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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO MARCH 31, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA No. 601

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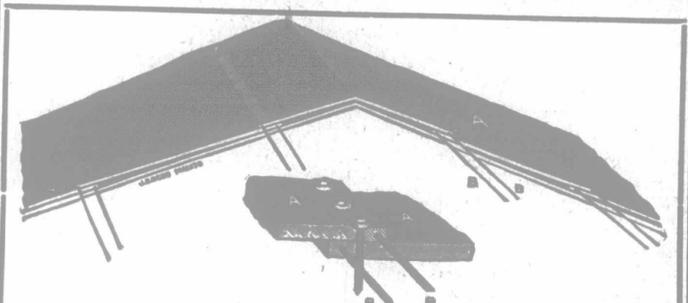
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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 31, 1904.

No. 601

EDITORIAL.

Preparing for Seeding.

The unusual amount of snow remaining upon the ground at the end of March in Eastern Canada would seem to preclude the possibility of farming operations commencing at as early a date as in the average of years. This state of things renders it all the more important that everything required to rush the cultivation and seeding as soon as the land is in fit condition should be provided beforehand, ready for immediate use. A sufficient supply of horse power, and that in fit condition to do its best work, is one of the first requirements. To this end the horses will need to be liberally fed, and to receive sufficient exercise to insure them against stocking of the limbs or digestive ailments. The collars and harness should be looked after to see that all are in the best condition, and if the horses can in the meantime be employed at any light work, it will be all the better, as the collars will thus get fitted to their shoulders, and the shoulders hardened a little before steady, hard work commences.

It will hardly be necessary to remind the progressive farmer that the necessary seed, well cleaned, should be ready to take up when required, and that the plows, cultivators and harrows be sharpened, and put in condition to do their best work. Thorough and effective cultivation depends much upon the sharpness of these implements. A dull cultivator, that slides over the hard places instead of breaking them up, may make all the difference between a half crop and an abundant yield, which can only be reasonably expected where the seed-bed has been well prepared, by thorough stirring and fining of the soil.

Fodder Cheese.

The letter from President Paget, of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, published in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," urging factorymen and makers against the policy of making fodder cheese, is one that should not be lost sight of. Fodder cheese is made for the most part from the milk of cows either at the close of a long milking period or at the beginning of a new one. They are stabled and fed on fodders which by this time will have in many cases passed their most palatable period. Apart from other defects, the cheese will obviously be lacking in that fine flavor which is a distinguishing characteristic of summer-made Canadian cheddars, which have won a position of pre-eminence in the British markets. A good deal of this "fodder cheese" is supposed to go into quick local consumption, but the surplus finding its way to England must damage the reputation of our cheese to that extent. The fodder cheese problem would seem to be an aftermath of the "winter dairying" campaign conducted a few years ago, as a result of which a good many cheese factories undertook the making of winter butter. It was soon apparent that a good many makers did not take kindly to the extra toil of buttermaking; the supply of milk was not sufficient to make it a paying enterprise, and added to the labor of milking, the skim milk, being very stale, and having been heated for separation, soon became sour and thick, and only fit for pig feeding. However, it had the effect of stimulating silo building, and the better winter feeding of cows. Dairymen found themselves able to produce the milk and increase their revenues by sending the milk in many cases to makers who continued to manufac-

ture cheese on through the winter, or who began making earlier than they did under former conditions. In cheese-factory districts people dislike the labor of home buttermaking, and the temptation when fodder cheese sells fairly well is to continue sending the milk away for that purpose. Our own conviction is that cows will rear better calves, and that all things considered will give a better return for the year when allowed a couple of months rest from milking. Dairymen should raise their own heifer calves, instead of depending upon auction sales, and to start the calf properly it should have whole milk for a few days and then sweet skim or separator milk for a month or so, with such supplemental food as will take the place of the fat removed. By the middle or end of April the young calf will have had a fair start in life, and then let the milk go to the cheese factory, as Mr. Paget suggests.

The Railway Commission's Case.

The decision of the Railway Commission upon the telephone case with which it had to deal, had a very questionable reception by the public at large. The great surprise to the majority of those who follow the deliberations of such bodies, was to learn that its decisions are not final in all cases. The fact that the first of its problems could not receive a satisfactory and cogent solution was unfortunate for the impression it made upon the public mind. No doubt too much was expected of it; and in the light of our saner reflections it must be evident that in matters of law it is well that the judiciary is called upon to make a conclusive disposition of the case. It is not as well, however, that in matters of policy the commission allows a prolonged litigation in higher courts. In the affair of the Bell Telephone Company and the C. P. R., it was found (and all the commissioners agreed upon the point) that there was a legal and binding agreement by which the former was given the sole right to install telephones in the latter's stations at Fort William and Port Arthur. For the commission to have broken this agreement, whether it were just or not, and even if it were in the interests of trade, would have been for the Government to have regarded lightly the force of legal obligations in all matters of agreement within the Dominion, a step at once detrimental to the best interests of the nation, for it would thus bring a stigma upon the name of Canada that every one of her citizens would resent. Such were the final decisions of the commissioners.

There is, however, the other side to the question. The fact that the Bell Telephone Company has a monopoly of the right to install instruments in C.P.R. stations is established, but the justice of this privilege cannot be vindicated upon any ground whatever. We find in existence a law that sanctions the betrayal of our rights, and places us at the mercy of soulless monopolies, one of which, the Bell Telephone Company, cannot lay any claim to being instrumental in developing either the latent or potent resources of the country. This is a condition of affairs that the country will not tolerate. It violates the very principles of our boasted British justice, and no arrangement of the affairs of the Bell Telephone Company, the C.P.R., and the municipalities of Fort William and Port Arthur will be considered a settlement that does not abolish the monopolistic principles involved. Nor should either the Telephone Company or the C.P.R. receive a penny of recompense or reimbursement. Both have received payment, and are receiving payment, for all

their services to the country, and their demands for remuneration can only be regarded as a form of legalized highway robbery.

A Provincial Railway.

The second report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway commission, which describes accurately all the facts in connection with the 112 miles of railway now under construction in Northern Ontario, contains many facts of interest to prospective emigrants to that portion of the Province. It describes the country between the southern end of the railway and the Temiskaming clay belt at the 103rd mile as being crossed by ridges of rock and interspersed with lakes, containing occasional patches of good agricultural land. This portion is, however, extremely rich in forest growth of pine, spruce, birch, cedar, hemlock, and maple, and gives indication of containing rich deposits of iron and nickel. From the 103rd to the 112th mile, the line passes through a comparatively level belt of fine clay loam, which continues to a width of from 12 to 20 miles along the route of the extension which it has been proposed to run northward from New Liskeard to meet the Grand Trunk Pacific. At the northern end the survey made for this extension enters the great clay belt, which contains about 16,000,000 acres of fertile land. Where the forest growth becomes too small to be very valuable as timber, it still supplies an almost unlimited quantity of pulpwood, and the winters, though cold and steady, are described as being shorter and milder than those of Manitoba. Liskeard, the present terminus, beyond which for 25 miles settlers have already pushed their way, is a town of 1,500 inhabitants. Judging from the report, it would seem that Northern Ontario offers countless homes and incalculable opportunities for industry to the vast army of pioneers who will yet extend the bounds of habitation far to the northward in Canada. The illustrations given in the report furnish an excellent idea of the character of the railroad and the country through which it passes. It is being constructed for the Government of Ontario by a commission of well-known business men: Messrs. Robt. Jaffray (chairman); Edward Gurney, Toronto; M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew; B. W. Falger, Kingston, and F. E. Leonard, London; Mr. P. E. Ryan being the secretary-treasurer. The future of this road will be followed by the public with great interest.

Problems of the Soil.

In the "Farm Department" of this issue we begin the publication of a series of timely and important articles under the general designation of the problems of the soil. This is a line of agricultural study that is very apt to be overlooked in some of its aspects, but it is none the less vital, for the reason that as the country grows older the nature of the soil and conditions change, and practice, while it will necessarily be varied, must be conducted upon sound principles if successful and profitable crops are to be grown. The writer of these articles brings to the discussion of soil tillage a thorough technical knowledge, backed up by extended experience on one of the best Canadian farms. This week his subject is "Proper condition of soil moisture," and next week he will deal with "Preparing the seed-bed." We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the series. Seeding operations for another season's crop will soon be in progress. Let the work be done with understanding and thoroughness.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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HORSES.

Retention of the Afterbirth.

The retention of the foetal membranes, "placenta" or "afterbirth," beyond a certain time after the expulsion of the foetus from the uterus, must be looked upon as an accidental or pathological condition, which requires attention. The membranes are usually expelled with the young animal, or soon after it is born, but, unfortunately, this is not always the case, and retention may occur in all classes of animals. It is more frequently noticed in the cow than in the mare, but the symptoms and treatment are practically the same in both, although it may be remarked that the condition is more serious in the mare, and more liable to be followed by serious results if not promptly attended to, but even in the cow neglect to give proper attention is usually followed by serious and frequently by fatal results.

CAUSES.—The causes are hard or impossible to understand. The accident occurs under all systems of management, and in all kinds and conditions of animals. It is doubtless more frequently observed after cases of abortion or premature birth, but no female, under any condition, is exempt.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are generally so well marked that no mistake can be made in diagnosis. There is usually a greater or less mass of the membranes—sometimes only the umbilical cord; sometimes a mass almost reaching the ground, with little water bags at the lower end—hanging from the vulvar orifice, the lips of which are often swollen and injected. If the weather be warm, decomposition soon takes place, and the odor becomes very offensive. In other cases nothing is noticeable, except when the animal is lying on her abdomen; then the pressure on the uterus forces its neck into the vagina, and if any portion of the membranes has passed through it will be visible. And in others, again, nothing whatever is to be seen whether the animal be standing or lying, the whole mass being retained in the uterus. After about the third day after delivery, the neck of the womb is usually closed, and unless a portion of the membranes has passed

into the vagina before this period, the entire placenta is imprisoned in the uterus, and a manual exploration will not always discover it without forcing the hand through the constricted neck into the uterus. In some cases only a small portion of the membranes is retained. In many cases the animal does not evince any uneasiness; sometimes, when the portion of the placenta hanging outside the vulva is heavy, when the creature is standing, the pressure upon the neck of the bladder is so great that difficulty in urinating is noticed. There may be symptoms of abdominal uneasiness, whisking the tail, stamping with the feet, and making vain attempts as if to micturate, with slight and brief uterine contractions, which may eventually lead to the expulsion of the placenta. When expulsion does not take place decomposition of the membranes soon takes place. This occurs more quickly in warm than in cold weather. The odor is offensive, and a sanious, brown-tinted discharge, composed of debris of the membranes and secretions from the irritated lining membranes of the genital canal, flow from the vulva. The discharge is more abundant when the animal is lying or when she extends herself to urinate. In such cases the health of the animal often suffers; there is dullness, more or less prostration, diminution in the secretion of milk, impaired appetite, increased temperature, and other indications of illness. Complications from placental retention are numerous and serious. Contact with the decomposing membranes may so irritate the lining membranes of the womb as to occasion inflammation of the same; there is also danger of blood poisoning, either of which condition is always serious and often fatal. Under the most favorable circumstances there usually remains a local irritation, which interferes more or less with the thriftiness of the animal.

TREATMENT.—When spontaneous expulsion does not take place within a reasonable time after delivery, say 12 hours in the mare and at most 48 hours in the cow (and if the weather be warm 24 hours), the membranes should be carefully removed by hand. Medicinal treatment has not proved serviceable. It has been stated that the accident occurs under all conditions; at the same time intelligent attention to the mother tends to prevent it and hasten expulsion. Females should be made comfortable both during and after parturition. Chills should be avoided, and, especially in cold weather, they should not be allowed to drink cold water for a day or two, and if the stable be not quite comfortable clothing should be provided. When the membranes are not expelled with or shortly after the foetus, it is not well to interfere for a few hours, as there is a danger of excessive bleeding if the attachment to the uterus is forcibly severed at once. After the periods mentioned have elapsed, and still expulsion has not taken place, extraneous interference should be resorted to. If a considerable mass protrude, gentle and steady traction may succeed in completing expulsion, but in many cases—especially in the cow—it will not; in which case, in either mare or cow, the operator must roll up his sleeves, thoroughly oil his hands and arms grasp the protruding portion in one hand, and insert the other into the womb and carefully separate the membranes from the uterus. In the cow care must be taken to not tear off the little lumps (cotyledons) to which the placenta is attached, but carefully separate the membranes from each, removing the portions, as detached, from the womb, and grasping them with the other hand. In the mare, where these lumps do not exist, detachment is more easily effected. In some cases the attachment is very close, and it takes considerable time to remove the mass, which often is done in sections, but the operator must have patience and remove all. Where there is retention, and at the same time no mass apparent, the operator will often have to use some force to introduce his hand through the partially contracted neck into the uterus, when he will feel the membranes. In these cases the union is often severed, and the membranes are simply imprisoned by reason of the contraction, and are easily removed. After removal the womb should be flushed out with about two gallons of some good disinfectant, as a two per cent. solution of Zenoleum or phenyle, heated to 100 degrees. There is usually more or less of a discharge after a case of retention, and it is good practice, in order to prevent danger of blood poisoning, to give the animal about 25 drops carbolic acid in damp food twice daily, until all discharge ceases. "WHIP."

T. J. Taylor, P. M. Cumberland Mills, via River Gilbert, Beauce, Que.: "Comparing my numbers of the 'Advocate' of 1875 with numbers of 1904, shows the praises the 'Advocate' is receiving are well deserved."

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

Study Horse-Breeding.

In the course of his remarks before the horsemen at the recent Spring Stallion Show, Mr. W. S. Spark urged the breeders in different districts to make their localities famous for the production of one particular class of horses, rather than try to produce all classes in one neighborhood. This advice is sound. It is another step in the course of specialization. It embodies the principle of concentration of force as opposed to a "Jack-of-all-trades" policy.

In some parts of the country, this course is unconsciously followed, owing to the natural inclination of the farmers in a particular district to produce certain classes, rather than to any fixed policy on the part of the breeders as a body. Norfolk County, Ontario, for instance, prides itself on the splendid showing of its harness horses at its fall fairs; while Ontario County claims as good, if not better, Clydesdales in larger numbers than can be found in any part of Canada of equal extent. Many other localities might be cited where the horse stock has become famous for its uniformity and excellence, proving a source of great profit to the producers. Some localities have their special favorites, largely depending upon the nationality of the farmers who first located there. Wherever you find a neighborhood of thorough Scots, there we generally find good Clydesdale horses; while people of English, American or other extraction favor this or that other breed, the object of all originally being not so much to produce horses for the present-day markets, as to breed animals best suited to do their own farm work and driving, according to their own tastes. Conditions, however, are now changed, and horse-breeding has to-day become not only a regular farm operation, but also a commercial enterprise. It is the commercial aspect with which we are particularly concerned.

Sires suitable to produce the different market classes of horses have many times been described: the big Clydesdale or Shire for heavy-drafters; the Hackney or large Standard-bred for carriage purposes, and the Thoroughbred for certain classes of army horses and English hunters; but whatever the classes raised, great care is required in selecting the particular individual sire used. Not all stallions of the heavy draft breeds produce high-priced draft horses, neither does every Hackney sire get first-class harness horses, largely because of the lack of uniformity in the mares with which they are mated, and also because of the difference in weight, height, individuality and breeding of the sire.

Horse-breeding is such an intricate science that, for best results, it requires more than a casual examination of the sire and dam to be able to predict, with any degree of certainty, what the offspring shall be. Size is important, but it is not all. There must be quality, and that indefinable thing called "character," which is the individual manifestation of what, in breeding parlance, is designated prepotency, or the power to transmit inherited characteristics. Too often, breeders forget about the law of atavism or reversion, which simply means that any animal is liable to display prominently characteristics not common to its immediate ancestors, and one of the most striking evidences of this law is seen in the varying size of our horses. Everyone who has observed closely has seen big, solid horses the offspring of a medium-sized, comparatively fine-boned, sound, rugged horse and a good quality, roomy mare, and has also seen the opposite result—the overgrown, abnormal-sized stallion siring stock lacking in uniformity of type and quality, and not a readily salable stamp. All this goes to show how necessary it is, in breeding horses particularly, to know something of the ancestry of the breeding stock to be used. There should be more study of the history of the breeds, and more study of the mares to be mated. Every farmer who contemplates using any particular sire should first make himself familiar with the characteristics of the ancestry of that horse by reference to the studbooks of the breed or to reports of shows and studs published from time to time in the agricultural papers.

The problems of horse-breeding have had much discussion of late years. Now, let us see some tangible evidence of a more intelligent understanding of the requirements of the industry and the intricacies of the science by more judicious mating for next season's colts.

The Governor-General's Prize.

The conditions for the Governor-General's prize at the Toronto Horse Show (April 26th to 29th) are as follows:

Best four-year-old Canadian-bred gelding or mare, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than 15 hands, and not over 15 hands 3 inches, to be sired by a Thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges.

Name of sire and pedigree and description of dam as far as obtainable shall be given with entry.

All competitors shall be examined by the committee's veterinarian before entering the ring, and certificate of soundness handed the judges.

The competitors shall be undocked, and shown in hand.

The prizewinners shall be sold by auction in the ring immediately after the awards have been given, and all money received in excess of \$225 for each horse shall belong to Canadian Horse Show. Entry fee, \$2.00.

First prize, a silver cup, also \$50, presented by His Excellency Lord Minto; second prize, \$25; third prize \$15, by the association.

STOCK.

Money-making Meat-shops.

The improved weather conditions which this month has brought along have had a beneficial effect, not only in the world of agriculture, but in all kinds of business. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present dry spell may continue, so that farmers may overtake the heavy arrears of their work. During the three months which ended with February, there has been a more than usually ample supply of home-fed beef in the general markets of the country. Whatever else may be said of the state of our trade in live stock, there is every reason to congratulate ourselves on the health of our cattle, which, for a long time past, have appeared in full numbers and in excellent condition, whether as finished beef or as growing stores.

Judging from the purchases made at the recent Perth and Birmingham pedigree bull sales on behalf of Argentine breeders, it would appear that the South American Republic is making strenuous efforts to capture our markets for their beef, and it must be admitted they are going about it in the right way. Mr. F. Miller, whose purchases are more particularly in my mind, is one of the principal buyers of pure-bred stock for export, and he and his principals are to be congratulated on his selections. At Birmingham, Mr. Miller, after keen competition between English, American and German buyers, secured Viscount Baring's bull calf *Loyal Victor*, for \$3,000.00. This magnificent animal is not yet twelve months old, and his price has not been reached at these sales for many years.

Following on the Shire Horse Show mentioned in my last letter, we have had at the Royal Agricultural Hall the shows and sales of the Hackney and Carriage horses, as well as the Thoroughbred hunter and polo and riding pony. At the former, the general quality cannot be written as above the average, but as regards both the breeding and harness classes, they may be called an average. Included in the general company were a large number of foreigners, many of whom appeared to be from France, which circumstance favors the impression that the Hackney is finding its level, and that a high one, in that country for improving the action of the ordinary harness horses which are bred across the Channel.

In this week's shows, the competition for the twenty-eight King's premiums of £150 each, offered by the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding, was less keen than usual. The stallions catalogued show a decline from the number displayed last year, when there was also a noticeable diminution.

The attendances at all these spring horse shows have been very satisfactory. The fact that members of the Royal family, including the King and Queen, have paid them visits no doubt helped in a great measure to swell the crowds, but the general excellence of the exhibits was the great attraction.

In Smithfield market, beef of all descriptions has been very slow of sale, the quantity put on the market being much in excess of the requirements of the trade. This, too, in spite of the fact that the consumers have lately shown a preference for beef over mutton, and prices have dropped considerably this week. The decline in value may be roughly put at a half cent per pound on hind quarters, and fully one and one-half cents on fore quarters. The best quality mutton is very dear in our markets at present, and those in the know do not look forward to any reduction for a long time to come. Of course, plain frozen mutton does not compete with the home or town killed mutton.

One of the surprises of the week was the announcement of a five-per-cent. dividend by Eastman's Limited. It is just thirteen years since the directors had such a satisfactory report to present. During the year, the company made a net profit of £91,665. It may interest your readers to learn that Eastman's Limited have no less than 982 retail butchers' shops going in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

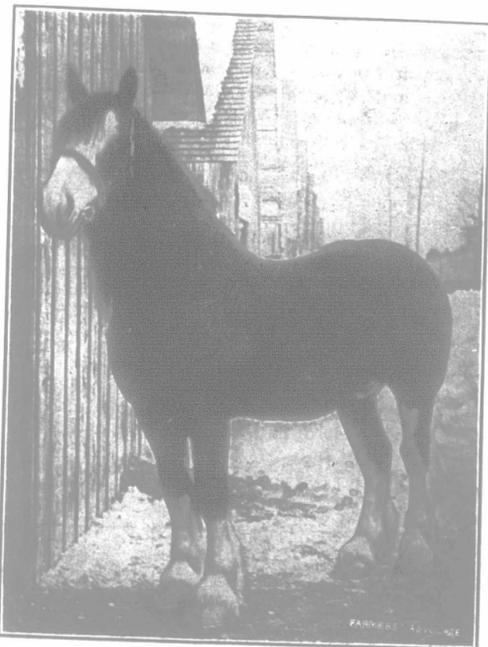
At Mark Lane, yesterday, there was a very thin attendance of wheat buyers. English wheat was steady, but trade was very quiet. Foreign wheat was steadily held at late prices, but the demand was limited; No. 3 northern, Manitoba, was quoted at 35s. 6d. (\$8.52). For flour, sellers were asking late prices, but buyers did not respond.

At Depford cattle market, on Monday, there were on offer 880 United States cattle, which were quoted at 11c. to 12c. On the same market, 195 Canadian beasts made 10c. to 11c. in a slow trade. On Wednesday, 809 States cattle met a very slow demand, and the best bunches only made 11c. to 11c., and a clearance was not effected.

The market for Canadian cheese is in much the same position as it was last week, rather quiet but firm, and the transactions reported have been at about the same rates, say 10c. for primest colored and white, and 10c. for fancy lots. There is a good enquiry for cheese about one-half cent under the above prices, and, provided there was sufficient assortment on show on such terms, a considerable clearance would soon be made. The stock on hand at the Commercial Rd. station has been worked down to 88,000 boxes, compared with 54,000 boxes this time last year.

The change for the better in the weather, combined with superabundant supplies, has had the effect of bringing down prices on the butter market, especially for the finer qualities, which have lately ruled rather dear.

Trade in the bacon department has been of dragging character. The smallness of the purchases made by dealers has led to an accumulation of both green and smoked meats. The shortage of Canadian bacon has not been felt to any extent, as shippers and dealers in seeking to make extra profit by it, directed the attention of buyers to other brands.
London, Eng., March 13th, 1904.



Michaboe.

Imported Clydesdale stallion. The property of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Sire Hiawatha. (See Gossip.)

Cattle Warbles.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The article in the "Advocate" of March 17th, about warbles in cattle, gives what I have been told was their correct life history. The last few years I have been hunting them out of our cattle, and finding them in places where it would appear almost impossible for the larvæ to get from the inside. I have squeezed them out over the flat bone in the shoulder right back to the root of the tail, and I have been wondering whether the egg



Prince of Scotlandwell.

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Sired by Prince of Johnstone. Imported and owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. (See Gossip.)

was taken and hatched in the inside of the cattle. I have seen what we call the ox fly (which I understand lays the eggs from which warbles hatch) buried in the hair along the cattle's backs where we find warbles, and it would appear to the casual observer that the fly could bite through the skin and deposit the egg where we find the warble. Now, Mr. Editor, if you think the mat-

ter worthy of further research, kindly publish results in the "Farmer's Advocate."
Simcoe Co., Ont. J. T. KITSON.

[Note.—We have the evidence of the most thorough investigators, that the larvæ of the ox warble hatches in the digestive tract and bores its way to the backs of the animals, where it feeds and grows, finally escaping during the warm days of spring, as described in the article referred to. Flies are so similar in appearance, yet so dissimilar in habit and in their larval stage, that one is liable to be mistaken as to the exact identity of the ox warble.]

Theory and Treatment of Milk Fever.

Mr. A. S. Wheeler, V.M.D., in charge of the Biltmore Farms herd of Jerseys in North Carolina, writes us:

In regard to the treatment of milk fever, and the cause of same, it might not be out of place to mention that iodide of potash, sterile water, salt water, and the injection of air and oxygen, as far as I can learn, are as efficacious the one as the others. Might not this lead us to believe that the etiological factor of the disease was due to an emptiness of the blood vessels of the udder, into which there was a sudden determination of the blood, and hence an anæmia of the brain, producing the collapse and paralysis which present themselves in what is known as parturient paresis; in other words, does it not indicate that there is a sudden disturbance of the blood circulation, induced by the process of calving and shrinkage of the blood vessels in the pelvic portion of the maternal organs, and the rush of blood to the udder, thereby causing a deficiency of blood in the brain? It does seem to me, although I am not positive on this point, that a large percentage of cases in our herd have been cows that are heavy milkers, and in which cows the udder has not been fully distended as it should be for the size of the udder. It seems to me that bacteria do not play any part in the causation of this disease, unless we might consider that the pressure might retard the growth of the bacteria, which does not recommend itself to me as a tenable theory. We are using a bicycle pump very successfully; in fact, all that seems necessary to do in these cases is to get the udder as tight as possible, and is it not probable that the distention of the udder by any one of the above methods simply ligates the blood vessels of the udders, thereby tending to correct the disturbance of the blood circulation and restore the animal to health?

We introduced the system of not milking cows out for a few days after calving, on November 1st, 1902, and since that time up to March 1st, or during a period of fifteen months, we have had 86 cows to drop their calves that were susceptible to milk fever, or in other words that had three or more calves. During that time we have had five cases of milk fever, all of which recovered. From October, 1900, to November, 1902, we had 17 cases of milk fever; that is during a period of 25 months. It is not possible without considerable trouble to furnish the number of cows that calved during that period that were susceptible to milk fever, but there was probably not as large a number as for the preceding period. This, I think, is a very favorable showing, and we feel very much encouraged, and intend continuing it as a result of our experience. One of the cases of milk fever that occurred, in fact the last one, started before the calf arrived; of the other four cases, one came in three days over nine months, and did not make her usual bag; another came in twelve days over nine months, and she did not make a tight bag; the third came in a week ahead of nine months, and the fourth came one day less than nine months. These cases, of course, are only a few, and only of a sufficient number to suggest careful watching in future.
Biltmore Farms, N. C.

When the time for spring seeding arrives will it find you ready to go ahead without interruption?

Senator Edwards and St. Louis Show.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I notice quite a number of your subscribers make reference to the matter of the St. Louis Exhibition, and the part the Canadian stockmen are to take or not to take in that great event, and it seems to me that Canadian breeders and stockmen should freely express themselves upon the subject. For my own part, I may say that Mr. Flatt's recent letter in your columns gives expression to my views upon the subject. I think it most regrettable that a hitch of any kind should have occurred, and, further, I cannot understand the grounds for difficulty. The American Government has the right to make its own customs regulations, and if we are to show in their country we must conform to their requirements, and if any change is sought it must be sought by our Government from the Government at Washington, and not from the fair managers at St. Louis. The conditions, even as they are to-day, are the same as they are for those who show annually at the great International at Chicago, and much preferable to what they were at the time of the Chicago World's Fair. Then those who showed had to go through a ninety days' quarantine in returning to our country. Personally, I have never known any justification for the position taken by the breeders' associations on this subject, and feel that a mistake was made, and I cannot believe that the majority of the Canadian breeders support what was done, and as one of the number I take this, the only means at my disposal, of expressing disappointment and regret at what has been done, and further express the hope that the mistake may yet be remedied.

As a Canadian, if I were permitted to make a suggestion to our American friends, it is that so far as possible it would be desirable to bring judges for the various lines of live stock from across the seas, but even this is a matter for them to decide, and we have no right to complain if they do not do so. Yours truly,

Russell Co., Ont.

WM. C. EDWARDS.

Care of the Lambs.

The unusual severity of this winter, and the unusual depth of snow has doubtless prevented the ewe flock from getting the amount of exercise necessary to the uniform production of strong, vigorous lambs, and the probability is that a larger percentage of weak lambs than usual will be born. In this case closer attention at lambing time on the part of the shepherd is imperative if he would save a good share of the lambs. When lambs come weak and unable to find their own way to the fountain of strength, it is well to have the ewe and her lamb or lambs placed in a small pen by themselves, till the lambs get strong enough to follow their mother. For this purpose short, light hurdles, tied together in corners of the pen, answer very well. If a lamb is too weak to stand and suck, and the shepherd is alone, a good plan is to lay the ewe gently on her side, and kneeling on one knee, with the other foot across her neck, draw the lamb on its side, or upon its knees, up to the udder; milk a little into its mouth, and then place the teat in its mouth, when if it is at all likely to live it will catch on and help itself. A heavy feed at first is not the best, nature's plan being a little at a time and often. As soon as the lambs learn to help themselves and follow the dam, it is better for both to move about with the flock, as a little exercise is good for both, and besides there is danger of overfeeding one ewe by herself, causing udder trouble. In the case of twins and an insufficiency of milk, it is often possible to draw on another ewe that has only a single lamb, and has some milk to spare. It is better to try this expedient than to resort to cow's milk, carrying the hungry lamb along until a ewe loses her lamb and may be used as a foster mother. She may be made to take to her new charge by stripping the skin from her own lamb and fastening it on the one to be adopted, tying the ewe for a few days in a small pen where the lamb may be always near her, and holding her if necessary while it sucks. If cow's milk must be used, let it be from a fresh cow, and always from the same cow, fed from a bottle with a rubber nipple attached, and fed in moderation.

When the lambs are about ten days old their tails should be docked, about the second or third joint from the rump. The safest way to do this is to cut up from the lower surface of the tail against the thumb held on the upper surface. This obviates any jerk or shock of the spine. It is rarely that excessive bleeding follows docking at this age, but if it does it is easily stopped by tying a soft string around the stump, which should be cut away next day. In case the ram lambs are to be sold for the meat market, they should be castrated at the same time as the docking is done, and immediately preceding. This may be done when a few days old by clipping off the scrotum and contents with a pair of shears, or by

cutting off the end of the scrotum and drawing the testicles out separately, casings and all, with a pair of forceps, or with the teeth, as the Old Country shepherds generally do.

