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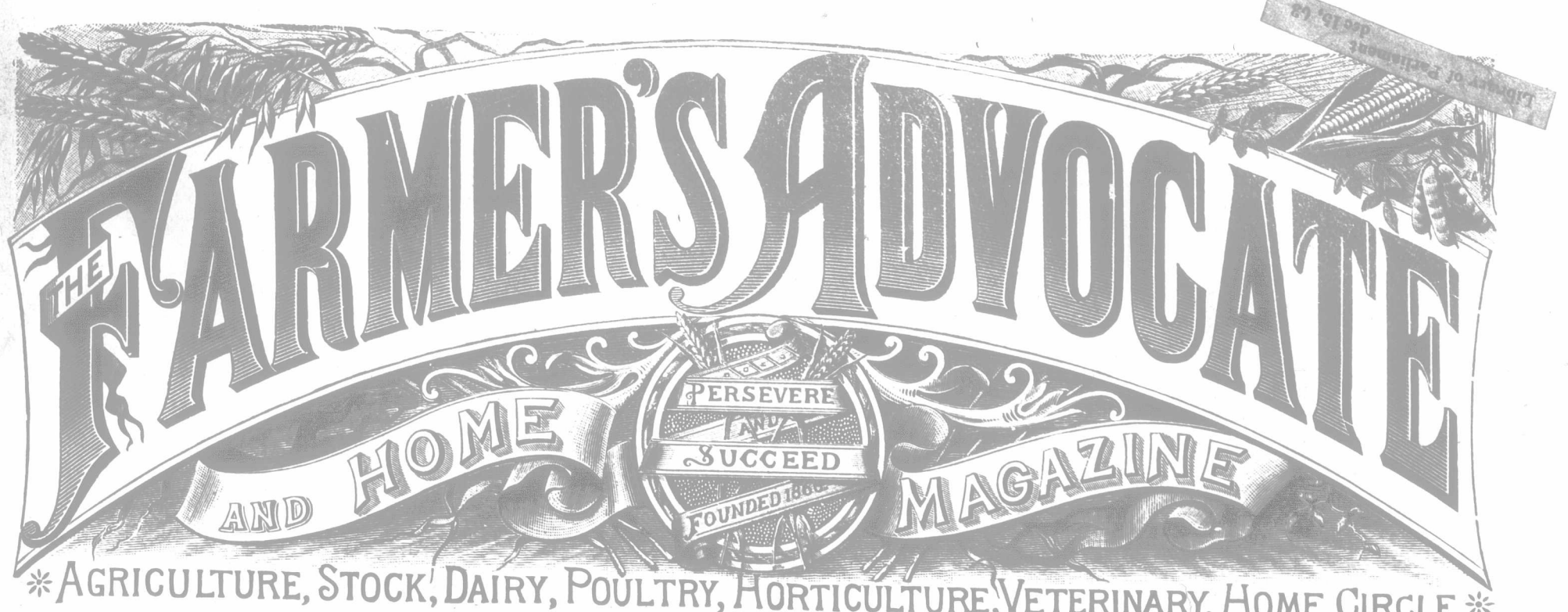
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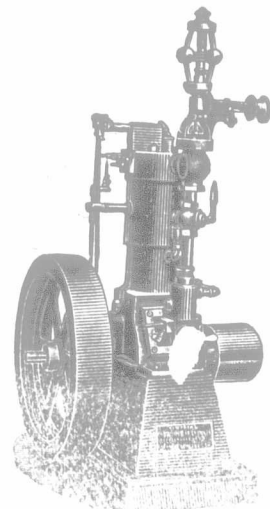
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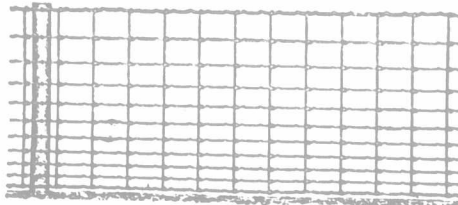
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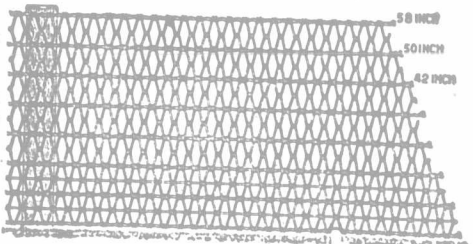


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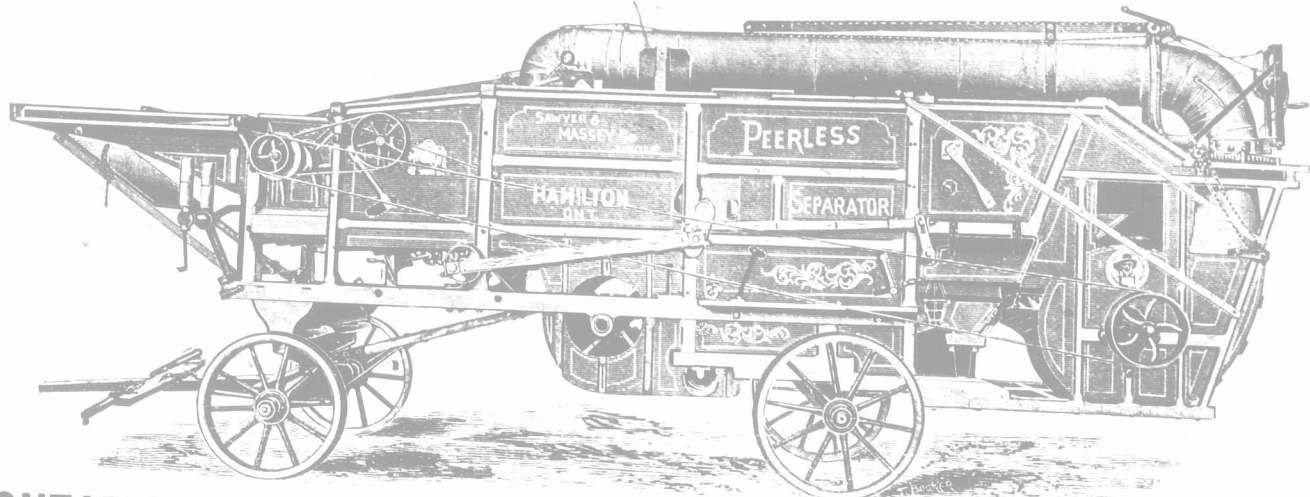
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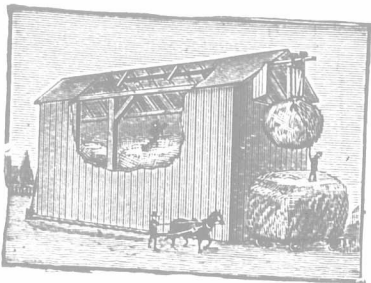
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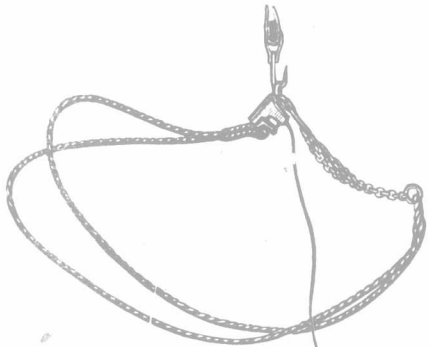
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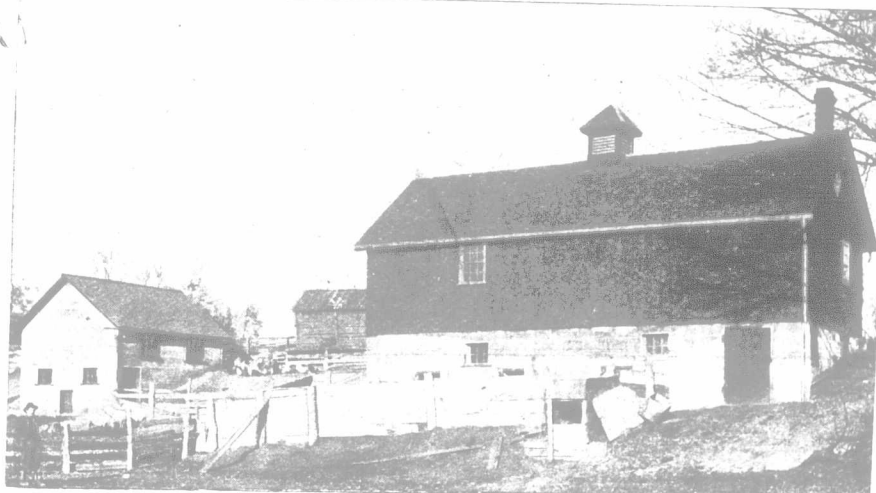
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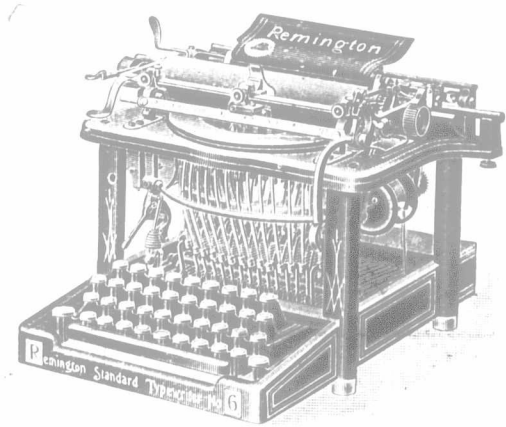
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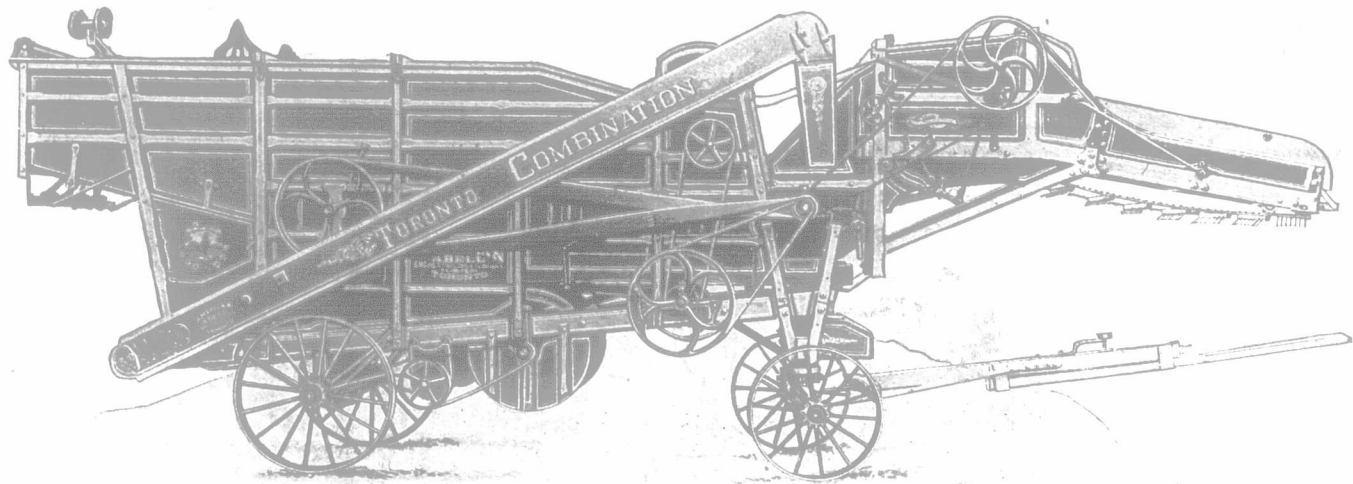
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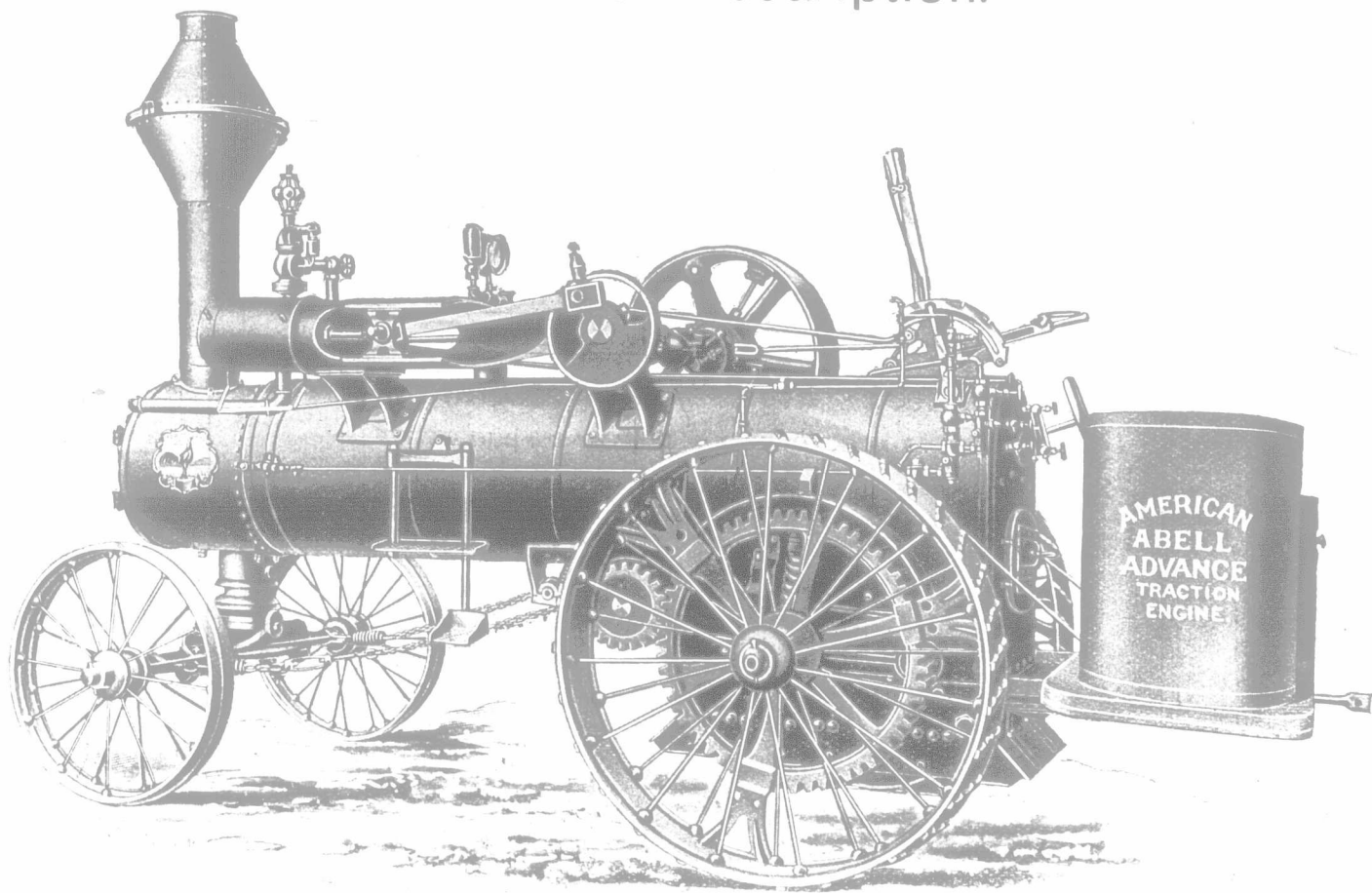
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"ADVANCE" TRACTION ENGINE
THE FINEST ONTARIO OUTFIT.

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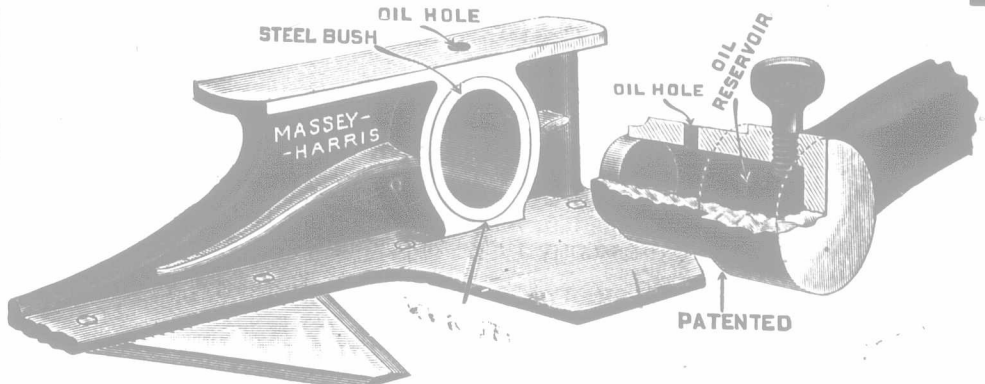
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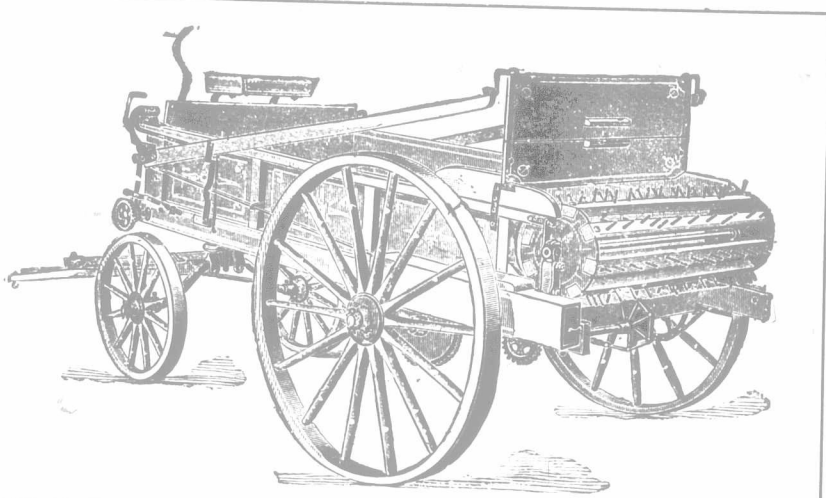
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The oil is drawn up by suction through the oil hole by the natural action of the Pitman.

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PROSPECTUS:

THIS CORPORATION has been formed for the purpose of dealing in lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Up to a few months ago practically the whole profit from dealing in the lands in the great western portion of our country had been reaped by shrewd American investors, who realized the immense possibilities and the certain future of Western Canada, before we Canadians realized the immense heritage which lay within the boundaries of our own country. In the last months of the year 1902, however, the promoters of this Corporation, having, through the different financial institutions with which they are connected, been obliged to make a careful study of the Western situation, became so thoroughly satisfied of the certain future of the Great West and of the practically assured profit from an investment in Western lands, that they decided to form a company to deal in land in the Canadian West. With that end in view, a block of something over 125,000 acres was secured in the Big Quill Plains, in the District of Saskatchewan, and a company known as The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was formed for the purpose of acquiring and handling this block. The stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was placed upon the market and offered to the public for subscription in January of the present year, and so prompt was the response that within one month it was necessary to close the stock books, and even then applications for a large quantity of stock were refused. But, from a shareholder's standpoint, the best part remains to be told. Before the sales of stock were stopped, arrangements had been made with a large American Land Company for the sale of the whole of the Company's lands at a price so largely in excess of the purchase price that the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, is already a very profitable one and is held very firmly by its present holders, and all this was done in less than one month. Can any better proof be given of the wisdom of an investment in Western lands?

At the time The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was dealing with the Quill Plains lands, the Directors had in view several other available blocks of land and were having the same carefully examined, but waited until the result of the one operation proved to the Canadian public the safety and profit of an investment of this kind. This has now been abundantly shown by the success of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing before the public the stock of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited.

It is only within the last year or two that Canadians have come to realize that Canada's future in a great measure lies in the West, a country immeasurably larger than the east, and capable of supporting in comfort millions of people. Few in Eastern Canada realize the great progress this Western country is now making, and that before many

years the West will surpass the east in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know is sure to come. Lands in the West are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them now are bound to realize handsome profits. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in 1902, sold 2,420,440 acres, as against 830,922 acres for the previous year; The Canada Northwest Land Company sold 516,000 acres, as against 120,000 acres for the previous year; The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold over one million acres of land in 1902, at a profit of some millions of dollars; The Haslam Land and Investment Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold 300,000 acres in one year; The Northwest Colonization Company of St. Paul disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals, an opinion may be formed of the immense advances this Western country has made in one year.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has purchased a large tract of land in what is known as the Vermilion River District, in Western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the West that the most fertile belt of land in Canada, and therefore in the world, is situate in this district, which lies along and between the Battle River, to the south, and the Saskatchewan on the north. In this fertile country we have the right to select 300,000 acres of specially chosen land, and our selectors are now in the district carefully examining the land section by section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantage of two competing lines of railway, each within easy access to their farms and to markets. For soil, water, timber, fuel, grass and hay this land is unsurpassed in the world, and these points are what determine the settler in choosing land. Our land immediately adjoins the Barr settlement of British settlers, and also Dr. Adams' colony of Nestorians, and the placing of over 20,000 settlers by these organizations in this district within the next year practically assures a rapid increase in the value of our lands.

No lands are purchased by this Corporation except after a careful and capable report by the most experienced land selectors in the West, and thus practically every element of risk is eliminated from an investment in the shares of this Company.

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians believing in their own country and its future may make, feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

The Union Trust Company, Ltd., Now Offers \$800,000 of the Capital Stock

of this Corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of \$100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid in on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent. further in 60 days, and the balance as called by the Directors, if deemed necessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the Trustees, and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Applications and also the large prospectus of the Company may be obtained from The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, or from any branch of The Merchants Bank of Canada, or of The Union Bank of Canada, through whom also applications and payments may be forwarded.

THE NOXON NO. 3 FRONT-CUT MOWER

Some Special Features:

Pole can be removed for storage without disturbing lifting appliances.

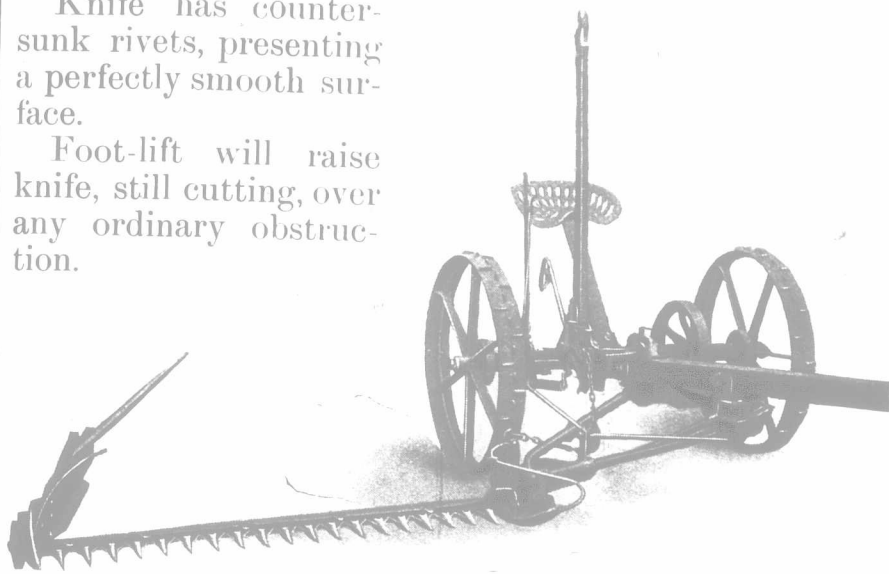
When heavy team is used, pole can be moved over several inches.

Pitman is one piece only of steel.

Cutter Bar is absolutely rigid, with a wide range of tilt.

Knife has counter-sunk rivets, presenting a perfectly smooth surface.

Foot-lift will raise knife, still cutting, over any ordinary obstruction.



THE NOXON COMPANY, LIMITED,
INGERSOLL, CANADA.

A Free Trial Convinces WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

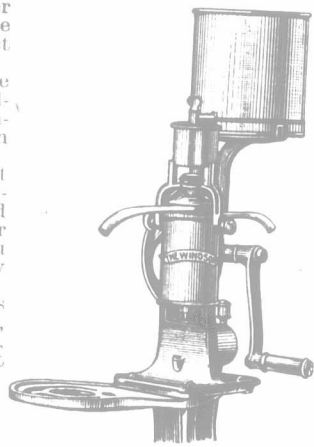
Mr. Taylor Hamilton, Locksley, Ont., writes us, under date of April 29th: "I received your No. 2 Separator on the 18th, set it up on the 20th, and must say it has given perfect satisfaction. I am only sorry I did not send for it sooner."

There can be only one report made in regard to the service given by the WINDSOR SEPARATORS. They have advantages in the minor points over most if not all the high-priced ones; they will skim as close as any separator can skim, and they are easily operated and easily cleaned.

Do not be suspicious because our prices are so low. Let us send you one for a week on FREE TRIAL. Put it in competition with any other separator made, and we are dead willing to take our chances that you will keep our separator after the trial is over. If you do not, it will not have cost you a cent. However, not one separator has yet failed to stay where it was sent.

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Jas. W. Robertson,
Commissioner of Agriculture
and Dairying.

F. W. Hodson,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Dominion of Canada
Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch.

Ottawa, April 6th, 1903.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LTD., Guelph, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I am pleased to inform you that the Magnet Cream Separator which I bought from you several months ago has been in continuous use in my dairy of forty cows. It has been very carefully and severely tested, and I am glad to inform you that it has given perfect satisfaction. It runs very lightly, skims well, and separates beyond the capacity guaranteed by you. I have no hesitation in saying that Canadian farmers would find it to their interests to buy machines made in Canada, rather than those imported from foreign countries and assembled in Canada. The reasons are obvious and need no explanation. Yours very truly,
F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Magnet Cream Sep rators are money-makers. Made in Canada and sold on a positive guarantee. Write for a catalogue.

PETRIE MFG. CO., GUELPH, ONT.
LIMITED

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO MAIL-ORDER CUSTOMERS

THE list that follows is prepared specially for out-of-town buyers. The values are unusual. Every piano will be found just as described, or money refunded. Terms of payment are made so easy that anyone can own one of these instruments, and the inducement in the payment of freight and presentation of drape and stool add further to the wonderful values offered in the instruments themselves.

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| | |
|---|---------|
| Stoddard, New York, square piano, rosewood case, octagon legs, 6 octaves. Special price..... | \$60.00 |
| W. Hall & Son, New York, square piano, rosewood case, octagon legs, 6 octaves. Special price..... | \$65.00 |
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These pianos are guaranteed in first-class condition, overstrung scale and thoroughly up-to-date.

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| Vose & Sons, of Boston, handsome rosewood case, finished back and front, 7½ octaves, with carved legs and lyre. One of the handsomest pianos we have had for a long time. Regular price, \$300. Special..... | \$145.00 |
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| Crossin Upright, Cabinet Grand, full iron plate, dark case with full-length music rack, 3 carved panels in top door, Boston fall, 3 pedals, 4 ft. 8 in. high, 7½ octaves. Regular price, \$400. Special..... | \$225.00 |
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Handsome drape and stool with each instrument, and all pianos carefully boxed and guaranteed to be in first-class condition on arrival at destination, otherwise same may be returned at our expense and we will refund money paid. We pay freight to any point in Ontario, and make special rates to more distant points.

Ye Olde Firme of

HEINTZMAN & CO., Ltd.,

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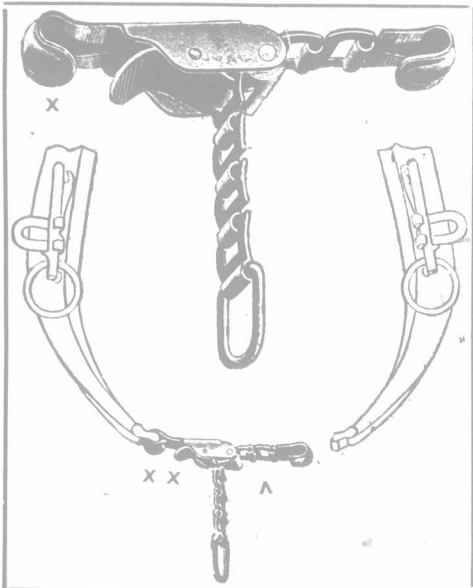
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STEEL IS STRONGER THAN LEATHER



The **ROY DODSON'S PATENT HAME-CHAINS** will outwear a dozen ordinary leather straps.

They are stamped out of sheet steel, and are adapted to all kinds of work hames. Quickly adjusted in this way:

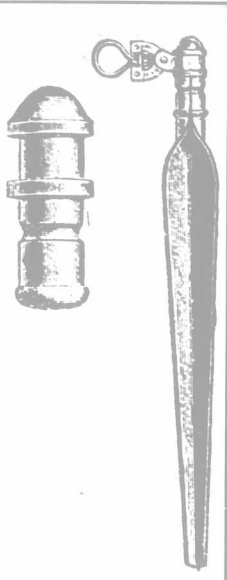
Hook end X into hame loop; close down with hammer, as shown at XX; unbuckle at A, hook into right hame and pull up same as leather strap, put finger in ring, pull up tight.

The Empire Combined Picket Pin and Swivel.

It is all steel—stiff, strong and light. Has a perfect turn-round and swivel. Tether rope cannot wind. Easily driven into ground. The inventor has tethered, from spring till fall, 25 to 40 work-horses and mules, saddle horses, oxen and cows.

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THE BACON HOG.

Cuts of the ideal bacon hog have appeared in all our agricultural papers, and each breed has its enthusiasts who uphold their particular favorite as the bacon hog par excellence.

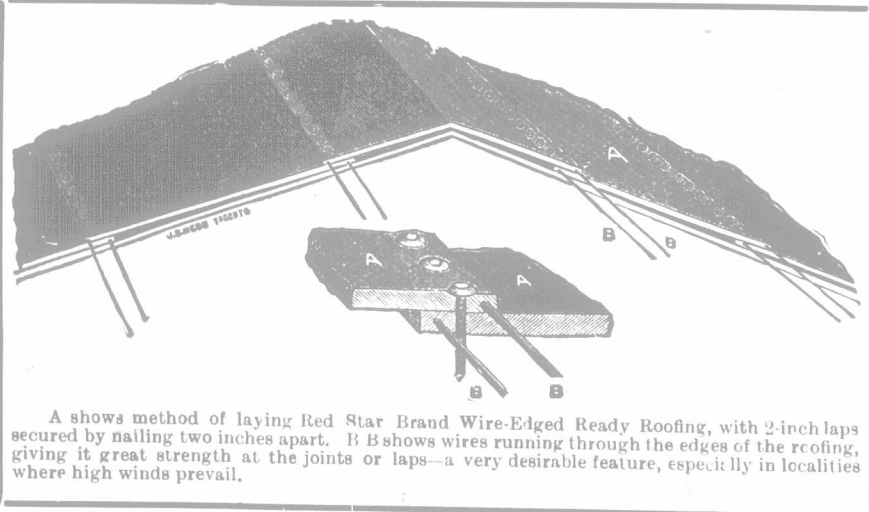
To the feeder who is unprejudiced, the production of good bacon appears to lie, not so much in the particular breed of bacon hog selected, as in the way the hog is fed and cared for. He considers perfect health, rapid growth and early maturity as essential to the making of solid, well-flavored bacon, and reports from all parts of the country go to show that any of the bacon breeds when fed Herbageum will fulfill these conditions and produce the article required. The great peculiarity of the Herbageum-fed hog is that its weight is invariably greater than its size would indicate.

Mr. T. B. Carruthers, of Kimberly, Ont., speaking of this marked peculiarity, says: "I have used Herbageum with my pigs and other stock, and the difference in weight, compared with size, secured by its use is remarkable. I am satisfied that there is a gain of 25 lbs. on every pig, and that is secured by not feeding over two pounds of Herbageum."

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Our roofing costs less than shingles, and is more quickly and easily put on. Nearly all hardware merchants sell our WIRE-EDGED READY ROOFING and BUILDING PAPERS. Samples and further information from

THE **PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,** (TORONTO, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, H. LIFAX.)

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"O Rudder than the Cherry."

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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 15, 1903.

No. 574

EDITORIAL.

Type in Judging.

The judges selected by Fair Associations to award the prizes for the various breeds of live stock are, of course, expected to do so on the basis of individual excellence and conformity to approved breed type. They are supposed, by their awards, to set the standard of type and quality, and it follows that much care and discrimination should be exercised in the selection of judges who have had considerable experience in handling the class of stock they are appointed to pass judgment upon, and who are known to be up-to-date in their conceptions of what is ideal conformation, type and quality in the class, and of its suitability for the improvement of the breed. While desirable type may to a considerable extent be capable of description in words, there are some features of character in breeding stock that cannot be so described that the inexperienced can readily comprehend them. Yet the men who have bred and handled first-class stock, and with their eyes and ears open have associated with experienced breeders, and for years have closely watched the judging in the ring at leading shows, become tolerably well agreed as to the ideal or representative type of the breed with which they are conversant, or in which they are especially interested.

Judges are properly expected to show consistency in their placing of the competing animals in any class, and in so far as the material before them admits should keep this point in view, but in this regard fault is sometimes found by on-lookers with a judge for what appears a want of consistency, when in reality the fault is in the material and not in the judge. If there are not a sufficient number of good animals of the approved type to fill the prize list, the judge is surely justified in placing a good one of a different type ahead of an inferior one of the desirable type, even at the risk of a lack of uniformity in the winning list. Ringside observers may, therefore, well exercise a reasonable amount of charity in their criticism, since the judge being in closer touch with the competing animals, and realizing his responsibility, is likely to have good reasons for his ratings, which, if opportunity afforded, he could probably explain to the satisfaction of reasonable people. An animal conforming in most points to the desirable type, may have some unsoundness or some outstanding defects, such as a decided lack of the indications of a vigorous constitution, or of the subtle, indescribable something, known as character, that indicates a notable, impressive sire or a matronly mother, and which, in the judge's opinion, seriously discounts its value from the standpoint of a breeder, and justifies him in giving it a lower place in the list than those not having the intuitions of a close judge might consider it entitled to.

The difficulty of securing uniformity or apparent consistency in the character of the prize animals, even when good material is plentiful, is increased when more than one judge officiates, as there is generally the possibility that they may differ to some extent in their views as to ideal type, and in that case there must of necessity be present to some extent the element of compromise, if awards are made throughout without the services of a referee being required, and since it is pleasant to work together agreeably, it follows that in practice, where two are bracketed, they almost

invariably manage to make their awards unanimous, and the question whether either one of them acting singly would have made the same rating remains unsolved. For this reason, if for no other, there is strong ground for a preference for the single judge system, where competent men can be secured, but there is yet, we concede, a good deal of difference of opinion as to the best composition of the bench, and a good deal of hesitancy to accept the single judge system, although it is growing in favor both in America and Great Britain. It is highly improbable that the point will ever be reached when either one or two or more judges will succeed in satisfying all exhibitors, and the best that can be done, under any circumstances, is to choose men who have a good knowledge of the stock they are required to adjudicate upon, who are up-to-date in their ideas, and are known to be disposed to do right.

Our Russian Competitor.

Correspondents of the "Farmer's Advocate" have raised the question of the ultimate supremacy of Canada or Russia in supplying foods to Great Britain. Any information shedding light on so important a subject is, therefore, of value in these days of hot trade competition. Asiatic Russia or Siberia has been comparatively little known to the general public, except as a land of mysterious dungeons for nihilists, wolf-hunted sleighs and miscellaneous horrors. John W. Fraser, a trained English journalist, with eyes wide open, gives us a new view in his book, "The Real Siberia," describing honestly what he saw in a leisurely tour through the vast country in 1901. He tersely calls it the Canada of the eastern world.

The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, 5,449 miles long, at a cost of some \$100,000,000, has drawn aside the curtain on a country three and a half times as large as all Europe. The first sod was turned in 1891, and in 1900 a million and a half passengers were carried. The original design was military, but immigration, commerce and Siberian development came as an afterthought. Passengers are carried at about a shilling fare per hundred miles. First-class fare on the Siberian Express for the entire journey is just a trifle over £8, and second-class, which is nearly as good, about £5. By boat from London, Eng., to Shanghai takes 36 days, and costs from £68 to £95; but by the Moscow-Vladivostok rail route you can go in 16 days, first-class for £33 10s.; second-class, £21; or third-class, the whole 8,000 miles, for just £13 10s. We presume that freight rates are correspondingly favorable.

Russia is putting forth Herculean efforts to induce immigration. For the first three years no immigrant is called upon to pay taxes. Liberal land grants are made, and additional land can be purchased near the large towns at prices ranging from 10s. to 12s. per square verst (two-thirds of a mile), and at other places for 6s. per verst. From 1893 to 1901 in Western Siberia, 18,900,000 acres of State land were transformed into immigration plots. In cases of need, immigrants get a £10 loan without interest, food at cost, seed for next to nothing, and implements on easy terms.

A few words indicating the area and natural resources of this country will be of interest. Of course, away to the north lies the Arctic ocean area, south of which, stretching across the con-

tinent, is a great forest zone, 2,000 miles wide, and still further south the immense agricultural region, thousands of miles eastward from the Ural Mountains to Lake Baikal. It is through this territory that the Trans-Siberian Railway runs. It is a prairie country of deep, rich soil, which reminded Mr. Fraser of Canada and the best portions of the Western States. He regards it as the ultimate feeding ground of the world. There are great stretches of undulating timber areas, and vast tracts of wonderful natural pastures, but poorly stocked as yet. In the City of Omsk he found thirteen firms engaged in the newly-developed Siberian butter trade with England, and operated mostly by Danes. Three years ago only 3,000 buckets, each containing 36 pounds, were shipped to England, but in the summer of 1901 30,000 buckets went per week. The week of Mr. Fraser's visit, five trains loaded exclusively with butter left Omsk for Riga. The pasturage is rich, and the milk of the cows, though miserable looking things, tests 7% fat. The Russian peasant farmer, or "Moudjik," called the cream separator a "devil machine," and smashed it on its first appearance, but is now beginning to see the good of machinery. The Government is spilling money freely in the hope of making Siberia a great agricultural country. The beet sugar industry is being fostered, ten times as much being produced in 1900 as in any previous year.

There is coal in abundance, and east of Lake Baikal is another Klondyke or South Africa in mineral wealth.

Looking at such immense natural resources and possibilities, one would naturally fear the outlook of competition—and it cannot be ignored—but there is another side to the question. The territory is sparsely settled, and only about three per cent. of the population, declares Mr. Fraser, can read or write. The Russian is one of the worst farmers on the face of the earth. For centuries a serf, he is without energy and initiative. Left to himself he stagnates, lazy and improvident, caring but for animal satisfaction, enough food for to-day, and a few kopecks so that he can get drunk with vodka on Sunday. Half the population seems to be officials governing the other half. Corruption is rampant, and everywhere officials must be bribed. It takes four men in a post-office to do what one English-speaking girl will accomplish. To educate and energize the Russian peasant is a tremendous undertaking, but foreigners are taking advantage of the country's resources and pushing development. The Russian peasant will produce the goods cheaply for other people to sell. Along the railway German is the language of commerce. German and United States travellers are driving their business. Wherever Mr. Fraser saw an implement warehouse, he found American or German machinery there, but none from Britain. The British do not appear to want trade. Baldwin locomotives from Philadelphia were running on the railways, and shiploads of American flour were unloading at Vladivostok. At Omsk a Deering agent told him that in 1898 he sold only 40 machines, but in 1901, 1,500, and in 1902 prepared to bring out 4,000. There were eight American implement manufacturers represented in that city.

Mr. Fraser warns his fellow countrymen to bestir themselves for the Russian trade, and Canada would do well to take a hint from his observations, for a mighty people are there growing into life. If Canada, with all its equal advantages

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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10. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OF
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA

and its intelligent and enterprising agricultural population, cannot more than hold her own in the British markets, it will be because of sheer commercial negligence and an illiberal transportation service.

More Trees.

Arbor Day is essentially an American institution. Its founder was the late ex-Governor of Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton. He felt that the great bare prairie of that State needed the presence of trees to enhance its beauty, and so agitated for a more general planting of trees, and finally succeeded in having a day set apart for this purpose. No one outside influence so much tends to make a place a home as does the plentiful growth of trees. Planting should be encouraged. A few trees set each year in odd corners, where they will afford shelter and ornament, will be a source of gratification for many years to follow.

Saturday Afternoon.

The trolley goes where the railway company says, and you can travel by it only where it goes. Same with a railroad train. Even steamboats stop only at stated ports. With a bicycle one starts when one is ready, goes where one wants to, stops when one pleases, and comes home when one feels like it. A bicycle brings the rider to unfrequented dells and nooks of the country, to the quiet of nature's reposeful beauty without dust, jostle, noise or confusion. For a Saturday afternoon jaunt the bicycle has a railway, a trolley or even the crowded after-deck of a steamboat beaten out before it starts.

The "Advocate" has no Equal.

I have been a subscriber of your valuable paper going on two years, and have received much good from it, and wish to make as I am a Canadian myself. In talking to an American horse-broder the other day on a confidential matter, he showed me a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate" and said it was a better paper than any published in the States.

Monroe County, Michigan, March 1st, 1908.

STOCK.

Two Great Breeders.

BY M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A.

The British Isles will always prove to lovers of the historic and picturesque a Mecca in which travellers of every class will find their shrines of worship. Where are there such peaceful rural scenes, such green grass, such shapely hedges extending wherever the eye may rest, such stately wide-spreading trees of ancient birth, such fragrant, winding country lanes, such picturesque ivy and rose covered cottages, with their well-kept gardens; such lordly manors, with their castellated towers, solid as the ages—aye, all that fills one's vision of an enchanted rural life—as in old England? Where in all the world has nature come so close to man as at Windermere or Keswick, in England; or Lochs Lomond and Katrine, among the highlands of Scotland, whose subtle and inspiring beauties have through their poets become the heritage of the world forever? Where can the reader feel such thrills touching his inmost soul as at Hastings, Bannockburn, Culloden—yes, and many another battle-field, on which British rights and liberties were so dearly won? Or, if his love is more for art and romance, what more inviting scenes than the cathedrals of Durham, Canterbury and Westminster? or, still grander in their ruins, the old abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, Jedburgh and lonely Iona; or the imposing castles; and their surrounding moats, which here and there tell of some baron who, in days gone by, was the mighty monarch of all the surrounding country? And what of Edinburgh, with its castle, its Holyrood and its Princess street, or of London, the hub of the British world, with its busy streets, stately mansions and dingy slums; its Tower, Westminster, St. Paul's; its art galleries, theatres; its churches and its Thames? Is it to be wondered that almost every boat that crosses the ocean during the travelling season is filled with tourists, all intent on viewing some of these impressive scenes?

