churning in order to bring the mass to a perfect emulsion. Much, of course, depends upon the vigor used in this part of the preparation, but on small quantities two to three minutes of continuous pumping were found sufficient.

Fourth:—It is not, apparently, a matter of much moment that the lime be dry and powdery when mixed with kerosene. Excellent emulsions have been made both from the air-slaked and freshly-slaked lime when they have been quite moist, or even made into a thick cream with water before adding the kerosene.

### FLOUR EMULSION.

Fifth:—Flour has been successfully substituted for lime. Beginning with the same weight as proposed by Prof. Close, viz., 1 lb. to 1 quart of kerosene, which made a perfect emulsion, the amount of flour has, step by step, been reduced until it was found that 8 ounces were sufficient to hold in perfect suspension the quart of kerosene. The preparation with flour is most simple. The requisite amount of kerosene is placed in the vessel (pail or barrel)—which is, preferably, dry—and

four added in the proportion stated, viz., 8 ounces to 1 quart, the whole thoroughly stirred and the water added—two gallons for every quart of kerosene. This is then vigorously churned, and already described. The time necessary for churning will vary from two to four minutes, according to the quantity to be emulsified, and the emulsion is then ready for use.

When the emulsion is required for immediate use, the quantity of flour may be still further reduced. It was found that as small a quantity as two ounces would emulsify one quart of kerosene, but that on standing for a few hours a perceptible layer of kerosene had separated.

It has, further, been found that by scalding the flour before adding the kerosene a less weight is required. An excellent emulsion, which showed not the slightest separation of kerosene after one week, was prepared by scalding two ounces of flour, mixing the resulting thin paste with one quart of kerosene, and emulsifying with two gallons of water.

The flour emulsion is smooth, readily and easily atomized, and does not clog the nozzle. Any separation into layers (no free kerosene will appear for several days, at least) may be readily overcome or remedied by simply stirring the mixture. It is equally effective, as might be expected, as an insecticide with the lime-formed emulsion, and amongst other advantages that may be claimed for it there is no perceptible whitening of the tree or foliage; and, further, in some places it may be found cheaper and easier to make than the lime emulsion. Its use is suggested as an alternative where good lime is unobtainable, and also for making the emulsion when intended for ornamental shrubs, etc., where the whitening of the foliage is objectionable.

The flour emulsion can be added to Bordeaux mixture, Bordeaux and Paris green, if desired.

Experiments are now in progress which indicate that the proportion of kerosene (the most expensive constituent of the emulsion) may be materially reduced without affecting the insecticidal value of the spray. Further particulars of these trials will be published as results are obtained.

#### Oyster-shell Bark-lice.

A Middlesex County subscriber, sending a specimen of oyster-shell bark-lice, asks how he should treat infested trees. Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee, at Ottawa, 1904, said:

"There are one or two insects which require more attention than they are receiving, for they are increasing. The oyster-shell bark-lice is one of these. This insect is frequently overlooked, and is not considered to be so injurious as it really is. It may be controlled in several ways. Of first importance is better cultivation of orchards; invigorating the trees by cultivating regularly, and by using a little more fertilizer than is sometimes the case. The oyster-shell bark-lice increases most in old orchards which have been neglected. On vigorous young stock it is seldom troublesome. Occasionally, however, it is, and the special remedies have to be used, as spraying the trees in summer when the young scale insects first hatch, either with whale-oil soap solution, one pound in six gallons of water; or with kerosene emulsion, made of coal oil and soap suds, or coal oil and milk. During the winter the trees should be well sprayed with whitewash made of one or two pounds of fresh lime in one gallon of water.

"A useful remedy for all scale insects is the lime sulphur wash—one pound each, boiled together in a gallon of water. This is a practical remedy, and may be applied to plum trees, apples and peaches, and if applied during the dormant period of winter will not harm the trees."

#### Rural Floral Exhibit.

The success attending the schools' floral display at last exhibition of the South Lanark Agricultural Society, has encouraged the Society to again offer prizes for a flower competition at their exhibition, to be held in September of this year.

There will be three prizes given, as last year, in each of the following three classes, viz.:

Class 1.—To the school exhibiting the best collection of all flowers, grown from the seeds furnished by the Society, 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd prize, \$2.

Class 2.—To the school exhibiting the best collection of zinnias and asters combined, 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd prize, \$2.

Class 3.—To the school exhibiting the best collection of dianthus, phlox and verbenas combined, 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd prize, \$2.

A special prize of \$2 will be given to the school making the best arrangement of their floral exhibit. The flowers to be exhibited are to be grown from seeds furnished by the society, and are to be grown in the school district by which the exhibit is made. Twenty-five per cent. of the prizes won goes to the teacher whose exhibit wins; the balance to go to the scholars, to be dealt with as may be arranged by them. Only one premium given to any one school in each class, but any school can exhibit in any or all of the classes. Competition limited to rural

schools only, and will be held on Schools' Day.

The society will also give prizes for sports for boys and girls attending the different schools, consisting of running, jumping, vaulting with and without pole, sack races, races for girls, etc.

The sports will be held the second day of the fair, Schools' Day.

The colors adopted by the different schools are requested to be worn by the scholars. Last year the appearance presented by the scholars sporting their respective colors was attractive in the extreme.

#### A White-flowered Vegetable.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

The cauliflower is a beautiful and curious vegetable, and we hardly realize when eating the close firm cluster or flower of the plant, that it is its bloom so sacrificed for our benefit. Dr. Johnson used to say, "Of all flowers I love the cauliflower," and there is something about its delicate flavor that appeals to the most fastidious taste. Taking it for granted that seed plants have been transplanted to make them sturdy, and are ready to set out in very rich ground, it is not necessary to wait until time to plant out tender seedlings to



Cauliflowers.

give the cauliflower its permanent home; for this plant is hardy enough to stand ten degrees of frost, if it has been properly treated, by giving plenty of light and air in the early stages. If planted early the roots get a good hold of the ground before drouth sets in. The late crop set out in summer heat makes its best growth after the autumn days come, for a cool moist condition is necessary to the perfect development of the "flower." At any time of its growing this plant repays for watering better than any other, and will not thrive in a dry situation. As cold weather approaches, it is well to draw the leaves of the plant together in the form of a cone, and tie with a bit of bass matting. This will keep the heads from turning dark colored, either by frost or excessive rains.

There is such a difference in soil that it is not easy to give advice on the subject, except to affirm that a proper rotation is necessary. A safe rule is that shallow-rooted plants, like potatoes and lettuce, are grown one year, that absorb and consume the fertilizing material on the surface of the soil, succeeded the next season by those that go deep with taproots, like the parsnip and carrot, and followed by such medium roots as the Brassica tribe, of which the cauliflower is most valued for its delicacy of flavor and beauty of flower, to which is added its utility. In this way the deep-rooting vegetables, passing through the upper stratum, would consume what they found of value in the way of plant food, and in gathering them the surface is turned up and they are taken out, leaving the ground exposed to air and frost to sweeten it.

The early history of the cauliflower is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in Italy, and was a rare delicacy in England in the 15th century, being introduced there from the Island of Cyprus, where it is said to have attained wonderful perfection. As an article of food it is light, nutritious and easily digested, and can be produced in a garden from early summer till midwinter. When pulled up by the root and hung head downward in a cool cellar, we have had very good cauliflower at the end of January. For a long time after the leaves become flaccid the flower head continues firm. Among all the vegetables this has a welcome, and no garden can be said to be complete without it.

#### Apple Market in Mexico.

A. W. Donley, Canadian Commercial Agent, reports that Canadian winter apples will find a good and growing market in Mexico. To give satisfaction they must be carefully selected and packed. Only the firmest and most carefully selected stock can be transported, in good condition, south to Mexico through and into the warm climate of the tropics. The market there prefers a large apple, and those not posted in regard to northern varieties prefer, generally, a bright-colored fruit. Why the Americans should not be able to supply this market the report does not explain.

#### Don't Ship "Windfalls"!

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received a very interesting letter from Mr. Albert W. Swalm, American Consul at Southampton, England, in answer to enquiries with reference to the success of the Southampton cold-storage buildings for fruit. Mr. Swalm asserts that the cold-storage houses have succeeded beyond expectations, and it would seem as if such fruits as the Russet, Canada Red, Baldwin and Ben Davis could be kept almost indefinitely. He draws, however, attention to the fact that there was a serious loss in storing bruised and scabby fruit and windfalls. He could detect no great difference between the keeping qualities of the American and Canadian apples. There was no attempt to store English apples, which he asserts will not likely under any circumstances be used for the winter markets. They will go into consumption directly, although many of them are fair keepers, and some very fine in flavor. The English apple crop is not likely to show an increase that will in any way interfere with importations from America. The most serious defect that was to be noted in the cold-storage stock was the want of care in the selection and grading of the stock that was put into cold storage.

#### POULTRY.

##### Raising Incubator Chicks.

In my experience, I left the chicks in the incubator thirty-six hours after they were hatched, operating it as before the hatch; but opened the door a little bit to let in more air after they were all dry. In the meantime, I heated up my brooder to 95°, putting a little chaff on the floor, and adding a saucer with inverted tin can of water. A tin can such as used for corn or peas answers the purpose admirably; clean it perfectly. Make a hole with a small nail in the side,  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch from the opening; fill it with clean water, from which the chill has been taken; place a saucer over the top, and invert. In this way you will have water before your chickens which they cannot get into, become wet or chilled, and the saucer will have water in even with the hole in the side of can as long as it contains any.

Remove chicks from incubator to brooder, being careful to cover them in transit, that no cold air may chill them, bearing in mind that every fifteen chicks adds one degree to heat of brooder. Do not put too many chicks in one brooder; fifty is plenty for one rated to hold one hundred. Fewer in number they thrive better. As soon as chicks are in the brooder, I give a good feed of grit, chick size. They are then ready to digest their food. In a couple of hours feed them a small quantity of bread and egg, in the proportions of three or four hard-boiled eggs (the infertile ones from incubator will do) to one small loaf of stale bread—chop or grind shells and all with the bread. Feed every two hours, being careful not to feed too much at a time. In two days add a little grain. The formula I use is: Cracked wheat, 25 parts; granulated oatmeal, 15 parts; millet seed, 12 parts; small cracked corn, 10 parts; small cracked peas, 6 parts; broken rice, 2 parts; rape seed, 1 part, and grit (chicken size), 10 parts.

Scatter sparingly, and let chickens work for it. Start with one feed a day, and as they become accustomed to it, substitute for three feeds of bread. In the meantime, let more air into your brooder, by raising the lid a little during the day, if weather is favorable, and as soon as they seem strong enough let the chicks out in a small yard made of boards or wire netting, watching them a little at first, until they become accustomed to going in and out of brooder. I find that giving them a little new milk once a day makes them grow much more rapidly. One must use their own judgment as to the heat. A little too much is preferable to too cold, as they can get out of the heat, but they can't remedy the cold. When you see the chicks getting out from under the hover, lessen the heat; when they crowd together under it, give more heat.

When six or seven weeks old, remove from brooder to a colony house, in which you can arrange a cold hover, if weather seems a little cool, by tacking flannel around a square board, slitting at intervals to allow the chicks to pass in and out. Place this high enough above the floor to allow the chicks plenty of room, and as they outgrow it it can be removed. If you consider the chick food too expensive, after they are four weeks' old, wheat and cracked corn (the latter sparingly) can be used for one or two feeds, leaving out the bread and egg. By the time they leave the brooder, lessen the feeds to three times daily, and other grains may be substituted.

If you wish to raise layers, I would by all means feed dry grains, as by so doing you have a much hardier pullet; if for broilers, a mash of corn meal, bran and oatmeal will give best results, for two feeds a day.

We had no bowel trouble last season, and raised a large per cent. of chicks, while others around us lost them by the dozens; and our pullets raised on dry feed were laying when a little over five months old. Our aim was to feed too little rather than too much, and as soon as chicks were old enough we gave them free range.

L. H. S.  
Elgin Co., Ont.

### Setting Hens and Rearing Chicks.

By W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College.

Sitting hens should be removed from the building or compartment in which the laying stock is kept, in order to keep them free from vermin, and to secure quietness and regularity during incubation. Moving them is best done after dark, as the hens are not so likely to leave their new nests when moved, at that time. The nest boxes should be from 15 to 18 inches square, and 6 inches deep. Fill the bottom of the boxes with earth, rounding up the corners so that the center will be slightly hollow, and cover the earth with straw or chaff. Sometimes nest boxes are lined with tansy, as this plant seems to be useful in keeping the nests free from vermin. If valuable eggs are being set, it is well to try the hen for a day or so on eggs of no special value before putting the good ones under her. Chicks should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder at the time of setting, then about ten days later on, and again about the 18th day of incubation. Test the eggs for fertility between the 5th and 9th days. A handy testing lamp is made by tying a piece of black cloth around a lamp or lantern chimney, with a hole cut through the cloth opposite the blaze. A fertile egg held opposite the hole will appear dark or cloudy, while an infertile egg will be clear.

About 24 to 36 hours after hatching the chicks should be removed from the nest, and placed with the hen in a small coop. The style of coop most favored at present is triangular in shape, like the letter A, 2 feet square at the bottom and 22 inches high at the peak, made of matched lumber so as to be waterproof, and provided with a movable board bottom, for use early in the season when the ground is wet and cold. The feeding of the chicks calls for careful attention. To the ordinary farmer there is, perhaps, no food superior to bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry enough to crumble readily, with a little fine gravel or commercial chicken grit placed within easy access. A mixture of the following grains in the proportions given will also be found a very satisfactory food: Fifteen pounds cracked wheat, ten pounds cracked corn, fifteen pounds pin-head oatmeal, and five pounds millet seed; and a rather expensive feed, but one which forces chickens along well, is Puritan Chick Feed, an excellent preventive of bowel trouble. For a soft food, equal proportions of bran, shorts and corn meal, with half a measure of meat meal, moistened with milk or water, make an excellent mixture. Either milk or water may be given for drink, but chickens will grow faster and do better when they can have an abundance of the former. Very young chickens should be fed five times a day, but when seven or eight weeks old the number of feeds can be reduced to three times a day. Feed as much at a time as the chickens will clean up readily in five minutes.

### Raising Turkeys.

"Enquirer," Millerton, Ont., writes: I would be very grateful for some instructions regarding the rearing of turkeys. Have two turkey hens which have already laid twelve eggs each, which I have set under hens.

1. Is it advisable to set all the eggs under hens, or hold them until the turkey hens want to hatch?

2. Should the young turkeys be left with the hen, or should they be put by themselves?

3. Describe a suitable coop, and how long before they can be allowed to run free?

4. What is the proper ration for young turkeys?

5. Give ration for fattening turkeys.

Ans.—1. You may save the eggs until the turkey hen begins to "sit," by keeping them in a cool (not cold) room, carefully packed in bran with the small end down. The turkey will lay two litters, taking a rest between times. When she hatches she should be given from 16 to 20 eggs to cover. You may set some of the eggs under common hens if you choose, giving each only 7 or 8 eggs.

2. Leave the young turkeys with the turkey hen, and, when possible, give those hatched by common hens to the turkey hen the first night.

3. A suitable coop can be made of boards 2½ feet long by 2 feet wide, 2 feet high in front, with a slope of six inches to the rear. The front should be open, with lath slats nailed up and down to confine the turkey when necessary, and a close door, which may be shut in rainy weather. The roof should be very close, and should project well at the front. A slightly raised floor, with a clean chaff nest in it, will add to the comfort of the birds. Little turkeys, however, must not be kept in the coop, except when absolutely necessary. They must be provided with a run, made by setting three 14-inch boards edgewise in a triangle about the coop. These boards (and coop) must be put on fresh grass in a dry situation every day. When the young turkeys are able to jump over the boards, they may be permitted to run with their mother after the dew is off, but should be brought home at night until they have been trained to come home every night to roost.

4. For the first 24 hours give nothing. For the first three weeks, Myrick recommends feeding hard-boiled egg, and stale bread dipped in hot milk and squeezed out, the whole crumbled and seasoned with black pepper. Curd may be used occasionally instead of the egg, and chopped lettuce, dandelion tops, onion tops in small quantities, etc., added. Clean water and milk should be given frequently and in small quantities. After three weeks omit the eggs and give meat scraps. When the turkeys are old enough to run and find food for themselves, the feedings may be decreased to two or three a day, and later discontinued almost altogether if the run is extra good in grass-hoppers, etc. Young turkeys should also have grit provided them. If they should happen to get wet—a very dangerous accident, by the way—give them pepper and ginger in their food and drinking water to help them overcome the effects of the chill.

5. As soon as the frost has decreased the number of insects, etc., to be found, begin feeding the turkeys to get them in good condition before the time for fattening arrives, giving them boiled potatoes, carrots, sweet apples, etc., mixed with bran and corn meal in the morning, and whole grain at night. Also give plenty of drink. About three weeks before killing give turkeys all they will eat up clean four times a day. For first three meals give cooked potatoes and corn meal scalded, and feed whole corn, with wheat or buckwheat occasionally, at night. Also give pounded charcoal occasionally, and keep a supply of gravel near them.

### The Fancier and the Farmer.

That the poultry business of the country might be placed upon a better footing from many viewpoints, would it not be wisdom for the fancier and the poultry associations to consider more fully the needs of the farmers? The only way to make Canada a great producer of poultry and eggs is to have farmers raise the birds in large numbers. This work must of necessity fall mainly upon the farmers, for, as a general rule, fanciers are confined to limited elbow room.

To secure the farmer raising sufficient numbers, he must be first interested, and, in the second place, be able to see a profit when the accounts are balanced. If the farmer cannot get a good supply of pure-bred birds at moderate prices, with which to improve his flock, he will not touch the business at all; and, on the other hand, if the fancier has not the good will and patronage of the farming community, he will not have adequate market in which to dispose of his surplus birds. There is always a goodly percentage of the birds in the best flocks which will not do for exhibition purposes, neither will they do to ship to a customer who is desirous of raising stock for the show. Yet these same birds are too good in breeding to be used for making potpies, and if used for this purpose they do not bring what they should to reward the producer. So, if the fancier would be wholly successful, he wants a place to put these misfits at a fair price (more than their value for food, and less than fancy ones are worth), and his only salvation is the market open to him by the farmers' wants.

There are certain reasons why the farmers are slower at taking up poultry-raising than one would naturally expect they would be, and I will try to point out one or two of these. One reason is, that the Farmers' Institute meeting lecturers talk a lot of stuff, which fills some of the hearers brimful of vain imaginations, and the more easily enthused go home and launch out into the deep seas of poultrydom without having the information and experience they require, in many cases without proper equipment, or none at all. Experience is essential to success, and the safest way to acquire this is by starting with a few birds, and keeping them as nearly right as possible, watching their actions, noting their requirements, and steering clear of the rocks which are bound to present themselves. In this way a person will become fitted for future undertakings of greater dimensions. The fate of the enthusiast often is that he has made a failure of the business, and others noting the attempt and the failure, but failing to note the causes, laughingly feel well pleased that they have been spared the experience which they have been watching.

Now, the lecturers are sometimes a little to blame. There are a lot of real things we cannot foresee, even when we are looking for them, and there are infinitely more we cannot see when we close our eyes and wish we may not see them. So, the lecturer who mounts the platform, and being more anxious for applause than for facts, announces that it is a cinch for the farmer to raise all the way up to seven hundred chicks in a season, is taking upon himself quite a responsibility. Many who have tried to raise from 150 to 200, will be willing to testify that there is a lot of work with even that number, and even then it is not easy to make them all good market birds. Fowls, old or young, are liable to do badly in large flocks, and when one considers the various and oft-repeated chores to be performed in connection with one flock, it will be readily admitted that when there are six or seven flocks, all requiring the same treatment, there is no "cinch" about the task.

Then, the fanciers are so anxious to breed show points at any cost, that when farmers secure their birds and subject them to the same treatment as their home-grown fowls, they do not show any superiority over

the ordinary, and in many cases prove quite inferior. This is very discouraging to the beginner. When a bird is ruined in rearing there is not much to hope for from it, either as a breeder or a moneymaker in meat or eggs. Proper rearing includes so many phases of poultry-raising, it is a subject of itself. The breeding stock should be of special merit as to general usefulness to begin with, have skillful care and management, keeping the thought most prominent of producing eggs with strong germs, from which chicks with stamina and vigor will come. Then the chick which is to become a prolific layer should be fed for eggs from the first day it is out of the shell. If we would have vigorous producers we must breed and work that vigor into them from the start. A sickly, delicate chick cannot be made to become a strong hen; and a strong chick can be fed on delicacies and stimulants, pampered and catered to in housing and other ways, until it is too inactive and indolent to keep its blood in proper condition to produce profitably. The chicks should always be made to search for the bulk of their food; this gives the necessary go to them, resulting in good constitution, good keeping qualities and heavy producers. Breeding stock and chicks should never be made as fat as required for exhibition, else their best breeding qualities will be impaired. To suit the farmer more attention to conformation of body and loss to comb, wattles and feathers would be preferable.

Canada has an unlimited market, ever increasing, favorable natural conditions in abundance, suitable climate, abundance of feed of the best sorts, and if we neglect these advantages to become a great poultry and egg-producing country, we will certainly be standing in our own light.

READER.  
Wentworth Co., Ont.

### Off with Those Feathers.

Gov. Folk, of St. Louis, has signed the Missouri State Walmsley fish and game law, under the provisions of which women are permitted to decorate their hats with birds of only a few species. Only the feathers of domestic birds, such as ostrich, chickens and ducks, may be used, while the wild birds allowed milliners are confined to English sparrows, hawks, horned owls and crows. The law plainly prohibits a woman from wearing into the State a hat bearing a prohibited bird. The hat may be the only one she has, but unless she cares to face a fine of from \$25 up, she must leave it outside the borders. The law even prohibits the passing through the State of prohibited decorations.

### APIARY.

#### Don't Let Bees Starve.

This is the time of year to look out for starvation among the bees. They may appear to be gathering plenty of pollen and honey, but they are also using an unusually large quantity, and when the nights are cool the secretion of nectar is scant, and the bees can get but small loads, and may not be carrying in as much as they appear to be. In the first ten days or two weeks after a colony is set out of the cellar, it will use from ten to fifteen pounds of honey, or as much as it used during the first two months after it was put away in the fall, and should there be several cold days in succession in which the bees cannot get out to the fields, there is danger of starvation, though they may have been considerably ahead of the game when the cold snap set in. It is not enough that a colony at this time of year should have sufficient to keep them alive; they should have from ten to twenty pounds in sight all the time, so that should they be kept in by unfavorable weather, they will continue to use honey freely, and so keep the queen laying well. If honey is scarce in the hive, and none coming in, the bees go on short rations, and brood-rearing is checked just at the time it should be booming, for it is the bees that are hatched early that put the colony in condition for business when the clover blooms. If you don't know whether the bees are well supplied or not, it is a good plan to go over the apiary and lift each hive, marking those that appear at all light by placing a stone or something on top, then light your smoker and go over the marked hives, lifting out an empty comb or two at one side of the hive and substituting full ones, placing them as near the bees as possible without breaking the cluster. Before placing the full combs in the hives, bruise the cappings of the honey in places, so that bees may take it out more readily. Then shut up the hive snug and warm, and let it severely alone until you have reason to believe it may require more food, which it is not likely to do for awhile, unless the weather be very unfavorable. It would be well to go over them again between fruit bloom and clover, unless honey comes from some other source during the time between these flows. If full combs of honey are not available, feed sugar, syrup, or loose honey and water, in an upper story or half story, always having care to conserve the heat in the brood-nest as much as possible.

S. A.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## Canadian.

Marble of a very fine quality, and in paying quantities, has been reported from Hastings Co., Ont.

Hon. Jas. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, died at Woodstock, Ont., May 3rd.

It is now stated that the Imperial troops at Halifax, instead of leaving Canada on July 1st, as arranged, may remain for two years longer.

Mr. George Gooderham, the well-known Toronto distiller and financier, is dead, reputedly worth \$20,000,000.

The Ontario Government has decided to lease the 1,800 islands on Lake Temagami, which promises to become one of the most popular summer resorts in North America. No more of the islands will be sold.

The Canadian Government is inviting tenders for a service of steamships fitted with refrigerators, to run from St. John, N.B., to London, England, the service to be utilized for the development of Canadian fruit trade, etc., to British markets.

## British and Foreign.

Sanaa, capital of Yemen, has been captured by the Arabian insurgents.

A gramophone that can be heard three miles away has been invented by Hon. C. A. Parsons, of turbine fame. It will be a matter of congratulation if this "invention" at least does not become common.

A terrible storm swept over lower Michigan on May 4th, and several deaths were caused by lightning. Nearly \$100,000 damage to peach trees and greenhouses was caused by hail.

Cecil Rhodes' dream of a "Cape to Cairo" railway seems likely to be realized in the early future. Already rails have been laid from Cape Town northward to Zambesi, a distance of 1,700 miles, and, at the other end, from Cairo southward beyond Khartoum. The road is thus more than half completed. One of the greatest attractions on the road is the famous Victoria Falls, which are said to be more than twice the width and height, and to precipitate a volume of water double of that at Niagara.

European scientists have predicted that the month of May will be especially marked by volcanic and seismic disturbances, and it would seem that already the prediction is being fulfilled. Mount Stromboli, in the Mediterranean, is in violent eruption, the sight at night being said to be magnificent, and, during the past week, earthquake shocks have been reported from Geneva, Switzerland, and from eighteen towns of southern France.

Reports of the May Day disturbances in various parts of Russia are now coming in. In Warsaw, as expected, the people made a demonstration and formed in a procession, which was met by Cossacks and a body of infantry. The Cossacks charged the people, striking with the flat of their swords, and the infantry fired a volley. In explanation of this repeated conduct of the Russian troops, it may be said that in Russia strikes and all such demonstrations are put on the list of criminal offences. Altogether in Warsaw on May Day about 50 people were killed and many wounded. At Lodz also disturbances occurred, bombs being thrown among the soldiery, and the people being fired upon in retaliation. In both of these cities business is now practically at a standstill, and people are leaving rapidly. From other towns trouble has also been reported. At Militopol a portion of the town was burned by the mob; at Nijni-Novgorod many people were wounded, as also in the Crimea, where many riots took place.

Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron passed Singapore on May 5th, and is now in Chinese waters. It is stated on high authority that a Japanese division of fast cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers was sent to meet it at the Straits of Sunda, but that Nebogatoff eluded it by going northward through the Straits of Malacca. It is also stated that Admiral Rojestvensky has sailed southward to meet him. There is much anxiety in Russia that this union may be brought about safely, as Nebogatoff's ships are by no means fitted to cope with the light and rapid vessels which the Japanese are likely to send against them. Should the union be affected, on the other hand, Japan will probably have to face her crisis in the war, as the Russians will then have the advantage in point of strength, having eight battleships to oppose to Japan's four. Japan will, however, in all probability, rely most upon her fast cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, and it will not be surprising if the coming engagement should prove a repetition of that which ended so disastrously for the Spanish Armada.



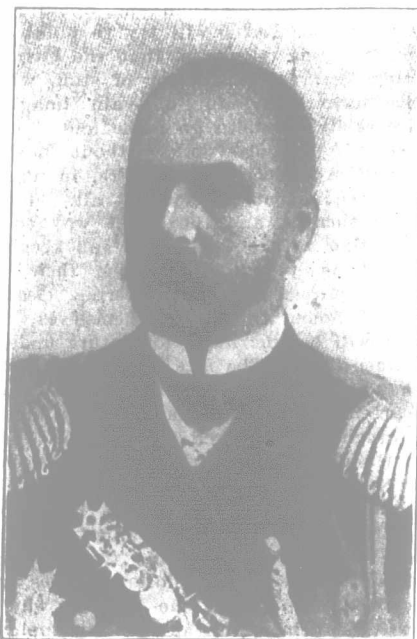
Admiral Togo.

Commander of the Japanese Navy.



General Linevitch.

Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Manchuria. He is sixty-five years of age, hale and vigorous, and is the idol of his men.



Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky.

Commander of the Russian Squadron, now in Asiatic waters.

With the passing of the snows come harbingers of the "good old summer time," and among them Vol. 1, No. 1, of "Outdoor Canada," an illustrated journal of city and country life, issued by the Canadian News Paper Co., Toronto, Ont., and devoted to fresh air and healthful sports. There is a big field in Canada for a first-rate publication of this style, and "Outdoor Canada" makes a good start, let us all hope "at the psychological moment."

## THE FARM BULLETIN

The Guelph, Ont., Horse Show will be held in the Exhibition Park, June 7, 8 and 9. For a copy of the prize-list, which will be issued shortly, address Secretary A. Stewart, Guelph.

The College of Agriculture of Cornell University has called a Good Roads Conference for May 16th to 19th. This conference is for the purpose of discussing the educational phases of the good roads movement, and to give instruction to students and to all others who desire to come.

At the annual meeting of the Guelph, Ont., Fatstock Club, on May 3rd, the report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts of \$332.54, and expenditures of \$222.62. The results of the auction sale showed receipts, \$104.85, and an expenditure of \$988.83. President Jones advocated extension of the Winter Fair, and the acquiring of the old fair grounds recently sold to the Government as an armory. Officers elected are: President, A. F. H. Jones; First Vice-President, A. W. Tyson; Second Vice-President, W. R. Elliott; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Duff.

Dr. Jessop, of Lincoln, has introduced into the Ontario Legislature an amendment to the act respecting conveyances to trustees for burial grounds, by adding a section providing that trustees of burial grounds may adopt rules and regulations for the laying out, care, maintenance and management of such burial grounds, for the regulating of burials to be made therein, the erection or removal of tombs, monuments, gravestones, vaults, copings, fences, hedges, or other permanent improvements therein; the planting, placing and removal of trees, shrubs and plants in the ground, and otherwise generally respecting the use of the ground. The amendment would seem to be well advised. At present the condition of many rural burying-grounds is too graphically described by the name "grave-yard."

## Rural Telephone Development.

While the Autonomy Bill controversy was at its hottest in Ottawa, another agitation was being carried on, of much practical importance to the people of Canada, receiving less attention than it really deserved, viz., the enquiry re telephones for rural districts, a convenience which Sir William Mulock, notwithstanding his opposition to rural mail delivery, seems determined upon bringing within more general reach of farmers. The committee appointed to investigate the matter has unearthed an immense amount of information. The large number of telephones in actual use in Canada is not only surprising, but an indicator of the practicability of their general use. It is

also shown that they would be established in many more places were it not for the influence of the Bell Telephone Co., which has not only refused to undertake the management of rural telephones itself, but has frowned upon the enterprise wherever undertaken by private companies, keeping a monopoly of the railway stations, and even succeeding in crushing some of these smaller companies out of existence. Notwithstanding the opposition, however, local companies have been successfully established at many points, the report for 1904 showing 91 independent telephones in Canada—29 in Quebec, 17 in Ontario, 14 in Nova Scotia, 12 in British Columbia, 11 in New Brunswick, 6 in N.-W. T., 2 in Manitoba, and 1 in Yukon. . . . Sir William Mulock's plan does not look to Government-established telephones, but rather to having the matter taken up by the municipalities, the Government keeping the operation of the trunk or long distance lines only within its hands. In this way individual ratepayers would be dealt with without the Government being surcharged with a multiplicity of details. These independent local companies seem to have given satisfaction wherever established. At Port Arthur, for example, where among 1,000 families 763 resident phones have been installed, at a rate of only \$12 per year; and it would appear that their extension would give unbounded satisfaction to the farmers, who might thus individually find out, as the denizens of the towns and cities have before them, the real value of this twentieth century space annihilator. In case of some purely rural lines the rates are only \$5 and \$10 per year.

## Proposed Bill to Regulate Width of Sleigh Runners.

Among the bills proposed for the coming session of the Ontario Legislature is an act to regulate the width of sleigh runners, introduced by Mr. Tucker, representing West Wellington. The essential provision is that after December 1st, 1906, no person is to be permitted to use in any public highway, except within the limits of a city of 50,000 or over, any sleigh or other vehicle upon runners, and drawn by horses (except cutters), unless the outer edges of the bottom of the runners are at least four feet apart.



O. A. C. Examinations.

The results of the examinations on the work of the first and second years at the Ontario Agricultural College are as follows, names of students being arranged in order of general proficiency:

FIRST YEAR.—1, Rose, D. M., Working, England; 2, Frier, G. M., Shediac, N.B.; 3, Arkell, R., Arkell, Wellington, Ont.; 4, Knight, A. A., Brackenrig, Muskoka, Ont.; 5, Smith, J. E., Shallow Lake, Grey, Ont.; 6, Wolverton, H. A., Brandon, Man.; 7, Austin, H. S., Lynn Valley, Norfolk, Ont.; 8, Row, C. A., Langhorne, Penn., U.S.A.; 9, Salkeld, G. D., Goderich, Huron, Ont.; 10, Carpenter, J. F., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 11, Kerr, W. A., Ashburn, Ontario, Ont.; 12, Hare, J. H., Cobourg, Northumberland, Ont.; 13, Gilmour, J. D., Doe Lake, Parry Sound, Ont.; 14, Barnet, W. A., Living Springs, Wellington, Ont.; 15, Patch, A. M., Torquay, England; 16, Landon, M., Simcoe, Norfolk, Ont.; and Murray, C., Avening, Simcoe, Ont.; 18, Davidson, G. N., Ashburn, Ontario, Ont.; 19, Walker, W. E., Carluke, Wentworth, Ont.; 20, Hayes, J. A., Shelburne, Que.; 21, Curran, G. B., Orillia, Simcoe, Ont.; 22, Peer, W. M., Freeman, Halton, Ont.; 23, Siater, A. C., Chalet des Hirondelles, Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland (5); 24, Taylor, W. R., Smithville, Lincoln, Ont.; 25, Cameron, D., Summerstown Station, Glengarry, Ont.; 26, Brown, W. A., Meaford, Grey, Ont. (18); 27, Wheaton, R. R., Thorndale, Middlesex, Ont.; 28, McKenzie, D. A., Queen Hill, Bruce, Ont.; 29, Weaver, J. B., Westfield, N. Y., U.S.A.; 30, Warren, F. B., Gamebridge, Ontario, Ont. (4 and 10); 31, Hodson, R., Ottawa, Ont.; 32, Wright, L. W., Toronto, Ont.; 33, Sirrett, A. W., Rosseau, Parry Sound, Ont.; 34, Steckley, J. C., Bethesda, York, Ont.; 35, Winslow, R. M., London, Ont.; 36, Langley, J., Chatham, England (5); 37, Hebert, G., St. Constant, Que.; 38, McDonald, E. C., Ayr, Waterloo, Ont. (18); 39, Jewson, J. E., Stone Quarry, Welland, Ont. (18); 40, Dunkin, A. L., Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; 41, Leach, J. D., Dumfries, Simcoe, Ont.; 42, Foster, N., Toronto, Ont. (7); 43, Owen, W. C., Thornton, Simcoe, Ont. (5); 44, Evans, N., Randolph, Simcoe, Ont.; 45, Bowes, L. A., Strathairn, Grey, Ont. (14); 46, Galbraith, A. C., Ellesmere, York, Ont. (8, 14, and 17); 47, Gregory, C. G., Pt. Dalhousie, Lincoln, Ont. (14); 48, Ballantyne, N., Stratford, Perth, Ont. (7); 49, Williams, A. L., Dundalk, Duherin, Ont.; 50, Young, W. H., Thornton, Simcoe, Ont. (3, 5, and 19); 51, Bengough, W. L., Toronto, Ont. (18); 52, Goulding, G., Toronto, Ont. (4 and 5); 53, Lawson, E. V., Dunlop, Huron, Ont. (19); 54, Treichler, M. W., Sanborn, N.Y., U.S.A. (4 and 14); 55, Nag-Tany, B., Toronto, Ont. (10); 56, Hamilton, W. D., Dundela, Dundas, Ont. (12 and 14); 57, Emmett, A. J., South End, Welland, Ont. (3, 4, and 18); 58, Harvey, J., Guelph, Ont. (7); 59, Sheahan, T. A., Newark, Oxford, Ont. (4); 60, Jenkins, R., Todmorden, York, Ont. (4, 5, and 14), and Newman, R. H., Lorneville, Ontario, Ont. (1, 4, and 18); 62, Moodie, C., St. George, Brant, Ont. (5, 11, and 19); 63, Clancey, R. H., Souris, Man. (3).