FARM.**Twenty-five Bushels per Acre, or Fifty, Which?**

Brother farmers, take your choice: Take your seed oats in the spring from a bin of inferior quality, grown for years from seed unselected, unchanged, and it may be on the same field; scatter it on a seed-bed imperfectly prepared, and you will probably harvest not more than twenty-five bushels per acre of yet poorer sample than the seed sown. On the other hand, select the very best seed you can procure, say from some neighbor who took a prize at the local fair; buy early lest your neighbor's bin happens to be empty when you call on him, or the rush of work prevents you from looking for new seed when seeding time comes; then, having secured the right kind of seed, run the oats through the fanning-mill, turning on a brisk wind, using also a suitable sieve or screen, thus discarding all the lighter grains and selecting the very best for seed. Sow this seed early in the spring on well-prepared ground, fall plowed, and expect confidently at least fifty bushels of first-class oats per acre. You may get more, but my average has been about fifty bushels (on clay loam) when I have fulfilled the conditions stated; and this without manure,



Ardlethin Premier [3971].

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. This horse has lately been purchased by R. W. Stewart, Aylmer, Quebec. (See Gossip.)

or with very slight manuring. This is not an exaggeration, but the statement of facts, verified by my own observation and practical experience.

I have spoken of the oat crop as an example, but know also from practical experience that the law and rule enunciated above holds good for the various other farm crops. The average yield of wheat, of barley, of corn, etc., can often be doubled by careful and intelligent methods. The extra cost and labor involved in raising large yields are very slight, as compared with the results obtainable, and it is from the larger yields that the farmer's profits come. The smaller yields are often attended with actual loss. Indeed, the principal items of expense per acre are the same in both cases, namely, the rental value of the land, the taxes, and the plowing; the little extra cultivation and the somewhat greater expense of harvesting the larger crop being all there is to place on the debtor side of the crop account, all the balance being on the creditor side, and clear gain.

Kent Co., Ont.

W. J. WAY.

H. S. Berlanquet, Renfrew Co., Ont.: "Am much pleased with change of the 'Farmer's Advocate' to a weekly, which has been made without any sacrifice of quality."

Proper Conditions of Soil Moisture.

Land may hold water in two ways: as a sponge holds it, in its pores, and as a pall holds it, where it is prevented from running away. The former is the way moisture is held in well-drained soils, whether the draining be done by means of artificial drains or by means of a naturally open subsoil. The latter is the condition of undrained, wet and sour soils. The former is a condition favorable to plant growth, while the latter is most unfavorable.

In order to properly understand the subject of soil moisture, it is necessary, first of all, to understand the needs of plants in this regard. While we are safe in saying that water is the first necessity to all plants, and that nearly all plants require an abundant supply, we must add that it must be of the right kind and presented in the right form. The water held in the pores of the soil is useful and necessary to plants. That which saturates the soil, where free drainage is not allowed, is useless and hurtful. Water, to be of use to plants, must be living water; that is, it must be kept purified by exposure to the air. The water held in the pores of the soil, where free drainage is allowed, is of this nature, being constantly in contact with air, which is also held in these pores. The water held in a saturated, undrained soil is not. The air is prevented from mixing with it, for here the water fills the soil to the exclusion of air. As a result, such water is dead, sour, and poisonous to plants, and the roots of plants will not penetrate into soils that are filled with it. The action of plants toward such water may well be illustrated by the differences in the form of roots of trees growing on high, well-drained soils, and those growing in sour swamps. In the former case, the roots penetrate the soil very deeply; in the latter case, they spread flat upon the surface, refusing to grow downward into the water-logged soil. Briefly, then, we may say that plants, first of all, require a soil to be well drained, since stagnant soil-water is useless to them, and, beyond this, require the soil to hold a good supply of water in its pores. As it is our purpose to deal with drainage later, we will say no more about this aspect of the case at present.

The ability of a soil to hold water in a form useful to plants depends upon the size and number of its pores. Where the particles of soil are large, as in sandy and gravelly soils, the pores of the soil, though of good size, are comparatively few in number, hence such soils are poor holders of moisture, and generally are the first to suffer from drouth. On the other hand, soils consisting of finer particles, such as clays, are, if in a proper physical condition, good holders of moisture, since they contain a very great number of small pores. But while clays, if in a good physical condition, are good water holders, they may, if in poor physical condition, lose this power to a great degree. If we squeeze a sponge we reduce the size of its pores, reduce its water-holding power, and the water runs out of it. In like manner, if the size of the pores in a clay soil is reduced, as in the case when such soils are run together or baked, or have become very poor as the result of hard cropping, their water-holding power is very greatly reduced, and in this case these soils may become the very worst in water-holding power, and the first to suffer from drouth. It is highly important that such soils should be kept in good physical condition. Good cultivation, by pulverizing the soil, increases both the size and number of the pores, and, hence, the power of the soil to hold moisture. But something more is needed if the result is to endure. That something is humus.

Humus, or decayed vegetable matter, is a most important factor in the water-holding power of the soil. In itself, it is a great holder of moisture, and, mixed with sandy soils, uses this power to increase their water capacity. Mixed with clay soils, it has a double use. It holds much moisture itself, and, besides, acts to hold the particles of clay apart, prevents their running together and baking, keeps the pores of the soil from being reduced in size, and so increases the water-holding power of the soil itself. It is of the utmost

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importance that soils should be properly supplied with humus, in order to secure the ability to hold moisture, and when the humus has been worked out of soils steps should at once be taken to replace it. The failure of many clay soils, that have had long and hard grain cropping, to give a catch of clover, is probably in a great measure due to this lack of humus. For want of it the soil soon dries out, and the little plants perish. The best way to secure a catch on such soils will be to work in a light dressing of manure before seeding. This will help to restore proper conditions.

In conclusion, the proper condition of moisture in soils is that in the well-drained soil, free from dead, stagnant water, and with its physical condition kept right by good cultivation and the presence of humus.

Encourage the Boys to be Farmers.

I think this is a duty that a great many farmers are neglectful of. The majority of farmers are inclined to disregard the necessity of encouraging their sons to follow up and improve on the industry that their ancestors have so effectively and permanently laid the foundation of. This, I think, is a mistake that should, and could to a considerable extent, be remedied. There perhaps has never in the history of this fair country been such a demand for energetic, intelligent young farmers as there is at present. True there is a great emigration to Canada each year, from England especially, but it is a well-known fact that the great majority of these men will not make a success of farming in this country like our own young Canadians could, if they would only take a more universal interest in agriculture.

There is in Canada a rather strong tendency on the part of young men who are the sons of farmers to enter the professions. The fact remains that agriculture is the representative occupation of the Dominion, and therefore should not be neglected.

It is a common feeling among men of all sorts and conditions that the other fellow has the best of it. Certainly there is a deadening effect in all routine work, which, coupled with ill-health or over-work, leaves a man discouraged and depressed at times. Here the farmer has the advantage. He does not lack for fresh air and sunshine, and a good quality of food, and I see no reason why he should envy the man who never has to take off his coat to his work.

The great uncertainty of a commercial life is well known. Take notice in your own locality—is it the farmers that are continually failing in business and having bankrupt sales? No, not one for every twenty-five you can find in the towns and cities. Does this not prove which is more profitable? True the country requires some professional men, but I am inclined to think that professional pursuits are at the present day being encouraged beyond the requirements of the country, and beyond the capacity of the people to support them even adequately.

Now, I think the improvement of live stock is a more favorable field for men of wealth to apply their surplus money to than speculation or investment in commercial transactions. This improvement, however, will not be carried out unless the indulgence of a taste for live animals becomes more general. Farmers are of very little use unless they are enthusiastic in their work and have a tenacity to work for the realization of an ideal. It is then a matter of vital importance to encourage this enthusiasm in the rising generation. It should be cultivated from earliest youth; not the kind of encouragement that I fear has predominated in the past, which consists in giving the boy a pig which afterwards becomes his father's hog. Give him something that he may claim for his own. By doing this you may encourage him in whatever branch of farming you would wish him to follow, and the kind of farming he is best adapted to, considering the surrounding circumstances. Let every farmer who has a son make an effort in this direction, and I am confident the results can be but for the best in this progressive country of ours.

Peel Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Will Fall Wheat Crop Come Through?

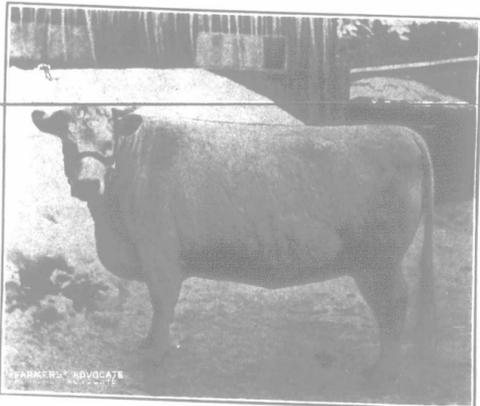
Should the fall wheat crop be winter-killed, such fall wheat ground as was fallowed and mowed last summer will be in excellent condition for sugar beets this year. It will only require a thorough cultivating to reduce the surface to a fine tilth, when moderate drills may be made, the beet seed sown with mangold drill, dropping practically ten seeds per foot, and roll with heavy land roller lengthwise of drills, even twice till the surface is firm and smooth. After thinning, horse cultivate thoroughly between the drills. Sugar beets, if thinned in time, may be done nearly as easily as mangolds, and if well horse-cultivated in June, particularly after rains, to keep the surface open, little hand-hoeing is necessary. Any of the sugar factories will no doubt promptly mail contract forms upon application. Try two acres, which should produce you from \$60 to \$80 per acre.

A. E. S.

Testing Farm Seeds.

Of the various factors affecting the yield of farm crops, probably no other is as much under the control of the farmer as the seed of the crop he sows, and in spite of this fact there is nothing else that is more commonly overlooked or neglected. Far too frequently it is not thought of until the land is almost prepared, and in the necessary hurry of spring anything in the line of seed is used.

The value of a sample of seed depends very largely upon its purity and vitality. By purity of seed is meant its freedom from the seeds of weeds and of other foreign but not noxious plants,



White Flower 3rd.

First-prize Shorthorn heifer, two years old and under three. Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, Ottawa, March, 1904. Bred and exhibited by W.C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ontario.

and useless chaff, dirt, etc. Freedom from weed seeds is, of course, the most important, as weeds unwittingly introduced in seed often gain a strong foothold before their presence is noticed. With the farm crops having large seed there is seldom any trouble in this regard, as the majority of weed seeds are small and can be screened out, while the others may readily be seen. It is with the grass and clover seeds that the greatest trouble is encountered, as the weed seeds are very similar to them in appearance and size. It is good practice, therefore, before spending ten or twelve dollars on clover seed, to get samples of those offered for sale and have them tested for purity and vitality by an expert. Seed can then be bought intelligently.

With some seeds, such as those of root crops and corn, nearly the whole trouble is with poor vitality. It is a peculiar fact that, although this is known to be the case, and that nearly everyone has at some time or another suffered from seed being lacking in vitality, a greater effort has not been made to test it before sowing. In making a



Moss-Side Lad.

First-prize Shorthorn steer, two years and under three. Ottawa, March, 1904. Exhibited by James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ontario.

test very little trouble is involved, and the satisfaction of knowing what one is sowing more than compensates for it. All that is necessary is to put fifty or one hundred seeds between folds of damp flannel or blotting paper in a dipper plate, and to cover over with inverted plate, leaving room for the circulation of air. Keep the flannel damp, and at the temperature of an ordinary living room. The germinated seeds may be counted out in five or six days, when most of those that are vital will have sprouted. Sand may be used in place of flannel or blotters, but it is not always available in early spring.

B.

Potato Blight and Spraying.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to Mr. C. M. Richardson, you will permit me to say that in this locality blight and rot last season were confined almost entirely to wet and poorly cultivated patches of potatoes. As to his statement re the first-prize potatoes at Toronto, I may say that they were affected before placed on exhibition, and he does not say anything about their treatment while growing. It does not pay a grower to dig potatoes in that condition to sell to wholesale customers, as it will surely bring prices down, but it may do to sell retail in small lots. I have not had the pleasure of examining a potato patch in York County, but have seen a good many in Oxford and Waterloo, some of which were in a shameful condition with bugs, and later so weedy that it was almost impossible to find the potatoes.

As to my statement in regard to wet weather being the cause of rot, I can say that we have not had any trouble with rot except in very wet seasons, and it must be remembered that a few miles one way or the other may make a difference of three or four inches in the rainfall at a critical time.

I have never used the non-arsenical preparation, so can not say from personal experience as to its qualities, but it has been pronounced by some U. S. experts as not being all that was claimed for it. However, as the makers in their directions for its use advise using Bordeaux mixture with it, it is evident that the preparation alone is not enough to prevent rot.

In closing, I will mention the fact, it may only be a coincidence, that in three out of four bad years for potato rot we had a patch of fodder corn on either the south or west side of the potato patch, and I concluded that the heavy growth of corn prevented the potato tops from drying after rain or heavy dews, and so predisposing them to the attack of the blight. Of course, this would not affect a large patch, but it does not take a wide strip for an acre in a long field. I have not found tubers from a badly-affected patch to be injurious for seed if sound at planting time, and it may be possible to breed up an immune variety by selecting such.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

The Pea Weevil.

A Bruce County, Ont., reader asks us if we think that if all the farmers in Ontario grew corn instead of peas for two seasons, it would be the death of the pea weevil? We think so, and perhaps two-thirds of the rest of the population in the pea-growing belt think so, but the trouble is there are always some objectionists to any reform, no matter what the nature of it may be, and in this case the people grow sufficient peas to furnish a habitat and food for enough bugs to infest the whole Province.

A year or two ago Prof. Zavitz, seized with the idea of exterminating the weevil by starvation, issued circulars to as many farmers as he could locate, and many of them co-operated with him and discarded the pea crop from their rotations. Just at this time, however, some shrewd individuals conceived the idea that it would be a good time to grow peas, and so proceeded to undo all the good that their more-progressive neighbors were trying to accomplish.

Another hindrance to the successful working-out of this scheme is that the weevil is not yet known in all parts of the pea-growing districts. Gradually it is working northward, and in its advance there is always a strip of territory that is but partially infested between that which knows him not and that which knows him too well, and in these districts the people do not realize their position or their responsibility in relation to the pest; consequently, there is always territory in which the weevil is flourishing. In time, of course, the weevil will exterminate itself by destroying the possibility of growing peas. This condition will not arrive, however, until pea-growing is completely suspended sufficiently long to insure the extinction of the bug. In the meantime, every grower of peas should be careful to treat his grain with bisulphide of carbon, according to instructions so often given. This precaution particularly applies to those parts where the weevil is just making its appearance. This treatment can scarcely be expected to insure against the bug, for reasons enumerated above; the most that can be hoped of it is that it will retard the invasion of Bruchus pisi for a season or two.

An Ever-present Help.

J. W. Suddard, Frontenac Co., writes as follows: The "Farmer's Advocate" was a great help as a semi-monthly, and its value is greatly enhanced by its more frequent visits. To the careful reader, it is "an ever-present help in the time of need." We wish you long life and prosperity.

"Hired Man" Gets His Hair Combed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—I read "The Daughter's Portion" in your number of the 25th ult., and consider the "Hired Man" lived near to a town, not out in the depths of the country, where there is always plenty of work for the five-year-old to do, the 75-year-old to do, and superfluous girls are unknown. On the farms of Ontario to-day, labor is too scarce and too much profit can be obtained from raising vegetables, poultry, making butter, etc., to leave room for useless or superfluous girls. In this part of the country (and I should judge it would be the same everywhere), there is not a farmer's daughter but has some knowledge of cooking, sewing, knitting, crocheting, gardening, milking, pitching, and many of them who are helping to pay for a farm can handle a team or a pitchfork as well as the brother or hired man. They also know more about simple music than a difficult "rag-time," and, as far as novels are concerned, you will find the majority of them reading the "Farmer's Advocate," or other good literature. Although there are by far too many superfluous girls in Ontario, you will find them in the towns, laughing at the ever-famous country girl with a basket of butter on one arm and a basket of eggs on the other. These town girls have some knowledge of the latest fashion, clerking, bookkeeping or sewing under a dressmaker, while cooking, sweeping and dusting are away below their thoughts. The lawyer, doctor, banker or minister cannot think of falling in love with one of these superfluous town girls, therefore, has to flee to the country for a wife. Now, it is certainly a shame to see these men have the pick of the useful country girls, who would by far rather marry a prosperous young farmer with a fifty or one hundred acre farm, or a hired man with four or five hundred dollars in the bank, the result of five or six years' earnings, but the country girl finds while the lawyer, doctor, etc., is fond of a good meal he does not relish it so that he has no time for manners. Now, brothers and hired men, you "tip your hat" when you meet a young woman on the highway, instead of yelling, "Hello, Jane"; say "thank you" oftener, clean your teeth and finger-nails once a week, stop chewing tobacco and spitting in the hearth or on the floor, and, I think, when you propose, the answer shall be in the affirmative, instead of "Na, na, canna, will na buckle ta a farmer."

The farmer's daughter marries the farmer's son or hired man; in a few years the farmer dies, wills a large estate, the bulk of which goes for the boys' share, the girls getting five or six hundred dollars. This is a small share. Now, "Hired Man," if the daughter's portion was equal to the boys', fifteen or twenty hundred dollars, would you not accept it to make the first payment on the farm across the road, which you would like to own, if you only had the cash to make one payment, or to build a new barn with cement stabling for stock-raising; or, would you say, "I only want five hundred, that is the daughter's portion, give the remainder to the Sick Children's Hospital or the County Home for the Aged?" O, I am afraid you would accept the equal share, and consider the son's and daughter's portion should be equal.
 Victoria Co. THE DAUGHTER.

Handling the Plow Team.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 In reading the article on plowing in the "Farmer's Advocate," of March 17th, I cannot agree with Mr. Stevenson as regards the use of rope lines. I was asked by a neighbor who was used to plowing in Old Country, to assist him in breaking a colt to plow with rope lines, and we had to give it up, while I have alone taken a span of colts—with a good pair of lines and have soon had a fairly good plow team. I have always believed in putting slow horse in furrow, as the land horse guides the plow, and would prefer to have a reasonably stiff rein on him. Have had some experience with a three-horse plow team, and have had most success by putting the fast horse in the center. Would like to hear more in "Advocate" about farm work. W. E. H. G.

P. S.—Can you tell where we could get catalpa trees. I have been told they are good for fence posts.

[Note.—Catalpa trees can probably be secured from some of the nurserymen whose advertisements you will find in the "Farmer's Advocate."—Ed.]

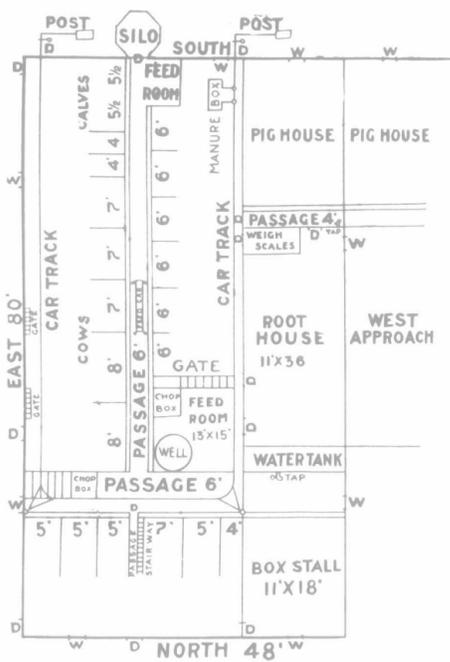
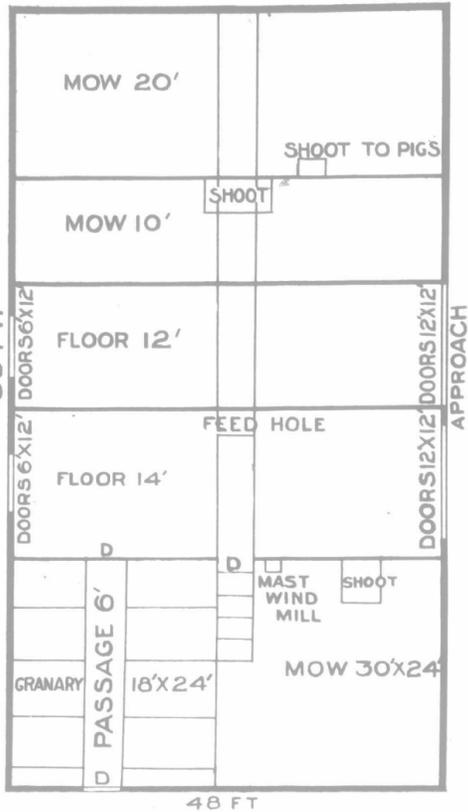
LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.

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

We are very much pleased with the "Advocate," and think it the best paper we receive. May success attend your efforts.
 Huron Co., Ont. D. RUTHERFORD.

A Perth County Barn.

The plan of the barn here illustrated explains itself in general outline. Some of the details are here given. The back wall is of stone; the ends and front are of brick. The floors are all of cement, with no gutters, we would not have them. There is a 3-in. drop behind cattle, slanting up to the top of the floor two feet back, then we have five feet of level floor to walk on. As seen in the cut, we run our stalls the long way of the barn. Each stable is 14½ feet wide, with a passage of six feet. Then at the back, next the approach, is the roothouse, with the water tank at one end up under the ceiling. We use a feed car that runs from the silo right through to the horse stable, directly by our chop box and both



feed rooms. The stall posts between cattle are all steel, fastened down in the cement. The manure car runs right around the cow stable, and dumps itself outside. A windmill supplies all the water inside and out. There is a water box between every stall, and a tap opens in front of the pigs, and also in front of the horses. You will notice in our cow stable we have two stalls eight feet wide; we have gates, and can shut and make box stalls, or swing back against the wall. The windows are 30 in. by 46 in., and stand perpendicular in the top of the wall.

Perth Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Maturing Meat for Home Use.

Farmers attending the special short courses at some of the Agricultural Colleges this winter have learned a good deal more than they ever knew before regarding the character and proper care of meat for home consumption. Carcass demonstrations have been watched with the greatest interest while experts have talked intelligently on the various cuts of meat and their values. Incidentally something has been said about maturing and preserving meat, but this branch of the subject deserves even more attention from the teachers in their future work along this line.

While fine animals are each year fed and shipped from our farms, we seldom find the farmer enjoying meat of the finest quality and flavor. He kills a good "critter," but does not know how to handle the carcass. A part of it is sold to a neighbor, and the balance is frozen and packed down in snow, or kept in a back kitchen where the temperature is far below the freezing point during winter. The meat keeps finely when so treated, but it loses its flavor and has to be pounded with a flatiron before it can be chewed. The trouble is that meat is not given time to mature before it is frozen. The animal is killed, dressed and halved, then immediately frozen, with the result that the flesh is preserved in its original condition throughout the winter. On the contrary, well-cared-for meat should go through a maturing process at a moderate temperature (not lower than 38° F.) for at least ten days before it is frozen or used. In this way the flesh becomes mellow, tender and full of flavor, and no mangling is required to fit it for the skillet. When properly cooked such meat from a well-fed young steer practically melts in the mouth, and at the same time is easily digested. Such meat is to be had in any well-managed restaurant or hotel in the large cities, but is scarce on the farm. It is the sort of meat that is perfectly wholesome, yet when taken from the city cooler is covered with mould ("wool"), perhaps half an inch long. This is merely an external covering, and does not mean that the meat has deteriorated. It tells of ferments at work, of bacteriological changes taking place, which improve the condition and flavor of the meat, and bring out all of the best qualities it should possess by reason of breed, early maturity, and good feeding.

Some farmers are experts in meat keeping and maturing. One man recently told us of a novel plan he had adopted with fine results. He kills, then chills the meat slightly. Next day he places the halved carcass on a table in a kitchen, where there is a moderate temperature, and allows it to remain there for a week to ten days, during which time maturing proceeds. At the end of this period he cuts the carcass into handy portions, ties a stout string around each piece, takes them outdoors when the weather is intensely cold, and dips them over and over again into cold water until each is covered with a coating of ice an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. Thus "encapsulated" the chunks of beef are then packed tightly, layer upon layer, with clean straw in barrels, which are then set in a cold place. In this way the meat may be kept perfectly fresh and sweet until as late as June or July, and is said to be of the finest possible quality and flavor, for the reason that it has been matured before packing and never frozen stiff.

The same principles apply to sheep and hogs. Sheep are too often slaughtered and dressed in a hurry, and not given time to cool or lose animal heat and "mutton flavor" gradually. Where the carcass is immediately frozen the sheep taste is retained and the flesh is never matured, mellow and fine flavored. Hogs, too, should have time to mature so that the meat may acquire the best possible flavor if it is to be used fresh, and even where it is to be salted and smoked it pays to allow some time for bacteriological action before the curing process is proceeded with.—(Weekly Live-stock Report.)

Lifting Posts.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 I will try to explain a labor-saver for pulling fence posts, as the time will soon be here for that kind of work, and the device may be of use to some readers.

Take an old wagon tire and bend to a ring (square corners in), eight or ten inches in diameter, turning both ends out at right angles about six inches; put a bolt or rivet through them close to the shoulder, then weld and draw out the point and bend it down to form a slight hook, so that a lever may not slip off when used. Have a good lever, 10 or 12 feet long, with a block of light wood for a fulcrum, fastened 12 or 15 inches from lower end of lever. Now throw the ring over the post to be pulled; place the lever under the hook of the gripe or ring, and bear down on the lever, then raise lever and repeat, as the ring will drop and take a new hold every time the lever is raised, requiring only one man to operate.

Elgin Co., Ont. WM. DEO.

How we Grow Potatoes.

We select our field in August for the next year's hoe crop, taking a field, if possible, that has been plowed from sod the year before and sowed to grain. We seldom, if ever, leave a piece seeded down over two years, unless for pasture. We gang-plow the stubble under in August, the same time as the fields intended for grain. Before we haul any manure for mangolds and turnips, we pick out the driest portion of field for corn and potatoes, and do not manure it until spring. We like to have the whole piece plowed again before winter. In the spring, as soon as grain seeding is finished, we again gang-plow and harrow the whole field; then after the mangolds are sown, we haul the manure from the yard for corn and potatoes, having some weeks previously started a fresh heap for the purpose; mixing the manure from all the stables, horses, cattle and hogs. We give a liberal dressing, spreading evenly over the land and plowing it under. Before planting we plow again as deep as soil will permit; the longer the time between plowing the less weeds to hoe by hand. We have not planted our potatoes before the first of June for four or five years.

When ready to plant we make our drills with an ordinary single plow, about seven inches deep, and thirty inches from center to center, and drop the seed (not taking the trouble to set it) about fourteen inches apart, using the medium-sized potatoes cut in two; then we cover well with the plow, and leave them for about two weeks, then harrow twice in a place; this answers for once hoeing. When up we cultivate as often as the other work will allow, but do not hill up, as the seed being down a fair depth, and the land having been well worked, the tubers have a free course, and seldom, if ever, become exposed to the sun. When we think the young bugs are too numerous, we go over the patch with a garden sprinkler, using about a level teaspoonful of Paris green to three gallons of water; at this rate one pound of Paris green will do an acre.

The varieties we grew last year were the Early Six Weeks, the Abundance, and Carman No. 3. The Early Six Weeks is a very early potato, which the "Farmer's Advocate" sent out as a premium with some other plants about twelve years ago, and has given splendid satisfaction, coming early and maintaining its firmness, equal to any late variety we ever had. Last year they yielded at the rate of two hundred bushels per acre. The quality of the E. S. W. and the Abundance is par excellence. Both of the late varieties yielded a little more per acre than the early variety, but the Abundance is not so nice a shape, and the Carman not so dry in quality.

Ontario Co., Ont. J. W. H.

Management of Manure.

As there has been a discussion upon the management and application of farmyard manure to the land, I should like to make a comment upon the advice which many give to spread the manure directly upon the land as it is made.

Of course this method has the great advantage, especially now when labor is so scarce, of enabling the farmer to perform work in winter which would otherwise have to be done in summer, but I think that to spread manure out upon frozen, impervious soil, which cannot possibly, until it has thawed, absorb and hold any of the plant-food, scattering ten or twenty loads over an acre, and to have the downfall of two or more months' rain and snow, amounting to from 10 to 15 inches of solid water filtering slowly through it and washing out what must surely amount to a very large proportion of the soluble plant-food, and consisting of the most valuable nitrogenous part is decidedly wasteful. We hear a great deal about the terrible waste from manure leaching in the backyard, but the loss cannot amount to one-tenth of what it would were it spread out upon the surface of a ten-acre field, as so many now advocate. All the snow and rain which falls during the winter would dissolve but little of the soluble constituents from a piled-up heap of manure, in which the dung from cattle and horses should be mixed and kept solid to prevent heating. Therefore, the most economical way of applying manure is to draw it to the fields as soon as convenient in the spring, and to plow it under or work into the land, keeping it as near as possible to the surface. The use of land plaster is of great benefit in absorbing volatile ammonia in stables; one-quarter of a pound scattered daily behind each animal will purify the air and largely help to prevent waste by changing the volatile carbonate of ammonia to the sulphate.

Many will say that they get very good returns from land manured in winter, but they must remember that manure is not only beneficial on account of the plant-food it contains, but on account of the straw and vegetable matter which adds humus to the soil, increasing its drouth resisting powers, its friability, and the amount of heat it can absorb and retain. A great loss to the plant-food, more particularly to the nitro-

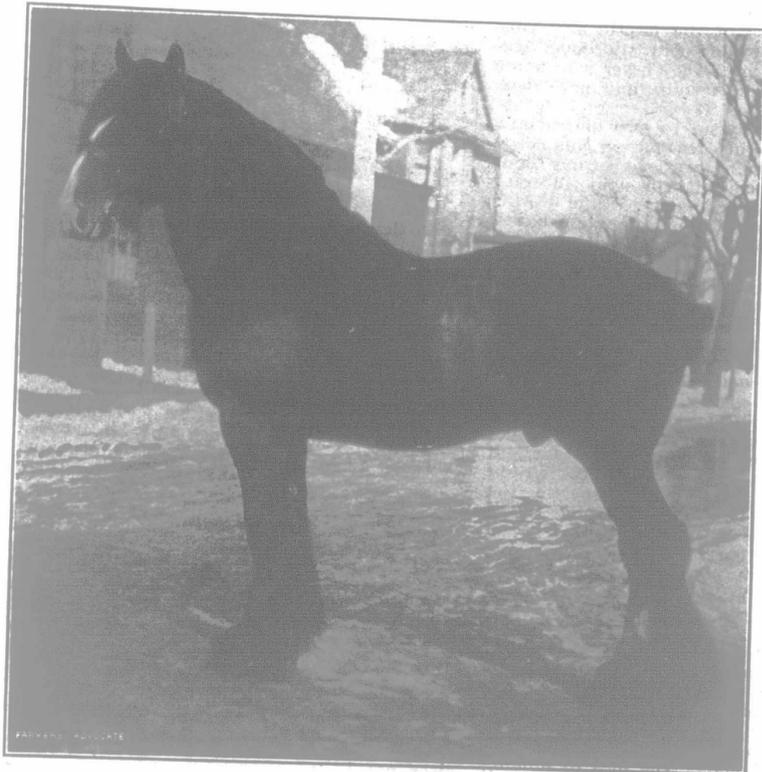
genous, is by its being dissolved and washed out of the soil by the heavy rains of spring and fall, though this is somewhat made up for by that which is washed from the air and carried to plants by lighter rains. The loss by leaching may be considerably prevented by never leaving the ground without something growing upon it. Bare stubbles might be quickly run over with cultivator and harrows, and some rape or white turnip seed scattered, and this if not fed off in November

prevent loss of moisture by keeping an earth mulch whenever possible upon the surface. Capillary attraction is much better able to bring up water from below in soils rich in humus than in those which have been depleted of it.