But yet, whether it is due to environment or heredity, a conscious selection, or a pure and unaccountable love, the fact of the matter is that the writer of this column was attracted to England's shores by still another consideration than any of the above, and, when in company with Prof. Gamble, of the chemical department of the college, we spent some weeks in England and Scotland, it was the shrines of animal and agricultural excellence that guided us in the selection of our routes, and formed the centers of our pilgrimages. We visited the English Lake region, but it was on our way to the Royal Agricultural Show in Carlisle; Melrose, but on our way to Kelso and Dunbar; Aberdeen, where the Highland Agricultural Show was held, and on our way to Collynie and Uppermill, and so on Ballindalloch, Dickston Hill, Chapleton, Netherhall, Bapton Manor, Berkeley, and the farm at Windsor itself, were all visited, whilst other tourists were wending their way up cathedral aisles, city streets, and through galleries of art.

Those, the votaries of history, literature, art and science, to whom a cow is but a cow, can scarcely understand the feelings that were ours as we boarded the north-bound train at Aberdeen and were slowly, it seemed, transported to the little station at Udry, from which a six-mile drive brought us to Tarves, the home of William Duthie. But to one whose good fortune it has been to listen to many a fireside tale of victories won in the show-ring, and of cows whose progeny are now a veritable source of pride to their owners, to one whose eye has always caught with interest every written line that told of Shorthorn excellence, the product of the skilled breeders of England and Scotland, it was the realization of many a cherished vision to gaze upon scenes redolent with memories of Amos Cruickshank and his cattle, and to walk through pastures in which the very aristocracy of Shorthorns, owned by Messrs. Duthie and Marr, were grazing.

A grand type of man is William Duthie. We met him first near the Shorthorn ring, at the Royal Agricultural Show, and his hearty handshake and kindly inquiry about Dr. Mills and Mr. Dryden, from whom we had letters of introduction, rendered his subsequent invitation to spend a few days at his home in Aberdeenshire superfluous. He is a busy man. Representing Lord Aberdeen in many matters relating to his estates, often chosen, against his will, as executor of much property, and managing a local bank, one would think him sufficiently occupied, but, despite his many other interests, he still finds time to manage, and that most efficiently, a large herd of Shorthorns of such individual excellence and breeding as can be found nowhere else in cattle-dom.

It took us the greater part of the day—it was the last of the week, as we well remember—from the associations of the following day—to go over his and Mr. Marr's herd, and, such was the field for study and admiration, we could have wished that every hour of that day were a week. A few of the cattle graze the pastures near Mr. Duthie's

home, in the little village of Tarves; a considerable number are to be found at Tillycairn, about two miles distant, and adjoining the Uppermill farm of Mr. Marr; but the greater part of the herd graze the more exposed and seemingly less favorably situated fields of Collynie. There was a party of seven, including Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Malcolm, of Clackmannanshire, a well-known breeder and judge of Shorthorns; a gentleman from the Argentine Republic, Mr. Adam Duthie, Mr. Gamble and the writer, but always to the front that man of indomitable energy, "the laird of the herd." A suspicious mist kept drifting over from the east from time to time throughout the day, but we had already learned that we could scarcely keep up our claim to being of Scotch descent unless we regarded this with about as much indifference as a porpoise. We walked through pasture after pasture, knee-deep in clover, and wondered if it could be possible for those cattle, despite their deep-ribbed bodies, to ever consume the share of grass that was allotted to them. It was grand to see Mr. Duthie's intimacy with every individual in his large herd. He did not walk up to an animal and say, while looking over the rest to make sure, I think this is so and so. No matter where a cow was, he knew her, and without a moment's hesitation, would pick out her calf and answer any question one might ask about their breeding. This very intimacy is, no doubt, one of the great secrets of his success, enabling him, as it does, to unite blood lines and produce results utterly beyond those which many another man, who might be in possession of the very same herd, could produce.

In all, the herd, at the time of our visit, numbered over 200 head, about one-fourth of which belonged to Sittyton tribes. A few of the original Cruickshank cows remain in the herd, but one could scarcely judge much about them in their very aged form, although, if they are true representatives one must attribute to the successors of the sage of Sittyton the credit of having somewhat smoothened the flesh and improved the sirloins of the progeny of those cattle. The rest of the herd have been brought from various sources at high prices, and all make up a truly great collection. Mr. Duthie demands scale, substance, and a wealth of natural flesh, but he equally emphasizes the importance of a capacious udder. Especially we were struck with the udder development of a large number of the cows, a matter to which many of our own breeders need to give more attention. Big, lusty, rich-coated calves everywhere attested their appreciation of this, to Mr. Duthie, indispensable equipment of his breeding cows.

All the Aberdeenshire breeders aim to have their calves dropped before the first of March, and allow them to run all summer with their dams, which are put to pasture about the middle of May, and remain there until the middle of October. Great fields of turnips, and straw, tell their tale of the winter feeding.

At the stables, which, by the by, were no such elaborate structures as are found in our country, we saw some magnificent specimens of bulls, six or more in number. The pride of them all was Bapton Champion, a two-year-old roan, bred by J. Deane Willis. He is a pure Cruickshank Cicerly, and was sired by Silver Plate. It would take an artist to pick many flaws in him, and it took a large purse to bring him to Collynie, where Mr. Duthie feels sure he will give a good account of himself. The question of securing really first-class sires seems as equally a harassing one in these famous herds as in Canada, and these breeders are constantly on the alert to keep up this the most important end of their herds.

At Mr. Marr's we could, unfortunately, spend but two or three hours. The cares of life do not seem to sit so heavily on his shoulders as upon those of his famous neighbor. We found him at breakfast, at least a good hour after we had arisen from the table at Tarves. An air of solid luxury pervades his spacious old-fashioned house, which, despite its fashion, is fitted with all the conveniences of an up-to-date American house, and his table, too, bespeaks the tastes of an epicure. Ten or fifteen minutes' drive brought us from Tarves to Uppermill, Mr. Marr's holding, so called from the quaint old mill that is there, and a delightful hour or two did we spend walking through the equally luxurious clover pastures, in which were feeding richly-fleshed, deep-bodied cows, side by side with their furry calves. Once among his cattle, we found Mr. Marr to be a man of the highest ideals in regard to the breeding of live stock. Nowhere did we see such a homogeneous herd of such uniform straight breeding. In numbers it is much smaller than the Collynie herd, but in breeding and individuality it takes a back seat to none. Mr. Marr's appreciation of a real good bull was well evidenced by his discomfort as we asked the breeding of some of the most promising calves in the pasture and found that almost without exception, they were by Bapton Diamond, a bull which Mr. Marr says he ought to be "kicked all over the place" for allowing to go to America for the paltry sum of 1,000 guineas. We were especially struck with one extra rich roan calf of this breeding, called Royal

Diamond, which afterwards topped the Duthie Marr bull sale, going to South America for 350 guineas.

Among the "lords of the harem" we could spend but a few minutes, but we will not soon forget the quality of a red yearling bull of Lord Lovatt's breeding, from which Marr expects great things. His dam is one of Lord Lovatt's Broad-hooks cows, and his sire Royal Star.

We left Uppermill with a rather dissatisfied feeling. We had spent minutes where we should have spent hours, and as we bade Mr. Marr good-bye we inwardly determined to accept his invitation just as soon as we could, to return and study more closely the breeding operations that are making Uppermill famous the world over.

That was indeed a Saturday in our trip never to be forgotten. On our way from Uppermill to Collynie we drove through the Haddo House grounds and viewed from the exterior the residence of Lord Aberdeen. However, we were too interested in the Shorthorns to remain there long, and though enjoying the stories told, as we drove through the extensive estate, we could not feel contented until once more in the clover pastures of Aberdeenshire we were revelling among the Duthie Shorthorns. We could go on writing for pages of all that we saw there, but, of course, would not think of that. But we can scarcely complete our sketch without a brief reference to the next day—the first of the week spent with Mr. Duthie.

There is something impressive in the quiet Scottish observance of the Sabbath day, and it was just this quiet impressiveness that will always remain a pleasant memory of Tarves. We did not talk of cattle, though it was a great denial on our part. Even Mr. Duthie's stories, and, by the by, few can excel him in the art, were largely omitted. All went to church in the morning. We have forgotten the text, a slight recollection remains of the length and the weighty theology of the sermon, but vivid will ever remain our memory of the singing of the Scottish psalms, in which none joined more heartily than our good host, or more sweetly than his good brother by his side. One only recreation was there, and that just such as was needed by our ever busy host—a little afternoon nap and a quiet walk. I daily prayers, in which singing was heartily joined in by all, brought to a close one of the most restful Sabbaths of our life. As we bade Mr. Duthie farewell early the next morning, we felt that we had enjoyed a privilege to have lived so intimately with him, for we learned to appreciate, not only his abilities as one of the foremost breeders of live stock in the world, but his solid worth as the "highest type of man."

Ontario Agricultural College.

Feeding Experiments.

For several years the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has been conducting experiments in the feeding of high grade steers to determine the relative cost of meat from feeding light and fairly heavy meal rations. The calves are taken as soon as a few weeks old and separated into two even lots. The difference in their feeding commences from the first, and is continued during the entire time of their growing and fattening periods, except that for the last three or four months, the finishing stage, the meal ration is increased for the light ration lot. As several of these experiments necessarily run concurrently, the animals can be seen in several stages of growth. In every case those getting a liberal supply of grain are healthier looking, and are more thrifty, and quite prepare a reason for the result of the whole test, one of which has just been completed. The steers on the heavier grain ration made their growth about half a cent a pound cheaper, and when finished were worth fully a cent a pound more than those on the light ration. The whole is an excellent object lesson in favor of liberal feeding from birth to maturity, and one being it cannot help being impressed with the fact. It helps to prove that it is most profitable to keep

animals at all ages in a vigorous, growing condition, rather than to attempt to hold them over from fall until the following season without gain.

Another experiment with animals loose and tied, gives results considerably in favor of loose feeding. Such an experiment, however, must be conducted a number of times before the results become valuable, and after all a feeder must be



REV. D. ROBBINS. REV. G. E. LLOYD.
Two very active officials with the Barr Colony.

guided largely by his own conditions, which almost always differ somewhat from those of experiment stations.

In order to determine the best proportion of green feed and grain to be fed hogs for the most profitable returns, an experiment on quite an extensive scale is just being started. As the hogs have been out but a week or two, and have not yet got accustomed to their quarters, it is too early to forecast results, which should be interesting later on.

Importance of Constitution.

A USEFUL PRINCIPLE IN BREEDING.

Among pigs, as among other farm animals, it is a well recognized principle that while the sire exercises the greatest influence in determining the outward form and symmetry of the animal, the dam has most to do with influencing what may be described as the internal organization of the progeny. For this reason, when sows which have been highly inbred, or which have been otherwise weakened in constitution, are being employed for breeding purposes, it is a good plan to mate them with boars of a good strong type—animals which are even inclined to coarseness, and which will have the effect of counteracting in the progeny the weakness from which the dams are suffering.—[Farmers' Gazette, Dublin.]

Losses on the Range.

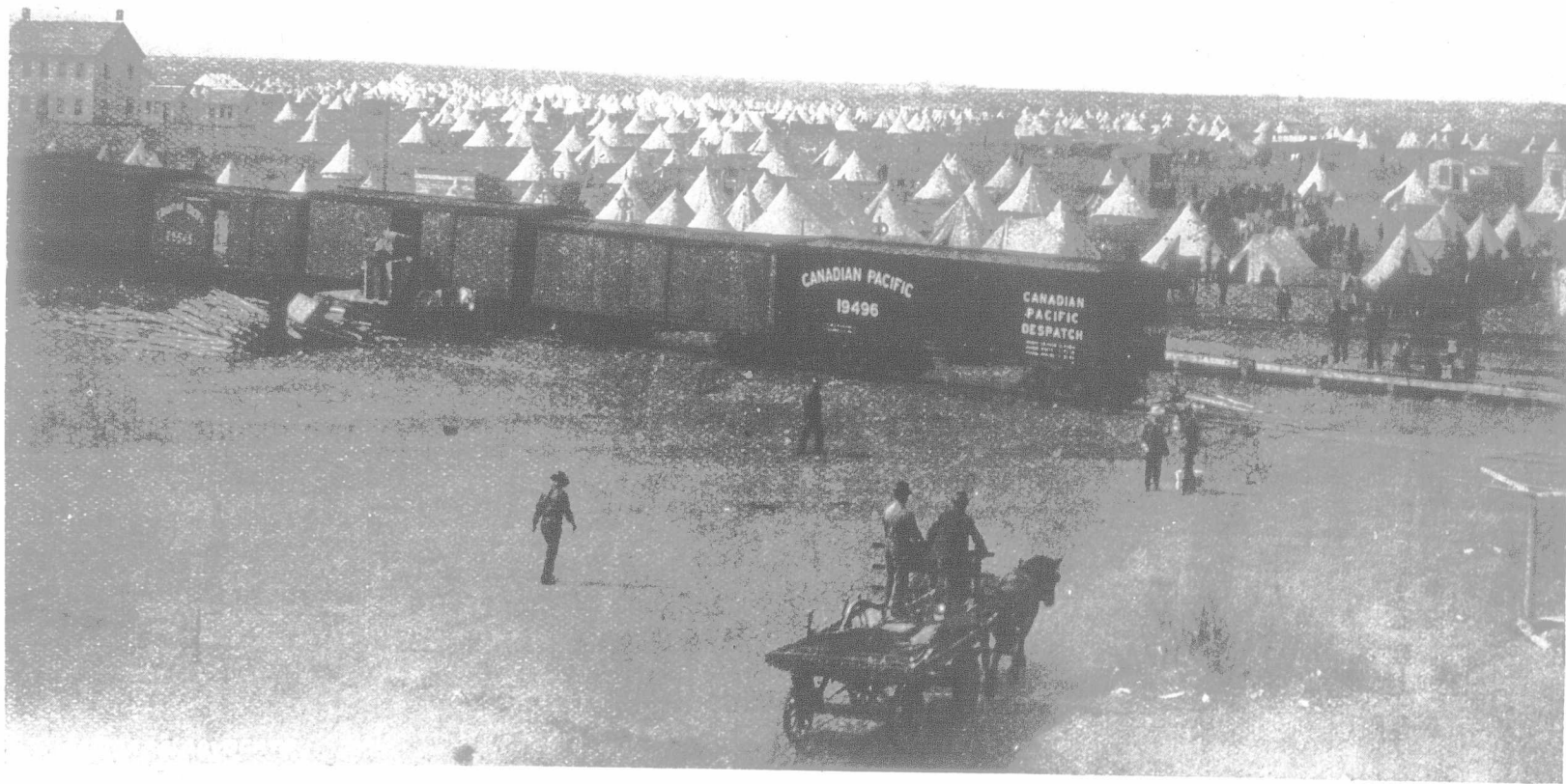
Throughout the ranching districts of Alberta and Western Assiniboia, the past winter has been more seriously felt than any for at least ten years. Although the extent of the losses may not be considered as altogether alarming, they will on an average amount to considerable. While a few prominent ranches situated in belts where a limited snowfall was experienced, can report losses as practically nothing, others will be obliged to count their herds in numbers from twenty to thirty per cent. less than a few months ago. No correct estimate can yet be given, but several ranchmen of experience believe that the average loss will not be much below ten per cent. This has mostly all occurred among dogies, a large number of which were brought in from the East last fall. The balance of this class now upon the range are very thin, and will require good grazing for some time before a thrifty condition is regained.

On account of the favorable winters of recent years, there was a disposition on the part of many to put up less hay last summer than previously, and the result has been disastrous, but full of experience that will mean better preparation in future.

Dipping Lambs.

This is the season of the year at which ticks find it to their advantage to leave the sheep and live upon the lambs. They generally migrate just after the sheep are sheared, and give the young things no end of annoyance. If the lambs are not skipping about as we read of them doing in story books, it is a pretty good indication that they have something on their minds, and, incidentally, on their skins. The fact that they do play, however, is no indication that they are free from ticks. So long as the sheep are bare, so that the sunshine penetrates to the skin, the ticks are likely to remain upon the lambs, and that is the time to give them their quietus. Lambs are much easier dipped than the larger sheep, and should be given a thorough sousing before they get too large. A small trough, barrel or keg can be used for the purpose, as it is no trouble to lift the youngsters in and out. The patent dips advertised are quite satisfactory for the purpose, and are cheap enough to place them within reach of all.

An Australian sheep-breeder who was accused of fraud in the judging and exhibiting of sheep during the show season of 1902 has paid dearly for it. He was appointed judge at a prominent show, and after being appointed had some of his own sheep entered in the name of another person. The sheep were awarded first prizes. They were taken on to another show, and there exhibited in his own name. When the case came before judge and jury the accused pleaded guilty. His Honor said that the man who was prepared to sacrifice all decency and self-respect to gain a few pounds, would feel the loss of money to be an affliction, and he inflicted a fine of £500, for which a cheque was promptly written.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BARR COLONY CAMP.
As seen at Saskatoon, Assa., April 20, 1903.

Breeders' Memorandum,

WITH DATE ON WHICH ANIMAL IS DUE TO GIVE BIRTH.

[Directions for Use of Tables.—Find the date of service in the first column; then, on the same horizontal line, and under the heading of "cow," "ewe," whichever it may be, write the name or number of the animal. The date next to this entry is the date of the expected birth.]

JAN. MARE. COW. SOW. EWE. Table with columns for animal type and months (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

FEB. Table with columns for animal type and months (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

MAR. Table with columns for animal type and months (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

APRIL. Table with columns for animal type and months (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

MAY. MARE. COW. SOW. EWE. Table with columns for animal type and months (April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

JUNE. Table with columns for animal type and months (May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

JULY. Table with columns for animal type and months (June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

AUG. Table with columns for animal type and months (July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec).

SEP. MARE. COW. SOW. EWE. Table with columns for animal type and months (Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July).

OCT. Table with columns for animal type and months (Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug).

NOV. Table with columns for animal type and months (Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept).

DEC. Table with columns for animal type and months (Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct).

HORSES.

The Horse's Appeal.

To save my breath and glossy skin,
Ride gently out and gently in;
Spur not up hill, down hill forbear,
Then on the level you need not spare;
And when you get me in the stable
Treat me as well as you are able.

The Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament.

It seemed to be in keeping with the eternal fitness of things that April 29th and 30th and May 1st and 2nd should be warm and bright, for those were the dates of the ninth annual Canadian Horse Show and fifth annual Military Tournament held at the Armouries, Toronto, and which were successful beyond every expectation. Lord and Lady Minto attended, and with other distinguished visitors imparted a tone to the whole proceedings. The show as it now stands is practically wholly devoted to the interests of the light classes of horses, all the heavy classes being eliminated, except that for heavy draft teams and single drafters. Neither were the breeding classes among the light breeds well represented in numbers, but for horses in saddle, single drivers or teams, the show was a continued struggle for supremacy among the fittest. The military features of the show were more prominent than in previous years, and occupied the time in the ring equally with the horse classes. But everyone was delighted with the programme, the crowds being so large as to suggest the necessity of a larger building in which to carry on the show in future years.

HACKNEYS, as usual, were a favorite class, although the pure-bred representatives were not numerous. Because Hackneys step high and have a very proud carriage, an impression seems to have got abroad that their proud carriage was at the expense of utility and speed in movement, but the judges endeavored to disabuse people's minds of this idea, and penalized a horse that had not a reasonable amount of speed with his action. "Palo action," as it is called, is not sufficient. Object lessons in type were also evident. The "cobby," "chunky" Hackney is not the favorite, but rather the "wiry," well-muscled and clean-cut fellow. In this connection the sweepstakes stallion, Saxon, bred in Alberta, sired by Robin Adair 2nd, and exhibited by Mr. R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., was a splendid ideal. His action is high and well forward, and his conformation is practically faultless. There may be better horses in America, but they have not yet come to Toronto. Mr. Beith thought Saxon was a little lacking in manners, but only a discriminating judge like his owner could detect it, and when the incomparable showman, "Tom" Graham, gave the Western wonder his paces in the arena, the crowd and judges were satisfied that little was left to be desired. In the class for Hackney stallions, Saxon was easily first, with imported Kitchener, shown by Thos. Irving, Winchester, second. This is a big, strong, useful-looking horse, and should be an improver of stock with most mares. The two-year-olds, though few in number, were a strong lot. Imported Smylett Performer, by His Majesty; dam, Smylett Primrose, is considered to be the best bred Hackney in America, and maintained the reputation of his family by taking first for Mr. Beith. Toscar, his stable mate, and a home-bred colt, got second place.

In the female classes, honors were more evenly distributed. Sweepstakes for mare by imported sire, and out of imported dam, was won by H. N. Crossley's Queen of the Party, by Rosseau Performer—34—(5391); dam Lady Cocking—11—(5530). Lady Minto, owned by Robt. Davis, was reserve. Crossley's mare also won in the three-year-old class, with Peerless, from the same stable, second. The sweepstakes mare of the show, however, was Canadian Queen, bred and owned by R. Beith, M.P., sire Squire Rickell—74—, dam Cherry Ripe, by Imp. Jubilee Chief, with Queen of the Party as reserve.

THE THOROUGHBREDS were a prominent feature at the show, but mostly in the saddle and hunter classes. For a stallion calculated to improve these classes in Canada, Dalmoor, the 1900 winner of the Queen's Plate, Seagram Stable, was given first honor. He is now owned by Eddie White, Mr. Hendrie's trainer, and never looked better than when at the Armouries. W. A. Lawrence's Trinity was second, and M. A. Barbour's Billeto third in this class. The Thoroughbreds were the clean-cut, hard-muscled, English riding horse, and move along smoothly under the saddle. The get of these old English horses do the

bulk of the military work of our armies. The large size is encouraged rather than the racing sorts that are now congregated about the Woodbine.

THE CARRIAGE OR COACH stallions were a miscellaneous lot, Hackneys, Standard-breds and mixed breeds coming out. J. L. Reid, of Derry West, exhibited two very superior horses, Lord Roberts and General Buller, both sired by Wiley Buckles, and won first and second respectively with them; the third place going to Performer, owned by W. N. Scott, of Milton. In the class for stallions, three years old and under, Reformer, a horse of Standard breeding, and owned by A. G. H. Luxton, of Milton, was first, with the gray Hackney, Royalty, owned by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, second; and J. L. Reid's Lord Kitchener, full brother to Lord Roberts, out of the dam Fuchsia, was third.

STANDARD-BREDS.—This is the best show in Canada for the Standard-bred horse to assert himself and vindicate his position, and he did so on this occasion most creditably. Style in the Standard-bred is of secondary importance. He must first show speed conformation and true movement. Big ones are favored, if they have other qualifications, but in the effort to get speed, size and graceful conformation have been seriously neglected in this best of road horses.

The seniors were led off by Golden Jubilee, by Norfolk; dam Gipsy Wilkes, owned by Cheyne & Armstrong, of Derry West. Lord of the Manor, by Mambrino King, took second for G. W. Kennedy, of Ilderton, and Silvester J. got third for Miss Wilkes, of Galt. Only two juniors were out, Rex W., bred and exhibited by Miss Wilkes, and Sir

moved very well, so got the blue. The third place was won by Dock and Jock, five years old, from the Massey farm. They are a snappy moving team, but need a hundred or two more weight to make them market toppers.

In the single drafters, Jimmie, a bay roan, sired by Rackerfield, and owned by H. Pelton, of Embro, took second. He has a very good set of limbs, and is close and strongly coupled; a very solid horse, though hardly as heavy as Moss King. He afterwards sold to W. K. Harkness, of Toronto, for \$300. Sandy, a four-year-old, shown by Jno. Larmon, of Toronto, took third.

An interesting class was that for delivery horses hitched to wagon. There was no breed standard to guide the judges, so they just placed them on their merits as horses. The first choice was a bay, owned by the City Dairy Co. He probably weighs 1,150 pounds, is a good mover, and has splendid quality, not being in very high flesh. A gray in the R. Simpson Co.'s wagon was second. He is a solid, smart fellow, hardly as rangy as the first, but a little heavier. Third station reverted to the City Dairy Co. The class was a very large one, and many types were present, but a horseman's eye can detect the useful kind, the one that wears, and that is what the trade demands. Butchers' horses hitched to cart were much the same as the delivery class. J. W. Holman, Toronto, won first and third, and Geo. Clayton secured the blue.

The real horse show, however, that feature which drew the crowd, was the exhibition of stylish drivers and hunters. The automobile and flying machine were a fast-fading illusion when the bold, proud drivers with flashing eye, or the bounding, impatient hunter demanded attention. The horse will never lose his place as an instrument of pleasure, for whether riding or driving, something of the buoyant, throbbing life of the animal is imparted to his master through the reins, and no other sensation so well suits a special demand in man for such exhilaration. The highest type of horse at the show was the high-stepping, speedy fellow that goes single, double, tandem or four-in-hand. Another favorite was the combination riding and driving horse. Strings of these sorts, of splendid quality, were shown, by Messrs. Crow & Murray, Adam Beck, George Pepper, A. L. Chisholm, H. C. Cox, Al Yeager, Mrs. Adam Beck, and Mrs. F. M. Fraser. For teams, Messrs. Pepper, Gooderham, Cox, and Mrs. Fraser had outstanding winners in different classes, and in singles the others claimed several rosettes. Most of the hunters were shown by Kidd Bros., Geo. Pepper, Adam Beck, Crow & Murray, and Mrs. A. Beck. Mrs. A. Beck won first for best lady rider, with Miss Pepper a good second. Mr. Buckell, who rides for Kidd Bros., was a great favorite with the galleries on account of his good seat and gray hair and beard. A modest boy, and one who handled hunters and drivers with equal skill, is "Pete" Roach, Mr. Pepper's man. He pulled his pets out of many a tight place by his capable handling. Wilson, riding for Beck, is also a splendid horseman, especially when mounted. Several of the boys were unhorsed at the hurdles, but no one was hurt, and the falls gave a touch of reality to the show.

The military performances showed horses trained to a wonderful degree of excellence, and displaying most remarkable intelligence. In the musical ride they trotted or cantered, according to the music, and seemed to enjoy the show as well as any spectator. When it came to the musical drive, with four of the big guns, each drawn by four horses, it looked as if there would be a mix-up in the small arena, but the horses knew the pace, and circled in and out on the run as easily as a green lot could walk. The mounted soldiers did some good work, Major Peters, of the Toronto Light Horse, being the favorite. Two Panet boys from Kingston also did some clever riding, as also did Lt. Young, of Toronto. Col. Otter and Col. Lessard were prominent officers in the ring.

Lessons were learned at the show, types were fixed in the mind, ideals were established, and altogether the affair was both educative and entertaining.

The Siberian Horse.

John Foster Fraser tells us that Siberia is a good country for horses. They are sturdy workers, and as hardy as you can find. In Central Siberia there are eighty-five horses to every hundred of population. In the United States the proportion is twenty-two to the hundred, and in France seven to the hundred. The Siberian proportion, indeed, is only excelled by the Argentine Republic, where the rate is 112 horses to every hundred inhabitants. In the region of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Chelyabinsk to Irkutsk it is estimated there is something like three million horses. The average peasant horse is worth from 21s. to 30s. The horses used for the post, and which have enormous powers of speed and endurance, cost from £2 10s. to £3. The finest horses, which would fetch about £60 in England, are to be got from £5 to £7.



EDNA AND SPORT.

A robust little country girl and her grandfather's English collie dog.

Casimir, the only Standard-bred that won money for Canadians at the Pan-American, secured second prize for his owner, G. W. Kennedy, Ilderton. The sweepstakes class for roadsters was headed by Lady Cresceus, only Canadian descendant of the great Cresceus. She is a very pretty and lithe member of the equine race, and will doubtless be prominent at many of our future shows. She also had first in her class of roadsters, and Victor, from the same stable, took third. Miss Wilkes is the owner. The second place went to Susette, a black mare, owned by A. W. Hamilton, of Sunderland. There were several other strong classes of roadsters, both single and double, the rosettes going to the deserving ones each time, under the good judgment of Messrs. Geo. McCormick, of London, and Robt. Graham, of Claremont.

THE HEAVY DRAFTS were present only for a short time. Six teams lined up before Messrs. Richard Gibson and Robt. Graham, and for the third time Moss King and Moss Rose gathered in the red rosette. They were first a year ago, and again at the Industrial last fall. The mare was sired by McQueen, and will be bred this year, to Cairnhill, the reserve sweepstakes Clydesdale at the Spring Show in February. Moss King was sired by Eskine's Pride, and stands 18 hands high. The pair weigh 4,300 pounds, and are owned by Dr. A. L. Lewin and T. A. Cox, of Brantford.

Mr. Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, was out with a grand team, but hardly as massive as the winning pair. His team are four years old, stand nearly 17 hands high, and are sired by Joe Anderson (imp.) [1742]. They had considerable weight and

The Examination of Horses as to Soundness.

While the official examination of horses as to soundness is solely the province of the veterinarian, and his certificate alone is of value in courts of law, there is no reason why any ordinary horseman cannot attain reasonable skill. In the strict sense of the word any abnormality is an unsoundness, but the definition usually accepted in the courts is something like this: "An abnormality that interferes with, or is liable to interfere with, the horse's usefulness is an unsoundness; hence, the man who passes judgment in regard to soundness must of necessity have a knowledge of the various kinds of diseases and abnormalities that impair the usefulness or value of a horse; he must, also, be able to discriminate between degrees of the same disease or abnormality, and decide whether that which exists should be considered serious or not." For instance, a small splint, when not situated very close to a joint, is not usually considered sufficient to condemn a horse; while if it be large, double, or near a joint, it is more serious. Again, slight bursal enlargements in the region of the fetlocks (usually called windgalls) are not considered serious, but if quite large and tense they certainly constitute unsoundness. If we were to accept the first definition, very few horses would pass, as there are few horses that have reached adulthood that are absolutely sound. In order that a man may be able to detect unsoundness, he must be perfectly familiar with the appearances of and the sounds made by, the organs when in a healthy state. This knowledge can be attained only by actual and extensive observation. Theory is of little use here; he must have actual practice. For instance, a man may study the anatomy of the eye and be able to give or write an accurate description of the normal eye, and at the same time not be able to recognize a healthy one at sight. Familiarity with the different appearances of the different organs, or the different appearances of the same organ, all within the region of soundness, is necessary to enable a man to detect disease when it is present. It must be remembered that there are many divergences or differences in appearances or conformation of various organs, not constituting unsoundness. As an example, I might mention the hock. There is probably no part of the anatomy that admits of such varied conformations, and we might say roughnesses, due to what may be called hyper-development of the various bones, the relative position one bone bears to another, as regards angles, etc., and still be sound as this joint. In fact, it often gives the most expert veterinarian trouble to decide whether or not a hock is sound; hence, not only in respect to this particular, but to a greater or less extent to all points, it is necessary that the prospective judge examine carefully the different normal conformations and appearances in order to be able to detect abnormalities.

In examining a horse we consider him both standing and in motion. We first examine him standing, and in order to do so thoroughly, we must do so systematically. We will start on the near side. First pass the hand carefully over his poll and search for symptoms of poll evil, either present or past. If there be swelling or soreness we condemn him, and although neither be present, if there be scars or cavities that indicate that he has at some time been operated on for this disease, we are justified in pronouncing him unsound; as, while in many cases a perfect cure is effected, it is not unusual to have a recurrence of the disease months after a cure has apparently been effected, and where suspicion exists we are not justified in giving the horse "the benefit of the doubt." His ear should now be carefully examined, then his forehead, then his eye. This is a very important organ, and one in which disease may exist, even to cause total blindness, and still there be no apparent alteration of structure to attract the notice of the casual observer. In order to examine the eye it is necessary to stand the horse in a clear light, but the sun must not be shining, either in the eyes of the horse or the examiner. Being familiar with the appearance of the healthy eye, we look carefully into his eye, and if we become suspicious that there is anything wrong, we can make motions to strike the face with our hand; if sight be all right he will draw the head away at each motion. We know that the pupil is quite elliptical in the healthy eye, and if we see an eye in which it approaches the spherical, we suspect disease. We also know that the pupil dilates in darkness, and quickly contracts when the light strikes it, so that if we are suspicious we can shade the eye with our hand to allow the pupil to dilate, and then suddenly remove the hand and watch it contract. As contraction is very rapid, it requires quickness to detect it, but if we see an eye in which the pupil remains quite large in a strong light, we may at once decide that the eye is diseased. If cataract be present, except in the early stage, we are able to detect it. When we cannot decide in the way mentioned, we take the horse to a dark stall and examine with a candle, but this examination can be done successfully and satisfactorily only by

a veterinarian. Passing from the eye we look carefully for bony or other enlargements or malformation of the face and cheek. We then come to the nostril; we look carefully at the mucous membrane, in order to detect disease which alters its condition, as nasal gleet, influenza, glanders, etc. Then we reach the mouth, which should be carefully examined. It is good practice to examine both sides now, so that when we are examining the right side of the animal we will not need to open his mouth. We look carefully at the incisor teeth to see that he is neither undershot nor parrot mouthed. While either of these conditions is more correctly termed a malformation than an unsoundness, it is a serious matter and, must not be passed unnoticed. We find that either condition, if well marked, interferes more or less with the feeding abilities of the animal, and is often accompanied by an improper working together of the upper and lower molars; hence, we condemn a horse with a mouth of either kind. We examine his incisors carefully, also to determine age, as it is principally by the condition of these teeth that we are able to judge. The molars will indicate age until four years, but they are difficult to see, hence we depend upon the incisors. In cases of parrot-mouth, or the reverse, the teeth do not undergo the normal wear, hence we cannot put much dependence on them. We should also examine the molars to see that there are none missing or decayed. The mucous membrane of the mouth, and the tongue should also be carefully observed for abnormal conditions.

(To be continued.)

Cuts Both Ways.

Commenting on the amended United States law which restricts the importation duty free of purebred stock into the Republic, to a "Citizen" the British Farmer and Stockbreeder says: "It is evident that Congress is trying to drive this trade into the hands of Americans, to the exclusion of Britishers, Frenchmen, and Canadians. It is fortunate that legislation of this nature always bites the biter, and in the long run can only reflect upon American stock and stock-owners."

FARM.

Humus in the Soil.

During a recent trip through certain sections of Ontario, says a writer in an exchange, our attention was forcibly arrested by the difference in the strength of the winter wheat on the hills and in the depressions between them, on land that has been long under cultivation. On the hills much of the crop had succumbed to the cold. In the lower lands between, the crop had been able to maintain its hold. The difference was to be attributed in part to the greater fertility of the valleys, but more to the want of humus or vegetable matter in the soil. Some of those clay hills when in grass do not produce freely, hence when the grass crops are broken, not much humus is deposited in the soil.

Humus, in a certain sense, is more needed in soils, and is more valuable to them than fertility. In fact, humus is fertility, and it is something more. It is a substance that separates particles of soil so that the roots of plants can easily push through them to gather food. It is a substance that helps the soil to hold more water than it would otherwise retain, and it furnishes food in a form that is easily available. Whether it brings fertility to soils will depend upon the character of the plant grown to produce humus. If it is a deep feeding plant, it may bring fertility to the surface soil from the subsoil. If, in addition to feeding deeply, it can draw nitrogen from the air, as clover does, it will further enrich the soil. On the other hand, if it is a shallow feeding plant, it may only put in the soil virtually what it took from it. But, even so, it is then in a form more available for the plants than it was before. And the other benefits that result from a supply of humus in the soil are also present.

The value of humus to the soil is very great. Every attention should be given to keeping up a supply of the same. A soil may be highly fertilized and yet not be at its best for producing, for the simple reason that the supply of humus is deficient.

When soils are cropped for successive years, and no pains are taken to maintain humus in the same, production in such soils must wane. This may not be noticed very much in seasons when everything is favorable for growth, but in adverse seasons, more especially seasons that are deficient in moisture, the difference will be very apparent. This in part explains why the application of farmyard manure is usually so helpful to land. It furnishes both humus and fertility at one and the same time.

How can humus be brought to the land? Chiefly by growing grasses and clovers for pasture and for hay, but in some instances by growing crops for the special purpose of burying them in the soil.

Cultivation for Root Crops.

No person should be satisfied with an average crop of roots, and yet many fields yield not even up to the average. Soil, weather and treatment effect the yield of a root crop, and it is well to know the extent of each agency in producing certain results. Too often growth due to favorable weather conditions is ascribed to a particular method of cultivation, and vice versa. In other words, a good crop is often a mere chance, and too often regarded as such.

Experiments and experience teach that a clover sod plowed in the fall and manured then or early in the winter, and thoroughly prepared in the spring gives the best crops one year with another; and this is only reasonable. Roots need plenty of plant food, and need it when they are young. The clover sod is rich in nitrogen, and supplies much of that element, as well as humus or vegetable matter. The manure when applied in fall or winter has its plant food made available by the action of the winter weather, and the good fall and spring cultivation renders the soil fit to retain this food, and to present it to the plants to the greatest advantage. Good crops, no doubt, are often got by other methods of cultivation, due probably to favorable weather conditions, but every deviation from the best way introduces the element of chance and a probability of lesser yields. Spring plowing, and subsequent manuring, is frequently followed by good results, and also frequently by very inferior crops. Land so treated requires an unusually large rainfall to insure growth. The spring plowing and the manure both tend to dry out the soil, and unless there is plenty of rain the manure does not give up its plant food for the early use of the young roots, neither in such conditions is there moisture sufficient to convey the food to the roots, but rather a growth is stimulated late in the season, when they should be hardening off.

When land has been well prepared for roots, the danger of drouth when the seed is sown in drills (ridges) is largely overcome. The drills are not so difficult to make where the manure is partly rotted, and the soil is more compact without being too firm. The drills are an advantage in several ways, and only a disadvantage when they intensify the effects of drouth. By using the drills the seed is more easily sown, thinning is facilitated, and pulling is made easier, and the advantages of flat sowing would need to be considerable to compensate for these. Seldom would we think of sowing turnips on the flat, but sugar beets for manufacturing purposes must be so handled. The amount of mangel seed sown should depend largely upon the moisture in the soil. Where this is plentiful, germination is rapid, and a good stand is secured, but where deficient many of the seeds do not sprout at all, and many others fail to reach the surface. Much assistance can be given the young plants even before they reach the surface by rolling, to break the crust on top of the rows and by early cultivation to conserve the moisture. Salt sown at the rate of about 200 lbs. per acre will give good results in many soils, not because it furnishes food to the plants, but because it liberates potash, a very essential and often a very deficient element in the soil. Turnip seed is more vital, and little difficulty is experienced in getting a good start, but frequently this crop makes a slow growth during its early stages. This condition can be improved by having the manure applied during the fall or winter, and in some soils by a light application of superphosphates, as this is the element that young turnip plants find most difficulty in securing. The old injunction to cultivate often to conserve moisture cannot be too strongly urged, as over 90% of the root crop is moisture, and more crops suffer from lack of it than from any other cause.

Half-Done Work is Always Wasteful.

The extravagance and waste of doing work badly are most lamentable. We can never over-estimate the value, in a successful life, of an early formed habit of doing everything to a finish, and thus relieving ourselves of the necessity of doing things more than once. Oh, the waste in half-done, careless, patched work!

The extravagance and loss resulting from a slipshod education is almost beyond computation. To be under the necessity, all through one's life, of patching up, of having to do over again, half-done and hatched work, is not only a source of terrible waste, but the subsequent loss of self-respect and life is also very great.

There is great economy in putting the highest possible personal investment in everything we do. Any thoroughness of effort which raises personal power to a higher value is a judicious expenditure of individual effort. Do not be afraid to show thoroughness in whatever you undertake. Thoroughness is a great quality when once mastered. It makes all work easier and brings to life more sunshine.—[Success.

The Co-operative Movement.

Agriculture is a very complex industry. It is troubled by no particular affliction, but by a series of perplexities which some of the wisest heads of our time have unsuccessfully attempted to solve. To say, therefore, that co-operation will afford a solution of the problem is to claim what even the most rabid supporter of combination among farmers would hardly be prepared to admit. In the poorer districts of Ireland co-operation has in many ways proved a saviour to the industry, and put heart and life and flesh on the dry bones of a decaying industry. There we find co-operation at its very best, exercising a beneficent influence on behalf of the smaller holders of the Emerald Isle. In England, however, it must be frankly confessed that the co-operative movement has not taken such a deep root, possibly because it cannot be applied in the same way. It will prove most fruitful of good results if diverted to other channels. What we most require in England, speaking broadly, is combination among farmers themselves; co-operation to buy their necessities cheaper—such, for instance, as manures and feeding stuffs; co-operation to represent their views in an effective form, and combination to make their influence felt in the way of gaining advantage for their industry. Generally speaking, these are the lines upon which co-operation can be most successfully applied to English agriculture. We are not in the same position as either Denmark or Ireland. The co-operative creamery in England would be starved out of existence, for the simple reason that milk-selling to our large towns is a more rent-paying feature of modern agriculture than butter or cheese making; and, further, in summer only in a few districts could the surplus milk keep a creamery in active operation; during the winter months it would be lying idle. From England practically no agricultural product is exported. Its markets are at the farmers' door, and where the individual can excel in the marketing of his produce, he finds it pays him very much better than working through any co-operative agency. This has been proved by experience of the past. The industries which are, relatively speaking, the most powerful are those which are best organized, but it must be distinctly understood that the form of co-operation adopted in one country may be of practically no service in another. Local conditions must decide the issue, and it is eminently desirable that full advantage should be taken of the effort now being made to determine how far co-operation may be applied to local agricultural conditions with a reasonable certainty of success.