Key to stars.—1, Grammar and composition; 2, English literature; 3, bookkeeping; 4, arithmetic; 5, mechanics and mensuration; 6, soil physics; 7, manual training; 8, chemistry; 9, geology; 10, botany; 11, zoology; 12, horticulture; 13, field husbandry; 14, animal husbandry; 15, dairying; 16, poultry; 17, apiculture; 18, veterinary anatomy; 19, veterinary materia medica.

SECOND YEAR.—1, Winslow, R. M., London, Ont.; 2, Mills, R. W., Toronto, Ont.; 3, Kennedy, J. W., Apple Hill, Glengarry, Ont.; 4, Hamer, R. S., Toronto, Ont.; 5, Diaz, P., Carcel Vieja, Ferrol, Spain; 6, Harkness, J. C., Annan, Grey, Ont.; 7, Wheeler, H. C., Hubbard, Ohio, U.S.A.; 8, Hartman, W. J., Woodbridge, York, Ont.; 9, Thompson, W. J., Carleton Place, Lanark, Ont.; 10, Bunting, T. G., St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont.; 11, Clowes, F. A., Toronto, Ont.; 12, Stewart, W. F., Strath Gartney, P.E.I.; 13, Willows, H. J., Philipsville, Leeds, Ont.; 14, Hudson, H. F., Forest Gate, England; 15, Sanders, G. E., Brown Hill, N.S.; 16, Dennis, F. H., Ealing, Middlesex, Ont.; 17, Montgomery, C. G., New Richmond, Que.; 18, Baker, M. R., Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A.; 19, Jacobs, W. S., Barrie, Simcoe, Ont.; 20, Brownlee, M. C., McDonald's Corners, Lanark, Ont.; 21, Hosmer, S. A., Batavia, N. Y., U.S.A.; 22, Twigg, C. B., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 23, Bell, G. R., Glanford Station, Wentworth, Ont.; 24, Ballantine, P. M., Arbroath, Scotland; 25, Lewes, H. S., Melbourne, Australia; 26, McVicar, G. D., Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 27, Broderick, A. D., St. Catharines (1), and Whetter, W. E., Lorneville, Victoria, Ont. (1); 29, Jull, M. A., Burford, Brant, Ont.; 30, Byers, W. E., Stepney, Prescott, Ont.; 31, McBeath, R. J., St. Francois Xavier, Man. (1 and 3); 32, Clark, C. P., Alliston, Simcoe, Ont.; 33, Binnie, T. H., Bunnessan, Grey, Ont.; 34, Porter, E. H., Port Maitland, N.S.; 35, Reeves, Palmer, T., Dow, England; 36, Knight, G. E., Sardis, B. C.; 37, Miller, H. H., Brome Centre, Que.; 38, How, L. M., Annapolis, N.S. (3); 39, Jordan, H. A., Windsor, Essex, Ont.; 40, Fairbairn, J. B., Toronto, Ont. (1 and 2); 41, McKinnon, G., Guelph, Wellington, Ont. (1 and 5); 42, Greenshields, J. M., Montreal, Que. (4, 5, and 6).

\*Pro tanto standing in English. Key to stars.—1, Bacteriology; 2, agricultural chemistry; 3, electricity and magnetism; 4, botany; 5, entomology; 6, veterinary pathology.

FIRST YEAR—HONORS IN DEPARTMENTS.

English and Mathematics (including English grammar, composition, and literature, bookkeeping and arithmetic).—Class I.—1, Frier; 2, Rose; 3, Smith, J. E.,

and Wolverton; 5, Salkeld; 6, Carpenter; 7, Arkell; 8, Curran; 9, Austin; 10, Knight, A. A.; 11, Gilmour; 12, Murray; 13, Kerr; 14, Row. Class II.—1, Landon; 2, McKenzie; 3, Davidson and Hare; 5, Cameron; 6, Barnet; 7, Brown; 8, Hayes; 9, Peer; 10, Weaver; 11, Ballantyne; 12, Foster; 13, Hodson and Wright; 15, Walker; 16, Winslow; 17, Gregory; 18, Patch; 19, Hebert, G., and Slater; 21, Wheaton; 22, Galbraith.

Physical Science (including physics, manual training, chemistry, and geology).—Class I.—1, Frier; 2, Rose; 3, Wolverton; 4, Knight; 5, Arkell; 6, Warren. Class II.—1, Row; 2, Hare; 3, Austin; 4, Smith, J. E.; 5, Salkeld; 6, Peer; 7, Gilmour; 8, Carpenter; 9, Walker; 10, Hare; 11, Kerr; 12, Patch; 13, Slater; 14, Landon; 15, Brunet; 16, Taylor; 17, Brown; 18, McDonald; 19, Weaver; 20, Cameron; 21, Wheaton; 22, Murray; 23, Davidson.

Biological Science and Horticulture (including botany, zoology, and horticulture).—Class I.—1, Rose; 2, Arkell; 3, Patch; 4, Knight; 5, Row; 6, Frier; 7, Goulding. Class II.—1, Hare; 2, Salkeld and Carpenter; 4, Austin and Kerr; 6, Langley; 7, Murray and Peer; 9, Davidson; 10, Curran; 11, Wolverton; 12, Winslow; 13, Sirett; 14, Brown; 15, Hayes; 16, Hebert, G., Taylor, and Wright; 19, Landon; 20, Bengough; 21, Barnet; 22, Steckley; 23, McDonald; 24, McKenzie and Wheaton; 26, Hebert, P.; 27, Gilmour; 28, Owen; 29, Hodson; 30, Young; 31, Bowes; 32, Jewson; 33, Leach.

Agriculture and Veterinary Science (including field husbandry, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, apiculture, veterinary anatomy, and veterinary materia medica).—Class II.—1, Rose; 2, Arkell; 3, Frier; 4, Austin and Barnet; 6, Salkeld; 7, Knight; 8, Carpenter; 9, Gilmour; 10, Kerr; 11, Row; 12, Davidson; 13, Curran; 14, Murray; 15, Smith.

SECOND YEAR—HONORS IN DEPARTMENTS.

English and Economics (including English, theses,

Hamer; 10, Baker, J.; 11, Willows; 12, Dias; 13, Brownlee; 14, Ballantyne; 15, Hosmer; 16, Stewart; 17, Clowes; 18, Whetter; 19, Saunders; 20, Twigg; 21, Bell; 22, Montgomery.

SCHOLARSHIPS—FIRST YEAR.

1.—English and Mathematics—G. M. Frier, Shediac, N. B.  
2.—Physical Science—H. A. Wolverton, Brandon, Man.  
3.—Biological Science and Horticulture—D. M. Rose, Working, Eng.

PRIZES—SECOND YEAR.

First in general proficiency, first and second year work, theory and practice—R. M. Winslow, London, Ont.  
Essay—"Implements on the Farm and Their Uses"—J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill, Glengarry, Ont.

MEDAL—SECOND YEAR.

Governor-General's Silver Medal—First in general proficiency, 1904-'05—R. M. Winslow, London, Ont.

Mosquitoes.

Recent discoveries have established the fact that certain species of mosquitoes transmit malaria, yellow fever, and filariasis (elephantiasis), and by so doing make these diseases epidemic. This knowledge has given great importance to the study of mosquitoes; their species, life histories and relations to public health. In 1896 about 250 species were known in the world; now over 400 species have been described.

Mosquitoes cannot any longer be regarded merely as producers of irritation or discomfort, but rather as a menace to the health of the community; and a pool where the malarial mosquito breeds is a public nuisance.

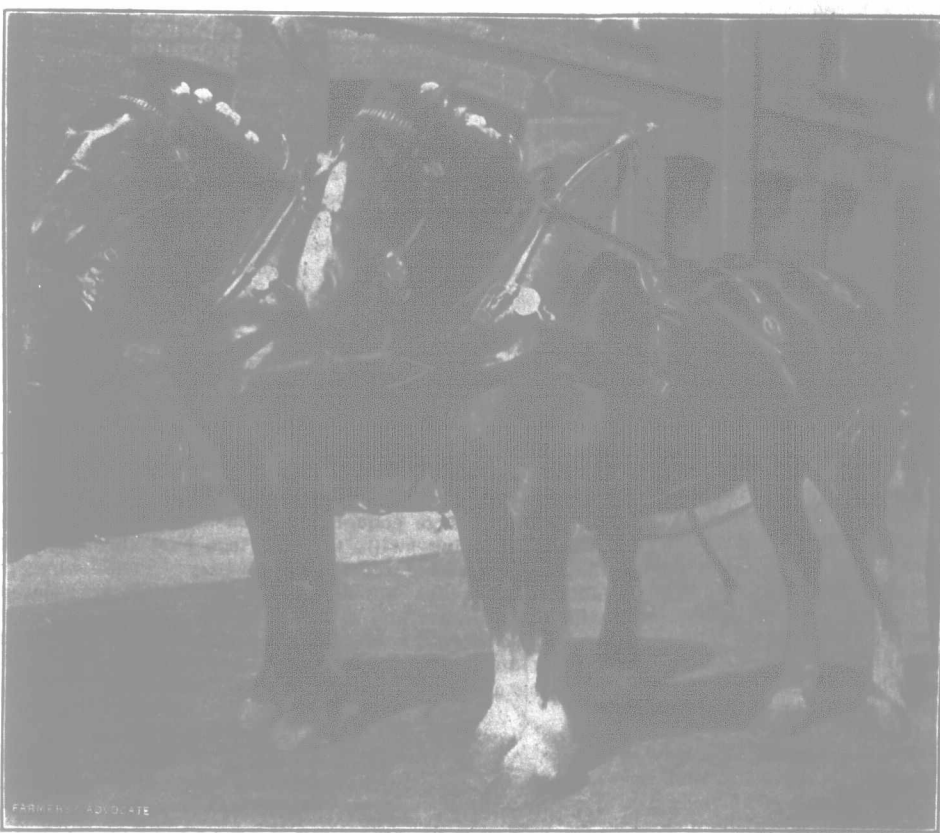
Mosquitoes belong to the same group of insects as the flies (order Diptera). These insects have two wings in the adult state, with mouthparts fitted for sucking. Mosquitoes have the mouthparts formed into a long and slender proboscis. We can readily distinguish mosqui-

toes from other flies by the scales on their wings. There is usually a fringe of scales around the margin and along each of the veins. Most other flies do not have these scales.

Like most other kinds of insects, a mosquito has a life cycle made up of four distinct stages, namely, egg, larva or wriggler, pupa, adult or winged mosquito. The second and third stages are passed in the water, and cannot exist elsewhere. During the warm summer weather only about one week is required for a mosquito to develop from the egg to the adult state. In cold weather a much longer period is necessary. The eggs of some species, like the rain-barrel mosquito, float on the surface of the water, where they are deposited in raftlike masses. The eggs of some others, like the salt marsh mosquito, are laid at the edge of the water or in the soft mud; these are not collected in masses,

and do not float. Eggs of the malarial mosquito float singly upon the surface of the water. The eggs of all species hatch in a few hours, and the young larvae or wrigglers feed in the water on minute particles of vegetable matter. Each larva goes to the surface every few minutes to inhale air through the tube or siphon near the tail. After a few days of feeding the larvae change to pupae, which have a peculiar hunchback appearance. Two or three days later the adult mosquito emerges, using the cast skin as a boat in which to stand until the wings are strong and ready for use. The blood of man or some of the higher animals seems to be a necessary food for egg production. Mosquitoes may live for about five weeks in summer, but they usually die after laying eggs. Some kinds of mosquitoes hide away in cellars, caves and other protected places during the winter, emerging in spring to lay eggs for the first brood. Certain other kinds pass the winter in the larval state, freezing up in the ice and going on with their development after thawing out in the spring. Still others, including the salt marsh mosquito, hibernate in the egg state, in the soft mud of the marshes where they breed. These eggs do not hatch until warm weather comes, and until there is an abundance of water in which they can pass their larval and pupal existence.

As a rule, mosquitoes do not fly very far from the water where they are reared. Anopheles, the species which carry malaria, may fly about one mile. Two



Prince Arthur and Charlie.

Four-year-old Clydesdale geldings. First for heavy draft team any breed, first for team sired by registered Clydesdale stallion, first and third, respectively, for single draft horse, any breed, at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1905. Owned and exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, Ont.

and economics).—Class I.—1, Kennedy; 2, Winslow; 3, Hamer. Class II.—1, Clowes; 2, Hartman; 3, Stewart and Thompson; 5, Wheeler; 6, Dias; 7, Willows; 8, Binnie; 9, Bunting; 10, Baker, J.; 11, Sanders; 12, Harkness; 13, Hudson; 14, Miller; 15, Jacobs and Montgomery; 17, McBeath; 18, Dennis; 19, Hosmer; 20, Lewis; 21, Porter.

Physical Science (including agricultural engineering, electricity and magnetism, engine, agricultural chemistry and animal chemistry).—Class I.—1, Mills; 2, Winslow. Class II.—1, Bunting; 2, Kennedy; 3, Hamer; 4, Hartman; 5, Dias; 6, Dennis; 7, Stewart; 8, Sanders; 9, Thompson; 10, Wheeler.

Biological Science (including general botany, plant physiology and economic botany, bacteriology, entomology, and horticulture).—Class I.—1, Mills; 2, Winslow; 3, Hartman. Class II.—1, Dias; 2, Harkness; 3, Kennedy; 4, Bunting; 5, Wheeler; 6, Hamer; 7, Willows; 8, Jull; 9, McVicar; 10, Brownlee; 11, Montgomery; 12, Clowes; 13, Hudson; 14, Dennis; 15, Bell and Lewes; 17, Thompson; 18, Twigg; 19, Sanders; 20, Byers; 21, Broderick; 22, Baker, J.; 23, Whetter; 24, Stewart.

Agriculture and Veterinary Science (including field husbandry, animal husbandry; judging cattle, sheep and swine; judging horses; dairying; poultry; veterinary pathology, and veterinary obstetrics).—Class II.—1, Mills; 2, Winslow; 3, Kennedy; 4, Harkness; 5, Jacobs; 6, Thompson; 7, Hudson; 8, Wheeler; 9,

species of salt marsh mosquitoes have the habit of migrating inland for thirty or forty miles. The common house or rain-barrel mosquito, as well as most of the other species, are usually hatched and grown in the vicinity where they are found.

### The Seed Bill Approved.

Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, has received the following letter from Mr. Conrad Appell, of Darmstadt, Germany, under date of April 11th, 1905: "Your favor of March 7th came duly to hand, also Bill respecting the Inspection and Sale of Seeds. Since you wish to receive my opinion regarding the advisability of legislative action, I will say that the sooner you have a law passed forcing a guarantee on every seed merchant, the better for country and people. For a young country like Canada, the introduction of such laws cannot be very difficult; it will become more difficult when the country is older, i.e., the population denser, and since selling and buying on guarantee will be the only method possible in future, one cannot adopt the same too soon. I only wish we had the law already, but without legislation there will never be a sound way of doing business in seeds, because the great majority are for taking advantage of others where there is a chance, and he who does not is the victim of those who do, as long as there is not a law to shield him against the unscrupulous methods of others. In a few days I shall have the pleasure of a visit from a Washington official, and hope to convince him of the necessity of laws in U. S. A. seed trade."

### Anti-fly Mixture.

The Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following formula for keeping flies off stock in the summer: Resin, one and one-half pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish-oil, one-half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish-oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add one-half pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from seven to eight cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will, perhaps, be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin, after that, re-touch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

### The Great Simplon Tunnel.

Possibly one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times has been the construction of the great tunnel through Simplon Mountain, Switzerland. About six and a half years ago the construction of this enormous passage, the longest railway tunnel in the world, was begun, one party of workmen starting on the Swiss and the other on the Italian side of the mountain. Month after month passed by, and as the workmen penetrated the depths of the earth with 7,000 feet of earth and rock above them, they were often compelled to stop work by reason of gatherings of foul gas and torrents of hot water which were encountered. In March of this year the work was completed, and so accurately had the engineers planned the work that the two parties met exactly, and when the stone wall between them was thrown down a continuous tunnel 12½ miles long, and at a cost of \$15,700,000, was ready for the traffic of the world. It consists of two single line tunnels, 50 feet apart from axis to axis, and a grade rises from each end to the middle. As may be imagined, the work was not accomplished without loss of life; even on the first trial engine which essayed to run through the passage two men were asphyxiated. All



The Great Simplon Tunnel.

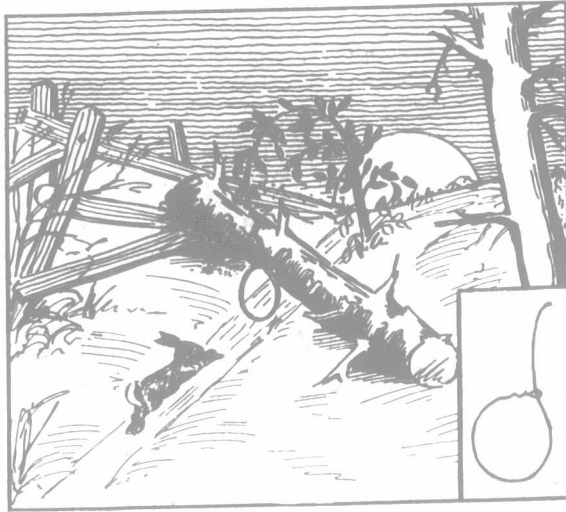
The spot marked with a cross shows the entrance of the tunnel.

difficulties have, however, been overcome, and the tunnel was formally opened recently with great ceremony, trains from the Swiss and Italian ends meeting in the center of the bore, where the exercises were held. The point marked with a cross in the accompanying illustration shows the entrance of the tunnel.

### Snaring Rabbits.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A subscriber asks how to make a snare: Take a piece of hair wire, 20 inches long; make a loop at one end large enough to let the wire pass through easily, and then make a circle of the wire about four inches in diameter, and the balance of wire left after completing circle is to tie on to what you fasten snare to. To set snare, bend down a small elm, tamarack or willow—any kind of tree that will bend easily and have



A Rabbit Snare.

good spring—fasten the snare to top of tree—beside a log is best place, where the rabbit has to stop to go under the log, then he can't jump over it, but will put his head in the wire loop. As soon as he gets his head in loop, he will try to pull back, and in so doing tightens the wire and pulls on the tree. This will also loosen the tree top, and it flies up and throws the rabbit up in top of tree, away from foxes or dogs. This works perfectly, but I would not advise anyone to use this method of killing rabbits, as it is too cruel, and, besides, it is very little sport.

JAS. MARCHEN.

In this locality we snare rabbits on their runways, by finding a place where the run passes between two small shrubs, or under a bush of some kind. The wire loop is just large enough to catch the head, or, sometimes, if running swift, the fore legs pass through, and the loop tightens and holds its prey. The wire is fastened at point above, and small twigs are placed around the snare, and in this way the rabbit is caught. It is also done by building a small cedar hedge, and leaving holes around, which is the snare.

Addington Co.

HERMAN A. BUCK.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### Homesteading and Navigation Laws

There are so many Eastern Canadians entering the West every year for the purpose of taking up homesteads, that it has been thought an article dealing with the duties and rights of the homesteader might be profitable for some of our readers. A short digest of the Canadian naturalization requirements is also added.

Every person the sole head of a family, and every male of 18 years, is entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land up to 160 acres. Pre-emption privileges for an unoccupied adjoining quarter-section have been discontinued since January 1st, 1890. This homestead privilege applies only to surveyed agricultural lands. No person is entitled to entry for land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or where there is water-power sufficient to drive machinery, or for land valuable for other purposes named in the Act, where it is in the public interest to withhold such from entry.

Each person may select his own homestead. A bona-fide settler on lands before survey has a prior right to homestead entry if he exercises such right within three months after the land is open for settlement. Every applicant for homestead entry must make an affidavit as prescribed, and pay a fee of ten dollars. Where there is any dispute between two settlers, the first is entitled to entry unless contrary to public interests. Where both have made valuable improvements, the Minister may order a proper division, so as to preserve to each as far as possible his improvements.

When the settler has completed three years from the date of his homestead entry, he shall, upon proving residence upon the land and cultivation of it during the three years, be entitled to a patent, but the patent shall not issue to any person who is not a British subject. (The requirements necessary for an alien to become a British subject are given hereafter.) If a settler has obtained homestead entry for land he occupied prior to the survey thereof, and has fulfilled the three years' requirements of residence and cultivation, he shall be entitled to a patent for the land. Or if the settler just mentioned has resided for 12 months after the date of entry, and brought under cultivation at least thirty acres, he may obtain a patent before the expiration of the three years by paying the Government price at the time for the land.

The settler who has obtained homestead entry must give six months' notice in writing of his intention to apply for a patent. After obtaining his patent or certificate countersigned, and obtaining entry for a second homestead, the settler may reside on the first homestead. The settler may, if he wishes, reside on the farm of his parents in the vicinity, and by so doing the requirements of the Act in this respect will be satisfied.

Any person claiming a patent for homestead land shall be entitled to obtain such patent upon proving to the satisfaction of the Minister or of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands:

(a) That he has fulfilled three years' residence within the meaning of this clause.

(b) That he has at least twenty head of cattle upon such land, or land occupied by him in the vicinity, and that he is the actual owner of such cattle.

(c) That he has erected on such land, or upon land occupied by him in the vicinity, stables and outhouses sufficient to winter at least twenty head of cattle.

A settler may lose his right to a homestead if he does not reside thereon for at least six months in any one year, or if he fails to comply with the other requirements of the Act. He must also apply for a patent for his homestead within a period of five years from the date of his homestead entry, or render his right liable to forfeiture. In case of sickness the time may be extended.

A settler cannot assign or transfer his homestead before his patent is issued or he has been recommended for patent. Every such assignment or transfer or agreement to assign or transfer after patent is issued is void. A case tried in the Manitoba courts in 1887 shows this point clearly. A assigned his homestead right to B previous to recommendation. B made certain improvements. It was held that B was not entitled as against A, even to a lien for the improvements he had made.

There is a provision that if any person or company is desirous of assisting by advances in money intending settlers on homesteads, they may make application to the Minister, who has full powers to sanction or reject the proposal. If the plan is sanctioned the amount advanced becomes a charge on the land, but the amount must not exceed \$600. It is provided, also, that the first payment of interest shall not fall due within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and the capital or any part of it

shall not fall due within four years. If this charge is duly registered in the registry office it shall remain a first charge upon such homestead after the issue of the patent. If the settler forfeits his right to a patent the holder of the charge may receive a patent in his own name for the land, and the patentee shall then be bound to place a "bona-fide" settler thereon within two years from the date of the patent. If the settler has obtained the right to the patent but neglects to apply for it, the holder of the charge may apply in the name of the settler, and thereafter the said charge shall become a statutory mortgage on such homestead. By consent of the holder of any charge and of the Minister, a settler may obtain entry of another homestead, and the charge shall operate as a first mortgage upon the new homestead.

Settlers may obtain from the Minister leases of unoccupied Dominion lands for grazing purposes, or of unoccupied hay lands. These leases shall not prevent the Government from selling the land, but if so sold the purchaser must pay for fencing or other improvements made by the settler.

If a patent is issued to a person who dies before the date of such patent, the title to the land shall become vested in his heirs, assigns, devisees, or other legal representatives, according to the laws of the Province in which the land is situate; or if a settler dies entitled to a patent his legal representative may apply for it, and upon proof of his claim the patent may issue accordingly.

Where any settler or purchaser who is indebted to the crown becomes entitled to a patent, the patent may be issued, but the indebtedness shall be and remain a charge upon the land until satisfied.

Where any Dominion lands are assignable, all assignments of them must be registered in the Department of the Interior.

A homestead, although prior to patent and subsequent to recommendation exempt from seizure under *in fa.* is subject to be charged by registered judgments.

NATURALIZATION.

The law with regard to naturalization is very simple. Any alien who has resided in Canada for a term of three years, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada, or of any of the Provinces of Canada, for a term of three years, and desires to become naturalized, and intends when naturalized either to reside in Canada or to serve under the Government of Canada, or of the Government of one of the Provinces of Canada, must take and subscribe the oath of residence and allegiance, or of service and allegiance prescribed, and apply for a certificate. This oath must be taken before, and administered by, any of the following: A judge of a court of record, a commissioner authorized to administer oaths in any court of record in Canada, a commissioner authorized by the Governor-General to take oaths, a justice of the peace of the county or district where the alien resides, a notary public, a stipendiary magistrate or a police magistrate. At the time he takes the oath the alien must submit evidence of residence or service as above.

This is the law in all portions of Canada. The presentation of the certificate, however, is different in the various provinces. In Manitoba the certificate must be presented to the county court having jurisdiction where the alien resides, or if there is no county court having jurisdiction there, then to the county court of the county nearest his residence, or the county court the place of holding which is nearest to his residence.

Notice in writing of his intention to present the certificate must be given by the alien to the clerk of the court three weeks before the sittings thereof, and the clerk must keep posted up until the end of the sittings and for three weeks previous, a list of all applicants. Any person objecting to the naturalization of any alien

must file his grounds of opposition with the clerk before the sittings.

The certificate shall be presented in open court on the first day. If there is no opposition offered during the sittings, the court on the last day of the sittings shall direct that the certificate of the applicant be filed.

In the Northwest Territories the procedure is somewhat different. There the certificate is presented to a judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, sitting in chambers in the judicial district within which the alien resides. The judge shall cause a copy of the certificate to be posted up in a conspicuous place in the court house for at least two weeks. During this time any objections may be filed. On the Wednesday following the expiration of the two weeks, the judge shall hold a sitting in chambers, and, if no objection is raised, shall direct the issue of a certificate of naturalization to the applicant.

"ATTORNEY."

U. S. Insurance Companies.

The Northwestern Miller, in a recent issue, editorially draws attention to the charges being made against life insurance companies in the United States, and says:

"Nearly every reader of this journal carries more or less life insurance, and the writer hereof is, for one of his means, heavily insured. He may, therefore, venture to speak on this subject from the standpoint of one who has had some experience in life insurance and believes in it. Modern business life, at least in America, makes it almost necessary for the man who is without inherited money, and who would become independent, to take upon himself obligations; he must go in debt if he would own an interest in a business, if he would build himself a home, or if he would acquire, with advancing years, a position of financial security.

"If he inherits money, he can buy these things outright, and pay for them in cash, but if the money is not given him, he saves as much as he can to get a start with, and goes in debt for as much as he thinks he can repay by steady and successful effort. There are men who have the saving habit, and who are able, even in these days of liberal personal expenditure, to pile one dollar upon another until they become independent and ultimately rich. These, it must be admitted, are the exception, and those who can conscientiously aver that their financial success has been accomplished by saving alone are very few; nearly all have saved what they could, without too rigorous stinting, and have borrowed enough to begin operations with.

"Present conditions in America are not conducive to saving, but rather encourage a liberality of living which a few generations ago would have been denounced as extravagance. If the borrower be a competent and active man, and the business in which he has invested promises reasonable success, he feels certain that in course of time the result of his effort will enable him to discharge all his obligations in full, and with interest. This is, if he lives. The ever-present possibility of death is, therefore, a contingency with which he must reckon. A sense of honor bids him protect those who have trusted him, and he therefore endeavors to do so by the use of insurance.

"Increasingly, insurance is being taken, not only as a protection to the family of the insured, but as a protection to his business. No honorable man would rest easy in the knowledge that, in the event of death, his creditors would lose, even if his family were assured of sufficiency. Therefore, the modern man of business insures himself both as a business investment and as a protection to his heirs. Large policies are being

written, which are payable to business associates or to the corporation in which the assured is a factor. These are to provide for the continuation of the business without interruption, and for the payment of obligations after death which would in all human probability have been discharged if the insured had lived.

"He has cheerfully paid the premiums, having confidence in the faithful administration of the company's affairs, believing its officers to be men of high integrity, zealous of the interests of the policy-holders; he has rejoiced in the evidence of increasing wealth shown by the great insuring corporations, believing it to be a substantial guarantee that when his policies fell due they would be paid; he has considered these policies as real assets, increasing in value with every premium paid; he has reposed more confidence in the honesty, solvency and good faith of the insurance companies than he has in his bank, for the deposits he made in the latter were subject to immediate withdrawal on the slightest approach of danger, while the money put into insurance was placed under contract for a term of years, and only recoverable sooner by offering a heavy loss, too great to be considered. Every incentive has been given him to continue the payment of premiums and await the maturity of his policies for returns.

"Suddenly his blind confidence in the integrity of his policy, the basis of his credit, his anchor to windward in case of misfortune, receives a rude shock. He is informed through the medium and on the authority of certain magazines that the funds he has assisted in accumulating and which are under the absolute control of a few officials, have been used as a means of personal aggrandizement and enrichment. It is charged by writers who seem to know what they are talking about, that three or four of the largest, richest and apparently most prosperous of the American insurance companies are manipulating the huge sums of money gathered from their policy-holders in a most suspicious manner; that they are using these funds to bolster up Wall Street speculations, or, through meretricious trust companies, to promote doubtful schemes.

"He is enlightened as to enormous expenses of operation; told of huge salaries paid to fortunate insurance officials for unimportant services; of combinations between the companies to juggle assets; of transfers from one to another of watered stock at inflated values; of enormous sums spent to influence corrupt public officials or defeat honest ones; of the use of funds for political advancement, and the creation of public service corporations; of a sickening and disgusting misuse of position and power; of all kinds of disreputable financial jugglery. The story is told in plain language; names, dates and amounts are given with the utmost detail. The tale is convincing and rings true; were it otherwise it is inconceivable that those who tell it should not be proceeded against criminally and made to suffer severely for their slanders; that the mediums used by them should not be bankrupted by libel suits and forced to suspend publication. The policy-holder does not hear of any such action being taken, although the public exposure of these facts, if they be facts, has been going on for months."

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock last week at the Western Cattle Yards amounted to 224 cars, and included 3,524 cattle, 489 sheep and lambs, 3,495 hogs, and 1,184 calves. At the Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction, receipts were 96 cars, including 1,546 cattle, 17 sheep, 1,642 hogs and 26 calves.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$5.80 to \$6; good to medium, \$5.50 to \$5.80; others at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and bulls at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Butchers' Cattle—Good to Choice are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.75; fair to good, \$4.80 to \$5.20; mixed lots, medium, \$4 to \$4.75, and common, \$3 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders were in demand, and about steady. Fair quoted at \$4 to \$5.25, and stockers at \$2 to \$4.

Calves—Trade dull. A large number of poor calves offering, for which there was no demand. Good calves are wanted. Prices are quoted at 3½c. to 5½c. per lb., and \$2 to \$8 each.

Milch Cows—Prices are unchanged at \$30 to \$70 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep are firm at \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; mixed sheep steady at \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7, and spring lambs, \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs—Firm in tone, and quoted unchanged, \$7 per cwt. for select, and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Market quiet, with a few sales outside of No. 2 red and white at 97c. to 98c.; spring, nominal, at 92c. to 93c., and goose at 85c. to 86c. Manitoba, steady; No. 1 northern, 95c.; No. 2 northern, 91c.; No. 3, 86c., lake ports.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.35 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 16c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 for first patents, \$5.20 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.10 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Ontario bran, \$16.50; shorts, \$18.50. Manitoba, \$18 for bran, and \$20 for shorts, at Toronto and equal points.

Corn—Canadian, nominal, at 47c. for yellow, and 46c. for mixed, f. o. b. Chatham freights. American firm; No. 3 yellow, kiln-dried, 58c. to 59c., on track, Toronto. Other American grades are nominally quoted at 56½c. for No. 3 yellow, and 56c. for mixed.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40c. to 41c. west, and 41c. to 42c. east.

Peas—88c. to 69c. for No. 2, west and east, and 70c. for milling.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Again easier. Creamery, prints, 20c. to 21c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 18c. to 19c. do, large rolls, 16c. to 17c. do, medium, 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—The market has lost some of its firm tone. Fall is quoted lower at 11½c. for large, and 12c. for twins. New is easier at 11c. to 11½c.

Eggs—14c. to 14½c. One or two dealers still claim to be selling at 13½c.

Potatoes—Steady and unchanged. Ontario, 60c., on track, and 65c. to 70c., out of store; eastern, 60c. to 65c., on track, and 70c. to 75c., out of store.

Baled Hay—There is rather less coming forward, and No. 1 timothy is a little firmer, at \$8.50 per ton for car lots, on track here. Mixed clover is unchanged at \$7.

Beans—The market is steady. Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and undergrades, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

Barley—Steady at 49c. per bushel. Oats—Firm in tone, at 48c. to 49c. per bushel.

Peas—Peas, 70c. Dressed Hogs—Continue firm in tone. Quotations are unchanged at \$9.75 per cwt. for choice lightweights, and \$9.25 for heavies.

Hay—Easier in tone. No. 1 timothy sold at \$10 to \$11 per ton, and mixed or clover at \$8 to \$9.

Butter—Butter, 24c. to 27c. Eggs—Eggs, 14c. to 16c.

Poultry—Old chickens, dressed, per lb., 10c.; spring chickens, 30c.; spring chickens, dressed, 30c.; fall chickens, 12c.

to 13c.; turkeys, 17c. to 18c.; turkeys, live, 14c.; turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 15c.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 85c.; carrots, per bag, 60c.; onions, bush., 20c.; apples, Spies, \$2 to \$3; apples, others, \$1.25 to \$2; parsnips, bag, 85c.; cabbages, dozen, 50c. to 75c.; turnips, bag, 35; lettuce, dozen, 30c.; radishes, dozen, 40c.

Meats—Beef, hindquarters, 9c. to 10½c.; beef, forequarters, 6½c. to 7½c.; mutton, 8c. to 10c.; lambs, per lb., 14c. to 15c.; spring lambs, each \$6 to \$8; calves, per lb., 7½c. to 9½c.

Toronto Horse Market.

Toronto.—The reaction in the local horse market, which usually follows the Horse Show, manifested itself last week, and business in the sale-rings was of a rather desultory character. The private sales, too, showed a contraction in volume, though, on the whole, dealers find little or no cause for complaint. The situation is still a satisfactory one from the seller's standpoint, and prices maintain a firm tone. The demand last week ran into light horses for driving and delivery purposes, and quite a number of these were disposed of at the horse exchange. One notable sale under the hammer at that institution was a pair of Standard-bred road horses, bred by Lee & Cootes, of Buffalo. They were full brother and sister, sired by Bonnie Boy, a son of which holds the world's ice record, dam Daisy Storey. They fetched \$500, to go to Galt. The demand for draft horses was the feature of trade at Burns & Sheppard's establishment, and a special lot consigned by Wm. Boyd brought all the way from \$200 to \$325, the latter for one massive fellow, weighing 1,850 lbs., to go to Winnipeg. A grandly-matched black team, weighing 3,700 lbs., was also bought by Mr. German, of Winnipeg, for \$645, the best price ever paid at the Repository for a team of heavy drafts.

According to Burns & Sheppard's weekly report, current prices range as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$175 to \$225
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	150 to 225
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 550
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	160 to 190
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	150 to 185
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	175 to 250
Serviceable second workers	75 to 125
Serviceable second drivers	65 to 110

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, quote the following prices:

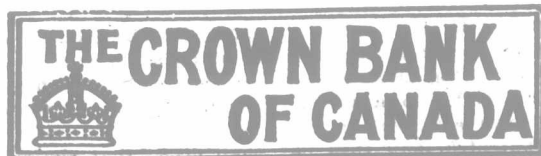
Drivers, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	175 to 300
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	400 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 200
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	140 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	160 to 250
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 110
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 110

Chicago.