Brant Co., Ont. F. RANSOM.

On a Minnesota Institute Tour.

As one leaves his home-town in Ontario in the evening, and wakes up in Chicago next morning, it is almost with a start that he beholds for the first time the Stars and Stripes instead of the Union Jack floating from the roofs of the public buildings. To the novice the feeling, "I've done it, I am really away from home," creeps into the mind. This feeling is strengthened as one travels on through Illinois and into Minnesota and hears on every hand, instead of the results of a bye-election, preferential tariff, or Gamey's last speech in the House, the Panama Canal, Roosevelt's probable nomination and election, or the loss to the country through Mark Hanna's death, discussed. By the way, it was remarked the other day that Mark Hanna was the most noted man in the United States,



Nateby Twilight (Vol. 25).

Imported Shire stallion. Foaled 1901. Weight, 1,750 pounds. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont. (See Gossip, page 472.)

would add greatly to the amount of vegetable matter in the soil. We should not hear so much of poor catches of clover and the consequent wearing out of farm lands, if farmers would take a little extra trouble to plow under some green crop. In dry seasons, and we shall probably experience some during the next few years, those who have been far-sighted enough to keep up the amount of humus in their soils will have little to fear from drouth, provided their ground is worked in an intelligent manner to

that there would be more babies named after him than any other man; the boy babies would be named "Mark," and the girl babies "Hannah."

Another issue, annexation, is, I find, a favorite introduction to conversation by people of the U. S. when addressing Canadians. We are asked, "What is the feeling in Canada? Do not Canadians think it would be kind of Uncle Sam to take them under his protection?"

As one arrives in St. Paul, and is there met with a warm welcome and old-fashioned Canadian handclasp, the feeling of strangeness fades away; in fact, before long one feels entirely at home with these warm-hearted Westerners. The next foreign spasm that attacks one is when a meeting is likely to break up without any formal closing, and you suggest that it would be well to close by singing "God save the King."

But while laws and politics differ, the people of the U.S. are much the same as our own. As Canadians, I think we are inclined to look down on the people across the border with a kind of holier-than-thou air. It is true there is a great deal of wickedness in the United States, yet the thinking Christian people seem very much alive to it. As one gentleman remarked, "There are lots of villains over here, but the very



Nateby Pioneer (20753).

Imported Shire stallion. Foaled 1901. Weight, 1,850. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont.

fact that we make such a row about them shows how we hate them."

Institute work in Minnesota is not carried out on nearly so extensive a scale as in Ontario. While there are ten or twelve corps out in Ontario at one time, Mr. Gregg, Supt. for Minn., has two. One of these is a one-day force, made up of three delegates, a director and two assistants. The director acts as chairman at each meeting, and only gives a regular address occasionally. He has entire charge of the delegation, and is responsible for the success of the meetings. This force holds meetings morning and afternoon, but very rarely in the evening. They never work more than five days a week, and usually not more than four.

The two-day corps only go to two places in a week, staying two days in each place. This corps is made up of a director, a gentleman from Ohio, who has acted in that capacity in eight different States, and is especially cut out for the work; another gentleman from Ohio, the staff correspondent for the Breeders' Gazette, and a second Seton Thompson, in his ability to describe animal life in the West, where he spent several years in ranching; a gentleman from New York, a member of the Legislative Assembly; a lady physician from Minneapolis, and two Canadians.

The institutes are not taken into country schoolhouses and backwoods places, as in Ontario, but are held only at county seats. As I talk with people at almost every meeting who have come thirty or forty miles to attend, I think of the wonderful privileges of our Ontario farmers and farmers' wives, with local institutes within five or six miles of nearly every place in the Province, and am reminded of the maxim, "The best grass is always in the far pasture."

The women of Minn. are taking up the Women's Institute movement all along the line. The work is still in its infancy here, but steps are being taken to make the organization a permanent success. Let me close by describing one of our Women's Institute sessions:

The meeting commenced promptly at 1.30. As we entered the hall at 1.20 the orchestra was entertaining the audience of 200 women to a number of popular selections. Before two o'clock the hall was crowded to the doors, a number of women having to go home. The idea of holding a separate session seemed to charm. A Women's Institute was quickly formed, and the addresses were eagerly discussed by all present. T. G. R.

Distribution of Choice Seed.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1904 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers and fertilizers. Upwards of 1,500 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of nearly all the Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College, and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments for 1904:

No.	Experiments.	Plots.
1	Three varieties of oats	3
2	Three varieties of barley	3
3	Two varieties of hulless barley	2
4	Two varieties of spring wheat	2
5	Two varieties of buckwheat	2
6	Two varieties of field peas for Northern Ontario	2
7	Emmer and spelt	2
8	Cow peas and two varieties of soy, soja or Japanese beans	3
9	Three varieties of husking corn	3
10	Three varieties of mangolds	3
11	Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes	2
12	Three varieties of Swedish turnips	3
13	Kohl-rabi and two varieties of fall turnips	3
14	Parsnips and two varieties of carrots	3
15	Three varieties of fodder or silage corn	3
16	Three varieties of millet	3
17	Three varieties of sorghum	3
18	Grass peas and two varieties of vetches	3
19	Two varieties of rape	2
20	Three varieties of clover	3
21	Sanfoin, lucerne, and Burnet	3
22	Seven varieties of grasses	7
23	Three varieties of field beans	3
24	Three varieties of sweet corn	3
25	Fertilizers with corn	6
26	Fertilizers with Swedish turnips	6
27	Growing potatoes on the level and in hills	2
28	Two varieties of early, medium or late potatoes	2
29	Planting cut potatoes which have and which have not been covered over with land plaster	2
30	Planting corn in rows and in squares (an excellent variety of early corn will be used)	2

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-six experiments is to be two rods long by one rod wide; in Nos. 27, 28 and 29, one rod square; and in No. 30, four rods square (one-tenth of an acre).

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any one of the experiments for 1904, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce of the plots will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ,

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Director.

DAIRY.

Cheese Boxes.

At the dairy conventions recently held, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, made a strong appeal for better cheese boxes. Boxes are, said he, necessary to protect the cheese from injury in transportation, to facilitate their handling, and to permit their being piled several tiers deep in a warehouse without being crushed out of shape. Without the boxes the cheese could not be delivered in Great Britain in a presentable condition. Now, if it is desirable to have cheese in boxes at all, it is surely important that the box should be strong enough to reach its destination in a sound condition. We have increased the weight of our cheese, and at the same time reduced the strength of the box by using thinner veneer and an inferior quality of elm. It is evident, also, that there are many boxmakers who have never properly learned their trade, as a large proportion of the boxes is only half put together.

The increasing cost and scarcity of elm, and the demands of cheese merchants for a cheap box, have induced the veneer cutters to reduce the thickness of the veneer, until much of that now offered for sale is entirely too flimsy for the purpose. It should never be cut less than full five to the inch. A great deal of it is six, and some even seven, to the inch.

Another fault in the veneer is that the log is often not boiled sufficiently, and the salts of the wood are not extracted, consequently boxes made from such stock mould very readily. If boxes are not thoroughly dry when put on the cheese, the growth of mould is started. This is particularly the case in cold weather, when the boxes dry slowly.

In aiming to have the cheese fit the boxes without trimming, it is well to remember that a box which measures twelve inches deep when newly made will shrink to eleven and a half inches as it dries out. The same box will expand again to nearly its original depth after it has been in a warehouse for a week or so, because it absorbs moisture from the cheese. In fitting dry boxes to the cheese, it is necessary, therefore, to have the cheese project at least one-quarter of an inch above the edge of the box. W. A. CLEMONS.

Cheese and Butter Content of Milk.

"How much cheese will there be in 100 pounds of 3% milk; 100 pounds of 3½% milk; 100 pounds of 4% milk?"

The results of experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College have given us about the following average pounds of cheese from 100 pounds of such milks: Milk testing 3% fat, the yield of cheese averaged 8.85; milk testing 3½% fat averaged 9.7; milk testing 4% fat averaged 10.1 pounds per 100 pounds of milk. The yield of cheese from milks testing 3% to 4% fat will vary considerably at different seasons of the year, according to whether the cows are fresh or advanced in lactation, and according to how the milk has been cared for, and also to some extent on the skill of the cheesemaker. The figures given show the average of good results. H. H. DEAN.

"How much butter would there be from 100 pounds of milk testing 3, 3½ and 4% fat?"

Under good conditions we may count on making about one-sixth more butter than there is fat in the milk. This excess of one-sixth is due to the fact that in the making of butter we incorporate with the fat about 16% of curd, water and salt. Assuming then that we should be able to make one-sixth more butter than there is fat, the yield of butter from 100 pounds of milk would be about 3½ pounds from 3% milk; 4.08 from 3½% milk; 4.66 from 4% milk. In round numbers the yield would be 3½, 4 and 4½ pounds butter per 100 pounds milk. In actual practice there would probably be slightly more butter in proportion to the fat, made from 100 pounds of the richer milk, because a slightly less percentage of the fat in the whole milk would be lost in the skim milk while separating. H. H. DEAN.

"Which is the better way to pay for milk to be made into cheese, by 'pool' or 'test'?"

I presume that subscriber means by the term "pool" that the patrons are paid according to

the weight of milk delivered, and that by "test" he means paying the patrons according to the percentage of fat in their milk. Comparing these two methods, we have no hesitation in saying that paying for milk to be made into cheese according to the fat which it contains, as determined by the Babcock test, is much preferable to paying for milk according to its weight, chiefly because paying for milk according to weight places a premium upon skimming and watering milk, and is no encouragement for a patron to send good milk to the factory. It also assumes that poor milk or milk with a low percentage of fat is as valuable per 100 pounds for cheesemaking as richer milk. This, of course, is not true. The plan suggested by the Dairy Department of the College of adding two to the percentage of fat, we consider the fairest way to divide proceeds among patrons of cheese factories. The addition of the two to the percentage of fat makes allowance for the caseous or curdy matter in milk, which is essential for the manufacture of cheese. As the result of experiments carried on during five years, we have concluded that the method of paying patrons according to the percentage of fat, plus two, is the most just method which can be adopted in ordinary factory practice. W. H. DEAN.

Feeding Separator Milk.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, writes of calf-feeding as follows:

"I have made calf-rearing my business for over twenty years, and during the last fifteen years have placed my chief reliance on skim milk. For growing calves I consider separator milk at least equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when whole milk is fed; but they will make as good growth and be as thrifty on skim milk. There is nothing in butter-fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter-fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains thirty to thirty-five per cent. oil. My system of feeding is very uniform. When the calf is dropped, I let it suck once, and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning, I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry, and will drink the milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking the dam. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This I continue for about one week. Then for one week I give it whole milk half and skim milk half twice a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth week it is receiving a heaping tablespoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early cut hay, and a little whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts.

"The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk.

"[Would it not be better to allow the calf more than one draft from its mother's first milk, and if its first drinks from the pail were taken slowly "with the finger," would it not be more beneficial?—Ed.]

"It has been the general opinion among farmers that separator skim milk was not a strong or nutritious feed, and that a large mess must be given to make up in quantity what they supposed it lacked in quality, and the result was that calves were overfed and indigestion would be produced, which was followed by scours and bloat.

"If directions are strictly followed the calf will always act more hungry after taking its meal than it did before, but it is better thus than to give it a larger mess and then have a case of scours or bloat on your hands. The milk should be measured every time with a clean tin cup, or weighed with a balanced scale. Each calf should be fed by itself out of a clean tin pail, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding, just as thoroughly and carefully as one does the milk pails. Place the calves in small stanchions while they are being fed, so they will not get in the habit of sucking each other. Have the little manger in front of them wide enough so an ordinary tin pail containing the mess of milk can be set into it. Have partitions placed in the manger, and when it has taken the milk take out the pail, and if the calf is old enough to eat oats or bran, throw in about a tablespoonful, and it will soon get in the habit of chewing the oats as soon as it has taken the milk, for about that time it wants to do something, and if it is not confined in a stanchion or tied out of reach of another calf it will amuse itself by sucking its neighbor's ears. The bottom of the manger should be a dressed board about ten inches wide, and should be so adjusted that it can be taken out once a week and scrubbed with hot water and soap, for the manger must be kept absolutely sweet and clean."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Farm Fruit Garden.

Every farm should have a small-fruit garden. The importance of fruit as part of the diet on our daily bill of fare can hardly be overestimated. There is no way of securing a sufficient supply of best quality and in best condition so surely as by growing it. The size of the plot to be used for that purpose need not be more than a third of an acre, on an ordinary 100-acre farm, a very small part indeed of the whole, and yet the product of it will give more pleasure and enjoyment than all the rest. This plot should be laid out in the shape of a long, narrow strip, rather than a square. The advantage of this plan is that the cultivation can be done mostly by horse and scuffler, leaving much less to be done by hand. The planting should include three or four varieties of strawberries, at least two each of raspberries and blackberries, a few red, white and black currants, and, if thought desirable, a few gooseberries. This piece of land should be well prepared before planting. Probably the best preparation would be to plant for one year to potatoes or some other hoe crop, applying a very heavy dressing of manure, and if the hoe crop is well-cultivated and kept very clean it will leave the soil in fine tilth and in good shape for planting to fruit. Strawberry rows should be four feet apart, and the plants 16 to 18 inches apart in the row. A nice selection for the home garden would be Nicholl's Early, Haverland, Wm. Belt and Williams. This would give early, medium and late varieties, thus extending the season.

Of red raspberries two varieties would be sufficient; Marlboro for early, and Cuthbert for medium to late. Raspberry rows should be seven feet apart and the plants set three feet apart in the row. The Marlboro will be ready for use before the late strawberries are all done, so that there will be a continuous rotation throughout the season.

For those who like the Blackcap raspberries there is no variety nicer for home use than the Older. There are some who like the purple berries, which are a cross between the black cap and the red raspberry. Of these the Shaffer's Colossal will probably in most cases do the best. Next in rotation comes the Blackberries, and these can be grown successfully over a large section of the country by selecting varieties suitable to the locality. The Snyder can be grown almost anywhere that apples will grow. For southern sections the Erie and Kitlating would be suitable, while for medium conditions the Agawam and Eldorado would be the best selection. Blackberry rows should be eight feet apart and the plants about three feet apart in the rows. The currants, which will come in with the red raspberries, should be planted about four feet apart in the rows and the rows about five feet apart. A very few bushes of these will be sufficient, and they might include such varieties as Cherry, Fay's Prolific, White Grape; and for blacks there is nothing perhaps better for the home garden than the Black Naples and Lee's Prolific; and in gooseberries a few bushes of Red Jacket would do very well.

Cultivation and Pruning.—Cut all blossoms of the strawberries the first year if planted in spring, and keep well cultivated and clean. Don't allow the matted rows to get too wide; keep them narrow by cutting back the runners. A matted row 12 inches wide is sufficient and better than if it was wider. Plant a few new rows every spring to keep the patch renewed. Pinch off top of raspberry canes when about three feet high, and remove all old dead canes every spring. Treat blackberries the same; leave six or eight new canes in each hill for fruiting, and treat the rest as weeds, unless a few may be needed for planting. If canes are vigorous they will develop quite a growth of laterals (side shoots or branches). These should be shortened in at the spring pruning. Currant and gooseberries should have an annual pruning—thinning out the top, removing some of the old wood, and training new shoots to take its place. As soon as the foliage comes out full on currants and gooseberries, spray it with Paris green, a dessertspoonful to a pail of water, or rather milk of lime. The lime makes the poison stick, and prevents injury to the foliage. This is to destroy the currant worm. There is usually a later brood to be dealt with in the same way. If the ground is rich the raspberry and blackberry rows will last ten or twelve years without renewal, but strawberries will at best give but two crops. Therefore, allowance must be made to have a margin for renewal of the bed, and the strawberry rows should be mulched every fall after the ground freezes, and this mulch should be left on until growing weather has fairly set in in the spring. Take the wood ashes from the house and scatter along the rows of all the fruit. There is no better fertilizer for the fruit

garden. A high board fence on the west side of the strip of small fruit would be quite an advantage in many localities, especially where it is bleak. Have the fruit garden located where it will not be molested by animals, especially the hens.

There is no part of equal area on the farm that will give anything like the return for the time and labor spent on it as a well-kept fruit garden will. In the matter of health alone it

Some Vegetables Worth Growing.

There are many kinds of vegetables which, although grown in some sections to a considerable extent, are never seen in the average farm garden, for the reason that little is known with regard to their habits of growth, or their value as an article of food. I will, for the benefit of those interested, describe a few of the most important of these so-called novelties, which I have grown first as curiosities, and afterwards, when their good qualities were proven, as almost indispensable garden vegetables. The most important of these belong to the Brassica or cabbage family, and are of the same culture and requirements to a considerable extent.

Brussels sprouts, perhaps, possess the best table qualities. In its early stages this plant resembles a cabbage plant, except that the leaf is round. In maturing, it sends up a stalk, about two feet high, ending in a bunch of leaves. The sides of the stalk are crowded with little heads about the size of a walnut, but identical in shape and form with a cabbage head. These, when cooked like cauliflower, are fully equal to that vegetable, while they have the advantage of

being less susceptible to climatic influences. The soil for growing Brussels sprouts should be well manured, poultry manure being the best. The plants can be set much closer than cabbage, as growing erectly and without spreading leaves, they take up little room, a foot in the row being usually sufficient. The leaves which grow out around the stalk should be occasionally broken off during growth, so that the sprouts which form at the base of the leaf stalks can have more room. The plant will stand a very severe frost without the slightest injury.

The second vegetable I will describe is the kohlrabi, a Russian word, meaning turnip-cabbage, for this plant is a hybrid between the two, containing the good qualities of both. The plant in its early stages resembles a cabbage, but instead of the leaves forming a head, the stem swells and expands until the whole plant is absorbed in this bulb or enlargement. The kohlrabi on reaching a large size, when it becomes tough and stringy, is of great value as food for cattle or sheep, being more nutritious than turnips. But it is as a table vegetable, when it is especially valuable in soups and stews, that I have found it a decided acquisition. The plants can be thinned and cared for in the same way as turnips.

The last vegetable I will treat in this article



Nation's Pride (4003) (11440).

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Foaled 1900. Weight, 2,100 pounds. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont.

will pay, and then there is the enjoyment that the whole family will get out of it, which cannot be measured merely by dollars and cents. Farmers plant a fruit garden; make a start this spring; take good care of it; you will never regret it.

Artistic and Useful.

We are happy to congratulate you on such a fine specimen of art and information, worthy a place in every Canadian home. We like the change in publication to a weekly very much. Beauharnois Co., Que. W. GOODALL.



Bounding Tom (Imp.) (4228).

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Foaled May, 1901. Weight, 1750 pounds. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont.

is the Swiss chard, or sea-kale beet. This is a variety of the beet, which instead of forming a root, sends out a beautiful cluster of leaves, treble the size of sugar-beet leaves. Through the center of each runs a creamy-white midrib, which, with the broad wax-like stem, forms the edible portion of the plant. These, when cut into small pieces and cooked like asparagus, make a splendid dish, whose flavor somewhat resembles sweet corn. The leaves make the most delicious greens, much better than spinach, and as easily and quickly grown. The seed of the foregoing vegetables can be secured from any of the seedsmen advertising in the "Advocate," and I am sure that when once tried they will be appreciated as they deserve to be by everyone interested in gardening.

E. M.

Grape, Currant and Raspberry Culture.

By Anna L. Jack.

Among the lesser fruits, none are more important than the grape. On the banks of the St. Lawrence, the wild grape is indigenous, and grows with wonderful rapidity and strength of vine, and several of the cultivated sorts do well with the snow blanket that generally envelops them in the Province of Quebec. First among varieties is the Concord, and it has been demonstrated that it still leads for productiveness. Long ago a prominent horticulturist said of it: "You can go to the Concord with a wheelbarrow, but to the other vines you only need a hand-basket to gather the crop." At one time there were forty varieties growing in the vineyard of the writer of this experience, but so many proved unproductive or subject to mildew that all but a dozen have been discarded, and of these, not more than half a dozen have been found of any value for commercial purposes. The Concord, Moore's Early, Worden and the newer Campbell's are the most prolific black grapes, Brighton and Delaware for red, and of the white grapes the Niagara stands first for quantity and Lady and Green Mountain represent quality. The Duchess is the best early white grape, and has fine keeping qualities, but of late years has been subject to mildew in some localities.

The best location for a vineyard, or for a single vine, is on a dry, gravelly soil, for this fruit will not thrive on low, wet land, but is best on elevated ground that has enough slope to carry off the water. A southern exposure is preferable, and there must be free circulation of air to prevent mildew. If planted on clay soil, the land must be thoroughly underdrained, and if it had been in sod should be summer-fallowed, and plowed again in autumn. Bone-meal and potash are the best fertilizers, if the land is not rich; in fact, there is nothing better for grapes than hard-wood ashes. The vines may be set in rows, eight to ten feet apart, and eight feet in the row. Strong growing varieties need more space than those that do not spread. Let the holes be two feet wide and eighteen inches deep, and spread the roots in their natural position. Never allow the roots to become dry while planting. This precaution is necessary in all root-planting. Cover with fine surface soil, two or three inches deep, and tread firmly in. Cover up so as to leave only two buds above the surface, if the vines are of right size. If planted in a furrow, most of the filling-in can be done with the plow, but the firming-in must not be neglected. Deep planting is recommended, especially for the north, as it gives and protects the roots below the surface. If to be trained on a trellis, it is not necessary to put it up for the first two years, and the ground may be filled with some light crop that will mature quickly. But the third spring after planting, it will be a good plan to have cedar posts ready, eight or nine feet long. Holes three and one-half feet deep are dug from the outside posts, and the others in the row are set so as to allow three vines to each post. The lower wire should be three feet from the ground, the upper one near the top, and the middle one half way down. They are fastened to the end posts by winding twice round and twisting the end around the horizontal wire, and to the intermediate post they are fastened by one-inch staples. For an acre of vines it requires thirty large and one hundred and fifty intermediate posts, and six hundred pounds of wire, besides staples.

There are several methods of pruning, but it is safe to say that if weak shoots are kept rubbed off in summer, it will save strength to the vine and labor to the vineyardist. The renewal system is in favor, which consists of cutting out nearly all the old wood every fall to within three inches of the crown, leaving three or four canes of the year's growth. Summer pruning, by cutting off the foliage weakens the vine and checks root-growth, for leaves are the laboratories of the growing vine, and it is also a safe rule not to leave more canes than the root can sustain.

THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY.

The cultivation of the currant is more important than appears on the surface, for to look at the gardens in any rural district there is generally a row of currant bushes in some part of it—too often mossy and unpruned, but so faithful in their fertility as to provide the family with what they need of this useful but homely fruit. Then, too, it is a source of revenue if near a city market, and sold in tidy packages, often three-gallon baskets, covered with netting, attractive

and easy to handle. The currant is a northern fruit, needing a cool, moist soil. If planted in rows, they are set five or six feet apart each way, and require pruning after a year or two of growth. As the fruit is borne upon the old canes, it is best to leave five or six fruiting canes, and, as the bushes get older, to cut out one or two of the older canes each year, and thin out surplus shoots. All dead canes should be removed and burned, for they are often the work of borers. Currant worms work destruction on the red and white varieties, but can be kept in check by Bordeaux mixture, to which is added Paris green at the rate of one pound to one hundred and fifty gallons of water. This is also a remedy for leaf blight, if taken in time.

Gooseberries need the same treatment as the currant, but do not bear confined quarters so well, as they need free circulation of air to prevent mildew, which is specially troublesome in dry seasons and on dry soils. The gooseberry thrives best in a cool climate, but will succeed in partial shade, especially if the lower branches are kept removed and the bush trimmed open. The old red Dutch currant is less injured by borers than the larger sorts that have soft, juicy stems. The black currant is the old Naples, that is of superior quality and juiciness to the newer sorts, and the White Grape makes a pleasant table fruit. The old Downing gooseberry is best for family use—hardy and productive, but not large; while for size, Industry and Triumph will be found suitable. Both these plants show the benefit that is derived from a mulch in a dry season, and both are fairly profitable as market fruits.



Branches of Red Currant.

Good and Bad Fruit in Boxes.

Mr. John Brown, Inspector at Glasgow for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports to the Fruit Division that a shipment of 1,422 cases of apples from a Burlington packer was landed at that port recently. This parcel consisted entirely of XXX Spies; all the apples were wrapped in paper and graded in size from 2½ inches upwards; the fruit was in splendid condition, and the extra trouble and care bestowed on the apples would well repay the shippers. The large-sized fruit realized from 7s. to 7s. 6d. (small cases holding only about 35 lbs.), the smaller fruit 6s. to 6s. 6d.

Another shipment by the same boat consisted of 416 barrels and 401 cases. These were nearly all Spies and were very much frosted and wasty. Had these apples been properly repacked and looked after, they would probably have landed in much better condition. Prices realized for barrels ranged from 10s. to 16s. The cases were even worse than the barrels; some fifty of these were thrown out, part of them being used to fill up wasty cases. These made from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. (large cases). If our apples in cases are to maintain a reputation for strictly fancy quality, it will not do to send forward such fruit as that just mentioned.

Grape-training.

By J. Skelton.

With their modifications there are three independent systems of grape-training practiced by the vineyardists of Canada and the United States. The oldest is known as the horizontal system. The head is brought to the lower wire, and two permanent arms are brought out in opposite directions. Uprights are grown from spurs on these arms every year, and are cut back again each winter. While still practiced in many gardens, and in some graperies, this style of training is going out of practice, and yielding place to the newer upright and drooping systems.

The upright, or high-renewal method, is followed by the Chautauqua and most of the lake-region growers. The young vine is cut back the first winter to three or four buds. The second season it is brought to the lower wire of a three-wire trellis. It is tied there, and the upper part bent over and tied a couple of times to the same wire, to form an arm. A strong shoot on a level, or a couple of inches below this wire, is trained in the opposite direction to form the other arm. If a shoot does not grow convenient, bend the main cane sharply, almost breaking it, at the wire, and a bud will form there, and the shoot can be obtained the following year. All other shoots are cut away and the arms cut back to four buds apiece. The third winter will find quite a large growth. All this must be cut away, however, excepting two, or, if the vine be very vigorous, maybe four strong canes growing from the head, as near to the crotch as possible. Cut these back to eight or ten buds apiece, and tie as before to the bottom wire.

This is the form to which the vine is trimmed back every winter. From thirty to forty buds are sufficient to leave on the strongest vine. The arms are always taken from the head where possible, and from the base of the last season's arms where others from the head are either not growing or not strong enough to use. It is this practice of going back each season to the head for new wood which gives the system its name, "high-renewal." The head is itself renewed every five or six years, by allowing a strong cane to grow up from the base of the trunk, or from the root, and training it as the old vine had been trained, cutting out the old wood when the new is ready to perform its work. The method entails considerable summer work in tying the shoots as they grow to the two upper wires.

The other great system is known as the Kniffin or drooping system of training. It originated and is practiced by all growers in the Hudson River Valley. A trellis of two wires, at three feet six inches and five feet nine inches from the ground is used. The trunk or stem is taken right to the top wire the second or third year, and the head formed as in the high-renewal method just described. At the lower wire two good canes are selected on a level with the wire, and trained as arms. The upper canes vary from six to ten buds in length, and the lower from four to eight buds in length. The arms are cut back each winter, as in the other method, but less care is taken to bring new arms out direct from the head. Spurs, old canes cut back to two or three buds, are often left and new arms grown from them.

The great distinctive feature is that instead of tying the shoots in summer they are allowed to hang free, are in fact pulled free when they twine themselves along the wire. Of course, when they grow so long as to touch the ground and interfere with cultivation they are cut back with a sickle, but this operation should be delayed as late as possible, as it encourages the growth of laterals which choke the vine. Many modifications have their advocates. Some branch the stem just below the first wire, getting the lower arms from the branch, and others bring up a second stem to bear these arms, right from the root. The idea is that the sap is thus more evenly distributed.

The drooping system is gaining in favor, particularly where large areas are grown, and less time can be given to summer work. It seems to suit the strong growing varieties, such as Niagara and Concord, best, the stouter Catawba and the weaker Delaware doing better with the upright training. It has the advantage of a cheaper trellis, less labor in summer tending, better shade from the hot sun, no danger of scorching by the reflected heat from the earth, better circulation of air, and more room for the growth of small fruits between the rows. The long shoots might be expected to whip about in the wind, but they catch on the lower wire and do not seem to bother in that way. In fact, it seems probable that it will ultimately replace the other systems over the greater part of the country.

Niagara District.

Enclosed please find my renewal and one new subscriber. I think the "Advocate" is the best farmer's paper published, and wish you success in the future.

W. H. DOWN.

Peterborough Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Scratchings.

Don't set eggs from your breeding pens until at least ten days after mating up.

Never market eggs the age of which you are in doubt about. Bad eggs destroy the demand for them.

One cockerel is not sufficient for a flock of sixty hens, if you want to get fertile eggs and want also to get chickens that are a notch better than the parent birds.

Your chickens will give too much surface cultivation if allowed in the garden. Mesh wire can be bought, so keep them in or out.

Kill the dunghill rooster right now, and buy a well-bred, well-shaped bird, of one of the utility breeds. The farmer's wife keeps poultry with one of two ideas, perhaps both, to make money by selling eggs and dressed poultry.

Have eggs set early. The early spring chicken catches the market.

If you have no setting hens until late in the season, why not try an incubator of one of the standard patterns.

It does not pay to keep hens as layers after they are two years old.

The following is the ruling by the A. P. J. on the mating of immature birds: "As a rule, eggs from cockerels and pullets do not produce as strong chicks as those from pullets and cocks, or cockerels and hens!"