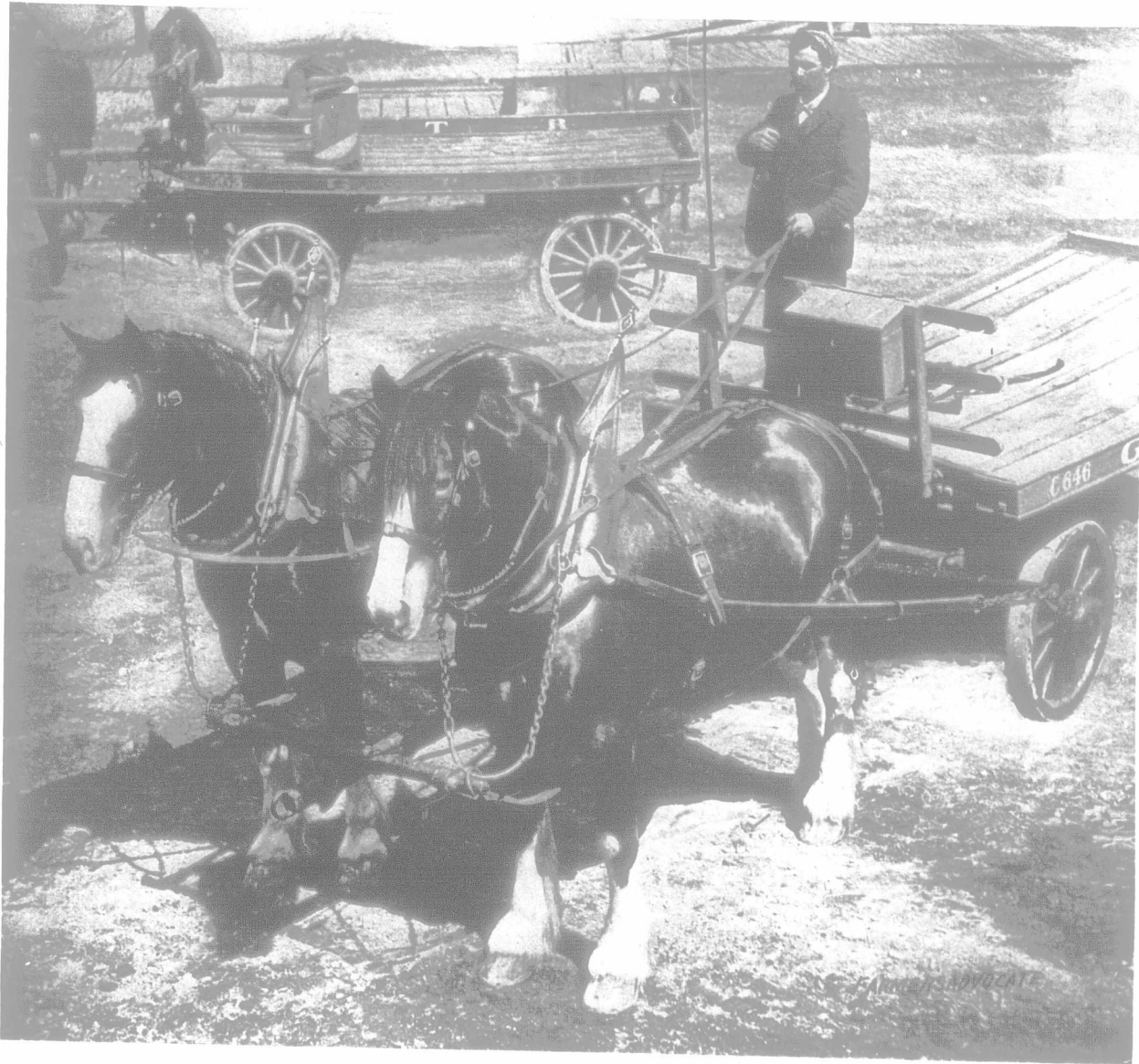
At a largely attended meeting on the foregoing subject at Reading, Eng., it was unanimously resolved after a very thorough discussion: "That, in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable in the interests of agriculture to encourage the study and adoption throughout Great Britain of those principles of agricultural co-operation which have been for many years so successfully established in foreign countries, and more recently in Ireland and several parts of England and Wales." —[Farmer and Stockbreeder.

Prices of Grain and Flour.

In an essay on the relation between the prices of bread-grain and those of flour in Russia and Germany, it has been shown by a reference to statistical data that in abundant crop years the price of flour falls relatively more than that of grain. The reason assigned for this fact is, that a surplus of flour is always more difficult to dispose of than a surplus of grain, the latter being not only more easily stored but more readily transported to any part of the world. On the other hand, it is said, on the same authority, that when the grain crops are scanty the price of flour rises more than that of grain. It would seem that, as grain is potential flour, any material disproportion between the price of flour and that of grain would cause a prompt conversion of grain into flour. In some cases, however, the inducement to such conversion might be nullified by the expectation of a further rise in the price of grain later in the crop year, coupled with the fact that in the interim grain can be more advantageously stored than flour.

Grain Shocker.

Replying to your favor, will say that we do not know of any attachment for shocking sheaves of grain in the field that has yet got beyond the experimental stage. We have heard of one that has been invented by parties in Nebraska, but as none of our representatives have seen it at work in the field, we cannot say whether the experiment was successful or not. Yours truly,
International Harvester Company of America,
Chicago, Ill. (McCormick Division.)
[Note: A reply similar to the above has been received from the Deering Division.—Ed.]



MOSS ROSE AND MOSS KING.
Sweepstakes heavy draft team at the Canadian Horse Show, 1902 and 1903.
DR. A. L. LEWIN AND T. A. COX, BRANTFORD, ONT., PROPRIETORS.

Value of Wood Ashes.

In two recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate" reference has been made to the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer. It is too true that thousands of dollars' worth of Canada ashes are sold every year in the New England States. In answer to an enquiry at the Customs Department, Ottawa, regarding the amount of wood ashes shipped out of Ontario each year, the following statement was given: "The quantity of ashes is not recorded in the Statistical Aggregate Books, except for 'ashes, pot and pearl,' the value only being given for 'leached' and 'all other' ashes, the exports of which from Ontario for the past two fiscal years were as follows:

| | Year ending June, 1901. | Year ending June, 1902. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Bbls. \$ | Bbls. \$ |
| Ashes, pot and pearl..... | 180 3,230 | 109 2,017 |
| Ashes, leached | 421 | 208 |
| Ashes, all other | 38,481 | 51,467 |
| Total value..... | \$42,132 | \$53,692 |

If we assume that ashes listed under "all other" are unleached ashes, and assign to them a value of ten cents per bushel, we see that over half a million bushels of this valuable fertilizer was shipped out of Ontario during the year ending June, 1902. Previous to the development of the potash industry at Stassfurt, Germany, even greater quantities were exported.

Another point, that makes it even more aggravating, is that the producer does not receive anything like value for his ashes. According to one American authority, "Unleached Canada ashes of average quality contain 5.7 per cent. of potash and 1.2 per cent. of phosphoric acid." If we value these two constituents at the price usually paid for them in artificial manures, ashes of the above quality are worth as a fertilizer about 18 cents per bushel. Very likely the producer got four or five cents per bushel for them, and that in trade for soap. The majority of house ashes are, however, richer than the above, and are worth fully 25 cents per bushel for the potash and phosphoric acid they contain. Moreover, ashes contain about 50 per cent. of lime, which, according to some authorities, gives them an additional value of 10 to 15 cents per bushel, due to the action of lime in hastening the decomposition of organic matter, correcting acidity, and in liberating plant food in the soil. Leached ashes contain about one-half to one per cent. of potash and one per cent. of phosphoric acid; they also contain lime, so have considerable value as a fertilizer.

As one correspondent has said, ashes are of great value in an orchard. They also give a good result when applied on grass-land and pastures, where, by encouraging clover and some of the

better kinds of grasses, they do good service in crowding out inferior grasses and in destroying weeds. They give excellent results when applied for any of the legumes or for potatoes.

R. R. HARCOURT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Keep Accounts.

There is scarcely anyone who has not heard it said that "farming does not pay," and if we take the average farmer on the average farm, we shall find it a fact that his profits are the minimum and his exertions the maximum. In almost every case this condition is due to a lack of business methods. It has often been said that no man in business could run his affairs without keeping accurate accounts, and the retort comes back, "That applies to business," and not to farming; but what is the difference? Bookkeeping and other business methods are simply schemes to determine what a particular branch of an industry contributes toward the gain or loss account. Farmers are invariably in the dark on this point, and if by good fortune or management the branches that pay are followed, success awaits; but on the other hand, one may be pursuing apparently as good a course, but be losing money continually. The exact reason for such conditions is seldom known, and no remedy can be introduced.

It is frequently claimed for farmers that they have fewer failures than business men with all their business principles. This fact suggests two thoughts, namely: If, with a lack of business methods, farming proves profitable, what might not be done if good business principles were followed, and if farming is not a paying business, but merely a means of subsistence, in which no one can fail to live, why not try and bring it to a more creditable position by adopting modern business methods?

In looking over our industrial development we see wealth accumulating where capital is invested; where brain power is operating (business methods), and where labor is utilized. The farm represents capital invested, and there is always labor expended upon it. The profit, then, if there is to be any, must come from the capable management of the affairs of the farm, which includes keeping of careful accounts.

A good place to begin business principles is with the stock. Determine whether each cow is returning a profit, or whether she is merely keeping alive, or living at the expense of the rest of the herd. Make sure that the breeding sows are yielding large, growthy litters. Utilize every foot of land on the farm. Do everything that intelligence suggests to increase the revenue from the stock and the productiveness of the farm from operations now being carried on rather than rush wildly into something new.



NELSON WAGG, OF CLAREMONT, ONT.

Champion plowman of America, and his team of pure-bred Clyde mares, Charmer and Nellie.

Our Western Letter.

SEEDING.

From the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the tall Rockies, farmers are unanimous in pronouncing this one of the most favorable springs for seeding during many years. The air has been comparatively cool, and but little rain has fallen to disturb the progress of the sower or render low lands unworkable. In many districts seeding is now over, and almost everywhere the last wheat has been sowed. Some farmers have still barley and oats in the bag, and those who are homesteading will doubtless continue to dust the seed as long as there is any prospect of a crop.

In the older districts there can be no increase in acreage expected on that of former years, as almost all land of any value was already tilled, but apart from these the increase in the amount of all kinds of cereals will be considerable. In addition to the main crop of wheat, barley and oats will be grown in good quantities. Spelt, or emmer, is rapidly gaining favor in this country, and a very much larger acreage than usual will be sown on the older farms. Flax, also, is becoming more popular. This crop was first grown extensively by Americans, who tried it on first breaking with very gratifying results. It is estimated that many thousand acres will be grown this year by the newcomers, as it may be safely sown as late as the first week in June.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of new settlers who are daily pouring into this country is truly amazing. Trainload after trainload from the east and south continue to arrive, and the railway companies report that the stream will be heavy on into the summer. Nearly 24,000 arrived in the month of April. Perhaps in no city in the world may the sons of so many countries be seen mingling together as on the streets of Winnipeg. It is not uncommon to meet at least a score of types during a quarter-hour walk on Main Street. However, the Anglo-Saxon predominates, and is likely to, but the Teutonic race will form a strong element. They are frugal and industrious, and upon land much of which was heretofore regarded as practically useless they are rearing prosperous homes.

The all-British colony founded by Barr constitutes the largest body of any one nationality that has yet come in in a company, and a good deal of speculation has been indulged in regarding their future. It is well known that the majority of them have little or no knowledge of what is required to be done on a farm. They have already suffered considerable hardship, but now, since the Government has taken the party in charge, they are more confident, and under careful direction it is to be hoped they will become reconciled to their new homes, and remain in the colony, to become good citizens. Another large company that have come in by the trainload, bound for the Quill Plains (on the C.P.R. extension from Yorkton), are German Catholics. They have sold their lands in Southern Ohio, and have taken up a large tract of this newly opened territory.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

That this will be the greatest year in the history of Canadian railway construction goes without saying. Large gangs are already at work on various branches, and the number of miles of new road which will be completed by the fall will

depend largely upon the number of men, teams and construction supplies available during this summer.

There has been a lively demand for horses and mules from contractors of railway work, and this has tended to raise the price on farmers, as many were obliged to supplement their force before spring work.

ENERGY AND HUSTLE.

The very atmosphere of the West is impregnated with business energy. Everywhere energy and hustle are predominating features, and the people are hopeful regarding the great future of their country. Should farmers be rewarded this year with a moderately good harvest, the result both in increase of immigration and business

prosperity will be beyond all comprehension. On the other hand, should a comparative crop failure have to be recorded, the country will not suffer any really serious setback, owing to the record of the past few years, which will remain as a monument of what can be produced.

Farm lands have increased very much in value during the last eight months, and many farmers have disposed of their homesteads at good sums, and are moving farther back, where pioneer life will be again undertaken, but this time with a full purse.

Travellers find considerable difficulty in many towns to obtain even moderate accommodation owing to the rush. In some places it has been an impossibility to secure lodgings.

Implement dealers are reaping a rich reward, but they are giving the newcomers without capital a good chance to start, by selling on credit.

Breeders of pure-bred stock are viewing the present progress of the country with satisfaction, knowing that it means a lively demand for good blood in the years that are to come.

Winnipeg, May 9th.

OBSERVER.

Rust is Expensive.

F. R. Crane, Professor of Farm Mechanics, in the University of Illinois, has been studying the farm implement question, and has secured some startling results. He finds that in that State the average time of usefulness of a binder is four years, and the average time of use each year is six days, making a total time of usefulness of twenty-four days. Such a condition seems almost incredible, but there is no doubt that something of this kind must be the case, or the im-

men's manufacturing plants would not be doing such a business. Farm implements are an expensive requisite, and might be made to last much longer if they were properly cared for. Of course we are not as neglectful of our machinery as are the Americans of the prairie States, nevertheless some implement may be seen standing out in the weather, no matter which way we may drive through the country. Rust is a quick worker, but gives no profits on its operations. All farm tools are susceptible to it. It does not make the wagon or rake last longer to store the binder and mower. A shed to hold all the implements is what is needed. Small affairs are inefficient.

and more costly in proportion. Sunshine is as harmful as rain. Cheap sheds will protect from both. Protect the machinery, and so save much of the margins of the farm operations.

DAIRY.

Big Butter-fat Record.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The Guernsey heifer, Dolly Bloom, No. 12770, A.G.C.C., Adv. R., No. 40, has just completed a most wonderful year's milk and butter-fat record, under the rules and conditions for the Advanced Register of Guernsey Cattle, which requires the supervision of an Agricultural Experiment Station. A representative of the Massachusetts State Station saw and sampled the milk of this cow each month, and reported the results thus obtained. The inspector also reported various weighings of milk as check weights. The owner reported the detailed weights of milk for each day and statement of feed and care. Dolly Bloom calved March 22nd, and started her record March 26th, 1902, when 23 months old, and completed it March 25th, 1903. During this time she gave 8,841.58 pounds milk; 5.13 average per cent. butter-fat; 453.86 pounds butter-fat.

The requirement for the admission of this cow to the Advanced Register was 6,000 pounds milk, and 250.5 pounds butter-fat. The record made is the largest record of a year's production of butter-fat by any two-year-old heifer in the world, that can be found recorded, and at the same time supervised by any representatives of a public institution or an organization.

The following statement from the owner as to the daily feeding of this cow during her record will be of interest:

March, 1902—After calving, her feed for the rest of the month was gradually increased until it reached 5 lbs. shorts, 15 lbs. ensilage, and clover hay ad libitum.

April—6 lbs. shorts, 1½ lbs. old process oil meal, 1½ lbs. gluten, 20 lbs. ensilage, and clover hay ad libitum.

May—Same grain as in April, with the addition of 1 lb. corn meal, clover hay until the 15th, when she was turned to pasture and fed peas and oats in the barn.

June—Same as May, except green clover in place of the peas and oats.

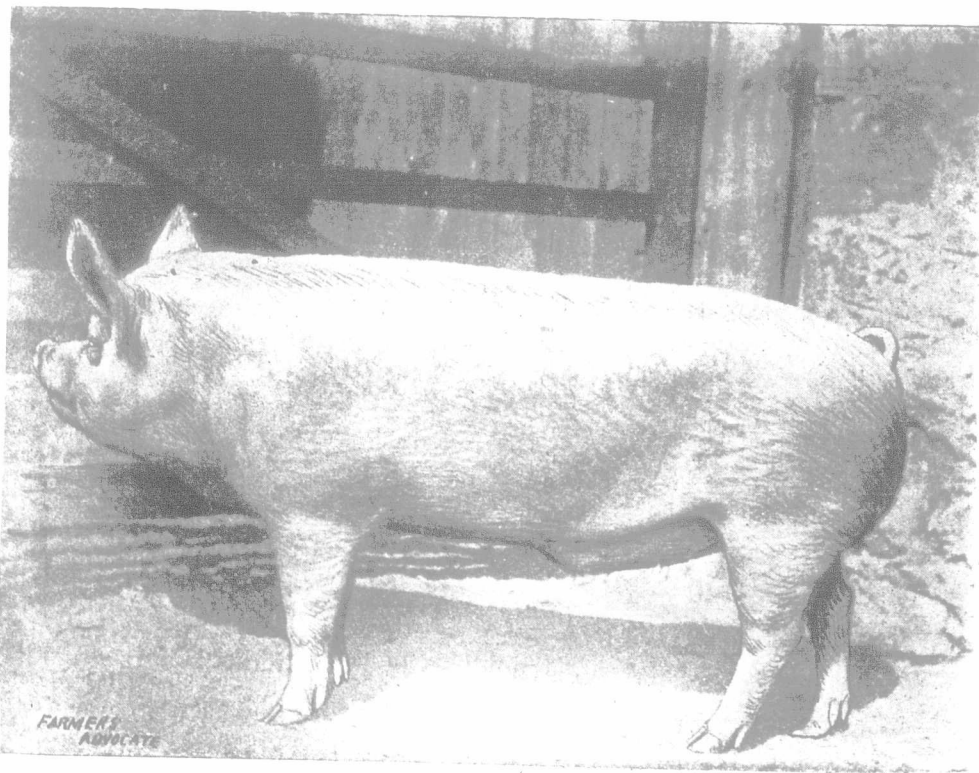
July, August and September—Same grain, with the omission of the corn meal. Pasture and green clover continued.

October—Same grain. For coarse food in addition to the pasture, millet and a little clover hay was given.

November to March—Same grain, 20 lbs. ensilage, 40 lbs. roots (mixture of 1 lb. carrots to every 2 lbs. manuels), and clover hay ad libitum.

During the summer she was out in pasture until heat of day, and at noon was fed green stuff in the stable. If weather was hot she was turned out at night and stabled in daytime. She had the same care and feed as the other cows of her age in the herd, with regard to general way of handling. She was milked only twice a day, and stood in a standing stall.

Dolly Bloom was bred by Mr. Ezra Michener, of Michener, Pa., and dropped April 14th, 1900. Her sire was Divan 5846, and her dam Quetta 11385. Their breeding goes back to such noted



SUMMER HILL REFORMER.

Young Yorkshire boar. (See Gossip, page 485.)
BRED AND OWNED BY D. C. FLAVIN SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

animals as Bonny Boy, Fernwood Lily, and Imp. Pacific. She is owned by Mr. F. Lothrop Ames, of Boston, who takes great pride in his small herd of Guernseys at his beautiful estate, "Langwater," in North Easton, Mass. This heifer bears unquestionable testimony to the capabilities of a Guernsey cow. She is one of forty Guernsey cows that have made official yearly records of butter-fat and been admitted to the Advanced Register; the records varying from 296 lbs. to 602 lbs. (equivalent to 346 and 702 lbs. butter).

WM. H. CALDWELL,
Peterboro, N.H., April, 1903. Secretary.

Cheese and Butter Standards.

Sir,—A joint meeting of Cheese and Butter Salesmen, members of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, and officials of the Dominion Dairying Service, will be held in Montreal on Tuesday, June 2nd, in the Council Chamber of the Board of Trade, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The main object of the meeting is to consider the question of standards of quality and descriptive terms of the different grades of cheese and butter. The lack of authoritative finding on these points sometimes results in misunderstanding and disputes. It is hoped that a representative gathering, as indicated above, may arrive at some definite conclusions which will be beneficial to the trade as a whole. Other matters will be discussed, as time will permit. Every cheese and butter board in Canada is asked to send a salesman as a delegate to this important meeting, and when one is selected by your board you are requested to kindly forward his name and address to the undersigned as soon as possible.

J. A. RUDDICK,

Chief of Dairy Division.

Summer Feed for Cows.

It is rarely that a summer comes in which there is not a dry time, causing a falling of the pasturage and a proportionate falling in the milk flow of the cows. It is bad policy to allow the cows to shrink in their milk, as it is difficult, if not impossible, to regain the normal flow in that season. For that reason it is wise to provide some soiling crop, as mixed grains, say peas and oats, or corn, to be cut and carried to the stables and fed to the cows when being milked, or, perhaps, better at midday, when the sun is hot and flies troublesome. A patch of alfalfa near the barns is valuable for this purpose, as it may be cut several times during the season, but if sufficient silage is put up to have a supply left over for summer use, it will be found a great boon in a dry time, as cows relish it quite as much in summer as in winter.

Good Showing.

Will you kindly renew my subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate," as it is a splendid journal for cheesemakers. My factory has just paid the patrons for April. Cheese sold at 12½ cents. Paid patrons \$1,1178 per 100 lbs. milk; amount of milk, 56,928 lbs.; average 11.18 lbs. milk to make one pound of cheese.

Frontenac Co., Ont. JOSEPH CRAMER.

Scours in Calves.

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our subscribers, in which he tells us that he has had continued success in the treatment of scours, even in extreme cases, by getting the calves to drink a quart or two of clean cold water. The remedy has the virtue of being simple, and is not likely to do harm if taken slowly.

Milking Machine Improvement.

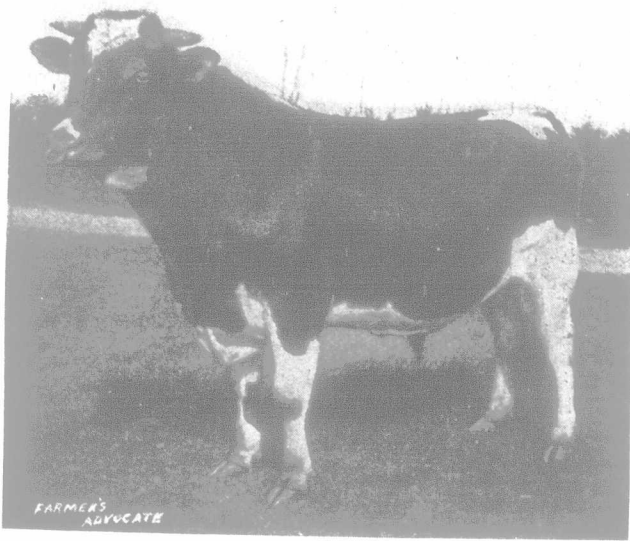
An Australian writer in the Field states Mr. Alex. Gillies, of Terang, has patented an invention of what is claimed to be a perfect milking machine. It, like the Lawrence-Kennedy machine, is worked by vacuum, and the improvement he has effected is in arranging that a slight pressure applied to the milk tube draws the milk rapidly away. It is claimed that the cow is milked quite clean. The machine does two at a time, and about sixteen in an hour.—[Scottish Farmer.

Milk Fever Prevention.

On the theory that the remedy for the disease will prevent, Dr. J. H. Irvine writes the Jersey Bulletin: "I have been giving potassium iodide once daily in feed or water for three or four days after the cow freshens. The result of fourteen freshenings, is that every cow has come to her milk properly, and the udder becomes soft and pliable within a week's time. No indurated nor inflamed lacteal glands to contend with. The doses are 10 to 20 grains."

Scottish Cheesemaking.

Mr. R. J. Drummond, a well-known Canadian dairyman for years past, in charge of the Scottish Dairy Institute, Kilmarnock, Scotland, contributes to the Scottish Farmer an article on "Cheesemaking," from which we select the following passages, indicating what he regards the best practice on the points in question:



JOHANNA RUE 4TH'S LAD.
Holstein-Friesian bull. (See Gossip, page 484.)
OWNED BY MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, RIVERSIDE FARM,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

PREPARATION AND RIPENING OF MILK.

The evening's milk properly managed should be at a temperature of 62 to 66 deg. Fahr. in the morning; this temperature can be secured by cooling in vats or setting in plates. It is not advisable to set large quantities of milk in one vessel over night in hot weather, as it is much more difficult to reduce the temperature, and should there be unfavorable organisms present in the milk the chances of injury by bad flavor are doubly increased. The evening's and morning's milk being mixed together, the next important step is the maturing or ripening of the milk; this means the amount of acidity present in the milk previous to renneting, and should be so governed that the process of making will not exceed from six to seven hours from time of renneting to salting. With carefully managed milk, considerable time may be required for the ripening before the cheesemaking process begins. This may be brought about by heating the milk to a temperature of 86 deg. Fahr., and in addition to heating, an artificial starter may be used with excellent results if properly managed and understood. To prepare a starter, the product from a pure lactic acid culture should be used in a suitable quantity to sour enough milk for each day's requirements; this milk should be saved from the same cows each day, care being taken that the animals are of healthy constitution, as it is most

be added for the purpose of ripening the milk should be from one-quarter to three-quarters of one per cent., varying with the temperature of the atmosphere and the amount of ripeness that it is necessary to develop in the milk.

TEMPERATURE AND RENNETING.

It is important that the maker should know the acid condition of the milk before renneting. Ripening at this stage in a great measure controls the flavor, texture and body of the cheese. It assists in expelling the moisture, and renders possible the conclusion of the making process in the time recommended, viz., six to seven hours. The best test for acidity in milk at this stage is what is commonly known as the rennet test, and when carefully used by a skilled person very accurate results can be obtained. In using this test care must be observed as to temperature and measurements, otherwise the time of coagulation in the same milk will vary, and the test will be of little or no service. The temperature of renneting depends on many circumstances governing the nature of the milk, such as food, soils, period of lactation, etc. The best rennet that can be obtained should be used, and makers should be careful that an article of inferior quality is not palmed off on them, as there are many brands of cheap foreign stuff on the market, made principally from chemicals and cheap skins. Enough rennet should be used at a temperature of 84 deg. to cause the milk to coagulate firm enough to cut in from 35 to 45 minutes. The rennet should always be diluted with cold water, and when added it should be quickly and carefully stirred from three to five minutes. It was at one time supposed that the amount of rennet added in a great measure controlled the ripening fermentation, but recent investigations go to prove that rennet is not the most active agent in the maturing or ripening of cheese.

CUTTING.

The curd is ready for cutting when under strain it will break with a clean fracture. This is conveniently tested by gently inserting the finger in the curd and slightly raising it, when, if the curd breaks clean across the finger, it is sufficiently firm to cut. The curd should be carefully and evenly cut, first with the perpendicular and then with the horizontal knife. It is advisable to have a fine division of the curd, as this assists in the removal of moisture, and at the same time the curd becomes more perfectly cooked, and in consequence will make a better keeping cheese, with less chance of any cloudiness in the color. The consistency of the curd as regards moisture is important, and this should be governed more by high or low temperature of scald than by any variation in the size of the cubes by cutting.

STIRRING AND SCALDING.

After cutting, the curd should be carefully stirred with the hands for ten minutes before applying the heat. The rake can now be used without danger of damaging the curd. Careful and efficient stirring is necessary, keeping the entire curd in motion and preventing any lumps in the corner and bottom of the vat. The heating should be effected gradually at the rate of one degree every five minutes until the desired temperature is reached. The stirring should be continued for about twenty minutes after scalding. At this time the particles of curd should have become so hard that when pressed together with the hand and the pressure suddenly relaxed they will fall apart and show no tendency to stick together.

MILLING.

The curd is milled in order to reduce it to particles of convenient size for receiving the salt and for pressing it into a solid mass in the cheese. Of the various makes of mills, those are best which cut the curd into pieces of uniform size and not too small. Many of the mills presently in use crush the curd almost into a pulp, with the result that there is a serious loss of fat in pressing. After milling the curd should



BARR COLONISTS HAPPY AND HOPEFUL.
The younger element will soon learn to love Canada.

be stirred for ten minutes and left in one end of the cooler to further mature, during which time it takes on a ripe creamy flavor, and the particles of curd begin to mellow down so that the fat and moisture in equal quantity may be expelled by pressure of the hand. Makers often err at this point by salting the curd before it is properly matured, with the result that the cheese are open

and tough, and more or less of a skim character. Salt is added to the curd primarily for the reason of the flavor it imparts to the cheese. It has a preserving effect on the cheese, and the amount added will, to some extent, govern the time of ripening, as it tends to check the development of acidity, which is the principal agent responsible for the changes which take place during the curing or ripening process. The salt should be uniformly mixed through the curd, and the curd kept stirred until it is fully dissolved. Salt not too fine in grain is preferable for cheese, as it takes longer to dissolve, and, in consequence, is likely to be more evenly distributed through the whole mass of curd.

PRESSING.

After the salt is added the curd should be spread out, so that it will cool, and when it is put into the hoops should be at a temperature of 76 to 80 deg. Fahr. If the curd is put to press too warm, there is likely to be a loss of fat; on the other hand, if the curd is at too low a temperature when put into the press, it is more difficult to make the particles adhere together and form a solid mass. The object of pressing is to remove the free moisture from the curd, and at the same time cause the particles to unite in a smooth and solid mass. The pressure should be uniform and continuous, ranging from four to eight cwt. for the first hour, after which it may gradually be increased to the full capacity of the press. Gradual and continuous pressure causes a more perfect separation of the moisture, with a closer texture and better skinned cheese. All cheese should be turned the first evening after being made, and in the following morning should be immersed in water for a minute, at a temperature of 135 to 140 deg. Fahr. This results in a smooth, tough skin, which is an important feature in a fine cheese.

CURING OR RIPENING.

The curing of cheese is a process of fermentation which results in breaking down or rendering soluble the casein, and in the development of characteristic flavors peculiar to good cheese. These flavors are almost entirely developed during the ripening. The principal agents responsible for the ripening process are lactic acid, rennet and heat, and these can be controlled to a great extent by the amount of salt used in the curd. The curing temperature should range from 60 to 65 deg. Fahr. The curing-room should always be well ventilated, and particularly while heating, as fresh air assists in the curing and has a tendency to improve flavor.

[Note.—Under Canadian conditions a temperature at least as low as from 50 to 60 degrees has been recommended.—Ed.]

APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

Makers generally should give more attention to the neat appearance of their cheese, as an attractive parcel of either cheese or butter will always command shillings per cwt. more than one of equal quality but of indifferent appearance. The cheese should be of a fashionable shape and uniform in size, evenly pressed with square edges and smooth skins. Scotland has many natural advantages as a dairy country, and it has been proved beyond question that we can produce as fine cheese and butter as any country in the world. This being the case, the question rests entirely with the farmer as to whether or not he will supply the consumer with a uniform article of the finest quality, which can only be produced by skilled makers putting into practice the most scientific methods of manufacture. A fine cheddar when matured should have a ripe, creamy flavor, the texture should be close and of a mellow, free nature, with no indication to stickiness. The color should be bright and decided, and in appearance clean and attractive. By producing cheese of this character, the British farmer has nothing to fear from foreign competition.

Silage in Summer.

Frank W. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "Our ensilage lasted us until August 20th in 1902, and there never was a time but what the cows ate it in preference to anything else, even in the flush of pasture. If ensilage is well put up and the corn at the proper stage, there is no waste, and nothing like it for dairy food."

Butter-fat and Butter.

How many pounds of cream is required to make a pound of butter, the cream being 100% butter-fat? Kindly give the scale upon which creameries make their returns. R. K. Since Co., Ont.

Ans.—Cream which tests 100 per cent. butter (oil) is supposed to make one pound of butter per creamery inch. A creamery inch weighs about 4.15 pounds, which tests 21 per cent. butter-fat, which is the per cent. fat which corresponds with the reading of 100 in the oil test churn. H. H. DEAN.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Cultivation of the Orchard.

While there is difference of opinion as to the necessity of cultivating the orchard, and some people maintain it is unnecessary, others hold the opposite opinion, and the latter are largely in the majority. So far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, there can be no doubt as to the advisability of yearly cultivation, or, in other words, continuous cultivation. The important objects are to retain moisture in the soil, and also facilitate the process of nitrification. If moisture is lacking in the soil the trees must suffer, for the process of growth and the manufacture of available plant food cannot go on satisfactorily without it. Where the soil is not cultivated in an orchard, there are two ways by which the moisture is rapidly exhausted during the dry weather; first, from the soil by capillary evaporation, and, second, by transpiration from the leaves.

There are only two ways of retaining soil moisture, either by cultivation or by heavy mulching. The latter is not practicable in most cases, especially where the orchard is large, while the first is available to everyone. There is no mulch like surface cultivation, or the soil mulch, as it is usually called.

With these facts in view, it is evident that cultivation should begin early to hold the moisture already in the soil, for this is the time it is most needed. It is at this season that the vitality of the tree is most severely taxed, from the time growth begins until midsummer. There is the growth and development of the foliage and the blossoms, and the formation of the embryo fruit, and besides all this the greater part of the wood growth is made during the first three months.

Of the average annual precipitation in this Province, about fifty per cent. of it occurs between October and March, when it is not particularly needed; so we see the importance of early cultivation to hold what moisture we already have in the soil in the spring.

This system of cultivation need not interfere with the growing of leguminous crops, which is important for turning under to enrich the soil and furnish the all-important element of humus. If cultivation is carried on until July, the soil will have sufficient moisture near the surface to ensure a catch of clover. It is better to sow it, however, just before or immediately after rain, to ensure rapid germination. If the soil is clean, the previous cultivation will leave it with the soil mulch in such a condition that it will hold moisture fairly well until the early fall rains come. The growth of the clover will ensure early maturing of the wood growth, and will serve as a cover crop during winter, and can be plowed in the next year. Of course, if one wishes to add a large amount of humus to the soil, and the more humus the easier it will be to retain moisture, then it will be advisable to allow the clover to get a pretty good start in spring before turning it under.

Another capital plan to enrich the soil of an orchard is to sow rape after the spring and summer cultivation, say early in July, choosing, if possible, a moist time for sowing, and it will come on fast. Allow it to grow until the middle or end of October, and then turn in a flock of sheep and let them pasture it as long as they can find any. They will often stick to it until near Christmas, and will care for no other kind of feed so long as they can get it. I have seen them refuse good clover hay when the ground was covered with snow, and paw up the rape among the snow in preference. This is a capital plan for enriching the soil. It can't well be done any cheaper or more effectually. Where trees are large the sheep will do them no harm, but it would not be safe to risk them among young trees.

Sweet Peas.

When trenching for sweet peas make the trench about the width of the spade, and sow the seeds close to either side. This will give two rows between which to place the wire-netting or other support. Later on, as the trench is filled, leave a depression or trough between the rows against the day of drouth. Less water will be required, and it will be certain to reach the roots. Two years ago, during the long drouth, our peas were watered but twice, but the shallow trough enabled us to make a thorough job of it. Notwithstanding the water, the heat reflected from the sandy soil fairly burned the lower leaves, and the blossoms were growing few and small when we resorted to shading the ground at the base of the vines. We had a few light cloth screens which had been used over the spring seed-beds, and these were placed mornings along the east and afternoons along the west sides of the row. For the rest of the space we pinned newspapers to the netting, fastening them to the ground by sticks or clods of dirt. The very first day showed improvement, and thereafter the vines seemed to

suffer very much less from the dry weather. We concluded the heat was quite as harmful as the drouth, and shall hereafter provide for shade as well as water.—[Vick's Magazine.]

The Northern Spy.

Without doubt the Spy stands unequalled as a winter apple. Its long keeping qualities, and crisp, spicy, high-flavored flesh, make it a universal favorite with consumers, either for dessert or cooking. When cooked in pies or sauce, it possesses that rich, spicy flavor that one always appreciates in a first-class cooker, and after mid-winter, there is scarcely anything to equal it for dessert. It is also a splendid canner, and this is another use that many housekeepers make of this splendid apple. When the canned fruit is getting scarce toward spring, the empty cans can be filled with Spys, and when properly done there is scarcely anything that equals them as a canned fruit. This apple is always in demand in the large cities of the United States, and it has often been sold at fancy prices for dessert, when the samples were very choice, of uniform size, clean and well colored. Although of American origin, it reaches greatest perfection in the Province of Ontario, and especially in the Georgian Bay district, although it has a wide range of adaptability. It is about the latest variety to mature; in the Georgian Bay district it does not get fully colored until near the end of October. It has the merit of clinging well to the tree, and is very little affected by wind storms. When the ground is strewn with other varieties, during the autumn gales, there are very few windfalls among the Spys.

But the tree is not without faults, and the most prominent one is the long time it takes to come into bearing, and then its liability to split in the crotches and fall apart. But these faults can be remedied by top grafting it on some good hardy stock, and this is certainly the best way to grow the Spy. It will then come into bearing much earlier; the liability to splitting is avoided, and you will have a long-lived tree. That growers are catching on to this idea is evidenced by the large demand for Talman Sweet's, to be used as stocks for top grafting on, it being one of the best for this purpose.

Potato Culture.

Should potatoes be hilled or not, is a question often asked by the amateurs. The answer depends on conditions. Low ridging I find to be most satisfactory on ordinary soil; just ridging the plants enough to prevent the stalks becoming exposed to the sun, and to keep them from the ground. Continual stirring of the soil between the rows is the secret of the immense yields that have been secured by level culture, for by so doing the moisture is kept from evaporating, and the air entering the spaces between the particles of stirred soils, acts on the compounds containing plant food in the soil, thus liberating the elements that are to a great extent unavailable. Holding the moisture in the soil and the prevention, not the killing of weeds, is the main thing in potato growing. Whether it is advisable to hill or ridge is a secondary consideration, the answer to which depends on conditions. Some people half prepare the soil before planting, and try to finish it while the crops are growing. The successful grower gets the soil into the best possible condition of texture and fertility beforehand, and then tries to maintain the soil in that condition throughout the growing season. E. MACKINLAY.

Halifax Co., N.S.

Orchard Culture.

The Maine Experiment Station is doing some good practical work for the orchardists of that State, and for the whole country. It has often been noticed that orchards are seeded to grass just as they get nicely started to grow, and that disappointing results invariably follow. The trees either don't yield fruit or the caterpillars work havoc with the foliage. It is on such an orchard as this that the authorities of the Maine Station have begun work. The ability of a vigorous, healthy tree to resist the attacks of insects and fungous foes is well known, and to secure this vigor cultivation is essential. Spraying is also necessary, but the two operations combined are required for best results. The orchard is supposed to be a source of revenue to the farm, but it must be given a chance, and when one has been set out it is the veriest folly to leave it in grass to run wild and to bear fruit only when opposing forces permit. The man and not the weather or the insects should control the orchard. Figures and photographs show very clearly the advantage to be derived from thorough culture as compared with the usual treatment of New England orchards. It does not matter so much how the culture is given as that it shall be given in some way. In rocky orchards the use of hogs is advised. Facts are brought out which go to illus-

trate the point that the average orchard is more in need of culture than of fertilizers; that there is sufficient plant food in the soil if by some means it can be liberated; and that culture is the best means of setting free this plant food. On comparing the yields of young Gravenstein trees from adjacent cultivated and mulched areas, it was found that the number of trees producing some fruit was nearly 50 per cent. greater on the cultivated area, and the average yield per tree was 22 per cent. greater. A study of the effect of potash salts on the resistance of fruit to the apple scab gave negative results.

The Curculio.

The most troublesome insect affecting the plum is the curculio, called by fruit-growers the Little Turk. It is an ugly, repulsive-looking insect, and it begins its work when the plums are formed. In the meantime, they subsist on the foliage, and here is where the use of arsenite poison would be the most effective. When the plums are formed they begin to gnaw the young fruit, and cut crescent-shaped marks in the skin, in which they deposit their eggs. In a short time these eggs hatch into little grubs, which feed upon the pulp of the fruit, gradually working toward the pit. In a few weeks they become full-grown, by which time the infested plums have fallen to the ground. The larvæ then leave the fruit and enter the ground, and change to the pupal state. Fortunately, there is but one brood in a season. The female will deposit about 10 eggs in a day, and from 150 to 200 in a season.

The remedy recommended is spraying with Bordeaux and Paris green. Bordeaux, 4 pounds bluestone and 4 pounds fresh hot lime, in 40 gallons of water, with 4 ounces of Paris green. The first application should be just before the blossoms open; the second, just after the blossoms fall, and two more applications at intervals of ten days. The Bordeaux mixture is applied along with the Paris green for the prevention of shot-hole fungus and brown rot. There is difference of opinion as to whether the curculio can be successfully destroyed by Paris green; but experience proves this to be the best way to fight the pest, especially where they are very plentiful. Some supplement this treatment by jarring the trees with a padded mallet, in the early morning, having a sheet spread under the tree to catch the beetles when they fall. If a large flock of hens have access to the plum orchard, they will do pretty effective work in keeping the curculio in check.

The Little Turk has parasitic enemies that prey upon it, and when injurious insects that have parasite foes are very abundant in certain seasons, as the curculio was last year, there is usually a corresponding increase of the parasites, so they may not be so troublesome this year.

Insect Pests.

THE OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE.—This pest is very common all over the country, and while it does not, like the San Jose scale, entirely kill the tree, yet they are a serious damage when the trees are badly infested with them. They do not, like the San Jose scale, produce living young; they are produced from eggs, which at this time of year may be found under the scale; and about the end of May, or first week of June, when warm weather has fairly set in, the young lice may be seen coming from under the scales and spreading themselves over the bark, usually working up higher on the tree and out on to the newer wood. They are a sucking insect, and are provided with a tiny bill, which they insert in the bark and suck the juices. After they have got located they form a scale, under which they lay their eggs for the next brood, and so the propagation of the species goes on. Lye made from hardwood ashes is a good remedy. Take lye that will float a potato, and dilute it with water until the potato sinks, and still add a little more water if for young trees. If not diluted too much, it will loosen the scales and destroy the eggs or young wherever it comes in contact with them, without injury to the tree. It rather acts beneficially on the bark, cleansing and toning it up. Spraying with whale oil soap or a solution of Gillet's lye, just when the young lice are moving, will destroy most of them. The whale oil soap to be used at the rate of about a pound and a half to five gallons water, and the Gillet's lye, a little more than a can to five gallons water, or a ten cent can to five gallons will do very well. But the latest and probably the most effective remedy comes from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where it has been proved by continued experiments. It consists in whitewashing the trees with fresh, hot lime, by means of a spray pump, early in March, giving a second coat after the first ones dry. The effect is to loosen the scales; they come off with the lime, and the eggs are destroyed.

The Plum Rot.

The brown rot in the plum is one of the most difficult fungous diseases to control. It is propagated by spores, and these are carried over winter in the dried-up, mummied plums that are seen clinging to the trees. One of the first steps should be to gather those mummied plums and burn them, and the next to spray faithfully with the Bordeaux mixture.

Paris green, four ounces to the barrel, should be added to the mixture so as to treat the curculio at the same time. For the brown rot it would be better, perhaps, to give the first spraying on the bare trees, after all the old plums have been gathered and burned, just before the leaf buds open, and then spray at intervals of two weeks (except when the trees are in bloom) until the fruit is pretty well grown.

For this disease, four or five applications should be given at least. Cases are reported where the disease has been successfully fought and prevented by careful, repeated and thorough spraying, when other orchards in the same locality were badly affected.

It is a good plan to thin out the fruit where trees are likely to be overloaded. This can be most easily done by thinning the fruit spurs early in the season.

POULTRY.

Two Eggs Per Day.