Cattle—Steady; good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.75; poor to medium, \$4.40 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$5; cows, \$2.75 to \$5.25; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$6. Hogs—Steady; mixed and butchers', \$5.40 to \$5.62½; good to choice, heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.65; rough, heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.40; light, \$5.25 to \$5.60; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$5.60. Sheep—Steady; good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.45 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$3.50 to \$4.25; native lambs, shorn, \$4.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 12c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 11c. per pound; sheep, 14c. to 15½c. per pound.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

Montreal.

Butter—Finest creamery, 18½c. to 18¾c. pound; fine, 17½c. to 18½c.; fair, 17c.; rolls, 15c. up to 16c. pound; dairy tubs, scarce and prices firm, 15c. to 17c. being quoted, the higher price being only for the separator product. It is considered that an export basis for choicest creamery would be about 17½c.

Cheese—Declined several times last week, but prices are still considered above an export basis. Country prices keeping up well, sales occurring at 10c. to 10½c. This stock might be sold in Montreal for 10½c. to 10¾c. English market fairly well supplied and rather easy.

Eggs—Those who accepted the hint given them in these columns a week ago, will apparently have no cause to regret it, for, while a few holders throughout the country may have let their eggs go at 12½c., f.o.b., the majority of them demanded not less than 13c., and got it. Eggs are none too plentiful, and tone of market is firm. Straight-gathered fresh about 14c.; No. 2, 12½c. to 13½c. Packers likely to be obliged to pay not less than 13c. in the country for most of the stock they buy during the next two weeks.

Potatoes—Have been 45c. per 90-lb. bag for finest; now a little firmer, at 50c.

Turnips—\$15 ton.

Onions—Canadian Red offered at 3½c.; Bermudas taking their place.

Maple Product—Pure syrup almost impossible to obtain, merchants being unwilling to guarantee their stock. So-called maple syrup in woods sells at 6c. a lb., tins selling at 7c.; maple sugar ranges from 8c. to 9c. lb.

Millfeed—Demand keeps up well. Bran, Manitoba, in bags, \$19 ton; shorts, \$21.

Live Stock—Shipments from the ports of West St. John, N.B., and Portland last week amounted to 2,329 head of cattle, and 3,393 sheep, against 1,983 cattle the previous week. These increased shipments, it will be noted, do not altogether bear out the story that the demand for export is lessening. London cabled the market firmer, at 13c. to 13½c. for finest States, and 12½c. to 13c. for finest Canadians. Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle at 12½c., and States at 13c. The local market was firm this week, though there was little or no change in quotations.

The offerings were generally on the light side, while demand was very fair. Choice cattle sold at 5½c. to 6c. for top, and ½c. to ¾c. for the bulk. Fine stock changed hands at 5c. to 5½c., and good butchers' stock, of which the bulk of the offerings probably consisted, sold at 4½c. to 4¾c. Mediums were fairly plentiful, and prices ranged from 3½c. to 4c.; common being 2½c. to 3½c. Poor calves sold at \$2 to \$4, and good at \$5 to \$8 each, milk cows selling at \$25 to \$50 each, and spring lambs at \$4 to \$6 each, according to quality. Sheep sold at 4½c. to 5c., and hogs at 7c. to 7½c., off cars, for straight stock.

Horses—The demand for horses still keeps up, both for city and country use. Good farmers' animals are pretty scarce, as are also heavy draft and coal cart horses. It is expected that, save for certain kinds of cheap driving animals, demand will drop off from this forward. Good blocks, coal cart horses and farmers' animals, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 each, are in demand, at about \$175 to \$240 each; heavy draft animals, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., sell at \$250 to \$275, and lighter ones, 1,400 to 1,500, sell at \$200 to \$250 each. Express horses are also selling well, those weighing 1,100 to 1,300 each bringing \$150 to \$200. Ordinary cheap horses sell at \$75 to \$125 each, and broken-down animals at \$50 to \$75 each. Carriage horses commence at \$200 for good ones

and run up to \$500 or higher, according to the style of the animal.

Seed—Dealers are working night and day to keep up with their orders, and they report that sales this spring have been unusually good. Red clover, rather firmer, at \$13.50 to \$17 per hundred pounds; timothy, \$4 to \$6.25 per hundred; alsike, steady, at \$11 to \$16; seed corn, feeding, 80c. to \$1.25 bushel. The above for one to a dozen bags, f.o.b., Montreal.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Active; heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.00; mixed, \$6 to \$6.10; Yorkers and pigs, \$6.10 to \$6.15; roughs, \$5 to \$5.20; stags, \$3.25 to \$3.75; dairies, \$5.80 to \$6. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, active; sheep, steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.80; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.85 to \$5.10; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.75.

GOSSIP.

GOT THE WRONG PARCEL.

The schooner "Margaret" had been cruising up the coast of Labrador, selling salt to the fishing settlements, and had finally put in at a far northern native village. Many of the people hastened to go on board, so encased and "bundled up" in furs that the sailors could hardly tell one from another. One of the number, a young man, sat about with such a depressed air that the sailors began to speculate on the cause.

They all agreed that he was the most disconsolate-looking individual they had ever seen; for days they wondered what the matter was. Each one of them guessed, but all guessed wrong. They found out the sad story from a trader who visited them—a man who could speak the native dialect.

"Bill," said the captain to this trader, "there's a fellow sitting over there in the lee of the rail who is the sorrowful-looking human being I've ever seen. We all want to know what's the matter with him. Find out, will you?" The trader was obliging, and for half an hour he jabbered back and forth with the native; and occasionally Bill smiled, and once or twice he laughed. At last he came back to us.

"It's quite a story," he said. "This young man was in love with a girl, but her father was set against the marriage. In that situation it is a common practice round here to steal the girl. Most all marriages here mean a seizure and abduction of the bride, and so this young man prepared to run off with his sweetheart, no matter whether her family was willing or not.

"He got an outfit of dogs and sleds, which cost him a good deal of money, and one night he went to her hut and crept in. He didn't want her to cry out, so he stuffed something in her mouth and tied her up with ropes until she and her furs looked like a bag of meal. Then he tied her on to the sleds, and, rejoicing at his success, drove all night to get away from her father.

"When daylight came he stopped, untied the ropes and pulled the fur hood back from her face. And then came the sad part of the story. It wasn't the girl at all that he had stolen—it was the old man!"

Alice—"When I came in she was turning her rusty black silk inside out." Carrie—"And no doubt singing, 'Turn ye, turn ye, for why will you dye?' She invariably sings something appropriate, no matter what she is doing."

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



**Life, Literature and Education.**

**Dr. William Osler.**

Probably the most talked about physician in the world to-day is Dr. William Osler, the distinguished Canadian who has left the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in order to fill a post of honor and distinction as Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, England. Long since famous as one of the most profoundly informed and skilful physicians of the age, it was his speech some time ago that started all the people talking, and furnished the newspaper wags of the world with material for a perennial supply of jokes. He spoke of the great constructive work of men's lives being usually accomplished by the time the forty-year line was reached, and jocularly referred to the chloroform theory, broached long ago, we think, in one of Anthony Trollope's novels, in regard to people who had reached the three-score limit. Of course, he was forthwith credited with proposing that men (not women) should be chloroformed at 60 years of age. Since then the joke has never ceased. Even in the music halls they sing:

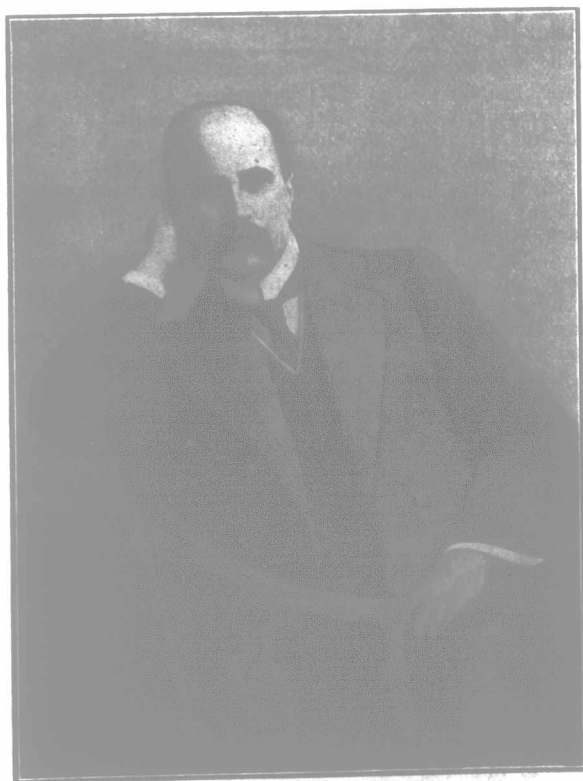
"Dr. Osler raised a storm  
By his plan of chloroform;  
With all his learning he has troubles  
Of his own." (Toronto Globe).

Like a great many other brainy men, Dr. Osler is a Canadian by birth and education. He was born in the little village of Bond Head, York Co., Ont., July 12, 1849, and received his education at Trinity College, Port Hope, and Trinity University, Toronto, going later to McGill College, Montreal, whence he graduated in 1872. The following two years he spent in study in Europe, at London, Berlin and Vienna, returning in 1874 to take the chair of physiology and pathology in McGill University. In 1883 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, and in the next year Gladstonian professor at the same college. In October, of 1884, he was appointed to the chair of clinical medicine in the University of Philadelphia, Penn., leaving that position five years later when he went to Johns Hopkins. In 1895 the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by McGill University.

During all these years he has not only been a class-room expounder of "bones and medicines," but has kept up his practical work wherever he happened to be, and has made a name for himself by reason of the wonderful operations which he has been able to bring to a successful issue. He has also become noted in medical literature as the author of "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," recognized as an

authority and used as a text-book in medical schools and colleges. His recent appointment comes more by way of an honor than a position of emolument. The competence that goes with it is, not princely, but the very fact of having it offered him, stamps a man as being among the highest in his profession, and worthy of as great a mark of honor as old England's medical world can bestow. The position will, moreover, afford Dr. Osler much time for private research, and put him in touch with the fullest pulse of modern medical investigation. His immediate predecessors at Oxford, it may be interesting to note, were Sir Henry Wentworth Ackland and Sir John Burdon Sanderson, both medical authorities of highest standing.

Dr. Osler's grandfather was a ship-owner, of Falmouth, England, and his father an Anglican clergyman. This last generation it is which has so long made up the well-known Osler family, of Toronto. Hon. Featherston Osler, D. C. L., Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal, is the eldest of the galaxy; the late Britton Bath Osler, K. C., the eminent criminal lawyer, was



**Dr. Wm. Osler.**

the second; Edmund B. Osler, financier and M. P., is the third; and the Regius Professor of Oxford is the youngest. Needless to say all Canada will follow with interest the career of the Canadian physician at the great English University.

**A Modern Field of the Cloth of Gold.**

There are great doings afoot in Western Europe. Royalty has been hobnobbing with princely republicanism, and Paris is all agog with bunting and bands, military parades and dinners, at which pate-de-foie-gras, truffles and terrapin, and all the other dishes of the ultra-select world, may be supposed to be much

in evidence. To be explicit, King Edward has been on a visit to President Loubet, and the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" is being enacted over again. This time, however, the gaiety promises to be protracted, and France is to have a surfeit of the ultra-blue blood. When King Edward returns, King Alfonso, of Spain, will make a similar visit. Escorted by warships and cruisers—the flower of the Spanish navy—he will be met at Cherbourg by a French squadron, and the tricolor and the red-and-gold will flutter in gay medley over the blue waters of the British Channel. Britain's old war-dogs, too, will be there, and the stately Union Jack will float proudly, to proclaim, as ever, "Britain, Mistress of the Seas." From Cherbourg the Spanish sovereign will be transported to Paris—more flutter, more dinners, more wine and light, and the review of 30,000 troops. Truly a long gay day for Paris, and yet is the story not told. Close upon the heels of Alfonso's visit will follow one of the grandest naval displays ever seen in Western Europe. It will be occasioned by an official visit of a British squadron to French waters, at Brest, where twenty of Britain's stateliest war vessels will be met by the united Northern and Mediterranean French squadrons. For a whole week—from July 10 to July 17—there will be military manoeuvres on a grand scale, and the sleuth-hounds of the ocean will show what they can do. Cannons will roar, pennons will flutter, torpedo boats and submarines will disport themselves like living denizens of the deep, and there will be general feasting and interchange of civilities; all this to be followed later by a similar week at the British naval headquarters at Portsmouth, where the French squadrons will be in turn, and with equal magnificence, entertained.

Now, when ordinary mortals visit, as a rule, little is looked to but mutual pleasure and the renewal of old ties. When sovereigns and presidents meet, on the other hand, it is usually conjectured that business of moment will be done. But when such demonstrations as these are in evidence, it is fairly certain that a crisis of some sort is being tidied over. The fact of the matter in this case is that "that little Bantam Cock" of Europe, William of Germany, has been making things rather ugly of late, and it has been thought necessary to impress him—first, with the importance of the French naval power, and, again, with the closeness of Anglo-French and French-Spanish ties. His recent interference in Morocco, and evident

disfavor of the Anglo-French treaty, have been taken as a plain indication of his determination to make trouble in European International affairs, and the possible approaching defeat of the Russians, whom he has quietly encouraged to keep on in the struggle, is regarded as the climax upon which he may see fit to act. As a European diplomat said recently, "If Rojestvensky goes to the bottom, God knows what may happen." The loss of her fleet would render Russia temporarily helpless, and, as the same diplomat remarks, "What is more obvious than the opportunity thus created for the Kaiser to fish in troubled waters?"

The German Emperor has, however, been given one blow by the determination of Mr. Delcasse to remain in the French Cabinet. Delcasse has ever upheld the French Moroccan policy, and so long as he is in power, German designs thereupon will be resisted, although in a manner as conciliatory as possible. Added to this, it is to be hoped that the brilliant demonstrations now afoot will act as a quietus, which may be effectual in preserving the peace and balance of Europe. At all events, the future course of the Kaiser will be followed with keenest interest, and the approaching battle between Togo and Rojestvensky will have gained a significance which will render it one of the most interesting "living" dramas which has ever been enacted.

**The Military Spirit.**

A press report says that Canada is endeavoring to enlist recruits in England to man the permanent forces to be maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. The incident is suggestive of the attitude of Canadian people in general toward military expansion. Probably in no other independent country is the military spirit so dormant as in ours. Only about once a year, when the volunteers go out to camp, do the majority of people in rural parts see any sort of a military display, and then the spectacle very often fails to arouse any great military enthusiasm. In sharp contrast to Canadian indifference to things military, is the glorification of the army and navy indulged in by the great world powers. In almost every theatre the praises of the army is sung; on every gala day "the noble defenders of our country" are paraded through the main streets of every city and provincial town, and the militia officers are individuals to be emulated by the aspiring young. These functions employed by the greater powers, and the halo cast about, the life of soldier and sailor, make it comparatively easy to enlist men to maintain forces. But the spirit of militarism is yet foreign to the masses of the Canadian people, and it is best so. While the country is in the midst of an unprecedented agricultural and industrial development that requires the energy and effort of every available man, Canadians will not protest against the employment of reinforcements from the Old Land by our Government.

**Spring Cleaning.**

Yes, clean your house, and clean your shed,  
And clean your barn in every part;  
But brush the cobwebs from your head,  
And sweep the snowbanks from your heart!

Just when spring-cleaning comes along,  
Bring forth the duster and the broom,  
But rake your foggy notions down,  
And sweep your dusty soul of gloom.

Sweep old ideas out with the dust,  
And dress your soul in newer style,  
Scrape from your mind its worn-out crust,  
And dump it in the rubbish pile;  
Sweep out the hates that burn and smart,  
Bring in new loves serene and pure,  
Around the hearthstone of the heart  
Place newer styles of furniture.

Clean out your moral cubby-holes,  
Sweep out the dirt, scrape off the scum;  
'Tis cleaning-time for healthy souls;  
Get up and dust! The spring has come!

Clean out old corners of the brain,  
Bear down with scrubbing brush and soap,  
Dump out old Fear into the rain,  
And dust a cozy-chair for Hope.

Clean out the brain's deep rubbish hole,  
Soak every cranny great and small,  
And in the front-room of the soul  
Hang prettier pictures on the wall;  
Scrub up the windows of the mind,  
Clean up, and let the spring begin;  
Swing open wide the dusty blind,  
And let the summer sunshine in.

Plant flowers in the soul's front-yard,  
Set out new shrubs and blossom trees,  
And let the soul once frozen hard  
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.  
Yes, clean your house, and clean your shed,  
And clean your barn in every part;  
But brush the cobwebs from your head,  
And sweep the snowbanks from your heart!

Dresden, Ont. F. W. P.

**Have You Begun House-cleaning?**

Don't conduct your house-cleaning at haphazard. Have a scheme of campaign. Decide how you are going to do the cleaning and then attack the house in detail. It is a good plan to clean out the attic first—if you are fortunate enough to have an attic. After the attic, go to the other extreme and clean the cellar. These are really the worst parts of the cleaning, and it is well to get them out of the way while you are fresh. Next you may attack your closets, unless you decide to do a room at a time and to take room and closet together. But don't get half a dozen parts of the house in confusion at one time. There must be more or less disorganization—but try hard to have it less rather than more.

Don't get the bedrooms all "in the works" simultaneously. Don't do it with the living rooms either. Have one chamber of peace left in the establishment, where the weary master of the house may find rest when he has done his daily toil. He will appreciate it as much as ever did Noah's dove. The house is supposed to be kept for the comfort of the people who live in it. It fails of its purpose when it is made a place of wretchedness.—[April "Success."

"Weel, John, how are you to-day?" asked a Scottish minister, on meeting one of his parishioners.

"Gey weel, sir; gey weel," replied John cautiously; "gin it wasna for the rhoumatism in the right leg."

"Ah, John, be thankful, for there is no mistake you are getting old, like the rest of us, and old age doesn't come alone."

"Auld age, sir," returned John, "I wonder to hear ye. Auld age has naething tae dao wi't. Here's my ither leg jist as auld; an' it's soond and soople yet."

"I had to laugh the other day—"

"You don't mean you were absolutely compelled to, I hope?"

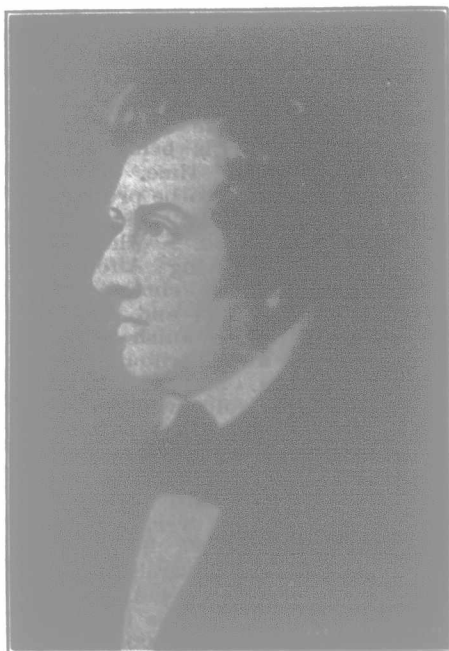
"That's just what I mean. This was my employer's joke."

**Frederic Francois Chopin**

(Pronounced Show-paun).

Born March 1st, 1809.  
Died October 17th, 1849.

This "boldest and proudest poetic spirit of his age," as Schumann called him, was born at Zelazowa, Wola, near Warsaw, Poland, that strange, mysterious, warlike country, which seems especially adapted to immortalization in music. His father, Nicholas Chopin, was tutor to a number of boys, and among others to the son of Count Skarbeck, the owner of the village, a powerful and generous noble.



Frederic Francois Chopin.

Frederic Chopin was one of the many geniuses who showed wonderful signs of musical talent when very young. He was always a delicate child, and so susceptible to the effects of music that his friends were sometimes startled. When he listened to beautiful music, he would cry silently as though his little heart were broken. Yet he loved it passionately from his babyhood, and it was his greatest happiness, even while it affected him so painfully. He was sent to Zwiny, the great teacher in Warsaw, to learn the rudiments of the art he so profoundly loved. Zwiny was amazed by his little pupil's genius; the child, when only nine years old, played at a grand concert in Warsaw, and speedily leaped into fame. Among the various exalted persons who patronized him were the



At the Dog Show.

Grand Prince Constantin Pawlowicz and his young wife, the lovely Princess Lowicka, who greatly encouraged the musical boy, whose chief delight was in improvising beautiful harmonies for her.

His music entirely filled his mind. Sometimes, at night, his ideas for musical composition so disturbed him, that he was obliged to rise from his bed and play for a time to find rest. So it was not uncommon for his family to hear ex-

quisite music mingling with their dreams at night.

Almost all men of genius of his time recognized his genius, and he counted among his friends Meyerbeer, Heine, Balzac, and many other famous men. Liszt, the subject of one of our recent musical sketches, was a warm friend and appreciative listener to Chopin's melodious playing. Sad to say these two drifted apart afterwards.

Perhaps the strongest influence in Chopin's life was that of "George Sand," the great French novelist. He loved her as he never loved anyone else, though she caused him much sorrow and suffering, but she was the inspiration of much of his best music.

The beautiful Countess Potocka was a close and faithful friend in later years, and she and his sister Louise attended him at his death-bed, the Countess singing to him Stradella's "Hymn to the Madonna" as he lay dying.

Chopin's polonaises, waltzes, mazurkas, nocturnes, sonatas, preludes and variations are highly prized and appreciated by all music lovers. Paderewski, probably the greatest living pianist, plays a great deal of Chopin's music at all his concerts; indeed, he declares him to be his favorite composer.—[Adapted chiefly from "Masters of Music," by Anna A. Chapin.

**At the Dog Show.**

The two big dogs in the foreground, the recumbent fox-hound and the faithful collie standing behind him, are taking their situation somewhat seriously, but philosophically withal. Probably is not the first dog show at which they have figured, and they instinctively know that it is wiser to be silent than to make a demonstration of any kind, for everything comes to those who wait. A romp is in progress between the black-and-tan and rough-haired terriers in the foreground, with the curly-tailed Pomeranian ready to take a turn in, or to act as umpire, as occasion offers.

In the cage, the prisoner (is he another fox-hound?), with an occasional yelp bemoans his fate, but keeps an eye on the youngsters just in front of the bars, who do not quite know which will be best, to play or to fight. Perhaps to the unlearned in dog lore, the cunning little French poodle, with its white fur, black eyes and shiny dot of a nose would appeal most. The attitude of attention, of faithful watch, which no racket around him can disturb, is saying in doggie language, "My little mistress is coming! I know she is coming!" and let us hope that he may not be disappointed.

H. A. B.

**The Second Mrs. Jim.**

I.

Readers of the stories of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and "The Second Mrs. Jim," may be tempted to draw comparisons as to the merits of the two books, or the characteristic utterances of their heroines. Both were philosophers without realizing it, and both had a good share of every-day common sense, which led them to make the best of things as they found them. Perhaps we might venture to describe the philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs as the natural outcome of a "sanctified common sense," and that of the second Mrs. Jim as of a practical intuition, which generally led her in safety through every domestic labyrinth. Neither of the two women took the trouble to analyze their motives, but just went ahead and did what they considered best under existing circumstances. Each was naturally unselfish, and each honestly desired to promote the welfare and happiness of those around her. Moreover, consciously or not, each was by nature endowed with a delightful sense of humor, than which there can be found no better oil for lubricating the machinery of every-day life. Although it is not likely that the Second Mrs. Jim will ever take the place in the estimation of the general reader, so long and deservedly occupied by the heroine of the Cabbage Patch, yet the story of how she managed Jim and his two boys, without their apparently being aware of being managed at all, is excellent reading, and, in amusing fashion, shows how a woman of tact can make herself and those around her happy and contented, in spite of her being handicapped by the title of step-mother.

The kind of man Jim was is left a good deal to our imagination. We only learn about him incidentally, and somewhat sketchily, as Mrs. Jim tells her experiences. He appears to us as just an easy-going kind of fellow, who enjoyed, rather than resented, the affectionate tyranny which saved him a lot of trouble, thinking, perhaps, Mrs. Jim's labor of love might not have been quite so easy of accomplishment had her husband been of a less plastic disposition. But it is time for us to introduce to you our step-mother in person: In the first chapter, which is introductory, she gives Jim, and ourselves, through him, her opinion of

**OLD MAIDS.**

"No," I says, "I won't marry you." Then I went on, "I 'spose you think I'm a lonely old maid, an' you're only askin' me to marry you out of kindness of heart." He started to say something, but I says, "Now don't interrupt me. You've had your say, and now I'll tell you a thing or two. If you think I'm a lonely old maid, you're mightily mistaken. I guess I'll have to tell you just first what an old maid is, then you'll change your mind about me bein' one of that kind."

"An old maid is any living thing, male or female, human or horse, cat, pig, or chicken, that's so finicky, so p'ticular about some one little thing that don't amount to much, that he (or she) don't pay no attention to some of the really important things of life. Take that cat there out on the fence. I call her my 'old maid cat.' She'll set and wash her face by the hour, while her five kittens is as thin and hungry-looking as rails. If she'd get out and hustle I'd be inclined to respect her, an' I'd drown some of the kittens to help her out. . . . an' I've got a hen that takes so long to find a place to make her nest that she don't get time to lay no eggs. . . . then there's neighbor: well, I won't name no names, but he's the worst old maid I ever see. So, just not bein' married don't make a body an old maid."

"Why, it's born in 'em, and when one of the old maid kind marries another of the same kind, of course they can't get along together

**Humorous.**

If you put matting down, be sure the floors are thoroughly dry before it is laid.

Year-old matting gains new life by being wiped up with salt and water.

Don't shroud pictures and mirrors in netting—if they're too much trouble to keep right, put everything you can away.



The Kingliness of Manhood.

Her husband was not with her.—Judges xiii. : 9.

Be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man.—1 Kings ii. : 2.

Hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown.—Rev. iii. : 11 (R. V.).

Thou and GOD exist— So think!—for certain: think the mass— mankind— Disparts,—disperses,—leaves thyself alone! Ask thy lone soul what laws are plain to thee— Thee and no other!—stand or fall by them! That is the part for thee. —Browning.

Yesterday, Wednesday, April 12, I read in one of the lessons for the day how on one occasion, two clear and distinct revelations of God were granted to a woman. When the Divine message was delivered for the second time the significant words follow: "Her husband was not with her." That evening I went to church—a week-day service—and, as I looked at the congregation, which consisted of twenty or thirty women, it seemed to me that things had changed very little since the days of Manoah, for of many a woman there it might have been said: "Her husband was not with her."

The third text given above is taken from the Revised Version, and, if you compare it with the passage as given in your ordinary Bibles, you will see the significance of the revised translation. It is bad enough for a man to yield up his kingly crown to another "man," but how much worse it is for him to yield it to a woman. He should hold it fast and let "no one" take it from him.

Why are so many men indifferent to their responsibilities, why do they so often weakly yield the sceptre into a hand which has no right to hold it? Abimelech, the son of Gideon, was certainly anything but an ideal character, but at least he showed a manly spirit when—after a woman had thrown a piece of a millstone on his head—he called hastily to his armour-bearer to kill him, lest men should say, "a woman slew him." Men are intended to be leaders, yet how recklessly multitudes of them stand aside, and the women are forced to do the work, if it is to be done at all. Money is needed for church work: who raise it generally? The men? Teachers are needed in Sunday-schools: who step in and fulfil a difficult but necessary work? The Men? Let the men look in occasionally and see how well their sex is represented in the nearest Sunday-school. We are bound to offer worship and homage to our God and King in His own house: who fulfil this great and solemn duty? The men? Oh, what would an earthly king think if only women—with an occasional man here and there—assembled to do him honor! Why will you men let the women take your crown—almost force them to take it? They want to look up to you. That is their natural attitude, and they have no desire to push you aside and struggle to the front—but how can they do anything else when you will persist in weakly refusing to be strong and show yourselves men? We don't admire Barak's unmanliness when he refused to fight against Sisera unless Deborah would go with him. He well deserved the announcement which must have been so galling to his pride: "The LORD shall sell Sisera into the hand of a woman"—but at least he had not learned the modern unmanly plan of sending the women out alone to fight against the enemies of the LORD. Even Pharaoh, hardened though he might be, had not grasped the idea, so common to-

day, that it was enough for the women and children to worship God. "Go now ye that are men, and serve the LORD," he says. Don't you think his words strike home to-day? Perhaps you think I am severe, but is there not a cause? You men know perfectly that the women cannot do your work properly. You look on at their efforts with amused superiority, as you might watch their childish attempt to play a game of baseball. You know that most of the world's great thinkers,—scientists, poets, novelists, religious leaders, etc.—have been men, not women. Happily, there are always some men in every age who do not throw away their rights or let anyone take their crown, some who realize the glory and kingliness of their God-given manhood, and try with all their might to reach after the ideal set by the perfect Man, and who measure their lives by the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. Wonderful, indeed, is the power of a consecrated personality—the power of a kingly man—the great power by which God uplifts the world. Think of Quintin Hogg, for instance, the founder of the Polytechnic Institute, London, England: the man who began his philanthropic career by teaching two little street children to read. He gave himself unsparingly and his money unstintingly, pouring out about \$25,000 a year to meet the expenses of his work, living with his ragged boys, teaching them, trying to satisfy every reasonable want of their nature—"athletic, intellectual, spiritual of social." He gave his money freely but wisely, "not a shilling was wasted, or in the least degree checked self-help in a single beneficiary." He recognized the fact that men need personal and individual help, and anyone of the 15,000 members could consult him at any time, sure of sympathy and wise counsel in things of the body, mind or soul. This age, perhaps more than any other, has awakened to a recognition of the value and dignity of man as man. See how the world was stirred a few months ago over the shooting of a few fishermen by the Russians. They were not rich or influential, but they were men, and, therefore, their lives were sacred, and the whole English-speaking race fired up instantly in defence of their rights. The world is waking up as never before to the conviction of the brotherhood of man and the kingliness of manhood. The MAN, Christ Jesus, is acknowledged by unbelievers as well as by believers to have set an Ideal Manhood which—even in imagination—cannot be surpassed, and many kingly men are eagerly pressing after that Ideal, sacrificing time, money, life itself for Him and their fellows.

But while this is grandly true, the fact remains that these are rather the exception than the rule. They show how high men may rise, if they choose, how they have the power to be leaders—intellectually, morally and spiritually—but will you ask yourself honestly whether you can rank with these kingly men? Unless our population here in Canada consists mainly of women, there must surely be men everywhere who are shirking their responsibilities. Our Lord has promised to be in the midst of the two or three who gather together in His Name,—when He stands in the midst of a congregation is He satisfied to see women only? Either He is King over the men too, or He does not rule at all. Dare you say that He has no right to your homage? Dare you tell Him deliberately that to worship by proxy—or, in other words, to send the women and children to church—is to fulfil the obligation He has laid upon you? If no man may deliver his brother, nor make agreement unto GOD for him, surely no weak woman can shoulder such a load—though she may be willing enough. No, each man must bear his own burden of responsibility, must answer for himself before GOD. It is both unmanly and utterly useless to copy Adam and try to throw your responsibility on any woman.

... People should think beforehand, and there wouldn't be so many unhappy marriages."

After some rather caustic remarks about how some "old maid" men go sparkin', she continues: "Now, I can't accuse you of any of these things, for you look just like you did when your wife was alive—shoes never even filed, shaved once on an election bet, same old buggy that ain't been washed since the big rain at camp-meetin', hazel switch for a whip, and so on. . . . No, I ain't thinkin' of marryin' you. I told you I wouldn't, an' I'm going to stick to it," which is just what the future Mrs. Jim failed to do.

In another place Jim is told: "Yes, I know I'm talkin' a good deal; so you see what you'd have to stand if I married you. I don't get the chance very often to free my mind, but I think you'll understand before I get through that there's a big difference between bein' alone and bein' lonely." And really the few short pages devoted to the definition of the two terms are worth reading. At this point Jim tries to get in a word. "What's that? Will I go to the picnic on Wednesday with you? Well, don't it seem to you that after I've given you the mitten, you'd better not waste any time on me?" "No, I won't think it over, and you needn't plan to 'pop' again next Wednesday." "What's that?" You won't come unless you can?" etc.

Of course she goes to the picnic, and in spite of Jim's being told "If you says another word about marryin, before we get home to-night, I'll get out and walk." The sequel to that picnic was that she consents to marry him and become "Ma" to Jimmie and Frankie.

H. A. B. (To be continued.)

The Breaking Plow.

By Nixon Waterman.

I am the plow that turns the sod That has lain for a thousand years; Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers nod

And the wolf her wild cub rears, I come, and in my wake, like rain, Is scattered the golden seed; I change the leagues of lowly plain To fruitful gardens and fields of grain For men and their hungry breed.

I greet the earth in its rosy morn, I am the first to stir the soil, I bring the glory of wheat and corn For the crowning of those who toil; I am civilization's seal and sign, Yea, I am the mighty pen That writes the sod with a pledge divine, A promise to pay with bread and wine For the sweat of honest men.

I am the end of things that were, And the birth of things to be, My coming makes the earth to stir With a new and strange decree; After its slumbers, deep and long, I waken the drowsy sod, And sow my furrow with litls of song To glad the heart of the mighty throng Slow feeling the way to God.

I give the soil to the one who does For the joy of him and his, I rouse the slumbering world that was To the diligent world that is; O seer, with vision that looks away A thousand years from now, The marvellous nation your eyes survey Was born of the purpose that here to-day Is guiding the breaking-plow.

Take every book from your cases, and dust them first, "librarian's way," which is by striking one with another lightly, so that the dust flies out; then dust them with a cloth. Take the same precaution with the bookcases as you did with bureaus—wipe them out with turpentine water.

Little insects often play great havoc with valuable books and bindings. Treat your music cabinet and the separate books and sheets of music as you did your books and cases. The same little insects attack both.

"The great mortal combat between human life And each human soul must be single! The strife None can share,—though by all its results may be known: When the soul arms for battle, she goes forth alone."

And when the soul doesn't arm for battle, but sits placidly down, allowing other people to do all the fighting and all the work, it is sure to be defeated. As Westcott solemnly says, "Nothing can alter the Responsibility which is laid upon each Soul." Are you shouldering yours?

How kingly men can be when they do loyally rise to the glory of their manhood. Not long ago I read in the daily paper that a Canadian farmer, having accidentally received a mortal injury, managed to reach his house and write a few words explaining the situation, lest some innocent person might be accused of having murdered him. It is so true that there are some moments when one cannot think but can only act, and then the slowly-formed habits of years decide the action. If that story were true—and I see no reason to doubt it—what long years of quiet unselfishness must have been required to develop such a power of marvellous self-forgetfulness in the very face of death! And that is only one out of innumerable instances of the kingliness of men—some men. Too many are content to sit down comfortably in the mistaken conviction that the world can get along very comfortably without them, and that they are not capable of achieving greatness. And yet greatness—real greatness—is not only within the reach of everyone, but is expected from everyone. How can any man think himself of little consequence when he is far more valuable in GOD'S sight than the whole material universe? As Tennyson said in his lament over the Duke of Wellington:

"The world on world in myriad myriads roll Round us, each with different powers, And other forms of life than ours. What know we greater than the soul? On GOD and Godlike men we build our trust."

Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man. "Hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown."

HOPPE

There, Darling Boy, Don't Cry.

By R. Jenney King, Iowatta, Alta.

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry! Your top is broken, I know, And your rocking-horse true, And your marbles too, Are things of the long ago. But childhood's play-time will soon pass by, There, darling boy, don't cry!

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry! Your books are torn, I know, And the happy days Of your boyhood days Are things of the long ago. But the months and years will soon pass by, There, darling boy, don't cry!

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry! Your hopes are over, I know, And your noble aims And your well-earned fame Are things of the long ago. But toil still onward and never sigh, There, darling boy, don't cry!

There, darling boy, don't cry, don't cry! Your dreams are over, I know, But life is yours, If faith endures, Heart's sorrows will all pass by, Yes, heart's sorrows will all pass by, There, darling boy, don't cry!