Eastern Ontario Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association was held in Ottawa during the week of the Winter Fair. The election of officers resulted as follows:

- President—O. Culbert, Ottawa.
- First Vice-President—W. H. Reid, Kingston.
- Second Vice-President—G. J. Higman, Ottawa.
- Directors—No. 1 district, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall; No. 2, F. J. Blake, Almonte; No. 3, M. Osborne; No. 4, W. F. Garland, Hintonburg; No. 5, Sam Shortt, Ottawa; No. 6, C. J. Daniels, Toronto; No. 7, F. C. Hare, Ottawa.
- Representatives to Toronto Exhibition—C. F. Daniels and A. G. Gilbert.
- Representatives to Central Canada Exhibition—F. H. Osborne and O. Culbert.
- Representatives to Ottawa Winter Fair—O. Culbert, F. J. Blake and Geo. Higman.
- Superintendent—R. E. McKinstry.
- Auditor—J. M. Duff, Guelph.

It was decided to increase the prize list at the annual show, and to add several classes to include some of those breeds at present included in the class, "any other variety." The judges, in future, must judge by score-cards, in preference to the present system of comparison.

Eggs or Stock.

The poultry industry is one that is receiving increased attention at the hands of the farmers of Ontario, owing to the ready market for poultry products, both at home and abroad. There is a larger amount of dressed poultry of better quality placed on the markets, and the consumers in our local markets wish to buy only the well-fatted stock of export quality, while lots of skinny and badly-dressed birds go begging for buyers. This being the case, it is folly to raise scrub stock, and the objection is raised against the prices asked for standard-bred birds, and I wish to show a way in which a start in the right direction can be made with very little expense. An objection to buying stock or cockerels for grading a flock is the express charges. They are double first-class merchandise rates, and that means about half what a bird costs. For instance, I paid \$2.60 charges on a bird from Indiana, and 75 cents for to get a single bird from Galt to Dunnville. By buying eggs for hatching you get them at single rates, and by getting two or three settings the rate is very little more than on a single setting, and you are almost sure to have a pen to raise all your flock from the coming year. You can figure it up about this way: Eggs, three settings, \$3.00; express, 50 cents, and the feed and care will be no more than your own birds. When I first started with Plymouth Rocks I got one setting of eggs, and hatched nine chickens, raising one cockerel and four pullets to lay the coming season. These I penned in the smoke-house (6x8 ft.), which was inch-board battened and lined with building paper. I had a small yard attached, and evenings after the other hens had gone to roost, would let them out in the orchard, where they would forage till dark. The following fall I had a nice lot of cockerels to sell the neighbors at a half dollar

each, besides a flock of pullets to replace our ordinary flock. The next season a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called, and induced us to take space in their advertising columns, and since then have been able to sell all the stock we could raise.

Since that time we have purchased eggs for hatching as well as stock, and always had fair hatches, even if eggs came hundreds of miles, and always got good value for our money.

Grain Foods for Laying Hens.

It is probable that if a dozen experienced persons were asked whether corn or oats, barley or wheat, is the most economical food for laying hens, there would be a different opinion of a very marked character, for each kind of grain has its advocate. On rational grounds, i.e., upon the basis of the composition of each food, many would

esteem the oats as the most useful and corn as the least useful, for the reason that the oat contains a relatively larger proportion of nitrogenous nutritive matter than the other grains, and corn the smallest. The oat is supposed to be like good meadow hay, naturally well arranged for the feeding of stock of all kinds. From time immemorial, barley has been regarded as one of the most useful foods in the poultry-yard, while to-day, in those parts of England (Sussex in particular) where chickens are fattened for the market, ground oats—not oatmeal—specially prepared in Sussex mills, are preferred to any other sort of food, although the meal is supplemented by milk and offal fat. An interesting investigation into the subject has been

made by a committee of the County Council at Cornwall. Six lots of five hens each were fed during last year, respectively, upon wheat, corn, oats, barley, equal proportions of corn and oats, and proportions of the same two foods, corn forming one-third. The best results were obtained by equal corn and oats, the five hens laying 732 eggs, or nearly 150 each, wheat coming next with 723 eggs, then corn with 648, the second mixture of oats and corn taking fourth place just below, while oats and barley came at the bottom with very inferior figures, 545 and 447 eggs. The results obtained with barley are so strange that feeders of poultry do well to observe the results where they employ the same grain. In a general way, barley supplied to hens is the cheapest and very commonest in the market. On the farm it is the tail or offal which is employed. It may be pointed out that corn and wheat are much richer in starch than either barley or oats, although the organic matter in each form of grain is very nearly identical in quantity. Wheat contains the largest proportion of digestible nitrogenous matter, corn and barley the smallest, that on account of the larger proportion of starch, the relation of one constituent to the other in corn is wide, there being 8.6 of starchy matter to one part of albuminoid or nitrogenous matter. Corn, however, is much richer in oil than either barley or wheat, and is practically identical in this re-



Sir Reginald (10930).

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Foaled 1898. Weight, 1,960 lbs. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont.

There are many good breeds, and a farmer can make no mistake in getting a start in eggs from either Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. I might add, if you get eggs shipped to you don't open them at once. Set the parcel away for twelve hours upside down, to allow eggs to settle before setting. You will get a better hatch. If you have been corresponding with breeders, and their prices on stock seem too high, try a few eggs, and you will be well suited with the result. Norfolk Co., Ont. M. A. GEE.



King's Coin (4221).

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Foaled May 20, 1899. Weight, 2,020 lbs. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont.

spect with the oat. It was found that the corn did better work during the last nine months of the year, and wheat during the first three months, and therefore a second investigation was made in the first three months of the present year, when the results were practically confirmatory of those already obtained, for the position of the three leading foods were precisely the same, the hens fed on corn and oats in equal quantities producing 184 eggs; those fed upon wheat 128, and those fed upon corn 117. It is important to observe, however, that the number of eggs does not always represent the amount of profit, inasmuch as the cost of the food has to be reckoned with. Corn cost for the year 23s. 6d., or about 4s. 8d. per hen; wheat cost 34s. 6d., and the other foods 30s. 4d., almost all being alike. The result, therefore, was, that while barley left a net profit of 2s., and oats 8s., wheat left 20s. 4d., corn 24s. 3d., and an equal mixture of oats and corn 24s. 3d. — [Farmers' Gazette.

APIARY

An Ideal Day

FOR SETTING BEES OUT OF CELLAR.

Wednesday, March 23rd, was such an ideal day for carrying out bees that I cannot resist the temptation to tell about it, even if it is past for this season. There were one hundred hives wintered outdoors in the yard, and one hundred in cellar to be set out amongst the others. Tuesday was warm and murky, with varied cloud and sunshine; not a good day for setting bees out, but splendid for those out to get a good flight, the first good one, by the way, for over four months. That evening the wind veered to a northerly direction, the sky cleared, and everything froze. Wednesday morning came clear and calm. The chimney-smoke scarcely knew whether to veer slightly north or south, or go straight up—temperature 30°, air fresh and bracing, bees in cellar very quiet.

By 8.40 the temperature had risen to 38°, with every prospect of 48° before night. Two men started carrying. While one carried out a hive the other closed the cellar door, and by the light of a candle (the smell of a lantern is very disturbing) let down the next hive, which had been pried up from the bottom-board at the back for ventilation. When the first man came back he closed the door behind the second man with his hive, and so on. Before noon the hives were all on their stands, with covers and alighting-boards. The cool, clear air, and the exclusion of light, had kept them quiet, so there was little flying out and no stinging in the cellar. The outdoor bees had had their flight and were quiet, making less confusion in the afternoon than though all were flying at once.

Before evening we exchanged all bottom-boards which were soiled or loaded with dead bees for clean ones. On many there were scarcely any dead bees and no dirt, except the brown dust which is the faces which bees drop in winter when in a perfectly healthy condition.

MORLEY PETTIT.

Factory vs. Homemade Hives.

By Morley Pettit.

The subject up for discussion now in the apicultural world is the relation of advantages and disadvantages of having hives made, (1) by regular supply dealers, (2) at planing mills, (3) at home, with wind, horse or foot power.

1. Hives made by supply dealers are made of good pine, not necessarily clear, but sound, thoroughly seasoned, and cut accurately to the thirty-second of an inch. Of course the buyer needs to know what he wants, and insist on getting it, but any good supply factory can turn out such stuff. They are then shipped to the buyer, at his expense, and nailed together, painted, and paid for by him.

2. Hives made at planing mills are not cut accurately, and the lumber is not well seasoned. The workmen are not accustomed to the accurate measurements necessary for hives, and most of them don't care. To get anything like the necessary accuracy the beekeeper must either run the machinery himself or else stand right by the man who is doing it, and pay four or five dollars a day in either case. Then the most skilled and careful workman cannot do accurate work on the machinery which is plenty good enough for a planing mill. If when the hives are ready for use there has been a little less money paid out for them, it is a question whether it pays in the end.

3. While I have had a great deal of experience with 1 and 2, I have had none here. But some say it is good, others that it is unsatisfactory. The first cost is considerable, but were a man's time worth nothing in winter he might save

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Prairie fires have burned over an area of 40,000 acres near Hemingford, Neb.

David Watson Stevenson, the noted British sculptor, died at Edinburgh recently.

Thirteen men have been put to death by strangling at Seoul for having been implicated in the murder of the Queen of Korea in 1895. Twenty-two highwaymen were executed in the same way at the same time.

The most severe earthquake known in that vicinity in twenty years shook Victoria, B. C., on the evening of March 16th. On March 21st, slight shocks were felt in portions of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The ice-breakers on Lake Baikal are getting ready to begin operation at the end of March. The stories of soldiers being frozen to death while crossing the Lake have produced much amusement in Russian military circles.

Lightning struck a powder magazine at Diegosauze, Madagascar, causing an explosion which killed twenty persons in its vicinity. In a village about two miles away, seven more people were killed by falling stones from the magazine.

Colonel Luetwin, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, reports that severe fighting took place between the Germans and the native rebels on March 14th. The Germans were forced to retreat, with the loss of seven officers and nineteen men killed, and many wounded.

A despatch to the Daily Graphic from Sebastopol states that five of the Black Sea battleships are being quietly overhauled in preparation for any possible concession by which they may be enabled to pass the Dardanelles and join the Baltic fleet when it sails for the Far East in June.

According to a despatch from a Shanghai correspondent to London papers, the Japanese navy is using an instrument invented by a British engineer by which the slightest sound made on any vessel within a certain radius is made audible, thus enabling a ship to tell of the approach of an enemy.

The British bark, Lady Cairns, collided with a German vessel off Dublin Bay on March 20th, her crew of twenty-two men being drowned. The American steamship, New York, also collided with a British troopship off Cape La Hague, France. Both vessels were badly damaged, but no one was injured.

Advices from Bolivia state that a group of British and American engineers have discovered treasure to the value of \$16,000,000, which had been buried about 400 years ago, in the time of the Incas. It is stated that intense excitement prevails among the Bolivians, who believe that many millions more are still buried there.

The Russian Government is building armored trains similar to those used by the British in South Africa for use on the Manchurian Railway. The chief immediate object of these trains is to intimidate the bands of Chinese robbers who have been molesting the road, and who may become bolder as the war advances.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, and at one time heir-apparent to the throne of England for a short time, is dead. From 1856 to 1895, he was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. He was present in the battle of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and was also at the famous siege of Sebastopol.

The British submarine boat, No. A1, was run down by a Donald-Currie Liner off Portsmouth, England, on March 18th, eleven persons being carried down and drowned in her. At the time she was struck, the vessel was engaged in practicing military manoeuvres, and was lying in water seven fathoms deep, awaiting the approach of a battleship. She was one of the newest of the submarine fleet.

Letters which have arrived at New Orleans from South America state that an alliance has been formed by Brazil, Ecuador, Argentine, Chile and Bolivia to guard against absorption by the U. S. The belief, it is declared, prevails throughout Brazil and Argentina that in the event of a revolution in either republic, the U. S. will intervene on behalf of the revolutionists, thus paving the way for annexation.

Another wonderful achievement in surgery has been accomplished, this time in Philadelphia, where Dr. Jas. K. Young has succeeded in curing a case of infantile palsy, a disease which has caused more cripples than any other known to medical science. The operation consisted in splicing or grafting a partially dead nerve in a paralytic child's leg to a live one. The operation, which was concluded in ten minutes, with very slight loss of blood, has been so successful that the child is now able to move the foot, which was before entirely helpless.

A recent despatch from the Far East states that at midnight of March 21st, Admiral Togo's squadron, consisting of fifteen ships and eight torpedo boats renewed the bombardment of Port Arthur, again taking a position behind the promontory of Liaotshin. The Russian fleet formed in line in the roadstead and replied to the fire, which was chiefly directed against the town. At about 11 o'clock a. m., after firing over 200 shells, the Japanese withdrew. Reports of casualties vary. Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs five Russians killed and nine wounded. Admiral Makaroff reports none killed. Both state that a Japanese war vessel was disabled, but as yet no particulars have been received at Tokio of Japanese losses. The importance of the action to the Japanese lies in the fact that it gave them an opportunity of finding out the exact strength of the Port Arthur fleet, which has been officially announced by Admiral Togo as consisting of four battleships, five cruisers and ten torpedo-boat destroyers still fit for action. Further information has been obtained to the effect that the Russians are continuing to rush supplies into the town in preparation for a possible siege, as many as forty cars of barley, chickens, etc., being sent in to its stations daily. In the interior, Cossacks are massing on the Yalu, where they are said to be strongly entrenched; with regard to the movements of the Japanese troops, however, but little is known, as the policy of secrecy is still adhered to. It has been learned that Pingyang, where about 58,000 men are concentrated, is being rapidly fortified and furnished with supplies of all kinds. The progress of the Japanese through the snow-clad mountain passes of Northern Korea is said to be attended with much difficulty, and it is now presaged by many that the main attack of Japan upon Manchuria will not be made from Corea, but from some other point less guarded by the Russians.

Coming Events.

Toronto Spring Horse Show, April 26th to 29th.
Montreal Spring Horse Show, May 11th to 14th.
Dominion Exposition, Winnipeg, July 25th to August 6th.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Twenty families left Kingston March 22nd, their destination being the "growing West."

The great World's Fair at St. Louis will open April 30th.

The Government has decided that a School of Forestry shall be established in Toronto.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is to be made for a steamship service between Canada and Mexico.

The present Empress of Corea was formerly Miss Emily Baker, the daughter of one of the first American missionaries who settled in Corea.

The Committee of Agriculture in the Ontario Legislature decided to give to municipalities in Ontario the power to pass by-laws prohibiting the docking of horses' tails.

A party of 130 Scotch immigrants, who arrived on the Sardinian, have been quarantined outside of Winnipeg, owing to the discovery of a case of small-pox on the train.

Over 900 European immigrants—Austrians, Hungarians, Russians and Italians—landed at Halifax, March 18th. One thousand more immigrants are en route from Liverpool.

A resolution brought in by Representative Head, expressing sympathy with Russia, has been voted down almost unanimously by the Iowa State Legislature.

An old man digging in a garden at Nanterre, France, discovered an antique vase decorated with paintings, and containing 2,000 gold coins of the Gallo-Roman period. The find has been sent to the Louvre, Paris.

Seventeen thousand souvenirs, in the form of Easter eggs, each containing soap, a towel, tobacco pouch, notepaper, etc., have been sent from St. Petersburg to the Russian soldiers in the Far East.

The seedless apple, which has been perfected at Grand Junction, Col., is said to resemble a naval orange; its inside is entirely solid, and there is a depression in one end similar to that in seedless oranges. Mr. John F. Spencer, to whose experiments this production is due, will not reveal the secret of his budding and grafting.

One of the largest movements of settlers that ever went north is that going from the Western States to Canada, leaving last week in March and first week in April. Hundreds are now on the way from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Missouri, to join excursions starting from Kansas City.

The Duke of Cambridge was given the most imposing military funeral that has been seen in England since that of the Duke of Wellington. The King was the chief mourner, and five field-marshal—Wolseley, Haines, Roberts, Ngrman and

Wood—with several generals famous in the British army, were pall-bearers. A group of veterans who fought with the Duke in the Crimea occupied a portion of the Abbey during the services.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration in Great Britain of Empire Day, May 24th. Entertainments, such as lectures, concerts with descriptive recitations from colonial literature, tableaux representative of the costumes and customs of the colonies, and historical events connected with them, are suggested. Canadian scenes of snow and ice will be omitted.

At the last monthly meeting of the Toronto Humane Society, it was decided that the city authorities be asked to increase the number of drinking fountains for horses by 12 before the hot weather sets in. The society will take especial pains to protect song birds in the vicinity of Toronto, and will push the prosecution of all offenders against these feathered helpers to the fullest extent of the law, a reward of \$5 being given to anyone giving information which will lead to the conviction of such offenders.

At the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association, held in Toronto recently, it was presaged that the price of lumber will be advanced probably ten per cent. higher than last year. The advance is chiefly due to the fact that cutting of timber in the woods has been greatly retarded by the severity of the winter, while owing to the unusual depth of the snow and hindrance of traffic on all lines, its transportation has also been seriously interfered with.

A dispute which has long hung fire, regarding certain fishery and territorial rights claimed by the French in Newfoundland, has been settled during recent Anglo-French negotiations. The settlement, so it is stated, provides that the French along the "French Coast" shall be allowed the privilege of off-shore fishing, but shall give up all exclusive territorial rights. In return, France secures a concession in West Africa, and some compensation in money. The settlement of the difficulty is looked upon as a step towards facilitating the final political union of Newfoundland with Canada.

The famous musicians, Kubelik and Paderewski, who made a tour of Canada about two years ago, have fallen upon troublous times. The hall in Ling, Upper Austria, in which Kubelik was giving a concert recently, was stoned by a mob, and the violinist was obliged to fly. German-Czech race hatred is ascribed as the cause of the onslaught. About the same time Paderewski, who had delighted the Czar by a piano recital in St. Petersburg, offended his Majesty by stating that he is a Pole rather than a Russian. A few hours later he received official notice to leave the capital and never return.

Howden's Sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

The dispersion sale of pure-bred stock, property of Mr. John D. Howden, Whitby, Ont., held on March 17th, brought together a very large assembly of farmers and stockmen, and was considered very satisfactory. In Shorthorns, the highest price realized was \$370, for the roan two-year-old heifer, Hillhurst Bridesmaid 3rd, by Imp. Joy of Morning, Mr. J. L. Parsons, Whitby, being the purchaser. Hillhurst Bridesmaid 4th, a nine-months-old heifer from the same dam, and sired by Imp. Lord Mountstephen, went to Mr. F. Richardson, Columbus, for \$190, and the four-year-old imported bull, Hyacinth Prince, to Mr. J. Watson, Seagrave, for \$200. The eighteen head sold made an average price of \$130, and the six Clydesdales an average of \$218. The Clydesdale mares sold for prices ranging from \$125 to \$310 each. Following is the sale list:

Hillhurst Bridesmaid 3rd; J. L. Parsons, Whitby	\$370
Hillhurst Bridesmaid 4th; F. Richardson, Columbus	190
Ruby's Rose; John Bright, Myrtle	150
Kate B.; John Duff, Myrtle	145
Henrietta 8th; Johnston Morton, Bethany	145
Queen Isabella; Wm. Chapman, Audley	135
Henrietta 6th; Albert Robinson, Brooklin	130
Duchess 6th of Balsam; Wm. Crockall, Brooklin	125
Whitby Girl; Robt. Micheal, Brooklin	110
Rose 7th; Robt. Ashton, Columbus	100
Merilla 8th; Robt. Sonley, Whitby	95
Rose 8th; H. Rancier, Whitby	75
Lady Henrietta (9 months); Wm. Fawcett, Dunbarton	62
Bulls.	
Hyacinth Prince; J. Watson, Seagrave	200
Whitby Duke; John Vipond, Brooklin	94
Hyacinth Duke 2nd; Robt. Micheal	70
Hyacinth Duke; Henry Gilbert, Oshawa	60
Hyacinth Duke 3rd; Wm. Crowells, Oshawa	50

Well Worth More Money.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. Its publication as a weekly was a move in the right direction, and it is well worth the extra subscription price. Success to you.

OSCAR EAMAN,

Stormont Co., Ont.

Fruit in Durham County.

I have been out looking at my orchard, and find buds killed on most of the trees. The Kings are hurt badly, also the Ben Davis. American Golden Russet, Baldwins and Greenings, I think, are coming out the best. The Spies are only half loaded, and some of the buds are injured; apparently, they are dead. I should like to know how they are in other parts. I have written to New Brunswick regarding this matter. If the trees are injured, I should like to know to what extent they should be pruned this spring, and if I should cut away any tops for grafting, if the scions are injured by the frost. I should also like to know what the prospects are for the apple crop throughout Ontario, as I am interested to quite an extent in the fruit industry.

I read in the paper the other day of a man over in Colorado who successfully budded, grafted and produced seedless apples, which didn't seem so bad, but when he said his trees grew apples without blossoming I thought he was the first I ever heard of who could defy the laws of nature by making anything bear fruit without the need of a blossom. Of course, it's natural for man to fight the law, but if I understand this one rightly, he is the first one that I ever heard of in this way to excel.

JOHN WARREN.

[NOTE.—In all our enquiry, so far, we have not found any orchards where the apple buds have been injured by frost. Complaints of injury to the smaller fruits, however, are reaching us. We can hardly conceive of apple fruit-buds being destroyed by frost, and think our correspondent will come out better than he anticipates.]

As Others See Us.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As a Yankee reader of your paper now for nearly a year, I take pleasure in stating it is as ably handled as any farm paper in the States.

Being in touch with the modes of farming in about twenty States, among the great grain districts, dairying, fruit and general farming, I observe that Ontario moves as near the Ohio gait as any State, only you do not raise corn enough, and do not cultivate what you do have sufficiently. Ontario can raise good corn by having good seed planted early enough and cultivated five or six times. Then, with the harvester, shredder and husker, no crop is more profitable.

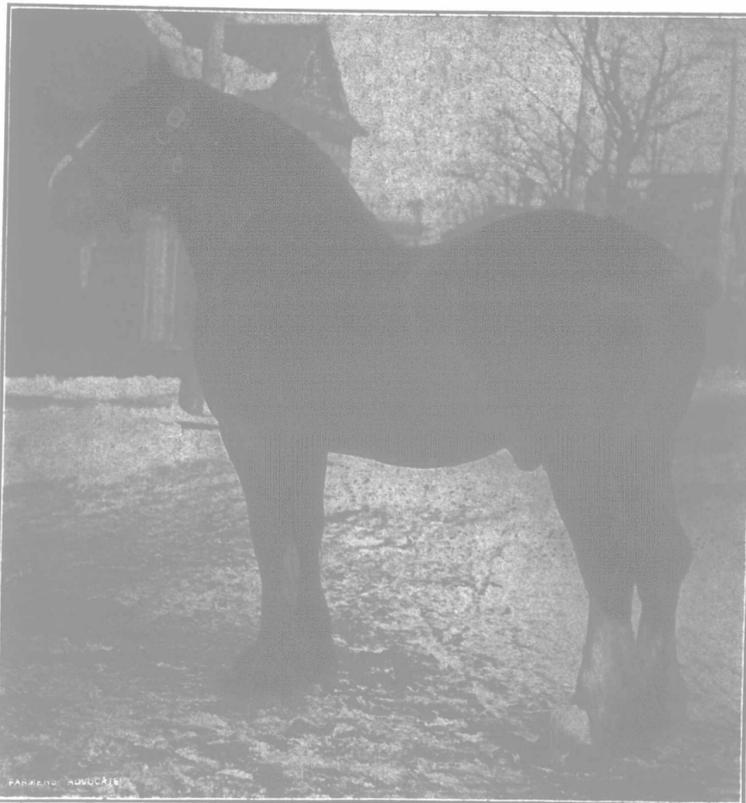
I think Ontario uses too much land in wheat, in which the West can discount this territory, and such crops as are mostly fed out are better here.

As old a country as this should have more registered stock, as that is much more profitable.

I see more old broken-down fences, gates, barn-doors, etc., here than in all States together, which, of course, means waste. Farmers are called hayseeds because so many are unsystematic, falling to keep implements, harness, etc., in repair. In the busy season, things are "out of joint" and dilapidated, and when needed are broken and tied up with a wire, which only breaks when most needed. Factories could not be run on such a schedule; neither can a farm, with any profit.

The average farmer does not know that he is entitled to the benefit of Government experiments, for which he pays and may have by asking at the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, or the Ontario Farm, at Guelph, and other places.

Then, the Farmers' Institute needs to be brought to each locality, with the best speakers obtainable in Canada or the U. S. I think, if they imported some good Institute men, who are our best farmers, they would be a great uplift to the farmers of Canada. When agricultural literature is so cheap and helpful each farmer should have it in abundance. The American farmers usually have two or three newspapers, two or three farm papers, a poultry paper, and a bee paper, besides the latest books on agriculture. When they became readers, they had to have a mail service at their door. Any farmer who does not hasten his mail service does not know his best friend. A one-horse cart with the mail can travel where farmers can haul sixty bushels of wheat or a ton of hay. So there are enough to delay a rural service without the farmer thinking he has yet to wait fifty or one hundred years. Every candidate for office should be pledged to rural mail service, and the



King Dick (4221).

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Foaled 1895. Weight, 2,080 lbs. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont.

Agricultural Exports.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, draws attention to the fact that Canada's exports of agricultural and animal products have grown at a wonderful rate during the past seven years. In 1886 they amounted to \$39,718,212, in 1896 they were \$50,591,002, and for 1903 the total stood at the enormous sum of \$114,441,863. That the British market now absorbs the bulk of our exports of farm products is true, but, nevertheless, it still offers a vast field for the further extension of Canadian trade. Taking fifteen classes of dairy products, meats, breadstuffs, forage and live stock, the total Canadian exports to Great Britain were \$102,542,155, whereas the total imports into the United Kingdom of the same classes, of farm products from all countries aggregated \$555,875,850. It will thus be seen that in her biggest year Canada supplied of the foregoing classes of products less than one-fifth of Great Britain's requirements. To obtain a larger share of this market it will be necessary to pay careful attention to the following points: Superiority in quality, regularity in supply, ability to sell at as low a price as competing countries, and the use of attractive packages of the kind demanded by the market. Apart from Great Britain, the other markets most promising are South Africa, Japan, China and the British West Indies.

fellows who do not secure it should be defeated. Every public meeting should pass resolutions demanding rural mail and the extermination of thistles, then go home and dig out his thistles and keep working for rural mail.

I think each country is best advanced by patronizing its own factories, and local competition will regulate prices, and a demand for the best goods will bring them everywhere.

With the average farmer, fruit and poultry are neglected, the old orchard needs skilled care, and a full variety of fruits need to be planted and properly cultivated and protected. Pure-bred poultry, and lots of it, are always profitable if intelligently handled. Each farmer should keep a scrap-book of the best articles in his farm, putting each division by itself for reference. Along with the Canadian thistle in the hay-mow is generally found a barnful of non-dehorned cattle, which is only another chapter in neglect. With a little acid applied to the incipient horn when the calf is four days old it is soon over.

Now, if a breeze from across the lake will help any of the "Farmer's Advocate" readers, it is the lot of man to help each other.

WM. RICHMOND.

I am very glad the "Farmer's Advocate" has been changed to a weekly, and wish you every success.

WM. C. GARDINER.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

Clydesdale Breeding in Canada.

I think a great mistake is being made—the use of too small sires. The first rule of nature is like begets like; so if the sire is small the progeny is sure to be small too. I have bought and sold on the market a great many draft geldings and mares. The large ones were always moneymakers, and the small ones losers, very often. I think anyone that has bought and sold on the market will agree with me on that point. So, why use the small sires? If a farmer has a small gelding and a large one, the same age and quality, which one will bring the most money? Why, the large one, to be sure. Then, why not breed for the large ones?

Some horsemen will tell you that you cannot get the quality in the large stallions in Scotland, and that you had better sacrifice size for quality. I have been buying stallions in Scotland and England for years, and I want to tell you that you can get both size and quality if you are willing to pay for it. When I go to Scotland to buy a shipment of stallions, and want to get cheap horses, I look for the small ones, that cost only about one-half what a ton horse would cost, or a colt making a ton. I think that is one reason so many small horses come to Canada that should stay in Scotland. Then, there are large dealers in Scotland that buy all the colts sired by some stallion that is boomed, no matter what the dam might be, if only a pony, and in that way they get a lot of little ones on their hands, and must get rid of them. Their friends go over from Canada. They give them a nice time while there; sell them a few fair-sized stallions, and send a lot of little trash along that would not make van horses in their own country. But the buyer will say: "I can get rid of them over in Canada. They are not costing me very much. I am a pretty good fellow. The farmers will believe me when I tell them these little, light-boned stallions are just the kind to get draft stock from." I am sure every importer that brings that little trash over knows he is doing a great damage to Clydesdale breeding in Canada. I have imported a great many stallions to Canada in the past nine years, and have always tried to get the large ones, and have found ready sale for them at fair prices, and my customers are doing well with them, and getting draft stock, not ponies. I don't think a draft stallion should weigh less than 1,850 to 2,100 pounds, and not loaded with fat to make him weigh that.

When shall we have a draft stallion show in Canada, where draft stallions will be judged, and not draft ponies winning in the show-ring? Would it not be well to have a draft pony show, and a show for the real draft stallion, and have them separate? I have seen Clydesdale ponies winning in the show-ring that I am quite sure can never make stallions to weigh over 1,550 to 1,600 pounds. How is it—the man that wins, or the draft pony? Can't we get judges that know a draft horse from a pony? If we want to improve the horse stock in Canada we must have honest judges in the show-ring, and men that know a horse, and do not have to call their brothers in to help them out, if they have any. Let us have honest and im-

partial judges, there are plenty of them in Canada. And let us try to improve the Clydesdale breed in Canada. Let us breed up, not down. The big horse has always been in good demand, and always will be, but I think the between-weight will very soon be a drug on the market. To those that are in need of a draft stallion, my advice is, buy a ton horse. If you don't want to buy one from me, find some firm that has ton horses. Let those that have the little draft ponies keep them. They are a curse to Canada. Lambton Co., Ont. J. B. HOGATE.

Preston Wheat in Nipissing.

Re Preston wheat. Owing to the very dry and unfavorable spring, I did not sow much wheat last year. On two and a half acres I had a yield of a fraction over fifteen bushels per acre in 1903. The soil was a clay loam; no manure; new land; third time plowed, being newly cleared four years ago. The seed was sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, on May 7th. Harrowed with the "Acme pulverizing harrow." The ground was very dry and cold until near the middle of the month, when warm weather set in, but kept dry until the 12th of June, when it became too wet, and kept too wet all season. It was the poorest season for crops I have experienced for the last eighteen years in this district. My wheat is the poorest sample of Preston I have had in four years.