A New York State poultry-raiser, who has been experimenting for some years to produce a strain of hens that would lay an egg every day in the year, has met with such encouraging success that he is now theorizing on the possibility of a breed of hens that will produce two eggs every day. On March 1st, he says, one of his special hens became sick, and was put in a coop by herself. The following day she laid two eggs, one at 9 a.m. and the other at 4 p.m., and this had been kept up a period of 34 days, to the time the paragraph was published. It is the belief of the owner that he has the greatest hen for commercial purposes in the world.

"This," says a writer in the Farmer and Stockbreeder, "is a tall tale, even for a Yankee Sunday paper, but before we finally dismiss it let us examine the probability of it. The ancestors of the domestic fowl of the day, the Jungle fowl, probably never laid more than twelve to twenty eggs in the year. Even now we have hens laying under fifty eggs in the year, but there are various authentic instances of individual hens laying 300 eggs in the year and over. Considering how far the hen has been educated into laying early and laying well, there is no reason why she should stop at this total. But two eggs a day, and for a period of thirty-four days! The most common reason for a hen laying twice in one day is that a fright or some cause makes her retain a perfectly shelled egg, and meanwhile the egg next it in the ovary is growing, and is produced a few hours after the delayed egg before it. As a general rule, more than twenty-four hours elapse between each egg. With this particular hen the growth must have been more than twice as fast as usual. The feat is not impossible, but it is very improbable; yet, though one cannot believe the tale of Mr. Helmke, evolution has done so much for the domestic hen that no one can say at what point in egg production finality is reached."

Rearing of Incubator Chickens.

It was suggested to me to write a few lines on my method of raising early chickens. I have an outdoor brooder, which cost me \$20, express included. In March I had both the incubator and brooder in a sitting-room which we do not use in winter. I put the brooder on the gravel, in the front of the house, early this month; so that the little chickens are quite a distance away from the hens, and I have not started my flower garden yet. For the first hatch I bedded the brooder with lawn clippings, from last summer, and most of the chickens suffered from indigestion; for the second hatch I bedded with sand, and clippings on top, and not one chick was similarly affected. From the day they go into the brooder I feed "johnnycake," made of four parts Indian meal, two parts bran, two parts provender or shorts, one part white flour, one part bone meal; in the early spring, not later, large handful of salt; tablespoonful of soda; mix stiff with buttermilk, and bake three hours in a paper-lined meat pan. I soak the crust of the cake in cold water. My March hatch had slices of raw mangels and potatoes, cut lengthwise and chopped crisscross from one end to the other, and it gave them plenty of exercise trying to pull the pieces apart, which they thoroughly enjoyed, and I always tried to give them two or three whole-boiled potatoes after dinner to pick at. Every warm, sunny day, I carried the chickens to a sheltered corner of the garden. At three weeks old they had to go to an amateur brooder in the henhouse, and now, at six weeks old, they are

being promoted to the roosts; we were obliged to make a step-ladder for them to climb up by. Brooder chickens are wonderfully tame and follow me wherever I want them to go, and give me very little trouble.

TRIX.

Raising Ducks.

Although May is the best month in the year to have ducks or chickens hatch, the hatching of duck eggs may be continued on into June with good results. Ducks are a fast-maturing class of fowl, and do not need an early start to make them ready for the table at Thanksgiving or Christmas. In fact, if it were not for the fact that they forage most of their living, the expense of keeping them from maturity until the market requires them would far exceed their value. The market for ducks, and for all other poultry, promises to be active for some time yet, and for this reason all the eggs available should be set, even though it be late in the season. Ponds or streams are not essential to duck-raising; all the water that is required is plenty for drinking purposes, and it should be clean, as dirty water is liable to cause digestive troubles. If fed lavishly, there is little profit in duck raising, but when they are compelled to forage, there is something to be made from them. See that there is sufficient to supply the demand when owing to prosperous times people begin calling for more fowl.

Henhouse Cleaning.

When the back yard has had its annual spring cleaning and everything about the building begins to take on a new appearance before entering upon the long hot days of summer, it is a good plan to devote a little attention to the inside of the henhouse. They all need an annual cleaning; some need more light. Cleanliness and sunshine are the best and cheapest disinfectants one can employ. It might pay to put another window or two in the sunny side of the house, but by all means give it a good coat of whitewash after it has been well cleaned out. A good wash was described in our last issue. The work is facilitated if a spray pump can be employed. Whitewash is death to lice, and fills the small cracks in the walls, thus preventing drafts; besides, there is something about a clean, white henhouse that makes the hens respond and try to do themselves proud. One can also relish an egg that is laid in a clean house better than one that is picked up any old place, or in a dirty corner.

APIARY.

To Detect Foul Brood.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

While those in authority may be doing all in their power to eradicate foul brood, great and valuable assistance can be rendered them by each individual bee-owner throughout the land. Every apiarist can, and should, be his own inspector, if he is willing to "qualify." As it is necessary to have the colonies strong for the main honey-flow, and as the disease in question destroys the young brood, and so cuts off the supply of young bees, it should be detected and checked or cured as early in the season as possible. In colonies where it is far advanced, the symptoms are very evident: weakness of the colony, listlessness of the bees, the repellent odor, the ragged cappings of the brood, the shapeless dead brood, and the general unprosperous appearance of the combs and the honey, make the diagnosis easy. But if the colony be yet strong, and but slightly affected with the malady, the case is quite different. It will then be necessary to examine minutely a bad case to be able to detect the same symptoms in a much modified form. Take from the center of the brood nest a comb—the newer it is the better—in which there has been brood during the past breeding season. Hold it in strong sunlight, so that the light falls on the lower sides and bottoms of the cells. Examine these carefully, and you see in the lower sides brownish or grayish black scales, nearly as wide as the cells, and reaching nearly to the opening of the cells, with the outer end slightly curled up. These scales are stuck fast, so they cannot be removed. They are the remains of brood destroyed by foul brood, and contain the germs of the disease, which will live in them for years. The bees do not remove them, but will store honey in the cells which they occupy, and this honey, becoming infected, is the medium by which the disease is fed to healthy larvae. The above test applies where the colonies are being examined early in spring, before there is much brood. Later, we find the dead brood. To be sure such has died of this disease, and from no other cause, insert a toothpick, give it a twist and draw out, when the decaying mass will string out a half inch or so. This test is sure.

Infected colonies should be plainly marked to distinguish at a glance from the healthy ones, and fed the same evening a quart or so each of medicated syrup, made by mixing one ounce of salicylic acid in sufficient alcohol to dissolve it, in about

25 quarts of thin syrup or honey. This feeding, if continued at intervals, will hold the disease in check until such time as it can be properly treated to effect a cure. The very greatest precaution should be taken to prevent robbing.

Middlesex Beekeepers' Association.

In response to postal notices from Secretary J. F. Miller, about twenty-five of the most progressive apiarists of Middlesex, Ont., and adjoining counties, met in the general committee room of the London City Hall on Saturday, May 2nd, 1903. The Middlesex Beekeepers' Association has been but recently reorganized, and this, the second meeting, was most successful in respect to both the attendance and the interest taken in the discussions. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by Pres. Anguish, who, after the reading of minutes of last meeting by the secretary, asked the members present to report on the number and condition of their colonies of bees.

The number of colonies kept by most of those who reported, ranges from 90 to 300 each. The actual death rate among these was about 10% of the number of colonies put into winter quarters; but of those still living, very many are said to be not up to the mark. The winter, although not severe, has been trying on bees wintered in their summer stands, owing to the fact that it was neither warm nor cold. Often, and for days together, the sun was bright, with temperature almost to the "flying" point, but not quite. The bees, having had no flight since winter set in, would be roused to activity by the bright sun and temperate air, but could not fly because it was not quite warm enough. Cellar bees have not fared much better. The very warm weather in March caused many to set out bees about the nineteenth of that month. Since then, continued cool weather has gone hard with these poorly protected bees, and has so hindered brood-rearing that they have lost instead of gaining in strength. Furthermore, the excessive and utterly lawless manner in which the bees swarmed last season, left many colonies in a weak or queenless condition at the beginning of winter; and, finally, the late fall and early spring caused them to draw so heavily on their stores that many choice colonies have died of starvation. These are matters which should receive careful attention, to make sure of a strong colony with good queen in every hive going into winter quarters, and to guard against starvation up till the opening of clover bloom.

HONEY EXCHANGE.

Mr. John Newton, one of the directors of the newly-organized honey exchange, gave an address on the proposed work of that organization. He said their plans were by no means completed, but they thought, until better established, to do business through one of several Toronto commission houses, which have offered to handle exchange honey for a 5% commission. As was suggested in these columns in March, they will take an estimate of the market situation, and decide upon a price at which all members shall agree to sell. Members will be allowed to sell at this price anywhere except in Toronto, and their surplus goes into the hands of the commission house. The matters of uniform grading, advertising, etc., are also under consideration.

Spring management received considerable attention. To get cellar bees back on their old stands was strongly advocated by some, others thought it a matter of small importance. Open-air feeding was mentioned, but not highly recommended. Queen clipping should be commenced as soon as conditions are favorable. MORLEY PETTIT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to disregard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—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, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

SOW PRODUCED DEAD FETUSES.

Young sow had two dead pigs on Thursday, another dead one on Friday, and after a while I had to help to deliver another dead one. What was the cause? R. T. Kent Co.

Ans.—There are many conditions which cause the death of fetuses while in the womb, such as a fall, kick, hoar, sharp or excessive feed, heavy feeding, and that of a very old sow, without being conversant with the symptoms of the disease your sow's present condition is not sufficient to

cause. A pregnant sow should be fed on easily-digested food in moderate quantities, and in winter time substitutes for green food, as raw roots, should be given, and she should have regular exercise and a clean, dry, warm place to sleep. In some cases, even where the best of care and attention is given, the young will be dead when born, and in many cases it is impossible to give the cause.

LUMP IN THROAT.

I have a cow with a lump the size of a hen's egg in her throat, just where the chain fits. Used lump jaw cure without result. My veterinarian said it was harmless except for the looks. T. W.

Ans.—It is probable the lump is an enlarged thyroid gland. It can be dissected out by a veterinarian, but it is not likely to injure the cow.

Miscellaneous.

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

JERSEY TRANSFERS.

Please let me know if the American Jersey Cattle Club has a Canadian agency, and if so where is it, and to whom do we have to write to make transfers of Jersey cattle? G. C. S. Kent Co., Ont.

Ans.—The A. J. C. C. has no Canadian agency. For information as to transfers, etc., apply to the Secretary, J. J. Hemingway, 8 W. 17th St., New York City, N.Y., U.S.

PERIOD OF GESTATION.

How long in days does a mare, cow, ewe and sow go from time of service until the time of giving birth? C. R. D. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—In response to this and several other queries on the same subject, we publish a breeding list, or gestation table, in this issue, which we think is as nearly correct as can be determined. There is considerable variation in some cases in the number of days. Mares especially vary, the majority foaling at exactly, or nearly, the 11 months, and some going quite 12 months. Cows generally go from five to eight days over the nine months. Ewes sometimes vary a few days from five months, but generally produce at two or three days short of that; and sows, though generally giving birth promptly at four months, or sixteen weeks, have been known to go six to ten days over that time, but as a rule in such instances the offspring is flabby and generally die soon after birth.

GRINDING VS. BOILING FEED.

It costs the farmers in this neighborhood eight cents per cwt. to have their grain crushed. I would like to know if boiling a mixture of oats, peas and barley, for growing pigs, would be justifiable in such a case?

2. What treatment would you prescribe for my hog pig, one year old, which has lost the use of his hind limbs, about two weeks ago? He is active and hearty, and trails himself about the yard. Has been fed on hash grain all winter, with roots, and running in the yard. He is not paralyzed, as when you probe him with a pin he is quite sensitive. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Eight cents a cwt. is rather high figure for grinding grain, but if the cost of labor and fuel and the extra trouble of handling are considered, boiling would not have any advantage. It sometimes happens, however, that these considerations are not material, and in such cases a saving can be effected.

2. He probably has rheumatism, and should have a dry sleeping place; also give access to salt and charcoal. It might also be well to reduce his grain allowance a little for a time, and give relaxing food.

MANURING FOR POTATOES.

Is it better to manure for potatoes same as for grain, plowing it down, making drills, sowing the potatoes in the drills, and then plowing the drills in on the potatoes? In this way the manure is troublesome in plowing. Some advise preparing the ground, then making the drills, and spreading the manure in the drills, then covering them by splitting the drills. Have you any different way to advise? SUBSCRIBER. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—The general practice is to spread the manure before plowing, then harrow and plow again, then ridge, plant and cover by splitting the ridges. If manure is long and likely to be troublesome in plowing, the land may be prepared by plowing and harrowing before manuring, then plant in every third or fourth furrow, according to width of furrow or distance apart preferred. The last furrow should be shallow, not more than three or four inches deep, and covered with a light furrow, after which roll and harrow twice before plants come up, and once after, to kill weeds and promote growth. We have had good success from manuring in the drill, planting on the manure and covering, but in a very dry season there is some risk.

ROOTS ON RIDGES OR FLAT?

Is it better to sow mangels or turnips on the flat or on ridges? RIDGES. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Owing mainly to the fact that it is easier to keep the crop clean of weeds, both are generally sown on ridges. The horse hoe can then be started sooner, while the weeds are quite young and tender, and thus more easily destroyed. The ridges need not be made high, and by running a roller over them lengthwise, immediately after sowing the seed, they will be considerably flattened, and the compacting of the soil will hasten germination of the seed. If a crust forms on the surface, which may prevent the plants coming through, the roller may be used again to break this. A very useful little implement for breaking the crust and killing young weeds is the hand wheel hoe, which is on sale at leading seed stores. As far as the crop yield is concerned, probably in the average of years a larger crop may be obtained by flat culture than on ridges, provided cultivation is thorough and the weeds never allowed to get headway.

MONTRAVE CHIEF.

What are the four progenitors, on both sides, of the stallion, "Montrave Chief," and is he a registered Clyde? FARMER. York Co., Ont.

Ans.—Montrave Chief [537] (5222) was imported by Graham Bros. in 1887; bred by Jas. Robertson, Twynholm Mains, Twynholm, Scotland; is described as a bay with three white legs, and white stripe on face. Foaled April 25th, 1884, his sire was Charming (2014), and his dam Darling of Twynholm (2884), foaled 1876. Gr. dam on the dam's side, Darling (4788), foaled 1868. Gr. sire on dam's side, Robert Burns 702. Gr. dam on sire's side, Meg of Spyland (444). Gr. sire on sire's side, Bonnie Scotland (1076). To our personal knowledge he made several seasons in Simcoe Co., and travelled considerably in the territory south of that county.

GRASS LAND RUN OUT.

I have several fields which have been in grass for many years, without manure. They are smooth for mowing, but badly run or bound out. Have all the land under plow, aside from these, that can be attended to for a year or two. Would you advise as treatment a heavy coat of wood ashes and vigorous cross harrowing with smoothing harrow? Manure not available. If any other course would be better, please advise. Que. J. A. K.

Ans.—Yes, ashes would do good, as would also nitrate of soda, 300 pounds per acre, for it is probable that nitrogen is the element required. If practicable, other fields should be seeded this spring to furnish grass for next season, and then these that have been so long in grass could be broken up. If such treatment is not possible, we would sow white and alsike clover seed before harrowing, as these would gather nitrogen for the use of the crop.

IDENTITY OF WEED.

Please identify the enclosed weed, and say if it is troublesome. R. M. C. Perth Co.

Ans.—This is a *Lepidium*, an introduced species. The *Lepidium*s are called peppergrasses or pepperworts, and the *Lepidium sativum* (peppergrass) of the gardens, or garden cress, is a member of this genus. I think this plant is most probably the last named. As an annual it may probably prove troublesome, as it is a very profuse seeder, but since it propagates by seeds and not by underground root stems, it should be easily controlled.

REGISTERING FILLY.

I have a filly, two years old 20th June next. She has four straight Clydesdale crosses. Can she be registered, or is she too old? If she can be registered, what are the requirements, and to whom should I apply? SUBSCRIBER. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—The rules of the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada admit to registry "Clydesdale stallions having five top crosses with their dams on record, and Clydesdale mares having four top crosses, in each case by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada." Write Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The Dominion Draft Studbook, James Mitchell, Secretary, Goderich, Ont., admits to registry mares with four crosses of accepted sires.

HORNS TURN BACK—REGISTRATION.

1. Pedigreed calf, six months old, has horns one and a half inches long, turned right back. What would you advise me to do about the horns, it being a nice heifer calf?

2. What is the charge for registering calves and lambs?

3. Where can I procure sheep tags with the association number on them? Algoma, Ont. W. G.

Ans.—1. Leave the horns alone. They will come forward as the calf grows older.

2. You do not indicate for what breeds. The charges differ.

3. Apply to the Secretary of the breed association. You do not say what breed.

CONCRETE CISTERN.

I wish to build a cistern in one corner of cellar for holding roof water; the corner of cellar forming two sides, laid up with building stone, without mortar; the other two sides to be made of concrete. How can I fill the stone wall to make it water tight, and what proportions of sand and cement should I use to make the concrete wall, and how should I mix? What thickness should the wall be, and would it be an advantage or otherwise to lay in flat stones with concrete when building?

King's Co., N.B.

H. V. D.

Ans.—Unless the stone wall is unusually well made, it would be better not to use it, but rather build the cistern complete, as it is not a very expensive job. If the wall is used, point it carefully, then build the two sides of the cistern with concrete, one of cement to about ten or twelve of sand and gravel. The wall may be about eight inches thick, except those against the stone wall, which need not be more than four inches thick, and should be on a good foundation. When the cement has set, the whole inside may be plastered about one-half inch thick with one of cement to two or three of fine sand. This coat should be put on carefully and smoothly, special attention being given to the corners. The bottom can be made like the walls. The cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand or gravel, and moistened to about the consistency of mortar. Stone in moderate quantity may be used in the wall to economize concrete, but should not come within two inches of the surface.

QUACK GRASS — FEEDING CALVES — POTATO SEED

I have a small bed of quack grass in a field. If I cover the bed three or four feet deep with manure and leave for three months, will it kill the quack; if not, what is best to do?

2. Will sprinkling seed potatoes with coal oil or coal tar prevent crows from taking the seed, or will it injure the seed?

3. What is the best kind of food to mix with skim milk for young calves? Which is the better, keep them in the stable all summer and feed them on green fodder, or let them out on pasture, where they are exposed to heat and flies?

Northumberland Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, it will smother the grass, but should be left all summer, and, better still, until next spring.

2. Coal tar has been used on corn with good results, but it makes the seed difficult to plant. We have not known of coal oil to give satisfaction. If you were to try both on a small scale we would be glad to hear of your success. Frightening the crows away with a gun is the most certain method of protection. Binder twine strung across the corners of the field is a partial protection, making the crows suspicious.

3. When the calves are just being weaned from whole to skimmed milk, add a little boiled flax-seed and stir it well in. Continue this until they will eat, then give them the ground seed and oat chop dry in a clean box, instead of feeding anything in the milk. If it can be arranged to let them out for exercise at night and keep them up in the heat of the day, that would be the best treatment. There should be some protection from the hot sun and flies, but the stable should be clean and airy.

SICK BIRDS.

Replying to F. S., I would certainly suggest that he send some of these birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory here and have them examined. The symptoms given in his letter are hardly sufficient to draw definite conclusions. The symptoms given of the chickens would indicate that they were lousy. Of course any sick chicken will, in all probability, become stupid and wings droop, and when I suggest that the chickens may be lousy, it is only because these are symptoms of this trouble, and the same symptoms, as far as they go, might apply to a dozen diseases. If at all possible, send the birds to the laboratory at their expense. Kindly do not ship dead birds at this season of the year, but ship birds that are sick, and if they die in transit it will be all right. But do not ship birds that are already dead, as it is practically useless, as they become more or less decomposed before reaching here, and are then unfit for examination.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

REGISTERING DRAFT COLT.

I have a fine yearling colt; his dam is a pure-bred Clydesdale mare, and his sire a pure-bred Shire. In what class would you put him? Can he be registered, and where?

Ans.—The Toronto Industrial Exhibition provides a class for heavy draft horses, Canadian bred. Horses in this class must be the offspring of either a registered Clydesdale or Shire stallion. He can probably be registered in the "Dominion Draft Studbook," James Mitchell, Secretary, Goderich, Ont.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE.

In borrowing money, the borrower has to pay all expenses, drawing mortgage, searching title, registering, etc. When the money is all paid up, which party pays the release of the mortgage?

ONE INTERESTED.

Ans.—The borrower.

CAPACITY OF PIPE AND POND.

1. What is the capacity of one inch pipe, 600 feet long, with a fall of 10 ft. in the 600 ft. The head is a spring, confined in 4 ft. cement curb.

2. What quantity of water will supply an artificial pond 60 ft. in diameter, 4 ft. deep, and in retentive clay soil?

3. Is a wire fence with heavy stays secured with clamps or locks, superior to one with the soft wire stays? Do not the clamps kink the horizontal wires, thus weakening them?

W. K. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The pipe would deliver about three and one-half or four gallons per minute.

2. The quantity of water required to fill the pond is about seventy thousand gallons.

PROF. J. B. REYNOLDS, B. A.

O. A. C.

3. We have never heard of any complaints of wire being weakened where the clamps were used.

HUNTING DOGS.

What is the best kind of a dog for hunting bears, foxes and partridges?

Algoma, Ont.

G. F.

Ans.—The best for all these purposes would be a foxhound for the foxes and a setter for the birds, but for the bears we really don't know. Cross-bred dogs having hound breeding might do good work, but there is no one breed that can be expected to hunt these three classes of game. Good intelligent collies have been trained to hunt well, and for general purposes he would probably be satisfactory, especially if there were a cross of hound blood in him. He would, at least, be the most useful on the farm. Remember that individuality in dogs often discredits their breed.

SERVICE REGISTERS.

Please let me know if you keep any stallion service registers for sale. If you do not, will you let me know where they can be obtained?

Dundas Co., Ont.

B. B.

Ans.—We have not seen such, and can give no information. If any of our readers can, will they please advise us?

NOTES AND NEWS.

Argentine Embargo Reimposed.

A cablegram from London, Eng., under date of May 8th, states that the British Government has decided to reimpose prohibition against the importation of cattle from the Argentine Republic, the removal of which was not long ago secured in the belief that foot-and-mouth disease had been stamped out. The reason for the present action is that the disease has reappeared in several districts of the country. The shutting out of Argentine cattle at this juncture will no doubt tend to greatly strengthen prices for Canadian export heaves.

An Old Fued Buried.

That ancient fued between the farmer and the bicyclist has been settled pretty much in the same way those two Kentucky families settled theirs, when the son of the leader on one side married a daughter of the opposing host on the other side. The farmer has taken to riding the bicycle himself. When wheels first came into vogue, the farmer looked askance with a jealous eye at what he considered the eventual displacement of the horse. But he has learned that the bicycle has not displaced the horse—that it has merely enabled hundreds of thousands of quondam pedestrians to ride quickly instead of walking slowly. And to-day the farmer leaves his tired horses to rest after a long day's work while he wheels to the post office for his mail in the quiet of the evening.

B. C. Farm Labor.

Mr. R. E. Gosnell, Secretary of the Immigration Department, Victoria, B. C., reports that there is an active demand for farm labor in British Columbia. The wages for expert milkers are from \$20 to \$25 a month, the year round, with board and lodging, and during the summer months even as high as \$40 is being paid. There is, however, a demand for all-round good men.

Travelling Dairies.

The Government of Nova Scotia will continue this year the work of demonstration by travelling dairies. Last year, Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ont., conducted one of these dairies, and met with gratifying success. This year, the work will be carried on by Miss Laura Rose and her sister, Miss Annie Rose, each having a travelling dairy. Miss Laura Rose's reputation as a capable teacher and practical dairywoman is continental, and her sister also possesses the art of imparting information in a high degree.

Guelph Horse Show.

As announced in our advertising columns, the Guelph Horse Show will be held in that City on June 4th, 5th and 6th. \$1,400 are offered in prizes. Entries close May 23rd with the Secretary, Mr. C. L. Nelles, who will furnish all necessary information.

Seed Grain Competition.

Following is a list of successful competitors in the main competition of the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition for the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia. The list of the other winners appeared in our April 15th issue.

QUEBEC WHEAT.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Callixte Perron, Les Eboulements | \$100.00 |
| Albert Davidson, Bethel | 75.00 |
| Amanda Courberon, St. Geo. de Cacouna | 50.00 |
| Almy Champoux, St. Gertrude | 25.00 |
| Telephore Plourde, Riviere Quelle | 15.00 |
| Jean D'Astons, N. D. Rimouski | 10.00 |
| Gordon Davidson, Bethel | 5.00 |
| Perpetue Limoges, St. Elzear de Laval | 5.00 |
| Clarence Powers, Farnham Centre | 5.00 |
| J. Gerald Clement, Angers | 5.00 |

QUEBEC OATS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Jos. D'Astons, N. D. Rimouski | \$100.00 |
| John J. Maxwell, Campbell's Corner | 75.00 |
| Myrtle & Clarence Johnston, Foster | 50.00 |
| R. Anna Levasseur, Tessierville | 25.00 |
| Arzelier Cornelier, St. Liboire | 15.00 |
| Gordon Davidson, Bethel | 10.00 |
| J. B. Coulombe, St. Jerome | 5.00 |
| C. & E. Courberon, St. Geo. de Cacouna | 5.00 |
| J. B. Messier, St. Louis Bonsecours | 5.00 |
| H. Marchand, St. Remi | 5.00 |

NOVA SCOTIA OATS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Angus Smith, Airsaig | \$100.00 |
| Geo. McKay, Millsville | 75.00 |
| Mabel Wright, East Dalhousie | 50.00 |
| Harry Brown, Wallace Bay | 25.00 |
| A. E. & I. Dickie, Central Onslow | 15.00 |
| Percy McLaughlin, Lower Economy | 10.00 |
| Alma Long, Dalhousie East | 5.00 |
| Lottie McAuley, Burlington | 5.00 |
| Daniel Chrisholm, Ashdale | 5.00 |
| Lena McKenzie, Rogers Hill Centre | 5.00 |

NOVA SCOTIA WHEAT.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| George McKay, Millsville | \$100.00 |
| J. W. Sutherland, Waterside | 75.00 |
| Charles Keyes, Elmsdale | 50.00 |
| Aubrey Ripley, Nappan Station | 25.00 |
| C. A. Smith, Airsaig | 15.00 |
| Lawrence Treen, Blue Sea Corner | 10.00 |
| Percy McLaughlin, Lower Economy | 5.00 |
| Pearl McKenzie, Louisville | 5.00 |

The Chicago International Show.

Mr. Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, and Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., have been elected among the directors of the reorganized International Live Stock Exposition Association at Chicago. The following officers were chosen at the organization meeting held recently in Chicago: President, John A. Spoor, Chicago; First Vice-President, A. H. Sanders, Chicago; Second Vice-President, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Secretary, Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, S. R. Flynn, Chicago; General Manager, W. E. Skinner, Chicago.

In reviewing the classification for the show, a class was added in the fat stock section for group of three steers or spayed heifers under three years old, the get of one sire. Classes were added to the horse section for French Coachers, German Coachers, Hackneys, and trotting-bred Coachers.

In the sheep section, the class for two-year-old ram was restored in all breeds. In view of the fact that the show of Cheviots, Dorsets, Leicesters and Lincolns has been largely confined to one exhibitor in each breed, it was decided to offer only first prizes in all rings for these breeds, these prizes to be the same in amount as offered for other breeds.

Inquiries have been made as to whether the International will be abandoned next year on account of the St. Louis World's Fair. A resolution was adopted by the directors declaring that the International will be held in 1904.

Prof. Carlyle Goes to Colorado.

The Governing Board of the College of Agriculture of Colorado recently decided to make a marked advance in its animal husbandry department, and to take charge of this work they have secured the services of Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who is now Professor of Animal Husbandry at the State College of Wisconsin. Prof. Carlyle is a Canadian by birth, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. After graduation, he was engaged for some time in Farmers' Institute work in Ontario. Leaving this, he superintended the field instruction work in cheese factories and creameries in Minnesota for four years. In the fall of '97, he took up the work at Madison, Wis., where he has made a fine record, both in investigative and instructive work. Colorado has secured a good man, and her animal husbandry interests may be expected to advance at a steady rate in the future.

Beef Selling Better.

A Middlesex County correspondent writes that in the western section of the county some sales of beef cattle have been made as high as \$5.25 per cwt., and good grass cattle \$65 per head. Heavy draft horses sell well, and are more profitable to raise than roadsters. The great problem with the farmer just now is hired help, wages ranging from \$26 to \$28 per month for a seven or eight months' term. The 100-acre farmer will soon have to quit business.

Ontario Agricultural Estimates.

In the estimates submitted to the Ontario Legislature at the present session, \$282,920 was asked for agriculture, being an increase of \$15,004 over last year. For special instructions in butter and cheese dairying there is an increase of from \$1,000 to \$6,000, and \$2,000 is asked for women's institutes. For supplying expert judges for agricultural exhibitions, \$3,000 is named, and \$68,309 for the Ontario Agricultural College. Acknowledgment is made of the munificent gift of \$175,000 by Sir Wm. Macdonald for the purpose of establishing the Domestic Science and Nature Study Departments at this institution.

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

Trade at the Western Cattle Market has been in a very disorganized state, owing to the Montreal strike, and cattle eating their heads off waiting shipment. About fifty carloads of Chicago cattle came in this week, among them some very choice Herefords, Shorthorns and Polled Angus, weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. During the past few weeks over 5,000 U. S. cattle have passed through this market. Drivers report that they cannot purchase cattle in the country to compete with the animals on exhibition, either for price or quality, and as for weights 1,200-pound animals are rarely seen. Comparative prices show a marked falling off in this respect. Last year \$6.62 per cwt. was paid for choice export cattle; to-day the top price was \$5.25, and that for one load only.

Export Cattle.—Best loads of export cattle, \$4.65 to \$5.25; mixed steers and cows, \$4.50. Mr. P. Torpey sold one load of 1,800-pound exporters at \$5.25, fed by Mr. Welch, of Aspedel, Peterboro.

Butchers' Cattle.—Market firm; the best choice, \$4.50 to \$4.65; choice, equal in quality to exporters, 1,125 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.65 to \$4.75; fair to medium, \$4.15 to \$4.50; common fat cows, \$3.65 to \$3.70; rough inferior stock, \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Bulls.—Choice quality at \$4.00 to \$4.20; good, \$3.50 to \$3.85. One choice 2,000-pound bull sold at \$4.20.

Feeders.—Short-keep feeders in good demand; all on offer found ready sale; good 1,200-pound steers, \$4.50 to \$4.85.

Stockers.—One year old and upwards, from 400 to 700 lbs., \$3.60 to \$4.00; poor quality, mixed colors, of same weights, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Sheep.—Prices continue to show a decided firmness for best quality; heavy ewes and bucks easier; \$4.50 to \$5.00 for ewes, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Lambs.—Yearling lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Milk Cows.—About 25 on offer; prices firmer; all sold early, \$30 to \$56 per head. Good family cows wanted. Choice quality will readily sell at \$50 per head.

Calves.—There is a steady demand for choice veals, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt; inferior quality, \$2.00 to \$8.00 per head.

Hogs.—We look for a sharp decline next week, then a steady rise. Best selected bacon hogs, singers, not below 160 lbs., not above 200 lbs., live weight, off cars, not fed or watered, \$6.10; light and thick fat, \$6.00; sows, \$4.25; stags, 3.00.

| | Prices to-day, May 9th, 1903. | Two weeks ago, Apr. 26. | Same date last year. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Export cattle..... | \$ 5 25 | \$ 5 10 | \$ 6 62½ |
| Butchers' cattle..... | 4 75 | 4 65 | 5 85 |
| Export bulls..... | 4 20 | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Feeders..... | 4 50 | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Stockers..... | 4 00 | 3 90 | 4 00 |
| Sheep (per cwt.)..... | 5 00 | 5 25 | 4 50 |
| Lambs (per cwt.)..... | 6 10 | 6 50 | 6 50 |
| Hogs..... | 6 10 | 6 40 | 7 12½ |
| Milk cows..... | 55 00 | 60 00 | 55 00 |

Wheat.—Market firm, with a moderate demand; No. 1 hard 88c., grinding in transit. On the street market, prices firm, red, 73c. to 74c. per bushel; white at 73c. to 74c.

Oats.—29c. north, and 32c. Toronto for No. 1. Eight hundred bushels sold on this market at from 34c. to 35c. per bushel.

Corn.—Canadian corn sells at 48c., American at 50c., on track, Toronto.

Peas.—Milling purposes, 66c., west, and 65c. for No. 2 export.

Barley.—No. 3 extra, for export, 44c. to 45c. per bushel in Toronto.

Bran.—City Mills sell bran at \$16 to \$17 per ton, and shorts are quoted at \$18, car lots, f. o. b. Toronto.

Hay.—Thirty loads sold on the street market at from \$12 to \$15 per ton for timothy, and at from \$6 to \$8 per ton for mixed hay and clover.

Straw.—Two loads sold at from \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Butter.—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Fresh large rolls at from 16c. to 17c.; choice one-pound rolls, 17c. to 18c.; creamery butter, 22c. to 24c.

Eggs.—Deliveries large and prices easy at from 12c. to 14c. per dozen from farmers' wagons.

Cheese.—During the past few weeks, the cheese market has been the highest known in Canada for years; fodder cheese at 13c. To-day's trade prices are quoted at 14c. to 14c. for finest old, and for new 12c. per lb. Montreal old stock is offered here at a reduction.

Potatoes.—Michigan potatoes are offered on this market at 95c. Small lots out of store are selling at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bag.

Apples.—Good Baldwins, off farmers' wagons, \$1.35 per barrel. The choicer qualities dessert fruit go as high as \$2.25.

Poultry.—Spring chickens extremely scarce. A few pairs were bought by local dealers at \$1.65 per pair. Old birds of good quality sold at 60c. each.

Death of City Commissioner Coatsworth.

Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, City Commissioner, died last week at his residence, 296 Parliament Street, Toronto, seventy-eight years of age. Few men were better known or more highly respected for his upright fearlessness. He was the father of the Western Cattle Market, having designed the first six pens, and only just completed the 125th last week.

He constructed the first dock in Collingwood Harbor, many roads through the Province, and several of the bridges across the Don River in the City of Toronto. He designed and invented the furnace crematory, giving the whole of the proprietary rights to the city. He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters.

Veterinary Inspector at Western Cattle Market.

It is understood that Mr. Hooper, V. S., is about to be permanently engaged as Veterinary Cattle Inspector for the Toronto Cattle Market. His duties will be to inspect all stock previous to export. For years we have advocated the appointment of a qualified veterinary surgeon as inspector of live stock previous to shipment, and also hope that his duties will be to supervise the growing dressed beef trade.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, May 9.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.20; poor to good, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$6; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.75.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$6.50 to \$6.90; good to choice heavy, \$6.85 to \$6.97½; roughs, heavy, \$6.65 to \$6.80; light, \$6.45 to \$6.70; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$6.80.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$6; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4; Western sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.75; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.25.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, May 9.—Cattle—Dull. Veals—Tops, \$6.75 to \$7; common to good, \$4.50 to \$6.70. Hogs—Heavy, \$6.95 to \$7; mixed, \$6.90 to \$6.95; Yorkers, \$6.85 to \$6.95; pigs, \$6.85 to \$6.95; roughs, \$6 to \$6.15; stags, \$5 to \$5.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Top Lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.50; culls to good, \$4 to \$7.33; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.50; sheep, top mixed, \$3 to \$5.25; culls to good, \$2 to \$4.90.

British Cattle Markets.

London, May 11.—Live cattle firmer, at 11c. to 12c. per lb., for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9c. per lb. Sheep, 14c. to 15c., dressed weight.

GOSSIP.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS.

Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., proprietor of the Queenston Heights herd of Shorthorns, writes: "A feature of the opening of this year's business is the number of sales of good cattle to local buyers. Last year's sales were nearly all for shipment to the United States, having sold to buyers from Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas and New York. Since my contribution to the last Hamilton sale (all of which remained in Canada), I have sold as follows: To Mr. Chilton Newburn, Stamford, a young roan cow with heifer calf by the Missie bull, Duke of Avondale 2nd =27639=; to Mr. N. R. Spears, Middleport, N. Y., a beautiful cow, by Crimson Gem =25753=; to Mr. J. E. Barrick, Humberstone, a good red two-year-old heifer by King Jewel =30066=; to Chas. Lyles, Penhold, Alta., a deep-milking young cow with bull calf at foot by the herd bull, Derby (imp.); to P. C. McGuire, Barronville, Pa., a ten-months bull calf that is the largest I have seen for his age. Mr. McGuire has been breeding cattle for some time, but as they are too fine to suit him, came to Canada for a young bull having plenty of bone and showing evidence of ability to transmit size and substance. If present appearance goes for anything, he surely found what he wanted. Have just shipped to Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, a roan Red-headed cow, got by the Crimson Flower bull, Crimson Chief =18091=; this cow is a remarkable milker, and probably the greatest producer in our herd, and I can not move as profitably as I have done in my life as here. I have no other calves, but a bull, Derby =32507=, also a 3-year-old

some of his stock coming on. Here is a chance to secure an imported bull of choicest breeding, a grand individual, and, what is of the greatest importance, we have the right sort of calves to show. One of these, a September bull calf, will likely be kept in the herd."

CLYDESDALE MARES.

The fine team of Clydesdale mares in our illustration on another page were owned by Mr. Nelson Wagg, and used by him in his many plowing matches, in which he obtained the unique distinction of winning in every class at Scarborough last year in which he was eligible to enter—first best crown, first best draft team on grounds, first first-class plowman, first best-going team, first best-plowed land of the whole field, first best finish—and at Unionville won the plowing championship of America. Besides the clear eye and steady hand necessary for these achievements, to the splendid going of the team some credit is due, as their steadiness and sagacity could not be excelled, and will no doubt give the very best satisfaction to Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa., to whom they have been sold at a big figure, and have recently foaled safely. Mr. Wagg has a number of Clydesdale mares yet, all in the very best of health, and are due to foal soon or have been bred to the noted sire, Stately City, the champion Clydesdale stallion at the Spring Show. Such a bunch of fine mares is not often found all at one farm, not a pimple on any of them, of good colors, size, quality and conformation, and from such noted sires as McQueen, Queen's Own, he by Prince of Wales, etc. For further particulars as to pedigrees, etc., Mr. Wagg will gladly answer all enquiries.

and will meet anyone desiring to see his mares at Claremont station, on the C. P. R., or at Stouffville, on G. T. R. 4½ miles from his farm. A notice of stock on hand will be found in his advertisement in each issue of this journal.

TRADE TOPICS.

ONE OF THE MOST CONVENIENT DEVICES about the farm is the substitution upon an old wagon of low steel wheels for the high and worn ones. This scheme furnishes a very substantial truck at the very lowest cost. Wheels for this purpose are now being made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Co., of Orillia, formerly of Toronto. About three years ago the company began making these wheels in a small way, but the demand for them was so great that they have had to enlarge their capacity every year. During this month the entire plant was moved to Orillia, where a large force of men in a commodious factory will continue to supply the ever-increasing demand for steel wheels and low, handy wagons.

A NEW CREAM SEPARATOR.—As will be seen from the advertisement on another page, Messrs. Watson, Laidlaw & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, have placed their "Princess" cream separators on this market, their agents for Ontario being Messrs. Campbell, Arnott & Co. These manufacturers have made a specialty of centrifugal machines for nearly 35 years, their work being well known all over the world and bearing the highest reputation. It is stated that their Patent Honeycomb Apparatus with which the drum is fitted greatly assists the separation, and thereby per-

mits an increased quantity of milk to be treated, without increasing the driving power in proportion. At the last great International Cream Separator Competition, held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1900, after six days' exhaustive trials, Watson, Laidlaw & Co.'s separators were awarded first prize and gold medal.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY have gone forward by leaps and bounds during the past few years, but, singularly, that branch which devotes itself to the handling of hay has, until quite recently, been partially overlooked. The scarcity of labor, however, has created a greater demand for the hay-making machinery, and new firms are coming forward with their implements to supply that demand. One of the latest of these manufacturing companies to make their bow to the Canadian public is the Dain Manufacturing Co., of Ottumwa, Ia. This firm makes a specialty of haying tools, and at present their side-delivery rake and hay-loader are being largely introduced throughout Ontario. The company is well established on the other side, and the development of trade in Canada has suggested the advantage of establishing a manufacturing plant on this side of the line. It is expected that machines for next year's trade will be turned out of this Canadian factory, but in the meantime the Dain side-delivery rake and hay-loader will continue to make the company's haying tools and machines as popular here as they are across the line. The headquarters for these machines is at Guelph, where the Canadian representative, Mr. Fred. R. Shantz, will be pleased to give information regarding machines.



The Year's at the Spring,
 And Day's at the Morn;
 Morning's at seven;
 The hill-side's dew pealed;
 The lark's on the wing;
 The snail's on the thorn;
 God's in His heaven—
 All's right with the world.

—Brownrig.

The Old Lady in the Window.

This is the story of a mother and a daughter who came under the shadow of a great sorrow. The mother had carried the spirit of youth well into old age, and the daughter who cared for her had found joy in their relations. But the mother lost the ability to walk, and the infirmities of years grew more heavy upon her, so that the pendulum of her life swung daily between her bed and her chair in the window, and no farther.

Her daughter up to this time had enjoyed a large measure of freedom, consequent upon her mother's good health, but now there remained only the daily care of the home and the mother till the end should come. She was sad when she thought that the end might be near; but she looked forward with a sinking of the heart to the possibility of years of unvarying service, calling for hourly ministrations and with only one possible outcome.

Not without heartaches and misgivings, but with courage and filial affection, the younger woman took up her duty. Nor was she content with that form of ministration which measures itself. It was her delight to give herself to her mother in every way that was possible. And in that unmeasured service there came an unexpected joy, an enthusiasm that lifted it above drudgery, and in response to which every beautiful trait in her mother's character displayed itself.

The mother loved flowers, and the daughter moved her flowers to the mother's room, and kept them blooming in the window. After a time the window became a floral bower, and in the center sat a queenly old lady in white, looking down upon the street.

It was beautiful to see her there, and to witness her interest in the activities which she could not share. She looked down with a smile on the clerks hurrying by to business, and the young men came to look up at the window and lift their hats. She always waved her fan to children, and these, even though they did not know her name, knew and loved the window.

Back in the house, and out of sight, the daughter devoted herself to her daily cares, rejoicing in her mother's comfort of heart and body, and the years—for this continued for years—sped fast.

A little while ago the chair became empty, and since then the bell has often been rung by unknown people who say, "I beg your pardon, but where is the dear old lady who sat among the flowers?"