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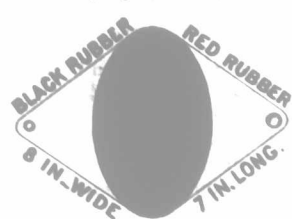
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### A Night in the Woods.

Bell and Fan were talking to one another very earnestly. They were twins, and lived at their aunt's in a woody country which surrounded a large lake.

"Well," said Fan, "we'll make a tent out of some sheets and set it up where we made the fire yesterday, and have the rock to shelter it. There would be a fine place to cook our potatoes, and we wouldn't have to go in the house for dinner."

That afternoon, when they were up in the trees swinging, Bell exclaimed that she saw a carriage coming over the hill. They ran down to the gate to see where it was going. It came dashing up the road to the house.

Bell and Fan slipped out of sight among the trees and then into the kitchen. They were told to go upstairs and put on their white dresses. Fan glanced at Bell, as they walked slowly up the stairs.

Meanwhile a lady and gentleman had alighted from the carriage, and came into the house. It was Bell's and Fan's mother and father.

They had been leaving their children at their aunt and uncle's home in the country for them to grow strong and hardy.

When Bell and Fan walked into the parlor and saw their parents, they were a little surprised, and glad, but they would not have wanted to go back to town with them. But nothing was said on the other subject, and they did not think of such a thing.

Fan and Bell were roaming the woods most of the time. One day after coming home from a long tramp, Bell proposed making a teeter-tawler. They pulled a large board over to a stump, and Fan got on one end, and Bell on the other; they went up and down, up and down. They had not been on long, when Fan said she saw the cook.

They both got off to see what she wanted. The cook told them they were wanted in the house.

Mrs. Elvin kept them in till supper time, and later on in the evening she told them they had come to bring them home to town, and that they were to go to school. They would all prepare tomorrow and the next day leave.

"Bell," said Fan, with a despairing look, "what will we do?"

"Do?" repeated Bell, "I don't know."

"Say," said Bell, as they were lying in bed, "I have an idea; we could stay out in the woods to-morrow night."

"Oh," said Fan; "a night in the woods! I'll go if you will, but are you sure we'd be safe?"

"We would be safe enough, only cook says there is a man in the hills who would catch us, if we go up there; but I don't believe it."

The next morning they, up early, were going over the country. After a roam or two, they came back to prepare their last dinner in the tent.

"Bell," cried Fan, after a short silence, "you know that we were up in the hill a week or so ago? Well, there was a little shepherd's hut on the side of a hill. It is so far away no one would think of us being up there."

"Yes, Fan," replied Bell, "that will be a good place; but we must bring something with us to eat."

Late in the afternoon, the girls walked into the kitchen. Fannie complained of being hungry, and Bell asked cook if she would give them anything to eat.

"Wait, and I'll get you something," said cook.

Cook soon appeared with a plate of cookies and tarts. Every time the cook's back was turned, a cookie or tart was slipped in Bell's and Fan's pockets.

After a good supper in the house, they slipped away, unnoticed, running up hills until they came to the lonely shepherd's cot on the side of a hill.

It had but one window, with all the panes broken. The door stood creaking on one hinge. The floor's bare rafters with great cracks through them, did not look very inviting. In one corner there was a heap of old mildewed straw, and

in the center of the room, the remains of a fire.

The girls had nothing but a blanket and a little bundle of hay with their raincoats. Bell had suggested the bringing of the raincoats and blanket, while Fan said a bundle of hay would help to make a pillow.

They did not expect to see it in so miserable a state. It was dusky and fast growing dark, so the only thing the girls could do was to make a bed.

It was a very lonely spot, but the girls mustered up their courage and went out. Nearby stood some great pines stretching out their dark, forbidding branches. The girls tore off all the boughs that were within their reach, and ran into the cot and strewed them in one corner.

They put the blanket over all, and made pillows with hay put inside their sunbonnets. They lay down with their coats to cover them.

As they were munching their cookies, Bell said she wished they had a light. "It is so dark to-night," she complained.

"I have a few matches," said Fannie. "I think, I saw an old candle in that corner," exclaimed Bell.

So they lit a match, and went over to the corner. Sure enough, there was a small candle in among the pile of straw. They lit it, and stuck it on the window.

But before they had reached their bed, there came a dreadful blast of rain and wind that blew the candle out. The door flew open and the rain pelted in.

The girls began to tremble. There was nothing for it but to shut the door as securely as they could. Fan hung up their aprons over the window.

Bell lit a match, and had discovered the candle under the window. The next thing was where to put it. Fan, who had finished draping the windows, turned around and spied two large nails projecting from the opposite wall. The candle went in between them.

All this while the rain poured and slashed against the little hut with terrific force. The wind moaned among the pine trees, and the door creaked. Bell and Fan were so cold that as soon as they fastened the candle, they huddled up in one corner of the bed. By this time, the floor had streams of water across it.

In the meantime, at home everybody was anxious and watching. As the twilight deepened, their uncle began to get anxious.

"It is strange the girls are not around," he remarked.

After half an hour it was plainly evident all were anxious.

"Suppose we take a walk around and try and find them," said the uncle to their father.

But they couldn't be found in the tent, or anywhere near the barn. After quite a walk they returned, and said they could see no sign of them.

They were discussing how to make a party to search for them, when the storm of rain came on.

"Oh! they will get their death of cold," exclaimed their mother.

"Well," said their uncle, "the only thing to do now is to hitch up a horse in the cart and try and hunt for them. The cart can keep on the road with a man in it, while the others walk around in the wood and call the girls."

Aunt Kate got ready a few blankets and sheets to roll the girls in, when they found them, and after putting them in a box to keep them dry, they went off.

After endless calling and shouting, the uncle in his rambling at length came upon a little path. He wondered where it would lead to, and so followed it. It took him up a hill and then down one side, and he found himself close by a little stream in the bottom of a valley.

He looked around, but could see nothing but darkness and rain, and could hear nothing but the distant roll of the thunder; but after turning around and looking in the opposite direction, he discovered a little light. He accordingly marched up the hill in the direction of the light.

Meanwhile, Bell and Fan had sat and

listened to the rain and thunder, for sleep was impossible with the rain pelting in. An hour rolled on, it seemed like ages to the girls. Suddenly they heard a step outside.

"What is it?" whispered Fan, in a frightened voice.

Before Bell could answer, the door was jerked open and a man appeared. Fan screamed that it was the tramp, and Bell, who was noted for her coolness, screamed too. The candle flickered when the gust of wind reached it and went out.

They could not see anything but a shadow. The man approached nearer. Bell and Fan were too much terrified to speak.

"It's only me, so don't be scared," said a voice.

"Uncle," they cried, very much relieved.

Everybody was glad to see them when they reached home. They went to bed after eating a little and having a hot drink. They slept very sound, and after a few hours' sleep, they were awakened to prepare for their voyage. Bell and Fan went away with the promise to come back and spend their holidays at Aunt Kate's.

It is a delicious day in August. Bell and Fan are at their Aunt Kate's having their holidays.

"Let's go up and see our little hut on the hill," says Fan.

And so they scramble along up to it. The pine trees stand as before, with their dark branches outstretched to catch a murmur of a breeze. The little brook sparkles through the grass. Then they come to the little hut, where the remains of their bed and candle still are.

"Fan, do you want to stay here to-night?" asks Bell.

"No," replies Fan, with a laugh, "one night in the woods is enough for me."

MARJORIE HADDEN (aged 11).

Chater, Man.

Your story is very interesting, Marjorie, but I was forced to cut out a good deal, as it was too long for our Corner. I hope you will come again. Why don't you try one of our competitions? You would stand a good chance for a prize.

C. D.

### Religious Spirit in Germany.

The spirit of religious revival, which originated in Wales about a year ago, continues to spread, and is now spreading beyond the shores of the British Isles. Montreal is feeling the effects of a spiritual awakening, and in Germany—that home of so much logical and scientific thought—there is a decided revolt against the open hostility to religion proclaimed by the Social Democrat unions, which have fostered a spirit essentially anti-religious. One of the cardinal points in their programme has been the spread of atheism. Such sentiments have found special support in Berlin, but the German people outside that city have resented them. The establishment of separate unions was the result of this feeling of revolt, and the name "Christian" was adopted as significant of the position held by those belonging to them. These unions are not by any means religious organizations; their aims are purely economic and social, but they take the Christian religion as a moral and social basis, and are absolutely opposed to social democracy as set forth by the "Free Social Democratic" unions. The practical objects of the Christian unions are: (1) To secure the efficient administration of the existing social laws; (2) to promote their extension and completion; (3) to improve the condition of the working classes by co-operative self-help. The Miners' Christian Union is the oldest and largest of these bodies, having 40,208 members in 1903, and is typical of a large number of others.

### GOOD RECIPES.

**Pork Cake.**—One cup of fat pork, chopped fine; one cup seeded raisins; one cup molasses; one cup milk; pinch of salt; one small teaspoon soda; four cups "Five Roses" flour. Bake in a loaf.

**Spanish Bun.**—One and a half cups brown sugar, and 1 cup butter, creamed together; 4 beaten eggs; 1 1/2 teaspoons nutmeg; 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 2 1/2 cups "Five Roses" flour.

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Feeling that the "Farmer's Wife" question has been quite thoroughly discussed, we have decided to make this the end of the series, thanking, at the same time, all those who have so kindly contributed their opinions upon the matter. Surely, after reading these letters, no one can doubt but that the farm is, after all, one of the very best and most pleasant places in all this big world for women. Two or three dissenting voices have, it is true, arisen, but in these cases it seems that conditions have been extreme, and we can only hope that things may soon improve for these friends of ours who have not found their share of happiness in the beautiful country. We are glad to have heard from them, and can only assure them of our sympathy. If there has been any adverse criticism of the farm life which has been at all general it is, perhaps, that there is rather too much work to be done. It is all right to have plenty to do, but to have too much—that is another story. You know it, and I know it. Overwork makes one nervous and irritable; it results in things being half done, and may end, possibly, in the ruination of one's health. Now, all this is a great big thorn which far too many farmers' wives have to put up with. At the same time it seems hard to know how it may be avoided. For one thing, it is almost impossible to secure hired help for the farmhouse; for another, so many farmers could not afford the "help" even if it could be found. . . . And now, Ingle Nookers, here is your chance. We feel that you can do a great deal towards helping others to get rid of this thorn if you will. Remember, if you have found out a quick or easy way of doing anything and will write us about it, we shall always find room for your letter, even though many weeks may pass before we can make a corner for it. We can't help that, you know. And make your letters short, please; the shorter the letters the greater the number that can appear in each issue.

Owing to lack of space we have been obliged to abridge the articles that appear to-day, most excellent articles too, which we should have been pleased to print in full did we not feel that time justifies us in closing the discussion. Three or four letters which bring up topics of a different nature have been held over. DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office.

### A Common-sense Hint or Two.

Dear Dame Durden,—I fully agree with what "Independence" and "A Farmer's Wife" have to say regarding farm life. It has always been a problem to me why so many farmers and farmers' wives are not contented. The country life, to my idea, approaches the ideal more nearly than any city life can. I have lived in both, but since married (13 years) have always lived in the country. With the work for five people, sometimes more to do, I have yet found more time for music, reading, visiting and resting than when in town. Life seems more real, and rings more true in the country.

I think Illinois Farmer's Wife makes a great mistake in life by feeling superior to her husband, and lacking good common sense. It is not education or of books that makes two equal, but ideals. The husband and wife who have the same ideals can make life "one grand sweet song." SINCERITY, ASSA, N. W. T.

### Too Much to Do.

Dear Dame Durden,—I would like to be a member of the Nook, if I am welcome. Although I may not write many letters, I enjoy the Ingle Nook chats very much. I am a farmer's daughter. I think a good many women are like the Illinois woman, having too much to do outside. Some women try to do work inside and outside, and then neither is done right. A woman has all she can do inside. I attend to the hens, geese and turkeys and help to milk part of the time. I

do not have to feed calves and pigs, as some women do. I get some valuable hints and recipes in some of the letters. I wish I could write as homelike and as useful letters as some do.

COUSIN GERTRUDE.

Simcoe, Ont.

### Another of the "Gertrude" Type.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been reading the many interesting letters for some time, and find some to be helpful as well as a pleasure to me. I am sure "Gertrude" has a happy home, and were I to relate my experience it would be much the same. I was married two years ago to a farmer, and no man could be better to his wife than he. We have lots of work to attend to, both outside and in the house. I enjoy working very much. I like to see my house kept tidy, but at the same time am not afraid to do any kind of work at the barn if duty demands. For my part, I think the husband should help his wife, and, of course, "turn about is fair play." Life in the country is very pleasant, and home life, whether in city or country, is just what you make it. DOLLIE.

### A Fresh-air Plea.

Sea-bird's letter is so connected that it could not be abridged conveniently. I am glad to say, however, that she makes a strong plea for fresh air. "I believe," she says, "that more women in farm homes suffer from lack of fresh air than from work out of doors. I never heard of a mother in the country dressing her little ones and taking them out for a half hour's airing in the winter time, yet it might easily be done with profit to both." In these days of fighting against the white plague, people cannot be too careful to live in pure air all the time, but many have yet to learn that shut-up air invariably becomes poisonous, while the fresh out-door air is one of our best and cheapest medicines. By all means let us fill our homes with it, and spend our time out of doors in it at every opportunity.

### Little Jap's Opinion.

Little Jap speaks strongly in favor of country life. She finds keen enjoyment in the beauties of nature. "What is more pleasant," she says, "than to sit on our lawns or verandas, or, if one hasn't either, on top of a shack, and view the beautiful sunsets! To watch the horses and cattle grazing on the beautiful green grass surely makes one feel free as the birds." . . . Little Jap does all her own work, attends to a garden, and does fancywork. She also finds time for reading, but is careful in selecting what to read, thinking that "one might better be sleeping than reading trash." In short, we think Little Jap must be an ideal "farmer woman," and that the Big Jap who takes care of her must think so too. Hear what she says:

"I always try to be clean and tidy. What makes a husband more irritable after working hard all day to come home to an untidy house or wife? I make it a point to be dressed nicely for tea, just the same as if I were expecting a great friend, for who should be dearer than one's husband? I know he appreciates it."

### A Pathetic Story.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of the letters in the Ingle Nook, and must say I sympathize deeply with an Illinois Farmer's Wife. I think there are just such selfish men, and women too. I find the best way to deal with such people is to do what you think right, and no more. You will get just as much credit for it, for people of that stamp never give anyone justice. I know a young girl who married and went to live with her husband's parents, and her mother-in-law was one of these cranky, unreasonable people whom no one could please. Do you think it right for the son's wife to be compelled to live with

his parents for years, although she led a very unhappy life? Could she be blamed for taking her children and going away? OPELIA, Ont.

It would be a hard matter even for the wisest to answer this question, without knowing every detail of the story. We do think, however, that, as a rule, it is a great mistake for any man to take a wife into the same house with his parents. He should make some other provision. As to her leaving—ah, there is a sad story in that. We think it should be an extreme case indeed which would induce a woman to take her children and leave her husband and the only home he had given her. But this case may have been extreme. In that case, it is very hard for one on whom the burden has never fallen to make answer. We can only hope that she had tried to be patient in spite of all, and that things straightened out for her afterwards as she deserved.

### Homemade Soap

(Answer to "A Reader," Shawville, Ont.)

Save all scraps of grease not fit for use in cooking, and when five or six pounds have accumulated, get a pound box of concentrated lye. Put it in a soap kettle, and to it add one gallon of rain water. Let come to boiling point, add the grease, and boil for 15 minutes to half an hour. It should eat up all the grease. Test from time to time, by cooling a spoonful in a saucer. If it gets hard it is done; if too watery put in some more melted grease until it shows the proper solidity.

### Answer to Aunt Matilda.

Dear Dame Durden,—In reading the Ingle Nook Chats I noticed Aunt Matilda's request, so I thought I would answer it. What helped me with my bread-making was a talk on the "yeast plant," and the effects that heat and cold, sugar and salt had upon it. I am not sure when it was published in the Ingle Nook.

The recipe I use was published a few weeks ago, and was written by "One of the Maids." I have tried several others, but always come back to the "quick" way, as I can get better bread, and it is so much less trouble that way. I might just say I find I have better luck to make the yeast fresh for each baking. For a baking, I use just one-quarter the quantity. I always make it just the day before needed, and by making it while preparing the dinner, I find it very little trouble.

I have been very much interested in the different letters on the "Farmer's wife." We never see anything like B. S. speaks of around here, but I suppose it is different in a new country. But, do you not think that the wife has a great deal to do with the husband being tidy or untidy, and that a lot depends on the way a man is asked to do a thing whether he does it or not?

I think if a woman keeps herself and her home clean and tidy, the husband will soon learn to be tidy too. Some few years ago my sister and myself had a great desire to see some of our fair Dominion; but not having the means to go travelling, we decided to take an agency for a small article. We were away four months, and in that time called at a great many homes, and we were astonished at the number of women who went around doing their work in dirty, ragged clothes, and these not among the poorer class either. I often thought it would be no wonder if the men took no pride in their homes. When water is as plentiful as it is in this country, and where print is so cheap, I cannot see any excuse for a person going dirty or untidy. I have gone into homes where the children had been allowed to leave their playthings lying all over the floor, till you could scarcely walk through a room. This teaches a child to be untidy. If the mothers would train the children while young to be clean and tidy, and to help with the work, there would be fewer complaints like those of "B. S." and the "Illinois Farmer's Wife." AUNT MARJORIE, Guelph, O. A. C.

The letter on the yeast plant to which Aunt Marjorie refers was published in our issue of Feb. 4th, 1904. We hope all our readers save their "Farmer's Advocate."

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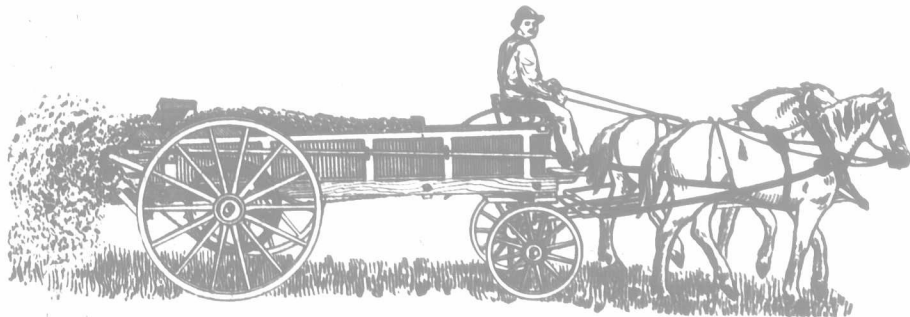
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**HEALTH IN THE HOME.**

*By a Trained Nurse*

**Cleanliness, and the Community.**

I suppose everyone in these days considers himself or herself a perfectly clean person, and would be offended at any suggestion to the contrary, and I think that people really are beginning to appreciate the actual protective value of absolute cleanliness. The old days are gone by when a dirty pen was considered suitable for a pig, and farmers find that it pays to give animals good quarters and keep them clean. There is nothing more important in the economy of a home or farm than cleanliness. There are a good many diseases the origin of which is not known, but one thing we are sure of, namely, that no infection is carried by perfectly clean clothes, children who after illness have been perfectly cared for, perfectly clean animals, or perfectly clean utensils. A wound that is kept perfectly clean usually heals without further treatment. Cleanliness is the very foundation of health and the worst enemy of disease. Very clean people do, it is true, contract diseases of the same description as those who are not, but that is because someone else has been careless or ignorant of the danger, and has neglected proper precautions. Infection is often carried a long distance in some article of clothing or some utensil, or, perhaps, a box or basket which has not been properly cleaned after exposure to infection. A dirty object of any kind provides a good resting place and focus for disease germs.

Now, there are two kinds of cleanliness, and one kind is almost as bad as dirt. A thing is not necessarily clean because it does not look dirty. Some objects are so carefully wiped off to keep them clean that they never show dirt, and, consequently, never get a thorough cleaning. It is not so much the new apparent dirt that matters as the old accumulation that is not noticed, and not disturbed; the little corners and cracks from which it is extremely difficult to dislodge all that there is. This is one reason why, in a busy household, many carved objects are a burden. It takes too long and is too fatiguing to properly clean them.

There is one point upon which no one appears to have any conscience whatever, namely,

**STRAY ANIMALS.**

There are some people who are kind enough to look after their domestic animals when sick and their domestic animals when sick and keep them clean, but many more who are quite indifferent. Those persons in a community who care for stray animals are scarce indeed. Personally, I think indifference to suffering of any kind, or in any creature, indicates a defective intellect, but apart from that there is no question of the extreme stupidity from a selfish point of view, of those who allow animals who are sick to go uncared for and spreading disease. It is everyone's business to protect stray animals, and the community in general, as far as their opportunity extends. Cats and dogs with open wounds, running sores, or running eyes and noses are very easily cared for, if handled gently and not frightened. They are usually very grateful for such care. Boracic acid and warm water is extremely cheap, cleanses and heals, and causes no pain. A few washings of the affected part with a soft piece of cotton or spray are usually enough. The animal is once more clean and able to take care of itself, and the spread of infection has been prevented. It is perfectly safe to do a thing of this kind if the clothing is protected and the hands thoroughly washed afterwards. They must be washed beforehand as well, if the result is to be satisfactory.

Furthermore, if there is sickness in a home, everything that has to be destroyed on account of that sickness should be burned, and not put into a garbage pail. The neighbor's cat will probably come over to investigate and get into it. She will then return and rub herself against

the neighbor's baby, or someone with a scratch on his hand will stroke her, and then none will have any idea what made the baby sick, or why the man had a sore hand. The entire blame rests with the person who put into the garbage pail something that should have been burned. It is also true that if people fed their domestic animals plenty of clean food, and put out some for stray animals, they would not be obliged to seek it in all sorts of dirty places. They must find it somewhere, for starving takes a long time and is very painful. Anyone who does not believe this can very soon satisfy himself by trying it. There is a real protection for human beings in these simple acts of consideration for domestic and stray animals, who cannot be protected in any other way. They only need a little help, for all healthy animals left to their own devices are naturally and invariably clean.

ALICE C. OWEN.

**A Modern Alchemist.**

"Cousin Fanny always makes me think of the old alchemists, only she has found the secret they missed—she knows how to turn the baser metals into pure gold," said Miss Burnett, as her sister came back to the sitting-room, after going to the door with Cousin Fanny.

"What do you mean, Caroline?" was Mrs. Rutherford's surprised question.

"Well, for instance, did you notice how pleased that shy little Ruth Manson was when Cousin Fanny said to her 'Your new gown is so pretty, dear. The blue is the very color of your eyes. My sister Helen told me how well you looked at the tea on Friday.' Now I happen to know what Helen said—you know her crisp way, she's just Fanny's opposite—Well, at last Ruth Manson has had sense enough to wear blue, instead of those washed-out grays and browns that make her look such a fright.' Don't you see, at Fanny's touch the scornful remark became pure gold?"

"Then, last week Helen was telling about a call she had made on a newcomer across the street, and scoffing unmercifully at the amount of useless bric-a-brac in the drawing-room. She wound up by saying, 'If it hadn't been for a magnificent lily by the window, there wouldn't have been one spot in the room where you could look and not want to laugh.'

"When the new neighbor came to return the call, she flushed with pleasure when Fanny said, 'My sister admired your beautiful lily so much, won't you tell us how you get it to bloom so well?' And then the timid, lonely little soul opened out so under Fanny's questions that even Helen was interested in her plant lore."

"You're right, Caroline," Mrs. Rutherford said, musingly, "Fanny is always like that. I wonder how she does it?"

"It's done in the crucible, sister mine. Along with the baser metals Fanny puts in the ability to see the best in everyone, and much of the spirit of Him who would have 'each esteem others better than themselves,' and the warmth of her loving kindness transforms grudging appreciation into 'sincere, heartfelt praise.'"

The secret the old alchemists sought is still a secret, but Cousin Fanny's method is open to all.

Wash white marbles with clear water and a soft brush.

Have all your implements handy before you begin your cleaning—brooms and brushes, plenty of scrubbing and dust cloths, broom bags, soap, turpentine and chlorides, or caustic soda, for pipes.

**Domestic Economy.****WASHING MADE EASY.**

By Emma J. Sellers.

Almost every day we see in some magazine or paper an article on this subject. I used to try all of them, but for a long time I have used the following formula, which is so simple and satisfactory that I do not care to try anything else:

After breakfast on Monday morning I put on a boiler three-fourths full of rain-water, shave fine two-thirds of a bar of some good laundry soap, and put this with one teaspoonful of coal oil into the boiler. I divide my washing into three parts. All the finest pieces go into the first batch. I stir them well every few minutes (never putting in so many that I cannot stir them loosely and easily), let them come to the boiling point, and let them boil ten minutes, then take them out and put into a tubful of cold rain water. I put the coarse towels and such things in the next batch to boil. While these are boiling I look over the things that have been boiled, and rub lightly the things that were badly soiled. I found after a time that rubbing is a mere force of habit. I cannot even yet, after the most thorough trial, bring myself to simply wring them out. I always go through the old time-honored motion of rubbing a little, but it is only make-believe, or "play-like," as the children say, for there is really no necessity for it at all. Of course, the colored clothes cannot be boiled, but they may be washed in the same water, and the coal oil will make them so much easier to wash that it will be surprising. After they are all boiled I put them through one rinse water slightly blued, starch, then hang them up to dry.

After a long experience with hired girls and washwomen, I not only have the satisfaction of knowing that I save laundry bills, but my clothes as well, for they now last almost twice as long as when I sent them out to be washed. Just here I have another suggestion: When you get ready to iron, put a few drops of coal oil in your cold starch, and you will be astonished at the ease with which you can "do up" that worst of all bugbears, the cold-starched piece. Before you begin ironing, fold an old newspaper in several thicknesses, saturate the top layer with coal oil, wipe the iron with a cloth, then run it over the newspaper, and you will have no trouble with your irons sticking. Try it, and you will bless the day you read this article.—*Women's Home Companion.*

**TWO APPLE RECIPES.**

In spite of their name, apple biscuits do not belong to the bread family at all, as neither flour nor yeast enters into their composition. Peel and core some ripe apples and reduce them to pulp; flavor with essence of lemon and mix while warm with their weight of powdered sugar; drop on plates or into paper cases and dry in a slow oven for several days. The heat should never be sufficient to bake, only to dry them. When thoroughly dried they should be packed in glass or tin for winter use. Other fruits may be done in the same way.

For apple bread boil a dozen good-sized apples that have been carefully peeled and cored, until they are perfectly tender. While still warm, mash them in double the amount of flour, and add the proper proportion of yeast. The mass should then be thoroughly kneaded without water, as the juice of the apples will make it sufficiently soft. It should be left to rise for twelve hours, then formed into loaves, and baked when quite light. Apple bread was the invention of a scientific Frenchman, and it has always been highly commended for its healthfulness.

**HOT CAKES FOR COLD MORNINGS.**

On frosty mornings there is no breakfast or luncheon dish more welcome than hot cakes, and even after the light breakfast of the warm season they form an agreeable change. Good cooks have on hand recipes for such a variety of good breakfast cakes that they may form a part of the morning's menu all through the cold weather without becoming in the least tiresome.

**Cereal Cakes:** Add the yoke of one egg, the beaten white and a little salt to one cup of any kind of warm breakfast cereal. Drop by the spoonful on a hot buttered griddle and serve at once with maple syrup.

**Hoe Cakes:** Mix fresh cornmeal with hot water until it spreads readily, then drop by the spoonful upon a hot griddle. Brown on both sides and serve very hot with butter and molasses.

**Griddle Cakes:** In the evening add one quart of milk, a teaspoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt to one pint of sponge, add sufficient flour to form a stiff batter, beat hard for a few moments and set in a warm place to rise. In the morning add one beaten egg and one-eighth teaspoonful soda dissolved in warm water; add milk until of desired consistency, drop by the spoonful on a buttered griddle, brown on both sides and serve hot with maple syrup.

**Corn Muffins:** Cream one-half cupful of soft butter and one-half cupful of sugar, add two beaten eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of Indian meal and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Drop in muffin tins and bake for thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

**Meat Fritters:** Cut cold meat or fowl into small pieces and season with pepper, salt and juice of a lemon. Make a fritter batter, stir the meat in and drop by the spoonful into boiling fat and fry till a light brown. Drain and serve immediately.

**Graham Puffs:** Sift together one and one-half cupfuls graham flour, one-half cupful of white flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt; add one pint of milk, the beaten yolks of three eggs and two teaspoonfuls of melted butter. Beat rapidly for a few moments, then add the stiff whites and whip the batter. Turn into a well greased muffin tin and bake for thirty minutes in a hot oven.

**Gem Short Cakes:** Make a batter of medium stiffness from one egg, one cupful sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Just before cooking the batter, add a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and beat briskly for a moment. Bake in hot, buttered gem pans and when done, split open, butter and serve with fruit sauce.—*The Prairie Farmer.*

**A "Canadian" Edition.**

For some time the fact that adverse postal conditions have been an effectual check on the circulation of "Old Country" literature in Canada, has been a matter of much complaint and controversy, and it was with no little dissatisfaction that the recent announcement of the British Postmaster-General, throwing a wet blanket on all immediate hope of better conditions, was received. That the agitation has not, however, failed utterly in its purpose, would appear from the fact that Canadian editions of English publications are already being put on the market. The attention of British publishers has evidently become attracted to Canada in a practical way. Among the best of these may be mentioned the Pall Mall Magazine (Toronto News Co., Toronto, and Montreal News Co., Montreal), an attractive and instructive periodical, containing stories by well-known authors, and articles on current events and other topics of interest. The illustrations are a strong feature. If we have any adverse criticism at all, it is in regard to the entire absence of Canadian topics and Canadian advertising in the Magazine. A Canadian edition of any periodical, we think, should devote a part of its space to those things which especially appeal to Canadians. This deficiency, however, will no doubt be made up at an early date, and the Pall Mall so made a necessity, as well as a most useful and pleasing addition to the homes of the Dominion.

**Royal Fads.**

Few are the people who have not a hobby of some sort, and those in high places have fads as varied and fascinating as the rest of the world.

King Edward VII. is among the first stamp collectors of the world. King Carlos, of Portugal, is said to be specially fond of the camera, and spends a considerable part of his royal leisure in taking "snap-shots" of things. King Emmanuel of Italy has a particular fancy for automobiles—a liking shared also, it may be added, by President Loubet of France, the Shah of Persia, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The Queen of Roumania is a great collector of rare books, as well as being a poet herself. The Prince of Monaco is an expert in deep-sea life and phenomena, and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland boasts the finest collection of old lace in Europe. But,

most curious of all, perhaps, is the specialty of the venerable King of Denmark, the collection of birds' eggs. His present collection is said to be worth seventy-five thousand dollars, and it may in time go to some museum.

**Concerning the Kitchen.**

The ideal exposure for a kitchen is north-east—that is, it should be at the north-east corner of the house. This position gives one light without heat. Artists demand north lights in their studios, and a good cook is an artist in her own line, and should have all the help that light and location can give her. Even if one is about to build, it is not always possible to have a north-east kitchen, but one should make a great effort to secure a north room, and a corner room if possible. Unless there are windows on two sides one cannot have the through draught so needful to keep a kitchen fresh and comfortable.

For a kitchen floor, use any good matched boards. Don't try for a hardwood floor. The wooden floors look very well at first and give an air of extreme cleanliness which is very pleasant; but with even the best of care they become spotted and need an amount of scrubbing which is a waste of energy. Cover your plain board floor with any one of the numerous forms of oilcloth which you may happen to prefer. A small pattern closely covering the oilcloth will show the wear less than a large pattern. In getting your oilcloth or linoleum, or whatever it may be, allow enough over to make mats to put in front of the stove, the table, and the sink. If these mats are shifted once a week (the stove mat moved to the table, the sink mat to the stove, etc.), they will wear much longer, and save the permanent floor covering. When the pattern of the oilcloth begins to show the wear it has had and look dingy, take it up and spread it face down on the attic floor. Paint the wrong side with two coats of some neutral tint; let it dry thoroughly. When put down it will be as good as new. These floor coverings will always last much longer if they are washed with a sponge instead of rags. You can buy what are known as "carriage sponges" for very little. These coarse sponges not only save the floor, but are also much more hygienic than a mop, as they can be rinsed absolutely clean and thoroughly dried with very little effort.

Supposing that we have the ideal north-east corner kitchen, a good clear yellow will be found the best color for the walls. Never use paper on kitchen walls, nor even kalsomine. Oil-paint is the only proper wall covering, and that should be finished with a coat of enamel so that it will resist the frequent washing it should receive. If the kitchen has south west windows, a gray paint will make the room cooler-looking. The woodwork may be painted to match, though, of course, white woodwork makes a prettier room. The walls of a kitchen should be washed as regularly as the floor. Long-handled mop-holders (in which a sponge can easily be fitted) make this a possible task.

**AN INVALUABLE PIN.**

"Johnny Samkins," said the school teacher, impatiently, "what is it you are fidgeting with?"

Johnny did not reply, but the class sneak was ready, as usual, with the information.

"Please, teacher, he said, "it's a pin he's got."

"Take it away from him, and bring it here," was the next command. And the offending pin was accordingly brought.

There was no more trouble from Johnny until his turn came to read, and then, instead of standing up, the poor little fellow made no sign, except that two big tears rolled down his cheeks.

"Why don't you go on with the reading?" cried the much-tried mentor. "If you don't behave better, young man, I shall have to make an example of you!"

"P-please, mum," whispered Johnny. "I—I can't stand up! That pin you took ke-keeps me trousers up!"

**Right Side Out.**

Jack was cross; nothing pleased him. His mother gave him the choicest morsels for his breakfast and the nicest toys, but he did nothing but fret and complain. At last his mother said:

"Jack, I want you now to go right up to your room and put on all your clothes wrong side out."

Jack had to obey; he had to turn his stockings wrong side out, and put on his coat and his trousers and his collar wrong side out. When his mother came up to him, there he stood—a forlorn, funny-looking boy, all linings and seams and ravelings before the glass, wondering what his mother meant; but he was not quite clear in his conscience. Then his mother, turning him around, said:

"This is what you have been doing all day, making the worst of everything. You have been turning everything wrong side out. Do you really like your things this way so much, Jack?"

"No, mamma," answered Jack, shamefacedly; "can't I turn them right?"

"Yes, you may, if you will try to speak what is pleasant, and do what is pleasant. You must do with your temper and manners as you do with your clothes—wear them right side out."—*Shepherd's Arms.*

**A Neglected Society.**

Other wives who see but little of their husbands, will appreciate the point of Mrs. Smalley's remark when she tried to arrange a dinner invitation or an evening when Mr. Smalley would be at home.

"Will it suit you to-night, John?"

"No, my dear; I must attend the meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters to-night."

"Well, to-morrow evening?"

"I have the Royal Arcanum, and you know—"

"What about Wednesday evening?"

"Oh, the Odd Fellows meet that night; on Thursday evening I have a meeting of the Knights of Labor to attend; on Friday the Royal Templars of Temperance; on Saturday there's a special meeting of the Masonic Lodge, and I couldn't miss that; and then on Sunday night—let me see—what is there, on Sunday night, my dear?"

"The Grand and Ancient Order of Christian Fellowship."

"Why I have forgotten. Am I a member of that? Let me see—"

"And you have forgotten another society, John, of which you were once a member."

"What's that?"

"Your wife's society."—*[Selected.]*

**Little Comforts for Guests.**

The guest room is apt to be the least attractive room in the house, because, however prettily it is furnished, there are none of those little things about it which makes one's room "homey."

In the furnishing of a guest chamber take care to put in a little work basket, with needles and thread, linen and gloves, buttons, etc., in case a week-end visitor may not have her own "repairing kit" with her and require it. Take care to give her a small tin of biscuits, so that she might, if she felt hungry between meals, have a little refreshment.