Living in this comparatively new district, it would be presumptuous on my part to pass judgment as to the prospects for spring wheat growing in the older sections of Ontario. For this district, one of the reasons unfavorable to wheat-growing here is the marketing. I think, in time, we will be able to overcome our difficulties, and be able to grow a good sample of wheat of the Preston variety. In 1902, I sowed barely four acres of Preston, one and one-half bushels per acre, and threshed ninety-three bushels of fine quality—fifty-eight pounds per bushel as threshed, and sixty pounds when run through fanners. Our miller has a set of rules in trading wheat for flour. Soft wheat or hard, no matter, so long as it is dry, he cannot give over thirty-five pounds of flour for the best sample; anything below sixty pounds thirty-four pounds of flour; fifty-eight to fifty-six, thirty to thirty-two pounds of flour; and, in all cases, nine pounds bran and three pounds shorts. I do not know the Millers' Association's range, but it amuses me in this particular case, as he makes no difference in the class of wheat, so long as it tests to his idea. District of Nipissing. W. T. GALE.

Progressive Men Want It.

I wish to state that I am well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," and consider it the best farming paper in the country, and no progressive farmer can afford to do without it. Wentworth Co. JOHN NICHOLSON.

T. M. Hefferman, Wellington Co., Ont.: "Please find enclosed my subscription (\$1.50) to the 'Farmer's Advocate,' up to Jan. 1st, 1905. It is the best farm paper I have ever taken."

Our Scottish Letter.

The London Hackney Show of 1904 finished magnificently for Scotland. Seven of the first-prize winners in the matured classes were either bred or are owned north of the Tweed, and six of these are owned by Scots. Two of these six are the champions of the Show, owned by Mr. Charles E. Galbraith, Terrigles, Dumfries. As far as we can remember it is an unprecedented feat for any single exhibitor to carry off both championships at a London show. The animals with which Mr. Galbraith achieved this great distinction were both bred in Yorkshire. The stallion was Administrator, a son of Garton Duke of Connaught 8009, and the mare was Rosadora, by the great champion horse, Rosador. Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel, Ayrshire, was first with a very fine stallion of his own breeding, named Lord Ossington. Mr. William Scott, Thornhome, Carlisle, was first with a lovely driving gelding by Mathias, which eventually stood reserve champion as the best driving animal in the show. The lovely brood mare, Ayton Sweet Nancy, bred and owned by Mr. Henry Liddell, Grainger, Ayton Castle, Berwick, was first in her class. Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, Islay, has a magnificent horse in Diplomatist, a get of His Majesty, which was also sire of Ayton Sweet Nancy. Diplomatist was for a while in America, and I rather think he stood first as a yearling at the New York Show. He is a big, well-colored horse, and a marvellous goer. No better horse for breeding action than his sire, His Majesty, exists to-day. His produce have size, weight, substance and action. His Majesty is the ideal Hackney sire for breeding carriage horses. There is always a market for his stock.

A pleasing feature of this year's Hackney Show was the caliber of the exhibits. They were, as a rule, big, well-colored, active horses. There was a notable reduction in the number of badly-colored animals. For several years, light chestnuts with undue white markings were painfully common, and, for practical purposes, not in favor. This year, the show was a good advertisement of the breed. Of four hundred and ten horses examined for soundness in wind and limb, only twenty-three were refused certificates. Since the shows were started, about twenty years ago, four thousand five hundred and thirty have been examined, and only two hundred and eighteen have come to grief. The proportion of failures is thus very small, and redounds to the credit of the Hackney breed.

SHORTHORNS made a record sale at Birmingham. The sale there eclipsed the Perth sales for individual Shorthorn prices. The highest figure was £630, paid by Mr. Miller, South America, for a yearling. Other two yearlings went at £462 and £420, respectively, to buyers from the same part of the world. The best average of the day was made by Lord Lovat, Beauport Castle, Beaulieu, away beyond Inverness. He got £209 16s. of an average for five young bulls. You cannot blame that as a price indifferent. Shorthorns, all through the past few years have been selling very well. The South American trade has been very brisk of late, and money does not appear to be of any consequence to the men engaged in it. If they want an animal, they will buy it, no matter what the cost. Big profits are made by the local men when they have the article which suits the South American trade. Lord Lovat believes in Birmingham, and has great success there. He never shows his best at places in Scotland, and in the capital of the Midlands he this year made an average of £209 16s for five. Viscount Baring, an English breeder, came next, with £130 4s. for seven. Dyke Bros., who also farm in the south, got £130 1s. 6d. of an average for twelve. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild had £122 18s. for half a dozen, and Mr. H. S. Leon, who has sometimes topped Birmingham, got £118 2s. 6d. apiece for five owned by him.

Galloway cattle breeders have also had their innings, and when all is said and done, the patrons of this hardy breed have little to complain about. The highest price recorded at Castle Douglas was £53 11s., at which figure Wm. Biggar sold the bull, Hallmark, to Colonel Kennedy, of Knocknalling. For five bulls, an average was obtained by Messrs. Biggar & Sons of £31 14s. 2d. Mr. Wilson, Craighouse, with two less, did well—they made £31 15s. 3d.; and Mr. David Brown, Stefford, got on all right with two at £30 9s. Galloways are being discussed at great length at present. Some of the patrons of the breed are giving the enemy cause to make a noise. They allege that there are one or two plots in the Galloway garden in which it is inevitable



Shire Stallions.

In Truman's Pioneer Stud, Sons of Blaisdon Conqueror. First and gold medal in aged stallion class, London Shire Horse Show, 1904.

that scurs or horns should be bred. This may or may not be the case. It is plain enough that "scurs" come rather frequently into the members of these families. They develop them when not wanted, you may be sure, and the result is not very complimentary to the Galloway breed. One writer says it was notorious that Ayrshires were admitted into the Galloway ranks through one herd, with the result that occasionally "scurs" are found in the stock which come out of this herd. No breeder was more careful than the owner of this herd, and it was almost impossible for anything to happen in his byers of which he was not cognizant.

SCOTLAND YET.

Growing Sugar Beets.

The successful cultivation of any crop requires knowledge, and applied knowledge means skill. Growing sugar beets is no exception to the rule. Like any other kind of root-growing, it means good farming. Successful root-growers have always ranked among our best farmers. Being a new crop, a little time is naturally required before the most profitable results are attained, but any intelligent farmer who can produce other roots, such as turnips, mangolds or carrots, can grow sugar beets. The cost of sugar-beet growing, as has before been pointed out in these columns, ranges from \$25 to \$30 per acre, or at most, including delivery, \$35, and last season's experience showed that a return of over \$60 per acre was quite common among the patrons of the Wallaceburg factory, which left the patron a handsome profit. The following list of Western Ontario growers, with the acreage and amounts of cash received last year, gives a very good idea of the possibilities of sugar-beet growing, even though "a new thing":

John A. Hayward	2 acres	\$ 201.36
Robert Hales	3 "	293.61
Robert Sutherland	1 "	96.74
Jos. Anderson	2 "	181.57
A. P. Hopper	1 "	89.59
John W. Dickout	1 "	88.33
C. H. Abrahams	1 "	83.30
J. M. Gardner	3 "	245.27
Wm. Alexander	1 "	80.36
Ernest Houston	1 "	79.47
Jos. Bonno	2 "	158.32
Robert Hyslop	1 "	78.64
Herman Pettit	15 "	1,163.90
Allen Perry	1 "	76.11
Wm. H. Davis	1 1/2 "	111.07
Felix Meloche	1 "	72.20
N. L. Switzer	2 "	137.11
Wm. Foster	2 "	133.50
D. Bissell	3 "	193.33
Daniel Eady	2 "	126.58
Chas. Luckins	1 "	62.95
G. E. Carter	5 "	311.63
Nims Bros.	6 "	361.82
James Mallock	8 "	485.57
W. R. Smith	1 "	55.10
Z. Farnsworth	5 "	278.88
W. T. Wees	4 "	212.42
Wm. Johnston	2 "	105.09
H. J. French	4 "	209.90
James Clancy, M. P.	25 "	1,246.16
Rubble & Smith	2 "	93.84
E. S. Allen	4 "	182.07

As an illustration of the possible returns to the farmer living even 75 to 80 miles from a factory, take the case of W. G. Rennie, Scarborough Township, York County, who grew exactly 1 1/2 acres of sugar beets in the season of 1903. He obtained a little over 18 tons of clean beets per acre, and tested from 16.1 to 16.5% sugar in root. After paying for the seed, and the freight at 80 cents per ton, Mr. Rennie realized \$83.26 per acre for the use of his land and his labor. Now, after making a reasonable allowance of \$33.00 for cost of production, there is a magnificent net profit of \$50.00 per acre.

In subsequent issues we propose to deal further in a practical way with this important subject. Now is the time to decide on the acreage, and make the contract for the coming season's operations.

Good Pointers for Farm and Home.

I have been a constant reader of the "Advocate" since 1870. That of itself shows how I value your paper, and since it comes weekly, would be lost without it. C. E. FILE. Lennox Co., Ont.

In renewing, I would just say I value your paper very much since it became a weekly. I have taken it for 19 years. W. J. NARCOE. Northumberland Co., Ont.

I am delighted with the weekly edition of the "Advocate." There are certainly many good pointers on different lines of agriculture and farming in general. Would not like to be without the journal in our home. I wish you every success. Peterborough Co., Ont. R. E. McKEE.

P. E. Island.

The annual Spring Seed Show was held in Charlottetown, March 15th. It was quite a success. There was strong competition in all the classes for farm seeds, and the quality was all that could be desired in the prize samples. Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Department of Agriculture, of Ottawa, who placed the awards, stated publicly that the samples of grain shown could not be excelled anywhere in Canada. The grass seed was also of excellent quality, and many varieties of potatoes shown could hardly be beaten at any show in America.

These seed shows will have the effect of inducing farmers to grow more of the grass and clover seed wanted here, and will save us from getting many fowl weeds as we have heretofore in our importations. Timothy grows to perfection here, but clover seed, except alsike, can never be produced here so cheaply as it is in Ontario, as our season is too short to save it from a second crop. There is nothing to hinder our farmers from raising their own root seeds, and if they would only take the trouble to do so they would get far better seed than they can import. If a farmer would select a few of his best-shaped, good-sized turnips and mangolds to raise his seed from each year he would in a few years breed up his root seeds to a high standard and increase his yield in his root crops very materially. Too much of our imported root seed is grown from very inferior stock, and if we could get such seed grown from selected stock we would have to pay far more for it than we could produce it for ourselves. Just now, while there are plenty of roots to select from, it would be well for farmers to lay to one side enough of the most perfect samples to at least grow their own seed for 1905. By doing so they will be assured of fresh, unmixed seed that will have a high vitality and make a uniform start, which always gives assurance of a good crop. We were pleased to hear Mr. Clark, in the course of his address, say that there were fifty-five members of the Seed-growers' Association—lately organized on the plan of the McDonald-Robertson Seed-grain Competition—on the Island who were trying to breed up varieties of cereals by selection. These fifty-five, with others who may yet take up the work, will soon make good seed available to all our farmers.

Excellent addresses were delivered, both at the afternoon meeting and the evening meetings, by Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ontario, and Mr. G. H. Clark. Mr. Anderson's address on soil cultivation in the afternoon, and on the bacon hog at night, were full of practical instruction, and were a valuable lesson to our farmers, as were also Mr. Clark's on the importance of good pure seed and how to get it. The demand for the best quality of seeds has become so general here now that most all our farmers will only have the best. This state of things is a direct result of the education along these lines that has come to us from the Seed Division at Ottawa. Our people have been made to see by the use of charts and by the samples of fowl seeds shown at our exhibitions during recent years, and also by the writings and addresses of Prof. Robertson and Mr. G. H. Clark, that the best is by far the cheapest, and have not been slow to profit by it. W. S.

Quebec Cheese Boards and Markets.

The sugar maples are now beginning to receive attention. A good number of sugar places were tapped on March 23rd. Sap ran a little on that day and the following, and the signs are that sugaring has commenced in earnest.

A representative meeting of the cheese and butter makers of Bedford district, and parties interested in the manufacture of butter and cheese, took place on Saturday, the 12th inst. Mr. E. A. Dyer, of Sutton, acted as chairman, and Mr. A. J. E. Leonard, of Sweetsburg, as secretary of the meeting. Many important questions were discussed relating to the cheese and butter industry. The meeting passed, among others, a resolution favoring factory inspection alone of all sales of cheese and butter on the Cowansville Board. The meeting showed its disapproval of the action of the Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, with reference to its endeavors to abolish all county boards, and passed a resolution condemning the action of the said Chambre de Commerce.

Prices generally are on the rise. Oats are being held at 39c., peas 66c., buckwheat 46c., wheat 88c. to 98c., barley 48c., flour \$4.60 to \$5.40 per barrel, bran \$20.50, shorts \$21, mouille \$28, dressed hogs \$7 to \$7.75, live hogs \$5.50 to \$5.75, eggs 23c. to 25c., hay \$7 to \$11.50, straw \$5.50 to \$7, potatoes 45c. to 50c. per bushel, butter 21c., cheese 10c., spring lambs from \$5.50 to \$7.50 each. "COMPTON."

Montreal Horse Show.

May 11th to 14th, inclusive, are the dates fixed for the Montreal Horse Show. Classes are provided for heavy drafts, Thoroughbreds, roadsters, harness horses, saddle horses, hunters, jumpers and ponies.

Must Have It.

Enclosed find my subscription (\$1.50) for the "Farmer's Advocate." As I am taking a daily paper this year, I thought I would have to do without the "Advocate," but I would be lost without it, so renew. T. A. FERGUSON. York Co., Ont.

The "Farmer's Advocate."

We farmers of this sunny clime
Find work galore in summer time,
But when the winter nights grow long
We feel a craving deep and strong,
For something good to fill our pate—
We find it in the "Advocate."

Without, the storm and wind may rage
As we peruse each well-filled page.
What stores of knowledge here we find
Wherewith to fill the hungry mind.
We quite forget the night's grown late,
And still peruse the "Advocate."

It tells of all the brute creation,
Of every kind, with variation,
And how to treat their numerous ills
With wash and blister, drugs and pills.
And much we've learned that we can date
Since reading in the "Advocate."

It also tells when we should sow,
And how to plant, and when to hoe;
And when the hens had better hatch;
What they should eat, in what to scratch;
And chicks, I find, should ne'er be late,
I see that in the "Advocate."

This paper's age is thirty-eight.
It every year becomes more great.
It is the farmer's joy and pride,
A comfort at his fireside.
It is a paper up to date
This yellow-backed old "Advocate."

A SUBSCRIBER.

From Bruce Mines, Algoma.

The past season of 1903 has been exceptionally wet with us. Hay and fall wheat a good crop; white oats and spring wheat were light in grain with plenty of straw; the spring wheat is only fit for hen feed; barley always does well here, and so do peas, with no bug; potatoes a fair crop, with a large percentage of them rotten; turnips, mangolds and carrots good.

This winter has been very cold, often down to 40 degrees below zero with snow three feet deep on the level, and no thaw worth mentioning since snow fell on November 16th. A lot of hay was pressed and shipped the fore part of the winter which now would come to good stead. "Have you hay to sell?" has become a byword.

Hay, \$11 and \$12 a ton; oats, 40c. to 45c.; barley, 60c.; peas, 70c. to 75c. per bush.; potatoes 75c. per bag; butter 20c. per lb.; eggs 25c. per doz.; dressed hogs, \$7.50; beef, \$6.75 to \$7.00 per 100 pounds.

This part of Algoma is well adapted to mixed farming, and with good soil and good markets, success only awaits the farmer. No free grants in this section, but plenty of improved farms for sale. Why go west? Come to Algoma. S. G. FISHER.

March 15th, 1904.

Birmingham Shorthorn Sale.

Mr. J. B. Lythall, the popular auctioneer of the Birmingham Agricultural Society, little dreamt when he at his own risk instituted, thirty-five years ago, these annual sales, what a notable and world-wide show and sale he was destined to see it grow into. The second annual sale was held by the society, with Mr. Lythall as the auctioneer, and that arrangement still holds good.

One fact cannot be too widely known, namely, that at Birmingham there is no running up. Every animal in ten of the classes has to be entered under the condition that it is put up at one hundred dollars, and at any bid beyond that price the animal is sold. For those who desire to send young bulls there is one class in which a higher reserve is allowed, but be this what it may, the first bid in excess secures the calf for the bidder.

It is because of this certainty of absolute sale, without any humbug, that has made for the Birmingham annual sales a name and reputation second to none. Buyers from all over the country attend, and many representing the wider field were also there this year. We noticed none from Canada, nor the States, but Argentine was well to the fore, as was also Germany, South Africa and the Australasian Colonies were also represented.

This year's entry was 625, and 437 were sold at an average of \$217, and this includes all ages from sucking calves to two-year-olds.

Another reason why Canadian breeders should attend these sales, by taking a month's trip they could take in the Shire Horse Show held in the preceding week, as well as others; be able to attend and see for themselves the two largest and most important shows and sales held by distinct breeds in the world.

This was the most remarkable sale ever held in Birmingham, for the number sold, for their high average, and for the large number which went above the \$500 limit.

Of these there were twenty-four, and four sold for \$2,000 and up to \$3,000, the highest price which was paid for Viscount Baring's Loyal Victor, by Franciscan =76711=, by W. F. Miller for the Argentine; Lord Lovat's Baron Skeabart by Royal Star =67477=, went to the same buyer at \$2,200; Mr. F. J. Steward's Barrington Roy, by General Buller =76747=, to Mr. MacLennan at

\$2,050; W. J. A. Preece's Drayton Rearguard, by Rearguard =77572=, to the same purchaser at \$2,000. Seven others brought from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each.

Messrs. Harrison's two-year-old heifer, Little Meg, realized \$600, the top price for ten females, and was the only female to exceed the \$500 mark.

The actual number of bulls sold was 330, the average being in round figures \$225. Six bulls between ten and twenty-one months old made an average price of \$743.

Japanese Proverbs.

The present war, in which the little men of the Orient are fighting for existence with the Russian bear, will give interest to the subjoined maxims, some handed down for hundreds of years:

- Do not show your back to your enemy.
- When you have conquered, draw more tightly the cord of your helmet.
- Earnestness will penetrate even a rock.
- An unskilful dog barks loudly.
- A well-trained warrior wakes even at the sound of a bridle-bit.
- The cat which does not cry catches the rat.
- Let your dearest son travel.
- God abides in an honest man's head.
- An eagle of talent hides his talons.
- Even a worm of one inch long has half an inch of feeling.
- A dog that is fed only for three days remembers the favor for three years.
- Although he is a beggar, a soldier is always a soldier.
- As the cherry blossom among flowers, so is a soldier among men.
- A faithful servant never serves two masters.
- Even a robber will give some reason to justify his evil deed.
- A demon will appear ultimately from a place which is filled with doubt.
- An escaped soldier trembles even at the shaking of a blade of long grass.
- Negligence is a powerful enemy.
- A soldier should always have benevolence.
- The dog fed in a palace is happier than one in a poor cottage.
- The frog which dwells in a well does not know the wide ocean.
- A good medicine is bitter.
- Good bringing up is more valuable than family name.
- We cannot capture a tiger's cub unless we enter a tiger's hole.
- Zeze Castle was not built in a night.

colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights, \$2.50 to \$8 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers, \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves, \$2 to \$10 each, or from \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50.

Yearling Lambs—Grain-fed, choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.40 to \$6; barnyard lambs, \$5 to \$5.25.

Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs, \$5 to \$8 each.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. in weight, \$4.75 per cwt.

Wheat—Ontario—Red, white and mixed, a little lower; 90c. for milling; spring, 88c. for No. 1, east.

Wheat—Manitoba—Prices are a little below last week; No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.03; No. 1 northern, at \$1.02; No. 2, at 98c.; and No. 3, at 94c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is six cents more.

Corn—Canadian, 39c. for yellow, and 38½c. for mixed, cars west. American is lower; No. 2 yellow is quoted at 53c., No. 3 yellow at 52½c., and No. 3 mixed at 51½c., in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Prices are 2c. lower; No. 1 white quoted at 31c., low-freights, 30½c. middle freights, and 29½c. high freights. No. 2 white are quoted at one-half cent less.

Barley—Prices are nominal; No. 2, 45c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, 43c., middle freights; No. 3, 41c., east or middle.

Rye—No. 2, 57c. to 58c., low, middle or high freights.

Peas—Quiet; No. 2 are unchanged at 65c. to 66c. any freights.

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

Flour—Ninety-per-cent patents, \$3.60, f. o. b., main lines west. Manitoba Flour—First patents are quoted at \$5.30, second patents at \$5, and strong bakers' at \$4.90, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Ontario shorts, \$17 to \$17.50, and bran, \$16, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba mill feed unchanged; shorts, \$21, and bran, \$20, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Seeds—Dealers quote the market unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice; \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots; \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-thrashed timothy, and \$1.15 to \$2 for flail-thrashed.

Beans—There is a fair demand, at \$1.65 to \$1.75 for hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.45 for undergrades.

Beans—Detroit—Cash and futures, \$1.80 per bushel.

Potatoes are arriving fairly freely; cars, on track, 75c., and out-of-store stock is steady at 85c. to 90c. per bag.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts are light; \$6.50 per cwt. is quoted for choice, and \$6 for heavies.

Baled Hay—The demand continues good at \$9.50 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Baled Straw—Little coming forward. Cat lots, on track, are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Honey is quiet and unchanged at 6c. to 6½c. for bulk, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for frames.

Poultry—The market is quiet and quotations are nominal at 15c. to 16c. for choice chickens, 9c. to 11c. for scalded stock, 7c. to 8c. for old fowl, and 13c. to 14c. for turkey gobblers.

Butter—There is plenty of butter arriving, a good deal of it being of poor quality, but there is also a fair percentage of good stock. The market is easy in tone. Quotations are:

Creamery, prints 20c. to 22c.

Dairy, pound rolls, choice 15c. to 16c.

Dairy, tubs, good to choice 15c. to 16c.

Dairy, medium 13c. to 14c.

Dairy, poor 10c. to 12c.

Cheese continues easy in tone, with the demand fair, at 11c. per lb. for twins, and 10½c. to 11c. for large.

A British despatch says old stock is being rapidly cleared out, and prospects are good for the opening of the season.

Eggs—The offerings are large, and the demand not quite so brisk. Prices are falling; 18c. is now quoted for fresh stock.

PRODUCE.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain—Carloads of No. 2 oats are at 39c. to 39½c. and of No. 3, Montreal inspection, at 37c. to 38½c. in store. Demand is very dull, and while holders are quite prepared to accept 39½c. for No. 2 and 38½c. for No. 3, few buyers will take them at that figure.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

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

Hay—Country roads have improved greatly, and deliveries have increased, resulting in an easier tone to the market; No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

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

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

Eggs—New-laid, 20c. to 21c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19½c. to 20c.; new-made, 20½c. to 21c.; western dairy, 15c. to 15½c.; rolls, 16c. to 17c.; creamery, 18c. to 18½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c. to 10½c.; townships, 9c. to 10c.

Retail prices, Toronto street market:

Wheat, white	.....	\$0.98	to	\$0.98½
Wheat, red	.....	97½	to	98
Wheat, goose	.....	85½	to	87½
Wheat, spring	.....	93		
Oats	.....	38½	to	40½
Barley	.....	48½		
Peas	.....	65		
Hay, No. 1 timothy	.....	12.00	to	14.50
Hay, mixed or clover	.....	10.00	to	11.00
Straw, sheaf	.....	11.00		
Straw, loose	.....	7.00		
Dressed hogs, light cwt.	.....	6.75		
Dressed hogs, heavy	.....	6.25		
Butter	.....	20	to	22
Eggs, new-laid	.....	21		
Fowls, per pound	.....	6	to	8
Spring chickens, per pair	.....	75	to	1.50
Spring chickens, per pound	.....	13	to	16
Geese, per pound	.....	10	to	14
Turkeys, per pound	.....	15	to	18
Apples, per barrel	.....	1.50	to	2.50
Potatoes, per bag	.....	1.10	to	1.15

Live Stock Shipments.

Statement of live stock shipped from the ports of St. John, N. B., and Portland, Me., for week ending March 20th, 1904, as compiled by Robert Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 2,485; sheep, 3,760.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, nominal, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.55 to \$4.30; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.65. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.55.

British Cattle Market.

London—Live cattle steady at 11½c. to 11c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8½c. per lb. Sheep slow, 13c. to 10½c. per lb.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal—Cattle—Prime beefs, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; good mediums, \$4 to \$4.50. Spring lambs, from \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs, 5½c. per pound.

MARKETS.

Produce has been moving to market quite freely of late. Wheat holds fairly steady, and other grains rest easily. Oats have grown a little weaker of late. Hog prices have seen the greatest variation. Supplies did not warrant the Toronto packers in paying the prices quoted early last week, so on Friday last selects were dropped suddenly to \$4.75. Montreal remained firm. There are not many cattle on offer. Toronto quotations are:

Exporters—Best loads of exporters sell at \$4.40 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Export cows, \$3.50 to \$4.75.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.40 to \$4.60; good, \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.25 to \$4.50; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.12½.

Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off-

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HOME MAGAZINE



"And I, too, sing the song of all creation.
A brave sky and a glad wind blowing by,
A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
A long day and the joy to make it fly,
A hard task and the muscle to achieve it,
A fierce noon and a well-contented gloam,
A good strife and no great regret to leave it,
A still night—and the far red lights of home."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XIX.

An Experiment.

Much to her own astonishment, Lucia found herself allowed new liberty. She was permitted to spend the afternoon frequently with Octavia; and on several occasions that young lady and Miss Bassett were invited to partake of tea at Oldclough in company with no other guest than Francis Barold.

"I don't know what it means, and I think it must mean something," said Lucia to Octavia; "but it is very pleasant. I never was allowed to be so intimate with anyone before."

"Perhaps," suggested Octavia sagely, "she thinks that if you see me often enough you will get sick of me, and it will be a lesson to you."

"The more I see of you," answered Lucia, with a serious little air, "the fonder I am of you. I understand you better. You are not at all like what I thought you at first, Octavia."

"But I don't know that there's much to understand in me."

"There is a great deal to understand in you," she replied. "You are a puzzle to me often. You seem so frank, and yet one knows so little about you after all. For instance," Lucia went on, "who would imagine that you are so affectionate?"

"Am I affectionate?" she asked.
"Yes," answered Lucia: "I am sure you are very affectionate. I have found it out gradually. You would suffer things for anyone you loved."

Octavia thought the matter over.
"Yes," she said at length, "I would."

"You are very fond of Miss Bassett," proceeded Lucia, as if arraigning her at the bar of justice. "You are very fond of your father; and I am sure there are other people you are very fond of—very fond of indeed."

Octavia pondered seriously again.
"Yes, there are," she remarked; "but none would care about them here, and so I'm not going to make a fuss. You don't want to make a fuss over people you like."

"You don't," said Lucia. "You are like Francis Barold in one way, but you are altogether different in another. Francis Barold does not wish to show emotion; and he is so determined to hedge himself around, that one can't help suspecting that he is always guarding himself against one. He seems always to be resenting any interference; but you do not appear to care at all, and so it is not natural that one should suspect you. I did not suspect you."

"What do you suspect, me of now?"
"Of thinking a great deal," answered Lucia affectionately. "And of being very clever and very good."

Octavia was silent for a few moments. "I think," she said after the pause,—"I think you'll find out that it's a mistake."

"No, I shall not," returned Lucia, quite glowing with enthusiasm. "And I know I shall learn a great deal from you."

This was such a startling proposition that Octavia felt uncomfortable. She flushed rosy red.

"I'm the one who ought to learn things, I think," she said. "I'm always doing things that frighten aunt Belinda, and you know how the rest regard me."

"Octavia," said Lucia, very naively indeed, "suppose we try to help each other. If you will tell me when I am wrong, I will try to—have the courage to tell you. That will be good practice for me. What I want most is courage and frankness, and I am sure it will take courage to make up my mind to tell you of your—of your mistakes."

Octavia regarded her with mingled admiration and respect.

"I think that's a splendid idea," she said.

"Are you sure," faltered Lucia, "are you sure you won't mind the things I may have to say? Really, they are quite little things in themselves—hardly worth mentioning."

"Tell me one of them, right now," said Octavia, point-blank.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Lucia, starting.

"I'd rather not—just now."

"Well," commented Octavia, "that sounds as if they must be pretty unpleasant. Why don't you want to? They will be quite as bad to-morrow. And to refuse to tell me one is a bad beginning. It looks as if you were frightened; and it isn't good practice for you to be frightened at such a little thing."

Lucia felt convicted. She made an effort to regain her composure.

"No, it is not," she said. "But that is always the way. I am continually telling myself that I will be courageous and candid; and, the first time anything happens, I fail. I will tell you one thing."

She stopped short here, and looked at Octavia guiltily.

"It is something—I think I would do if—if I were in your place," Lucia stammered. "A very little thing indeed."

"Well?" remarked Octavia anxiously.

Lucia lost her breath, caught it again, and proceeded cautiously, and with blushes at her own daring.

"If I were in your place," she said, "I think—that, perhaps—only perhaps, you know—I would not wear—my hair—quite so low down—over my forehead."

Octavia sprang from her seat, and ran to the pier-glass over the mantel. She glanced at the reflection of her own startled, pretty face, and then, putting her hand up to the soft blonde "bang" which met her brows, turned to Lucia.

"Isn't it becoming?" she asked breathlessly.

"Oh, yes!" Lucia answered. "Very."

Octavia started.

"Then, why wouldn't you wear it?" she cried. "What do you mean?"

Lucia felt her position truly a delicate one. She locked her hands, and braced herself; but she blushed vividly.

"It may sound rather silly when I tell you why, Octavia," she said; "but I really do think it is a sort of reason. You know, in those absurd pictures of actresses, bangs always seem to be the principal feature. I saw some in the shop-windows when I went to Harriford with grandamma. And they were such dreadful women,—some of them,—and

had so very few clothes on, that I can't help thinking I shouldn't like to look like them, and"—

"Does it make me look like them?"

"Oh, very little!" answered Lucia; "very little indeed, of course; but"—

"But it's the same thing after all," put in Octavia. "That's what you mean."

"It is so very little," faltered Lucia, "that—that perhaps it isn't a reason." Octavia looked at herself in the glass again.

"It isn't a very good reason," she remarked, "but I suppose it will do."

She paused, and looked Lucia in the face.

"I don't think that's a little thing," she said. "To be told you look like an opera bouffe actress."

"I did not mean to say so," cried Lucia, filled with the most poignant distress. "I beg your pardon, indeed—I—oh, dear! I was afraid you wouldn't like it. I felt that it was taking a great liberty."

"I don't like it," answered Octavia; "but that can't be helped. I didn't exactly suppose I should. But I wasn't going to say anything about your hair when I began," glancing at poor Lucia's coiffure, "though I suppose I might."

"You might say a thousand things about it!" cried Lucia piteously. "I know that mine is not only in bad taste, but it is ugly and unbecoming."