"Each day the daughter is learning that to scores of people her mother's life, and her own, have been a daily benediction. "It has come to me to say to them," said she, "not to think of the vision of my mother as if it had gone, but as if she still looks down and smiles upon us from a higher window, and among flowers that do not wither. To me, at least, it seems so; and in the light of that smile I shall live henceforth."

The home seems empty now, for what might have been a burden had become an abiding joy. Are there not many homes that need just this lesson of unmeasured love, of perfect mutual sympathy, and of enthusiastic self-giving, to make an inspiration of drudgery, to save future regret, and to make the sorrow of the home a blessing?—[Youth's Companion.

I Remember, I Remember.

BY 1900S.

I remember, I remember,
 The house where I was born,
 The little window where the sun
 Came peeping in at morn;
 He never came a wink too soon,
 Nor brought too long a day;
 But now, I often wish the night
 Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember,
 The roses—red and white;
 The violets and the lily-cups,
 Those flowers made of light!
 The lilacs where the robin built,
 And where my brother set
 The laburnum on his birthday,—
 The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,
 Where I was used to swing,
 And thought the air must rush as fresh
 To swallows on the wing;
 My spirit flew in feathers then,
 That is so heavy now,
 And summer pool could hardly cool
 The fever on my brow.

I remember, I remember,
 The fir-trees dark and high;
 I used to think their slender tops
 Were close against the sky.
 It was a childish ignorance;
 But now 'tis little joy
 To know I'm farther off from heaven
 Than when I was a boy.

A Lesson.

BY MRS. J. H. DOOLITTLE.

One beautiful day—a Sabbath in May,
 'Neath the blue of the morning sky,
 By the woodland still adown by the rill
 We wandered—my girlie and I.

We wandered along, in our hearts a song
 In harmony true to the day,
 When, lo, at our feet in their fragrance sweet
 A bed of blue violets lay.

In lonely retreat away from the heat
 And the glare of the noon-day sun,
 Unseen by the many, uncared for by any
 Save the all-seeing eye of One.

In lovely blue drest, apart from the rest,
 One blossom attracted our sight,
 As it lifted its face in beauty and grace
 To the warmth of the cloudless light.

Then stooping I scanned this work of God's hand,
 Perfection was written on all,
 No slighting was there, but infinite care
 Had fashioned that violet small.

It reached to my heart with its guileless art
 As musing I gazed on its face;
 I heard a voice speak—"Twas the flow'ret meek,
 'Tho' quiet, secluded my place.

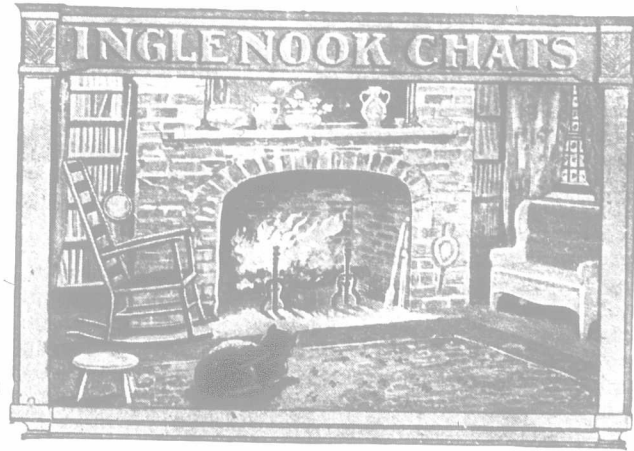
"To Him who thus wrought, and with loving thought
 Has filled my small cup to the brim,
 My face I'll upraise with eloquent praise;
 I blossom alone unto Him."
 Sparta, Ont.

A Great and Healthful Pleasure.

"I would make the strongest plea in favor of a garden to all those who are so fortunate as to possess any land at all. The relaxation from care and toil and the benefit to health are great beyond belief to those who may have to work with head or hands. If you can snatch a few minutes in early morning or late afternoon, to spend among the plants, life takes on a new aspect, health is improved, care is dissipated, and you get near to Nature.

"If the rich and fashionable women of this country took more interest and spent more time in their gardens, and less in frivolity, few would suffer from nervous prostration, and the necessity for the multitude of sanitariums would be avoided.

"Flower gardening is pre-eminently a woman's occupation and diversion. Nearly every great lady in England takes a personal interest in her gardens and conservatories, and knows all about the plants and flowers. Here, the majority of women having large places leave the direction of the flowers, as well as the vegetables and fruit, to the taste and discretion of the gardener, and thus miss a great and healthful pleasure."—[Helena Rutherford Ely, in "A Woman's Hardy Garden."



My dear Guests,—

"Merry goes the time when the heart is young,
 There's nought too hard to climb when the heart is young."

runs a song of the day; best of all is the truth that age, as commonly reckoned, has nothing to do with the youth of the heart. Old heads may not be found on young shoulders, but youthful hearts may inhabit even aged bodies, and when this is so their happy possessors enjoy a never-ending springtime. Though scientists have spent centuries in the search for the "elixir of life," that marvellously potent agent that places perpetual youth within reach of all, it seems as little likely of achievement as the philosopher's stone; but although we may not be able to fully govern our physical life, the making or marring of our mental happiness (upon which the true life of the heart depends) rests very largely in our own hands.

One of the greatest obstacles to the attainment of this desired end is the selfish seeking of our own comfort or interests at all times; the

"Fever of restless serving
 With hearts all thirsty for love and praise,
 With eyes all weary and strained with yearning
 Towards self-set goals in the future days."

Solicitude about future contingencies (which may never arise) is also a prolific producer of mental worry, and, being such, should be avoided. How many are there who

"Tear the delicate, fragile threads
 Of their wonderful lives asunder,
 And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,
 And sit and grieve and wonder!"

Devotion to the service of one's fellow-creatures is, perhaps, the best means to ensure one's own happiness; while commiserating the miseries of others we have not time to brood over our own petty worries. Indeed, when we see our so-called trials side by side with real afflictions, the spirit of murmuring is speedily changed to one of gratitude and thanksgiving.

When we shall have got rid of the egotism that makes us deem ourselves the only mortals to whom consideration is due, we shall have made an important step; when we have learned that we may derive more real happiness in seeking another's benefit than in laboring always for our own, we shall have arrived almost at our journey's end.

"Do all the good you can,
 In all the ways you can,
 To all the people you can,
 For as long as you can."

Above all, reject determinedly all disturbing thoughts; cultivate a cheerful countenance, thus diffusing sunshine all about you; accept thankfully the brightnesses that fall to your lot, and—pass them on. Sing merry songs, romp with the children in God's own sunlight as frequently as possible, and if you are blessed with a youthful heart this treatment will preserve the glorious boon, while persistent effort will even rejuvenate hearts that have long since passed their merry springtime. Then try

"To be happy whenever you may,
 And cry when you must—that is my way."

THE HOSTESS,
 Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Humorous.

It was a busy thoroughfare in Edinburgh, and as the old lady was exhausted with the stir and bustle she hailed a passing cab. The driver was at her side in a moment. Opening the door, he stood back to allow the lady to enter.

She made one or two weak efforts, but was unable to mount the step, and, at last, looking imploringly at the driver, she said:

"Help me in, my good man, for I am very old."

The driver gently assisted his fare into the cab, and then he gallantly said:

"Well, mem, nae matter what age you are, you dinna look it."

His fare was increased by a shilling when the old lady reached her destination. And he deserved it.

Something About Devonshire.

No old Devonians, in whose faithful hearts and minds linger memories of the beloved country of their birth, will, I venture to hope, require an interpreter for my little pen-pictures. They will remember the big, high, but generally picturesque walls, covered with creepers over them, and the solid doors in them to admit the residents to their own houses at more points than one, and if they should return to visit the Old Country again, would probably accuse none, as some do, of an exclusiveness amounting almost to churlishness, for they would know that in conservative old England, what has been, may be; and anything so upsetting as demolishing the line of fence which separates one house from its neighbor would be considered the dream of a madman. I delight in saying, as if it were the most natural thing in the world, "There are whole streets in residential parts of the United States and Canada where there are neither fence, hedge nor railing of any description whatever, to separate one property from another." There is no musical crescendo sound equivalent to the tone of almost incredulous surprise with which my remark is greeted. "No fence; no hedge; not even a low railing? How do you manage? You may be sure I do not admit that our plan is not all gain; that what serves to make a beautiful whole for the growing city, of which as a good citizen you may be proud, is often a very real inconvenience to the householder. I, whose Canadian home has been for some years upon what the house agents advertise as "that most advantageous situation, a corner lot," can recall the trial to one's nerves, and, alas! to one's temper too, of seeing, day after day, the small boy of the neighborhood, the big boy with papers or parcels, and the dogs, big and small, beating pathways across my little plot of grass, because there was no fence to keep them out. My conscience reminds me of how often I have longed for a creeper-crowned brick wall, and a little green gate which would make a good resounding "click" upon being opened, but all the same I keep that fact to myself. Perhaps history could give us some clue to the fact that in this neighborhood, especially at old Bitton House, there remain such exceptionally high walls, some of them bulging ominously, thrust out, apparently, by the century-old tree roots, which, by and by, must force themselves through, to their final collapse.

There are no less than three ways by which the Dawlish Road, from Teignmouth, can be reached. In number IV. of this my little Devonshire series, I told you of the walk around by the sea wall and Smugglers' Lane. There is, of course, the main thoroughfare itself, lined on either side with most comfortable residences, many of them with gardens and grounds of some pretensions, and quite a few with old-time thatched roofs and dormer diamond-paned windows, and these last are by no means amongst the most insignificant, and there is also what may or may not be "a short cut," for so tortuous are its windings that it is more probable than not that after all you find "the shortest way out is the longest way there," as is the case mostly with these dear delightful Devonshire lanes. This especial Devonshire lane winds over the top of the cliff, giving unexpected peeps through its hedges and over its gates at the sea-wall below; at the white foam of the waves dashing upon the beach, and at the ill-fated parson and clerk "dreeing their weird" at the base of the Hole Head rocks. Just at a little turnstile you find a resting place, and as you sit and gaze at the natural beauties in front of you, your lips give almost involuntary expression to the thought to which your mind is attuned, "God's beautiful world! God's beautiful world!" Rested bodily and refreshed mentally, your next steps lead you over a stile and across a field, until at last you find yourself sandwiched, as it were, between two very high brick walls, which rear themselves almost menacingly on your left hand, and on your right, forming a most unromantic thoroughfare. With a most romantic name, "The lovers' walk."

At first sight one can see no possible inducement, even to the most profane of lovers, to take a stroll through the "lovers' lane," but the chignon was not the only thing which the Devonshire woman, who is the only woman I have to be lovers to, has to offer. They have to

walls two abreast." But incongruities were not confined to the outside of these walls, which, if they told no tales about the billing and cooing to which they might occasionally have testified, but never did, were equally silent about the many and somewhat contradictory stories aloft as to the present ownership of the premises to which they acted as the grimmest of guardians. Wherever that property had abutted upon any public thoroughfare, I had observed that the most stringent notices were placed, warning trespassers of the extreme penalty of the law if they dared set foot within, and it was currently circulated that every here and there man-traps were set to catch the bold intruder. I believe nothing but those man-traps (which I conclude would testify to the equality of the sexes by catching a woman too) have kept me out of that place, for the spirit of Mother Eve has possessed me regarding it, and somehow I feel as if, traps or no traps, I must yet find out all about it for myself. Looking through the big, handsome iron gates, jealously padlocked, you see overgrown walks and tangled bushes, where once was an imposing, well-kept carriage drive. Between the trees you see what has been a fine old residence, thatched and many-eaved, with chimneys from which no smoke has issued for years, probably twenty, and even from the road you can hear the soft patter of velvety paws, and the curious sounds which evidently emanate from some kind of inhabitants, which seem to have found a right-of entry for themselves. "They be rabbits, just rabbits," I am told in answer to my enquiries. "There's thousands and thousands of them; there's lots of places they go in and out of; they swarm all over, not only over the grounds, but all over the house. The house, with all its once beautiful furniture, is naught but a big tumble-down rabbit hutch, and yet there's a many human critters this day without a roof to cover their heads. The owner



TEIGNMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE.

is naught but a dog in the manger; he don't live in it himself, and he won't let anyone else inside the doors. Everything goes to wrack and ruin; the roof is tumbling in, and the rain pours down in torrents, for that there tarpaulin which is put up in places don't count, as you may see for yourself." My informant being in complacent mood, I venture on a few more questions. "Ah! yes," he said, "there be some story about it, but I don't see that's any excuse, unless so be he's gone crazy. They do say as he bought the place, furnished it beautiful, everything of the best, for his bride, and at the last moment she jilted him. From that hour he has had the key turned upon the doors, and no one dares put a foot inside." "Does he ever go inside himself?" "Well, that no one can tell. He is known to live in a city not a hundred miles away, but can be seen prowling round sometimes, coming and going apparently by a private way across the railway and up the cliff, and woe betide anyone he may catch trespassing."

There are less romantic stories current about the eccentricities of the owner of what I will call Upperlands, not being venturesome enough to give its real name in print, and in most of these there may be grains of truth and grains of fiction to mix with the undeniable facts, which are not to be contravened. But I think I have told you enough to account for my longing to get inside those forbidden acres, from many points of which the scenery must be beautiful as a poet's dream.

H. A. B.

A bashful gentleman who visited a school kept by a young lady was asked by the teacher to say a few words to the pupils. This was his speech: "Scholars, I hope you will always love your school and your teacher as much as I do." A tableau of giggling pupils and a blushing teacher attested the effectiveness of his words.

Senator Vest's Tribute to the Dog.

One of the most eloquent tributes ever paid to the dog was delivered by Senator Vest, of Missouri, some years ago. He was attending court in a country town, and while waiting for the trial of a case in which he was interested, was urged by the attorneys in a dog case to help them. Voluminous evidence was introduced to show that the defendant had shot the dog in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked defendant. Vest took no part in the trial and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to speak. Being thus urged, he arose, scanned the face of each jurymen for a moment, and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the sores and wounds that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

Then Vest sat down. He had spoken in a low voice, without a gesture. He made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished, judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury filed out, but soon entered with a verdict of \$500 for the plaintiff, whose dog was shot; and it was said that some of the jurors wanted to hang the defendant.—[Nashville American.]

The Homeless Singer.

On a cold, dark night, when the wind was blowing hard, Conrad, a worthy citizen of a little town in Germany, sat playing his flute while Ursula, his wife, was preparing supper. They heard a sweet voice singing:

"Foxes to their holes have gone,
Every bird into his nest;
But I wander here alone,
And for me there is no rest."

Tears filled the good man's eyes, as he said: "What a fine, sweet voice! What a pity it should be spoiled by being tried in such weather!" "I think it is the voice of a child. Let us open the door and see," said his wife, who had lost a little boy not long before, and whose heart was opened to take pity on the little wanderer. Conrad opened the door and saw a ragged child, who said, "Charity, good sir, for Christ's sake." "Come in, my little one," said he; "you shall rest with me for the night."

The boy said, "Thank God!" and entered. The heat of the room made him faint, but Ursula's kind care soon revived him. They gave him some supper, and then he told them that he was the son of a poor miner, and wanted to be a priest. He wandered about and sang, and lived on the money people gave him. They sent him to bed. When he was asleep, they looked in upon him, and were so pleased with his pleasant countenance that they determined to keep him, if he was willing. In the morning they found that he was only too glad to remain.

They sent him to school, and afterwards he entered a monastery. There he found the Bible, which he read, and from which he learned the way of life. The sweet voice of the little singer learned to preach the good news: "Justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Conrad and Ursula, when they took that little singer into their home, little thought that they were nourishing the great champion of the Reformation. The poor child was Martin Luther.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Lift Up Your Hearts."

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee."

Our last talk was about the danger of forgetting God; to-day let us consider the other side of the same question—the duty and gladness of remembering Him. "Touch Me not," said the risen Saviour, "for I am not yet ascended to My Father," but now that He has ascended we may touch Him, having "boldness to enter into the holiest," because our High Priest is there. Like Aaron, He bears our names upon His heart, "seeing He ever liveth to make intercession" for us. When the multitude thronged and pressed about Him, one poor woman forced her way through, and found help and healing by touching the hem of His garment. We can do as she did if only we are as thoroughly in earnest and as determined to reach Him as she was.

"Lo! amid the press,
The whirl and hum and pressure of my day,
I hear Thy garments sweep, Thy seamless dress,
And close beside my work and weariness
Discern Thy gracious form, not far away,
But very near, O Lord, to help and bless."

Miss Havergal, in one of her beautiful poems describes a merry social gathering, in which she finds it possible to be alone in heart with Christ. There is a sudden hush while a song is being sung, and in that silence she seizes the opportunity to send through the light and music one happy upward glance. She knows that her Master is nearer still than all the merry throng, and she is filled with wonder at the thought of the marvellous gladness of being forever with the Lord.

"If such a thrill of joy can crown
One upward look to Thee."

Let us pray as Isaiah did, that the Lord may be our arm "every morning," and then let us go out to our everyday work conquering and to conquer, because we are leaning on that invisible arm of God.

Your work may be pleasant and congenial, or it may be uncongenial drudgery. I know nothing of your circumstances, but God knows all about you. Be very sure that I never write a word in this Quiet Hour without asking Him to give me the right message for you.

The Master is close beside you; the duty which may seem so hard or so unimportant is placed in your hands by Him moment by moment. He never fails to give the work and discipline that is really needed, and the remembrance of His presence must fill each day with joy if we are trying to serve Him faithfully.

"The busy fingers fly, the eyes may see
Only the glancing needle which they hold,
But my life is blossoming inwardly,
And every breath is like a litany,
While through each labor, like a thread of gold,
Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee!"

The world can understand happiness, but what does it know of the joy and peace so often mentioned by our Lord in that last solemn talk with the disciples before His death—a joy that was so strong and bright even then when He was facing unutterable agony. Surely the words are wonderfully true—"There has been a joy in dungeons and on racks passing the joy of harvest, a joy strange and solemn and mysterious, even to its possessor; a white stone dropped from the signet-ring of peace, which the dying Saviour took from His bosom and bequeathed to those who endure the cross, despising the shame."

If we remember that God is with us, we shall be prepared to dare any danger and any difficulty in fighting His battles and extending His kingdom. The young David went boldly to conquer Goliath, because He trusted confidently in his invisible Helper. So, when Robert Morrison was preparing for his great mission to China, and someone asked, "Now, Mr. Morrison, do you really expect that you will make an impression on the idolatry of the Chinese empire?" he was ready with his answer, "No, sir, but I expect that God will." Was his confidence misplaced? I saw the other day that in 1900 many thousand Chinese Christians gave up their lives for Christ.

At this time of the year, when God is everywhere filling dry sticks with new life and making them bud and blossom, let us see to it that our lives are not hard, dry and unprofitable. The rod of Aaron "brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds." Why? Because it was laid up "before the Lord." Our lives will be beautiful and fruitful if we are careful to abide in the true Vine, drawing life and nourishment from Him every day, and all day. Do you remember what Abimelech said to his mother's brethren? He asked whether they were better off with seventy people to reign over them or with one ruler, and he ends with the touching appeal, "Remember, also, that I am your bone

and your flesh." So our King speaks to us, His mother's brethren, reminding us that He is indeed our bone and our flesh; and that if we obey Him, our lawful Ruler, we shall be far better off than if we submit to the many masters which the world and Satan try to impose on us. When called to lift up our hearts, let us answer solemnly and truthfully, "We lift them up unto the Lord." Let us fix our eyes steadily on our Master's face, that He may be able to guide us with His eye. But you may say, "Yes, it is all very well to talk about remembering God every day and all day, but it is not an easy thing to do." That is true enough, but though we fail every day, that need not discourage us altogether. "Because the King is near of kin to us," He will be very patient and very forgiving if He sees that we are determined to improve. We may give each day trustfully into our Father's hand, at its close as well as at its beginning, saying:

"Take unto Thyself, O Father!
This folded day of Thine,
This weary day of mine,
Its ragged corners cut me yet,
Oh, still the jar and fret!
Father, do not forget
That I am tired
With this day of Thine.

"Breathe Thy pure breath, my Father,
On this marred day of Thine,
This wandering day of mine;
Be patient with its blur and blot,
Wash it white of stain and spot,
Reproachful eyes! remember not
That I have grieved Thee
On this day of Thine."

HOPE.



The Princes in the Tower.

Could any story ever be more touching than that of poor little Edward 5th, with his brief term of nominal kingship, and of his young and equally ill-fated brother, Richard, Duke of York? The painter, Millais, has well caught the stony look of dread and horror which must have been frozen upon their faces from the moment when the big gateway of that cruel Tower clanged behind them, as they were thrust by cruel hands within it. It was in 1674, two hundred years after, that some workmen, digging within the precincts of the Tower, found a chest containing the bones of two youths, apparently about the age of the young princes, so, the fact being taken for granted, the little deposed king and his brother were interred afterwards in Westminster Abbey. Visitors from Canada would certainly be shown the spot wherein, their sorrows over, they at last repose in peace.

H. A. B.

"Mr. Punch's" Proverbial Philosophy—It's an ill wind that escapes from the fire. It is the professional painter who scores off every hand. As the twig is bent the boy is inclined—to run out of the door. Whom the gods hate is hissed off the stage. Never weigh the big fish story—the scales may be found wanting.

The Welcome at the Door.

There is a home I visit sometimes which has a special charm. The mistress, who answers your ring, is blind, but before you can say a word, with beaming face she cries, "How glad I am to see you!" No matter how inopportune the call may be, it is always with radiant delight and cordial words that every one is greeted.

I wondered about it—how it could always be the same welcome, for I knew there were domestic whirlwinds that upset her work and plans just like in other homes. I somehow concluded that it was her special gift, one of her compensations, and so settled the matter. Later, this same subject of the welcome or unwelcome guest, and treatment thereof, coming up in a little circle of friends, I was interested to find my friend quoting her mother, and then I found the solution. Her mother had taught her that no matter how the unexpected guest may find you, unprepared in every way, let your first welcome be generous and instant. Let no thought pantry-ward make your greeting constrained or apologetic.

Give the cordial greeting that cannot be forgotten, and the responsive glow in the heart of the guest will gild deficiencies which may afterward appear; but no after effort can make a guest forget a chill and constrained welcome at the door. This little word has been of service to me, so I give to others.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Billy.

Billy was a boy of fifteen, who had enlisted with the army. He was rather young for a soldier, but it was his business to wait on the captain. One day he was nearly broken-hearted because his master had called him a coward. Someone had to go out to the well for water, and it was a dangerous thing to do, because the muskets of the enemy were ready to put a bullet through anyone who attempted to go near it. "You'll never make a soldier!" said the captain, "you're a young coward!"

Billy tried to explain that he wanted to be a brave man and fight for his country, but his mother was a widow, and if he were killed she would be all alone. But the captain only laughed mockingly, and the poor boy went off behind the tent and cried like a baby. A few days later he got a letter from his mother which made him ready for anything. It ended with the words: "Above all, my boy, never shrink from a dangerous duty on any account, even mine. Show yourself a hero, as your father was, and his father and mine. Remember that night and day I pray for you, my darling."

That very day came the opportunity to show that he was no coward. An orderly, carrying dispatches, was shot down within a few hundred yards of their trenches, and the captain asked for volunteers to bring in the valuable papers. Four tired and dusty men came forward, but before one was picked out for the dangerous duty a shrill voice was heard saying, "I'm off, captain!"

Then someone scrambled over the top of the embankment and crawled off like a snake towards the dead body of the orderly.

"Who is it, sergeant?" said the captain.

"I can't make him out," was the answer.

"It's too dark to see plain."

After straining his eyes for a while the captain grew thirsty, and sent a private for his canteen.

"Get it from Billy," he said, but the private soon came back and reported that Billy was missing.

"He's deserted, I'll bet!" said the captain to one of the officers; "I told him he was a coward."

Then came a sudden sound of firing. "They've spied our man!" exclaimed the sergeant. "That's what they're blazing away at."

"What's he doing?" asked the captain.

"He's got the dispatches in his mouth, and now he's coming back on all fours. Whew! Listen to the firing! They're bangin' at him with every musket they've got behind their old mud-pile. Now he's up and running. No, down he goes!" was the excited shout, and the four volunteers rushed out and brought him in with a bullet through his heart.

"A brave man," said the sergeant, "and he died a soldier's death, though he was shot in the back."

"Who is he?" said the captain, as he took the dispatches and another paper which had fallen out of the dead soldier's pocket.

One of the men lowered a flickering torch, so that it lighted up the white face. The boyish lips were smiling, and the captain gave a smothered groan as he looked. "Why, it's Billy," he exclaimed, "and this paper is a letter from his mother, I suppose." After glancing at it he said quietly, "He spoke the truth the other day. This letter came since then, and he has obeyed his mother's orders and shown himself a hero." Then the captain walked sadly away to write to the lad's mother.

Billy certainly was a hero, but don't you think

that perhaps he showed greater courage in submitting to be thought a coward for his mother's sake than even in making that exciting rush which cost him his life? A hero is only a person who does his duty: no soldier can do more than that. Of course it is not an easy thing, and most heroes fail sometimes. None of us really expect to find a perfect boy. If we did meet a juvenile phenomenon, like the one described in the following verses, we should expect him to sink in to an early grave.

"He can't be got to stop up late,
Whatever folks may say;
At half-past seven every night
He puts his toys away.

"He puts his toys away, remark—
He doesn't leave them all
About the floor, where 'grown-ups' may
Trip over them and fall.

"He keeps his collar and his clothes
Immaculately clean;
He wipes his boots upon the mat
When through the mud he's been.

"He learns his lessons with a will,
And never skips them—no!
He never plagues his sisters, and
That's why they love him so.

"When with his trumpet and his drum
He innocently plays,
If he is told to 'stop that noise,'
He instantly obeys.

"A sullen brow he never wears,
He never says, 'I shan't!'
Nor does he ever cry, 'I won't!'
Nor does he whine, 'I can't!'

"He's ne'er been seen to tease the cat,
And when his dinner's o'er,
He doesn't, as he leaves the room,
Contrive to bang the door.

"That I can't quite give you his name
I am obliged to own,
But he is Madame No-one's son,
Who lives in Nolandknown!"

I don't suppose that Billy was quite as angelic

as that, but he loved his mother, and probably showed it by being kind and thoughtful for her in a hundred ways. She must have missed her boy when he went to the war, and she had to carry wood and water, dig a path through the snow, feed the pig and the cow, and attend to all the other chores which Billy was proud and glad to do for her out of school hours. Would your mother have reason to miss you very much, do you think?
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Domestic Economy.

TO PREVENT DUST.

When sweeping, tear paper into fine bits and soak it in water. Squeeze the water out; then sprinkle the damp paper on the carpet before sweeping. Damp tea leaves may be used on dark carpets, but never on light ones.

WHY IRON RUST COMES ON CLOTHES.

If the water used in laundering contains iron the clothing is liable to become iron-rusted. A common source of rust is the bluing. Much of the liquid bluing contains iron. When the clothing is not rinsed free of soap, the iron in the bluing combines with the soap and causes the rust stain. The remedy is to have the clothing rinsed free of suds, or to use ball bluing.

SANITARILY CLEAN.

To keep a house in a perfect sanitary condition does not mean that you must be sweeping, dusting and scrubbing all the time. Let the air and sunshine into every part of the house; do not allow any decaying matter to accumulate in the cellar; wash and dry all cleaning-cloths, tubs, pails, etc., as soon as you have finished using them. It is not so much the dust that is in full sight, as the dust, dampness and decay in dark places, that makes a dwelling unsanitary. Brooms, brushes, dusters, etc., need frequent washing and thorough drying.

TO REMOVE INK FROM A CARPET.

Of ink stains, as of all other stains, it may be said that the more promptly they are treated the more easily they are removed. Rub the stain with a strong solution of oxalic acid. If the

rubbing does not remove the stain, make the spot quite wet with the solution, place a piece of cloth over it, and then apply a hot iron. It may require wetting several times. This treatment will change the color. Sponge with clear water, then with diluted ammonia water. It is almost impossible to remove the stains made by some inks.

SMALL POTS FOR PLANTS.

It was for several years a wonderment to me how a certain lady always had such a fine display of blooming plants in winter. True, she gave up the best windows in her house to her plants, but, while they had plenty of light, they had but little sunshine. Only for a short time in the morning the rays struck diagonally across the plant stands. One spring I happened to call on her when she was taking her plants out of the windows, and I was utterly amazed at the small size of the pots. Large geraniums, full of bloom, were growing in four-inch pots, or smaller. It was a revelation to me. On inquiring of a florist, I was told that the reason the plants bloomed so freely was because they were "pot-bound." I shall profit by that knowledge in the future.

Another lover of flowers, whose means are not ample enough to justify her in any extravagant outlay in the purchase of pots, always puts her geraniums in tin cans, rather small ones, at that. The plants are covered with blossoms all winter, and are a source of great pride and pleasure to the owner.

A child may often be expected to put his or her heedless little foot in it, as the phrase goes. For instance, a youngster one day begged an invitation to dinner at the house of a little friend with whom he had been playing. At the table, his hostess anxiously inquired: "Charley, can you cut your own meat?" "Humph!" said the youngster, who was sawing away; "Can't I? I've cut up quite as tough meat as this at home." People who are destitute of tact might take warning from such juvenile malaprops, but such does not often appear to be the case, judging by numerous examples to the contrary.

GOSSIP.

ANOTHER GREAT SHORTHORN SALE IN SIGHT.

The announcement in our advertising pages of the joint sale of 56 head of selected Scotch-bred Shorthorns from the noted herds of Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; Capt. T. E. Robson, Hdernton, and other prominent Ontario breeders, to be held at Hamilton, Ont., on June 9th, is one of peculiar interest, owing to the fact that this is, we believe, the first time that Mr. Edwards and Mr. Dryden, who are the principal consignors, have ever contributed from their noted and excellent herds to a public offering in Canada.

Mr. Dryden, in a paragraph appearing elsewhere in this issue, announces that his contribution comprises a choice selection of two young cows with calves at foot and a bevy of five handsome red Scotch-bred heifers, sired by his principal stock bulls and in calf to the choice Cruickshank bull, Prince Gloster, of the favorite Duchess of Gloster tribe. Mr. Dryden states that these heifers are of the same pattern as those contributed by him to the Chicago combination sale last June, where a consignment of nineteen heifers from his herd, all bred by himself, made the splendid average of \$565 each. Mr. Dryden can probably claim to have in his herd more straight-bred Cruickshank cattle than any other in Canada, if not in America, and he has bred them for constitution and quality as well. His offering in this sale will, therefore, be of special interest.

Mr. Edwards, who is the largest contributor to the sale, has probably the largest herd of Scotch-bred Shorthorns in the Dominion, if not on this continent, and its merit is by no means confined to its numbers, but consists, first of all, in the individual excellence of its members; and in the superior excellence of the breeding of the animals. There are over 100 head of carefully selected imported Scotch-bred Shorthorns in the Pine Grove herd of some 125 head all told, and in the past few years the herd has included a number of prize-winning cows and heifers.

HILLHURST DISPERSION SALE.
HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11th and 12th.
80 STRAIGHT SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

Including the whole of last year's importation of yearling heifers. Catalogues ready July 1st. Six choice young bulls by Scottish Beau, Joy of Morning and Scottish Hero, for private sale at attractive prices. Send for catalogue.

M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.
Limited
COWANSVILLE, QUEBEC
Makers of
High-Grade Butter and Cheese Machinery
WRITE FOR PRICES.
Anything in the Line of Machinery or Supplies.

families, having calves at foot or in calf to the principal stock bulls in the herd. Many of these are suitable for snow-yard material, and all are in the best of breeding condition. Among the home-bred heifers are daughters of the noted Marr-bred Missie bull, Marquis of Zenda, son of Wanderer, and his dam a daughter of the great William of Orange, and some of these are bred to the splendid Dutch-bred bull, Imp. Village Champion, one of the highest-priced bulls imported to Canada, a son of the Marr-bred Scottish Champion and of the Cruickshank Village Maid family.

Capt. Robson's contribution consists of three handsome and substantial home-bred heifers, full of quality and character, suitable for show purposes, and bred to his grand young imported bull, Prince Sunbeam, considered by competent judges one of the best of the breed in the Dominion.

The catalogue not having reached us, we are unable at this writing to state who are the other contributors or to speak definitely of individual animals, which we hope to do in our next issue. In the meantime, all interested in good cattle will do well to make application to Mr. Dryden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for a copy of the catalogue, and lay their plans for attending this very attractive sale. We are not aware that any fancy prices are expected, but we are prepared to see a selection of cattle that are worth good prices and that will improve the character of any herd into which they may go.

TRADE TOPIC.


A WINNING WINDMILL.—The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., of Brantford, Ont., have received a cable from London, Eng., to the effect that their windmill took first prize at an international competition, open to the world, held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society. There were twenty-two entries.

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This handy little machine will weave 60 to 80 rods of wire fence in a day. Works so easy a boy can run it. Weaves up rights on any size of smooth or barb wire. Best new fence machine made. Can make meshes any size you want to turn little chicks, horses, cattle, etc.

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WALKERVILLE WAGONS ARE THE BEST

Walkerville Wagon Co. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
WRITE FOR CATALOGS.

Canadian Horse Show Prize List.

Toronto, April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 2, 1903.

BREEDING CLASSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion foaled previous to January 1, 1900—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto (Tragedian); 2, W. J. Thompson, Hamilton (Dunrobin). Stallion foaled subsequent to and on January 1, 1900—1, E. B. Clancy, Toronto (Prince Arthur); 2, J. Gordon Barbour, Toronto (Bill of the Play). Stallion qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters—1, E. Whyte, Aldershot (Dalmoor); 2, W. A. Lawrence, Milton (Trinity); 3, M. A. Parbour, Toronto (Billeto). Best Thoroughbred stallion any age—1, E. Whyte, Aldershot (Dalmoor).

CARRIAGE OR COACH.—Stallion foaled previous to January 1, 1900, not less than 16 hands in height—1, J. L. Reid, Derry West (Lord Roberts); 2, J. L. Reid, Derry West (General Buller); 3, Wm. N. Scott, Milton (Performer); 4, Thos. Irving, Winchester (W. P. K.'s Sir Joseph). Stallion foaled subsequent to and on January 1, 1900—1, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton (Reformer); 2, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau (Royalty); 3, J. L. Reid, Derry West (Kitchener).

STANDARD-BRED ROADSTERS.—Stallion foaled previous to January 1, 1900—1, Cheyne & Armstrong, Derry West (Golden Jubilee); 2, Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton (Lord of the Manor); 3, Miss K. Wilks, Galt (Sylvester J.). Stallion foaled subsequent to and on January 1, 1900—1, Miss K. I. Wilks, Galt (Rex W.); 2, Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton (Sir Casimir).

HACKNEYS.—Stallion foaled previous to January 1, 1900—1, Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville (Saxon); 2, Thos. Irving, Winchester (Kitchener). Stallion foaled subsequent to and on January 1, 1900—1, R. Beith, M. P., Bow-

Churn, Churn!

Windsor salt lightens the task of churning butter. Every flake of it dissolves quickly—you'll find no gritty particles in the butter, because Windsor Salt is all Salt.

Windsor Salt.

Best grocers sell it.

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"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

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

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

HELP WANTED

If you are open to invest your time in return for good pay, write us.

We are in need of more reliable salesmen. Perhaps you have tried selling goods and failed because you had not the proper backing. We know how to meet the demands of both customer and agent. Write us. It will be to our mutual interest.

STONE & WELLINGTON.

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries," TORONTO.

manville (Symlett Performer); 2, T. A. Cox, agent, Brantford (Jubilee Performer); 3, R. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville (Toscar). Mare foaled subsequent to and on January 1, 1900—1, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau (Queen of the Party); 2, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau (Peerless). High-stepper, mare or gelding, not under 15 hands, etc.—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe (Derby's Pride); 2, A. Yeager, Simcoe (Gay Boy); 3, P. Maher, Toronto (Duke). Best Hackney stallion, any age, foaled in Canada—1, R. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville (Saxon). Sweepstakes, best Hackney stallion, any age—1, R. Beith, M. P. (Saxon). Best Hackney stallion or entire colt, by an imported sire and out of an imported dam—1, R. Beith, M. P. (Saxon). Best Hackney mare, any age, foaled in Canada, shown on line—1, R. Beith, M. P. (Canadian Queen); 2, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau (Queen of the Party), reserve. Best Hackney mare or filly by an imported sire and out of an imported dam—1, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau (Queen of the Party); 2, Robt. Davies, Todmorden (Lady Minto), reserve. Best mare or gelding exhibited in single harness, sired by a registered Hackney—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe (Derby's Pride); 2, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau (Queen of the Party); 3, Mrs. A. Beck, London (Jubilee King); 4, Lt.-Col. Stimson, Toronto (Rosseau Jewel).

SWEEPSTAKES.—Pair of draft mares or geldings, any breed whatever, shown in harness—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford (Moss Rose and Moss King); 2, Geo. Moore, Waterloo (Wallace and Bruce); 3, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman (Dock and Jock); 4, R. K. McIntosh, Toronto (Jennie and Rose).

Heavy Draft mare or gelding, single, any breed—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford (Moss King); 2, H. Pelton, Embro (Jimmie); 3, John Larmon, Toronto (Sandy).

Pair of mares or geldings, sired by a registered Clydesdale stallion—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford (Moss King and Moss Rose); 2, Geo. Moore, Waterloo (Wallace and Bruce); 3, Dentonia Stock Farm, Coleman (Dock and Jock).

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF
Scotch = bred Shorthorns
at Hamilton Stock-yards Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont.,

ON
Tuesday,
JUNE 9th,
1903,
56 HEAD
High-class
Shorthorns



CONTRIBUTED BY
HON. W. C. EDWARDS
Rockland;
HON. JOHN DRYDEN,
Brooklin;
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Ilderton,
AND OTHER PROM-
INENT BREEDERS.

This offer affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, many of them being imported from Scotland at great expense. The cattle will be found in good condition, and will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues on application to **HON. JOHN DRYDEN**, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
AUCTIONEERS:
GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry. **CAPT. ROBSON**, Ilderton.

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



WHITE SILK WAIST AT \$3.19

THIS cut represents one of our latest spring styles in Washable Silk Waists, and at \$3.19 is, we think, the best value ever offered in Canada, being the equal of waists selling at half as much again outside this store. It is made of Japanese wash silk, in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure, has the new sleeve trimmed with wide tucks, back tucked, front trimmed with tucking and valenciennes insertion, and collar and cuffs finished with valenciennes insertion and tucks.

Cut this advertisement out and send it to us with **Three Dollars and Nineteen Cents** and we will forward this handsome waist postpaid to any address in Canada. If it prove unsatisfactory in any way return it and we will refund your money.

Address all orders to

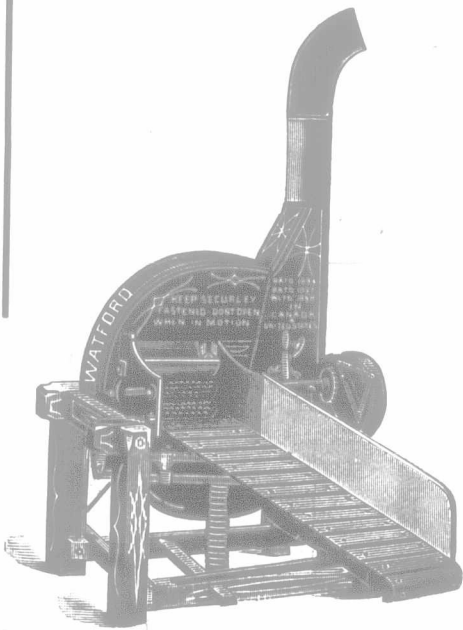
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190 YONGE STREET TORONTO, CANADA

THE SILO FILLER WITH A RECORD

THOM'S PATENT

Is the original and only successful

BLOWER.



LARGEST CAPACITY AND LEAST POWER

FARMERS:

Be on your guard against imitation and infringements being offered by unprincipled manufacturers. All such will be proceeded against. We have spent our thousands perfecting this invention, and our rights must be protected at any cost. It's your privilege to purchase the genuine machine and avoid trouble.

Write for Testimonials.

Machines made in 6 sizes, suitable for any kind of power—from the 2-horse tread, capacity the largest, up to 30 tons per hour. Think of it, a ton every two minutes! **NO EQUAL.**

Thom's Implement Works

WATFORD, CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

The LARIMER DITCHING PLOUGH

Is operating in all the provinces of Canada. Rich and poor farmers alike are satisfied. All information, send

SCOTT BROS., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A new importation of Large Yorkshire Whites has made a change in the ad. of Mr. Gus. Langelier, of Quebec City. The importation arrived safely, and orders will be promptly attended to. Young pigs will be shipped to order. Improvement is almost imperative when imported stock is placed right at our doors.

Too late for this issue, Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, sends a change of advertisement in which he offers for sale his imported roan four-year-old Short-horn bull, Derby =32059=, 160224, of the Cruickshank Secret tribe, sired by the Bruce Rosewood bull, Jemidar, who was by Waverley (68072), winner of first at the Highland Society's show. Derby's dam was by Topsman, bred at Kinellar, a son of the Brawith Bud bull, Gravesend, out of Maid of Promise 6th. He is a richly-bred bull, has proved an impressive sire, and is offered for sale owing to his daughters in the herd coming of breeding age.

Seven hundred dollars was the highest price for a cow at the auction sale of Jerseys recently advertised in the "Advocate," by Messrs. Case & Walker, of Rushville, Indiana, which took place on April 28th. She was Imp. Golden Fern's Rose Fern, six years old, sire Golden Fern's Lad, dam Brookhill Rose 2nd, champion over Jersey Island in 1898, and the purchaser was Henry West, Scappoose, Oregon. Seven other cows sold at prices ranging from \$500 to \$670. The highest price for a bull was \$400, for the fifteen-days calf, Fern's Sweet Eyes. The four-year-old imported bull, Carnation's Fern's Lad, was withdrawn at \$1,000. The 93 head sold, including young calves, made an average price of \$210. A pretty good sale for the number, but they were good ones.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Quebec, sailed from Glasgow, April 25th, with six young Clydesdale stallions specially selected to suit the Canadian market. There are two three-year-olds, namely, (1) Rankelour Stamp, dark bay, sire Benedict, by Baron's Pride, dam, by Mains of Aries; and (2) Baron Williamstown, bay, sire Baron Lawrence, by Baron's Pride, dam by Knight of Ellerslie, by Prince of Wales. Three two-year-olds, namely, (1) Clan McLeod, a black of large size and choice breeding, by Knight of Cowal, by Gallant Prince, by Prince of Wales; (2) Clan McIvor, dark bay, by Knight of Cowal, dam by Mabus of Aries; (3) Craigievern, black, by Baron Lawrence, and one yearling colt, Alaska, bay, by Klondyke. These horses are bred at Howick, and Mr. Stewart is anxious to sell for small profits. See advertisement.