An important matter for visitors of all ages and both sexes is that they should be provided with something to read. No ancient and rusty volumes, turned out from other rooms, should be found on the book shelves in the guest chamber; but the most interesting and up-to-date books and magazines that the hostess can provide.

**Humorous.**

A Scotch laboring man who had married a rich widow exceptional for her plainness, was accosted by his employer. "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort of a wife have you got?" "Well, sir," was the response, "she's the Lord's handiwork, but I canna say she's His masterpiece."

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

## CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

"Your part in it goes pretty smoothly," returned I; and thinking I could never hope to win his attention to my affairs till I had satisfied him in regard to his own, I told him what I knew concerning his case then pending; a subject so prolific of question and answer, that we had driven twice around the town before he remembered that he had a letter to post. As it was an important one, we hastened at once to the post office, where he went in, leaving me outside to watch the rather meagre stream of goers and comers who at that time of the day make the post office of a country town their place of rendezvous. Among these, for some reason, I especially noted one middle-aged woman, why, I cannot say; her appearance was anything but remarkable. And yet when she came out with two letters in her hand, one in a large and one in a small envelope, and meeting my eye, hastily drew them under her shawl, I found myself wondering what was in her letters, and who she could be, that the casual glance of a stranger should unconsciously move her to an action so suspicious. But Mr. Monell's reappearance at the same moment diverted my attention, and I soon forgot both the woman and her letters. For determined that he should have no opportunity to revert to that endless topic, a law case, I exclaimed with the first crack of the whip: "There, I knew there was something I wanted to ask you. It is this: Are you acquainted with any one in this town by the name of Belden?"

"There is a widow Belden in town; I don't know of any other."

"Is her first name Amy?"

"Yes, Mrs. Amy Belden."

"That is the one," said I. "Who is she, what is she, and what is the extent of your acquaintance with her?"

"Well," said he, "I cannot conceive why you should be interested in such an antiquated piece of commonplace goodness as she is, but seeing you ask, I have no objection to telling you that she is the very respectable relict of a deceased cabinet-maker of this town; that she lives in a little house down the street there, and that if you have any forlorn old tramp to be lodged over-night, or any destitute family of little ones to be looked after, she is the one to go to."

"A respectable widow, you say. Any family?"

"No; lives alone, has a little income, I believe; must have, to put the money on the plate she always does. But why in the name of wonders do you ask?"

"Business," said I, "business. Mrs. Belden—don't mention it, by the way—has got mixed up in a case of mine. The fact is I would give something, Monell, for the opportunity of studying this woman's character. Now, couldn't you manage to get me introduced into her house in some way that would make it possible for me to converse with her at my leisure?"

"Well, I don't know; I suppose it could be done. She used to take lodgers in the summer, and might be induced to give a bed to a friend of mine who is very anxious to be near the post office on account of a business telegram he is expecting."

"You need not say that. Tell her that I have a peculiar dislike to sleeping in a public-house, and that you knew of no one who could better accommodate me for a short time I desire to be in town, than herself."

"Well, if you persist, we will see what can be done." And driving up to a neat white cottage of homely, but sufficiently attractive, appearance, he stopped. "This is her house," said he, jumping to the ground, "let's go in and see what we can do."

I had barely time to observe that the curtains to the window at my left suddenly dropped, when a hasty step made itself heard within, and a quick hand threw open the door, and I saw before me the woman whom I had observed at the post office, and whose action with the letters had struck me as being so peculiar. But I saw no reason for thinking that she remembered me. On the contrary, the look she directed toward me had nothing but inquiry in it.

## If a man's wife is a good baker, nothing

but the best flour is good enough for her. There can be no greater extravagance than the use of inferior flour.

Winchester Springs, Feb. 27th, 05.

"I read about Royal Household Flour which is purified by electricity. I also read about the woman paying freight 25 miles before she would be without it. Royal Household was not sold in our town, I was asking about it and my grocer told me to wait a day or two and he would get some, and I am glad I did so. My wife is a good baker and made good bread out of other flours, but what she has now made out of Royal Household is so far ahead that I would be willing to pay freight fifty miles instead of twenty-five, rather than go without it. There is no flour 'just as good' as Royal Household."

(Signed) JOHN HENDERSON.

Now, is there a single woman in the whole country who, after reading what Mr. Henderson says, will not at once send for the Royal Household recipes and give Royal Household Flour a trial. Mention this paper and address

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED,  
MONTREAL.

"We have come to ask a favor, Mrs. Belden; but may we not come in?" said my client in a round, hearty voice. And with the blind disregard to the look of surprised resistance that rose involuntarily into her eyes, he stepped gallantly into the little room whose cherry-red carpet and bright picture-hung walls, showed invitingly through the half-open door at our left.

Finding her premises thus invaded, Mrs. Belden made the best of the situation, and devoted herself to hospitality. As for Mr. Monell, he quite blossomed out in his endeavours to make himself agreeable. Meanwhile Mrs. Belden softened more and more, joining in the conversation with an ease hardly to be expected from one in her humble circumstances. Indeed, I soon saw that she was no common woman. There was a refinement in her speech and manner, that, combined with her motherly presence and gentle air, was very pleasing. The last woman in the world I should ever have suspected of any underhand proceeding, if I had not marked the peculiar look of hesitation that crossed her face when Mr. Monell broached the subject of my entertainment there.

"I don't know, sir; I would be glad, but," and she turned a very scrutinizing look upon me, "the fact is, I have not taken lodgers of late. In short, you will have to excuse me."

"But we can't," returned Mr. Monell. "What, entice a fellow into a room like this?—and he cast a hearty, admiring glance round the apartment, "and then turn a cold shoulder upon him when he humbly entreats the honor of staying one poor, little, pitiful night in the enjoyment of its attractions? No, no."

Mrs. Belden, I know you too well for that."

"You are very good," she began, an almost weak love of praise showing itself for a moment in her eyes, "but I have no room prepared; I have been house-cleaning, and everything is topsy-turvy."

"My young friend is going to stop here," Mr. Monell broke in with frank positiveness. "If I cannot have him at my own house, and for certain reasons it seems that I cannot, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing he is in the charge of the best housekeeper in R—."

The troubled eye wavered away from us to the door.

"I was never called inhospitable," she commented, "but everything in such disorder—What time would you like to come?" she suddenly asked.

"I was in hopes I might remain now," replied I; "I have some letters to write, and would ask nothing better than for leave to sit here and write them."

At the word letters I saw her hand go to her pocket in a movement which must have been involuntary, for her countenance did not change, and she made the quick reply:

"Well, you may. If you can put up with what I can give you, why, it shall not be said that I refused you what Mr. Monell is pleased to call a favor." And complete in her reception as she had been in her resistance, she gave us a pleasant smile, and hustled out with Mr. Monell to the lobby.

"I will see that some room is got ready for you in a very short space of time," she said upon re-entering. "Meanwhile make yourself at home here, and if you wish to write, why, I think you will find everything for the purpose in these drawers."

I could hear her steps cross the hall, go up two or three steps, pause, go up the rest of the flight, pause again, and then pass on. I was left on the first floor alone.

### CHAPTER XXVIII. A Weird Experience.

The first thing I did was to inspect the room in which I was.

First, then, for the little library which occupied one corner of the room. Composed of a few well-chosen books, poetical, historical, and narrative, it was of itself sufficient to account for the evidences of latent culture observable in Mrs. Belden's conversation. Taking out a well-worn copy of Byron, I opened it. There were many passages marked; and replacing the book with a mental comment upon her evident impressibility to the softer emotions, I turned toward the melodeon that fronted me from the opposite wall. It was closed; but on its top lay one or two hymn books and a piece of half-completed knitting-work. Proceeding on, I next stopped before a window opening upon the small yard. Looking out, I espied, written on the glass with a diamond point, a row of letters, which as nearly as I could make out, were

*Gnirvale Gram*

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

meant for some word or words, but which utterly failed in sense or apparent connection. Passing it by as the work of some school-girl, I glanced down at the work-basket standing on a table at my side. It was full of various kinds of work, among which I spied a pair of stockings, which were much too small to belong to Mrs. Belden, or so I thought; and drawing them carefully out, I examined them, to see if I could find any name marked on them. Do not start when I say that I saw the letter H plainly printed upon them. Thrusting them back, I drew a deep breath of relief, gazing, as I did so, out of the window, when those letters again attracted my attention.

What could they mean? Idly I began to read them backward, when— But try for yourself, reader, and judge what my surprise must have been at the result! Elate at the discovery thus made, I sat down to write my letters. I had barely finished them, when Mrs. Belden came in with the announcement that supper was ready. "As for your room," said she, "I have prepared my own for your use, thinking it would be more convenient for you to be on the first floor." Throwing open a door at my side, she displayed a small but comfortable room, in which I could dimly see a bed, an immense bureau, and a shadowy looking-glass in a dark old-fashioned frame.

"I live in very primitive fashion," resumed she, leading the way into the dining-room; "but I mean to be comfortable, and make others so."

"I should say that you amply succeeded," I rejoined, with an appreciative glance at her well-spread board.

She smiled, and I felt that I had paved the way to her good graces.

We were in a little room, long and narrow, which seemed, curiously enough, to run crosswise of the house, opening on one side into the parlor, and on the other, into the small bed-room which had been allotted to my use.

"You live in this house alone; without fear?" I asked, as Mrs. Belden put another bit of cold chicken on my plate. "Have you no marauders in this town, no tramps, of whom a solitary woman like you might reasonably be afraid?"

"No one will hurt me," said she, "and no one ever came here for food or shelter, but got it."

"I should think, then, that living as you do, upon a railroad, you would be constantly over-run with worthless beings."

"I cannot turn them away," she said; "it is the only luxury I have, to feed the poor." Mentally remarking, "Here is the woman to shield an unfortunate, who has somehow become entangled in the meshes of a great crime," I drew back from the table. As I did so, the thought crossed me, that in case there was any such person in the house as Hannah, she would take the opportunity of going upstairs with something for her to eat; and I cast a calculating glance at the plates of bread and cold chicken before me, in the hope of being able to tell, if anything could be hereafter subtracted from them.

"I will smoke my cigar on the verandah," said I; "after which I hope you will be at leisure to sit down with me for a short chat."

"Thank you," returned she, almost eagerly. "But do not go out on the verandah, unless you wish. I have no morbid dread of smoke, if I am a house-keeper."

"I prefer the verandah," said I. The truth was, I was becoming anxious about Q. I felt that the least token of his presence in town would be very encouraging. In vain I tramped the verandah from end to end; I neither saw nor heard the short, quick laugh I half expected to fall upon my ears from some unknown quarter. If Q was anywhere near, he was lying very low.

Once again seated with Mrs. Belden (who I know came downstairs with an empty plate, for going into the kitchen for a drink, I caught her in the act of setting it on the table), she said:

"You are a lawyer, I believe?"

"Yes," I said, "that is my profession."

She remained for a moment silent. Then in a hesitating voice remarked:

(To be continued.)

### 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.

### Miscellaneous.

#### WHEN TO PRUNE CEDAR HEDGE.

When is the best time to prune a cedar hedge, and to cut it back? T. J. L.

Ans.—A cedar hedge may be trimmed any time from early spring until the middle of June or even later. Many trim twice. No harm would come of trimming at once.

#### INFORMATION RE CANNING FACTORY WANTED

Can you give me any information regarding the establishment of a canning factory? Can we buy the machinery required in Canada, and, if so, where? We would like to start factory with a capacity of about 10,000 cans per day. What capital would be required for such a plant approximately? Are most of the factories operating in Ontario making a good thing out of it? QUEBEC.

Ans.—Will some of our readers kindly send us the information desired.

#### APPORTIONING BEEF-RING SHARES.

Which two numbers of beef-ring chart at top of page 190, in Feb. 9th issue of your paper constitute a share? F. B. R.

Ans.—Allot the following numbers:

Nos.  
1 and 18.....boil and roast.  
2 and 16....."  
3 and 12....."  
4 and 13....."  
5 and 17....."  
6 and 20....."  
7 and 11....."  
8 and 15....."  
9 and 14....."  
10 and 19....."

#### SWEENEY.

Have a horse sweened. Would you advise me to blister when putting her on grass? What would I blister her with, and how long would I have to leave her on grass? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Blister the point of the shoulder, and also over the shoulder blade, with the following: 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let him out on level pasture, and oil every day until the scale comes off. Repeat blister monthly as long as necessary, which will probably be till autumn, or longer. Better leave him on grass all summer.

#### STRENGTH OF CONCRETE FOR CELLAR AND CISTERN WALLS.

I am building a house this summer with a cement foundation and cistern. How much cement would be strong enough to make a solid wall? Does it need to be plastered to keep out the water?

Ans.—One part of rock cement to six parts gravel, or one part Portland to ten parts gravel, should do nicely for the cellar wall. For the cistern use proportions, one to five, or one to nine, respectively. It is not usually necessary to plaster cellar walls, but if a perfectly smooth surface is desired inside, or outside above ground, float the surface while the walls are green with a little fine plaster made of cement. The cistern should be plastered thinly inside with a mortar, consisting of one part rock cement to one part sand, or of one part Portland cement to two parts sand.

### Veterinary.

#### UNTHRIFTY BULL.

Four-year-old bull, doing heavy service in the stud, is not doing well. He serves well, but is not feeding very well, and his coat is dry. I want to get him in first-class condition. W. J. C.

It is not probable you will be able to improve his condition much, so long as you continue to breed him to a large number of cows. I would advise you to

give him a purgative of 2 pounds Epsom salts, ½ ounce gamboge and 2 ounces ginger, dissolved in two quarts water and given as a drench. Feed bran only until purgation commences. Get ½ pound each ground sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, 1 pound bicarbonate of soda and 2 ounces aniseed. Mix, and give him a tablespoonful three times daily, either in food, or mixed with a little water as a drench. Feed on good clover hay, if available, a reasonable amount of chop, with ½ cup linseed meal daily, and give some pulped roots as long as they last; then let him have some grass. See that he gets considerable exercise every day. V.

#### MALPRESENTATION OF FETUS.

Pregnant mare had diarrhoea for two weeks last fall, and she became thin. She had ordinary exercise during the winter, and she regained condition. She was due (11 months) to foal March 25th. On the morning of April 9th I noticed she was trying to foal, and I telephoned for my veterinarian, who arrived in 45 minutes, but the mare died 15 minutes before his arrival. A post mortem revealed the head of the colt turned back and the neck crooked. The veterinarian called it wry-necked, and said the mare had ruptured a blood vessel. What do you suppose caused the head to be in that position, and how long was it so? W. S.

Ans.—Fetuses are presented in all possible ways, and we cannot tell why malpresentations occur. The diarrhoea had nothing to do with it, neither had the general treatment or food. It is quite probable the fetus had developed in this position, but we cannot tell. We have no means of controlling such things. It is quite probable your mare had been sick for some hours, and during the excessive muscular exertion exerted to expel the foal a blood vessel became ruptured and she bled internally. No doubt this had occurred before you saw her. If she had been noticed during the early stages of labor pains, and your veterinarian sent for, it is probable he could have rectified the malpresentation, delivered the foal, and saved the mare's life. V.

### TRADE TOPICS.

PARIS PLOW CO.—The great value of a good manure spreader is acknowledged by every progressive farmer. To readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," we would suggest that they write the Paris Plow Co., of Paris, Ont., for a booklet they will send you, "Worth its Weight in Gold," which gives some extremely interesting facts about manure spreaders. They are manufacturing a spreader, "The Success," which absolutely lives up to its name. It has a number of new patented features which place it in a class by itself, and should be understood by every farmer who intends buying.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.—Of historic and pictorial interest is the 1905 hanger of the Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., manufacturers of engines, threshers, road machinery, etc. The design shows a view of the company's first factory, built in 1836, occupying the site of the present Hotel Royal in the City of Hamilton. Contrasted with this is a smaller picture in the lower right-hand corner, showing a view of the present up-to-date and commodious factories. The picture has been carefully designed by the artist, from the best available description and data that could be furnished by the oldest residents, and is said to give a very realistic idea of Hamilton's main street of that time. We presume copies may be had from the company's agents, or write direct to the Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

BUILDING SUPPLIES.—Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," who want anything in the way of building supplies, should write to Alex. Bremner, 50 Bleury St., Montreal, one of the best known importers of supplies in Canada. An announcement is made by Mr. Bremner in this issue. He sells the celebrated "Bridge Brand" of Portland cement, and makes a specialty of land plaster, hard-wall plaster, drain pipes, farm tiles, culvert pipes, fire bricks, fire clay, and, in fact, carries everything needed in the building line. Mr. Bremner has compiled a catalogue "No. 22," which contains a full list of his goods, besides a great quantity of most interesting and valuable information. This

booklet is well worth having in any farm home, and will be sent upon request, while the supply lasts. Write to Alex. Bremner, 50 Bleury St., Montreal.

A CATALOGUE THAT GIVES INFORMATION.—We have just received from the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., of Oshawa, Ont., a copy of their price list, No. 13, which cancels all previous quotations and lists on their sheet-metal building material, too well and favorably known to require recommendation. There are a few features of their catalogue which deserve special note. It is, we are informed, the only price list ever issued for this kind of goods that gives the gauge and weight of each grade. This is of more interest than might be imagined, as otherwise the purchaser must be at a loss to interpret the meaning of the trade terms used to indicate various grades. The Pedlar people are a one-price firm, and their price is given in the catalogue. Owing to market fluctuations, etc., the prices are subject to change without notice, but the company makes every effort to advise prospective purchasers of such change. Write for price list and full information. Offices: Oshawa, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg.

WHY ANIMALS NEED A TONIC.—In man or in animal digestion and absorption is hastened by certain tonics or stimulants, which increase the action of the glands of secretion. If we gently tone up the organs with medicinal salts and tonics, their power to perform their functions will be increased, and create greater capacity for storing up fat or making flesh. Substances which have the power of so affecting the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane as to increase its functions actively and thereby aid digestion and absorption, are known tonics or simple bitters. They differ from stimulants in being slower in their action, but more permanent in their effects. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a food tonic. It is from the prescription of a veterinary and M. D., and is prepared and sold by Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. This tonic has demonstrated value in not only keeping the animal fed in a healthy condition, but aids in the assimilation of food. If you cannot obtain Dr. Hess Stock Food of your dealer, send \$2 for a 25-lb. pail (duty paid), or \$7 for 100 lbs., as per

W. W. Jacobs relates the following story: "I was looking at a butcher shop's display, when the butcher came out and said to an old man: 'Henry, I want you.' 'What do you want?' the old man asked. 'Why,' said the butcher, 'I'll give you a shilling and a joint of meat, if you'll kill all the flies in my shop.' 'All right,' said the old man. 'Give me the shilling first and the meat afterward.' The butcher handed out the shilling. Then the old man asked for a stick about a yard long. This was brought him. He grasped it firmly, went to the doorway and said: 'Now, turn 'em out, one at a time.'"

A bachelor farmer a little past his prime, finding himself hard up, thought the best thing he could do would be to marry a neighbor of his, who was reported to have some lawbooks. Meeting with no obstacles to his wooing, he soon got married. One of the first purchases he made with part of her money was a horse. When he brought it home, he called out his wife to see it. After admiring it she said: "Well, Sam, if it hadna been for my siller it wadna have been there." "Jenny," Sam replied, "if it had not been for yer siller ye wadna nae been here yersel."

Ambassador Choate is held responsible for this one:

A man had lived for many years abroad. He returned to New York to find many of his friends dead. And yet some he had thought to be dead shocked him by rising in the street and holding out their hands. At length he was invited to the high tea of a Roman friend of his at a hotel. He entered and advanced to greet her.

"I saw your husband," he said, "down stairs in the lobby. He was smoking."

She turned pale. She recovered herself.

"I am sorry to hear," she said then, "that he is still smoking. He has been dead ten years."

## GOSSIP.

## MR. FLATT'S SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

The advance sheets of the catalogue of 43 imported registered Clydesdale fillies, belonging to Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., to be sold by auction at the stock-yards in that city, on Wednesday, May 17th, shows that they are an exceedingly well-bred lot, sired by some of the best stallions of the breed in Scotland, some of the fillies having been prize-winners in the Old Land; their sires and dams winners of prizes galore. Mr. Wm. Montgomery, who is one of the best judges in Scotland, writes they are the best consignment of fillies ever sent to Canada.

The first 4 in the catalogue are two-year-olds, three brown and one bay, by Up-to-Time, a son of the champion, Baron's Pride, and whose get have won many first-class honors at the Highland, Royal and other leading shows.

Lot 1.—Gracie Anderson was a first-prize winner at Port William, Scotland, and lot 2, Sonora, by the same sire, was second at the same show. Lot 3, Magnifica, is out of same dam as Maid of Athens, who was awarded first prize at all the leading shows in Scotland. Lucretia, a brown, foaled in July, 1903, is also by Up-to-Time. Luna, a bay, foaled in 1903, is by Royal Raider, by Royal Carrick, by Prince of Airies. Viola, lot 6, was sired by Boy in Blue, a son of Top Gallant, sold for \$7,500, the sire of Sir Everard that produced the famous Baron's Pride. Pink and Rosie Black are bays, foaled in 1904, sired by Rosario (9996), a horse that has produced many prizewinners in Scotland, and also won many prizes. Amy, a brown, yearling, has for sire Silver Light, the Newton-Stewart premium horse last year, whose sire, Black Rod, is a son of Baron's Pride, and out of a Prince of Wales mare. Helena and Mary Anderson, foaled in 1904, were sired by Eureka, the Machars premium horse, got by Baron's Pride. Pavonia, a bay, foaled in 1903, has for sire Prince Shapely, who was got by the well-known and celebrated Cedric Shapely, and won first prize at the Royal Show at Leicester, and at the Highland Show at Perth in 1896. Artus, a bay, foaled in 1902, was sired by Ornament, who was by a son of Baron's Pride, and was awarded first and champion at Dumfries, and winner of the Stranraer premium when three years old, and the Glenkens premium, both at four and five years old. Portia, foaled in 1904, is by Golden Banner (11353). The granddam of this filly was sold in Scotland for \$2,000, and was the best mare of her time. Mary Gartley, brown, foaled in 1903, has for sire Woodend Gartley, who is bred on superior lines, directly descended from Prince of Wales, through his sire, the sire of his dam, and the sire of his grandam. Marina, foaled in 1904, is by Baron Romeo, a son of Baron's Pride, who was the Dumfries premium horse last year. Royal Nora, three years old, is by Royal Kyle, grandsire Prince Sturdy, and great-grand-sire Top Gallant. Adrina, foaled in 1903, was sired by Baron's Peer, a son of Baron's Pride, and Duke of Portland's Tenantry premium horse in 1902. Peggy McKinley, foaled in 1904, was first in a large class at Gatehouse, Kirkcudbright, sire McKinley. Chiming Belle, foaled in 1903, was sired by Drumflower, first at Kilmarnock and also at the Royal Show at Birmingham in 1899, first and champion at Castle Douglas and first at the Highland Show in Edinburgh in 1900. He was also first at the Royal Show at York, and at the Highland and Stirling. Juliet, foaled in 1903, is by Majestic, regarded by competent judges one of the best three-year-olds in 1903, and was a noted prizewinner. Queen Mab was foaled in 1904, sire Airlie, who in 1901 was awarded first at Aberdeen, Kirriemuir and Dalbeattie. Bell of Mains, foaled in 1903, has for sire Golden Prince, used by Messrs. Montgomery with success. He was by the Highland Society prizewinner, Gold Finder. Lily of Mains, foaled in 1904, was sired by McKinley. Floriosa and Damsel, foaled in 1903, were sired by Prince Alick (10100), and Royal Success (11513) respectively. Gem, foaled in 1903, was sired by Acme, by Baron's Pride, the sire of the beautiful filly, Lavender, purchased at Mr. Flatt's November, 1904, sale by D. Gumi, Esq., of Toronto, at \$505. The next two, Lady Frances and Cordelia, are also by Acme. Ceres, a bay,

foaled in 1904, has for sire King's Crest, one of Baron's Pride's best breeding sons, and his dam, Rosa of Pontel, is a well-known prizewinning mare. Madelon is by Sir Edmund (11192), and Dido, by Prince Alexander, who was got by the world-renowned Prince of Wales that was sold for \$4,500, when 19 years old. Juno and Lady Brown foaled in 1902, were sired by Sir Thomas (9681), and Lalla of Bents, by Royal Patron (10887), and Phebe, by Prince of Carruchan, who was the greatest horse in Scotland of his day, was twice first at the Highland, won the Cawdor Cup at Glasgow, and had for his sire the world renowned Prince of Wales (673). The three-year-olds, Lady Alice and Rose of Towie, are by Dawdon Dene (10728), and Fortune Still. Alba and Lutea, foaled in 1903, were sired by Airlie (11240), and Jip, a three-year-old, by Royal Patron (10887).

Following is the announcement appearing in the catalogue of Mr. W. D. Flatt's 43 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies to be sold by auction at Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, May 17th:

I take pleasure in presenting this, my second Clydesdale sale catalogue, believing that this lot of fillies will compare favorably with those sold here at my sale in November last. They have been selected by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their quality. Our country contains millions of productive acres, and a vast number of stockmen and farmers, yet there are only comparatively few stables where man's noblest animal ally, the faithful, honest draft horse, is being reared.

We have not sufficient draft mares in our country, and very few are being imported. Many draft sires are being imported, but good draft horses cannot be produced without good draft dams. The prospect for the draft horse industry is very encouraging. A good draft mare will be found better than a draft on a bank; the latter can be cashed only once, whereas the other, with proper management, may have a coupon cashed annually, and at the same time assist in doing the farm work. Clydesdales have been selling high in Scotland, many mares having sold above the \$1,000 mark, and one up to \$2,600, at public auction, and a Clydesdale gelding sold in Chicago for \$660. A study of the draft animals that have sold at top prices during the past twelve months demonstrate that heavy weight combined with quality are essential to reach the top of the market.

The improvement of public thoroughfares and vehicles in the last quarter of a century have made it most profitable to use horses of heavy weight, instead of medium weight. It is not so much the speed, as the ability to haul heavy loads that transportation corporations require. The above also applies to the farmers of to-day, for with labor scarce and dear, he can use one heavy team on a double-furrowed plow, and thus accomplish the same work that two men could with two light teams on single-furrowed plows. We should also aim to use wider machinery in general, which could be done if our horses were heavier.

Few of us realize the development that is going on in our Dominion. There will be thousands of horses required by the new settlers in the West every year for many years to come, and to prove this it is only necessary to look up the statistics, which show that Western Canada has purchased over 65,000 work horses from the United States during the past three years, and also \$1,000,000 worth of pedigreed breeding stallions and mares, principally stallions.

Then, again, the Grand Trunk Pacific will require thousands of horses to put their railway through from coast to coast. Many of the other railway companies are also extending their lines, and after these are completed thousands of horses will be required to haul the merchandise, etc., that will be distributed along these railways. Again, I repeat that the prospect for the draft horse industry is very encouraging, and the breeder who produces one is sure to be rewarded with a remunerative price, when he places it on the market.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Dowsley Spring & Axle Company, which appears on another page of this issue. There has been a growing demand for these springs for some time, and this company has succeeded at last in getting

a suitable spring for this work. They can be adjusted to any farm wagon in one minute's time. They make a farm wagon into a spring wagon; looks well, and gives a longer life to the wagon. They are easier on the horses and the man. The cost is small, and the appearance great; nothing to wear, and nothing to get out of repair. They are made in sizes to carry from one thousand to ten thousand pounds, and no farmer can afford to be without them. We would advise our readers to write at once for prices and circulars. Agents wanted everywhere, and to whom a liberal discount will be given.

## SHODDY AMERICA.

America is the greatest consumer of shoddy in the world, and, in spite of prosperity and high wages, the workmen of America are wearing the world's old clothes. This is not a case, however, of a cheap coat making a cheap man, for compared with the clothing worn by the European workman, shoddy cloth does not make a cheap coat. Cheap it is, of course, compared with a coat made from cloth that is all of new wool, but these cloths are becoming increasingly scarce as the prices of wool advance and the processes of making shoddy improve. Shoddy is made from woollen rags or old woollen cloth of any kind. It is ground up in a machine, and the resulting fibrous mass is spun into yarn again, sometimes around a cotton thread or sometimes mixed with new wool. The dealer who sells clothing made of the cloth woven from this yarn can truthfully say that his goods are made of wool. They will look almost as well at first as goods which contain nothing but new wool, but their wearing qualities are inferior. The recent vogue of soft-finished goods gave an impetus to the use of shoddy by the cloth manufacturers, as it can best be used in such goods. Worsteds and other hard-finished cloths do not lend themselves readily to the use of shoddy. The Philadelphia Ledger tells us that some time ago a representative of one of the biggest woollen manufacturing concerns in the country was asked how it was that in the face of an advancing wool market prices had several times been reduced on all the concern's most popular lines of cloths. He admitted without any hesitation that the cloth consisted of less wool and more shoddy each season. "The public never knows the difference," he said. "The cloth looks as well to begin with, and if it does not wear as well, the purchaser never finds it out, for we don't wear out our clothes in this country as they do in Europe. Here even a poor man tires of a suit long before it is really worn out and throws it aside. In this country the workingman demands woollen clothes. In Europe his clothing on working days is frankly cotton. For Sundays and holidays he may have a wool suit, and that has to last a lifetime. Our people demand a cheap suit of wool or something that looks like wool, and that is the reason that we must use shoddy in constantly-increasing quantities. That is also the reason that shoddy is almost unheard of in Europe. There have been recently a series of very heavy advances in the prices of several grades of European and Oriental wool, which have put them beyond the reach of the manufacturer of the cheaper grades of cloth. These advances have been aggravated by the peculiar system by which the tariff on wool is assessed. Wool worth more than 12 cents a pound in the country of origin is assessed at 7 cents a pound duty, while wool worth less than 12 cents a pound pays only 4 cents a pound duty. The recent advances have sent several large classes of wool which were just below the 12-cent mark over the line, and the importers are thus compelled to pay 3 cents more in duty.—[Sheep Breeder.]

According to Mark Twain's own account, he once wrote to Queen Victoria: "I don't know you personally, but I have met your son. He was at the head of a procession in the Strand and I was on a 'bus.' During a late visit to London, Mark Twain was presented to King Edward, when his majesty greeted him cordially with: 'I have met you before. You must remember. It was on the Strand, and you were riding on a 'bus.'—[Exchange.]

At the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, held on the 3rd inst., at the fifth Ave. Hotel, New York, Mr. D. O. Bull, 1st Vice-President of the Canadian-Jersey Cattle Club and Managing Director of the Cuban Realty Co., was elected a Director of the American Jersey Cattle Club for three years. This is the first time for upwards of twenty years that a Canadian has received this honor. The fame of the Brampton Jersey Herd is spreading, and we congratulate Mr. Bull on this appointment, as he is the youngest member of the Board, and we know that he will look well after the interests of the Jersey breeders of Canada.

A travelling agent for a large wholesale grocery house was selling a bill of goods to one of his customers, a grocer in a little village. "Now," he said, "to wind up with, don't you want a few cans of our maple syrup? You'll find it the best you have ever kept in stock."

"No," said the grocer, "I've got plenty of maple syrup."

"When did you get it? I don't remember selling you any when I was here on my last trip."

"You didn't. I got this in the country."

"Is it the real stuff?"

"That's what it is. My brother made it in his own camp. He's got five hundred trees."

"I'd like to taste it."

A sample of the country maple-syrup was brought out. He tasted it, and took the grocer to one side.

"Say," he said, in a low tone, "I'm not going back on the strictly pure goods I sell, of course, but I want a gallon of this stuff for my own use."

## SHEEP FARMING FOR GIRLS.

A writer in a Minnesota exchange says: While visiting in Missouri last spring I was surprised to learn what two girls could do in the way of looking after a small flock of sheep. These two girls, the Misses Maud and Beatrice Huggins, own a farm in Atchison County, Mo. Better cooks and neater housekeepers would be hard to find. They can also handle the guitar and piano with skill. Miss Beatrice has for the past five years been the organist in St. Oswald's Episcopal church.

These girls are not like most of the girls of to-day. They like to get out in the fresh air and look after a few sheep, which they find very profitable. They take full charge of the sheep, not allowing any one else to have anything to do with them outside of the team work. In 1903, they had one ram, 11 yearling ewes and 33 breeding ewes, from which they raised 56 lambs. From the 45 head of old sheep, they sold \$65.80 worth of wool. In the fall they put 48 of the lambs on feed, keeping five of the best ewe lambs for the flock, and three ram lambs to sell for breeders. They also put five old ewes in the feed lot with the lambs. They sold the lambs in September for \$5.50 per cwt. After being hauled nine miles to market the lambs weighed 114 lbs. per head. The five old ewes weighed 197 pounds each, and sold for \$4.00 per cwt., making a grand total of \$340.36.

In the spring of 1904, they had 41 breeding ewes, two rams and four ewes which did not prove breeders. From the 41 ewes they raised 70 lambs, and from the 47 head they sold \$86.45 worth of wool. They are going to feed the entire 70 head of lambs this winter and should they sell for the same price as the others they will bring the handsome sum of \$535.25.

The young ladies say it is very little work to take care of this number of sheep and that they enjoy the two or three hours each day that it takes to look after them. Any farmer who has 80 acres of land could well afford to keep this amount of sheep and will find that the weeds which they delight in destroying will more than pay for the feed which it takes to fatten the lambs. He will also find that a wool check looks rather nice in the spring when nothing else is bringing in any money.

We say God bless the enthusiast—but we needn't ask it, for the one who goes through his daily work with intelligence and enthusiasm, radiates the blessings as he goes.



No Cash to Pay  
Until Fall, 1905.

# MAY & JUNE

are the Best Months to Make Money Raising Chickens

Chicks hatched then grow more rapidly and require less care than at any time of year, and the knack of running the business successfully is acquired under the most favorable circumstances.

One good May or June hatching will bring out a brood of chicks that sell about October 1st for enough to pay for an incubator and another batch can then be started that will get the chicks out in time for the Christmas market. The next batch will be ready for the March and April market, "broilers" commanding the very highest market prices.

A good Incubator is the foundation of real success in poultry raising, bringing the whole matter from guess-work to certainty. We furnish you with a

## Chatham Incubator

on easy terms. No cash to pay until November, 1905. By that time it should have paid for itself.

Nothing else raised on a farm pays like this, and the beauty of it all is that the women folks or children can easily attend to the very small amount of work there is to be done. Half an hour or so a day is all the time required.

Getting the right Incubator is pretty nearly the whole thing. The Chatham is the safest and surest Incubator made. It does the trick; 100 per cent. hatches every time if the eggs are fertile. Rather than go into details of construction here, we will print a few out of many hundreds of testimonials:

Brighton, Ont., April 15th, 1905.

The Manson Campbell Co.,  
Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I told you when I received my Incubator and Brooder that I would let you know what success I had with my first hatch. When the Incubator arrived I went and got eggs to put in it, and as I was anxious to get it started I took all the eggs I could from the party, and he had only enough so I could not pick them over. There were some small ones and some long and narrow, and as I afterwards found out he was keeping twenty-seven hens with one cockrel, so they did not look very good on the start. I put fifty-six eggs into the incubator and followed the instructions closely, and I got fifty chicks, two having died in the shell, which I think is first-class. They are all strong and lively. I am sorry I did not order the 100 size instead of the 50. I have it now filled with sixty white Wyandotté eggs. I wish you could

tell me where I could get a good poultry paper, something that would suit a beginner.

Yours truly,

R. H. BARAGER,  
Brighton, Ont.  
Box 234.

Valens, Ont., April 15th, 1905.  
The Manson Campbell Co.,  
Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—The incubator that we purchased from you on the 18th Jan. last is certainly a dandy. Out of a No. 2 incubator with 88 fertile eggs I got 76 chickens, and they are all strong and healthy. I used 1 1/2 gallons of oil. I think there is no better incubator in the world.

Yours truly,

MRS. JOHN ROBSON,  
Valens P.O., Ont.



MANSON CAMPBELL.

We have similar letters from every State in the United States, and every Province in the Dominion.