"Yes," said Octavia cruelly, "it is."

"And yours is neither the one nor the other," protested Lucia. "You know I told you it was pretty, Octavia."

Octavia walked over to the table, upon which stood Miss Belinda's work-basket, and took therefrom a small and gleaming pair of scissors, returning to the mantel-glass with them.

"How short shall I cut it?" she demanded.

"Oh!" exclaimed Lucia, "don't, don't!"

For answer, Octavia raised the scissors, and gave a snip. It was a savage snip, and half the length and width of her love-locks fell on the mantel; then she gave another snip, and the other half fell.

Lucia scarcely dared to breathe.

For a moment Octavia stood gazing at herself, with pale face and dilated eyes. Then suddenly the folly of the deed she had done seemed to reveal itself to her.

"Oh!" she cried out. "Oh, how diabolical it looks!"

She turned upon Lucia.

"Why did you make me do it?" she exclaimed. "It's all your fault—every bit of it;" and, flinging the scissors to the other end of the room, she threw herself into a chair, and burst into tears.

Lucia's anguish of mind was almost more than she could bear. For at least three minutes she felt herself a criminal of the deepest dye; after the three minutes had elapsed, however, she began to reason, and called to mind the fact that she was falling as usual under her crisis.

"This is being a coward again," she said to herself. "It is worse than to have said nothing. It is true that she will look more refined, now one can see a little of her forehead; and it is cowardly to be afraid to stand firm when I really think so. I—yes, I will say something to her."

"Octavia," she began aloud, "I am sure you are making a mistake again. This as decidedly as possible, which was not very decidedly. You—look very much—nicer."

"I look ghastly!" said Octavia, who began to feel rather absurd.

"You do not. Your forehead—you have the prettiest forehead I ever saw, Octavia," said Lucia eagerly; "and

your eyebrows are perfect. I—wish you would look at yourself again."

Rather to her surprise, Octavia began to laugh under cover of her handkerchief: reaction had set in, and though the laugh was a trifle hysterical, it was still a laugh. Next she gave her eyes a final little dab, and rose to go to the glass again. She looked at herself, touched up the short, waving fringe left on her forehead, and turned to Lucia, with a resigned expression.

"Do you think that anyone who was used to seeing it the other way would—would think I looked horrid?" she inquired anxiously.

"They would think you prettier,—a great deal," Lucia answered earnestly.

"Don't you know, Octavia, that nothing could be really unbecoming to you? You have that kind of face."

For a few seconds Octavia seemed to lose herself in thought of a speculative nature.

"Jack always said so," she remarked at length.

"Jack!" repeated Lucia timidly.

Octavia roused herself, and smiled with candid sweetness.

"He is someone I knew in Nevada," she explained. "He worked in father's mine once."

"You must have known him very well," suggested Lucia, somewhat awed.

"I did," she replied calmly. "Very well."

She tucked away her pocket-handkerchief in the jaunty pocket at the back of her basque, and returned to her chair. Then she returned again to Lucia.

"Well," she said, "I think you have found out that you were mistaken, haven't you, dear? Suppose you tell me of something else."

Lucia colored.

"No," she answered: "that is enough for to-day."

CHAPTER XX.

Peculiar to Nevada.

Whether or not Lucia was right in accusing Octavia Bassett of being clever, and thinking a great deal, is a riddle which those who are interested in her must unravel as they read; but whether the surmise was correct or incorrect, it seemed possible that she had thought a little after the interview. When Barold saw her next, he was struck by a slight but distinctly definable change he recognized in her dress and coiffure. Her pretty hair had a rather less "professional" appearance; he had the pleasure of observing, for the first time, how very white her forehead was, and how delicate the arch of her eyebrows; her dress had a novel air of simplicity, and the diamond rings were nowhere to be seen.

"She's better dressed than usual," he said to himself. "And she's always well dressed,—rather too well dressed, fact is, for a place like this. This sort of thing is in better form, under the circumstances."

It was so much "better form," and he so far approved of it, that he quite thawed, and was very amiable and very entertaining indeed.

Octavia was entertaining too. She asked several most interesting questions.

"Do you think," she inquired, "that it is bad taste to wear diamonds?"

"My mother wears them—occasionally."

"Have you any sisters?"

"No."

"Any cousins—as young as I am?"

"Ya-as."

"Do they wear them?"

(To be continued.)

Easter Customs.

In all the Christian world Easter is a day of gladness. It is interesting to note the various customs which prevail in different lands. One joyful theme is the burden of all—the resurrection of our Lord.

Easter is, in some sense, an engraftment of the Jewish Passover. In every language except our own, it is called by a word which conveys this meaning. In French it is "Paque," the Scottish "Pasch," the Danes name it "Paaske," the Dutch "Paschen," the Swedes "Paak." The English term, Easter, has its origin in the old Saxon "Oster," or "Rising," and its significance in the Saviour's coming forth victorious from the tomb.

Like other of our Christian festivals, Easter is an adaptation of an ancient heathen carnival. Our Saxon ancestors observed annually a feast of Easter to the Goddess of Spring to celebrate the waking of Nature from her winter's sleep. They used eggs to symbolize the resurrection of natural forces in the spring-time. When the nation became Christianized, the old feast of eggs naturally took on a higher, holier meaning, and symbolized the resurrection of Christ. Since that early age, it has been adopted by the whole Christian world.

Hints on Giving.

We should not give people things they don't want.

We should avoid giving anybody the mumps or the chickenpox if we can help it.

Do not give a friend the cold shoulder without baked beans and hot coffee to go with it.

A man should not give a lady a kiss, unless he thinks she would enjoy it, except in the case of his wife and his mother-in-law.

Do not give red suspenders to a total stranger; he might prefer those of a pale blue shade instead.

Do not present a bucking broncho to a tall, pale man of sedentary habits, as he would not likely live long to enjoy it.

When you give castor oil to a howling infant give it for its intrinsic worth, and not merely as an evidence of your regard.—[Lippincott's.]

A Good Start.

Two natives of the soil in a New England village were overheard discussing the prospects of one Jim Means, who had forsaken a factory for agricultural pursuits.

"I hear that Jim has gone to farm-in," said one of the village worthies.

"Yaas, he has," was the drawing reply, "but he ain't went into it very steep yet. He has hired a hoss for the summer, an' rented a keow, an' borrowed a hen to put a settin' of eggs under, an' his folks has give him a peeg, but he ain't farmin' it on the scale I hear they do out West."

"No," assented the other, "still, he's got considerable of a start, an' ort to do well if his eggs hatch, an' his peeg thrives, an' the keow is a good butter-maker."—[Lippincott's.]

Saved His Friend.

This little story is told of two Scotch laddies, who, while fishing in strictly preserved water, for which only one was provided with a permit, were suddenly confronted by the bailiff. One of them quickly collected his tackle and ran his might across the field, the bailiff in quick pursuit. After covering a large tract of country, the angler sat down completely exhausted, and awaited the panting and enraged pursuer.

"Do you know that you should not fish in that water without permission?" asked the irate man.

"Yes," said the lad, "but I have permission. I've got an order."

"What made you run then, you young scoundrel?"

"Oh, just to let the other lad away—he hadn't got one."

Lawyer—What was the thing that led to your financial downfall? You seemed to be doing a good business.

Bankrupt—I was, but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing.



The following contributions are very gratefully acknowledged. As there is already a well-known writer who is known by the pseudonym of "Fannie Fern," I have changed that of our second correspondent to Fannie Fern II. We shall be much pleased to hear from Mrs. J. H. and Fannie Fern II. again.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Dahlia.

Flora Fernleaf, London:

I am sending you a few words about growing dahlias; we have made them a success, and I thought a very good plan was to let others have the benefit of our experience.

The dahlia is one of the grandest flowers we have; nothing equals them for abundance of flowers and continuance of bloom. We have our first flowers out for the first of July, and they continue flowering until cut off by the frost in the fall.

To grow these successfully, we start them in the cellar in the month of March. First, we divide the tubers, then set them in boxes or tin pans, as closely as possible, and cover with earth, which may be had in any root-house at this time of the year. Leave the boxes in the cellar near a window and keep moist, and the tubers will sprout and grow. When the weather has become warm in the spring, carry them up and place in a sheltered place in the open air, where they can get the sun. If the nights are frosty, they should be covered over.

About the first of June, we set our plants into the ground. They will now be about eight or ten inches high, strong and healthy, because they are used to the sun and open air, and when set out they will not wilt. We make our dahlias form a hedge at the out edge of our back lawn, and prepare the ground by digging a trench about twelve inches wide and ten inches deep. In the bottom, under each plant, we put well-rotted cow manure; we then sprinkle a little earth over this, and set in the plants about fourteen inches apart, pressing the earth well around on top. Water each plant as it is set in.

Dahlias require plenty of water. They will not bloom well if they are not kept watered. We prefer watering in the evening, as the ground keeps moist longer. Never waste the washing water, as the suds are a splendid fertilizer for dahlias. Last year we had a hedge nearly fifty feet in length; it grew over four feet in height and the same in width, forming a mass of green foliage crowned with hundreds of all shades of flowers. After the frost has frozen the buds in the fall, cut off the stalks within three inches of the ground, let them stand a few days to heal the end of stock, then dig up the tubers, dry a little, and put into the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. If the cellar is very warm and dry, the bulbs may be sprinkled a few times during the winter; it will keep them from wilting too much.

MRS. J. H.

Dear Flora Fernleaf:

I have read with intense pleasure your plea for women on the farm to grow flowers. So many will say, "Yes, it is easy to talk on paper, but if you had as much to do as I have you would not have time to bother with flowers." What! a bother to give the care required to those lovely "God's messengers!" If any who speak that way could only realize the intense pleasure it gives to love and care for them! Another woman cannot have them in the windows "because they make so much dirt and muss." Did she ever balance accounts? Did she ever see the children's faces light

up as a bouquet was given them for 'teacher,' or perhaps for their own desk in school? Or did she never see a pale, tired face on the pillow brighten when one went into the room laden with some choice flowers, which the feeble hands would grasp? Yes, I have unclasped the icy fingers from a treasured blossom, and to-day that withered flower is among the bereaved mother's choicest treasures.

Some think they could not grow flowers because their little ones would destroy them. How absurd! Teach your children from their early infancy to love them, and they will be safe. Yes, love them; and it will not be long before your children will take as much pride in them as you do. I am a farmer's wife, and a busy one, but I can find time to have flowers. We can find time for a great deal if we only try, and the woman who does not, or will not, try to brighten her home with a few flowers, I think is deserving of censure. If we cannot afford the rare kinds, there are plenty of variety that cost so little. Anyone reading your letter, "A Garden on a Cliff," can see at a glance that a light purse can command a great deal of beauty. I trust there are some who will yet write to tell you that your letters in the "Advocate" have inspired them to attempt better things in the way of cultivating flowers. Many of my friends call me a "flower crank," if you know what that means. One of my greatest pleasures is the care of my flowers, both window and garden, and when I read and re-read your letter to-night, I could not withstand the temptation to write you right straight and thank you for the strong plea you have made and the good I hope many may derive from it. I strongly endorse Dame Durden's suggestion that Ingle Nookers should have a badge. Who knows but you and I might yet become well acquainted through each wearing one, for, you know, among us flower lovers "we are a' John Thompson's barns."

Yours truly,
FANNIE FERN II.

A Mother's Saturday Night Review.

What have I done this week, you ask? To tell you all would be quite a task; but a few of the items I'll jot down. Beginning with making the mistress a gown,

And the wee baby boy a little sunbonnet (Upon it alone I could write a sonnet). Then, countless stitches, known as mending.

And many hours of baby "tending." Reading to Charles ere to sleep he fell, Of the "Five Little Peppers" who grew so well.

Two heads I clipped quite close to their skins, Making the heads look as new as bright pins.

On "Father" I've lavished many a thought, Trying to help in the way I ought,— To lighten his load as our daily "bread-winner":

And I've laid many plans for tea, breakfast and dinner. Each lad of the four got his daily scrubbing.

Ending to-night with his Saturday's "tubbing."

All these have I done and many things more, But allow me to close, while I tidy the floor.

Raising poultry and eggs for market, or breeding pure varieties of chickens or birds of any sort for sale, is an outdoor industry suitable for women, and many women there are who have not only made a good living by so doing, but secured what is better than money, having regained lost health through the wholesome outdoor exercise required in managing a large poultry-yard.—[Prairie Farmer.]

Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

When from time to time, in the pages of the Home Magazine, I have written of old-time happenings in the Red River Settlement (the Winnipeg of to-day), I believe I have alluded to the finding of sundry old papers, bearing dates varying from 1851 to 1856, by which I could refresh my fading memory and verify points about which I may have felt some doubt. I have now lying by my side one or two old journals which, although they have many of their written lines defaced, and some of their pages wholly undecipherable, give jointly, in a fairly consecutive form, the account of a voyage across the Atlantic, through Hudson's Straits and Hudson's Bay to York Factory (or Fort), and the boat trip thence up the rivers and through Lake Winnipeg to the Red River Settlement.

Perhaps these records of travel under primitive conditions may not be without an interest for those who, now surrounded by every advantage which an advanced civilization can offer, are proud to claim as their home the Metropolis of the Northwest, the center of its every activity, the garner of its vast wealth. The story of those long-locked doors has been told over and over again, and needs no re-telling in these pages. The sovereignty of half a continent no longer lies in the hands of a handful of men with an office in Tenchurch Street. Canada is no longer blind to the wealth which has so long lain at her very portals, unrecognized and unregarded, but has at last awakened out of her slumbers, and has, as by a magic wand, transformed what once was but the "Sleepy Hollow" of a few scattered settlers, or at best an oasis in the desert, into a Queen City amongst the nations, a daughter of which the mother country may well be proud. Nor do I think that the record of the difficulties which had to be encountered by those who sought an entry into that land of promise half a century ago, should in the very smallest degree hinder even the most timid or least adventurous soul whose eyes may have turned in expectancy towards the golden goal. What were mountains are now but molehills. Enterprise and scientific skill have levelled all barriers over the many open gateways to Canada's fair heritage. In its own Northwest are inscribed "Enter in and occupy; come thou with us and we will do you good."

OUR VOYAGE BEGINS.

It was early in June, 1851, that the good ship "Prince of Wales," with full sails set, dropped down the Thames from Gravesend, outward bound for Hudson's Bay. I can vividly recall the somewhat forlorn little trio who stood waving their handkerchiefs and trying to gulp down their tears, as they watched, getting smaller and smaller, the tiny boat which was conveying ashore the friends who had come on board to see the last of them. The trio consisted of our widowed mother, not long past her fortieth birthday, my sister, her eighteenth, and myself, my fifteenth birthday. It had been a great upheaval, this leaving our old home, and our mother was realizing, as perhaps she had hardly as yet fully done before, the weighty responsibility she had undertaken in accepting a position as principal of a home and school for the daughters of the Hudson's Bay officers, the clergy of the diocese, or such of the settlers as might avail themselves of the new educational advantages provided for them by Dr. Anderson, the first Bishop of Rupert's Land. On the fair young face of my sister there lingered, much longer than on my own, a shade of gravity, for she was old enough to have keener regrets for a past which had not been without many gleams of sunshine for her, whilst for me, a girl fresh from the



I Shall Go to Him.

Blinded windows, sobs and tear-stained faces,
And a shrouded baby on a bed;
Round the room a tiny maiden paces,
Chanting softly, "Little brother's dead,
All his pain is gone, so still he sleeps;
Jesus Christ our little baby keeps."

In our arms we caught the simple creature,
Bade her hush her song "for mother's sake,"
Tried the tale of death and loss to teach her,
Empty cot, wet eyes, and hearts that ache,
Pretty baby buried in the ground,
Father, mother, sister, weeping round.

And the maiden listened, wide-eyed, paling
In the dreary chill of Churchyard lore;
Then she pleaded (the child faith not falling),
"Yes, I know I shan't see baby more:
But—he's one of God's own cherubim;
Mayn't I be a little glad for him?"

Oh babe-lips, touched lately by the Maker,
How ye shame us poor half-hearted men!
We, who know death makes our dead partaker
Of a joy beyond our farthest ken,
Yet bewail our loss, till faith grows dim;
Can't we be "a little glad for him?"

Easter following close on Good Friday should bring thoughts of solemn joy to those who have known what it is to watch by the death-bed of one who is very dearly loved. How quickly the sorrow of the true-hearted disciples who watched their Master's dying agony was turned to joy on that first great Easter day. "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" might well be said to many a mourner to-day. He whom you love is not lying in the dark ground; he knows far better than you do what the joy of life means. Can't you be "a little glad for him?" Do you remember how David fasted and wept for his dying child, but as soon as he knew that the dreaded blow had fallen he went to the house of the Lord and worshipped, and then returned to his own house and began the regular course of life again. "I shall go to him," he says, as though that thought made him cheerful and contented. When the Good Shepherd takes home one of His lambs He is not careless of the sad hearts left behind, although perhaps they may feel almost ready to accuse Him of unkindness. Think how the shortest text in the Bible reveals the wonderful tenderness of Christ. We almost wonder when we read that "Jesus wept" with Martha and Mary, although He intended to turn their sorrow into joy in a few minutes. If He felt so sorry for them then, think how hard it must have been to hurt them as He had done before. When those dear friends sent their trustful message, "Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick," they did not even think it necessary to ask Him to come and heal their brother. Of course He would do that, they must have thought; and yet He purposely delayed until Lazarus was not only dead but buried. Surely He cared for their wondering grief as they asked each other why He had allowed their brother to die when He could easily have healed him. That shortest, most comforting text would never have been in our Bibles if He had not cared. God does not remorselessly carry out His plans without considering our feelings, but when He sees that pain or sorrow is what we need, He is not weak enough to draw

back because we cry out in pain. If a little child you loved came running to you for help and comfort because he had been bitten by a mad dog, he would think you cruel and unkind if, instead of lessening his pain, you increased it by burning the wound with a hot iron. He might be too young to understand that you had to do this just because you loved him, but if he trusted you as we ought to trust our heavenly Father, he would feel sure that there was good reason for your apparently needless cruelty. If God asks us to trust Him in the dark now He will explain afterwards, and we shall own that He was kind and good to us always. What confidence should we have in a surgeon who was too tender-hearted to set a broken limb or cut out a cancerous growth, just because it hurt the patient? We can all see that other men and women have gained great things by their sorrows. Worldliness and selfishness are often burned out by God's fires, and the soul gains new strength and beauty which nothing but suffering can give. Are we not ready enough to sing, "Nearer my God to Thee?" Surely, sometimes at least, we really mean the prayer that He will lift us nearer to Himself, even though it be a cross—and a real cross is always painful—that raiseth us. If we don't care enough about holiness to be willing to endure whatever training God sees to be necessary, then let us not dare to mock Him by asking for a gift we don't really want. Our Lord knows well that one of the best ways of drawing men and women after Him is to take the children they love into His arms and bless them. As Ian Maclaren says: "A young child with Christ does more to illuminate the other world than all the books that ever have been written, and it has often come to pass that at the touch of this unseen hand hard and sceptical men have arisen and set their faces towards God, for the hope of seeing again a golden head on which the sun was ever shining." H. W. Beecher says: "When engineers would bridge a stream, they often carry over at first but a single cord. With that, next they stretch a wire across. Then strand is added to strand, until a foundation is laid for planks; and now the bold engineer finds safe footing, and walks from side to side. So God takes from us some golden-threaded pleasure, and stretches it hence into Heaven. Then He takes a child, and then a friend. Thus He bridges death, and teaches the thoughts of the most timid to find their way hither and thither between the shores."

The longest lives have not always the most influence. A man's faith in the life after death may be very weak; he may scarcely even take the trouble to doubt or believe the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but when God takes away his nearest and dearest, his very misery makes him look for some light in the darkness—and they that seek shall find.

But at this glad Easter-time we should not only think of those earthly friends whom we hope to meet again some day. "I shall go to Him!" must be the inspiring thought of all who love the Great Master who has, like our other friends, passed through death into life. A poor girl, dying of consumption, once said, "I am so glad I did not have to die when Jesus was living in this world, for then I should not have gone to Him." That seems rather like the childish idea of the little girl who would not say her prayers at the same time as her sister, because she wanted God to pay particular attention to her prayer. It

is impossible for us to understand how God can be everything to so many souls at once, but I feel quite sure that many who read this Quiet Hour will understand the dying girl's wish to go straight to Him. Those who do not understand may consider such talk nothing but cant and hypocrisy; the thought that they too must die brings no joy with it, and therefore they don't believe that anyone else can look forward to it with anything but fear. But others who do long to "see the King in His beauty," although they may look forward to death with a natural human dread, yet can joyfully look to the risen life beyond death, and echo Miss Havergal's beautiful words:

"A thrill of solemn gladness
Has hushed my very heart
To think that I shall really
Behold Thee as Thou art;
Behold Thee in Thy beauty,
Behold Thee face to face,
Behold Thee in Thy glory,
And reap Thy smile of grace."
HOPE.

Domestic Economy.

A convenience when one is cooking is a wooden cleat nailed to the wall just above the cooking table. A strip of elastic is nailed to the wall a few inches above the cleat, and the cookbook, open at the right place, rests on the cleat, and is slipped back of the elastic which holds it in place. Thus one may glance repeatedly at the cookbook without touching it with the fingers, or having it on the table where it is apt to become soiled.

FRUIT AS A "CURE-ALL."

According to an authority on diet, there are few disorders for which a remedy may not be found in fruits, vegetables, or nuts. Grapes he recommends as a cure for malaria, almonds for weak nerves, and lemons for cancerous growths. Watercress acts beneficially on the lungs, and tomatoes purify the blood. Brazil nuts have a fine tonic effect on some constitutions, by reason, perhaps, of their nitrogenous qualities. Apples being rich in phosphorus aid the brain and nerves, and pineapples not only work wonders in strengthening the digestion, but cure sore throats. Oranges are invaluable aids to the liver, and a mixture of lettuce and lemon juice is a splendid thing for the jaundice.

WASHING BLANKETS.

Soft, fleecy blankets are a luxury that everyone appreciates. They are lighter and warmer than quilts or comforts, and should form a part, at least, of every bed. They are not expensive, if one considers their durability, and if washed properly, do not full up, but retain their soft, fleecy look to the last. The better and softer a blanket is, the more likely it is to retain disease germs and dust, and for that reason a blanket should be washed once or twice a year. The following method has been followed by a practical housekeeper for years, with the best results:

If you have a good washing-machine and wringer, you will find it excellent for washing blankets. Put a small package of gold-dust washing powder in a kettle and pour over it half a gallon of boiling water. It will dissolve in a few minutes. Fill the washing-machine half full of boiling water, and add enough of the dissolved powder to make a strong suds. Put one or two blankets in, and wash until the water is dirty. It is surprising how much dirt will come out of a blanket that seems but little soiled when you begin. Run it through the wringer and wash it through a second suds prepared as the first one was. Rinse it in clear soft water, until every trace of suds is removed, and hang it on the line, taking care to shake it until it hangs without wrinkles or creases. A bright day that is not cold enough to freeze is the best time to dry blankets. Be sure they are perfectly dry before they are used.—Miss Ploverman.

trammels of the schoolroom, whose greatest delight had been to curl herself up in a notch of the old meddler tree in the big, square garden at St. Cross, to read and believe every word of the wonderful adventures of the Swiss family Robinson, the coming voyage was as a fairy tale, and the good ship Prince of Wales, and the white-winged messenger sent to convey her to fairyland.

So much by way of introduction, and now for my snap-shots from my own memory and the yellow old journals. Amongst the first of the entries is a mention of the "Prince of Wales," and the companion ship, the "Prince Albert," as wending their way through the northern Islands of Orkney to the Port of Stromness, from whence, as also from the Shetlands, the Hudson's Bay Company yearly engaged men to fill various minor positions at their forts and outposts. Amongst the many pleasant happenings recorded during our fortnight in hospitable Stromness were our frequent meetings with Lady Franklin, who with her niece, Miss Cracroft, were then awaiting there with anxious solicitude tidings from vessels already despatched in search of the missing Sir John Franklin and the gallant comrades who shared his fate. One journal says, "We found Lady F. as usual busy in the preparation up to the last moment of official letters, something new having transpired. Sir R. Inglis is strenuously seeking to rouse the Admiralty to make further search for Sir John," all of which is now very ancient history. At Stromness we were introduced to the mother of Dr. Rae, a later Arctic traveller, who was instrumental in finding some important clues to the tragic fate of the missing explorers. This fine old gentlewoman reminded us of the Scripture words, "Be courteous, in honor preferring one another." My own recollections are of the four sorts of homemade wine and the little dishes of confectionery, to our tasting of some of which our hostess would take no denial. Of our picnic to Hoy, our trip to Kirkwall, of the occasional visits interchanged between the shore and the two ships, space forbids fuller mention, but I can recall them all, and also the fact that so clear was the light even after nightfall, that we could read a letter at the window in Stromness almost as easily as by day.

The journal records nothing very eventful until the erection of the ice-stage, from which, after 22nd July, the captain and mates had to keep constant, unbroken watch, to save us from disaster as we passed through fields of ice, and in dangerous proximity to the beautiful but treacherous icebergs, whose chief menace was less from what we could see of them rearing above our masts, than from the enormous space they occupied below sea level, a space impossible to calculate or to allow for, if the drift brought the vessel too close alongside for safety. . . . The sea is beautifully blue, deep, ultramarine; the weather calm, the sun shining. Our first iceberg has passed away to windward, and looks on the very verge of the horizon as a beautiful white ball of dazzling snow, the sun-glints making it appear as if covered with diamonds. . . . On the 24th July a veil of mist enshrouded us, the air becoming laden with vapor; a very usual condition of atmosphere, we are told, at this season of the year, when fog frequently covers the surface of the sea. This fog brings with it a milder temperature than the so-called "frost-smoke," although it is probably produced by the same cause, but both alike add much to the danger of the navigation of these northern seas. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's,
Is not to fancy what were fair in life,
Provided it could be; but, finding first
What may be, then find how to make it
fair.

—Robert Browning.

An Informal Call.

"Good evening," said the elderly woman, approaching the steps. "I see you are enjoying the fresh air. It's a treat to be able to sit outside again, isn't it?"

"It is pleasant," responded the woman who was sitting on the front steps.

"I don't believe you know me. I am Mrs. Baxter, your neighbor, two doors off. No, don't get up. I'll just sit down here beside you. Don't say a word now. I have intended to call ever since you moved in, but you know how it is. There's always something. And when I saw you come out and sit down I said to my husband, 'I'm just going to run over right now. If she thinks I'm informal I don't mind, because I am informal, I always was.' And he just laughed and told me to go ahead. He says he thinks he met your husband some years ago. How do you like your house? You needn't tell me, though, for I hardly suppose you've got used to it yet, and it's so discouraging getting settled; and then I saw Mrs. Thomas, your next door neighbor on the other side, a day or two ago, and she tells me that you've been having awful trouble getting a servant. You needn't say anything. I know exactly what it is. I don't know what the girls are coming to. They don't seem to want to work, and they're most of them worthless when you do get one. I've had more—"

The other woman had twice made a movement as if to rise, but had been prevented by the detaining hand of the informal caller. This time, however, she got up.

"If you're wanting to see Mrs. Gossage, ma'am, you'll have to call again, for she's gone out and won't be back till late," she said, with cold dignity. "I'm the cook."

A Day of Reckoning.

Waller's "A Day of Reckoning" is too well known to need a lengthy description. The hero of the picture has been culpably reckless and extravagant. He is aware that his affairs are somewhat involved, but is totally unprepared for the disastrous statement—received on the eve of his marriage—which informs him that he is irretrievably ruined.

He begins to realize how dear to him is the home of his ancestors, and were it still in his power to keep it, would undergo any hardships to do so. But vain regrets are useless. He will have to part with his home, the old servants—that somehow seem part and parcel of it; his horses, and even his dogs.

With heavy heart he goes to keep his appointment with his fiancée, and during that last ride details to her his misfortunes, and honorably releases her from her engagement. Though she promises to wait for him until he returns from that distant clime whither he is going to seek his fortune, he is full of gloomy forebodings, and as he bids her a final farewell at the entrance of her own home, he is overwhelmed with remorse for the folly which has evoked such a bitter "Day of Reckoning."

"Our feet are chained to the valley,

We plow and we sow and reap;
There are strifes and toils for the noontide,

And grave where at night we sleep;
But a something speaks within us:
'Look away from the spade and the clod;

O! soul, look up for thy birthright,
And away to the Hills of God!"



Dear Friends,—To-day I am going to step out altogether, in order to leave more room for others. I do hope none of our correspondents will become impatient on account of not seeing their letters appear soon after sending them in; several of those given to-day have been waiting many weeks for a corner to peep out of. However, I hope our writers will understand that this delay must, of necessity, often occur where there are so many letters and such limited space. We do the very best we can, and all contributions to the Ingle Nook are sure to appear sooner or later. Now, then, without further prelude, let me introduce the first of the six who are to talk to us to-day. Her name is "Scotia," though she comes to us from Manitoba, and the topic she has chosen is one that is most interesting to the majority of farmers' wives and daughters at this time of the year.

SCOTIA'S LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden,—In one of your letters you asked for some suggestions which might help to make the way easier for some of our less fortunate friends to add a little to their income. Now, I am not very fortunate, but I do not lose heart, and I try to profit by experience; so I will give you a few notes on how I manage to make a little. I will take the garden first. I can hardly improve on the garden notes that have been published lately in the "Advocate," but I would like to say that for making a little money, I find tomatoes, onions, cauliflower and cabbage are the main crop. I sow the tomatoes in a box in the window the first week in April, and they are fine, stocky plants by the second week in June, when they are transplanted to the garden. I choose a sunny position for them, with, say, a



A Day of Reckoning.

row of corn or tall beans around west and north side, to shelter them from the wind storms. I sold \$12 worth of green tomatoes, besides having half a bushel of ripe ones, and all we wanted to pickle for ourselves. I always buy yellow Dutch Sets for early onions; there is plenty of demand for bushels more than I ever have to sell in this locality, and, I suppose, in others too. I start cabbage in the house too, but get them outdoors as soon as possible, as they do not require the heat that the tomatoes do. Cauliflower do quite well sown a month later. I had beautiful heads last fall, and I did not sow till the middle of May. There are lots of other things that well repay cultivation, pro-

vided you can find time to care for them. I get the children to give me an hour or two in the evening, and some of them are beginning to take as much interest in the garden as I do myself.

Yours,

SCOTIA.

Another B. C. contributor writes:

Dear Dame Durden,—I read your paper with much pleasure, and enclose two recipes, which may prove useful. The "Advocate" is a first-class paper.

Yours cordially,

Langley Prairie, B. C. QUO VADIS.