Binder Twine

HARVEST OF 1903.



THIS COMPANY has again set its prices on Binder Twine for the harvest of 1903. It may well be said we lead the way. The duty of every intelligent Canadian farmer in this deal is easily defined. For ten years we have put up a good fight in the interests of co-operation, and have absolutely regulated the price charged you for Binder Twine in every locality where we have made a shipment. If you want us to continue this same deal, give us your undivided loyalty and patronage. Don't order or buy a single pound of twine from any other concern until you know this Company's is actually exhausted. If we fail to have a farmer agent in your district, give us the name of a good man or two, and we will immediately make the appointment.

You have it in your power, as Canadian agriculturists, to say whether this organization is to continue or not. No other element or opposition can pull down our standard. The country is in danger from trusts. Farmers, you are up against it.

JOSEPH STRATFORD,
General Manager.

Messrs. Matt. Richardson & Son, Riverside Farm, Caledonia, Ont., write: "Our herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle have come through the winter in good shape. Our cows have done well at the pail. We think we made no mistake in purchasing Johanna Rue 4th Lad, bred by Gillett & Son, Rosendale, Wis., to use on our young heifers from Victor De Kol Pietertje, as stock from him are coming strong and good form. His five nearest dams, including the record of his dam at 25 months old, have official records averaging 82.6 lbs. milk per day and 21.86 lbs. butter in one week. His dam, Johanna Rue 4th, has seven sisters with A. R. O. butter records of 20 lbs. of butter per week or better.

"Our advertisement in the 'Advocate' has kept our correspondence pretty lively, and we have sold all stock as fast as ready for use. We beg to report the following sales: To Mr. T. R. Beale, Athens, Ont., the young bull, Victor Wayne De Kol Aaggie, dam Flora Wayne of Riverside, twice tested, official record at three years old, 17.28 lbs. butter, 460 lbs. 1 oz. milk for week; best day's milk, 69½ lbs. This bull's breeding forms a combination of some of the best families of the breed. Mr. P. Kines, Listowel, Ont., came to Riverside and selected Victor De Kol Tensen to head his dairy herd. To Mr. J. H. Patton, Paris, Ont., to head his fine herd of Holsteins, the young bull, Mechthilde's De Kol Prince, dam Daisy Mechthilde 2nd, official record for seven days at two years old 13.39 lbs. butter, 357 lbs. 9 ozs. milk. Mr. J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que., selected a fine pair of yearling heifers to strengthen his foundation herd, which he purchased from us some time ago. For a sire he took Sir Pietertje De Kol Della, his dam, Rideau Della's Lena, official record 19.15 lbs. butter in seven days. To Mr. Thos. Telfer, Ingersoll, Ont., a male and female of much merit. The young bull, Polly Wayne 2nd De Kol, his dam's official seven day record at two years old, 10.86 lbs. butter, 322 lbs. 2 ozs milk. To Mr. Wm. C. Leech, Carleton Place, Ont., the yearling heifer, Cinderella Wayne of Riverside, a promising young animal, and a full sister to Mr. Telfer's young bull. To Mr. J. H. Moxley, Tilley, Ont., the fine young bull, Prince Gretqui De Kol Pietertje. Full sister to his dam has official record of 17.31 lbs. butter, 453 lbs. milk for seven days. To Mr. B. Webster, Greenbush, Ont., a pair of yearling heifers of much merit, Grace Wayne, dam Nancy Wayne of Riverside, official seven-day record at two years old, 15.05 lbs. butter, 411 lbs. 5 ozs. milk; also Hulda Wayne's De Kol Pietertje, dam Hulda Wayne of Riverside, official record at three years five months, 17.93 lbs. butter, 433½ lbs. milk for seven days. To Mr. J. P. Snyder, Lancaster, Ont., to head his dairy herd, the young bull, Sir Mascot De Kol. His full sister is in C. A. R. of Merit. To Mr. C. Sifton, Cairngorm, the young bull, Prince Colantha De Kol, dam Josephine De Kol Colantha, official record at three years old, 18.66 lbs. butter, 462 lbs. 11 ozs. milk. To Mr. A. Mettlefeldt, Elcho, Ont., the bull, Duke Netherland De Kol, whose dam has five sisters in the C. A. R. of Merit. To Mr. C. Mitchell, Jr., Port Elgin, Ont., bull, King Aaggie Wayne De Kol, dam Aaggie of Riverside, official record at three years old, 16.27 lbs. of butter, 440½ lbs. milk; best day's milk, 66 lbs. To Mr. Robert Lee, North Seneca, Ont., bull, Prince Wayne De Kol of Riverside, dam Hulda Wayne of Riverside, twice tested, official record at three years five months, 453 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, 17.93 lbs. butter for seven days; second dam, Hulda Wayne's Aaggie, as a three-year-old heifer against aged cows, she entered the Pan-American Model Dairy, Buffalo, for six months' test: record, milk, 8,040.7 lbs., stood second in entire stable; total solids, 987.89 lbs., second in entire stable; net profit on total solids, \$56.55, second in entire stable; estimated butter, 305.79 lbs., second in Holstein herd; net profit estimated butter, \$41.08, second in Holstein herd. To Mr. Howard Wilson, Russell, Ont., young bull, Helbon Beauty's Johanna Lad, dam Helbon Beauty, official seven-day record at three years old, 14½ lbs. butter, tracing to the noted Rosa Bonheur family; sire Johanna Rue 4th Lad."

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

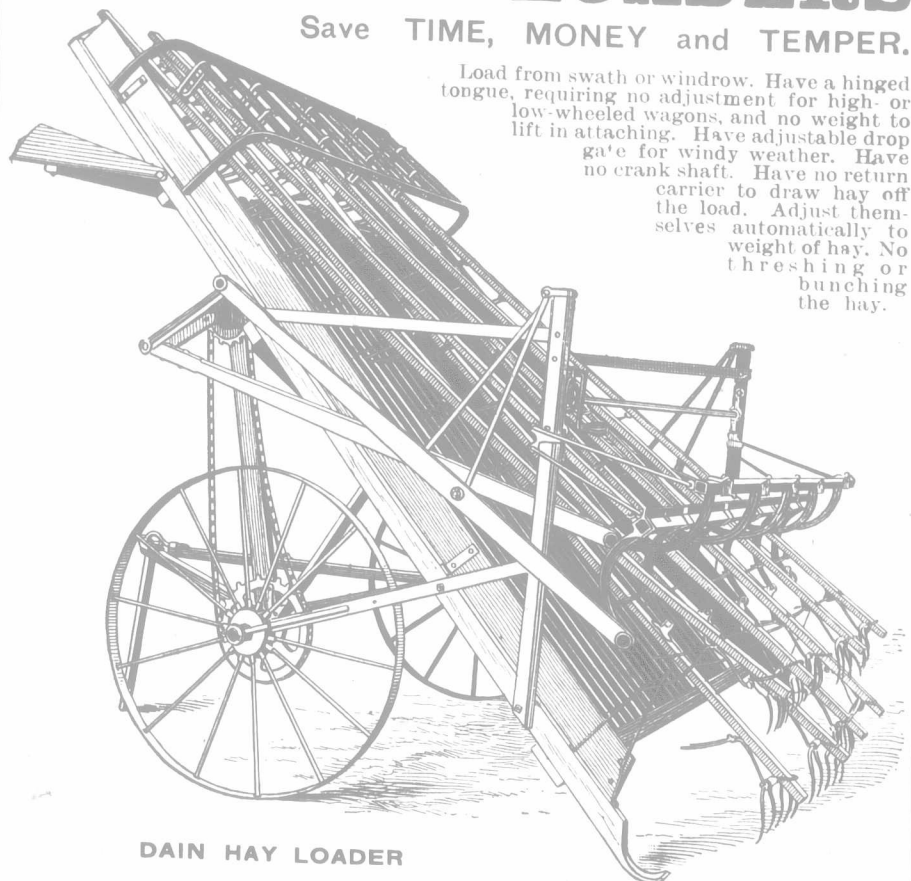
FLATT'S SALE OF IMPORTED YORKSHIRES.

The history of Canada's successful export bacon trade has been rapidly made and covers but a few years. The evolution of a practically new and distinct type of swine in this country in less than a decade is a remarkable accomplishment in the science of breeding, and one reflecting credit upon the intelligence and genius of Canadian breeders, as well as upon their ambition and enterprise in rising to the requirements of the situation by so promptly providing the class of product called for by a discriminating but profitable market. In the attainment of this object, it cannot be denied that the Large English Yorkshires, with their great length and depth of sides, strong, slightly arched backs, well-sprung ribs, smooth shoulders and fleshy loins, have played a leading part, setting the standard of type to which breeders of other breeds have sought to attain. That the type is a profitable one has been amply attested by the improved market prices obtained in recent years and by the increased prolificacy of sows of this lengthy, roomy, motherly sort. It makes a wide difference in the farmer's revenue whether a sow is capable of carrying and successfully mothering a dozen pigs or only half the number, and it is this capacity and qualification, together with their growthy nature and tendency to produce lean meat instead of fat, that has won for the Yorkshires their present popularity. A hog that can readily be grown to 500 lbs. or over at one year old without being made "hog fat," but covered mainly with juicy lean meat, is the kind the twentieth-century farmer wants and is going to have. The "lard hog" has seen his day, and is fast being displaced by the baconer that banks on his muscle, and the former will ere long cease to be a readily salable proposition, as he is now an unprofitable one compared with his big brother of the bacon sort.

England provides the best market in the world for what are known as good Wiltshire sides. Denmark, Ireland and Canada at present produce the best bacon, and it is largely made from Yorkshire hogs and their crosses. Many of the large pork-packing firms in England have such a decided preference for Yorkshires that they strongly advocate and advise their use by the farmers of that country, and to show their faith in the fitness of their favorites for the purpose of producing the most suitable product have purchased male animals of this breed by the hundred and sent them to farmers in each district for use, free of charge, while the demand for Yorkshire boars from many European countries for the improvement of their product has grown to very large proportions. The Yorkshires have taken kindly to Canadian conditions, improving under the intelligent and judicious methods of management prevailing here, and requiring only the occasional introduction of fresh blood by importation from the fountain head to maintain their stamina and the vigor of constitution which is essential to the best results in the breeding of any class of stock. That they have admirably filled the bill for the bacon hog is amply demonstrated by the record that at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Canada's greatest fair, the first prize for the best export bacon hogs, open to all breeds and judged by representatives of the packing houses, has been won the last four years in succession by Yorkshires, and that at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, the Smithfield of Canada, for the last five years, with packers as judges, the Yorkshires have won in every instance the first award for export bacon hogs, while at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, in 1901, in a competition of 100 entries for the best bacon carcass, D. C. Flatt & Son won first place with a Yorkshire. It is this grand record in which the Messrs. Flatt have played a prominent part, as well as their splendid success as prizewinners in the Yorkshire breeding classes in the last few years at

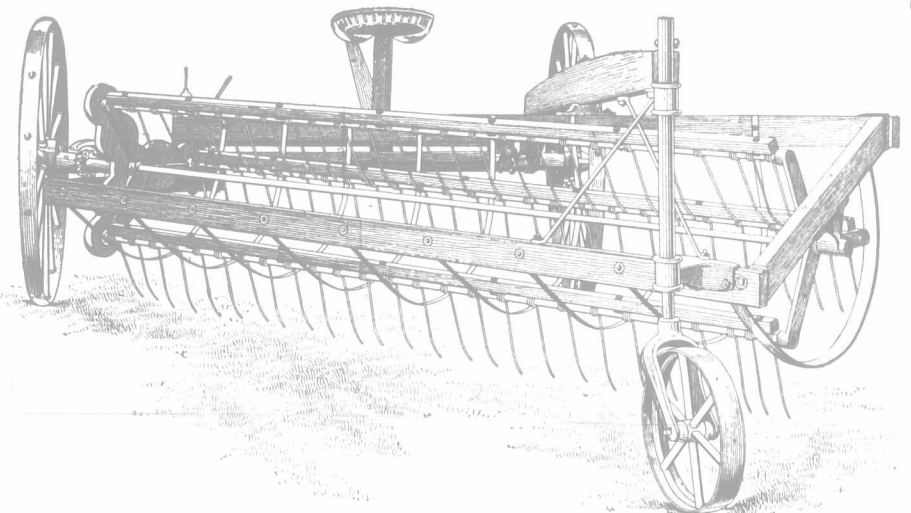
DAIN HAY LOADERS

Save TIME, MONEY and TEMPER.



DAIN HAY LOADER

Has a continuous push. Weight of machine carried entirely on the wheels. Those who have seen them say they are the best yet.



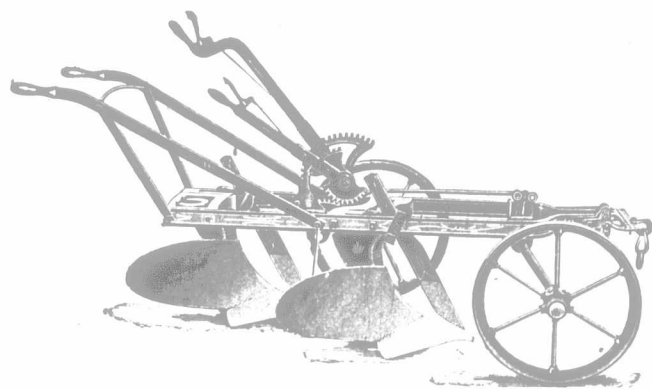
DAIN SIDE-DELIVERY RAKES

Have three sets of rake teeth. Have slow motion—no whipping of the hay. Does not rope or twist the hay. Send for circulars and prices to

DAIN MFG. CO.,

Guelph, Canada. Ottumwa, Iowa.
FRED. R. SHANTZ, CANADIAN MANAGER.

"There are No Plows like FLEURY'S."



No. 6.

- Walking Plows.
- Single and Two-furrow Sulky Plows.
- Gang Plows—small and large.
- "GOOD-LUCK" Gangs, Nos. 6 and 7, for skimming or for regular heavy plowing, do the work of two walking plows.
- No. 6—10 or 11 in. furrows, as desired.
- No. 7—8½ or 9½ in.

"Your No. 6 Gang that I purchased from Mr. Williams, of Sharon, works in every way satisfactory. I have used the ———, but did not like it. The FLEURY PLOW is light in draft and does better work. It has a great slant on coulter and space between the plows. It is the best Gang I ever used."
GEO. HOPPER, Queensville, Ont.

"Last Monday two men who are neighbors came in and took out a No. 6 Gang and had a field trial with the ——— and ——— plows in sod. The ——— agent was there with his plow. I was away from home and did not know they had had a field trial until the men came in and told me about it. One of the men said he wanted to settle for the FLEURY Gang, as it was the best plow he ever had hold of, as it does better work and is lighter in draft than the others. His neighbor wants one of these Gangs at once, so you had better send me two or three as quickly as possible."
T. H. WILLIAMSON, Pontypool, Ont.

"Send me another 'GOOD-LUCK' Gang No. 6. I had your No. 6 Gang in the field against the ——— Gangs, and SNOWED THEM BOTH IN, your plow doing BETTER WORK and being lighter in draft."
GEO. DINSMORE, Granton, Ont.

See our nearest Agent, or write us.
Further information and lithographic hanger on application.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.

Medals—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

the principal Canadian shows and at the Pan-American and the great demand for high-class hogs of this breed in Canada and the United States, that has seemed to justify them in making the very large importation of 70 head of selected boars and sows of approved type and breeding from the principal herds in Great Britain, which are now in quarantine at Quebec, and which they will dispose of by auction, without reserve, at Hamilton, Ontario, on June 25th, as advertised. The catalogues, with pedigrees and particulars, will be mailed to all applicants. A postal card, addressed to D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., will bring it.

GUELPH HORSE SHOW

WILL BE HELD

JUNE 4, 5, 6.

Entries close May 23rd.

OVER

\$1,400 IN PRIZES

For particulars apply to

C. L. NELLES,
Secretary - Treasurer.

THE MODEL CONCRETE MIXER.

Do you want a Concrete Mixer?

If so, send to

A. E. HODGERT,
EXETER, ONT.

Best of testimonials. Saves cement, and stronger wall. Also extension steel silo curbing, building any size silo.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WON'T GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP

THE W. A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO

Ordered Corsets by Mail

There's an individuality about your figure. The store corset simply cannot fit you in all respects. Our corsets meet your personal requirements. Write for free catalogue, showing how to order exactly what you want. Our guarantee covers everything

Durability, Perfect Fit, Polish.

Don't forget the catalogue.

Robinson Corset Co., London, Ont.

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

"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"

of Delicious **"SALADA"** Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a two-cent stamp for postage. (Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.)

Name.....

Address.....

"Farmer's Advocate."

Address "SALADA" TEA CO., TORONTO.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

ON **Friday, June 19th, 1903,**

Six Miles from New Hamburg and Tavistock, G. T. R.

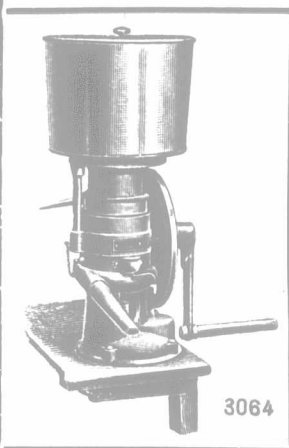
AN EXTRA CHOICE FARM

of 110 acres; deep, rich soil, thoroughly tile drained; good buildings and water; 12 acres good timber; all kinds of fruit trees; convenient to church, school and post office. Title indisputable. Also pure bred **YORKSHIRE HOGS, GRADE CATTLE, and IMPLEMENTS.** Proprietor retiring from farming on account of failing health. For particulars, write

FRED. C. SMITH, PROP., Spruce Grove Farm, New Hamburg P. O.

D. RUDY, Auctioneer, Tavistock Ont.

PRINCESS CREAM SEPARATORS



The reputation of British machinery for durability, superior construction and excellence of workmanship is world-wide.

Watson, Laidlaw & Co., of Glasgow, the makers of the Princess Separators, have been making centrifugal machines for upwards of thirty years.

They are the **EASIEST DRIVEN** of any separators, and can be worked by a boy or girl.

Notwithstanding the **EASE OF DRIVING and LIGHTNESS OF RUNNING**, owing to their **SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MATERIAL USED and EXCELLENCE of WORKMANSHIP,** their

- Durability is Unsurpassed.
- No Separator Skims Cleaner.
- Cost of Repairs Practically Nothing.
- None so Easily and Thoroughly Cleaned.
- No Loose Trays. No Exposed Gearing. Six Sizes.

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE SEPARATOR, AND HAS NO SUPERIOR

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

CAMPBELL, ARNOTT & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

BASKET PLANTS. BEDDING PLANTS. HOUSE PLANTS.

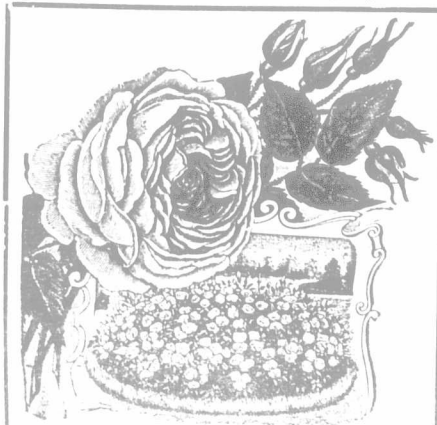
The collections offered below are for immediate acceptance only. They are reasonable and sure to prove very popular. The enormous quantities of these plants which we handle make it possible for us to offer these wonderful collections. Our system of packing is in every way the best. Experience and close observation enable us to ship even the tender plants almost any distance with entire safety.

ANY OF THE COLLECTIONS OFFERED BELOW SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE IF DESIRED. WHEN DESIRED BY EXPRESS IS AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE.

20 GERANIUMS \$1. A collection which leaves no excuse for bare gardens. Here we offer enough plants for a small sum to make a nice sized flower bed.

25 BEDDING PLANTS \$1. A collection of the choicest varieties of bedding plants, such as Coleus, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Salvia, Ageratum, etc. All fine, young plants, will make a fine show this year.

20 BASKET PLANTS \$1. Our stock of Basket Plants includes the finest varieties, many of which cannot be procured from seed. This number of plants will fill two hanging baskets. Try it.



A "Dominion Collection" Rose Bed.

20 EVERBLOOMING ROSES \$1.

The very finest varieties; each correctly named; strong one-year-old plants that will bloom all summer. This is our famous Dominion collection.

8 HOUSE PLANTS 50c. Good plants, all clearly labelled. Sent postpaid if desired. 1 Asparagus Sprengeri; 1 Geranium Ivy Leaf; 1 Selaginella; 1 Cordyline Indivisa; 1 Cyperus All; 1 New Fancy Geranium; 1 Abutilon Flowering Maple; 1 Rex Begonia.

THESE COLLECTIONS If you do not wish the whole number, give some away to your friends, or get them to club with you and order together. Any one of the above collections sent for \$1, with exception of House Plants, which is age.

Send at once.

We send our catalogue to all our customers. It contains descriptions and prices of hundreds of plants. Address:

WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, CANADA.

GOSSIP.

The bacon hog bulks largely in the farmer's finances nowadays, and one of the best herds of Yorkshires in the country is that of Mr. L. Rogers, of Emery, Ont., near Weston station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., who writes us as follows: "My herd is headed by Summer Hill Ruler 2nd, who has won seventeen first prizes out of a possible eighteen, frequently winning against aged boars when under twelve months. I have young stock from him, from two other home-bred boars, and two imported boars. My sows are of the Weston Lily, Summer Hill Pansy, Summer Hill Minto, and Dalmeny Lady Frost families." See Mr. Rogers' advertisement, and call on or correspond with him.

AYRSHIRES AT KILMARNOCK.

Amongst the aged cows in milk, at the late Kilmarnock Show, Mr. Arch. Mackay won first with the home-bred cow which was first and reserve champion last year at Rothsay—a good stamp of an Ayrshire cow, like dairy work. Another very useful type from Trees was second, Mr. Geo. Alston being third with the first Galston Derby winner of last year. The aged cows in calf were better as a class than those in milk. Here, Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick came to the front with the short-legged typical cow which was third last year in milk. This cow was shown in very good bloom, and afterwards stood reserve for the female championship. A good second was found in Dr. Douglas' Pride of Ardyne, which won numerous prizes a year or two ago in the hands of Mr. John McAlister, and was also shown in very nice form, being pretty close up on the winner. Mr. John Cochrane had the third with a useful class of dairy cow, bred by Mr. John Beauchop. There were twenty entries in the Derby for three-year-old queys in milk or calf, Mr. Jas. Borland, Craigie, coming out the winner with a smart, nicely-turned daughter of Flora's Chief, which afterwards also stood first in the open class for three-year-olds in milk. Mr. John Cochrane came second with one having better teats than the first, but not so pleasing through her body; she being likewise in milk, was later also placed second to the first winner in the open class for three-year-olds in milk. The third prize fell to Mr. Harvey, with a cow which occupied third place in the open class. Several of the Derby queys competed in the open class for three-year-olds in calf, but here they were all beaten by Rosie, a newcomer, shown by Mr. Alex. Harvey, Trees, Reccarton, a big, red heifer, very wide and roomy through her body. She afterwards won the championship as best female three years old or over. There was a grand class of two-year-old queys, Mr. Osborne being first with a beautiful, nearly white, daughter of Gigantic Stunner. Mr. Thos. Barr was second, and Mr. Jas. Howie third. Yearlings were also a splendid lot, nearly twenty of them being shown. Mr. Jas. Howie had an outstanding win with the very pretty quey which was also first at Castle Douglas, Mr. Barr, with another very pretty one, being second. Mr. Howie's well-known Not Likely had no competition in aged bull class, but he has done so well on the year, and was shown in such excellent form, that he was deservedly awarded a red ticket. At a later stage he also received the special as the best male. The same exhibitor was also first and second for two-year olds with Gentleman John and Fizzaway, respectively, the former being by Not Likely and the latter by Mr. Howie's Prince Imperial. Mr. Drummond, with a thick little bull bred by Mr. McKinlay, Millhouse, was third. Mr. Howie was likewise the most successful exhibitor of yearlings, his Erin-go-Braugh, bred by Messrs. Lindsay, Carsgowan, being early placed aside for that honor. Second in this class went to Mr. John Drummond for a sweet son of Prince Imperial; a get of Not Likely, from the same farm, was also third. Although the milk classes were not particularly strong, few better lots of bulls or of heifers have been seen at Kilmarnock.

Blood is Watery in the Spring

It is Lacking the Essential, Life-giving Principle which is Best Obtained by the Use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The tired, languid and depressed feelings which come with spring are the outward indication of the weakened condition of the blood and the low state of vitality.

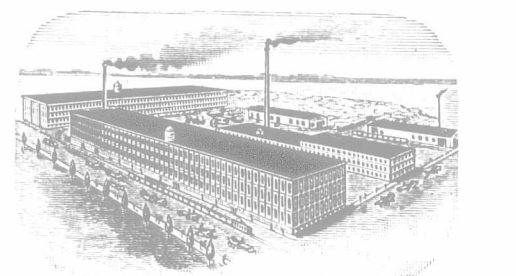
When the blood gets thin and watery, the waste of the human body is more rapid than the process of reconstruction. Gradually the action of the heart grows weaker and weaker, the lungs do not work to their full capacity, the stomach and other digestive organs fail to perform their duties, and the result is all sorts of bodily derangements.

Aching head, dizzy spells, indigestion, feelings of weakness and despondency, lack of energy to perform the duties of the day, loss of appetite, failing memory and power of concentration of mind, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness are among the symptoms which distress you, and all can be avoided by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

There is no preparation to be compared to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a spring restorative. It does not stimulate and so whip the organs of the body to over-exertion, but, by enriching the blood, instils new vigor into the nerves and builds up the whole system. By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body.

To awaken the liver, invigorate the kidneys and regulate the bowels, use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies.

THE LARGEST CARRIAGE FACTORY IN CANADA



Carriages

for all purposes. 100 Varieties to Select From.

We build nothing but the best grade A standard wheels. Cast-steel springs, noiseless brass and rubber washers.

McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd. OSHAWA, ONT.

STAMMERERS

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

Write for particulars.

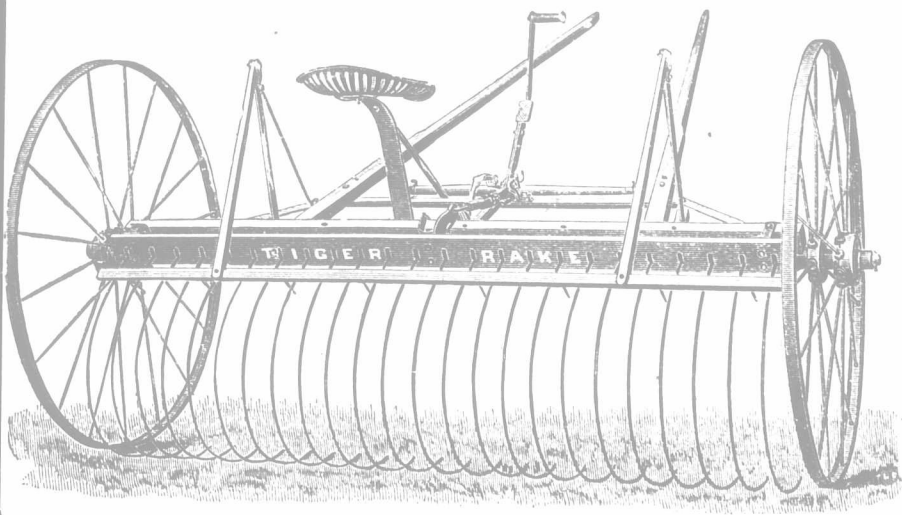
AUTO-SPRAY

Best Automatic, Compressed-Air Hand Sprayer made.—For trees, vines, shrubs; for applying Whitewash, Cold-water Paint; washing buggies, etc. Does the work of a barrel sprayer at one-third of the cost and one-half the labor. Will save its cost on Potatoes alone in one season.

Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.

Advertisement on this page. Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOLLOW UP THE GOOD WORK
DONE BY A FROST & WOOD NEW NO. 8 MOWER WITH A
Frost & Wood Tiger Rake



The "TIGER" will clean up all crop cut, whether the land is level or not.

The "TIGER" is the only Rake equipped with a Buffer Spring to prevent jar and strain on the teeth and frame.

The small boy on the farm can operate the "TIGER."

The "TIGER" is the best Rake to have on your farm. Place your order now to get one for this season.

THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: **Smith's Falls, Ontario.**
BRANCH OFFICES:
London, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Quebec, Que. Montreal, Que. Truro, N. S. St. John, N. B. Winnipeg, Man.

TRADE TOPICS.

HARVESTING MACHINES have reached such a high state of perfection that one scarcely expects to hear of improvements, but the McCormick people are not standing still with their well-known binders. The announcement for this season is an improved needle and simple knotter. These two features materially assist in making the McCormick a very popular machine.

ZENOLEUM CALENDAR.—One of the handsomest calendars of the year has been issued by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, makers of Zenoleum. Dip, 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., and they will be glad to send the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" a copy, post-paid. The picture is a reproduction, in many colors, of the famous painting, "Christmas Morn at Plymouth," by L. J. Ferris, and is a little gem worthy of framing.

CORSETS BY MAIL.—We would strongly urge every woman reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" to write the Robinson Corset Co., of London, Ont., for a copy of their superb catalogue, as it can hardly fail to prove of interest to them, both so far as modish style and the saving of money are concerned. The firm, which has been established since 1885, and enjoys the largest business of its kind in the Dominion, has all along been catering to the requirements of cities, towns and villages through lady agents, but for the future will look after the country trade with the same careful interest and attention. Doing only a strictly ordered business, they are in a position to pay special attention to the individual needs of each customer. In addition to ladies' plain and fancy corsets, underskirts, and children's waists, the company manufactures the greatest range of other articles considered appropriate to handle with these goods. Durability, guaranteed fit, and the satisfaction of dealing direct with the maker, go with every article purchased from the Robinson Corset Co., whose ad. appears on another page.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
PARTICULAR PEOPLE
BABY'S OWN SOAP
used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.
No other Soap is just as Good. 034
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

Keep the Boys at Home
Give them an Agricultural Education by Mail.
Courses in General Agriculture, Farm Crops, Stock-raising, Poultry-raising, etc., etc.
Canadian Correspondence College,
Free Booklet. o LIMITED.
Canada Life Bldg., TORONTO, ON T

APPRENTICES WANTED
A few strong young men, 17 to 25 years old, to learn the trade of moulding. Apply to
McCLARY MFG. COMPANY,
LONDON, CANADA.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF IMPORTED
LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

AT THE STOCK-YARDS SALE PAVILION, AT HAMILTON, ONT., ON

THURSDAY,
70 Head 70

20 BOARS, ranging from 6 to 15 months. 50 SOWS, mostly in pig to choice English sires. All selected from leading British herds. The most valuable consignment ever imported to America, including many first-class show animals.



JUNE 25, '03
Britain's Best

Never was so good an opportunity offered to procure first-class show and breeding stock at the purchaser's own price, as sale will be absolutely unreserved. First-class hotel accommodation at Stock-yards Hotel. Catalogues ready May 5th; will be mailed on application.

S. FRANK SMITH,
CLAPPISON'S CORNERS,
THOS. INGRAM,
GUELPH, ONTARIO. } AUCTIONEERS.

D. C. FLATT & SON,
MILLGROVE, ONT.

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

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Thornton & Co., the noted London, England, live stock auctioneers, announce, in our advertising columns, an extensive sale on July 3rd of 70 Shorthorn cattle and 100 yearling Lincoln rams and ewes from the noted herd and flock of Mr. Henry Dudding, of Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, England, whose success in recent years as a prize-winner at the Royal and other leading British shows has been unsurpassed. See the advertisement, and send for catalogue, mentioning "Farmer's Advocate."

The death is announced of Mr. William Riddell, eldest son of Mr. David Riddell, Clydesdale breeder, of Blackhall, Paisley, Scotland, which took place last month. He was scarcely less known in the leading showyards and fairs of Scotland than his father, Mr. David Riddell. He was a first-class judge of a Clydesdale. He led Prince of Wales during his first year in Carrick, and he was also usually at the head of this great horse and the equally famous Darnley when they were in the heyday of their show-yard fame. Of a singularly genial and liberal-hearted disposition, Mr. William Riddell was universally esteemed by Clydesdale breeders, and his memory will be kindly remembered for many a day in the west of Scotland and by not a few Canadians.

The Live Stock Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was virtually organized only since the first of the year, and hence its plans are far less advanced than is desirable. Work on the classifications and the rules and regulations governing exhibits is now, however, being energetically pushed by the Department's chief, Mr. F. D. Coburn, who is placing himself in the closest possible touch with breeders of improved stock everywhere, with a view to utilizing their best ideas for making their feature of the great Exposition what it should be. The Exposition management has planned an exhibition on a scale about twice as large as that of any previous international exposition. The cost of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was about nineteen million dollars. The estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair is near forty million dollars. The live-stock interests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are likely to be given proportionate attention. Classifications will include all recognized improved breeds. It is expected the friends of all the varieties of live stock will find at St. Louis much greater recognition than has been given them on any previous occasion.

The United States Department of Agriculture has made extremely liberal exceptions relative to the importation of animals for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The immense importance of the live-stock display at the World's Fair has been recognized by the Department in allowing every privilege for imported animals that was possible to grant, while keeping in mind the barring of disease, and orders have been issued accordingly.

Canadian animals intended for exhibition at the fair will be admitted on the certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian stating that they are free from contagious or infectious diseases and have not been exposed to contagion within ninety days. Horses from Great Britain and Europe will be admitted by passing veterinary inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the port of entry.

Cattle will be admitted on a permit from the Department of Agriculture. The quarantine period for cattle imported from Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands will be sixty days from the time of shipment on animals for the Exposition. This is a reduction of one-third in the time of quarantine. The period of quarantine for other ruminants and swine from the above named countries, has been fixed at fifteen days from arrival at the port of entry.

Cattle now are imported without the tuberculin test if the permit from the animal quarantine service to the Exposition grounds is held according to the way.

De Laval 

Cream Separators

are the leaders.

All others follow and follow a long ways back at that.

A De Laval Separator gives you a larger capacity and more real value for the money than any other make. A trial will convince you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 77 York St., Toronto.



SUPERIOR

Material, Design
Workmanship in all

WAGONS

MADE BY

THE MILNER

PETROLIA WAGON CO. LIMITED

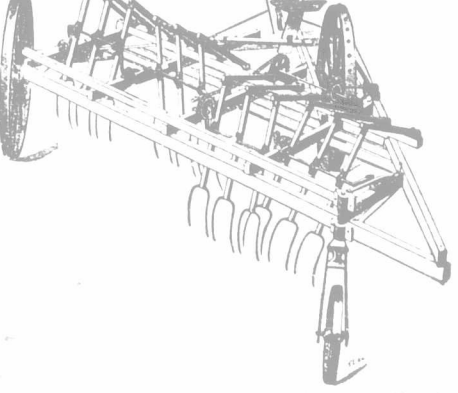
PETROLIA 

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Empty crates forwarded upon application.
Highest prices paid.
Payments weekly by express order.
Correspondence solicited.

TORONTO POULTRY & PRODUCE CO.,
470 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

ELMIRA HAY-MAKING MACHINERY



THE SIDE-DELIVERY HAY RAKE and HAY LOADER are the Greatest Time and Labor Saving Implements of the day. They will repay for their cost in a short time by curing and saving the hay properly and in saving of extra labor.

Substantially built.
Will last a lifetime.
Write for circulars, prices and terms.

How to make
DOLLARS
Out of Chicks.

Coarse grain and screenings will net \$1 a bush, if turned into chicken flesh. Poultry is the surest crop. The demand is unlimited.



The Chatham Incubator

will pay for itself in one hatch. It is built to last a lifetime, and will hatch a dozen broods a year. The prices are right. In the guarantee we lead where no other maker dares to follow. Write for catalogue and prices.

The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO.,
CHATHAM, ONT.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! Buff Orpington and Buff Wyandotte settings, \$2.00; White Rocks, Brown Leghorns, \$1.25. Big, beautiful Black Cochins cock-ei, \$5. A. J. GEORGE, 52 Clarence street, London, Ont.

BARRED ROCK EGGS

From a pen of 40 Barred Rock hens, selected for their good laying qualities; nice barring, and are all large, strong-boned, healthy birds, having the free run of orchard, and mated with 2 choice cockerels, extra well barred, and of a fine type. \$1 per setting of 13, or \$2 for 3 settings.

W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.

EGGS for Hatching - Barred Rocks exclusively - Two pens of Selected females, headed by an imported bird of Hawkins' Royal Blue strain, and one of Bradley Bros.' show birds, \$1 per setting of 13. A. E. SHERRINGTON, Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching

BARRED ROCKS a specialty. From a grand pen of 30 hens, famous for their large size, marvellous laying qualities and splendid color, mated to a large, robust, National-strain cockerel. \$1 per set of 13. Order early.

CLAUDE BLAKE,
Poplar Vale Poultry Yards,
Elgin County, ONT.

Eggs for Hatching

From three grand pens of Felch's Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per setting of 15. A. T. GILBERT, Elmvalle, Ont.

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS
33 Briscoe St., London, Ont. Wm. PULVER, Prop., breeder of pure-bred Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. White Leghorns. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Stock first-class and prices reasonable.

Eggs for Hatching

We offer eggs from pure Barred Plymouth Rock pens at \$1 per 15, \$2 per 45, \$4 per 100. Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per 12. Free circular.

H. GEE & SONS, Fisherville, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Barred Rocks (exclusively) bred from A. C. Hawkin's Royal Blue strain. \$1.00 per setting of 15. om J. B. COWIESON, Queensville, Ont.

"SURE-GO" HAMEFASTENER.

A 20th Century Idea. No Buckle. Outlasts Harness. Simple; quick; works like a charm. Sent prepaid at 50 cents a pair, to introduce them.

JOHN HAUSAM, 175 A, MUNROE, WIS., U.S.A.

The Elmira Agricultural Works Co., Limited, ONTARIO.

As an advertising copy advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

As TIME is the stuff Life's made of, take it from an **Elgin Watch**

the timekeeper of a lifetime—the world's standard pocket timepiece. Sold everywhere; fully guaranteed. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the advertisement, in this issue, of an auction sale, on June 19th, of horses, pure-bred Yorkshire hogs, grade cattle, and implements, also the choice farm of 110 acres, property of Mr. Fred C. Smith, of New Hamburg, who is retiring from farming on account of failing health. The farm is six miles from New Hamburg, on main line of G. T. R., and the same distance from Tavistock, on the Stratford and Port Dover branch, seven miles from Stratford.

Messrs. J. Devitt & Son, Freeman, Ont., report the sale of the following Clydesdales: To Mr. A. H. Eckford, of High River, Alta., the splendid brood mare, Bess Macpherson. She is an exceptionally good mare, has proved herself a good breeder, and Mr. Eckford had to pay a good figure to get her. Her colt, Louis Botha, by Grandeur 2nd, foaled August, 1901, goes to Mr. Robert Taylor, of Rosburn, Man. He is a good, growthy colt, and will make a big horse of the right sort. Prince Henry, a full brother, was taken by Mr. Neil Sinclair, of Coldstream. He is a big, strong colt with the best of feet, good strong bone, well muscled throughout, and a horse that gives promise of making a good breeder. We have at present a filly by him that will be hard to beat, and we feel safe in saying that he will produce the kind of draft horses in demand at the present.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, June 3rd, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before it. The following propositions will be offered: By Mr. Geo. Rice, to reduce the registration fee on bulls. To appropriate money and authorize the Board of Officers to offer to award special prizes of duplicate premiums, where won by animals recorded in this herdbook, in public competitions for yields of milk or butter or both, and for quality of butter, at such exhibitions as the Board of Officers may select; and to authorize special prizes at fairs where no competitive tests are held, or to establish competitive tests under such conditions as they may deem best; and to offer prizes for the exhibition of cattle at such fairs and expositions as may be deemed best. To appropriate money therefor, and to authorize the Board of Officers to continue the system of prizes for officially authenticated butter records and for economic tests substantially as last year. To appropriate money therefor, and to authorize the Literary Committee to carry on such work as it may deem proper for the interests of the breed.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ontario, will address the meeting.
FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON,
Putney, Vt., May 2, 1903. Secretary.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont., in ordering a change of ad., write: "In Yorkshires, we have some extra choice young ones, two months old, correctly bred, having fashionable pedigrees, plenty of quality, and of the correct bacon type. In W. Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks we can supply eggs for hatching from extra fine matings that must produce a large percentage of prizewinners for the fall shows. These pens are kept on separate farms, have unlimited range and are laying plenty of eggs that are hatching nearly 100 per cent. strong chicks. In collies, we have on hand a very select litter of sable and white puppies, bred from handsome parents, that are fit to win in smart company and are splendid workers."

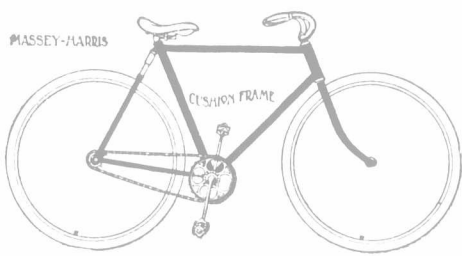
Mr. David Milne, Ethel, Ont., writes that his Maitland Bank herd of Short-horns has come through the winter well and is in fair shape for going to grass, of which an abundance is expected soon. Mr. Milne says: "We still have three young bulls, and several cows and heifers with calves at foot, and bred to our imported bull, Scotland's Fame, that we wish to dispose of. We have some 20-odd head of very promising young calves, a number of which may be heard from at the shows next fall. Bertha 5th (imp.) has a fine red roan bull calf. The Crimson Flower cow, Flossie Queen, and Matchless of Elmhurst 13th have red bull calves by Red Duke (imp.). We have only seven bull calves in the lot, the smallest percentage of bulls we ever had. Our stock bull, Scotland's Fame (imp.), is a beautiful dark roan, and is as well haired, thick, smooth and stylish a bull as can be readily found."

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

A MACHINE
to weave your own fence of
Colled Hard Steel
Spring Wire.
52 inches high, at
25 Cts. Per Rod.
\$25 buys wire for 100.
Rod Fence Agents
Wanted. Catalogue FREE.
CARTER
Wire Fence Machine Co.
Box B
Ridgetown, Ont.