Every Incubator we put out is the best kind of advertising we do, for it sells many others for us by its never-failing results.

**FREE BOOK.**  
A Complete Guide to Poultry Profits.

The Chatham is built on honor, and its construction and workmanship are as perfect as an experience of fifty years and ample capital can make them.

The Chatham was the first Incubator made that was good enough to admit of its makers taking chances that it would make its cost for the poultryman before it was paid for.

Don't imagine for a moment that it is any longer possible to make big poultry profits by setting hens. As hatching hens are as out of date as stone hatchets.

If these erratic, uncertain birds are kept busy egg-laying instead of wasting their time setting, the poultryman will pocket a good many extra dollars in profit.

If you want to get full particulars on the subject and learn all the details of successful Incubator hatching and profitable poultry raising send to-day for our superbly printed book, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks." It's FREE.

Send for it now.

**THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited**

Dept. 1 CHATHAM, ONT.

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., and Halifax, N.S.  
Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

Also Manufacturers of the famous CHATHAM FANNING MILLS AND CHATHAM FARM SCALES.

## Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Foultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. Erick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

**FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.**

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Troughs, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British Flag. Established 1861. Capital Invested \$150,000.00.

**PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.**

Eastern Warehouse—767 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### HOLIDAYS.

When hiring a man for a year, no holidays were mentioned. What holidays ought to be given? A. B. C. Quebec.

Ans.—The statutory public holidays: Sundays, New Year's, The Epiphany, Good Friday, The Ascension, All Saints' Day, Conception Day, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Christmas Day, the birthday (or day fixed by proclamation for celebration of) of reigning sovereign, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving.

#### STOPPING AND SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

1. Please give me laws governing automobiles travelling on the highway or streets.

2. How can I stop them, when meeting me, till I pass with my horse?

3. When approaching me from behind, how can I hold them back till I come to a suitable place to turn out of their way?

4. At what rate of speed are they allowed to travel?

5. Is rate of speed same on streets and highways? J. A. P. Rodney, Ont.

Ans.—1. We would refer you to the Ontario Statute of 1903, chap. 27.

2 and 3. By request, and such request may be made to the person in control of the automobile, either by signal or otherwise.

4 and 5. Ten miles an hour within a city, town or incorporated village, and fifteen miles outside.

#### CATTLE BUYING.

1. Cattle buyer comes to farmer's place and asks him what he wants for his cattle, and farmer names price. Buyer offers him his price. Can farmer decline to let buyer have cattle?

2. If buyer buys cattle to be delivered the first week in May, and does not take them then, can he still claim them?

3. If farmer has to keep them a week or two, what can he claim for his trouble, etc.? HOLSTEIN, Ontario.

Ans.—1. Legally, yes, as there does not appear to have been a complete contract made.

2. Yes, assuming that there is a valid contract between the parties. The purchaser cannot be held to the exact date.

3. Just what would fairly compensate him.

#### CATTLE BOUGHT AND NOT REMOVED.

I sell cattle to buyer for 50., and if cattle go up in price, I get the raise. They are to go away at a stated time.

1. Can I compel the buyer to give me the raise in price?

2. Buyer does not take them at time stated. Can I compel him to or break the bargain with him? ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. Yes, assuming, of course, that there is a valid contract.

2. You cannot hold him to the exact time, but he is bound to take the cattle away by a date reasonably close to that agreed upon. You ought to notify him to remove them, and that if he does not comply with the notice promptly, you will proceed to sell again, and charge him with any difference between the contract price and expense of re-sale, etc., on the one hand, and the new price obtained on the other.

#### A BADLY-FILLED SEED ORDER.

Some time ago I sent to a seed firm for a bushel of black barley and one bushel of beans; \$5 for the two bushels, or \$2.50 each. The beans are 8 lbs. short of legal weight, and the barley is good three-quarters spelt. Have plenty of proof for above statement. Write them, and asked them to make this right. Then re-wrote saying, after my barley land was all sown, I did not want the barley, and asked them to return me my money for barley, also express on same. Please tell me what to do. ONT.

Ans.—Write them once more, proposing suit. We consider that you are entitled to some return of money. The amount involved, however, is so comparatively small that we could not advise you to resort to litigation to enforce your rights.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**BUFF ORPINGTONS.** At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.

**BUFF Orpington eggs**—Exhibition stock, \$3 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers, also chicks guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Oshawa, Ont.

**BARRED Rocks** exclusively. Eggs from prize stock, \$1 setting; fifty, \$2.50; per hundred, \$4. Miss Emily Spillbury, Colborne, Ont.

**BUFF Orpingtons**—Pure Willow Brook Farm strain. Bred true to type, to produce winter eggs. Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. O. Burgess, box 48, Queenston, Ont.

**BUFF Orpingtons** in "Maple Shade" Poultry Yards are headed by a beautiful cockerel from Willow Brook Farm, and cockerel same breeding as let Ontario. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Jno. A. Barr, Ingersoll, Ont.

**BARRED Rock eggs**, 15 for \$1, McC rnick strain; prize-winners. Fred. Chambers, High St., London, Canada.

**BARRED Rocks** and Buff Orpingtons a specialty. Royal Blue and Cook strains. Eggs from show stock, \$1.50, guarantee 10 chicks, or replace at half price. J. B. Cowleson, Queensville.

**EGGS** for hatching—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White and Silver Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, Black and White Orpingtons, \$5 per 15. Prize-winning birds in all these pens. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching—From a pen of Barred Rock hens, "National Strain," selected for their choice barring and persistent-laying qualities; mated with two large, healthy, well-marked cockerels. Price, \$1 per setting, or 3 settings for \$2. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

**EGGS** from White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. T. Barrett, Thornbury, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching from choice pen Black Minorca. \$1.50 per setting. Also Fox Terrier Pups. F. Atwood, Vanneck.

**LARGE Snow-white Wyandottes**, cock 11½ lbs., hens 10 lbs. Eggs, \$2 per 15; after June 1st \$1. R. W. Kemp, Tambling Corners, London.

**LARGE Snow-white Wyandottes**, Baldwin strain, great winter layers, strongly-fertilized eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Incubator lots special. Chas. A. Goulding, Vinemount, Ont.

**MAMMOTH Bronz Turkey eggs**, \$2 per 9. Miss Calvert, Burnhouse, Ont.

**PEKIN DUCKS**—Eggs, \$1 per 13. W. R. Hindley, Ospringe, Ont.

**PRIZEWINNING Buff Orpingtons**. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Orlin Blyth, Marden, Ont., member Canadian Orpington Club.

**RHODE Island Reds**—Hardy, vigorous, winter layers, rose and single-comb, \$2 per setting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. S. H. Smalley, St. Thomas, Ont., box 1139.

**"RINGLETS"** Thompson's Rocks, the best winter layers; all stock imported. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Geo. D. Melkie, Morrisburg, Ont.

**SHELROVE Poultry Yard**. Barred Rocks exclusively. Canada's Business Hens. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting; 3 settings \$2.00. W. J. Campbell, Shelgrove, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB Brown Leghorn males**, \$1.50, \$2 up; females same price. Related to my winners at Toronto and Ottawa. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per setting. W. J. Player, Galb.

**THE National Strain Barred Rocks**—Eggs from choice matings, \$1 per 13. Geo. McCormack, Rockton, Ont.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs. Pen headed by grand Duston cockerel. W. D. Monkman, Bondhead, Ont.

**WHITE Wyandotte** and Buff Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beavan, "Pinelands," Prescott, Ont.

**WHITE Wyandottes**—The farmers' general-purpose fowl. Eggs from first-class stock, \$1 per 15. Daniel T. Green, Brantford.

### "ONLY ORNAMENTAL FELLOWS."

The telephone committee at Ottawa decided to summon the New Brunswick Telephone Company (the local branch of the Bell in that Province), to lay before the committee any contracts with the C. P. R. and other transportation companies regarding exclusive rights to install instruments in railway stations, etc.

An amusing incident occurred when the matter came up.

"We had better summon the president. What is his name?" enquired Sir William Mulock of expert Dagger.

Mr. Dagger smiled. "I think it is Hon. Mr. Blair," he said.

"Oh, my!" ejaculated Sir William.

"Who is the vice-president?"

"One of the senators—I forget his name"—was the reply.

"Oh, these are only ornamental fellows," said Sir William, smilingly. "Better summon the secretary-treasurer, and let us have a man who knows something about it."

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Miscellaneous.

#### LAWN GRASSES.

What grass seed or mixture is best for seeding a lawn? J. C. S.

Ans.—A city park commissioner of considerable experience recommends the following mixture, sown in liberal quantity: Kentucky blue grass, fancy reedtop, English perennial rye grass, white Dutch clover, timothy and German millet, equal quantities of each. The millet is sown only as a nurse crop, as it is only an annual, and may be left out, though it helps to fill up and give a fresh appearance the first summer. The timothy too is comparatively short-lived, and will be crowded out by the other grasses, but helps to make a show the first year or two.

#### RAPE FOR CALVES.

1. Will calves do well on rape?
2. Should it be sown now, or is it too early? A. D. P.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Rape alone would not be suitable for young calves, especially those receiving milk, though a little might be advantageously used in conjunction with dry feed, or if a grass pasture was also accessible.

2. Rape may be sown at almost any time in spring or summer, depending upon how soon it is wanted; it requires about eight or ten weeks to complete its growth. Late May or June is perhaps the best time to sow.

#### VINES FOR VERANDA.

1. What kinds of vines, to shade a veranda, would prove hardy and satisfactory in this section, Galetown, New Brunswick?
2. What kind of winter protection should I use, if needed?
3. How should they be planted and cultivated?
4. How should a crimson Rambler be protected in winter?
5. What are the characteristics of the climbing bitter-sweet (Scandens)? J. W. D.

Ans.—1. We do not think any vine in your section should prove more satisfactory for shading a veranda than the hardy so-called "wild" grape, which provides a fine shade all summer through, and holds its leaves well in the fall. Virginia creeper is also hardy and handsome. You might train the grape or Virginia creeper along the upper part of the veranda, and fill in below with canary creeper and tall nasturtiums. While waiting for the hard-wooded creepers to grow, as they require a few years to come to their best, you might use rapid-growing annual or self-sowing vines for shade. Among these are Alleghany vine, a very dainty little vine, which blooms the second season, and sows itself year after year, Japanese hops, and wild cucumber. All of these should be sown either early in spring in boxes, or late in the fall, where they are to grow. If sown now, soaking the seed in warm water may help to bring them on more quickly.

2. Neither grape nor Virginia creeper need any winter protection, except, possibly, some straw about the lower part and over the root.

3. Give vines a good depth of rich, mellow soil, well fertilized with well-rotted manure. Occasional shallow cultivation and applications of liquid manure will be found helpful.

4. Better cut the Rambler from its supports and lay it down flat, covering with leaves or straw kept dry by a v-shaped covering above. Leave ends of v open.

5. *Cobæa Scandens* (cup and saucer vine) grows 20 or 30 feet high, and bears a profusion of flowers, not especially showy, but curious, being pale green at first, then changing to lavender and purple. It does best in a somewhat shaded place, and needs less water than most vines. It is a perennial. As we find it listed in Brandon and N.-W. T. seed catalogues, we have no doubt it would grow very well in your locality. Seeds should be planted in the hotbed early in spring, and set out when danger of frost is past.



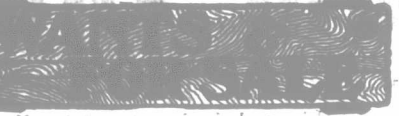
#### COW GIVES BAD MILK.

Cow that has been milking since last August is due to come in again in September. She is milking well. About a week ago we noticed the butter was bad, and after quite a bit of trouble traced the trouble to this cow. Her milk is very bad. After it sets in a crock a while, one can hardly stand the smell. I am feeding bran, chopped oats and nice hay. The cow is perfectly well, and is a good milker. Is there anything I can do that will make her milk good again? If I let her go dry, do you think she would go this way another time after milking 7 or 8 months? I bought her when she came in last time, so do not know whether she ever was this way before or not.

Ans.—It is not an uncommon trouble with cows which have been milking for six or eight months, to give milk which has bad flavor. I would recommend the following treatment: Give the cow from 1½ to 2 pounds of Epsom salts, and then pasteurize the milk at a temperature of about 160 degrees by setting the pail of milk in a can of hot water, and stirring it until the milk comes to the temperature of 160 degrees. Allow it to stand for 20 minutes, and then run through the separator, or set in a can or crock for cream to rise. However, milk which has been pasteurized at a temperature of 160 degrees sometimes does not cream readily by gravity, and unless skim milk is wanted for feeding purposes, I would advise setting the milk in the usual way, and then pasteurize the cream separately.

If this does not overcome the difficulty, then I should advise selling the cow. H. H. DEAN, Ontario Agricultural College.

Occasionally one finds trouble of this sort arising from bacteria, which have, in some way or other, either from the exterior or through the bloodstream, got into the udder, and, as it were, colonized it, producing certain changes in the milk. When in this condition, however, the milk usually changes in taste, color, and amount. In this case, however, no trouble is noticed. It would be advisable to have this milk analyzed bacteriologically, and great precautions would have to be taken in order to insure the exclusion of other contaminating factors, such as bacteria from the hairs of the flank and udder, from the hands of the milker, and from the air itself. The vessel in which the milk is received should also be sterilized. I would emphasize this, because several times farmers have complained that their milk was being contaminated by a single animal, and on a careful examination being made it was found that the trouble was not due to the cow, but to contamination from the udder by bacteria coming from manure, and which were dislodged into the milk pail by the movements of milking. I should advise your correspondent to carefully wash the teats, udder and flank with a disinfectant made up of one part of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water, and repeat this for several days. Corrosive sublimate tablets may be obtained in most drug stores, and when dissolved at the rate of one to a pint of water, the necessary dilution is obtained. F. C. HARRISON, Bacteriologist, O. A. C.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

**FOR SALE**—300,000 acres, including both wild and improved farm lands, in the celebrated Moose Mountain district. Prices ranging from \$8 to \$25 per acre. D. C. McFee, Carlyle, Assn.

**FOR SALE**—The imported bull, Royal Prince 45223 (81181), sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame. He is quiet, active and sure. For further particulars, apply to W. A. Galbraith, Iona Station.

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Scotch Collie puppies, champion bred, easily trained. Five dollars up. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

**GINSENG**—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Highgate.

**LAND** for sale—Improved or unimproved, in the famous Moose Mountain District. Six to fifteen dollars per acre; easy payments. Geo. Kellett, Carlyle, Assn.

**WANTED**—A one- or two-horse tread power, in good working shape; must be cheap. Apply to Arthur D. Viney, St. Mary's, Ont.

#### BREEDING MARE—STUDBOOKS.

1. Would you think it advisable to breed a mare to a stallion that is a half-brother to the mare's sire? Are they not too closely related for proper mating?
2. Are there any other studbooks for draft horses in Canada but Shire and Clydesdale; if so, please name them? A. G.

Ans.—1. We would not hesitate to mate these, if they are good, strong, healthy individuals.

2. Yes, the Dominion Draft Horse Studbook; Mr. James Mitchell, Secretary, Goderich, Ont.

#### TO KILL COUCH OR BLUE GRASS.

1. How can I destroy what appears to be a grass with small, tough roots, full of joints where new plants form?
2. Where can I get report of Women's Institute of Province of Ontario, if not a member of any Institute? G. W. B.

Ans.—1. The description of the grass is rather indefinite, but we fancy you have either couch grass or Canadian blue grass; the latter in clay soil especially. Both of these have running root-stocks, and are extremely hard to kill. If in small areas, as in flower-beds or around shrubs, pull up carefully by the roots; on larger areas, hoe or cultivate frequently, to keep the grass from getting above the ground. This will kill it in time.

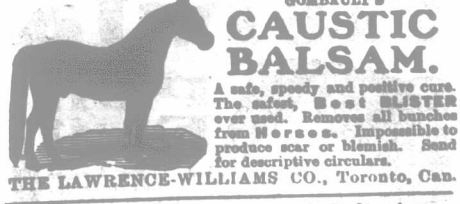
2. Address Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

"If that chap can make it go, anybody ought to be able to do it" is the idea that has lured many a person on to failure.

One whom you think is so unfit to succeed compared with you, with your better education and superior advantages, has what you probably lack—the ability to go directly to the main point and stick to it.



HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best REMEDY ever used. Remove all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scab or blainish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 25440). Prices reasonable.

W.M. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O., Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Miscellaneous.

SOWING RAPE IN CORN.

Would it be profitable to sow rape in a corn crop about 10th of July for fall pasture? Should it be sown before or after the last cultivating of the corn? Would the cultivating cover the seed too deeply? How many pounds should be sown to the acre in corn? Is there any danger of it bloating cattle? Will cattle and horses do well on it? Will it enrich or impoverish land?

SUBSCRIBER.

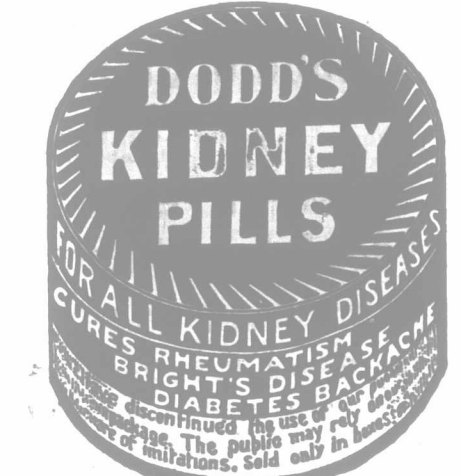
Ans.—Rape may be sown after the last cultivating of the corn, broadcast, at the rate of four or five pounds per acre; the rains will generally cover it sufficiently, but a shallow covering with cultivator might make it a surer catch. If the season is showery, a good deal of pasture may be had after corn is harvested. There is very little danger to cattle from bloating on it. Do not turn them on it at first when it is wet with dew or rain. It is more likely to enrich than impoverish the land, as the roots rot in the soil the following spring, and the droppings of the cattle when pasturing on it also serve to enrich the land.

FIRST AND SECOND GROWTH TIMBER.

Would you kindly explain in your valuable paper what is the distinction between first and second growth maple; first and second growth pine and cedar, and, if left, if the second-growth would become first-growth? F. H. W.

Ans.—First-growth is the term usually applied to the original forest, no matter what kind of trees, and second-growth refers to whatever growth may come after man has more or less completely removed the original forest. As a matter of fact, the so-called first-growth may be the hundredth or thousandth growth that has occupied the same ground, for this country was doubtless under forest for tens of thousands of years before the advent of the white man. The so-called second-growth would be the same as the first-growth whether pine, cedar or maple, if the conditions were the same as obtained in the original forest, and sufficient time be given. Unfortunately, conditions (on account of fire, grazing of live stock, etc.) are almost always less favorable for tree-growth in this country than they originally were, hence the second-growth is, as a rule, much inferior to the first-growth. In a country, such as Germany, where the forests are cared for, the contrary is the case, and the second-growth is, as a rule, much superior to the original forest, just as any other soil crop may be improved by care from man. In many parts of Europe, the third, fourth or fifth growth has been already reached, for the forest lands have been under management for centuries.

JUDSON F. CLARK, Ontario Provincial Forestr.



Miscellaneous.

DRAINING ROADWAY.

Can township council compel me to give them an outlet through a black ash swamp to drain roadway? The only timber I have. I think drainage will kill the timber, which is black ash, soft maple and elm. R. J. S. Ont.

Ans.—We think so. The main question would be one of compensation.

RAISING ONIONS FROM SEED.

Please give instructions for raising onions from seed. M. B. C.

Ans.—Plant onions in rows 15 inches apart in rich ground, which has been well worked and pulverized. The seed should be sown as early as possible, in April, if the ground is workable, or during the first week of May. Firm the soil well after sowing; cultivate frequently with the hoe between the rows to conserve moisture and keep down weeds and thin out the young onions well to leave plenty of room for development. If the onion crop in fall is growing very strong, and you wish to hasten the ripening process, bend down the tops sharply so as to lessen the flow of sap. When the tops wither, pull, dry, and store. Onion pests are very hard to deal with, and for this reason it is best to change the location of the onion beds each year.

THUMPS IN PIGS.

I have lost a number of young pigs when two or three months old. They begin to breathe hard, as if their wind-pipe were choked up, pant, and their sides move in and out, like an animal out of breath. They continue so for 2 or 3 days, only gradually getting worse, and finally die. Some of them die before weaning and some after. I am feeding shorts and water, occasionally a little skim milk added, and, now and then some roots. What do you think ailed the pigs, and what is the treatment? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This has the ear marks of a complaint that is called thumps. The pigs had been too well fed for the amount of exercise they got. They became too fat; the fat accumulating about the heart and lungs, preventing a free circulation of blood, which is almost sure to produce the symptoms and the result mentioned. Preventive measures alone can be prescribed in such cases. The sow should not be fed too highly on rich food, and the few pigs should be compelled to take exercise. Let the pigs out on the ground on warm days, if possible. Grass, grit and sunshine will be most likely to bring them through.

WEED SEEDS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

J. P. G., Huron Co., Ont., sends three seeds for identification and description:

Ans.—(1) The largest seed, with the star-shaped top and sharp spine in the center, is that of great ragweed (Ambrosia trifida), a bad weed, which grows from two to four feet in height, and bears spikes of inconspicuous greenish-yellow flowers from July to September, seeding from August to November. Each plant produces several thousand seeds, which, like those of mustard, have great vitality. The main point in getting rid of ragweed is to prevent the plants from seeding. To accomplish this, put in only early-maturing crops on infested ground, and immediately after harvest gang-plow, or cultivate and harrow, repeating the cultivation at intervals until late in fall. On grass lands cut with a mower late in autumn, before seed forms. (2) The smaller black, shining, triangular seed is that of black birdweed (Polygonum convolvulus), a troublesome creeping weed. Hoed crops thoroughly cultivated, will be found effective on land where this weed has gained a foothold. (3) The very small seed with tufts of down appears to be that of orange hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiacum), usually most troublesome in meadows and pastures. It flowers from June to August, seeding from June to September, and may be known by its bright, thistle-like flowers. Applications of salt, at the rate of 1 1/2 tons per acre, will kill this weed in pastures, according to the Bulletin Weeds of Ontario, but we would hesitate to use such a heavy application over any extended area.

43 IMPORTED REGISTERED CLYDESDALE FILLIES. Specially selected for breeding, size and quality, will be sold by auction at the Sale Stables at Hamilton, Ontario, ON Wednesday, May 17th, 1905. These fillies are a superior lot, sired by some of the best stallions in Scotland, true to Clydesdale type and with the best quality of feet and legs. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK. CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. W. D. FLATT, - Hamilton, Ont. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, T. INGRAM Auctioneers.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS Holdenby, Northampton, Eng. Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the SHIRE HORSE which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them. No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry.

ABSORBINE Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. 11 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality. J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES. Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont. Canadian Clydesdales for sale. One stallion rising 3 years, one stallion rising 2 years. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BOTHAM, Bradford, Ont.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM 50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from. MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FONTHILL, ONTARIO

IMPORTED Clydesdales My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carruchan (1861), Monerillo Marquis (1866) and others noted for their individual quality. GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

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

## TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

READ OUR UNBEATEN RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

Premier Championship.  
Reserve Grand Championships.  
Three Reserve Championships.  
Six 100 Shire Horses & 5 Gold Medals.  
Six Second Premiums.  
Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship.  
Two Championships.  
Five Diplomas.  
Nine First Premiums.  
Six Third Premiums.  
Two Fifth Premiums.

Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS. Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

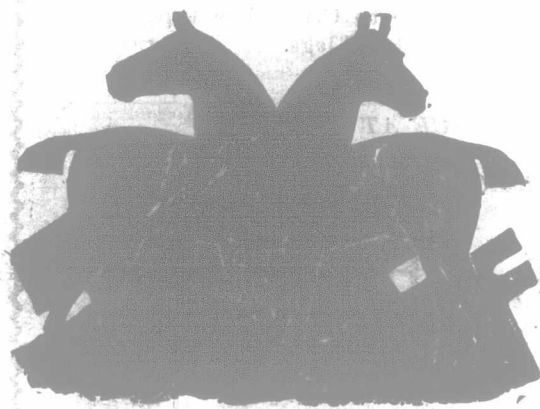
### Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address  
**H. W. TRUMAN,**  
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

**J. H. TRUMAN,**  
Whittlesea, England.

## LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers,  
of Lafayette, Indiana,



and the largest importers in the world of

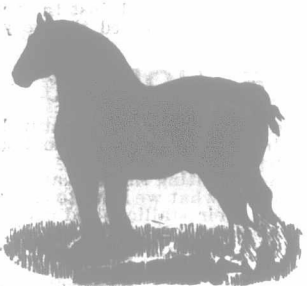
### GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,

have just received at their new sale barns, Bernard House, London, another car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All are imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prize-winners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

Address: **J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.**

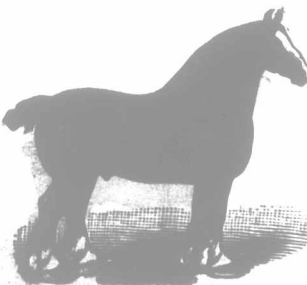
Have just received a new importation of 131 head of high-class Percheron, Belgian and German Coach Stallions.



## Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot, om

**JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.**



### SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

### HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

## DON'T FIRE!!



And disfigure your horse for life, but use the proved substitute for firing horses,

### STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing

Splint, Spavin,  
Curb, Ringbone, etc.

75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists,  
or direct from

**Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que.**  
Agents for Canada. o

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TREATING SEED POTATOES WITH FORMALIN.

I have read somewhere that formalin, or more properly formaldehyde, was recommended as a remedy for smut, by soaking the seed in a solution. Do you advise the use of formalin to treat scabby potatoes? If so, please recommend strength, also length of time to allow seed to remain in the solution.

R. G.

Ans.—Formalin is recommended by some of the best authorities (vide article in "Farmer's Advocate," page 548, issue of April 13th). Samuel B. Green, of Minnesota, recommends mixing with water at the rate of 8 ounces commercial formalin (which, by the way, is merely a 40-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde) to 15 gallons of water. The potatoes should be soaked two hours in this solution. The seed should be planted within two or three days after treatment.

#### EFFECT OF ASHES ON CLOVER BLOOM AND SEED.

What is the effect of ashes on the bloom of red clover? Will it have a visible effect in the increase of bloom and seed?

G. M.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—Ashes invigorate clover on almost any soil, and the thrift will manifest itself by increased bloom as well as greater growth of foliage. Some years, however, there is little bloom, as the maggots of the clover seed midge enter the undeveloped florets, and prevent them from flowering. In this case some of the flowers in the head will bloom, but the field, as a whole, does not blossom well. Once inside the florets, the maggots feed on the developing seed. Barring this contingency, ashes will usually increase the bloom and also the seed, although phosphoric acid is the chief element which stimulates seed production.

#### Veterinary.

##### ECZEMA.

Dog, eight months old, has had very red and itchy skin for a month.

H. W. A.

Ans.—Your dog has eczema. Get an ointment made of subnitrate of bismuth, 4 drams; carbolic acid, 10 drops; vaseline, 2 ounces. Apply to the skin twice daily. Get the following prescription for internal administration: Sulphate of magnesia, 4 ounces; sulphate of iron, 16 grains; aromatic sulphuric acid, 2 drams; spirits of chloroform, 2 drams; peppermint water, 16 ounces. Give two tablespoonfuls in a little water every morning.

##### PARALYSIS.

Young sow had twelve pigs, the first litter. When the pigs were three weeks old, the sow became stiffened, especially in the hind parts. We took her away from the pigs at once, and in a day or so later she could not walk at all. When the weather becomes warm, she raises herself for a few minutes on her front feet; but when the weather becomes cool, she cannot rise at all, but just wiggles herself around the pen. She eats a little at times. What is the disease? Could you give a cure for it?

Ans.—It is doubtful whether the sow will recover. Give her a pint of raw linseed oil with a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine in it, and afterward a tablespoonful of sulphur daily in her food. Tie a strong mustard plaster on her loins. Keep her in a sunny place in the day time, and then if she improves so as to be able to walk, let her get at the green grass.

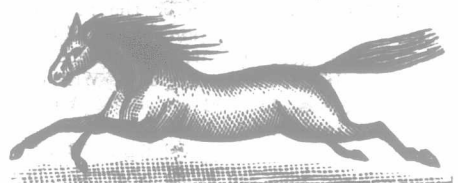
Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., breeder of Holsteins, writes: "The yearling bull I am offering is a son of my old sweepstakes De Kol bull, so well known, and out of a choice cow. The bull calves are also of fine form and breeding. I have a very fine Lanworth boar, ready for service, that will prove of value to the man that secures him. Spring litters are very strong, healthy, vigorous pigs."

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.  
**Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scarring. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.**

## "THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors,



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

### Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises; Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORK STREET, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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

### CLYDESDALE and SHORTHORNS For Sale.

One first-class registered 2-year-old stallion, sire MacQueen, Imp; dam from Imp. sire and dam. Also one red 16-months old bull by Imp. Royal Sovereign, and a few heifers bred to Scotland's Fame. At a bargain if taken soon. For particulars write to

**JOHN FORGIE, Proprietor,  
Claremont Stn. and P. O.**

### Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from Imp. sire and dam. Also SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

**JAS. W. INNES,  
Ottview Farm, o Woodstock, Ont.**

FOR SALE: The imported

### Clydesdale Stallion

Uam Var-[2129] (9457).

Apply to **DAVIS & GRAHAM,  
Schomberg, Ont**

### IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

**Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.**

At stud **Abayan Kehlian, Arab Stallion**

High-caste, chestnut

height, 14.2. Suitable for breeding high-class light horses, polo ponies, etc. For particulars, apply

**CAMERON & HARVEY, Cobourg, Ont**



**A Convincing Argument**

In favor of the use of our Embossed Steel Ceilings and wall finish is the *acoustic power* they contain. This is apparent when you consider that the whole interior of your church resembles a metallic lined drum. No other finish has this advantage—an advantage which enables the speaker to be heard in any part of the room.

Another is the *durability* of a Metal Ceiling, once in position it is practically indestructible, as the settling of the building or the raising of the walls, or a leaky roof cannot affect it.

Another is its *beauty*.

We manufacture an immense variety of designs suitable for all uses, and in every style of architecture, all of which can be decorated in the most elaborate manner desired.

Another is the *cost*, which is no greater than any other kind of good finish, ours varying in price from 4c. per square foot up.

We have a very complete Catalogue, which will be sent to those interested, on request.

**The PEDLAR PEOPLE,**  
OSHAWA, ONT.

Eastern Branch—77 Craig Street, Montreal,  
Que.

## We Paid \$100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

### Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot

kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |  |  |
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| Asthma<br>Abcess—Anemia<br>Bronchitis<br>Blood Poison<br>Bright's Disease<br>Bowel Troubles<br>Coughs—Colds<br>Consumption<br>Colic—Croup<br>Constipation<br>Catarrh—Cancer<br>Dysentery—Diarrhea<br>Dandruff—Dropsy | Hay Fever—Influenza<br>Kidney Diseases<br>La Grippe<br>Leucorrhoea<br>Liver Troubles<br>Malaria—Neuralgia<br>Many Heart Troubles<br>Piles—Pneumonia<br>Pleurisy—Quinsy<br>Rheumatism<br>Scrofula—Syphilis<br>Skin Diseases<br>Stomach Troubles |
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| Dyspepsia<br>Eczema—Erysipelas<br>Fevers—Gall Stones<br>Goitre—Gout<br>Gonorrhoea—Gleet | Throat Troubles<br>Tuberculosis<br>Tumors—Ulcers<br>Varicocele<br>Women's Diseases |
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All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on the local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
 I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

306  
 Give full address—write plainly.  
 Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

### GOSSIP.

He—What would you do if I should attempt to kiss you?  
 She—I would call for help.  
 He—But I don't need any.

At the meeting of directors, April 28th, the date of the next International Livestock Exposition, at Chicago, was fixed in accordance with the by-laws, to take place December 2nd-9th. Some minor changes were made in classification and premium list.

### SIX LAMBS

A cross Shetland-Leicester ewe belonging to a crofter at Mossbank, Shetland, dropped six lambs recently. They were all dead, but three of them were perfectly formed in every respect, whilst the others were small and imperfect. The ewe is alive.

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Sale, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "As we have not made up our mind to show this fall, we will sell some good show material: One two-year-old bull, bred in the purple, with quality to match, also some good bull and heifer calves, and something extra in two-year-old heifers, all in good shape to go ahead for the shows. Prices reasonable, according to quality."

The estate of the late A. O. Burgess, who for years conducted a Jersey and horse stock farm near Carleton Place, where he erected expensive barns, and who later carried on an extensive restaurant business for the C.P.R., amounts to \$60,000. In 1892, Cecil Burgess was removed to an asylum. Besides the parents four sisters and seven brothers share the estate.

A hard-working fancy goods dealer had ransacked the whole shop in his efforts to please an old lady who wanted to purchase a present—"anything real nice"—for her granddaughter. For the fifteenth time she picked up and critically examined a neat little satchel. "Are you quite sure that this is genuine alligator skin?" she inquired. "Positive, madam," quoth the dealer. "I shot that alligator myself." "It looks rather soiled," said the lady. "That, madam, is where it struck the ground when it tumbled off the tree."

A well-known local character in Sam Wellington, a colored man, known as the "duke." The duke is a fine cook, and often accompanies camping parties.

Last fall a party of young men Sam was with decided to scare him with an apparition. Leaving the tent in his charge one night, on a pretence of going to the village, one of the party quietly returned enveloped from head to foot in a sheet and with face well covered with flour. He took his stand in the doorway. Suddenly Sam looked up, and, emitting one horrible yell, dove through the rear of the tent, and went down the road at a terrific pace. The ghost pursued.

After about a mile of running, the duke was ready to drop and sat down on a log, propping freely. The ghost came up and sat down on the same log, puffing and blowing.

Absolute silence reigned for a minute and then the ghost remarked in a guinea voice: "We went some, didn't we?"

Sam, whose teeth were chattering like castanets, replied: "Yes, we did go some, an' you jess wait till Ah gets mah breff an' we'll go some more."

### TRADE TOPIC.

A FERTILE SECTION.—The next great epoch of settlement in Western Canada bids fair to occur in the famous valley of Saskatchewan, situated in the heart of this immense fertile territory, is the thriving town of Rosthern (population about 1,500), surrounded by a specially favored district, extending from the North Saskatchewan River on the West, and the South Saskatchewan on the east, to Duck Lake on the North, and Oiler on the south. Bounded thus by the two great branches of this Mississippi of the north, and tapped by the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R., Rosthern district offers particularly tempting inducements to homeseekers. For information, address Secretary Board of Trade, Rosthern, Sask., Can.

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

THE *Frost & Wood Company*  
**FROST & WOOD**  
**"Tiger" Self-dump Rake**  
 A FAVORITE WHEREVER USED.



The "TIGER" is built throughout of steel—frame, axle, teeth and wheels are all of high-grade steel.  
 The "TIGER" has an automatic foot-trip, which for simplicity and service cannot be equalled.  
 The teeth are made of the finest quality crucible steel, tempered in oil and tested before leaving the factory.  
 Send for Catalogue "F" and get posted.

THE *Frost & Wood Company*  
 LIMITED

Head Office & Works, - - - Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Charlottetown,  
 Man., Ont., Que., Que., N. B., N. S., P. E. I.

**TREES DYING—VARIETIES OF APPLES IN QUEBEC.**

1. Several trees, apple, rock maple and Dakota maple, of a neighbor of mine have become coated on the bark with a black excrement, almost as if they had been painted black. They have become very unthrifty, and are dying out. The Dakota maple was afflicted first, and it spread from that to the rock maple and apple tree. What disease would it be, and what is the remedy? They grow on a well-drained loam soil with a hard pan about 18 inches below surface.

2. What are the two best varieties of winter apples, taking quick growth, bearing and keeping qualities, as well as quality of fruit, into consideration?