POTATOES.—Southern Style.—Take one large tablespoonful of butter and lard, or meat drippings, and let heat in a stew pan or iron pot; when hot, sprinkle in a heaping tablespoonful of flour, and shake the fat well over it. Cook about a minute; add pepper and salt, enough boiling water to cover a quart of diced potatoes, and a small onion (sliced). When boiling, cover close, and set on back of the range till cooked, or about 20 minutes. These are excellent with bread and butter, if one has no meat.

BROWN STEW.—Directly after breakfast put some fat in a deep iron frying pan to heat very hot. Cut up as much coarse lean beef as you need, into inch squares; roll well in flour and turn into the hot fat, fry till brown on a quick fire. Stir well, and sprinkle more flour on if required. Turn this into a suitable vessel; cover the meat with boiling water; adding a small onion, cut up. This can be fried, if desired. Add pepper, salt, and to about two or three lbs. of meat cooked thus, a level teaspoonful of sugar. Place this on the cooled part of the stove to simmer, not boil, till dinner time, when you will have a delicious, tender stew. Do not let the fat in which it was fried accompany

a basin, and add warm water to dissolve. Make a hole in 6 lbs. of flour, pour in yeast and add warm water to make it into a dough. Put it near the fire, cover over, for one hour, to rise; then turn out on board, and knead for a quarter of an hour; adding salt, and working in the other pound of flour. Put in greased tins; let it stand a while, and bake in a moderately hot oven for one hour, or till done. This only takes about three or four hours from start to finish. I intend to bake bread this way when I have to start; at present am buying from a neighbor.

C. H. SAUNDERS.

WASHING WITH FEW APPLIANCES.

Dear Dame Durden,—Here are a few hints on washing, suitable for the meagre appliances described by Tenderfoot. If the pot is not needed in preparing breakfast, put in it a dipper of water, one teaspoon coal oil and half a bar of soap, shaved up; let boil up well; add cold water enough to cover the amount of white clothes to be washed; put the white clothes in without otherwise washing, while the suds are still cold. Let boil up while tidying up after breakfast; then empty the contents of the pot into the tub; cool enough to handle; rub the clothes lightly on the board, rinse well, blue and hang out to dry. If the clothes have been very dirty, they may need two waters. In that case divide the emulsion, using half for each tubful. There are ways of saving washing in winter—dark flannelette sheets are much warmer than cotton, and will not show the effects of poor washing so readily; a black shirt and white tie, for even church going, would be much better than a white shirt and collar, poorly laundered. When you are sitting in the evening, wondering what to do, make loops and sew them on the corner of the dish-towels; have a nail for their own use, and keep them there when not in use. When they become soiled do not use them to wipe off the table, but put them away until wash day. Towels hung on a roller are best for your own use.

IRENE I.

AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine:

We enjoy the "Advocate" very much. I enjoy the Ingle Nook Chats, and am very glad that a trained nurse has started a series of practical talks. Do not publish the enclosed recipes unless you think they will be of some use; they are all tried and good.

MRS. C. W. B.

Some tried recipes for New Ontario Boy and a Tenderfoot Subscriber:

Bread Recipe.—Place in a bowl two tablespoons of flour, and just before the potatoes are done for 12 o'clock dinner, take one cup boiling potato water and pour over the two tablespoons of flour. Soak half an hour one Royal yeast cake in one cup of lukewarm water, and when mixture in bowl is cold, mix both together; cover with a plate, and put in a warm (not hot) place, until time to set bread; then mix it with the potato water, which should be warmed. Save potato water. If not enough, add water; also

add one handful each of salt and sugar. Have the flour warm, and enough to make a stiff dough. At bed time, mix until it will not stick to the hands, and you have a nice dough; cover well, and keep in a warm place until morning, when it will be light and coming over the pan. Push it down (don't knead) to keep from coming over pan until after breakfast, when it will be up to the top again. Put on a floured board; cut into loaves; put into warmed, greased tins; and put in a warm place to rise until quite light, covering to keep it from getting hard on top. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Molasses Cookies.—One cup butter, or beef dripping; one cup brown sugar; one

cup molasses; three eggs; three even teaspoons soda, mixed in molasses; two teaspoons ginger; flour to make a soft dough.

Nut Cake.—One cup brown sugar; half a cup butter; half a cup milk; two eggs; two cups flour; one cup chopped raisins; one cup chopped nuts; one heaping teaspoon baking powder.

Carrot Pudding.—One cup sugar; one cup suet; one cup grated carrots; one cup grated potato; one cup currants; one cup raisins; one teaspoon soda; spice to taste, flour to make stiff. Steam or boil two hours.

French Mustard.—One egg; one teaspoon of sugar; half a teaspoon of salt. Thicken with mustard (about half a small can); then add boiling vinegar until it is about the thickness of good cream.

A REQUEST.

Dear Dame Durden,—In the "Farmer's

Advocate" of Feb. 4th, I was pleased to see the little poem, "Cuddle Doon," by Alexander Anderson, and am writing now to ask you to please publish another by the same author—"The Bairnies Have Cuddled Doon." I do not know that I am addressing the right department, but as the poem "Cuddle Doon" came after the columns of the Ingle Nook Chats, I thought I could not do better than ask your assistance. I need hardly say that the "Advocate" is a charming paper, for its popularity assures us of that. Hoping soon to see "The Bairnies Have Cuddled Doon" in the columns of the Home Magazine.

Yours very truly,

M. R. B.

Can any reader oblige Miss M. R. B. by sending us this poem?

DAME DURDEN.

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



Prize Competition.

This has been a very satisfactory competition, about fifty MSS. having been sent by Ontario children alone, while other Provinces were also well represented. "My only cause for regret is that so many children will have to be disappointed, but there is all the greater honor for the winners when so many are competing. I have tried to grade the names of those winning honorable mention according to merit, taking into consideration not only the writing and spelling, but also the age of the writers. The neatest MS. was sent in by Mabel Young. It was as easy to read as though it had been typewritten, and was enclosed without folding or creasing, between two pieces of cardboard; of course, it was written on one side of the paper only, as all MSS. should be. Two prizes have been awarded in Class II., and some of the shorter essays which failed to win prizes will be published some time in the future, when we have room. The prizewinners are: Class I., Anna C. M. Ross, Stratford, Ont. (aged 15), Class II., Gladys B. Pentland, Nile, Ont., and Mabel L. Young, Massachusetts, Que. (aged 13). Class III., Margaret H. Veale, Braemar, Ont. (aged 11). Class IV., Jean Dewar, Parkhill, Ont. (aged 9). Those who deserve honorable mention are Edna Isbister, Jean Scott, Eva Cunningham, Edith Medd, Ruby Wilson, Iva Jamieson, E. C. Luck, Emily Hoover, Amy Purdy, Lillie Conklin, Albert Johnston, Bessie Macfarlane, Jessie McDonald, Cora Renton, Edna Watterworth, Lena Cameron, Jessie Semple, Amy Chandler, Jennie Sexsmith, Bella Robson, Mary Manarey, Lillian Baker, Stella Raines, Minnie Pifer, Lillie Fraser, Bella Blair, Mary Elliott, May Terrion, Thomas Ruthenford, Josephine McArthur, Lulu Chandler, Pearl Jose, Howard Robinson, Annie McCutcheon, Myrtle McCormack, May Williams, John Medd, Constance Hutchinson, Beatrice Edwards, Fay Blake, Charlie McCormack, Ruth Funston, Edgar Foster, John Muir.

Chressie and Edith Moore have also sent in MSS., but they do not describe a day on a farm, and so cannot be ranked with others in this competition. Grace Darling is very welcome in our Corner; indeed, we should feel highly honored by her presence there. I hope to find room for her letter some day. We haven't space for all the prize essays to-day, but hope to find room for the rest next week. Look out for another competition soon.

Cousin DOROTHY.

PRIZE ESSAY.—CLASS I.

A Day on a Farm.

"Mother, Ethel and Edith Lincoln promised to come over to-morrow and spend the day with me," said Elsie Meldrum one Friday evening, "and I can't really think of anything nice to do," she added, looking worried.

"Dear me, Elsie! Not with the garden full of flowers and the men working at the hay, and the weather so fine?" asked her mother, smiling.

"Oh, yes! And there is my new flock of chickens, and the strawberries are ripe, and—Oh, we can have a lovely time!" cried Elsie, brightening up. "You see, I was trying to think of a new game and couldn't, but we won't want one, anyway," and she ran off to feed the chickens.

Early the next morning—a beautiful, sunshiny, cool one—the guests arrived, ready for a long day of pleasure.

"Now, girlsie, run off and enjoy yourselves," said Mrs. Meldrum, "and, Elsie, don't bother about the work; I can easily manage for once."

"First, you must see my new Brown Leghorns," explained Elsie, as she led the way to the clean chicken-yard, where there were two flocks of young chickens in large, shady coops with open fronts.

"Oh, what beauties!" cried Edith, and "such darlings!" said Ethel, "I just wish mother had some like these."

And truly they were pretty—such golden-brown balls of down on tiny yellow legs.

In the flower-garden there was plenty to see and admire, for Elsie and her mother were great lovers of flowers. Then, after hunting for late violets under the evergreens, they went through the orchard to the garden-patch, where there were lots of large, sweet strawberries looking just ready for eating.

"And now for some fun!" cried Elsie, gaily. "The men are out turning the hay this morning, and won't be drawing in until afternoon," she added, as they climbed to the top of the hay-mow.

Then, what fun followed! They played among the hay until they were tired out and quite ready to sit at the open barn window to talk and tell stories.

After dinner, they had a ride in the wagon back to the hay-field, and while the men loaded, they played with Don, the Scotch collie, among the hay-cocks, and hunted for wild strawberries in the fence corners. But, most of all, they enjoyed the ride home on top of the hay-load, where they lay swaying gently, without the least fear, and looking up at the blue sky above them.

At five they returned to the house, and there, under the snow-apple tree, was the table set for themselves, with a great dish of berries in the middle. How they enjoyed that merry meal, and how they did eat, to be sure!

"And how have you been spending this long afternoon?" asked Mrs. Meldrum.

"Oh, it was far too short," answered Ethel. "First, we had a ride on the hay-wagon; then we hunted for birds'

nests in the garden, and found two little gray birdies' nests in the hedge and a robin's at the top of the pear tree, but none of the eggs were hatched. Then we went back to the creek and waded for a long time, and played hide-and-seek and hunted for forget-me-nots, but we couldn't find any—it's too early for them, you know—and then it was time to come back."

"And we have had a lovely time," said Edith, "but mother told us to be home early, and it is nearly six now."

After the guests had gone, Elsie helped her mother with the milking, and then drove the cows back to the clover-field, and helped feed the calves, and then she was a very tired girl indeed.

And so ended one happy day on a farm.

ANNA C. M. ROSS.

CLASS II.

A Summer Day on the Farm.

"Mamma, I've thought out something splendid," said I, looking up from a pan half full of dinner plates.

"Well, let's have the benefit of it," was answered, and I proceeded to unfold my plan of how to spend a pleasant day on the farm. This plan was to invite a dozen or so boy and girl friends to the beautiful little grove beside the river at the back of our farm. As it met full approval from mother, and Harry, my fifteen-year-old brother, coming in at that moment, fully endorsed the plan of "sis," I felt at liberty to pursue my plan.

"Just a week before my party," I thought next morning, and this thought inspired me to a very vigorous coaxing of Harry to get Bess and drive me out to invite the friends whom we had decided to ask. Every one seemed glad to come, so I was very happy as we drove home, and Harry showed his approval by jumping out and helping me to alight—an exhibition of gallantry which he never displayed to me unless particularly pleased. The day before the picnic was spent in preparing for it, and soon our pantry shelves were loaded with delicious edibles. That night I, as Harry mockingly said, "scanned the horizon for a beautiful dawn."

But "the day" dawned clear and bright, and I jumped out of bed early in the morning and pulled up the blind to let the beautiful morning sun stream in, and then dressed quickly, ran down the hall to where the boys slept and employed my knuckles in a vigorous rattle-tat upon the door, only waiting to hear Harry's grumbling remark about "waking a fellow up in the middle of the night."

After dinner, when the kitchen was again "cleared up," though those times came oftener than Dinah's periodical spasms of cleanliness, as they happened on an average of about three times a day, our guests began to arrive, and after a while spent in the house, we all went to the barn, where we fixed up a swing, and, as the rope was a long one, we went flying up among the beams, swung by a boy or girl's willing hands. Then we played "hide-and-seek," the high mows and dark granary bins making a splendid lurking-place for any adventuresome lad or lassie. After we had tired of that, we climbed up to hunt the eggs. One city cousin, who, by great courage and boldness, had really succeeded in reaching the lowest mow, was rewarded for her bravery with a nest containing one egg. Then we brought the eggs home to mother, and repaired to the grove, which Harry and Jack had made a most delightful place with benches and seats, also a generous amount of spicy cedar boughs. There were seven boys and the same number of girls, and some of us girls seated ourselves under a spreading maple to enjoy the scene before us—the smooth sweep of greensward, the little river sparkling and babbling by, the boys in their careless attitudes lying on the banks, intent on fishing, and, occasionally, a delighted exclamation from some one who had drawn a trout or chub, bounding on the grass. The boys, after getting a good mess of fish for supper, put up temporary swings, and after an hour's swinging, the boys tossing the girls high among the branches, and vice versa, we played baseball, tennis and croquet. Then, supper-time. The boys lit a fire just outside the grove, and we roasted the fish on the stones and boiled

the coffee in a can fixed in gipsy fashion, with three sticks, over the fire. After tea, which everyone enjoyed, we packed up the dishes and remains of the feast, and after carefully putting out the fire, we left the scene of one of the happiest days of my life. When we got home, we all trooped into the parlor, and after an hour or so spent in chatting, varied by the playing of such indoor games as crokinole, checkers and dominoes, by general consent, all our favorite music was played, and our songs rang out on the clear evening air, for most of the boys and girls had good clear voices.

At eight o'clock, everyone said they must go home and after merry good-byes and expressions of having a pleasant time, our guests left us. When they were all gone and the evening chores all done up, we were all glad to go to bed, but with the consciousness of having had a pleasant time.

GLADYS B. PENTLAND.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTED CLYDES AT AUCTION.

An attractive auction sale of imported Clydesdale mares is advertised to take place at Markham, Ont., on April 18th. These are the property of Mr. Geo. Isaac, Cobourg, Ont. They were selected by one of the most competent judges in Scotland, and are the get of some of the best breeding sires in that country. There are in the offering, eleven three-year-old mares, which have been pronounced one of the best importations that has come to Canada in recent years. Good mares are scarce in this country, and this sale affords a good opportunity to secure the foundation for a right start in breeding the class of horses that are always in demand at paying prices. Parties interested should send for the catalogue, and attend the sale, which is conveniently placed, being only 20 miles from Toronto. A lot of imported Yorkshire pigs are also in the sale.

MR. THOMSON'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is again called to the dispersion sale of the herd of Shorthorns and flock of Shropshire sheep belonging to Mr. M. Thomson, of Walkerton, Ont., which was postponed owing to the roads being blocked by snow drifts, and will be held on April 6th, at his farm, three miles from Walkerton and seven miles from Hanover, G. T. R. The cattle are well bred, as may be judged from the notes given in our last issue; bulls of the best Scotch breeding and type having been used in the herd, which includes some excellent families. Now that the roads are clear and spring is showing up, there should be a good attendance at this sale of farmers wishing to improve their stock. The work horses, grade cattle, hogs and implements will also be sold, as the owner has sold his farm, and all will be sold without reserve.

TRADE TOPICS.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.—A plant has been established at Hamilton, Ont., the largest of its kind in the British Empire, where the famous McCormick and Deering machines are made. For many years these machines have been before the American farmer, and it is safe to say that during all this time no man ever bought a McCormick or Deering and regretted the fact.

A HIGH-CLASS INSTITUTION.—The Graham Dermatological Institute, 502 Church Street, Toronto, is worthy of the great patronage extended to it. Many a person's life has been and is made miserable by the blemishes that disfigure the face. Who is there that would not go out of his or her way at any inconvenience to get rid of them? It is certainly easily done, at small cost, by visiting the Graham Institute. Hundreds have been absolutely cured and made happy, as who can be happy with a face covered with pimples and other disfigurements for months and years? The parlors and offices are elegantly and tastefully appointed, attendants courteous, where every consideration is shown for patients. People from all over the Dominion are numbered among the patronage of this great and useful institution, which has now enjoyed a successful practice ever increasing during the past ten years. None but the most skillful operators are employed.

GOSSIP.

One of the best farms in Middlesex County, Ontario, only ten miles from the city of London, and one mile from Glanworth Station, is advertised for sale in this paper. The soil is of the best, and the buildings are first-class. Anyone wanting a comfortable and complete homestead and a fertile farm in condition to grow good crops should look up the advertisement and enquire of the owner as to price, etc.

Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill., importers and breeders of Percheron, Belgian and French Coach Horses, whose advertisement runs in this paper, write: "We have made some very good sales of late; our horses having gone to many places very widely separated on the map. Percherons, French Coaches and Belgians are in active demand, both stallions and mares, and the East, the South and the West alike have taken high-class animals of this breed from Oaklawn this season. The Belgians we are confident would give excellent satisfaction, either in Ontario or in the Northwest? We have as fine a lot of these horses as could be got together in Europe, and they include many very high-class individuals. Judged merely from a general draft-horse point of view, it has been proved, time and again, that the Belgian crosses admirably with the average range mare—the great width and roundity of body, short leg and extra heavy bone and good feet operating to correct corresponding defects in common mares. We have still on offer a particularly high class of stallions of all the breeds we handle, the horses which arrived right at the end of last year being now in prime condition for stud work. We have them of the best ages, from coming three upward, and we can suit everyone who wants a good horse. We are making very moderate prices." Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman's advertisement is on another page. Send for their beautiful illustrated catalogue—free to applicants.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY.

Probably no district of Western Canada has more worthily attracted attention during the past year than Last Mountain Valley. Situated, as it is, between Long Lake and Last Mountain, it possesses a location of much physical beauty. The soil is principally a rich loam that is easily tilled and immensely productive. It was, therefore, no wonder that when public attention was first drawn to this fertile valley, little time should elapse until the free homesteads were practically all taken. A large number went in by Lumsden and Craven last summer, and a great many settlers' dwellings may be seen brightly shining across the country. Others who took homesteads will go in this spring to perform the necessary duties, and before another year has passed the district will contain a fair population of people.

As is the case in every new country, transportation has heretofore been a drawback to Last Mountain Valley. Settlers have come to Lumsden on the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R., and from there they have driven west and north a distance of twenty miles, until the choice land has been reached. Many, in fact, were so taken with the country and its possibilities that they went more than twice that distance to erect homes.

For some time a railway line has been surveyed through the district, but not until recently has Wm. White, Vice-Pres. C. P. R., announced that the Kirkella branch will be extended into Last Mountain Valley. This line is already graded into within about fifty miles of Strassburg, and until the extension is completed, settlers will have the advantage of a steamer on Long Lake. This convenience is already almost completed, and when navigation opens, it will ply twice weekly from Crone's Point, a place on the south-west side of the lake, to various points up the lake, which extends northward a distance of over seventy miles.

Wm. Pearson & Co., Winnipeg, are fortunate in controlling all land that is yet for sale in this district, and parties who desire to locate where good water may be obtained and beautiful homes erected, should communicate with this company.

LAWSON'S JERSEY SALE.

Attention is again called to the clearing sale, on April 7th, of the entire herd of registered and high-grade Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. Albert Lawson, of Wilton Grove, four miles from the city of London. Having disposed of his farm, Mr. Lawson is selling all his stock, which besides work horses and young cattle, includes 17 registered Jerseys, 10 of which are young cows coming due to calve this spring, and 17 deep-milking, high-grade Jersey cows, mostly due to calve this spring. The grand pure-bred St. Lambert cow, Mokema's Pet, by Exile of Glen Rouge, when fresh is one of the best show cows in Canada, and she will be due to calve in August. She has fine dairy conformation, and puts up a model udder. Her two-year-old half-sister, Pure Cream, from the same dam, also makes a splendid showing of udder and teats. Joanna of St. Lambert, a six-year-old cow, has a record of 40 lbs. daily, and will be due in August. Hazel-dean Jennie gives 40 lbs., and has a record of 20 lbs. butter in a week. Queen of Burnside, first-prize two-year-old heifer at London last fall, is in the sale; also Pearl's Golden Crown, second-prize two-year-old bull at London. There will be no catalogue provided, but parties wishing to secure good family cows and show stuff will find them in this offering. The cows have been bred and selected for dairy work in supplying a large city milk-and-cream trade.

TRUMAN'S IMPORTED STALLIONS.

The Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Illinois, has for some time been advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate" their imported Shire, Clydesdale and Percheron horses, resulting in their receiving many letters of inquiry from Canada. To facilitate business in this country, the Messrs. Truman have shipped a consignment of their horses to London, Ont., in charge of their Mr. H. W. Truman, who may be seen or communicated with at the City Hotel, London. To remove the impression that these are Western horses, it may be stated that the Messrs. Truman are Englishmen, who have interests both in England and at Bushnell, Ill., and are engaged in breeding, importing and exporting horses, and that the stallions they are offering at London are imported from England, Scotland and France, and are big, substantial, strong-backed, deep-ribbed horses, of good quality and action, among which is the Shire stallion, Ivory (19720), coming five years old, sired by Nyn King Charles (15271). He is a big horse, standing about 17 hands, and weighing about 2,100 lbs., with grandly-muscled body, short, strong back and loins, big heartgirth, and good limbs and feet, moving squarely, and such a horse as should sire the readily-selling sort. Exton Bar None (18724), a bay Shire, rising five years old, by Marco (16802), out of Hitchin Lively III., is a medium-sized horse of grand quality of bone and hair, broad set, and of the dray horse type, with smooth shoulders and well-knit frame. He is a taking horse, and should prove a very useful sire. Dornock (10184) is an imported Clydesdale horse, eight years old, bred by Lord Polwarth, sired by Holyrood, dam by Knight o' Lothian, by Darnley. The grandam of Holyrood was by Prince of Wales. He is a horse of grand proportions, with lots of bone, weighing about 2,100 lbs., deep ribbed, well muscled, short backed, with strong loin and well-laid shoulders, and standing well on good feet and legs. He should get the good selling class of stock. A representative Percheron is Robinot (44923), a black or steel gray, five-year-old horse, by Neapolitan (43046), dam Mirabelle (35374). He is one of the thick, deep, broad-set sort, with good bone and feet, and such a horse as one would expect to breed high-class farm horses. Mr. W. E. Truman called at the London stables last week on his way to New York to meet another shipment of Shires and Hackneys to supply their increasing trade. Messrs. Truman's advertisement appears in this issue.

4 Holstein Bulls

For sale, from 7 to 18 months old, from dams making over 300 lbs. of butter per year. For particulars write

S. E. SMITH, - DUNDAS, ONT.

Wanted at Once A steady, sober, married man (small family preferred) to work on my farm, live in comfortable cottage and board himself. Suitable privileges and good wages will be given; should have some experience. Apply to

J. E. MEYER, Gourlock (near Guelph), Ont.

Railway OPERATING

is the special work of our

Telegraph Department.

It is under the direction of an experienced railway despatcher, who, with three assistants, give the best instruction obtainable. Write for particulars.

Central Business College

TORONTO, ONT.

W. H. Shaw, - Principal.

HECLA HEATING

in your home means well-ventilated rooms, an even distribution of heat, the absence of dirt and dust, a saving of fuel, and many other advantages described in our booklet "About Heating," which will be sent upon request.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited,

Preston, Ont., and
Winnipeg, Man.

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LISTEN!

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

The COOPER-WALCH LAND CO.,
48 Canada Life Building,
WINNIPEG, - CANADA.

Gray or Faded Hair



restored to its original color in ten days when Mrs. Graham's Quick

HAIR RESTORER

is used. Neither greasy nor sticky, clear as water, and contains no injurious ingredients. Price \$1, express paid. Falling hair, dandruff, etc., cured by our home remedies.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, ETC.,

permanently eradicated by electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10 cents for books and sample cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto.
ESTABLISHED 1892.

MEN WANTED

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

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS

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



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

Southcott Suit Co., London, Can.

Are You Going to the Coast?

No doubt many will wish to know what is the best time to go to British Columbia. If you are going to the interior, I should say August or September, when the country is at its driest, and you can judge what land needs irrigation. If you want to buy a cleared farm in the Lower Fraser Valley, and crop it the same year, come any time between Jan. 1st and May 1st; but if you have only small means, and think of taking up a 20 or 40 acre block, come between the 1st of March and the 1st June. After the latter date there is no time to do more than a month's chopping before it is time to burn.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance, in land clearing, of the following rules, which ought to be carved above the doorway of every settler's cabin in a bush country: (1) Always do that kind of work most suitable to the season of the year. (2) Follow a regular rotation in all clearing operations. (3) Never chop in one year more than you can brand up before the next chopping season comes round. It is safe to say that, by strictly following these rules, the cost of land clearing can be reduced to one-fourth of what it would cost by disregarding them. As to tools, all that is wanted the first year is a double-bitted axe, if you know how to use one, or a single-bitted one, if you are only learning. If there is no clearing on your place, buy a small wall tent, and about 100 feet supplemental of 12 x 1 inch boards for your camp, and set it up on the south side of your land, where you should begin clearing in order that subsequent clearings may get the full benefit of the sun.

In chopping, the object should be to burn as little of the more valuable timber as possible; therefore, leave all the first growth fir and cedar until you can dispose of them profitably. Another reason for leaving these big trees is that they are all coniferous, and when burnt leave very little fertilizing ashes to replace the vegetable humus of the soil which has been destroyed by the fire. Besides, when all the other timber is burnt off, these trees are more exposed to the wind, and are often uprooted; thus the cost of stumping later on is saved. The second fir makes good cordwood, for which there is ready sale to the steamboats at \$2.25 a cord, a price which about pays for the chopping and hauling; moreover, it pays to take this away, as by doing so you save the burning and logging, and do not burn your land. The deciduous trees, on the other hand, when chopped and burned, make a lot of good ashes, which enrich the soil and make a fine seed-bed.

The best time to start chopping is the 1st of April, by which time the trees are bursting into leaf. The burning may be done about the middle of August. It is better to chop only five acres and pile everything up well, than to chop ten acres and pile carelessly; the better the piling, the better the fire, and a good burn is more than half the battle. Here are a few hints as to chopping: (1) Pile the brush and trees in rows, not in heaps, in the direction in which they will dry out most speedily. After the first year this will, of course, be east and west. (2) Do not pile any brush on logs. You will want all your cedar logs, and fir logs will not dry out if covered. (3) All small deciduous trees (particularly hazel, vine maple and willow) should be cut right into the ground. When they sprout, the cattle will keep them trimmed down, and so kill them nearly all out before fall. Fir, cedar or hemlock seedlings need not be cut so close. The trunks of the larger alders and maples may be cut into convenient lengths, left on the ground between the piles until the chopping is finished, then hauled out of the way, cut into cordwood, and split for one's own use. They should never be allowed to be on the ground all summer without splitting. It is a good plan to leave a few of the larger trees which are to be burned until the last; then chop them so they will fall across the top of the brush piles, where they will have the best chance to dry. Do not chop anything after August 1st; but a week or two before burning, take a scythe and mow the ferns between the piles. These, when dry, help the fires to run. Your clearing will now be in order for a good burn, and if you choose, for two or three weeks, you may

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LAND OF HOMES THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY.

California Winters.	Oh, yes, it rained here; but you can get a good umbrella for 80c. What does a fur coat cost?	No Zero Frosts.
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If you are thinking of coming to the coast, we can sell you unimproved land from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre, on very easy terms, in blocks of 20 to 160 acres, or improved farms from \$3,000 up, close to schools, churches, stores and railway stations or steamboat landing. We have the best market for farm produce in the world, and the best climate in Canada. Be sure and write for our pamphlet.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION 322 CAMBIE STREET, Vancouver, B. C.

Are You Going to the Coast?—Continued.

leave it and work outside, as the harvest will be on, and everybody will want help.

In writing these notes I am assuming that the settler is devoting most of his time to his clearing. However, the only time which it is absolutely essential to keep to is during the burning, which must be done the latter half of August. If you want to work out, you can do your chopping any time between March 1st and August 1st, and will probably find that you can chop in two or two and a half months as much as you can conveniently finish up the following winter, probably about ten acres, or enough to give a start either in poultry or small fruits, or even dairying in a small way. CHAS. E. HOPE.

The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.

A WAR PUZZLE.

THE JAPO-RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Can you answer this riddle? "Why are Dunlop Detachable Tires like the Japanese?" The Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., Toronto, will give ten dollars for the best answer posted to them before April 30th. The company bars out the simple one: "Because they are hard to beat." Can't you think of another reply. Send it on the back of a postal card under your name and address. Remember Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires are world-famous. Two hands are the only tools you need in taking them off or putting them on. Advt.

Dates Claimed for Live-stock Sales.

- April 6th.—M. Thomson, Shorthorns, Walkerton, Ont.
- April 7th.—Albert Lawson, Jersey cattle, Wilton Grove, Ont.
- April 13th.—D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que., Ayrshires.
- May 3rd.—H. S. Fallows, Evelyn, Ont., Shorthorns.
- June 15th.—D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., imported Yorkshire swine, at Hamilton.
- June 28th.—Hudson Usher, Queenston, and others, Shorthorns, at Hamilton.
- Nov. 8th.—H. Cargill & Son and W. G. Pettit & Sons, Shorthorn bull calves, at Hamilton, Ont.

Intending advertisers of sales of pure-bred stock are requested to claim dates with us, in order to prevent conflicting events.

H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., advertise Holstein cows, heifers and calves for sale.

Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., writes: "I have arranged with other breeders to hold a joint sale of high-class Shorthorns at Hamilton, on June 28th.

POLISH IS CHEAPER THAN LEATHER, and when it is carefully applied to a man's shoes, it makes him as a gentleman. Hirst's specially prepared polish advertised in another column is recommended to the readers of this paper. Give it a trial.



It is Easy

to own a . . .

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE

Send one dollar with the coupon and you will get a Gram-o-phone and three Records. There is no substitute for the Berliner Gram-o-phone, the only flat-disc talking machine, invented by Mr. Emile Berliner. The only Talking Machine made in Canada and sold with an absolute five years' guarantee. Gram-o-phone Records are also made in Canada, of a hard flat Maroon substance, and will wear ten times as long as any other records. If you want full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records we will send them to you free on request.

Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. (These prices include three seven-inch Records, of purchaser's choice.)

Any Style of Instrument sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE plays every instrument. The instrumental Records are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments—Band and Orchestral Selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band Selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone) and other famous American and European Bands, Civil and Military. Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest Songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

Manufactured Only by

E. BERLINER,

2315 St. Catherine Street,

MONTREAL,

SEND COUPON TO-DAY.