THE WHEEL
ON
THE FARM

We know of no more useful thing on the farm than a good reliable bicycle—one that is made to wear well on rough roads, that is solid in build and easy to handle. Such a wheel is the



"Massey-Harris"

It is built of good material, by experts of acknowledged ability. It has all the big improvements, and one that is responsible entirely for the regingering of wheeling—the hygienic

CUSHION FRAME

that makes all roads smooth, that is to wheeling what the "Pullman" is to railroading. In the country it turns the ordinary road into a city pavement and saves the tires because it does away with a lot of friction. A bicycle so equipped puts your neighbor and the post office at the turn of a pleasant spin.

Write for our pretty new "In Bicycledom."

Canada Cycle & Motor Co.

Head Office and Works: TORONTO JUNCTION, LIMITED.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or Blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express. Price \$1.50 per bottle, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can. 5222



New Book on how to prevent and cure diseases of horses and cattle, to know sound horses, age, constitution, valuable recipes, etc., prepared especially for farmers, from facts gathered in 20 years' practice, by S. S. Dickinson. (Out shortly.) Advice by mail, \$1.

Address S. S. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,



IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale Horses,

has now on hand for sale 2 three-year-olds, 3 two-year-olds and 1 yearling, stallion (all imported), carrying the blood of Baron's Pride, Mal's of Airlies, Darnley and Prince of Wales, combining size, style, quality and action. Also 1 five-year-old mare, with filly foal. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick. on **GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.**

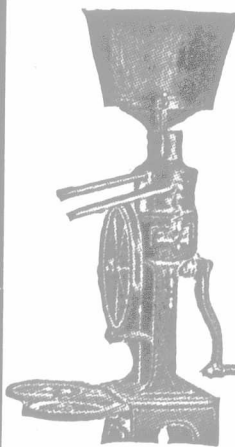
THE HARDIE MAGIC SPRAYER



is suitable for any field crop. It sprays two rows at a time; and one man can spray ten acres of potatoes a day. It is automatic in action—all the operator has to do is to pick up the handle and push the outfit like a wheelbarrow—"The machine does the rest." Can be changed to an orchard sprayer at a moment's notice. Send for our new catalogue telling the whole story. o

HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG. COMPANY,
WINDSOR, ONT.

IT'S YOUR FAULT AND NOT THE COWS'

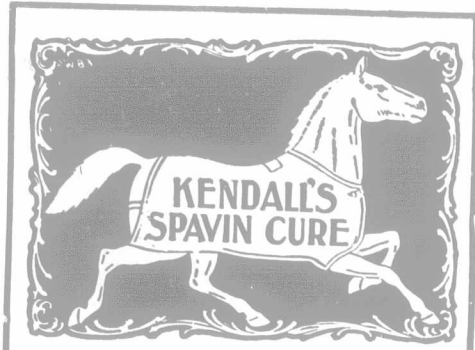


YOU should have a New Century American Cream Separator.

THEN there would be more and better cream, sweeter skim milk, purer butter, and hence larger profits—less drudgery in the dairy, too.

Write us right now.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.



The Old Reliable Remedy

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care.
I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly,
H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

DEATH TO HEAVES guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Inigestion cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per case. Dealers, Mail or Ex. paid. Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Druggists supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto and Montreal.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.
Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at
THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than 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. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland, and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian-bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.
NELSON WAGG.
Claremont station, 1 1/2 miles.
Stouffville station, 4 1/2 miles.

TRADE TOPICS.

A WHITE SILK WAIST will interest the ladies in thousands of farm homes in which the "Farmer's Advocate" is a welcome visitor. For a bargain in that line, see the mail-order advertisement of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, elsewhere in this paper, for description and terms.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.—It is a matter for congratulation among stockholders in the E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, that they have already received three dividends on their stock. The last dividend was paid on 15th ult., and total amount in less than a year paid to stockholders is \$18,000. The plan of interesting the trade in an industrial company of this kind has proved to be a very fine one.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS, like other successful men, must be born. Any young man who has given farming a fair trial and finds that he is not adapted to the business can find other employment by addressing the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont. See their advertisement in another column, re apprentices.

ENDORSEMENT OF ZENOLEUM from Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, April 30th, 1903: "I may state that I have had some experience with Zenoleum. I find it effective as a destroyer of lice and other vermin in the different classes of stock. As a disinfectant and antiseptic it is effective, safe, reliable and cheap." J. H. REED, Prof. of Veterinary Science, O. A. C.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S TWELVE BICYCLES.—New York: "Send at once for my twelve bicycles; I want them all thoroughly overhauled." This was the message received one day last week by an uptown dealer from none other than Lillian Russell, the prima donna. Of course, the fair Lillian herself uses but one of the twelve bicycles—and she uses it religiously to keep down her avoirdupois—the remainder forming part of her "stable" for the use of the guests who throng her summer house.

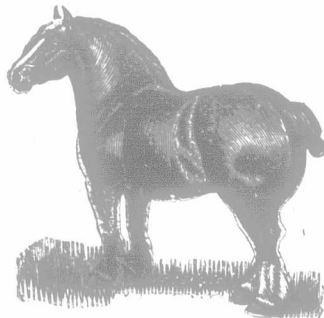
NARROW MARGINS is the rule in these hustling days. Profits are only the surpluses after expenses are paid. Clean skinning increases these surpluses in dairying, and a good separator is essential to clean skinning. In this connection, the De Laval is still to the front, and challenges any separator to do better work than it is doing. The sales of De Laval are increasing enormously, which testifies to the great popularity of this machine. Canadian offices in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; American offices, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. Give them a trial before purchasing.

SELLING PRODUCE.—With the increased attention paid by farmers to poultry and farm dairying on up-to-date lines, comes the need for more speedy, systematic and enlarged methods of disposing of live and dressed birds, eggs and butter. Many who are able to produce large quantities of high-class articles, attractively put up, are not convenient to local dealers or do not want to "take it out in trade" at the corner grocery. It is to meet this great need, and at the same time supply their own customers with choice goods, that the Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. are in the field anxious to procure a share in the poultry of the country, as announced elsewhere in this issue. They do their best to make all transactions with shippers satisfactory, and believe that their new system of remitting to shippers the following day will overcome a great deal of trouble that has hitherto arisen between the farmers and purchasers. Every week they issue a list of quotations for chickens, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, butter, eggs, and "broilers," which may be obtained by writing the manager, Mr. J. M. Wilson, 470 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Their lists state for how long the quotations are good, and also contain instructions as to crates, shipping, etc. Our readers may, we presume, obtain a copy of these lists by writing a post card therefore, containing the "Farmer's Advocate"

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF

Clydesdales and Shorthorns,



Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erskine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erskine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Crimson Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc.

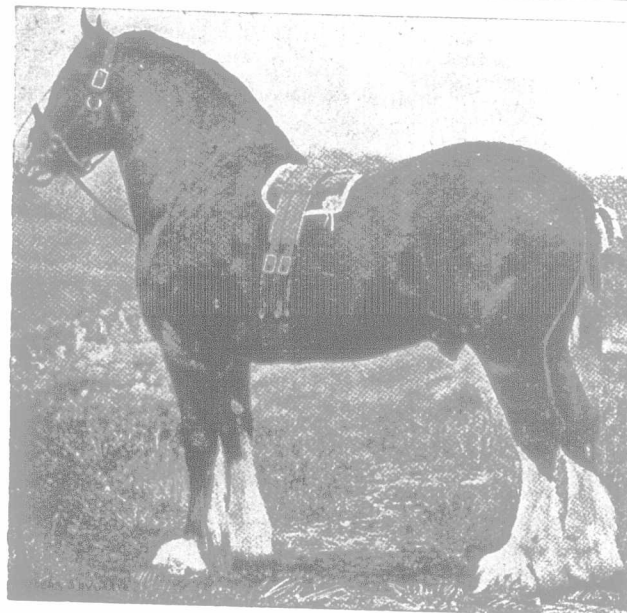
Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.
Farm connected by long-distance telephone.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

BARON DE CHAMPOUIS, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES. SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.

Newnham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale. Imp. Chief Tuler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr Missies, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM,

J. Crouch & Son, Props.

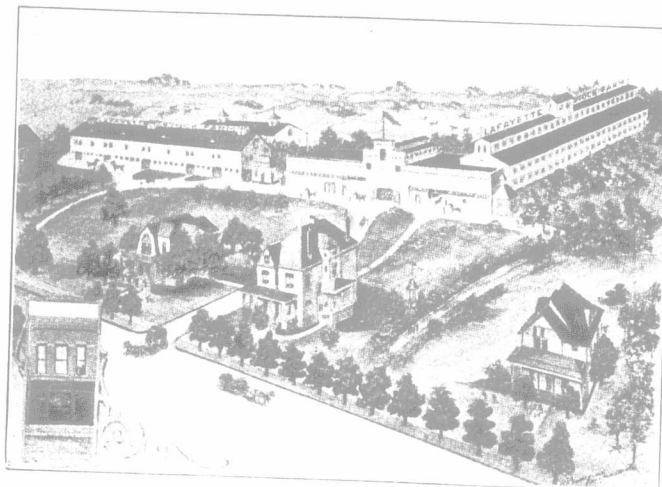
Importers of all breeds of

STALLIONS.

We are the largest Importers and Breeders of Oldenburg German Coach horses in America. We also import Draft horses of all kinds, including Belgians, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Normans. 359 head of Coach and Draft stallions imported in last 15 months.

La Fayette, Ind., U.S.A.

Terms easy. All stock guaranteed.



SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with **STEWART'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE**

The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with this machine and get **ONE POUND WOOL EXTRA PER HEAD.** It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save you money. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 Ontario St., CHICAGO.**

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

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Last importation received February 25th, 1903.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted.

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood, please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address—

J. G. TRUMAN, Manager,
BUSHNELL, ILL.

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED FEBRUARY 20, 1903

ANOTHER LOT OF

First-class Clydesdale Stallions

has just been added to our stock, giving buyers an unequalled selection. These horses are sired by such sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Romeo, Prince Thomas, and other noted sires. They have superior quality, and are for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons desiring to purchase should write or call on

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and G. T. R. Station, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson,
COLUMBUS, ONT.



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairn; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations: Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

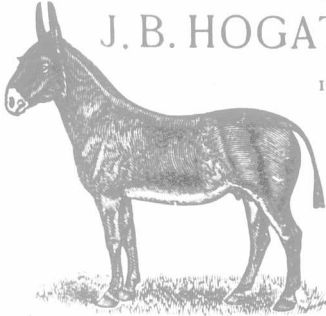


International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 14th.



I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. COLISTER, Manager and Salesman.

GOSSIP.

Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., contribute seven head to the joint sale of Shorthorns in Hamilton, on June 10th. Among them will be two cows with calves at foot, and five young heifers, all safe in calf to the Cruickshank bull, Prince Gloster. These heifers, all red in color, are rich in Cruickshank blood, and will afford a splendid opportunity to the young breeder who desires to lay the foundation for a Shorthorn herd. They belong to the thick, meaty sort, and are similar in quality to the lot sold in Chicago a year ago. A more extended notice will appear in next issue.

Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, writes: "I have lately sold to Mr. Gordon, of Vroomantou, Ont., the Cruickshank bull, Prince Arthur. This is a most promising young bull, red in color, low-down, square and stylish, and with few faults. He is sired by our principal stock bull, Prince Gloster, and on his dam's side belongs to Mr. Cruickshank's Eastthorpe family. He is just turned fourteen months old, and will make a formidable opponent in the junior yearling class. His breeding, as well as his appearance, indicates a sire of such quality as will be a decided acquisition to the township of Brock, where Mr. Gordon resides."

The dates which will probably be fixed for the live stock displays at the World's Fair extend from August 22nd to November 5th, of next year. The barns will be given over to horses and mules from August 22nd to September 3rd; to cattle from September 12th to 24th; to sheep, goats and swine from October 3rd to 15th; and to poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock from October 24th to November 5th. Cows participating in the dairy test are likely to begin to occupy their barns December 1st, of this year, continuing their use until November 1st, 1904. Silos will be built adjoining the dairy barns and part of the silage to fill them has already been contracted for. A leading farm machinery company has agreed to put up the silos and to furnish all necessary silage machinery free of any charge.

A GOOD LOCAL SHOW.

I had the pleasure of attending the annual spring show of stallions and bulls held at the village of Duntroon, Simcoe Co., Ont., on April 30th. I was very favorably impressed with the exceptionally fine exhibit of heavy draft stallions. There were seven entries of the most uniformly good quality that I ever saw at a township show. The animals would have done credit to some of our large exhibitions. It speaks well for the enterprise of the horsemen of the community, and the farmers are to be congratulated on having at their disposal animals so well calculated to improve their stock. The light horses shown were also high-class animals, but the different classes did not do so well as in some localities. The bulls were judged by the Mayor of Collingwood, who performed his duties with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. H. G. REED, V. S.

BUTTER TESTS ACCEPTED FOR RECORD BY THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

Biltmore's Rose 150717: Butter, 17 lbs. 5 ozs.; milk, 281 lbs. 8 ozs. Test made from March 1st to 7th, 1903; age, 4 years 11 months. Property of Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C.

Kate of Biltmore 131014: Butter, 16 lbs. 6 ozs.; milk, 178 lbs. Test made from April 5th to 11th, 1903; age, 5 years 8 months. Property of Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C.

Harrowgate of Biltmore 127233: Butter, 18 lbs. 13 ozs.; milk, 330 lbs. 12 ozs. Test made from December 24th to 30th, 1902; age, 7 years 7 months. Property of Biltmore Farms.

Very Much More 140733: Butter, 24 lbs. 2 ozs.; milk, 260 lbs. 2 ozs. Test made from March 7th to 13th, 1903; age, 5 years 3 months. Property of Estate of C. Delano, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners

Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lump Jaw in cattle, Spavins and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney and Knee Sprung, Inexpensive methods, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fall to cure.

Spavin
Ring-bone
Knee-Sprung
Fistula
Poll Evil
Lump Jaw

We know of over 140,000 farmers and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

FLEMING BROS.,
Chemists,
46 Front St., West,
Toronto, Ont.

Lameness
in all forms and Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by

Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Nothing equals it when used internally for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders
—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

To cure a Bruise or Strain quickly, proceed as follows: Wring out a sponge in boiling hot water and hold on the affected part, keeping the sponge hot by repeating the operation, for from 15 to 30 minutes. Rub dry and apply

ABSORBINE,

rubbing it in well. Use the hot water steaming process once a day and apply the Absorbine from three to four times a day. One or two days usually cures fresh cases. Absorbine is unequalled in removing lumps caused by a bruise or strain from animal or mankind. Vet. size, \$2 per bottle; for mankind, \$1 per bottle; delivered or furnished by regular dealers. Write for pamphlets. Manufactured by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.**

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

CLYDESDALES
AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

RED RIBBON STUD
Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses
in the Dominion,

including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

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

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

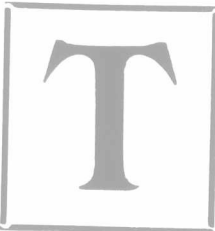
THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH.
JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.
Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

GOSSIP.

At a combination sale, on April 15th and 16th, at South Omaha, Nebraska, 100 head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, contributed by fourteen different breeders, sold for an average of \$152. The top price was \$610, paid by J. H. Mayne, Council Bluffs, Iowa, for the two-year-old Erica bull, Imp. Effrontery, contributed by Chas. Escher, Jr. The highest price for females, \$500, was paid by M. M. Pettit, Shelby, Iowa, for the two-year-old Queen of Denison 43rd, also from the herd of Mr. Escher.

Mr. Edward Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont., breeder of Short-horn cattle, whose ad. runs in the "Advocate," writes: "I am well satisfied with the 'Advocate.' It is like the Canadian farmer—the best of its kind in the world, and that without protection. My herd has come through the winter looking well. The calves from Mr. Battye's imported bull, Royal Emperor (79809), bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, are perfect models in every shape and form. He is certainly proving himself a wonderful sire. Mr. Battye has reason to be proud of him. Some day in the near future his stock will be heard from."

MILK FEVER OR PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.



THIS is a disease peculiar to parturition or calving. It is not a fever, as is generally supposed; the rise of temperature to 101 or 2° F. is always favorable.

Symptoms.—The cow appears a little weak or unsteady in the hind quarters, has difficulty in rising, forgets her calf, the secretion of milk is suspended, she staggers and falls, and is unable to rise, her head is thrown to her side, and she becomes unconscious of everything about her. Cows most subject to it are deep milkers, fat animals, about the third calf, after an easy natural birth.

Treatment.—Nux vomica or strychnine has given us best results. Tincture of nux vomica in from two to four dram doses may be placed on the tongue every two hours. If twitching of the muscles is shown, decrease the dose. The urine should be drawn with the catheter. The rectum should be emptied by copious injections of warm water.

A physic is dangerous to administer, and almost useless, as the animal would have died or recovered before a physic could operate.

The iodide of potash in parturient apoplexy is now being employed quite successfully. One hundred and fifty grains of iodide of potash should be dissolved in a quart of boiled water. Then, one-fourth of this should be injected, at the temperature of the blood, into each teat. Bag should be thoroughly kneaded immediately after injection. Injections should be repeated in twelve hours if the animal has not improved. Before using injections, the udder should be thoroughly cleansed with carbolyzed water or one to one-thousandth solution of bichloride of mercury. All the milk should be completely drawn.

If the temperature rises or the rectum fills with fecal matter, it is a very favorable indication. Prevention is better than cure in these cases, as the disease is extremely fatal. Light, laxative feed for two weeks before calving, with plenty of exercise, wards off attacks.

All through this treatment give Dr. Hess' Stock Food, a powerful tonic and reconstructive, which gives additional value and nutriment to the food and steadily strengthens the animal's entire systemic condition. The improvement will be noticeable after the first three or four doses—and entire recovery will quickly follow. In every package of this food is enclosed a little yellow card, entitled "The purchaser free prescriptions from Dr. Hess."

Dr. Hess' Stock Food, a powerful tonic and reconstructive, which gives additional value and nutriment to the food and steadily strengthens the animal's entire systemic condition. The improvement will be noticeable after the first three or four doses—and entire recovery will quickly follow. In every package of this food is enclosed a little yellow card, entitled "The purchaser free prescriptions from Dr. Hess."

Advertisement for Dick's Blood Purifier. It Tells in the Show Ring. If you hope to exhibit your stock at the Fall Fairs, start now and get them in perfect health by using Dick's Blood Purifier. It will help you to carry off the Blue Ribbon. Fifty Cents per package. LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal, Agents.

Advertisement for Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious. E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for Bissell's Disk Harrow. For fitting up road and corn ground, for summer-fallow work, or fall wheat land, gives by far the best results of any cultivator. Write for full particulars. This Disk has several imitators but none equal. T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.

Advertisement for Chicago to Colorado. New overland service via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific line. Through sleeper and free reclining chair car to Denver from Chicago 10.25 p. m. daily. No changes, nor delays. A. J. TAYLOR, Can. Freight & Pass'g Ag't, 8 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for British Columbia Farms. Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards, No cyclones, No droughts, No hot winds, No summer frosts, No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price. Write for farm pamphlet to THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.

Advertisement for Holwell Manor Farm. FOR SALE: Two Scotch Collie bitches, one 8 mos., the other 15 mos. old. D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

Advertisement for High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle. 6 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them. Shaw & Marston, P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont. Breeders of Galloway cattle.

Advertisement for Aberdeen-Angus. For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

Advertisement for Tweedhill Aberdeen-Angus. Individuals from this herd or their calves have been first at all the best shows since 1896. Female and young bulls for sale. JAMES SHARP, ROXBOROUGH, ONTARIO. Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Advertisement for The Sunnyside Herefords. Onward 120463, by Imp March On 76435, at head of herd. For sale: 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 months to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 months to 2 years old. Visitors welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Iderton station, L. H. & B.; Lucan station, G. T. R.

Advertisement for Sale! Ingleside Herefords. Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 3 and 4 bred Hereford cows and heifers. H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

Advertisement for A Lost Cow. That can never happen where the cows wear our patented Swiss Cow Bells. Made from finest quality of Swiss Bell Metal, they are light but strong and lasting. Musical in tone. They add to the appearance of herd besides making them tame and trace-able. Strap with each. Sold direct in sets or singly to introduce. Made in 8 sizes. Creighton Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells Free. Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co., East Hampton, Conn.

Advertisement for Scotch-Bred Shorthorns. Bulls (2 reds and 2 blacks) from 10 to 15 months old; also two heifers, 2 year-olds, in calf to Goldfinder, due in July. All good individuals as to size and quality, at "let live" prices. L. K. WEBER, Co. Waterloo, Hawkesville P. O., Ont.

Advertisement for Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters. FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages.

Advertisement for Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne P. O. MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS. Edwin Beck, Gore Bay Manitoulin Island, Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals.

Advertisement for Scotch Shorthorns. Have for sale, at moderate prices, imported heifers and cows, with calves at foot or in calf to Barton (Lancaster), imp. recently imported from Uppermill. Also Canadian-bred heifers and young cows. H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Advertisement for Shorthorn Bulls. First-class Scotch Breeding. H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont. On G. T. R., 30 miles from London.

Advertisement for Special To Stock Raisers. 500 Packages Given Free. We will give a 35-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3. Send cash by P. O. note or express. Ask your dealer, or write to THE Day's Stock Food Co., TORONTO.

Advertisement for Cedardale Shorthorns. FOR SALE—3 bulls from 1 to 2 years old, two of them of Lord Gloster 26995 and Flora dams, the other by Cedardale Chief 26338, Beauty dam; a big, growthy, sappy lot. Dr. T. S. Sproule, Markdale, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

Advertisement for Young Bulls. FOR SALE: Young bulls from the herd of the late D. Alexander, reds and roan. Good breeding. Prices reasonable. ALEXANDER BROS., Bridgen, Ont.

Advertisement for Shorthorns and Leicesters. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855. Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Advertisement for Four Bulls. (red.) Ury and Stamford dams, sired here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Lader, Ladner's Landing, on ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.

Advertisement for T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy Station & P. O. BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Dubble Gold = 37841 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

Advertisement for Choice Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep. I am now offering bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Heifers of all ages, some in calf. Present stock bull, Roan McKay = 37867 =. CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin.

Advertisement for Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. (Imp.) Captain May = 28850 (imp.). Am offering a few choice bulls, from 10 to 20 mos. old. Am getting a number of choice Abbottford heifers, and have some cows yet to calve, in calf to Abbottford, J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont. JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Advertisement for High-Class Shorthorns. Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (Imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate. J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.

Advertisement for Shorthorns for Sale. 10 choice Shorthorn heifers and 10 young bulls, of choicest quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. G. A. BRODIE, Stouffville Sta. Bethesda, Ont.

Advertisement for Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Stock bull, Scotch Lad = 35908 =, bred straight from imp. stock. Pigs of spring litters for sale. G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park, Ont.

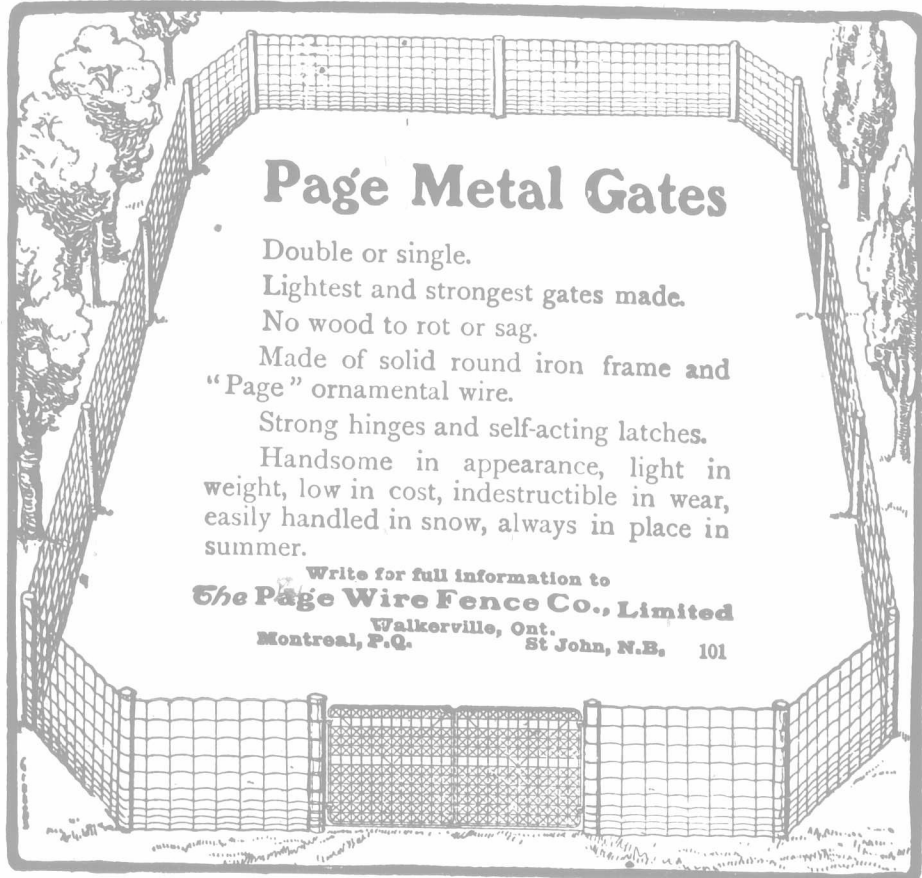
Advertisement for Shorthorns and Berkshires. Six bulls fit for service; also a few cows and heifers—best breeding and quality. A few Berkshires, 6 months old, both sexes. Prices reasonable. F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Station York, Ont.

Advertisement for W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest, IS OFFERING YEARLING DURHAM BULL. of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 13 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearing ewes and ewes in lamb.

Advertisement for Scotch Cows and Heifers. of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few young bulls, for sale at prices you can stand. Shropshire rams and ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding, for sale as usual. Ask for catalogue. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, Eng. ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

What Richard Gibson, Belvoir Stock Farm, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"Being conversant with the merits of Zenoleum, I have no hesitation in recommending it. As an exhibitor at the International, I observed that as a disinfectant and deodorizer, it worked perfectly satisfactory and I did not hear a complaint."
 RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.
 Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

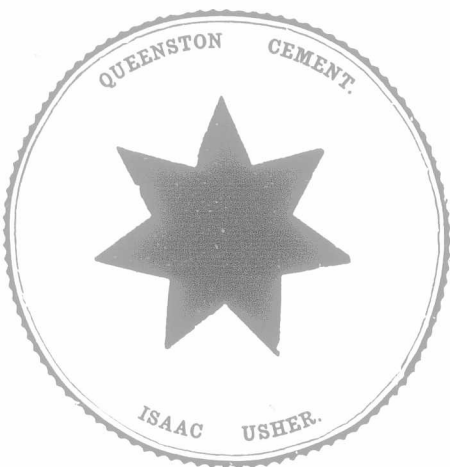


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Double or single.
 Lightest and strongest gates made.
 No wood to rot or sag.
 Made of solid round iron frame and "Page" ornamental wire.
 Strong hinges and self-acting latches.
 Handsome in appearance, light in weight, low in cost, indestructible in wear, easily handled in snow, always in place in summer.

Write for full information to
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited
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Going to Build?
 A new house, barn, silo, concrete floor, or any other such work? If so, use
Queenston Cement

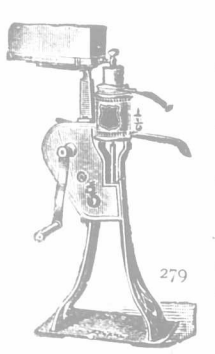


THE old brand made by a new process. No better cement made. All who contemplate using cement should first inspect the different structures built of the different kinds of cement, and then they would know which is best and cheapest. We especially request those interested to ask our many patrons about the new process Queenston Cement used during the latter part of last season. Do not be misled by statements from those who sell the goods most profitable to themselves. Write for prices, estimates and full particulars. We can save money for you when building.

ISAAC USHER,
 QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.

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U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



The U. S. Gets More Cream, which means more Money to the user;
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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
 There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

U S U S U S U S U S U

GOSSIP.

On a visit to Mr. Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge, Ont., breeder and importer of Shorthorn cattle, our representative had the opportunity to see the most recent additions to the herd. The herd, over twenty of which are imported, are of careful selection and very best of breeding, from importations by the owner and from the herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt. Of the new arrivals, thirteen in number, we will make brief mention. Baroness Cromwell (Vol. 48, p. 533 E.), by Spicy Baron =77944=, a very charming two-year-old roan heifer, bred by Sir John Gilmour, promises to make a well-nigh faultless cow. Diamond Bracelet (Vol. 48, p. 648, E.), looked upon by good judges as one of the best of this importation. Lady Ella Hope, by Prince of the Valley =77501=, a vigorous growthy roan heifer. Princess 33rd, by the celebrated True Scotch =80128=, a great prizewinner in Scotland, Volume 49, E. Butterfly 54th, bred by Mr. John Marr, sire Luxury =74958=, rising two years old, red heifer, one of the sweetest of the lot, and improving every day. Marjory (Vol. 49), roan heifer, by Kitchener; Lovely 56th (Vol. 49), roan, by Cyprus (66894); Deeside Girl, out of Deeside Lass, by Lord Methuen (79281); Deeside Lass, by Scottish Prince (73593); Sunflower 9th, by Kitchener, comprise the most important members. Rothnick Rose and Tibboursies Duchess, both by Allan Gwynne (136387), imported two years ago, are now very large and symmetrical cows and very good breeders. Bloomer, an imported cow, has a very fine calf by Gladiator. Dalmeny Veronica 2nd, bred by Lord Rosebery, is a very strong, well-developed heifer. Merry Lass, winner of second prize H. A. S., bred by Mr. C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle, by Fortune #70467, he by Captain of the Guard, bred by W. S. Marr, is a typical Shorthorn dam. In Pride of Scotland (Vol. 19, D. H. B.), Mr. Rankin has succeeded in importing a bull which should fill the place of Gladiator, who has been sold, as he is in every way what is required of a good stock bull—vigorous, handles well, very wide over shoulders, good heart-girth and good masculine head, roan, and out of the same cow as Mr. Flatt's \$5,000 bull, Lord Banff. There are also three young bulls, out of imported cows, by Gladiator, one weighing 775 lbs., and not yet eight months old, whose mother sold last year for \$915. Of those bred by Mr. Rankin, Gracie, by Klondyke, out of Mabel, by Crimson Chief, deserves special mention. She is a three-year-old, and one that could hold her own in good company, and were there many like her that little word, "imp." would lose much of its significance after an animal's name on this side of the water. Besides those mentioned, there are a number of heifers from such bulls as Pride of Scotland, Rosierucian of Dalmeny, Gladiator, etc. Also, Oxford Down ewes and rams for sale. To those wishing to purchase, Mr. Rankin will meet them at Elmvale station, on G. T. R., and drive them to his farm.

Society of Christian Endeavor, Denver, 1903.

The Passenger Department of the Chicago & North-Western Railway has issued a very interesting folder on the subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting to be held at Denver, July 9th to 13th, together with information as to reduced rates and sleeping car service, as well as a short description of the various points of interest in Colorado usually visited by tourists. Send two-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, for copy.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



1MR SPICY MARQUIS
 1st LONDON 1901
 1st & CHAMPION TORONTO 1902

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
 Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.
 Importers and breeders of
SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:
 13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
 7 YEARLING BULLS,
 20 HEIFERS (choice).

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS
 This herd comprises such noted families as Nonpareils, Crim'on Flowers, Mysties, Langushes, Butterflies, Jessamines, etc., and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy Robin =28259=, winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. A few choice young bulls and heifers from Spicy Robin, also cows in calf to him, on offer; also prizewinning S. C. White Leghorn fowl. Eggs, \$1 per setting.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
 ERIN SHIPPING STA., C.P.R. BIRKHAM P. O., ONT.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires
 FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 10 to 18 mos. old; 5 heifers, from 10 to 20 mos. old—rare good ones and winners. 11 ewe and 2 ram lambs, Berkshires, both sexes, all ages, not akin. **E. JEFFS & SON,**
 Bond Head P. O., Bradford Sta.

S. DYMENT,
 BARRIE, ONT.
 Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns
 Imported Morning Star at head of herd.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.
 Importer and breeder of
 Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs
 Young stock always on hand.

HIGH-CLASS Shorthorns
 Now offering 12 bulls, reds and roans, from 6 to 24 months old—the thick, fleshy kind—and a few heifers. Also Clydesdale horses.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS:
 JILTS and MARAS: 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman. Also two young bulls (roan).
LOUIS ELLARD, Loretta P. O., Beeton Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
 Three young bulls of choicest breeding and quality; also cows and heifers.
ALEX. FLEMING, JR.,
 Owen Sound Station Killeyth, P. O., Ont.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS
 Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashions and Matchlesses. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.
Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS
 Derby (imp.) =3267= at head of herd. Bulls, good ones, 8 to 15 months, at reasonable prices. Also Large English Yorkshires.
HUDSON USHER,
 QUEENSTON, ONT.
 Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

SHORTHORNS, GOTSWOLDS,
 Berkshires and Barred Rock Eggs.

Six bull calves for sale, from 2 weeks to 8 mos. old. A few young cows in calf. Choice ewe lambs. Barred Rock eggs, from Hawkin's Royal Blue strain, at 75c. for 13, \$2 for 50, \$3.50 a hundred.
F. BONNYCASTLE & SON,
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Why should you pay 40c to 65c for your woven fence when you can weave it yourself at a cost of 25c to 35c per rod.

The Selkirk Fence Machine will build a better fence on the posts than you buy ready woven. Our Steel Gates are Strong, Durable and Cheap. Although improved for 1923, they are no dearer than inferior gates.

Write for a catalogue.
SELKIRK FENCE CO.
Welland, Ont.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON,** Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

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

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. **A. M. Shaver,** HAMILTON Sta., Ancaster P. O., Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD Of Deep Milking Shorthorns. **FOR SALE:** Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones. **WM. GRAINGER & SON,** Londesboro, Ont.

Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Ormsen Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. **James Bowes,** Strathnairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 imp.) cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.

Scotch Shorthorns and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

make special offering for January and February.

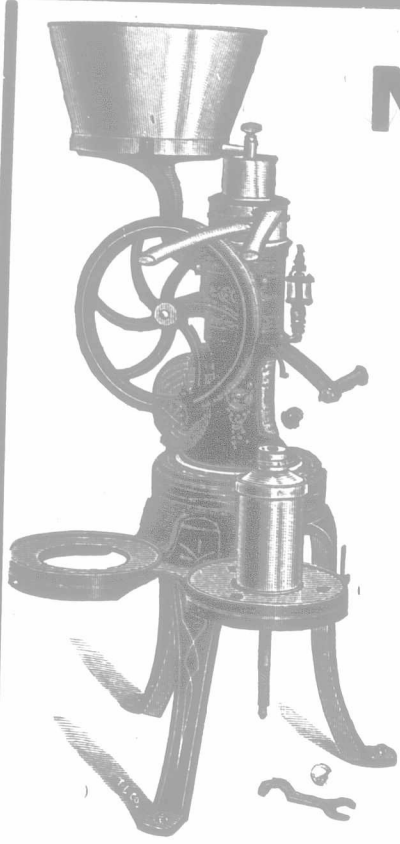
2 Imported bulls coming 2 years old, 4 bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam, 6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire. Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages. Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head.

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKDALE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BRIDGEMAN SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Five choice young CRICKSHANKS, both straight, smooth, low down, out of a good sire. Visitors welcome.



WHAT THE **NATIONAL** WILL DO.

It will increase the yield of butter about 1 lb. per week, and about 30 to 60 lbs. per year, and will pay 8% on its cost price annually with one cow, and pay for itself in one year with 12 to 15 cows.

It will be placed on trial beside any other Cream Separator and prove to be superior in construction for convenience, easy operating, cleaning, close skimming, quality of cream and butter, style, fine finish and lasting service.

The only Cream Separator having its bowl and all parts made and finished in one shop in Canada under the supervision of the best Cream Separator experts obtainable.

The bowl is not filled with innumerable complicated parts to adjust and wash every time it is used. It has no stable-tainted, enamelled casing into which the milk and cream is discharged, that requires hot water at the barn to wash it every time it is used.

The National is designed for convenience and to overcome every objectionable feature found in other Cream Separators. A sample machine sent for a free trial to prove all that is claimed for the National.

NATIONAL No. 1A. Capacity, 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

NATIONAL No. 1. Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

NATIONAL B. Capacity, 250 lbs. per hour.

Give the National a trial. Send for particulars to any of the following general agencies:

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The **T. C. ROGERS CO.,** Guelph, for Ontario North and East.
JOS. A. MERRICK, Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
JOHN A. ROBERTSON, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, GUELPH, ONT. LIMITED.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.

Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. **Cargill, Ontario, Canada.**

THREE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, First-class Scotch breeding: good workers and sure getters; choice quality; low prices. Also cows and heifers, imp. and straight Scotch home-bred.

Station, Telegraph and Telephone office adjoin the farm. **David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM ESTABLISHED 1851.

SHORTHORNS. First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS. A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH, AILSA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., 3 1/2 miles. **MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT.**

Orchard Hill Shorthorns. I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms.

A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta.

J. & W. B. WATT BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.

One herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. **John P. O. and Telegraph Office, Elora Sta., C.P.R., O.T.E.**

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns, Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd, on **JAS. A. CERRAR, Shakespeare, Ont.**

PENNABANK STOCK FARM

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 11 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding.

Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES.

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. CLARKMONT STATION, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN. Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters. **FOR SALE:** Choice two-year-old heifers, well come in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. **ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young **SHORTHORN BULLS,** from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 **YOUNG BULLS,** of purest Scotch breeding. 10 **YEARLING** and 8 **TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.**

Pickering Station, G. T. R. **Claremont Station, C. P. R.**

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS. Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM. 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sires. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Present offering:—Have still on hand one bull and four heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages.

BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 15 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 9 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers, on **JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.**

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, ON DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS: We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, Ramsden dams, with Lavendar and **THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS Are made up of Floras, Meadowsweets, Mary Booths and Roan Duchesses. For sale, 3 bulls, extra nice, thick animals, sired by Fergus Chief, Royal Beau and Golden Count; also a few females.

J. H. Black & Son, Allanford P. O. & Station.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN

ROSE COTTAGE, Thedford P. O. and Station.

One bull 18 months old, 10 cows, 3 yearling heifers, 1 two-year-old in calf, 4 bull calves, 3 heifers, all the get of Royal Prince—31241=.

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

E. & C. PARKINSON, Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.

Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) = 36125=.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires. Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock; Mansell and Cooper strains. **BRUCE BROS.,** Souffville Station, G. T. R.

Gormley, Ont.

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Guaranteed

to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
Bloomfield, N. J.

H. C. SPARLING, Canadian Representative,
Lock Box 499, Toronto, Canada.

No Rubbing

The New Century Washer makes it unnecessary to use a washboard.

Five or six minutes—easy movement of the machine while seated will thoroughly wash a tubful of clothes.

Ball Bearings and strong spiral steel springs do most of the work. No process so easy on the clothes or the operator.

If your dealer cannot show you the



New Century

write us for booklet.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND BEAUTYS.

Sired by such Scotch bulls as Commodore 31025, Scottish Bard, Imp. Baron's Heir. 18 heifers, 12 bulls, a number of cows (heavy milkers), to be sold well worth the money.

R. J. DOYLE,
Owen Sound P. O. and Station and Port.

Shorthorns and Berkshires.

Shorthorns sired by Arthur Bright, Dunblane and Blue Ribbon (imp.). Berkshires of the bacon type. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

MAC CAMPBELL, o Samson, Ont.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes, Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.

EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port.
MANITOULIN ISLAND.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down, thick lot Also, Yorkshires.

WM. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Fergus Station.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

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

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
NELSON P. O., ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns. The Marr Princess Royal heads herd. We have for sale 4 imported bulls, 12 imported heifers, and a large number of home-bred bulls, cows and heifers belonging to the most popular Aberdeenshire families.

Burlington Jct. Station and Tele. Office.

GOSSIP.

Some high prices for Lincoln rams bred by Mr. Robert Fisher, of East Yorkshire, have been obtained at Buenos Ayres, whither they were exported by Mr. Church. The best prices of the 30 sold were £176, £159, £136, £124, £106, £92, £79 and three at £61. The average was £80 per head.

Messrs. Robert Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., have recently sold to Mr. J. C. Smith, of R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., near Ottawa, their imported three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Cecil, bred by Lords A. & L. Cecil, Orchard Mains, sired by Macara (6992), by Macgregor (1487), dam Minuet (14165), by Cedric (1087), by Prince of Wales (673). Cecil is thus richly bred in the blood of some of the best of the breed, and he is, individually, a typical Clydesdale of the quality kind, solid, short-legged, heavy-bodied, weighing about 1,900 lbs., and moves well on the best of feet and legs. He won first and the championship gold medal at the Canada Central Exhibition at Ottawa last year, and second at the Canadian Spring Horse Show at Toronto in February last in hot company, where it was thought by many that he might well have been given premier place. The farmers of the Ottawa district are fortunate in having the services of such a superior horse placed at their disposal.

Mr. D. G. Ganton, Elmvalle, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Scotch Collie dogs, has recently moved to a farm just outside the village. Recently his herd of Shorthorns was strengthened by the addition of the Matchless bull, Royal Ensign =30933=, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, by Royal Sailor (imp.). He is a very compactly-built fellow, low-set, soft, mellow skin, royal bearing, and vigorous health, so essential in a sure and impressive sire. Among the females, we note Madrina 3rd, by Vice Consul =4132= (imp.), an aged cow, but still a good breeder, Madrina 5th, a very pretty heifer, by Duke of Fergusvale, being a living witness to her good qualities as a dam. The herd is chiefly of the Cruickshank Nonpareil family, including Nonpareil 46th, a roan heifer, by Champion =24209=; Nonpareil of Tay =31567=, by Crimson Chief, and others that had not yet been brought up to the new home.

The Shropshires, sixty in number, are looking very well considering the cold April they have passed through. The two imported stock rams, Mansell's 4 =717=, sired by Fortification, four years old, has proved a sure sire; Mansell's 62 =0274=, by Rose Bush, is a well-covered ram, with even and dense fleece, one of the best rams imported by R. Miller in 1901. A brother of this ram sold for 400 gs. at Mr. Mansell's dispersion sale, the highest price ever paid for a Shropshire ram. The flock is made up of Harding's and Mansell's stock, and are in good breeding condition. Lambing is well under way; lambs strong and healthy. Ganton's 12 and Ganton's 8, the unbeaten prize-winning ewes, are looking very fit, with a lamb each by Lawrence's 49 =78194=, one of the best stock rams ever owned by Mr. Ganton.