Huntingdon, Que. W. F. S.  
 Ans.—1. It is impossible to say definitely just what is the matter with your trees without seeing specimens of the infested parts. It is possible, however, that the black coating on the bark may be due to the growth of certain fungi, which usually accompany the presence of aphides or plant lice. If this is the case, the aphides may have been noticed last year, and at this season of the year their black, shiny eggs may be found in the crevices of the bark around the buds. The black fungus which grows in the sweetened excretions of these insects is not usually a serious injury to tree life, although it gives the tree a blackened and unhealthy appearance. The injury done by the aphides would be far more serious. These aphides may be kept in check by spraying as soon as they are seen with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil-soap solution.

2. In the Huntingdon district only the hardest of apples are recommended as safe for general planting. The varieties mentioned by Prof. Mason in his Bulletin on Apple Culture as best suited for that district are: Scott's Winter, Gano, Red Canada, Golden Russet, and Canada Baldwin. These are mentioned in order of preference. H. J. Butt, Ontario Agricultural College.

**MILBURN'S**  
**LAXA-LIVER**  
**PILLS.**

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or  
**THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED**  
 Toronto, Ont.

**Cedar Vale Stock Farm** is offering for sale a few **Shorthorn** Bulls of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 60 days. For particulars, write to **JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P. O.** Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

**River View Stock Farm**—Present offering: A couple of thick young **Shorthorn** Bulls; ready for service, of excellent breeding; price extremely low considering quality. For particulars, write to **A. I. ROWLAND, Dumblane P. O.** Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**  
 Please Mention "Advocate"

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
**Veterinary.**

**INDIGESTION.**

Calf was fed on new milk for two weeks, then on skimmed milk with a little oil cake and some hay. One night it took its feed all right and was dead next morning. A post-mortem revealed the liver studded with little white spots and it weighed 6½ lbs. F. S.

Ans.—The calf had tuberculosis of the liver; this interfering with the secretion of bile, caused indigestion, which resulted in death. Nothing could have been done to effect a cure, even if the condition of the liver had been suspected. V.

**BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS, ETC.**

1. Mare injured the fetlock joint while wearing a poke. There are two soft, puffy lumps about the size of hens' eggs on the joint.

2. Is it too late to clip a colt? Some say it spoils the growth of new hair. S. C.

Ans.—1. These puffs are bursal enlargements and very hard to remove. Repeated blistering with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, and applied in the usual way, so often described in these columns, will probably reduce them considerably. Blister once monthly, and give rest. If you have to drive her, get a mixture of 4 drams each resublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each alcohol and glycerine, and rub the lumps well twice daily with it.

2. It is not too late. Clipping a horse does not retard the growth of the new coat, but as the old coat must be nearly shed now, some of the new might be cut in clipping. V.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

1. Steer got nail in his foot six weeks ago. We poulticed it, but he is no better. He pants, and is failing fast.

2. How can I remove the tusks from a big boar so as not to hurt him much?

3. How can I tell when a mare is pregnant? D. H. T.

Ans.—1. Pare the sole down to the sensitive part, and allow the pus that is no doubt present to escape. Put a little carbolic oil (one part carbolic acid to 20 parts sweet oil) in the wound, and then apply a warm linseed meal poultice. Change the poultice, and put in a little oil every 6 to 8 hours.

2. The tusks are very hard to extract, but the points can be cut off with a bone-cutting forceps, or a pair of pinchers used for shearing the incisor teeth of horses, or a bolt-cutter, which you might borrow from your carriage builder, if he has one small enough.

3. A manual examination per rectum, first removing all feces, and then introducing the hand the full length of the arm, will enable the operator to feel the fetus, if present. This, or an examination per vagina, has a tendency to cause abortion, and it is usually considered wise to await developments, and time will tell. V.

**INFLUENZA.**

Horse coughed for several days; discharged from nostrils; got stiff, and swelled in legs; tears ran from eyes. He refuses food, and is very weak. I have a mare showing the same symptoms. R. D.

Ans.—Your horses have influenza, and as it is a serious disease and liable to many complications which require treatment according to symptoms, I would advise you to employ a veterinarian. If you decide to treat yourself, keep them comfortable in well-ventilated stalls, excluded from drafts. Steam the nostrils three times daily by holding the head over a pot of boiling water to which has been added half an ounce carbolic acid; rub the throat twice daily, until it blisters, with equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Give one dram quinine and two drams chlorate of potash three times daily by dropping on the back of the tongue out of a spoon. Do not drench, as the throat is so sore he cannot swallow. Hand rub and bandage the legs and clothe warmly. Give milk, eggs and a little whisky to drink; hold the pall well up so that he will not need to depress the head; feed out of a high manger. V.

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.**

Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes two-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Hideron Stn., L. H. & R.; Lucan Stn., G.T.R.

**GLENGORE STOCK FARM.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

Present offerings: Choice young bulls, ready for service; also heifers, all ages. For particulars, write to **GEO. DAVIS,** Alton F. O., Erin Stn., C. P. R.

**HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 15 months old. All sired by the champion bull **Goderich Chief 37457**. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion **Godolier**, winner of 1st at London this year. **E. BUTT & SONS,** Clinton, Ont.

**Aberdeen-Angus for Sale**—Our stock bull (1st at Toronto) and 4 of his sons, 11 to 16 months. **JAMES SHARP,** Rockside, Ont. Cheltenham Stn., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**BARGAINS** for 30 days. Durham cow, 7 years, and bull calf, by a Watt bull, \$100; two dark red bulls, 9 months, \$50 each; Yorkshire boars and sows, 30 to 40 lbs., at \$6 each; our yearling stock boar, quiet and a good getter, \$15. **W. R. BOWMAN,** Mount Forest, Ont.

**FOREST VIEW FARM** 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. **SEVEN HEREFORDS**, oral heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,** Forest Stn. and P. O.

We have **BULLS** fit for service; three imported females bred to a bull that was a winner at Int'l Show, Chicago. A few home-bred females; some of them winners. Good individuals and reasonable prices. **JAMES BOWMAN,** Oshpsh, Ont.

**Special Offering of SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE**

(Imp.) **Scotland's Pride**—20098—, 5 years old, a Cruikshank Clipper, by the great sire, **Star of Morning**.

(Imp.) **Scottish Pride**—26106—, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the **Marr Roan Lady** family.

2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 16 months.

20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding.

30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old.

25 ram lambs.

No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS,** o Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone.

**SHORTHORNS**

Of choice quality and breeding. Present offering: One 2-year-old bull, sired by **Sittlyton Champion** (imp.), and a few females of different ages. Inspection of herd invited.

**N. S. ROBERTSON,** o Arnprior, Ont.

**ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM**

**SHORTHORNS**

**Greengill Archer** (imp.) 45184, at head of herd. Present offering: Young cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence or inspection invited.

**A. DUNCAN & SONS,** Carleton Place, Ont.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**

Salem P. O. Elora Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

**SHORTHORNS**

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

**J. WATT & SON**—Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale.

Apply for particulars. Salem P. O., Elora station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. o

**Shorthorn Bulls**—I have for sale two good young roan Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, sired by imported **Scottish Peer** = 4024—, Come and see, or address,

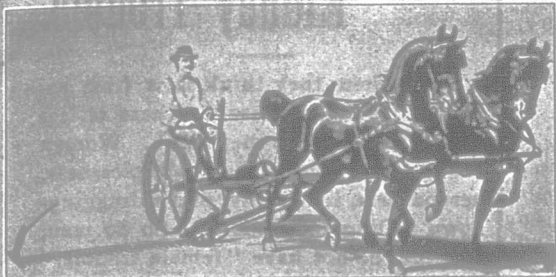
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**BARREN COWS CURED**

**PAMPHLET FREE**  
**MOORE BROS., V. S., ALBANY, N. Y.**

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THE BEST LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS FOR THE FARM.

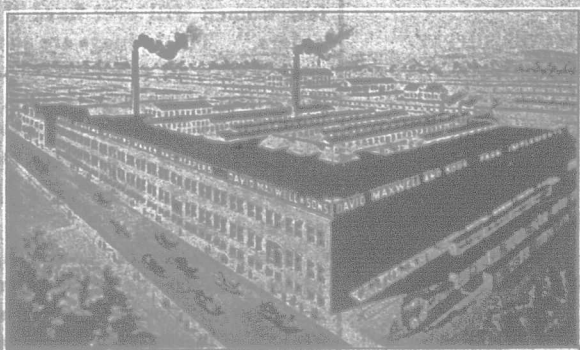


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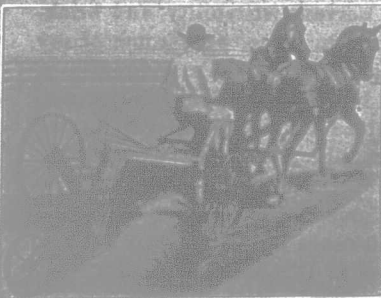
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We Make a Full Line of Haying and Harvesting Machines.

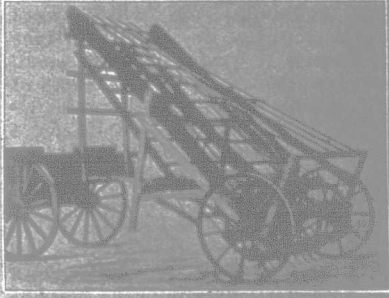


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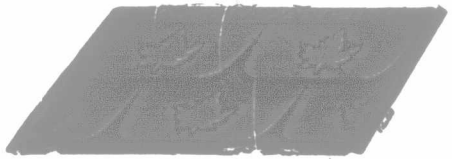
Maxwell Hay Loader.

If no agent in your locality, write direct to us.

**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS**

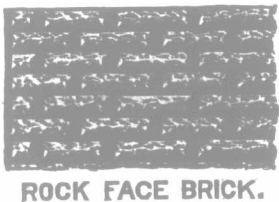
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OUR PATENT "Safe Lock"



Steel Shingles

Are handsome and durable, interlock on all four sides, are easily applied, and are positively weather, fire and lightning proof.



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Are well made—handsome in design. They are wind-proof, and keep buildings warm.

OUR EMBOSSED STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDEWALLS

Should be used in all buildings where a permanent and sanitary finish is desired.



Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Preston, Ont.

**CLARE & BROCKEST**

WESTERN AGENTS

246 Princess Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. M. O. Duggleby, of Beswick Hall, near Driffield, Yorkshire, is the owner of a remarkable Lincoln ewe, which is now over twelve years old, and has had triplets three times, and twins eight times, making altogether twenty-five lambs. The ewe dropped two lambs this year, but one of them died. Altogether this ewe has brought up twenty-three of the total number of lambs born.

The late storm in New Mexico did great damage to the lamb crop. The cold rain and snow killed young lambs and weak ewes like flies. Senator Barela was up from Trinidad, and reports that he had information that Sol Floershdime, of Springer, had lost about 10,000 lambs. There was some loss in Southern Colorado, but it was not so heavy, as lambing has only commenced.—[Denver Stockman.

The English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association have made an arrangement with Mr. W. W. Chapman, 4 Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C., live-stock commission agent, and shipper of pedigree cattle, whereby they have secured the use of his office as their London address, and have appointed Mr. Chapman their London representative and agent for sale of their cattle. Mr. Chapman has been furnished with a list of the members of the association, and will have at command full information concerning their herds and also a list of cattle they have for sale.

This new departure has been made with a view to securing a convenient center from which full information in respect to the Aberdeen-Angus breed can be procured in London. To the foreign and colonial buyers, this arrangement will undoubtedly be of considerable convenience, and any who may be desirous to obtain Aberdeen-Angus cattle, or any information in relation thereto, can do so by applying, by letter or personally at Mr. Chapman's office. Mr. Chapman has also undertaken to be in attendance at the leading live-stock shows, and will be pleased to afford any information to those who may desire it.

**REACHING WESTWARD.**

Another Toronto Firm, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Will Establish a Winnipeg Branch.

Incidents are constantly recurring to show the enterprise and resourcefulness of Toronto's business men. Only a year ago, the great fire devastated the wholesale section, yet to-day there are arising from the ruins massive structures, which are monuments to the "grit," energy and hard work of the builders. It is this combination of qualities that has brought success to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. Their special high-grade "Gourlay" piano has proven itself worthy of classification with the best instruments of the world, and with the praises of countless connoisseurs resounding through the country the demand for the Gourlay has grown by leaps and bounds. So heavy has the Western business become that the firm has resolved to open a branch establishment in Winnipeg, where prospective buyers may examine and hear the "Gourlay" in comfort. Accordingly premises have been secured on Donald Street, opposite the new departmental store, where the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, will open towards the end of July. Neighbors at home, they will also be neighbors in Winnipeg. It is the intention of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming to fit up warehouses and salons in a style compatible with the reputation and quality of the Gourlay piano, and, once established in the metropolis of the West, the growth of the business will be assured.

The Winnipeg interests of the firm will be under the care of Mr. Alfred A. Codd, who is so favorably known in musical circles throughout the West.

**1ST VOL. CANADIAN HACKNEY STUD-BOOK OUT.**

To the courtesy of Henry Wade, Toronto, we are indebted for Vol. 1 of the Canadian Hackney Studbook. The book contains 245 stallions, 800 mares and 49 inspected mares, and contains illustrations of several representatives of this breed that have been exhibited in Canada, notably Saxon, Robin Adair, Royal Standard, Jubilee Chief, and others. In addition, it contains a short history of the breed and enumerates its many virtues.

# Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take of the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

## The Breed That First Made Hillhurst Famous.

The best bull of any age and first-prize 2 year-old at Sherbrooke, 1904, were both bought at Hillhurst, and there are some equally good ones among the

### 9 Reds and Dark Roans

now ready for service, Scotch-topped and from good milking families, for sale at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. Catalogue.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,  
Hillhurst Station, o Compton Co., P. O.

### FLETOHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good ones which have been used are Fairy Robin, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Show, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 1st prize in price at same exhibition. Write for list of other ones for sale. Catalogue to FLETOHER, Hinkham P. O., Ont. Main Shipping Station, C. P. R.

### BELMAR-PARO SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address:

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

### 3 SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorn Bulls

Must be sold immediately. For particulars write or come and see  
WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

### Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler—62286—sire (imp.) Chief Ruler—65165—dam (imp.) Missie 159th—34154—Young stock, either sex.  
B. C. ATTELL, GODBRIE, ONTARIO.  
Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

### 8 First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethol, Ont., Huron Co.

### SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, a few young bulls, sired by Prince of Hanr (imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality.  
DAVID HILL, Stuffs, Ont.

### SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 4041 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.  
H. GOLDING & SONS,  
o Thamesford P. O.  
Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

### Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.  
Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have, Leedersboro Sta. & P. O.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Good bulls at reasonable prices, out of good Scotch cows, and by such bulls as Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Scottish Beau (imp.), Nonpareil Archer (imp.), Clipper Hero, etc. For further particulars, apply to

KYLE BROS., Arr. Ont.  
First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

# Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milk cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

## Empire Cream Separator

will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



## Why Experiment?

YOU want profits—not losses—in return for the time, labor and expense invested in YOUR dairy. Don't you? Then—Why Experiment?

YOU will admit that the most butter from YOUR dairy, of the best quality, means the greatest profits. Then—Why Experiment?

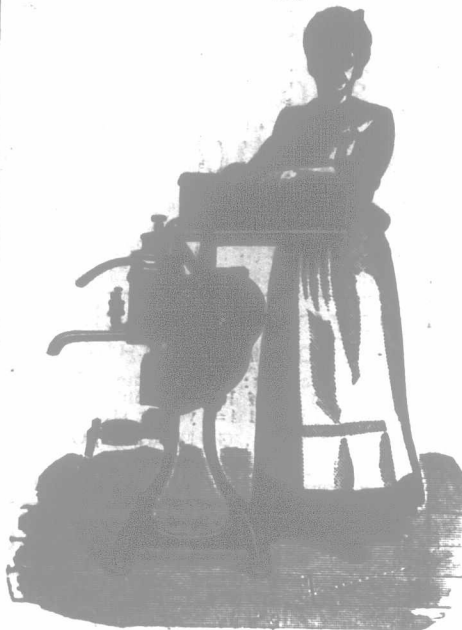
YOU cannot afford to invest YOUR capital, time and labor in any but the most practical dairy methods. Then—Why Experiment?

YOU have the choice; the most butter of the best quality, or less butter, and quality a costly uncertainty. Why Experiment?

YOU KNOW what YOUR choice should be. Why Experiment?

## The IMPROVED U.S. Cream Separator

will save YOU the long, unsatisfactory and costly experience which experiments always involve. It will place YOU immediately in command of the two winning points in the dairy business: quality and quantity.



### Quality

Every highest score on Dairy Butter in each of the four great butter scoring contests at the WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904, including The Sweepstakes in the Dairy Class, was awarded to the product of the U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR against the world. "U. S." Quality Wins.

### Quantity

The U.S. Cream Separator still continues to hold world's record as the closest skimming separator in the world—saves cream every day that other separators would lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable—proven by many years of satisfactory service. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted. Easy to operate.

You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator—the best money-maker on the farm.

## Now DON'T Experiment

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue To-day.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. NO DELAY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 403

### Belvoir Stock Farm

SUORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

CLYDE STALLION, 3 years old; sire imp. dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 6 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

### THREE IMPORTED

### Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at mod. rate prices.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### PIG SICKENED AND DIED.

Pig at nine weeks old refused to eat. It was constipated; gave injections of warm water; next morning pig was dead. Bowels were empty; stomach full, but dry, with quite a number of worms, 3 to 5 inches. What caused death, indigestion, worms or injection? R. S. F.

Ans.—Probably acute indigestion. The worms would not likely prove fatal, and the injection could do no harm. For prevention in future keep charcoal, salt and hardwood ashes in a low box in pen so that pigs may take it at will, and where worms are suspected, give a teaspoonful of sulphur to each pig twice a day in feed, which will generally dislodge them.

#### RE CONDUCTING WATER SUPPLY.

J. P., Burgoyne, Ont., writes: "We have a spring on the farm that flows 2 gallons per minute at the driest part of the season. To get it to the buildings, we would have to pipe it 1,200 feet and raise it about 18 feet. We have lots of fall, as it flows out near the top of quite a high bank. Could you advise us:

"1. Would a ram work under such conditions?

"2. If so, what proportion of the water would it deliver at the buildings?

"3. What sized ram and what sized piping would be necessary?

Ans.—A hydraulic ram would work quite satisfactorily in the conditions here mentioned. Owing to the small quantity of water available, the smallest size of machine would have to be installed. A 1/2 inch drive pipe laid on a slope of about one in six should lead to the machine from the supply of water, and on account of the length of the discharge pipe, it should be, I think, 1/2-inch pipe throughout its full length. The correspondent says that there is plenty of fall. With a six-foot fall, the amount of water pumped by a No. 2 machine, the elevation being 18 feet, and the supply being two gallons per minute, would be about 19 1/2 gallons per hour, which is nearly one-sixth of the total available amount.

O. A. C., Guelph. J. B. REYNOLDS.

### Veterinary.

#### RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH.

Mare did not expel the afterbirth for 14 hours after foaling last year. She is in foal again. How can I prevent a recurrence? W. J. P.

Ans.—Retention of afterbirth occasionally occurs under all conditions. We cannot understand why it should be so; neither can we prevent it. Nothing can be done to prevent it, more than seeing that the mare is kept comfortable; giving a warm mash after foaling and taking the chill off the water she drinks. Medicinal agents have practically no effect. In the mare it is a serious condition, and when not expelled in 6 or 8 hours after parturition, it should be removed by hand, and the uterus flushed out with about 2 gallons of a two-percent. solution of creolin heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced into the womb with an injection pump. V.

#### AZOTURIA.

1. What is the best preventive for azoturia?

2. What is best treatment? My mare has had it twice. T. H. S.

Ans.—1. Prevention consists in giving daily exercise. A rest of one or more days always precedes an attack.

2. On first symptoms, get to nearest stable; give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger; apply mustard, mixed with oil of turpentine and water, over the loins, and blanket warmly. Give 2 ounces albumone in 1/2 pint cold water every three hours as long as necessary, and as soon as purgation ceases, give gentle exercise. If she falls, and cannot use, get into comfortable stall, make as comfortable as possible by packing with straw; stay with her, and, if possible, prevent her from injuring herself. Drain urine off with catheter every eight hours, and give medicinal treatment as above. It usually pays to employ a veterinarian in these critical cases. V.

## Many Women Suffer 'Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.

Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or \$3 for \$1.00. All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

### TROUT CREEK

## SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardletben Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal

James Smith, Manager. W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

### CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Present offerings young bulls and heifers from first-class stock. Correspondence or inspection of herd invited.

JAS. BROWN, Thorold Sta. & P. O.

### SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Spicy Count (imp.), 6 thick, fleshy bulls, 12 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Clydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

### JAS. McARTHUR

Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBELS, ONT.

### Stock Bull For Sale

We offer for sale the Watt-bred Matchless Saller =36684=. Sure, active and a grand breeder. Also 3 splendid young bulls, 16 months old, sired by above bull. For further particulars write

C. & G. W. BLYTHE, Marden, Ont.

### YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either

grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville P. O. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Sta.

### SHORTHORNS

For sale: 4 choice bulls by Nonpareil Duke, imported, from heavy-milking cows, registered. Also YORKSHIRES, imported and home-bred. Will sell cheap.

C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont.

### J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

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

**GOSSIP.**

In anticipation of the hay harvest, which calls for labor-saving devices as much as any branch of farm work, the advertisement in this issue of the four great haymaking implements manufactured by the well-known and reliable firm of David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont., should interest farmers. The big four are the Maxwell mower, tedder, side-delivery rake and hay loader. See their advertisement, and call on their agents, or write the firm direct for prices and particulars.

**JUST THE THING FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.**

Evarts P. O., Medicine Valley, Alberta, Canada, Nov. 5th, 1904. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I used Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a mare that injured hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions, and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot. CHAS. LEIGH.

**LAMBS SHOULD BE TRIMMED.**

Another crop of lambs is now coming, and breeders of natives cannot afford to overlook the docking and castrating process. Every season thousands of untrimmed lambs are sent to market with unsatisfactory results. They are coarse and necky, and as killers invariably get too many of them at one time they take enough off prices to emphasize the fact that they are not desirable. Breeders of natives complain bitterly at superior prices paid for Westerns, ignoring the fact that the latter are prepared to suit killers' needs. Now is the time to use the knife, and it is a process that will show a profit when marketing time comes.

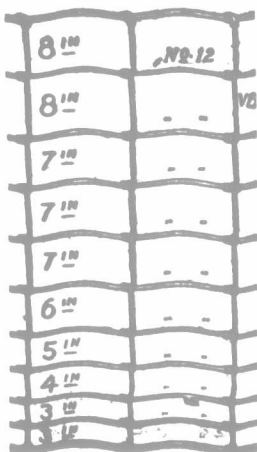
Mr. Elmer Dymont, of Copetown, in Brant Co., Ont., has in a few years made quite a success of breeding Dorset sheep. The flock is sold down closer just now than usual, and he informs the writer that he could have sold several more at good paying prices. The flock was established a few years ago by drafts from some of the leading flocks in Canada, and stock from this flock sold for show purposes has proved quite successful. Mr. Dymont has lately secured a very good ram, viz., Bobs 2nd, bred by M. N. Empey, the well-known breeder of Napanee, Ont., sire Bobs 9571, dam Empey's 58, 9067. We expect this ram to nick well with Mr. Dymont's ewes and produce some excellent stock. Yorkshire hogs have been reared on this farm for a few years, the most approved types always being used, a bunch of very good ones being now on hand. Shorthorns have the thin edge of the wedge in here also, and may be expected to make a mark some day. In the meantime, Dorsets and Yorkshires are the principal stock for sale.

**TRADE TOPICS.**

**GALT HORSE SHOW.**—The Galt Horse Show, to be held at Galt, Ont., June 1, 2 and 3, is intended to be one of the greatest open-air events of its kind in Canada. The prize list amounts to \$2,600. For particulars, write the secretary, C. R. H. Warnock, Galt, Ont.

**PIGGIES' TROUBLES.**—Knowing of the enormous loss of swine from cholera, the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 118 Bates Street, Detroit, Mich., have secured very valuable information on this subject from several of the best known specialists of bacterial diseases, as well as most successful swine breeders in the country. It contains a list of diseases swine are likely to contract, and gives treatment for each one, telling how to distinguish diseases by the symptoms, and what to do to relieve the trouble. It is neatly printed, compact, convenient in size, and written in language that the farmer will easily comprehend. Every owner of swine should have one of these books, and there is no reason why one should not be kept for ready reference, for the publishers offer to send one absolutely free to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" who ask for one. It is worth dollars to every one who has sick and ailing hogs, no matter what the trouble may be. Write for it quick.

**PAGE FENCE = The WHITE Brand**



All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad fencing) will be painted WHITE, a trade-mark as it were, in order that ours can be readily distinguished from others at a glance. There now are other fences which at first appearance look much like ours though they are much different in quality. By coating ours WHITE there can be no confusion among buyers.

While this coating of WHITE gives Page Fence and Gates a distinguishing feature, it will also be a preservative as an aid to the galvanizing in preventing rust. It is now commonly known to everyone that even galvanized wire will, in certain localities, rust.

In addition to these, we are making several other changes and improvements in our goods that will make them still better than ever, and still further ahead of all competitors. Get from us, or local dealers, printed matter explaining everything about our Fences, Gates, Lawn Fences and Netting.

Remember:—Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.

**PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED**

WALKERVILLE MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG  
"Page Fences Wear Best."

**RUPTURE** Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing. The Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be performed is that of J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears. He is cured at 90 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure Dr. W. S. Rice, 2 1/2 East Queen Street (Block 277) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure—Now.

**CURED** FREE

**Shorthorns & Cotswolds**

Six bulls ready for service, sired by Merry Hampton, imp., 30068, 156715, and from thick-fleshed, heavy-milking dams; also heifers by same sire. Prices reasonable for early delivery. For particulars, write to

**JOHNSOCKETT, Rockwood Stn. & P.O.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Six young bulls, 90 cows and heifers, by that grand bull, sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister Queen Ideal, first-prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904.

**H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

**Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Ont., Vergus Station.**

**Shorthorns**—We have for sale several young bulls ready for service, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also a few heifers and cows, bred to Wandering Count, by Wanderer's Last (imp.).

**J. R. McOALLUM & SONS, Iona Stn., Ont.**

**Auction Sale of Green Grove Shorthorns**

I will sell on my farm, February 14th, a choice selection of 25 bulls and heifers. Catalogues will be ready by Jan. 26th.

**W. G. Wilson, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS and DORSETS**

Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale.

**D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.**

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**

Established 1855

Large and old-established herd of **SHORT-HORNS**. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch-topped. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

**MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS**

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Orickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.**

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.**

**SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES**

Present offerings: 13 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

**PINE GROVE STOCK FARM**

ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.**

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester. om

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

**LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS**

Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: **P. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**BARREN COW CURE**

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at choice**

**BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Two young bulls 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 20805.

**DE. T. S. SPEOPLE, Cedardale Farm, Markdale P.O. and Station.**

**Forest Hill Stock Farm Shorthorns**—3 choice bulls of serviceable age, and a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply **G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns**—Three young bulls. One by Scottish Beau, imp., dam Lady Ythaa 5th, imp.; 2 others by Invincible, second prize, Toronto, 1904; also heifers of like breeding and quality.

**G. H. OKE, Alvinston, Ont.**

**MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM**

4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

**ISRAEL GHOFF, Alma P.O. & Sta., G.T.R.**

**Arthur Johnston**

**GREENWOOD, ONT.**

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
- 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
- 7 imp. cows and heifers.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

**SHORTHORNS**

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

**CATALOGUE.**

**H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT.**

**JOHN CLAUDE, Manager.**

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

Highland P. O., Ont., Breeders of

**Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.**

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scotch Prince (imp.)**, Vol. 40, at head of herd. **Royal Albert (imp.)**, at head of stud. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and O. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

**ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.**

**For Sale**—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

**JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.**

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

**COSSUP.**

There is a young medical student living in Westport who has decided not to speak to a girl he knows. He was calling on the young woman recently, and during the evening he volunteered to sing. When he had concluded his song he turned to the girl. "I'm thinking of taking voice culture," he said. "Do you know of a good teacher whose charge is reasonable?" "I know the very one for you," she replied. "His name is Taylor. Give me a card and I'll write down his telephone number for you." The young man gave her the card. Next day he called Taylor up on the telephone. "Is this Mr. Taylor, the vocal teacher?" he asked. "The what?" came over the wire. "The vocal teacher?" "Naw," was the reply. "I don't teach nothin'. I file saws."

A good anecdote is related of a young minister who was supplying the pulpit of the Wrentham Congregational Church during the absence of its pastor, the Rev. Ellsha Flak, better known as "Priest Flak," whose pastorate in this church covered a period of 56 years.

Upon opening the Bible, the young minister came across the following notice, which he read: "Mr. Libbius Porter desires the prayers of the congregation, that his loss may be sanctified for his good."

Signs of repressed merriment appeared through the congregation, but the cause was a complete mystery to the young minister, who, upon arriving at the home of Mr. Flak for lunch, inquired of Mrs. Flak the cause of the unseemly hilarity.

She informed him that he had read an old notice used by her husband as a book-mark. It had been presented by Mr. Porter a year or two before upon the death of his third wife. Mr. Porter, with his fourth bride, sat in the congregation while it was being read.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londenboro, Ont., the genial proprietors of the Hawthorn herd of Shorthorns, recently showed our representative through their spacious stables. Their herd has come through the winter in good, healthy form, although not carrying as much flesh as this herd usually carries. The herd is headed by the grandly-bred imported sire, Aberdeen Hero =28850=, by the Duthie-bred bull, Reveller, dam by Queen's Guard. This grand, thick bull is being used on females from very heavy-milking dams, by Prince Misty =37864=, a Princess Royal, by Imp. Prince Bosquet =32080=, by Wanderer, and tracing to Wm. of Orange. Prince Misty's dam, Mistletoe 21st, was a Marr Missie, bred by Duthie. Such sires as the above mentioned when used upon dairy-test winners cannot help but produce stock with combined beefing and milking qualities to a high degree, and as nearly every Shorthorn breeder knows this firm was especially successful at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, 1893, with dairy Shorthorns, among which was Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd =9047=, that has a record of 52 lbs. milk per day, also an average of 13 lbs. butter per week for 13 successive weeks. This cow is still in the herd, and some of her offspring are giving excellent returns from a dual-purpose standpoint. This firm had intended to show Bessie, Vol. 21, at the Winter Fair, Guelph, next fall, had she proven in calf to calve at the right time. Upon such cows as those above mentioned good bulls of rich breeding have been used, until now dairy and beef producing qualities are combined in a marked degree. A few young bulls are yet for sale, among them a very good red one, about two years old, by Watson's Choice, a bull that weighed 1,860 lbs. at 26 months old, dam Britannia's Lass 5th, by Beau Ideal. This pedigree traces to Bow Park blood. One other young bull ready for service, and a couple of younger ones, are good enough to head any herd, and are being offered very reasonably, considering quality. Up-to-date Berkshires are also bred by Messrs. Grainger, a choice quality sow, bred by R. P. Snell, Snelgrove, being among the number, and is said to be in farrow to a London winner. We noticed, among the stock for sale, a grand, good boar, ready for service, that should be at the head of some good herd. Anyone wanting such should write for him at once.

**ZENOLEUM. The Cattle Man's Friend.**

In spite of the best efforts of the breeders, ranchmen, feeders, dairymen, farmers, etc., cattle will fall ill from one cause or another. There are the insect and parasite pests, blue lice, red lice, white lice, ticks, mange, itch, worms, etc. Also the common diseases, milk-fever, infectious abortion and a host of other troubles. The sure way to successfully cure stock—and it is sure—is to have ready at all times a good supply of ZENOLEUM and to persistently and conscientiously use it. You need not take our word for this. You can ask any of the forty or more AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, WHICH USE IT DAILY, or any one of the thousands of the best breeders in the United States and Canada who are never without it. Ask us for Zenoleum Bulletin 108. This book will tell you who uses ZENOLEUM, what they think of it, why they use ZENOLEUM and why you ought to. To read this book will enrich you both in dollars and in experience.

**Wonderful Zenoleum "Coal Tar Disinfectant and Dip" The Great Promoter of Animal Health.**

One gallon of ZENOLEUM will be sent you, express prepaid for \$1.50 and it will make 100 gallons of reliable disinfectant solution. Try it for the animal troubles and ailments that are worrying your stock; use it as a disinfectant, germicide and insecticide; for lice, mange, scurvy, ringworm, canker, scab; for removal of stomach and intestinal worms; to cure calf cholera, abortion of cattle, chicken cholera, scab in sheep, cattle mange or itch, etc. We are satisfied that if we can induce you to make the trial you will become more than enthusiastic about Zenoleum. In addition to every representation made above, Zenoleum is guaranteed to be non-poisonous—absolutely harmless for internal or external use. Neither injures skin, discolors wool or roughens the hair.

We ask you to take no chances. Read the Zenoleum guarantee. "If Zenoleum is not all we say it is—or even what you think it ought to be—you get your money back. No argument. Just Money."

Most all druggists handle Zenoleum—if yours won't supply you, we will. The prices of Zenoleum are: One gallon, \$1.50, express paid; two gallons, \$3.00, express paid; three gallons, \$4.50, express paid; and five gallons, \$6.25, freight paid. Send to us for booklets, "Veterinary Adviser," "Chicken Chat" and "Piggie's Troubles." Free.

**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., BRAMPTON, ONT. OR 113 BATES ST., DETROIT, MICH.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

85 head in our herd.

The choice breeding bull, Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, heads herd. We have for sale a dozen young bulls of the strong-back, deep-body and short-leg kind; some from our best imp. cows. Also 20 imp. females and 20 home-bred females, all of well-known Scotch families, either in calf or with calf at foot.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction St.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

**A. EDWARD MEYER**

Box 375, Guelph, Ont.

**Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns**

High-class Princess Royals, Brevith Buda, Villages, Nonpareils, Misses, Bessies, Charies, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7235), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =5979=, Some choice yearling heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS**

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogue on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.

Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS**

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O., Thornbury Station.

**THOS. MERCER, 33, Markdale, Ont.**

Breeder and importer of OLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

**High-Class Shorthorn Cattle and Oxfords** Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

**WILMINGTON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.** Stamford, Misses, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Kerr Floras and Levines. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 25 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. James Howes, Strathgairn P. O., Neaford Sta.

**Shorthorn Bull**—Provost =37865=, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN Springfield Stock Farm. O. Harriston, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS**

For Sale—I still have some young cows with calves at foot for sale. Good animals and well bred.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

**Jerseys**—Bull calf for sale, from Dido of Pine Ridge, a granddaughter of One Hundred Per Cent, and sired by Ida's Sonny, a son of Canada's John Bull the 5th Junior. Also Barred Rock eggs for sale, \$1 per setting of 13. WILLIAM WILLIS, O. Newmarket, Ont.

**140 - JERSEYS - 140** to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. W. HULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

**MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS**



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

**Woodbine Holsteins**

Herd headed by Sir Mechtildie Poeh, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd and Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

**FOR SALE: A handsome FIVE-YEAR-OLD BULL**

Sire, Manor De Kol's Prince Dam, Belle Burke Mechtildie. A bull with excellent daughters, proved last season in their 2-year-old form. Price right, as I wish to dispose of him, as I have no further use for him.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

**Maple Glen Holsteins**—Special offering: Two bulls, fit for service, one from a 70-lb.-a-day dam. A choice pair of bulls, 9 months old, one from the test cow Juanita Sylvia, full sister of Carmens. The other from a first-prize Toronto winner. Also a few females.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS** One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One boar ready for service. Young pigs ready to wean. Write at once for bargains.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

**Maple Grove Holsteins**—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. Special inducements are offered in high-class bulls to quick purchasers. For particulars address,

H. ROLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

**SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

**We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS**

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 20 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. BICH, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**Lyndale Holsteins**

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

**IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS.**

For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.79 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM**

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Post Office, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Shipping Station, Ontario County. O. R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

**WOODROFFE AYRSHIRES**

25 head for sale, 4 to 20 months old, from cows named in my herd record, and sired by 1st-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair.

YORKSHIRE SWINE of best breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited.

J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Canada.

**FOR SALE: HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES**

Special offering for next 30 days: Two cows at \$65 each; one bull calf, \$35; one yearling bull, \$45; also a few heifer calves, from \$20 to \$40 each, according to age. Poultry—Eggs for hatching, from W. Wyandottes, Silver-gray Dorkings, B. P. Rocks, Houdans and Black Spanish at \$2 per 15 eggs. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES**, 4 choice bull calves four to service, six months old; 1 bull fit for production. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

**AYRSHIRES & YORKSHIRES**

Remember our offer of March bull calves at \$15 each, express prepaid to any station in Ontario, is good to May 15th only. This is the last call. One choice bull, 17 months old, a first-prize winner, Jan 3rd and March litters. Some choice ones. Prices right.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

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



# AYRSHIRES

Do you want to get a grand young bull or heifer, with breeding and individuality as good as the best? If so, write to

**W. W. BALLANTYNE,**  
Stratford Stn. and P. O., Ontario

## MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching \$1 per doz. Young stock for sale.  
**A. E. YUILL,** Carleton Place, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD**  
Hovers-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **W. M. STEWART & SON,** Campbellford Stn. o Menie P. O., Ont.

**Springbrook Ayrshires** are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages.

**W. F. STEPHEN,**  
P. O. box 101. o Huntingdon, Que.

**WALF CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM**  
Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.  
**E. BIRD & CO.,** - Blintown, Ont.  
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

### PRICE LIST.

**McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP**  
Liquid, Paste and Solid.

30 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2.25; 20 oz. tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Sold by druggists and dealers, or charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.

**THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,** Guelph, Ont.,  
General Agents.

## DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missile and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

**John A. McGillivray,** North Toronto, Ont.

## Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young ewes for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

**F. H. NEIL & SONS,**  
Telegraph & R. R. station. LUCAN, ONT.

## Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING,** Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

**Champion Cotswolds**—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. **E. F. PARK,** Burgessville, Ont. o

## SHROPSHIRE

30 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to **GEO. HINDMARSH,** Allen Craig P. O., Ont.

# WOOL

**E. T. CARTER & CO.,** o Toronto.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service.

Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

**WILLIAM WILSON,** Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

## Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

**L. E. MORGAN,** Milliken Stn. and P. O.


## IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Pigs six to nine weeks old, from imported stock. Pairs and trios not akin. Sows from four to six months old.

**L. ROGERS,** Emery, Ont.

## HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

**JOHN LAHMER,** Vine P. O.



**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.

## NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine, including several boars ready for service. A grand lot of boars and sows, from 3 to 7 months old. A few sows bred and ready to breed. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweetestakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful Shorthorn bull calf, about ready for service; besides a few choice heifer calves, heifers well forward in calf, and ows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

**COOLWILL BROS.,** NEWCASTLE, ONT.

## TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

We have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows. A few boars fit for service and one yearling boar. Also a choice lot of bull calves, from 1 to 6 months old.

**Bertman Hoskin,** The Gully P. O., Grafton Station.

## TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

**Glenair Farm,** Jas. Dickson, Oroon, Ont.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

**D. O. FLATT & SON**  
MILLGROVE, ONT.

## SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows, to farrow in March and April, and expect to have some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

**SNELL & LYONS,** Snelgrove, Ont.

## GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

**DAVID BARR, JR.,** Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

## English Berkshires

Choice young pigs from December, March and April litters. Pairs furnished. Several young Shorthorn bulls. Prices reasonable.

**JOHN RACEY, Jr.,** Lennoxville, Que.

## WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Am booking orders for spring pigs, sired by Polgate Doctor (imp.) No. 78492, Geo. Thomson & son, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.

## CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

**W. E. WRIGHT,** Glanworth, Ont.

## Large English Berkshires.

For Sale—One choice sow, bred, and a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 5 months, all of the bacon type. Special prices for next 30 days. **JOHN BATES, JR.,** Rose Bank Farm, o Churchill, Ont.

Bargains **YORKSHIRES** during March and in April. Orders booked for Holsteins calves of both sexes. For description, price, etc., write

**R. HONEY,** Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for **Poland Chinas**

Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered.

**F. S. Wetherall,** Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

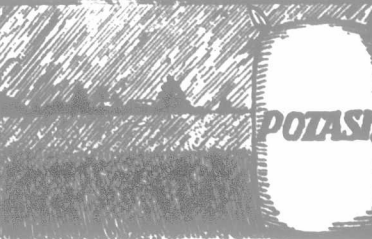
**L. ROGERS,** Emery, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

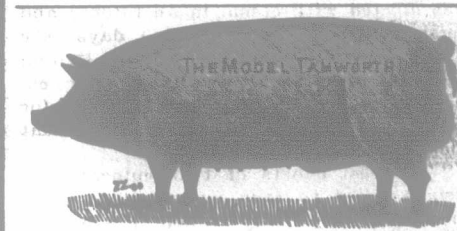
A teacher of a class was disturbed by giggling among certain boys, and called upon one of the culprits to tell him the cause. "Please, sir," responded the lad, "Turner says he knows of a baby who was fed on elephant's milk and gained ten pounds a day." "Turner," said the teacher sternly, "you should not tell lies." "But it's true, sir!" rejoined the pupil. "Whose baby was it?" "The elephant's, sir," replied the lad.

The Gully lies along the shore of Lake Ontario, between Cobourg and Grafton, on the G. T. R., and in the vicinity of The Gully P. O. lives Bertram Hoskins, a very enthusiastic breeder of Holstein cattle and Tamworth hogs, whose advertisement runs in the "Farmer's Advocate." He has recently strengthened his herd by adding a choice-bred young bull to the list in Queen De Kol's Duke, dam Queen De Kol (imp.), who has a record of 80 lbs. of milk per day. His sire is Princess Yonintje Clothilde De Kol 28784, whose dam's record is 10,072 lbs. milk in one year, 21 lbs. 10 ozs. butter in 7 days. A grandly-bred young cow in Emery Queen De Kol has also been added recently, dam Emery Queen, with a record of 84 lbs. of milk, a winner at Toronto and Ottawa. With the breeding that was in the herd previously, this addition makes it one of no mean standing. Mr. Hoskins intends in the near future to do some official testing in his herd. The Tamworths are of the most approved type and breeding. A draft from this herd was shown at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and the Canadian National at Toronto in 1904, and won a goodly share of the honors against strong competition. At the time of our visit we noticed a few young boars that were for service that should give a good account of themselves. There were also some nice litters sucking, from which Mr. Hoskins expects to get his young show stuff for the coming show season. If our readers want such, they should see his advertisement, and write for prices.

**IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE SALE.**  
The great auction sale of 48 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies advertised in this paper by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., to take place in that city on Wednesday, May 17th, should personally interest farmers all over the country. That there is a great scarcity of good breeding mares is acknowledged by all. Buyers would gladly pay big prices now for good big, heavy horses, but cannot find one-half the number the market would take at prices that would pay farmers well for raising them. No farm stock is more profitable than a Clydesdale mare or a pair of them that will do their share of the farm work and raise a colt every year; and their colts, if well handled, will do considerable work at two years old, without hurting them in the least. The mares and fillies in this importation have been selected by the best judges in Scotland under instructions to secure the best in breeding and quality, combined with good size and action, and, though they are in thin condition, having been wintered roughly, as is the custom in the Old Country for the best development of feet and legs, they will be in the best possible condition to go on the grass and improve, or to go to work and earn their living and to be bred this season. And their not being fitted in high condition will be in the buyer's favor at the sale, as it goes without saying, that if well fitted they would bring much higher prices than they will in a rough-and-ready condition. The time intervening between now and the sale date is so short that it may not be possible to get the catalogue out in time to reach all applicants before sale day, as the mares will hardly reach Hamilton before the 8th, but this need not keep anyone from attending, as the mares will all be registered, and are bred from high-class sires, whose breeding is the best. Seeding being well over, farmers can surely spare a day at this season to attend this sale, and see a useful lot of young mares sold, such as the country needs more than almost anything else in the line of farm stock. If you have not the cash on hand, do not hesitate to come if you want to buy, as, no doubt, satisfactory arrangements can be made in that respect. Remember the date, May 17th, and plan to attend the sale.



**POTASH**  
Potash as Necessary as Rain  
The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of  
**Potash**  
in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.  
Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books containing the latest researches on this important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the  
**GERMAN KALI WORKS**  
88 Nassau Street, New York.



## Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths

From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

**H. GEORGE & SONS,** Crampton, Ont.

## Woodstock Herd of Large White YORKSHIRES

Present offering: A choice lot of young sows, bred to Craig-crook Hero, 1st prize boar at Edinburgh, 1904. Also a number of imp.-in-dam boars and sows of September farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Write

**H. J. DAVIS,** WOODSTOCK, ONT.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

See **Grand** the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Earl. Winners of 103 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8405. Polgate Deoxy, Polgate Dame, Polgate Daws—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: o Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to **F. A. Walling,** 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

**ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)**

## Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Only choice stock kept, imported and home-bred, of most approved type; selected with great care and at high prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." Choice young stock at reasonable prices.

**S. D. GRANDALL & SONS,** Cherry Valley, Ont.

## BERKSHIRES

Now is the time to buy Berkshire boars. I have 6 registered Berkshires just ready to wean. All of good bacon type. I will sell them cheap if sold before July 1st.

**GLENAVON STOCK FARM,**  
W. B. Roberts,  
St. Thomas Station, o Sparta P. O.

## RIVER VIEW FARM

**ROBERT CLARK,**  
Importer and Breeder of  
**Chester White Swine**

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write

**41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, 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; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **H. D. GEORGE,** Putnam, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

For sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

**GEO. M. SMITH,** Haysville P. O., Ont.

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

## Was Blinded By Eczema.

Suffered Intensely for Three  
Years and Was  
Horribly Disfigured.

Skin Now as Smooth as a Baby's,  
Thanks to  
Dr. Chase's Ointment

Such cures as the one described below are what have given Dr. Chase's Ointment a world-wide reputation as the standard ointment and the most satisfactory treatment ever devised as a cure for itching skin diseases.

Mrs. Robert Clendening, Welland Station, Ont., writes:

"For three years my daughter, Fanny, was afflicted with eczema in an intense and persistent form, and for nine days she was totally blind. The burning, itching and disfigurement were horrible, her entire face being completely raw for months, and the distress so great that she could not sleep.

"The best efforts of two eminent physicians failed to even mitigate her awful suffering. One day when I was low-spirited over my daughter's condition, Dr. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me, and, to our surprise, Fanny was helped with the first box, and she has since been entirely cured by this treatment.

"Her face is now as smooth as a baby's and she is in splendid health. The credit for this cure is entirely due to Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I cheerfully give you permission to state my daughter's case, hoping that it will lead many others to secure the same good results."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is recommended and sold by all dealers at 60 cents a box, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

When we get strong enough to be decent even when the other fellow is playing the hog we shall have earned our right to sit under the celestial fig tree and thrum a harp or any other old musical instrument that will be considered all right.

"Yes," said the first burglar, disgustingly, "I cracked a lawyer's house the other night, and the lawyer was there with a gun all ready for me. He advised me ter git out."

"You got off easy," replied the other. "Not much I didn't. He charged me \$25 fur the advice."

## GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

For Believing Dodd's Kidney Pills  
Cure all Kidney Ailments.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-five Years'  
Standing and Satisfied Everyone He  
Recommended Them to.

Economy Point, N. S., May 8th.—(Special.)—Geo. S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieves, it takes more to make a complete cure.

### GOSSES.

During the period from April 14th to April 16th, 1905, records of eighty-two Holstein-Friesian cows were confirmed by the American Advanced Registry. Seventy-eight made seven-day records that averaged as follows:—Twenty-seven full-age cows: age, 7 years 3 months 19 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 439.1 lbs., quality 3.35; fat, 14.650 lbs. Thirteen four-year-olds: age, 4 years 6 months 5 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 421.8 lbs., quality 3.39; fat, 14.302 lbs. Thirteen three-year-olds: age, 3 years 6 months 3 days; days from calving, 33; milk, 378.2 lbs., quality 3.63; fat, 13.644 lbs. Twenty-five classed as two-year-olds: age, 2 years 1 month 18 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 296.7 lbs., quality 3.3; fat, 9.783 lbs. The cow making the largest seven-day record in the full-age class was 5 years 5 months 2 days old. She produced 484 lbs. milk, quality 3.88; fat, 18.779 lbs. The cow making the second in size was 12 years 26 days old. She produced 479.4 lbs. milk, quality 3.78; fat, 18.136 lbs. The cow making the third in size was 6 years 4 months 7 days old. She produced 421.8 lbs. milk, quality 3.29; fat, 18.085 lbs.

### A GREAT THIRTY-DAY RECORD.

Since February 15th, thirteen cows and heifers have been admitted to the Record of Merit of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, every one on the strength of an official test, supervised by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The amounts of milk and butter-fat in both the seven-day and thirty-day tests are actual; the amount of butter in each case is estimated according to the rule adopted by the Association of Agricultural Colleges. The following is a list of the cows, with their records and owners:

(1) Mercena 3rd (2711), at 5 years 4 months 25 days of age: milk, 544.1 lbs.; fat, 22.10 lbs.; butter, 25.79 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettle, Norwich, Ont.

Thirty-day record—Milk, 2329.5 lbs.; fat, 90.66 lbs.; butter, 105.79 lbs.

(2) Bewunde Aaggie Mechthilde, at 5 years 1 month 20 days of age: milk, 427.4 lbs.; fat, 14.04 lbs.; butter, 16.39 lbs. Owner, W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont.

(3) Maple Grove Belle (4025), at 2 years 8 months 25 days of age: milk, 401.9 lbs.; fat, 14.00 lbs.; butter, 16.33 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

(4) Jewel Sylvia (2195), at 7 years 3 months 26 days of age: milk, 367.8 lbs.; fat, 13.71 lbs.; butter, 16.00 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettle.

(5) Tensen's Queen De Kol (3551), at 3 years 9 months 19 days of age: milk, 426.6 lbs.; fat, 12.24 lbs.; butter, 14.28 lbs. Owner, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

(6) Tidy Princess De Kol (3004), at 4 years 11 months 5 days of age: milk, 452.5 lbs.; fat, 12.20 lbs.; butter, 14.24 lbs. Owner, F. C. Pettit & Son, Burgessville, Ont.

(7) Canary Calamity Countess (5522), at 2 years 2 months 8 days of age: milk, 296.6 lbs.; fat, 11.67 lbs.; butter, 13.62 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

(8) Toftilla De Kol Pietertje (3553), at 3 years 7 months 8 days of age: milk, 345.7 lbs.; fat, 10.65 lbs.; butter, 12.42 lbs. Owner, Matt. Richardson.

(9) Bessie Covert Rose, at 2 years 5 months of age: milk, 303.8 lbs.; fat, 10.01 lbs.; butter, 11.68 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

(10) Countess Calamity Queen (4636), at 2 years 3 months 2 days of age: milk, 254.5 lbs.; fat, 9.24 lbs.; butter, 10.79 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

(11) Calamity Jane 2nd's Countess (4165), at 2 years 11 months 8 days of age: milk, 219.9 lbs.; fat, 8.52 lbs.; butter, 9.94 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

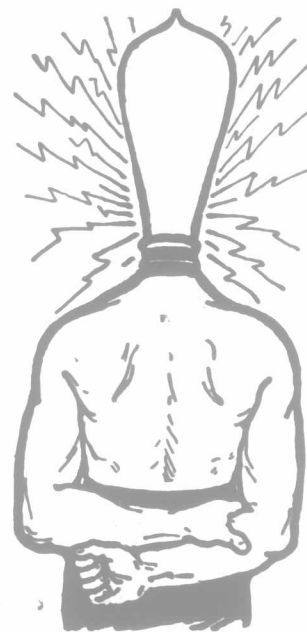
(12) Beauty De Kol Clothilde (4277), at 2 years 3 months 29 days of age: milk, 251.5 lbs.; fat, 8.02 lbs.; butter, 9.36 lbs. Owner, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.

(13) Princess Tensen De Kol (4661), at 1 year 9 months 10 days of age: milk, 246.5 lbs.; fat, 8.42 lbs.; butter, 9.83 lbs. Owner, Matt. Richardson.

G. W. CLEMONS,  
Secretary.

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

# An Electric Lamp



is in no greater need of electricity for its life than is the human body.

Without Electricity the nerves will not perform their natural function.

Without Electricity the stomach soon loses its efficacy. Then soon follow loss of appetite, constipation, dizziness, headaches, loss of energy, inability to do one's work, pains in the loins and back, nervousness, sleeplessness, and these ailments lead on to rheumatism and other permanent and serious diseases.

We do not say that in every case lack of electricity has caused your trouble, but we do say that an increase of electric energy to make the nerves tingle, to quicken the pulse, to impart vitality, vigor, STRENGTH TO EVERY PART, to bring to full power any weakened part, will quickly bring back your perfect health.

## FREE

No need of hospital cures nor expensive treatments. Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt will feed electricity to the system gently, gradually, and will bring those results which you seek. Very shortly power will be yours—power that is the strength of nerve and power of will—power on which depends the fulfilment of every part of man's mission.

In order to enable any sufferer from Rheumatism or any other Disease of the Muscular or Nervous System to be benefited by my treatment, I will, during the next 90 days, send to any responsible party one of my Best No. 8 High Power Electric Belts ABSOLUTELY FREE.

If, as I am sure, it cures you permanently, I know you will be grateful enough and pay me the small price asked. On the other hand, if it fails to benefit you, all you have to do is to return me the Belt at my expense. HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—FREE! FREE! FREE!

My book on the diseases of men and women, and their treatment by electricity, is worth its weight in gold. It is profusely illustrated, and teaches all about the human body, its construction, functions, and the ills it is subject to. This book, although it cost me quite a little fortune to publish, will be sent free, and securely sealed, to anyone sending me his name and address. Write to-day. This is your opportunity.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD,  
8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

## London Gate

**THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man)**  
To the Farmers of Canada.

—Of finest steel throughout, with corners by cold process banded.  
Thus stronger, more rigid than the rest.  
Cross-braced and fitted with self-acting latch of new design most perfect.  
Closely wove of Famous London spring steel wire—colled, not kinked.  
Swings either way most easily, nor ever blocks the snow.  
A perfect gate—made plain or ornamental as may be desired.  
It both enhance the value of a farm.  
Yet costs no more than some not half so good and durable.

**London Fence Machine Co**  
Limited,  
LONDON AND CLEVELAND.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg, Quebec and East. Ont.—Helps & Smith, Montreal  
Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P.E.I.

Write for our new book, "Practical Economy in Wire Fence Construction." Free to farmers. Reliable agents wanted in every section to sell London Machines, Wire and Fence Supplies. Write quick.

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

**Canadian Horse Show Prize List, 1905.**

Thoroughbred stallions, 4 years and over—1, Orme Shore, Robert Davies, Toronto; 2, Kapanga colt, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; 3, Bill of the Play, Messrs. Barbour, Toronto.

Sweepstakes Thoroughbred stallion, any age—Orme Shore, Robert Davies.

Thoroughbred stallions, qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters—1, Gold Car, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2, Dalmoor, E. Whyte, Hamilton; 3, Ben Carrick, Allan Kemp, Oakville; reserve, St. Jolly, W. Wilson, London.

Sweepstakes stallions, qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters—1, Gold Car, Wm. Hendrie.

Special class, best stallion, any age or breed, best qualified to produce carriage horses—1, Whitewall Fashion, Graham Bros., Claremont (Hackney); 2, Ben Carrick, Allan Kemp, Oakville (Thoroughbred); 3, Rosseau Performer, Jos. Thompson, V. S., Orillia (Hackney); reserve, Income, W. C. Quickfall, Glenallan (Hackney).

Standard-bred roadster stallions, foaled subsequent to and on January 1st, 1902—1, Oro-Dell, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; 2, Red Badge, H. Raison, London; 3, Earl of Chester, Robert Davies, Toronto.

Standard-bred roadster stallions, 4 years and over—1, Oro Wilks, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; 2, Prodigious Son, J. Noble, Toronto; 3, D. L. C., Simon James, Hamilton.

Best Standard-bred stallion, any age—1, Oro Wilks, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt.

Hackney stallions, 4 years and over—1, Whitewall Fashion (imp.), Graham Bros., Claremont; 2, Copalder Bonny Gabriel (imp.), Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; 3, Warwick Paragon (imp.), Teller Bros., Milton; reserve, Wood Baronet (imp.), Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm. Stallions, 3 years and under—1, Anticipator (imp.), Graham Bros., Claremont; 2, Truman's Bonny Gabriel (imp.), Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; 3, Salford Rescus (imp.), J. B. Hogate, Sarnia; reserve, Squire of Chester, Robt. Davies, Toronto.

Sweepstakes, best Hackney stallion, or entire colt, by an imported sire, and out of an imported dam, both registered in the English Hackney Studbook—1, Whitewall Fashion, Graham Bros., Claremont; reserve, Anticipator, Graham Bros.

Sweepstakes, King Edward prize and silver medal for best Hackney stallion, any age—1, Whitewall Fashion, Graham Bros., Claremont; reserve, Anticipator, Graham Bros.

Hackney mare or filly, registered in the English Hackney Book—1, Viola, Thomas Early, Tillsonburg.

Hackney mare, any age, foaled in Canada, shown on line—1, Priscilla, Herbert A. Bruce, M. D., Toronto; 2, Lady Melgund, H. J. Spenceley, Box Grove; 3, Woodland's Queen, Dr. B. Gollop, Milton; reserve, Chorus Girl, A. Yeager, Simcoe.

Best Hackney mare or filly, by an imported sire, and out of an imported dam, both registered in the English Hackney Studbook—1, Viola, Thomas Early (agent), Tillsonburg.

High-stepper stallion, in harness, conformation and style of going, as well as high action, considered, to be sired by a registered Hackney stallion—1, Hillhurst Sensation, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 2, Ivanhoe, W. D. Woodruff, St. Catharines; 3, Rosseau Performer, Jos. Thomson, V. S., Orillia.

Sweepstakes, best Hackney stallion, any age, foaled in Canada, given by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society—1, Hillhurst Sensation, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

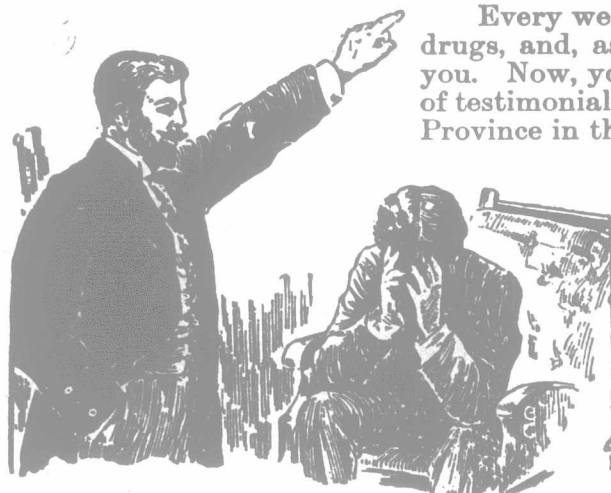
Pony stallion, mare or gelding, not exceeding 14 hands 1 inch, sired by registered Hackney stallion, and shown in harness—1, Black Diamond, Mrs. C. Wilmot, Port Hope.

Pair of heavy draft mares or geldings, any breed, shown in harness—1, John W. Cowie, Markham; 2, Dominion Transport Company, Toronto; 3, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; reserve, J. M. Shantz, Plattsville, Ont.

Single heavy draft mare or gelding—1, Prince Arthur, J. W. Cowie, Markham; 2, Charlie, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; 3, Charlie, J. W. Cowie, Markham.

Pair heavy draft mares or geldings, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion—1, J. W. Cowie, Markham; 2, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; 3, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

# THE WEAK MADE STRONG!



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. Now, you are in error, as I can prove by the thousands of testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every Province in the Dominion, and I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are those who came to me as a last resort and have gone away cured. You can be cured, too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No one is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is from overwork, exposure or any other cause, I can restore your lost strength, fill your nerves with electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed person. Come or write me to-day, and I will cure you with my

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It is a pleasure to wear my Belt. You put it on when you go to bed and get up in the morning with increased strength and glad to begin your day's work. My Belt never burns and blisters as do the old style (so-called) electric belts. I have a Special Electric Attachment which I give free to those who wear my Belt. This Attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 19th to hand, and in answer would say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. I have had no occasion to use your Belt for over a year, and my back feels as strong as ever it did, and have also no trouble with my kidneys. I can highly recommend your Belt to any who are troubled with sore back, weak kidneys, or from any other cause. I lose no opportunity in recommending the Belt to everyone that I see in need of it. Yours truly, GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdour, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—You will think that I have forgotten you, but it is not so, as I have been a way from home and just returned. With regard to the benefits I have received from your Belt, I must say that they are most lasting and permanent. I have had none of my trouble since I stopped wearing the Belt in 1901. Wishing you all manner of success in your business, I remain, yours truly, G. J. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.

### I CURE WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

I want to talk with those who have tried every other known remedy: those who have about given up trying and think that there is no cure for them. I don't think you do justice to yourself to fill your poor stomach with drugs day after day, when you don't see anything but temporary stimulation in them. (If you want stimulation, take whiskey; it is alcohol, like the drugs, and does less harm taken the same way). I want to explain how vital power is restored by electricity, and I can prove to you that vital power is nothing but electricity. Then you can see that your trouble can be cured by electricity and can understand why drugs don't cure you. Come and let me show you the only road to health, strength and happiness. No healthy person was ever unhappy, because a heart full of vitality is light and joyous, and quickly shakes off the gloom and depression which is called grief. Some people are unhappy without cause. That is depression due to weakness.

I know how skeptical people are after paying out hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and know that many would pay after they were cured. To those I say, set aside those prejudices, give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security for the Belt. I will arrange it with necessary attachments suitable for your case, express it to you, and you can

### WEAR IT UNTIL CURED AND PAY ME WHEN THE WORK IS DONE

Call To-Day For Free Test of My Belt, Free Consultation and Free Book. If You Can't Call, Cut Out and Send This Coupon.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

**WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.**




**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

with iron wheels and wide tires, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.**

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

Heavy draft team of four horses, shown in harness before waggon—1, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; 2, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

#### Low Rates to the Pacific Coast.

The Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago special one-way, second-class settlers' tickets at very low rates to points in California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, daily, until May 15th. Special round-trip, first-class tickets at very low rates will be on sale during May and June to above named territory. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

## Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 68,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y. o

## CANCER

R. D. Evans, discoverer of the famous Cancer Cure, requests any one suffering with cancer to write him. Two days' treatment will cure any cancer, external or internal. No charge until cured.

**R. D. EVANS, Brandon, Man. o**

R. P. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont., writes: "I have been using Zenoleum Dip and Disinfectant for the past six years, and take great pleasure in stating I have found it to be the most effective dip I have ever used. It is safe, clean and cheap. As a disinfectant for farming use, we do not think it can be excelled. I can urgently recommend its use to all farmers and stockmen."

### Advertise in the Advocate

Do not be misled by thinking success is easy because those whom you think are inferior to you succeed.

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

# COME! LET US REASON TOGETHER

**THIS IS** a full-page advertisement, telling you of Vitae-Ore, the most wonderful mineral remedial agent the world has known, offering it ON **THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL**, the user to be the judge and not to pay a cent until benefited. This space is paid for in cash at full rates, and costs many dollars, as the editor will tell you. We have had many more in this paper, as well as in 1,254 other publications in the United States and Canada. You have seen them, all of you have; you have heard them talked about, have heard Vitae-Ore talked about, have heard many of your friends and neighbors, who have used the medicine, tell how it is offered, how it always cures.

**WHAT** better proof can be furnished that Vitae-Ore does everything it is advertised to do, that it cures every disease we recommend it to cure, that it satisfies all users and that they, being satisfied, pay at the end of the thirty-day trial period. All Vitae-Ore advertisements must be paid for with Vitae-Ore money, and all Vitae-Ore patients, patients who are satisfied, who are benefited, who are cured! We could not continue advertising year after year, could not spend thousands month after month, could not send out thousands of trial packages, postage prepaid, day after day, if Vitae-Ore did not cure, if trial patients did not pay.

**LET US** reason together! What greater argument can we offer, what more can you wish, what additional proof need we show? Our very existence, the stability and growth of our enterprise (and it has grown like a green-bay tree) depend upon each treatment satisfying, each patient paying for it. Think it over! Reason it out for yourself! Doesn't it show that you must, in justice to yourself, your family and those about you, in justice to our claims and our remedy, send for a package of Vitae-Ore on trial as we offer to you, as thousands of readers of this paper, including many of your neighbors, have sent for it. Doesn't it show that **WE KNOW** it will cure you?

**WE TAKE** all of the risk! You are to be the judge! It is different from all other treatments, as you will know with the first dose. It looks different, smells different, tastes different and **ACTS** differently, a difference that is the explanation of the speedy cure it will bring to you if you will give it a chance. If you have been using other treatments and have lost all faith in advertised medicines, if you have sworn to yourself never to give another treatment a trial, if you are totally disgusted, sick, worn out, suffering, it is now time that you send for it and allow it to do you the good it has done others. It will cost you nothing unless it helps you. Read offer below:

## THIS IS OUR OFFER THAT HAS MADE V.-O. FAMOUS:

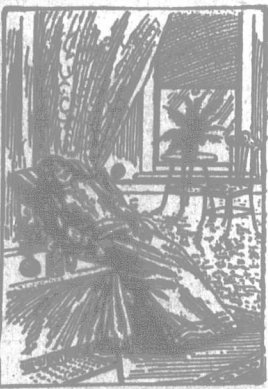
**WE WILL SEND TO ALL** Readers of this paper a full-sized \$1.00 package of **VITAE-ORE**, by mail, postage sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within thirty days' time after receipt, if the reader can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We ask no references, we want no security, just your promise to use it and pay if it helps you. Just say that you need it, that you want it and it will be sent to you, as it has been sent to hundreds of other readers of this paper. We want you to have it, and gladly send it, taking your word for the results obtained. There is nothing to pay, neither now nor later, if it does not help you. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see the results before you pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know Vitae-Ore and are willing to take the risk. We have done so in thousands of cases and are not sorry. Your case, no matter how hard or obstinate it may be, will be no exception.

### WHAT VITAE-ORE IS:

Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package (one ounce) of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful mineral water found on the globe, drank fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing and mineral springs their curative virtues come from the rock or **MINERAL ORE** through which the water is filtered on its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. The rock contains the much desired medicine, the water serves as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world. Vitae-Ore is a discovery of this medicine-bearing rock, a geological discovery, to which nothing is added and from which nothing is taken. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease, as thousands testify, and as no one will deny after using. Vitae-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription it is possible to procure. If yours is such a case, do not doubt, do not fear, do not hesitate, but send for it **to-day!**

## You Are to be the Judge!

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair! What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer! One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write **to-day** for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and your ailments, and mention this paper. Do not write on a postcard.



## To Chronic Invalids:

What a tale of life is unfolded in the words "Chronic Invalid," what years of misery, suffering, pain, distress, care and anxiety, hope deferred, ambitions unfulfilled. The man or men who would hold out a promise of restoration and recovery, unless that promise was founded on some solid foundation of fact, who would raise a hope of health and strength in the invalid's feebly fluttering heart, knowing that the means offered were insufficient to accomplish the ends promised, would indeed be deserving of eternal torment, of a place in the annals of infamy and to be reviled by all men. As the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, so should the pathway of the invalid, shorn of the strength and vigor in which robust humankind glories, debarred from the mind-rest resultant from activity, bereft of that which is of all things most essential to happiness, be tempered from every ill wind, be shielded from any new distress, and be spared from any fresh disappointment.

The proprietors of Vitae-Ore offer this medicine to invalids of all descriptions, suffering from any of the numerous forms of the diseases and disorders herein named, and can assure them, with a conscientious assurance born of many years familiarity with the remarkable cures accomplished by this medicine, that it will not disappoint them, will not raise hopes to be unfulfilled, to be dashed to the ground. Particularly to women, made chronic invalids by the many troubles peculiar to the sex, does it offer a complete and radical cure, a permanent restoration to health and virile life. The book, "For Women Only," which we send free on request to any woman in any part of the world, contains letters from women in every section of the country, who have been chronic invalids for years, a burden to themselves and families, but who are now happily cured by this truly remarkable medicine. We ask only investigation and a trial according to our offer, with every confidence that such a test will be convincing of the utter and absolute truth of our published statements.

**Vitae-Ore** is the most potent and powerful anti-septic constitutional tonic, blood-brain and brain builder, flesh maker and health restorative ever discovered. It gives tone to the system and imparts new life, strength and vitality. It is a germ destroyer, system fortifier, and kills the nidus of the disease.

**Vitae-Ore** strikes the disease at its root, entirely eradicates every vestige or trace of irregularity and the patient is cured to stay cured. As a Blood Purifier it is without a peer. No other remedy can equal its cleansing action. It supplies nature with the elements to build health into diseased bodies. It is the ideal tonic for Weak and Anemic Men and Women. Its use makes the watery, impoverished blood, become strong and virile, and as it comes through the veins it imparts the color of health to the face, a sparkle to the eye and strength and vigor to the system. When Vitae-Ore has done its work you will feel like a new being.

### A Certain and Never-Failing Cure for

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Rheumatism           | Nervous Prostration |
| Lumbago              | and Anemia          |
| Bright's Disease and | Liver, Kidney and   |
| Dropsy               | Bladder Troubles    |
| Diabetes             | Catarrh of Any Part |
| La Grippe            | Female Complaints   |
| Blood Poisoning      | Stomach and Bowel   |
| Piles, Sores, Ulcers | Disorders           |
| Malarial Fevers      | General Debility    |

**Women** Are you afflicted with any of the innumerable diseases which are so common and prevalent among your sex? We cannot mention them in this space, but let us assure you that Vitae-Ore is the true "Balm of Gilead" to every sufferer. The many diseased conditions which unfit women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties may be at once alleviated and permanently eradicated by the proper use of this wonderful remedy. Send for a package on thirty days' trial.

**Men** is Debility taking the place of the vim and fire of youth? In these conditions it proves to be a powerful tonic, a reviver, a vitalizer, restorer, force-builder. It is not a temporary stimulant, but builds up from the bottom by putting each organ, tissue, muscle and ligament in a healthy, normal, natural condition.

**Old People** For the aged there is nothing better than Vitae-Ore. The loss of appetite and general breaking down of the digestive organs is delayed, the blood purified and enriched, the vital organs are strengthened and a peaceful old age may be enjoyed by the use of this great natural remedy.

### DYSPEPSIA

Those who have suffered with Dyspepsia for years can appreciate what I have gone through. I was in a badly run-down condition, caused by overwork, and the stomach trou-



ble made my life miserable. What I tried for it did me no good and the food I ate did not feed me. The Vitae-Ore offer prompted me to use it. I have now used two packages of the ORE and feel like a new man. My strength and vitality have returned; my stomach is now in a healthy condition. **CLIFF LAROIE**

### SUFFERED FOR 3 YEARS

Balsam, Ont. For three years I suffered terribly with Kidney Trouble, Piles and General Debility. Although I used a great many medicines, I could get no relief. I had about given up



hope, deciding to use no more medicine, when the Vitae-Ore thirty day trial offer was called to my attention. I sent for and procured a package. It has accomplished wonders for me and I consider it worth more than its weight in gold to any sufferer. I am in better health than I have been for years. My troubles have disappeared and I feel strong and full of vigor. **MRS. C. HURLBURT.**

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your personal investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. **ADDRESS**

**THEO. NOEL, Geologist** F. A. DEPT. **TORONTO, ONT.**  
Yonge Street