The breeding of Scotch Collie dogs is also carried on here. Hazel Kirke, a sable and white bitch, by Handsome Chriss, out of Auchairnia Flirt, has a litter of jolly little pups, well marked, and a curiosity in one being a pure white. Wild Rose, by Handsome Chriss (imp.), a beautiful young bitch, sable and white and perfect markings. Ruby, by Scottish Laddie, an equally good bitch as the last, and both young, docile and with all the inherited intelligence of the breed are in stock. The kennel consists of four bitches and the stud dog, Mountain Storm. Dogs are shipped to all parts of the Dominion, with care and safety.

Portland Cement Concrete Silo.



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,
14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high,

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MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
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CANADA FOR CANADIANS
IN DEED AS WELL AS WORD.
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Having confidence in the intelligence of our patrons and prospective buyers, we indulge in no extortionate claims, but offer a plain, bold statement of stubborn facts. The leading veterinarians, stockmen and farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have thoroughly tested the Carnefac Stock Food, and found it of unvarying excellence and exceptional quality; hence, we are introducing it in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces on its acknowledged merits as a tonic for animals in delicate health, a flesh-producer for show and butcher stock, and a builder-up of young calves and pigs.

ADDED FLESH AND A GLOSSY COAT FOLLOW THE USE OF CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.

This is but one of many similar splendid endorsements:

Thomas Shaw, formerly Professor of Agriculture, Guelph, Ont., now Professor at Minnesota State Agricultural College, and Editor of the St. Paul Farmer:

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902

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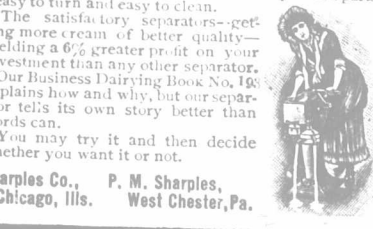
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For sale: Jerseys—6 yearling bulls; females any age. Tamworths—30 boars and sows, different ages. Shropshire sheep—rams and ewes of good breeding. Prices reasonable.

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A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

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JERSEY CATTLE Fit for St. Louis.
The herd of the late **MRS. E. M. JONES** is FOR SALE.

This magnificent herd represents the result of 30 years of careful breeding and selection by one of the first among the acknowledged experts of America. 1 splendid 3-year-old bull; 9 milking cows, of which, on ordinary feed of herd, one yields 16 lbs. butter a week; 4 rising 3, made on first calves, 13 lbs. 13 ozs.; 11 lbs. 4 ozs.; 10 lbs. 6 ozs.; 10 lbs. 6 ozs.; 6 2-year-olds (calving soon), the most beautiful which have ever stood in this celebrated home of beautiful Jerseys; 2 yearling heifers; 4 heifer calves; 2 bull calves.

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Jersey Bulls

Out of tested show cows and sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). As we have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, we are able to offer great choice. Come and see or write for what you want.

B. H. BULL & SON, C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations, Brampton, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P. O. and Station.

Spring Brook Holsteins.

One cow 4 years old, three 3-year-olds, two 2-year-olds, one yearling heifer, 1 heifer calves, one bull calf; all De Kols. Quality unsurpassed. Tamworths of all ages for sale. Write at once for bargains.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

30 HOLSTEIN CALVES

For March, April and May delivery. Also cows and heifers, sired by such noted stock bulls as Pietze De Kol 212, and Maud's Prince of Elgin 2087, and from imported and home-bred cows with great butter and milk records. Pedigrees furnished. All express charges paid, and safe arrival guaranteed. Write for prices.

H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Three Holstein yearling bulls and one heifer (in calf) for sale. Apply to

WM. SUHRING, Sebringville, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

8 BULLS FOR SALE 8 from 3 to 10 months old, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 1th Lad. These young bulls are from Advanced Record of Merit stock.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Baldimand Co., Caledonia, Ont.

IF YOU WANT A HOLSTEIN BULL, bred from producers, and that is again capable of siring producers, at a living price, write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young heifers and cows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals, 3000 and 1000 lambs and two 2-year rams, from the following:

R. O. MORROW, Hilton, Ont.

RIBY GROVE, GREAT GRIMSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Long-wooled Sheep.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction, on Friday, July 3rd, at Riby Grove, near Great Grimsby, about 70 SHORTHORN CATTLE and 100 Yearling LINCOLN RAMS and EWES (specially selected), the property of Henry Tudding, Esq.

The SHORTHORNS comprise a grand lot of young red and roan cows with calves at foot, many being excellent milkers, a large number of in-calf two-year-old and yearling heifers, as well as about 20 one and two year old bulls, mostly red or rich roan, of great substance and quality, bred from the best

old Shorthorn strains of long descent of the Scotch Bates-Booth blood.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.—Also will be sold about 50 Yearling Rams and 50 Yearling Ewes from the very old-established Lincoln long-wooled flock that has been so distinguished at the R. A. S. E. and Smithfield Club Shows. Last year, first prizes were won at the Royal and County Shows, and the Champion Cup for the best long-wooled sheep in the great Smithfield Club Show.

Catalogues may be had of JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions.

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WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

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Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

DEEP-MILKING STRAIN AYRSHIRES AND GUERNSEYS

Young stock of all ages for sale, of superior breeding. 3 excellent Guernsey bulls, 6, 12 and 18 months; 2 Ayrshire bulls, 18 months; 1 fine young bull, white, with few brown spots, age 6 months. Write for information. Prices reasonable. Address

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, QUE.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS.

Two bull calves, 8 and 9 months; 3 yearling heifers, bulls and heifer calves, all double De Kols. In Tamworths we have 3 sows, 5 months old; 25 March boars and sows. Bargains if taken at once. Enquiries promptly answered. Write or call.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, THE GULLY P. O., Grafton Station, G. T. R.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins. Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.), stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Barrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs. in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. TEOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klontike of St. Amos 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires.

FOR SALE

One bull 16 months old, three bulls 7 months old, all from imported sire and deep-milking dams. Females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class KESLO, P. Q. AYRSHIRES.

Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

Springburn Ayrshires. We are making a special offering of five bulls, from 9 to 12 mos. old, bred by Lord Minto 10133, and out of producing dams. A grand, typical lot. Write quick, as we are selling cheap. H. J. WHITTAKER & SONS, North Williamsburg P. O.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES. Our herd now numbers in head of all ages, with milk records from 10 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls specially.

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My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Platt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.

James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

Menie Stock Farm Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

HOMECROFT FARM for dairying and pure-bred stock. Ayrshires, Chester Whites, and Barred Rocks. We have some fine bulls fit for service. Also hogs of all ages. Prices reasonable. Try us. J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.

Special offer this month in young brans of both breeds, fit for service. One young bull, 2nd at Toronto last year as yearling.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm. K. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchenbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prizewinners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. T. D. McCAILUM, Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 5 young cows—a rare good, straight lined lot, and will be sold right.

J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

FOR SALE: High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES, including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ontario, offers three

YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULLS

of choice breeding, and right good individuals, at reduced prices, to make a clearance this month. Also bull calves, all ages, and heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

DISPERSAL SALE.

The noted flock of HAMPSHIRE DOWNS, the property of the

EARL OF CARNARVON, of Highclere Castle, NEWBURY, ENGLAND.

will be sold without reserve, on the premises, by Messrs. Waters & Rawlence, of Salisbury, early in

August, 1903.

The flock is of the highest merit, and holds a record both in the show and sale rings equal to any, whilst the selections sent to the States and Canada have won the highest honors. Full particulars from W. T. HALL, Highclere, Newbury, England, or the auctioneers.

Devon Cattle

One of the oldest and best of the English breeds for quality with size, hardiness, and milking properties. Suitable for all climates.

Annual Sales: February and October

JOHN RISDON, SECRETARY, Wivelscombe, Somerset, England.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American Herd-book, Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this.

WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

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SUSSEX CATTLE

The breed for hardiness and early maturity. The highest average daily gain, alive, 2 lbs. 8.34 ozs., and also the highest percentage, 68.02, of carcass to live weight of any animal, for its age, at Smithfield Show, was given by Mr. Gerald Warde's first-prize Sussex steer at the age of 681 days. Leading honors won at all the principal shows. Selections always on sale. Apply

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FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD

ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

Kent or Romney Marsh

ANNUAL RAM SALE.

The annual show and sale of registered Kent or Romney Marsh rams, consisting of selected specimens from leading flocks of the breed, will be held on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1903,

AT


ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

Catalogues and full information from

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, Eng.

Advertisements on this page. Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



COOPER SHEEP DIP

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. Superior to all other kinds. No smell. Benefits while it cures. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth and quality of wool. Used by large majority of sheep breeders in all countries.

Sold by all leading druggists and general merchants everywhere.

If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto.

BEST and CHEAPEST
IN THE MARKET.

Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.

1-gal. Imperial tin for **75c.**
STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.

Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs.

Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$2.1.

W. W. STEPHEN, Agent,
MEAFORD, ONT.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

A great lot of good young lambs. Home-bred and imported shearing rams. A beautiful lot of home-bred ewes. Whoever wants such, let him write. All 1902 customers fully satisfied, and I am determined to please each and every 1903 customer by furnishing good stock and dealing fair.

JOHN CAMPBELL, "Fairview Farm,"
Woodville, Ontario.

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Bred from best Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families. English stock.

CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.

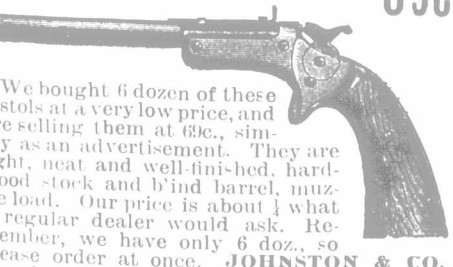
Write us before buying elsewhere. Address:
F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT.
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American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

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Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:
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TARGET POCKET PISTOL 69c



We bought 6 dozen of these pistols at a very low price, and are selling them at 69c, simply as an advertisement. They are light, neat and well-finished, hard-wood stock and blind barrel, muzzle load. Our price is about 1/4 what a regular dealer would ask. Remember, we have only 6 doz., so please order at once. **JOHNSTON & CO.,** Box 519, Toronto.



LIVE STOCK

are free from insects and skin diseases when **West's Disinfecting Fluid** is used.

The WEST CHEMICAL CO.,
TORONTO.

NO HUMBBUG. Three in One.

Wash Y. Stock, Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops scab from coming. Makes different ear marks. Extracts Horns. Price \$1.00 per trial. If you need more, send \$1.00 for 100. Price May 6, 1902. Use and Call Humber only 10c.

FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

GOSSIP.

At Mr. C. F. Hunt's second annual sale of Holstein-Friesians, at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 22, 62 animals made an average of \$129. The highest price, \$500, was realized for the four-months heifer, May Hartog Pauline De Kol's daughter. The two-year-old bull, Beryl Wayne's Son, brought \$455, and the three-year-old cow, Aaggie De Kol Wayne 3rd, brought \$300.

Springhurst, the home of Mr. H. Smith, breeder of Shorthorns, Exeter, Ontario, is very suitably named, the farm, of some 250 acres, being intersected by a never-failing stream, the flats affording good pasture during summer, and the brook abundance of water at all times for the fine herd of Shorthorns kept there. Space will not permit of mention, much less a description, of the whole herd, but three roan imported cows, Bruce Augusta, Molly and Sensation, make an exceptionally fine trio, but Sensation was doubly interesting, she being a sister to Mr. Deane Willis' Royal champion cow, White Heather, and the mother of Royal Prince =36092=, by Mystic Archer =75123=, who could not be better bred, as he was got by the noted Scottish Archer =59893=, sire of Brave Archer, imported by Mr. Kelly, of Ohio, at a cost of \$6,000, and out of Missie 136th, by William of Orange. Royal Prince, a three-year-old, at the beginning of what promises to be an exceptionally useful career as a sire, is a thick, low-set, vigorous-looking bull of the Kilblean Beauty tribe, red with a little white, a regular William of Orange head, and a bearing as if conscious of his royal breeding, while of his strong individuality there can be no dispute. A very fine six-months-old red heifer calf attests to this, for the calf was pail-raised, and skim milk at that—very stimulating milk it must be said, by the appearance of the calf, but its being Scotch perhaps accounts for that. In the same pen was another fine heifer calf, Sensation's last addition to the herd, by Bonnie Lad, a faultless young lady that should be shown next fall. Gold Drop, Vol. 19, bred by H. Cargill & Son, the assistant stock bull, now eighteen months old, is very choicely bred, being sired by Imp. Golden Drop Victor, and out of the Brawith Bud cow, Imp. Golden Gift, by the Duthie-bred Cyprus, by William of Orange. Strongly built, with great heart-girth, smooth, even conformation and ideal quality, he bears the blood of the best and the indications of a potential sire.

Leaving the home buildings, we went across the farm to the new barn, with cement basement 40 x 70, where was a fine bunch of young females which would be an excellent foundation for a new herd, also the young bull, Huron King, by Village King, by the great Abbot's =19446=, a very strong, well-put-up bull, held at a price within the reach of those not wishing too expensive an animal. The Springhurst herd was never in better fit than at present from the standpoint of the breeder, comprising, as it does, excellent representatives of most of the popular Scotch families, on which the highest class of sires have been used. At the new barn, the circular cement silo has proved an unqualified success, the cement work having set as hard as stone, and the ensilage has kept in prime condition to the very bottom. We were informed that it is not advisable to put a drain in the floor of the silo, as it is not only useless, but positively injurious, as it lets in air, which is fatal to the safe keeping of ensilage.

While passing over the fields, the Kemp manure spreader was seen in full operation, and of it we cannot speak too highly. A full load was spread in four minutes, with an evenness impossible by hand, which proves the machine to be the farmer's friend, being a help and time-saver, and can be set to spread from three loads upwards per acre at will by the driver. Mr. Smith contemplates spreading a light layer of manure over his grass land with the spreader, as it spreads it so evenly and lightly for that purpose.

Farnham Oxfords and Shorthorns

My present offering—125 one and two year old rams, sired by Bryan's 125, Hampton Hero 4th, Royal Windsor 4th, and Kemp's Hero 8th (all imported), 35 of which are flock headers, the balance strong, vigorous ranch rams. Also 50 choice yearling ewes, and the rare, nice ten-month-old bull, Royal Arranum 15133, by Imp. Siltton Conqueror, and four heifers, from 10 to 20 months old, by 20th Crown Jewel.

Guelph four miles.
BENRY ARKELL,
Arkell P. O. and Station.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. **Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.**

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them.

Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

Dorsets & Chesters

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.
"MAPLEVIEW FARM."

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK,** Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs.

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.

Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDUGALL,** Tiverton, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE.

One well-covered yearling ram, with good bone, from imported Mansell ram, and four home-bred ram lambs. Write for prices.

ROWAT BROS., HILLSDALE, ONT.

This season I am offering for sale **SHROPSHIRE** lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearing rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. **GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.**

LINDEN OXFORDS

at Toronto, 1902, won 1st open pen; 1st and 2nd Canadian pen; 1st and 2nd aged, yearling and ram lambs; 1st, 2nd and 3rd yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All these ewes retained in flock and the best rams.

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy =2954=, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3 per setting.

HAZEL DELL, D. J. GIBSON, STOCK FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 1 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.

W. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

Maple Grove Herd of Large ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sires. Choice lot of young sows bred to imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier 16955, and a number of young stock from prizewinners. Pairs not akin supplied. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys, B. and W. Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rouen duck eggs, \$1 a setting, for sale.

T. J. COLE, BOX 188, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Yorkshires, Poultrey and Collies

Choice Yorkshires, 2 to 3 months old, bacon types. Eggs from prizewinning W. Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks, mated for exhibition stock. A litter of fine collie pups, pedigreed. Address: **J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.**

Large English Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to Imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages.

H. J. DAVIS, Box 518, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD of LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph. Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

GLENBURN YORKSHIRES

won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boar, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin.

DAVID BARR, JR., Renfrew, Ont.

Large English Yorkshires

Sows safe in pig, boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, boars and sows 2 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed in orders received by mail.

JAS. A. RUSSELL, Praeloc Corners, Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow, ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Can supply pairs, not akin, of spring farrow; also a Shorthorn bull 21 months old.

WILLIAM HOWE, Bruce Co., North Bruce, Ont.

WESTON HERD Improved Large Yorkshires.

Every breeding animal has proved a winner, is by a winner and out of a winner, and producing winners. Young stock for sale at moderate prices.

L. ROGERS, EMERY P. O., Weston Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

FOR SALE.

Chester White swine of good bacon type, and Shropshire sheep. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES.

My importation of Yorkshires has arrived, and is rather better than I expected. Imported boars and sows now for sale at prices consistent with quality. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

GUS. LANGELIER, QUEBEC CITY.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows and boars, ready to breed; also Banded Rock eggs, \$1 per setting.

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right.

R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Yorkshires

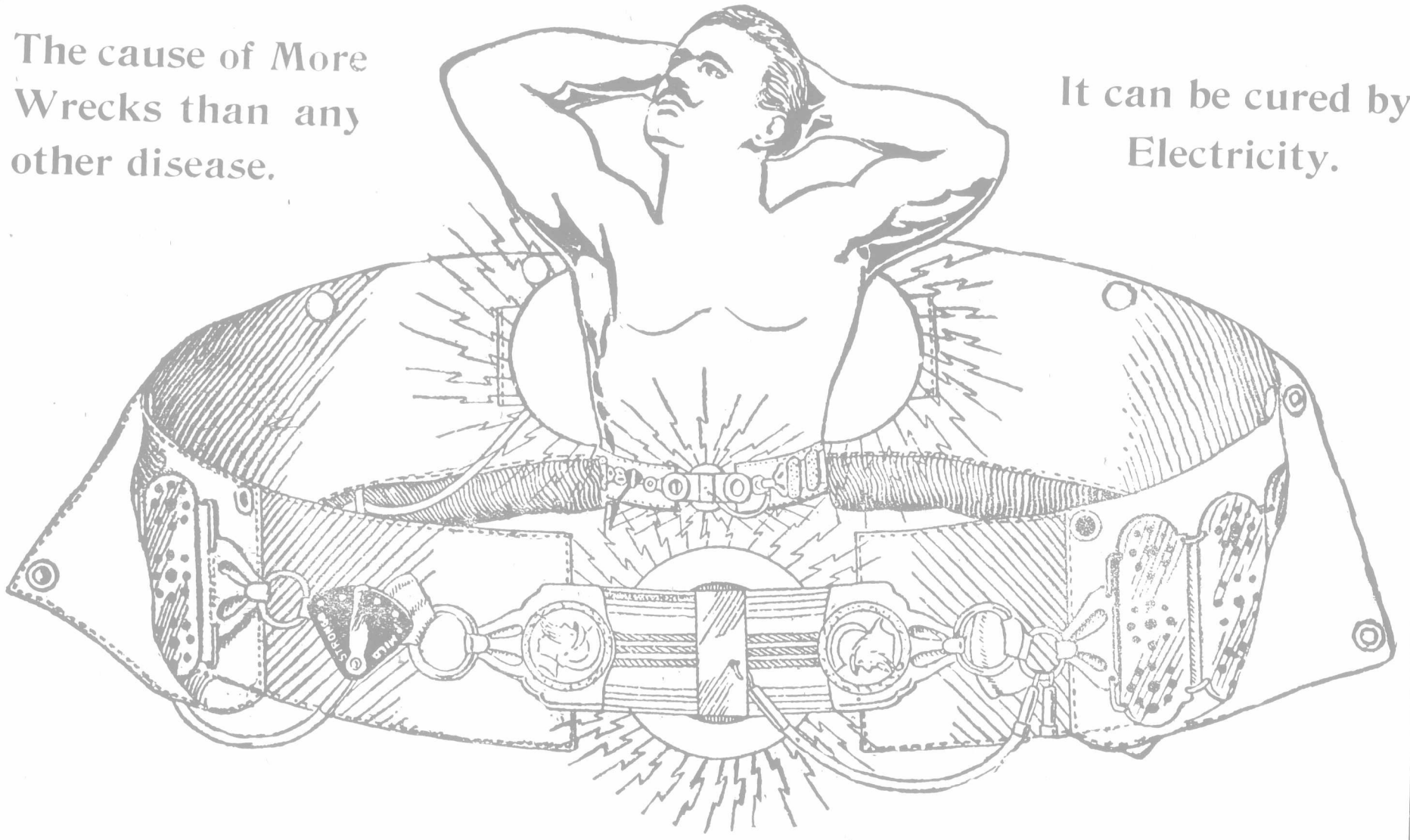
For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable.

WM. LEASDALE, Thornhill Sta. and electric cars, Dollar P. O.

VARICOCELE CAN BE CURED

The cause of More Wrecks than any other disease.

It can be cured by Electricity.



Thousands of men have Varicocele and are ignorant of the harm which may result; they only know that something is draining the vim and ambition from their bodies and brains, and know of no reason to account for it. This terrible affliction is the most treacherous and certain in its work of all known ailments. It comes on without apparent cause and never ceases in its destructive influence until it robs a man of all his vitality and leaves him a mental wreck. My method has cured after the knife, injection, ligation and every other known means had been tried and failed.

For example, take the case of **C. PARRY, 34 Maude Street, Toronto.** This is his letter:—

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir—After my return from South Africa, where I had been serving as a soldier, I was suffering from rheumatism and lame back and a very bad varicocele. I purchased one of your Belts and am pleased to be able to report that I am free from any pain in the back, and that I have not had a touch of rheumatism since I started to wear the Belt. The varicocele is also cured. I am a moulder and my work is heavy, and it gives me great pleasure to find that I can do it without the old soreness coming into my back and muscles.

Also **HENRY ARMSTRONG of Gainsboro, Assa.** Read what he says:—

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in handing in this, my first report. I am happy to say that the losses have stopped completely, and the varicocele has all disappeared. I have worn the Belt for thirty days.

Here is another case—**Mr. HUGH McCORMICK, Copper Cliff, Ont.** Read what he says of my method:—

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir—It is now thirty days since I began using your Belt, and I find a great improvement from its use. I sleep soundly every night, something I didn't used to do, and my appetite is very good. I haven't had a loss for over four weeks. Thanking you from the bottom of my heart, and wishing you every prosperity in the future.

Varicocele is primarily a weakness in the veins, through which the nutritive blood flows. The failure of this circulative force allows the slow flowing blood to coagulate and gather in a sort of congested state upon the inner walls of the veins; it gradually accumulates then until it almost closes the channel, thus interrupting the private circulation, causing pressure and distension of the weakened vessels and producing that consequent dragging sensation usually complained of in varicocele. This affliction is extremely distressing, for it leads to a most aggravating train of symptoms, often destroying the foundation of the general nervous system and causing total impotency. Of all troubles with which men are afflicted it is the most treacherous in its work and requires the most vigorous and direct treatment.

I have perfected the only appliance which has a special attachment that carries a strong current to the seat of this trouble. In connection with this attachment I also give my Special Spiral Suspensory Free with Belts for Weak Men.

This Belt is worn comfortably at night while you sleep and gives a powerful current that is always under the control of the wearer. It pours its vitalizing energy into the body for six to eight hours at night.

Easy to Wear! Cures While You Sleep! Never Fails!

Cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Enlarged and Inflamed Prostate Gland, Lost Memory, Wasting of Strength, Weak Back and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatic Pains in Back, Hips, Shoulder and Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to anyone who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security. You can use the Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE.

Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK.

If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures so many men and women, and gives prices. Send for it today. *I have a book specially for women.*

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.



"EUREKA" FLY KILLER.

"EUREKA" is death to flies, a comfort to stock, and a profit to the farmer who uses it.

It kills Texan horn flies, cattle lice, hog lice, and vermin.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN ONTARIO. SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

The Superintendent of the Provincial Government Farm at Truro, Nova Scotia, tested it beside all other known remedies, and EUREKA was proven superior. Read what this well-known English authority, says:

THE J. H. AMES CO., BOWDOINHAM, MAINE: GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have used all the known remedies for prevention of flies, and consider EUREKA FLY KILLER superior to all others.

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 4, 1901.

F. L. FULLER, Supt. Gov't Farm.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency of the Eureka Fly Killer and Electric Sprayer in keeping cattle free from flies and lice. The Fly Killer is inoffensive to man or beast, but keeps off flies, and will kill lice. Yours very truly,

SUSSEX, N. B., Jan. 12, 1902.

W. W. HUBBARD, Editor Co-operative Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry, I am pleased to state that the Eureka Fly Killer and Electric Sprayer is used very extensively in the district through which I travel, and in every case I find it giving good satisfaction, and will do all that is claimed for it.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 24, 1901.

HARVEY MITCHELL, Dairy Supt.

GENTLEMEN,—I found your Fly Killer and Sprayer to be all it was recommended to be. After I began using it my cows came out much in their milk. I have much pleasure in recommending it to those who have not yet used it.

ELMHURST, K. Co., N. B., March 2, 1901.

H. E. GANONG.

Can you question which is best after reading the above?

We sell all kinds of Sprayers. The best in Canada for Fly Killer is the "ELECTRIC."

The LAWTON SAW COMPANY, Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

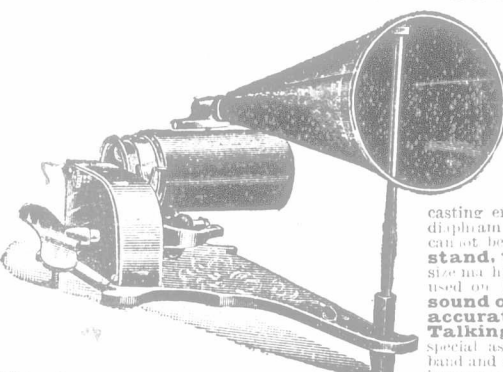


FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON. LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY



Needed by Farmers, Ranchmen, Sailors, Hunters, Tourists, etc. Of use to everybody. A great source of Amusement and Instruction. Made by the largest Telescope Manufacturer in the World. Measures nearly 3 ft. when open. Fitted with powerful lenses, carefully ground and adjusted with scientific exactness. Brass bound tubes, both ends protected by brass dust caps. It telescopes last year and all our customers were well pleased with them and astonished at their cheapness. William Sites, Blackville, N.E., writes: "I purchased and used your 99c. Telescope. I am very much pleased with the one I got, and some friends of mine want one like it." Alva Froom, Heckston, Ont., says: "I would not take three times what I paid for it if I could not get another one like it." Beattie Gibson, Chilliwack, B.C., writes: "Your 99c. Telescope brings objects miles away very near to me." Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Our Special Introductory Price only 99c. postpaid. A Grand Bargain. Don't miss it. Mail Order Supply Co., Dept. F. A. Toronto.

A FULL SIZE GENUINE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE TALKING MACHINE ALMOST FREE



A regular \$10.00 Machine that will cost you only \$3.00 providing you purchase from us Six High Grade Genuine Moulded Talking and Musical Records at 50c. each. We are the only firm in Canada handling these new Graphophone Talking Machines and we have made this special offer for 30 days only in order to get you quickly introduced to our line. The country and thus create a great demand for the records. This is a new style Cylinder Talking Machine. It is made with a clock work motor with a spring wound in a dust proof metal barrel so constructed that it can be wound while running, has a high grade speed regulator, adjusting screw, a base made of a grade special enameled and decorated, a large sized reproducer, nicely draped with the reproducing points so accurately adjusted that it can become loose, also a built in Japanese cabinet. Understand, this is not a Toy Talking Machine, but a full size machine using the same High Grade Columbia Records as used on the \$25.00 Talking Machines. It reproduces the sound of Speech, Song or Instrumental music as accurately and clearly as the most expensive Talking Machine made. The Six New Records are a special assortment of the latest selections of songs, specialties, band and orchestral selections. These new Records are a wonderful improvement in volume, in brilliancy and musical quality. The Columbia Graphophone makes and are absolutely the loudest, clearest and best Records in the world. Please understand clearly, we are not raising the price on the records to make up for our loss on the machine, as the price of the records is based on the records by the makers themselves. We have simply reduced the machine to our special price only for 30 days. You may order a machine to get it in the country as quickly as possible. OUR 50c OFFER. The machine and records will send you this Graphophone Talking Machine and 6 Records our special assortment with the machine. If you are not perfectly satisfied with the outfit, if you are not convinced that you can sell the machine and records for more than you are paying for the whole outfit, then return the Machine and Records at a receipted expense of 50c. and we will refund you your money. But, if you prefer to see and examine the outfit before paying for it, we will send you the machine and records by Express, B.C. or N.W.T. send the Talking Machine and the six Records to you by Express, C.O.D. The price of the outfit, balance, \$5.50 and express charges. Understand, this offer holds good for 30 days only. If you wish to take advantage of this offer, immediately as this advertisement will appear in all the large papers in Canada, so I have only a limited number of outfits to be disposed of in this way. Address JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 532 Toronto.

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



THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT



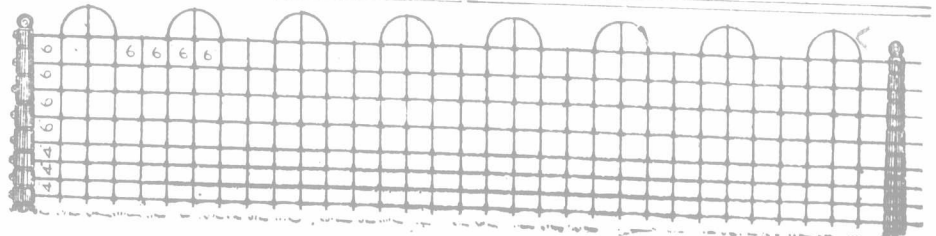
Ramsay's paints are for beauty, protection and durability—made from the best oil, turpentine and pigments.

The price is just right and all good dealers have them.

You can't get better paints—many get worse.

Write us, mentioning this paper, and we'll send a booklet showing how some beautiful homes are painted with our paints.

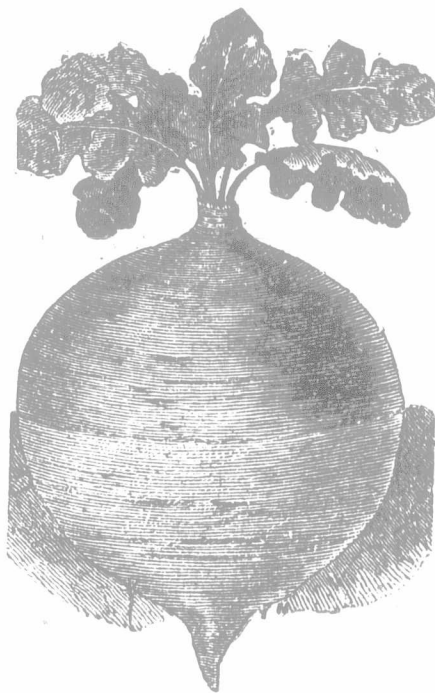
A. RAMSAY & SON, Paint makers, - - MONTREAL. Estd. 1842.



This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.

The ANCHOR FENCE is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.

ESPLEN FRAME & CO., Stratford, Ont. AGENTS WANTED.



BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY TURNIP

After carefully testing this variety, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple-topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper.

1-4 lb., 13c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 4 lbs., \$1.20 (Postpaid.)

New Kangaroo Turnip

A very hardy Swede, similar in size and growth to the Elephant; color, a bronze green, possessing heavy-cropping features of the famous Elephant or Monarch, with the grand constitution of the best types of Bronze Green Top Swedes, and is increasing in popularity each year, particularly in those districts where the land lies exposed and is consequently cold and backward.

1-4 lb., 13c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 4 lbs., \$1.20 (Postpaid.)

Our beautifully-illustrated Catalogue—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

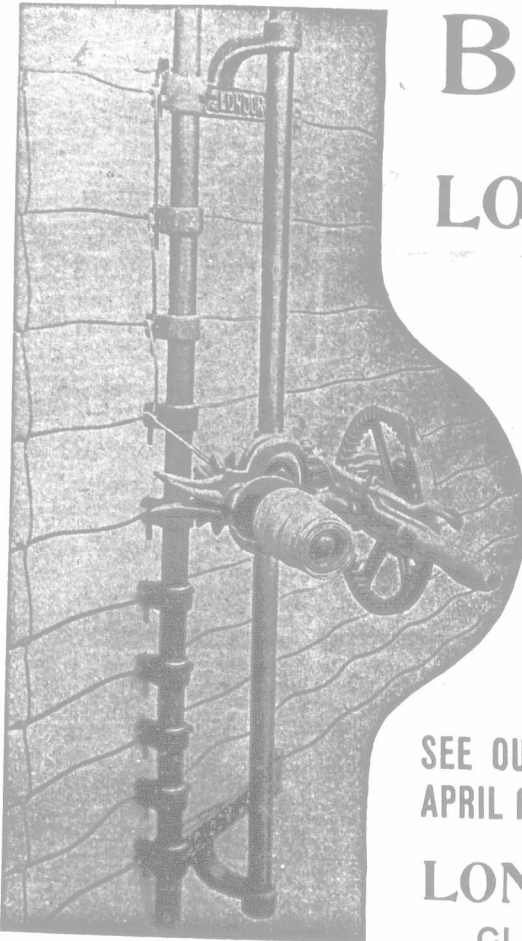
JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Can. Established Over Half a Century.

50-Mile Range DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES \$3.55

FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE REGULAR PRICE \$10.00



We offer these genuine Achromatic Field Glasses at the heretofore unheard of price of \$3.55, actually less than the net wholesale price to the ordinary dealer. They are exceptionally fine, high opened and fitted with 6 lenses, the outer or object lenses being over two inches in diameter which gives them great power at long range. On a clear day you can see 50 miles with them. All the lenses are the finest quality, specially ground Achromatic, accurately adjusted, of high magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. The finish throughout is extra fine, the ribbing, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern. The workmanship is the best, only the finest materials are used and the construction is optically perfect. The distinct feature of this Glass lies in the Hoods which may be drawn out as shown in the illustration, to shade the object lens, thus enabling the Glasses to be used with remarkable results at night. These Hoods are found only on the most expensive instruments. We offer this class, not only as the equal of Glasses sold by other dealers at three times our price, but for all ordinary purposes as the best Glass that can be obtained anywhere at any price; and, to prove to you what a great bargain we are offering, we make the following liberal proposition. Simply write us giving your name and address and nearest Express Office, and we will ship a pair of these High Grade Glasses in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap, for free inspection. When they arrive, call and examine them thoroughly, and if perfectly satisfied that they are all that we claim them to be, pay the Express Agent \$3.55 and express charges and you will own as fine a pair of Glasses as any dealer would sell you for \$10.00. Understand, they are not the small pocket Field Glass, of use only on race tracks, but genuine long distance Glasses that are worth their weight in gold to farmers, hunters, rascals, mariners, fishermen, prospectors, tourists or anyone requiring a powerful instrument. It is a Glass that will stand rough handling, a Glass that is built for practical purposes, and it is a Glass that we can absolutely guarantee to give satisfaction. Fred Chase, Loch Broom, N.S., said: "I received the Field Glasses to-day and I am highly pleased with them. They are a wonderful bargain at the price, \$3.55, and are well worth \$10.00." A. W. Hawkins, McLehman, B.C., said: "I received the Field Glasses and am perfectly satisfied with them. I can't speak too highly of them. They show wonderful value for the price." Andrew Reid, Pinkney, Ont., said: "I received the Field Glasses in perfect condition. They are worth three times the price you charge for them and I feel fortunate in securing them for so little." If you do not live near an Express Office send \$3.55 cash with order, and 25c. extra to pay postage, and we will forward the Glasses by mail post-paid. We guarantee perfect satisfaction and will refund price if asked for. Do not delay in ordering as we have only 72 pairs of these Special Glasses on hand. Address very plainly, JOHNSTON & CO., DEPT. 532 TORONTO.



Built on the Ground

THAT'S THE REASON FENCES BUILT WITH

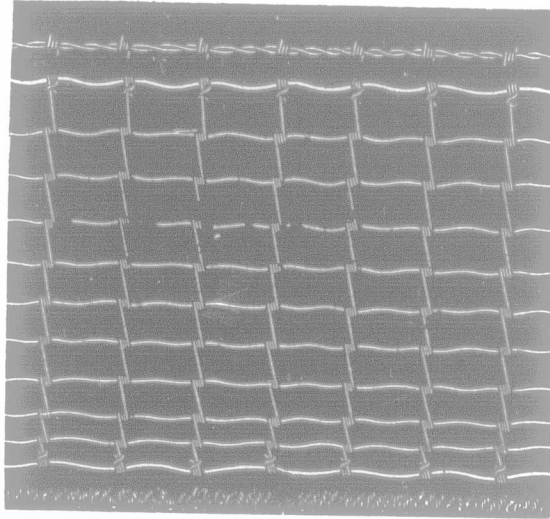
LONDON FIELD-WEAVING MACHINES

ARE SUPERIOR TO OTHERS.

Men of long experience with wire fences say they would not pay as much per pound for roll fence as for the same quality of wire with which to weave their own fence on the ground. Why? Because it's built so much better that it pays. Yes, it pays several times over for the work. Buy London Coiled Wire with London tin tags. Build it in the field with a London, and get the best results for the least money.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR OUR CATALOGUE OR WRITE US.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN APRIL 15th ISSUE of ADVOCATE



LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., Ltd.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. LONDON, ONT.

MELOTTE

...CREAM SEPARATORS

Are the popular farm cream separators for several reasons. One of them is illustrated here. The Bowl hangs on a hardened steel spindle which revolves in a socket fitted with ball bearings. Friction is thus reduced to a minimum, and the machine runs so smoothly as to necessitate the use of a brake, which is a feature of all the "1903" Melottes. An equally important feature of this beautiful arrangement is that the bowl is self-balancing, and thus all the annoyance and expense involved in a bowl getting out of balance is avoided. These invaluable features are possessed by no other Cream Separator. Ask our agents to let you have a machine for eight days' free trial, or write us for Illustrated Booklet.



R.A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
579 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.

The WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA.

THE WILKINSON implements are high-class machines, because there is not a purposeless part in any one of them. Each piece of wood or metal used in their construction is made by skilled workmen, who know what is required to get the best results. We enumerate a number of the lines we manufacture:

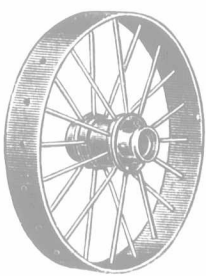
Walking Ploughs,
Gang Ploughs,
Riding Ploughs,
Ditching Ploughs,
Sidehill Ploughs,
Pick Ploughs,
Railway Ploughs.

Scrapers, wheel and drag,
Road Planers,
Land Rollers,
Golf Rollers,
Drag Harrows,
Disc Harrows,
Disc Ploughs.

Turnip Drills,
Beet Pullers,
Scufflers,
Ensilage Cutters,
Wheelbarrows,
Rooter Ploughs,
Trucks of all kinds.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

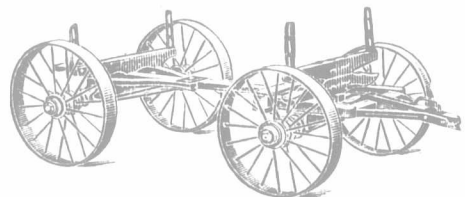
The WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.



Wide-Tire Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS

Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.



With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD., ORILLIA, ONT.

\$3 a Day Sure

Imperial Silverware Co., Box 508, Windsor, Ont.

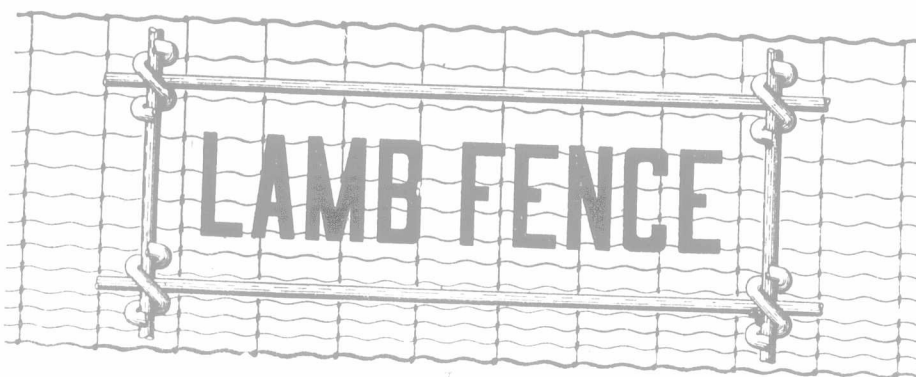
The Livingston Linseed Oil Co., Ltd.,

BADEN, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of strictly pure

Old Process Linseed Oil Cake and Meal, also Ground Flax Seed.

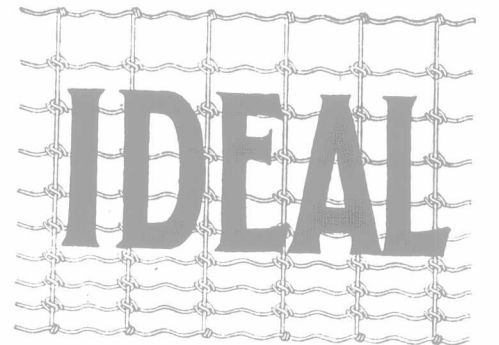
Write for prices.



LAMB FENCE

NO SOFT WIRE IN IT.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Ltd., LONDON, ONT.



IDEAL

WOVEN WIRE FENCING.

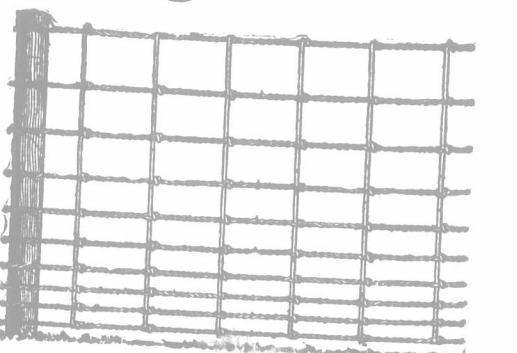
Heavy uprights and bars of No. 9 hard spring wire, united by a perfect galvanized lock, make the IDEAL FENCE

Strong,
Serviceable,
Durable.

Contraction and expansion amply provided for. Write to-day for catalogue.

THE
McGregor, Banwell Fence Co.,
LIMITED.
WINDSOR, - - ONT.

IMPROVED POULTRY FENCE
LATEST UPON THE MARKET
Fencing and Gates



Buy your fencing and gates direct from the manufacturer. The Oshawa Wire Fence Co., Limited, are the largest manufacturers of different styles of fencing and gates in Canada.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
OSHAWA, ONT.

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