E. BERLINER, 2315-19 St. Catherine St. Montreal, Que.

Enclosed find \$1 in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A complete, with 16-inch japanned concert horn and 3 records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of \$2 each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name

Occupation

P. O. Address

Province

If you wish a spun-brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose \$2 extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:

PAGE METAL GATES

3 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch.....\$2.75
10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch 5.75
Other sizes in proportion.

Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

Mr. J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, writes: "I have had wonderful results from my advertisement in the 'Advocate.' In less than three weeks I disposed of my lot of bulls. However, I can give buyers good pointers as to where they can buy good Holstein bulls. It is no trouble to answer such correspondence; always pleased to do it."

ABORTION RETENTION OF PLACENTA and Failure to Breed

Kellogg's Condition Powder

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

H. W. Kellogg Company, Dept. 7, St. Paul, Minn.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

DEBILITY.

Eight-year-old mare, due to foal in April, reared foal last year, and was worked hard. She was unable to stand the work and gave out. I allowed her to rest a day or two, and put her to work again, but she has not been able to stand hard work since. She keeps poor and tires easily. E. O.

Ans.—You asked her to do too much last year. Mares that are sucking colts can perform a reasonable amount of ordinary work without great inconvenience, but cannot perform hard work without either themselves or the foals suffering. The usage to which you subjected your mare last year had such an injurious effect upon her constitution that she has not yet recovered. It may be her mouth is also at fault. Have her teeth dressed, and give her one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian night and morning. If possible, allow her to rest with the exception of sufficient daily exercise to keep her healthy. Feed well on good hay, oats, bran and a carrot or two daily. If compelled to work her, do not ask her to do enough to tire her. It takes considerable time to build up an animal that is run down as she is. V.

LAME FILLY.

Filly went lame last fall; got nearly well, but now is lame again. It appears to be in the right hind leg, but I do not know whether in hip or hock. When leading over fence a foot high she always drags right leg. I called veterinarian in, but she was not bad, and he could not locate the lameness. By what means can I locate the trouble? A. B.

Ans.—Locating cases of obscure lameness is one of the hardest tasks the average veterinarian has to deal with. I cannot explain to you how you can locate it. Lameness, where local symptoms are not shown, must be judged largely by peculiarity of action, and it requires a great deal of experience to enable a man to detect the peculiar actions we expect to see in diseases of certain joints. The dragging of the leg over obstacles indicates hip or stifle joint trouble, probably hip. If you can by manipulation detect soreness, heat or swelling, or by any means locate the trouble, it will be well to blister. It requires a personal examination to enable a man to give a valuable opinion in such cases. As the filly is showing well-marked lameness now, I advise you to call your veterinarian in again. V.

Miscellaneous.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Would like to purchase some eggs, both hens' and ducks', for hatching. Can you direct me? J. G.

Ans.—Both are advertised in this paper.

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

The railway runs through our place between buildings and road. Who has to keep snow away from gates, company or us? If the company have, have we to notify them? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—So far as we can see from your statement, it would appear that you must remove the snow.

RECOVERY OF WAGES.

I worked for a farmer in Manitoba this spring. I have, as yet, received no pay, although I have written several times asking for payment. I have received no answer to my letters. Is there any means of compelling payment without it being necessary for me to return to Manitoba? Is my word sufficient evidence as to not having been paid? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think that the matter might be so arranged that collection of the wages could be had without your having to go to Manitoba. You should instruct a solicitor to attend to it.

Irish
(WHITE)
Oats

108
BUSHELS
TO THE
ACRE.

FORTY-FOUR
POUNDS TO THE
MEASURED
BUSHEL.

Strong, Stiff Straw, Large,
Plump, Handsome, Meaty,
White Grain.

In many cases the spikes
or breast will contain three
full kernels where other oats
give but two. A remarkable
stooler, and for this reason six
pecks (1½ bushels) is sufficient to
seed an acre. Lb 30c.; 3 lbs. 50c.
By mail postpaid. By freight or
express, peck, 30c.; bushel, 90c.;
10 bushels, \$8.50. (Cotton bags 20c.
each extra).

New Grain
Corn-Wheat

A MAMMOTH CEREAL (three times the
size of wheat), possessing the properties of
both corn and wheat.—Creating considerable
interest in Western America, and yield-
ing sixty bushels per acre. The kernels are
about three-quarters of an inch in length, with a
hard outer bran shell. Straw strong and stout
growth. Resists drought and rain better than
wheat. Heads about six inches in length, and the
grain sets out in rows. The plant stools out like
Rye, and yields several tons of straw per acre.
Weights 60 lbs. per bushel, which is the quantity to
sow on an acre. For fattening hogs and cattle is
unequaled. Lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid; by
express or freight, peck, \$2.40; ¼-bushel, \$4.20;
bushel (60 lbs.) \$7.20. (Bags 20c. each extra).

Seed
Annual

The
Most
Complete
Published.

Free for asking. Write to-day.

WM. RENNIE, Toronto, Ontario.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

M'CORMICK
HARVESTERS

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

POSTPONED

DISPERSION SALE OF

30 High-class Scotch Shorthorns

26 FEMALES and 4 BULLS

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION, ON APRIL 12, 1904.

Some of the best females have calves at foot to Nonpareil Archer, sold at Isaac sale last
May for \$700. There will be no reserve.
TERMS.—Ten months credit; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Newton station
on Port Dover and Warton Branch, G. T. R. Morning trains met day of sale. Send post card
for catalogue. THOMAS INGRAM conducts sale.

Crosshill P. O.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Hillyside Stock Farm.

Waterloo Co.

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

WORMS IN FLOWERPOTS.

You will find enclosed a worm found in the earth about our house plants. Please give a name for the same, and how to get rid of them. MRS. R. B.

Ans.—The worm was crushed beyond recognition, but if you water the plants with lime water the worms will come to the surface, where they can be destroyed.

MARE OVER IN KNEES.

I have a valuable Thoroughbred mare which has gone over in the knees. What can I do to stop it? Had her shod last summer with heel calks, and no toe calk. She is a fine driver, five years old this spring. G. D. A.

Ans.—Have her heel calks shortened down a little at a time until they are quite short, or none at all. Feed on the floor of the stall rather than in a manger or rack. If she stands in a single stall, see that it slopes a little to the back, but otherwise perfectly level.

SOW GRINDING TEETH.

Can you tell the cause of a brood sow that has farrowed about four or five weeks, grinding on her teeth; all are in first-class condition? Is it a habit, or can it be stopped? W. D. I.

Hastings, Ont.

Ans.—Since all are apparently in good health, the probability is that it is only a habit, and that no treatment is required. It would be well, however, to keep a supply of charcoal, ashes and salt in a flat box in the pen, where the sow can take it at will, as this will help to correct any abnormal craving of the appetite.

WATER TANKS.

Am thinking of pumping water to the barn; was intending to put wooden tank on barn floor, and pipe from that to basement; but have been told that such tanks almost invariably leak more or less. Is there a better place for storing water to pipe to basement stalls? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Our experience with water tanks corroborates what you have been told. There are cases, however, where a low, square wooden tank is elevated under joists of barn floor and over box stalls in which small stock is kept. Some of these tanks never leak, but others continually drip, and are difficult to keep clean. A galvanized-iron lining might prevent leaking. Under such circumstances, we would put the tank outside, and pipe to the stables.

GOSSIP.

During this winter's snowstorms one of the railroads in Western Ontario was perhaps more heavily obstructed than almost any other. A train which was blocked up on the road had to afford its passengers the usual amount of impatience in the place of progress. Among the passengers was a lady with a little boy, for whom she had paid half-fare. The conductor, on his tenth round, taken probably for the purpose of passing away the time, stopped in front of this lady and looked at the tickets, then at the boy. "This boy is too large to travel for half-fare," said he. "He wasn't when he started!" retorted the mother.

POSTPONED SALE.—As will be seen by the advertisement on another page, Colin Campbell's great sale of Hillyside Shorthorn cattle has been postponed to Tuesday, April 12th, when the whole herd will be disposed of. The sale was intended for the 25th of March, but the thaw at that date made the roads impassable, and many of Ontario's cattle breeders, who had reached stations near the Hillyside Stock Farm, preferred to return home rather than risk the trip over the melting snow on the dangerous country roads. Parties wishing catalogues should drop a post card to Mr. Campbell, at Crosshill P. O.

The North-Western Line Russia-Japan Atlas.

Send ten cents in stamps for Russo-Japanese War Atlas, issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. Three fine colored maps, each 14 x 20; bound in convenient form for reference. The Eastern situation shown in detail, with tables showing relative military and naval strength and financial resources of Russia and Japan. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Pat. Oct. 22, 1901

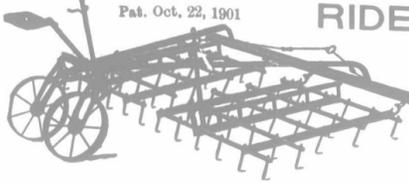
RIDE BEHIND

your harrow this summer and make the hardest part of farming a pleasure by using a

New Model Harrow Cart.

Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

BOX 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Special Notice!

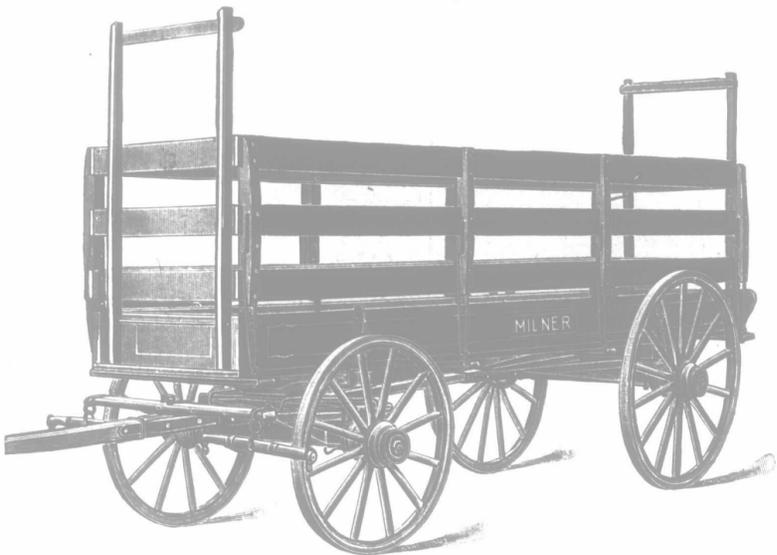
From start to finish the **Canada Paint Company** manufacture every item on their list. Farmers, house-owners, house-builders, householders and house-keepers can not do better than take this advertisement to the local agent and ask to see the **Canada Paint Company's** cards of shades suitable for every class of work. Do not look abroad for better paints than we offer. They are not to be found. The best paint in the world is made by the **Canada Paint Company**, by Canadian workmen, Canadian capital, and for the best Canadian trade.

This cut represents our

FARM TRUCK

WITH COMBINATION STOCK AND HAY RACK.

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



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

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

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

THE MILNER PETROLIA WAGON CO., LIMITED

PETROLIA

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A MORTGAGE KEPT ALIVE.

A sold a piece of land to B and took a mortgage from B for part payment of purchase money. B pays the interest yearly for a while; then says he can't pay all, but agrees to work for A, which he does, more or less, each year, and tells A to put it on what he owes him; so A endorses the amount due B for work on the mortgage. Will those endorsements prevent the mortgage from outlasting? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Such payments would have the effect suggested.

TRAP NESTS—LICE.

1. What use is a trap nest?
2. What is the best way to remove lice from hens? B. H. W.

Ans.—1. It makes it possible to identify the hens that are laying.
2. First, thoroughly clean the house, and then give two coats of whitewash. Afterwards, catch each bird and carefully dust under the wings, over the head, and about the fluff, some preparation of insect powder. Apply this with a pepper box.

UNPATENTED LAND.

An island in the river has never been granted, and has not been improved. The farm on the mainland bounds on the bank of the river, or the shore. I have petitioned the Government for a grant of the island. Have I a right to the same or have the farms on the east side of the river the first claim, as they have been cutting hay on a part—about 25 acres. The rest is what we call mud flat. What I want to know is whether this land can be held by possession, or has it to be granted?

Ans.—Title to the land in question cannot be acquired by possession; but only by patent from the Crown.

A WIFE'S FARM.

My husband wanted to buy a \$4,000 farm thirty years ago. I objected, on the ground that we could never pay for it, but he must have it; so he gave me a clear deed of fifty acres of it. We lived on the farm about fifteen years. Since that he has rented it, always collecting the rent and using the money. Several years ago he had a mortgage drawn up, unknown to me, and by severe threats made me sign it. My son paid off the mortgage last fall. Now my husband is talking of taking the timber. If he does, the money will go to pay for threshing machines, instead of the farm.

1. Can he cut the timber without my consent?
2. Has he any right to collect the rent?

3. How can I stop him? SARAH.

Ans.—1. He cannot legally do so. 2. Not without your permission. 3. By notifying the tenant not to pay rent to anyone but yourself.

LANDLORD'S REPAIRS.

If a man lease a farm for a term of years, say eight or nine years, and the man that owns the farm won't keep up repairs, such as are needed on a farm, what is the man to do that has it rented? Is he to fix it up and take it out of the rent, or must he pay the rent first and sue the man for the work he has done? A READER.

Ans.—We presume the lease is in writing. Accordingly the question depends upon the terms stated in the document. If in the ordinary statutory short form, and containing all the covenants, provisions and conditions therein, the tenant would be bound to do repairs other than those rendered necessary by ordinary wear and tear, fire, lightning or tempest, which latter the landlord must attend to. Upon failure of the landlord to do such repairs as he is liable to under the lease, after request in writing to do same, the tenant may make such repairs and charge the landlord for work done and money expended in that connection, and in the event of default in payment of the amount of a proper account rendered in respect of same, the landlord would be liable to an action for such amount. But we do not think that in legal strictness the tenant is entitled to deduct it from the rent.

DISPERSION SALE

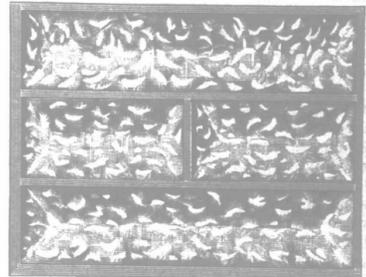
OF
21 High-Class AYRSHIRES
16 Females and 5 Bulls (1 imp.)
To be sold by Public Auction on
Wednesday, April 13th, 1904.

There are also to be sold
10 GRADE FEMALEs,
all due to calve to Lessnessock Reliance (imp.)
There will be no reserve.

TERMS.—On all sums over \$20, 9 months credit.

SALE TO BEGIN AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Teams will meet passengers at Carr's Crossing, on G.T.R., and Athelstan, on N.Y.C., on the morning of the day of sale.

D. A. Macfarlane,
Prop., - Kelso Farm, KELSO, QUE.
A. Philips, Auctioneer, Huntingdon.



Metal Sidings

are what you require to dress up your buildings with. We have many patterns to select from, with trimmings for windows and doors. No other finish is so handsome and durable, and which will at same time keep out the cold. Send rough sketch, giving wall lengths, heights to eaves and gables, for estimates and catalogues.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co.
LIMITED,
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

\$2.25 FOR THIS Beautiful \$4 JAPAN TAFFETA SILK WAIST.

direct from our Waist Factory. Any color or size. Made with large tucks and trimmed with buttons.

The same waist, in lustre, \$1.50; velvet, \$1.95.

Add 15 cents for postage. Give bust measure. Money refunded if any waist is not satisfactory.

Send this ad to

Southcott Suit Company, London, Ontario.



MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM

A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 185 acres in high state of cultivation. 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and pigery for 200 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$5,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave it for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

Are you going to build a **HOUSE OR BARN** this year? If so, the finish is the **PAINTING.**

We will sell you paints at manufacturers' prices and guarantee you satisfaction. Write us.

MONARCH PAINT CO.,
Strange and Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

An ill-paid minister went to his deacon to solicit an increase of salary. "Salary," said the deacon. "I thought you worked for souls?" "So I do," replied the poor man; "but I cannot eat souls, and if I could, it would take a good many of your size to make a dish!"

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "I have lately sold the following Shorthorns: To R. W. Philp, Oadmus, Ont., the imported bull calf, Marconi 3rd, a beautiful roan of the Rosemary family that will surely make a choice sire, as he is good himself, and had for sire and dam individuals of the best in both form and breeding. Mr. Philp uses him on a very select herd, and this is the fourth bull we have furnished him. He always selects a good one. To S. R. Starr, Port Williams, N. S., Marr Beauty 16th, from Daisy of Risby, and sired by Imp. Bapton Fancy. This heifer has two crosses of Barmpton Hero on a particularly good cow, bred by W. S. Marr, and imported some years ago. She is a show heifer, one of the best I have bred. She is white, but nobody would object to the color if they were all like her. To W. J. Cunningham, Egbert, Ont., the well-bred and good-breeding cow, Buchan Fancy 4th; a well-bred member of that good family, and she is a beautiful cow. Her first calf was a show heifer, and sold for a big price. Her last calf, when quite young, brought a good price, to go in one of the best herds in America. Have just sold to Messrs. A. & H. Mackie, Lethbridge, Alta., four very choice young bulls, and helped them to buy sixteen more for their ranch in that country. Have never assisted any person in buying such a good lot of calves for the range before. Have lately sold to A. W. Mechling, Youngwood, Pa., two very good yearling Shropshire ewes, in lamb to an imported Mansell ram. They were very choice. To Herbert Kelton, East Montpelier, Vt., one of the most careful buyers in the East, I sold two ewes that were just what he wanted. Both were Mansell-bred, and in lamb to a good Mansell ram. To Senor Carlos F. Urquiza, Mexico, I shipped two extra good rams, coming two years old. Have seldom sent better to any person; to Clarence C. Hardy, Groveland, Mass., I sent twelve beautiful yearling ewes, all in lamb to Mansell ram. To Senor Ibarrola, Mexico, I shipped with a carload of very choice Shorthorns, four grand rams. From each of the above have had the most satisfactory replies: in each case they were all or more than I had promised. Have also sold three Hampshire ewes, imported last July, to Messrs. F. E. Barron & Sons, Anson, Maine. They were descended from the DeMornay flock that for years before its dispersion, won nearly all it could show for at the Royal Show in England."

A WAR PUZZLE.

SOLVE IT AND GET THE MONEY. Can you answer this riddle? "Why are Dunlop Detachable Tires like the Japanese?" The Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., Toronto, will give ten dollars for the best answer posted to them before April 30th. The company bars out the simple one: "Because they are hard to beat." Can't you think of another reply? Send it on the back of a postal card under your name and address. Remember Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires are world-famous. Two hands are the only tools you need in taking them off or putting them on. Advt.

It speaks for itself!



Hed-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

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

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

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

With their spiral skimming device and frictionless, self-emptying and self-balancing bowl,



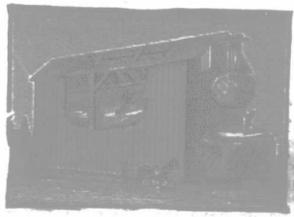
ARE SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Write for booklet. No. 12 F. o

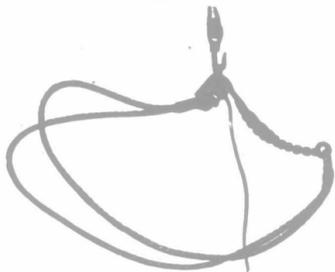
R. ALISTER & CO. LTD. 679 & 681 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable iron cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Can.

USE Queenston Cement

FOR HOUSE, BARN AND SILO WALLS, STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

The barrel is standard size, and sold much cheaper than others. All work guaranteed in every way. SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE containing pictures of work done with our cement. Write for prices and full particulars.

ISAAC USHER o Queenston, Ontario.

GOSSIP

HOGATE'S HORSES.

The illustrations elsewhere in this issue of the seven imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions from the stables of Mr. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., represent in a decidedly effective manner the grand type of horses kept at his barns. The guiding principle in Mr. Hogate's business is to purchase horses with abundance of size, without underestimating the importance of quality. In this respect, the photo-engravings speak for the respective horses. All the horses illustrated were on exhibition at the recent Spring Stallion Show at Toronto, but as the roads were so badly blocked many visitors were unable to attend, hence Mr. Hogate's object in using the illustrated page that breeders may be informed of the stock he has for sale, and which he wishes to clear out before the season opens. These are all the draft horses he has for sale. The following is a list of the horses portrayed, with their sires' and dams' sires: Nateby Pioneer, sire Gunthorpe Advance (13136), dam by St. Crispin (12221); Nateby Twilight, sire Gunthorpe Advance (13136), dam by King David III. (7490); Nation's Pride, sire Prince of Aries (10103), dam by Pride of the Clans (4632); Bounding Tom (Vol. XXVI), sire Sir Thomas (9681), dam by Prince Romeo (8144); Sir Reginald, sire Sir Everard (5353), dam by Lord Erskine (1744); King's Coin (Vol. XXVI), sire Balmedie Prince Charming (10027), dam by Duke of Rothesay (9191); King Dick, sire Black Prince of Laughton (10164), dam by St. Lawrence (3220).

Mr. Julio Pabelo, Buenos Ayres, has purchased from Mr. Robert Belth, M. P., Bowmanville, Ont., for shipment to his 10,000-acre stock farm in the Argentine Republic, the three-year-old Hackney stallion, Toscar, winner of the first prize at the recent Dominion Horse Show at Ottawa. Toscar was sired by Roseberry, dam Lady Brookfield, by Cadet. Mr. Pabelo is taking a herd of Shorthorns also.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, breeder of Large English Berkshire swine, at Sneigrove, Ont., writes that he has secured the farm known as Maple Lodge, within the corporation of the town of Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 20 miles west of Toronto, where he will give his whole attention to the breeding of high-class Berkshires of the best bacon type, and his address will now be Box 191, Brampton, Ont., where he hopes to do even a larger trade in his new home, which will be much more convenient for shipping. Mr. Wilson writes: "I must say trade has been exceedingly satisfactory through the use of your excellent paper. I have just made an excellent sale to Mr. Mawking, of Owen Sound, who is moving to the West in a few days. He has bought Willow Lodge Perfection and two fine young sows in farrow."

At a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at Ottawa the week of the spring fair there, it was decided to establish a record of merit, based on a year's milk production, which is the truest test of a cow's capabilities, as some cows milk well for a short period, and are boarders the balance of the year. We congratulate the Ayrshire breeders on this advance movement, and doubt not their cows will make a good showing, if advantage is taken of the privilege being provided for. The few cows tested at the dairy shows this winter have made exceedingly creditable showing, and there is no doubt that the average production of the breed will score high, as they are essentially a dairy breed of the highest order.

IMPORTANT AYRSHIRE SALE.

On April 13th, as announced in the advertisement in this issue, Mr. D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que., will sell at auction without reserve his entire herd of pure-bred, registered Ayrshires—16 females and 5 bulls, including the imported bull, Lessnessock Reliance, also 10 grade females, due to calve this spring to the imported bull. Mr. Macfarlane's herd has the reputation of being up to a high standard, as sires of the best type have been in service, and the cows are deep milkers and of good size and constitution. Dairy men and breeders will do well to attend this sale.

GET THE BEST, PURE AND CLEAN

SEEDS

FROM

GEO. KEITH

SEED MERCHANT ESTABLISHED 1866.

TORONTO

Spécialties for 1904.

STORM KING OATS, a new ideal white oat; first in yield, earliness, size of grain and strength of straw. 1 lb., 25c.; 3 lbs., 60c., post-paid; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2 (bags included).
 Finest quality Red Clover, "Sun" brand, per bush. \$8.00
 Finest quality Alsike Clover, "Ocean" brand, per bush. \$8.00
 Finest quality Timothy, "Diamond" brand, per bush. \$2.50
 Bags 20c. Ask for samples and see for yourselves. Catalogues sent on receipt of address.

TREES

Fruit and Ornamental

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Actually first hand. Why pay intermediate profits when you can buy direct from the growers? Send for price list and catalogue at once to

Winona Nursery Co. WINONA, ONTARIO.

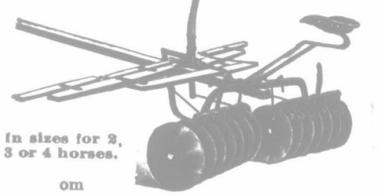
TRY THE Central Nurseries FOR RELIABLE, WELL-GROWN

TREES FRUIT AND SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPEVINES, BERRY PLANTS, Etc.

True to name, and O. K. Send for our price list if interested, and order direct. Our stock is freshly dug, and extra good roots. Sure to please you. SEED POTATOES, EGGS FOR HATCHING.

A. G. HULL & SON, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Bissell's Disk.



In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

om

The greatest cultivator for all the Provinces. No other with so good a record. Send your address. Particulars are free. Manufactured by T. E. BISSELL, Dept. "W," ELORA, ONT.

FREE HANDSOME STEAM AND MAGIC LANTERN

This elegant Magic Lantern has powerful lenses and shows dozens of beautiful colored pictures. The Steam Engine is strongly made of bright brass and steel, steel boiler, whistle and safety valve, steam dome, steam pipes, everything complete, fully tested. These two presents given Free for selling only 15 packages at 10c a package of Marvel Washing Blue. Send your name and address at once. We trust you. And send bluing by mail postpaid. We also send Handsome Gold Finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with bluing. You can sell it quickly when sold, return us the money, \$1.50, and we will send you the Handsome Magic Lantern and Steam Engine without delay. Address THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept. 926J Toronto, Ont.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ABORTION.

Mare, due to foal in June, aborted twins on March 15th. One was dead and the other died in a few minutes. What was the cause? H. T.

Ans.—It is impossible for me to give the cause of you mare's abortion. So many things may cause the accident—as fright, foul odor, kicks, blows, slips, falls, being caught in doorways, or other places, different diseases, drinking impure water, eating impure food, exposure, sudden changes in the weather, etc. These and other causes operate in some cases, and no person but he who knows all the circumstances in your case can suggest a cause. Abortion, without known cause, occurs in all classes of animals. V.

SEVERED TENDON.

Filly had one of her tendons severed above the fetlock. It is healing nicely, but the leg remains weak. A. G.

Ans.—It requires a long time, at least six months, in many cases longer, for an animal to recover from severed tendon. The tendon never really reunites, but a material is thrown out which practically unites the ends of the severed tendon, but always leaves a permanent thickening, which cannot be removed. The patient gradually, but slowly, regains strength, and usually in a few months will be as serviceable as ever, but will in most cases have slightly faulty action, and a thickened tendon. When the accident occurs, recovery is hastened by placing the patient in slings and applying splints to keep the leg quiet and prevent descent of the fetlock pad when weight is put upon the leg. When the case has reached the stage that yours has, nothing can be done more than keeping the wound clean and giving nature a chance. V.

INFLUENZA.

Mare, due to foal in June, was in the stable for two weeks on account of a cut foot. All at once she refused to eat and drink; had a slight cough, but no nasal discharge. She became stiff, and when forced to move acted like a horse with stringhalt. She eats a little better now, but eyes are very dull and she is still stiff and purges when driven. D. G. McK.

Ans.—The mare had an attack of influenza, and is still in a critical condition. Give her rest in a comfortable box stall. Hold her head, three times daily, over a pot of boiling water with a dram of carbolic acid in it, and give a good steaming. Allow her reasonable quantities of anything she will eat. Feed often, and a little at a time. Give her thirty grains quinine three times daily. Hand rub and bandage her legs. If she does not improve in a week, call your veterinarian in, as this disease is liable to many complications, which must be treated according to symptoms. V.

CHRONIC LAMENESS, ETC.

1. Fifteen-year-old horse has been lame in front for two years, and does not like to travel. He rests one foot, then the other, and stands with hind feet well forward to take weight. He is also run down, dry in hair, and foul in sheath.

2. Eleven-year-old horse has poor appetite; urine is thick, and bowels loose.

3. Give prescription to prevent horses becoming foul in their sheaths and thick in urine. T. G. M.

Ans.—1. This horse doubtless has confirmed navicular disease and cannot be cured. Long rest and repeatedly blistering around the coronet in the ordinary manner of blistering will tend to mitigate the symptoms. If you cannot give rest, use bar shoes, and poultice when in the stable. An operation called neurotomy will remove the lameness; but it is not probable he would last more than a few months afterwards, so unless he is practically useless, it would not be well to operate. Cleanse his sheath out with warm water and soap, and apply a little sweet oil.

2. His teeth require dressing; get your veterinarian to attend to this. Then give one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian three time daily. To clear the urine, give four drams nitrate of potash every night for three doses.

3. You cannot prevent this, when necessary wash out. If the urine becomes thick treat as stated in question 2. V.

Important Auction Sale

OF IMPORTED REGISTERED
CLYDESDALE MARES
AND
YORKSHIRE SWINE

AT

Markham, Ont., Wednesday, April 13, 1904.

The above were carefully selected by one of the most competent judges in Scotland, and are in excellent breeding condition. For catalogues and further information, apply to

GEORGE ISAAC, COBOURG, ONT.,
PROPRIETOR.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

Conveyances will meet C. P. R. trains on morning of sale.



UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE.
REGISTERED
25 SHORTHORNS

Some prizewinners, a number sired by Merr, Duthie and Cruickshank bulls.

30 High-class Shropshire Sheep and a number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Swine, Farm Implements and Machinery. Having sold my farm, all will be sold.

Wednesday, April 6th, 1904,

On Lot 14, Con. 4, Brant, 3 miles from Walkerton and 7 miles from Hanover.

TERMS—10 months' credit, 5% discount per annum for cash.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. Catalogues mailed on application.

M. THOMSON, Proprietor, Walkerton, Ont.

Auctioneers: J. V. Johnston, Walkerton, Ont., and John Purvis, Holyrood, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

of Registered and High-grade

JERSEY CATTLE

Property of

Mr. Albert Lawson,

to be sold at his farm,

Lot 18, Con. 2, Westminster,
Middlesex Co., Ont.,

½ mile from Westminster Station, 4¼ miles
from London, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 7th.



17 registered Jerseys, including 14 cows, 10 of which are fresh or due to calve soon and 4 in August; also 10 high-grade Jersey cows, all fresh; also all the work horses and farm implements; all of which will be sold without reserve, the owner having sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

TERMS.—Six months' credit on approved joint notes, or six per cent. per annum off for cash.

A. N. HUNT, Auctioneer. ALBERT LAWSON, Prop., Wilton Grove, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

BUYER AND SELLER.

I sell cattle and accept small amount on same, to go in a certain time, say two weeks. The buyer does not order out said cattle in specified time. Who owns cattle after date fixed? The date being as much a part of consideration as price per pound. Can I retain money advanced and sell again, etc.?
Ont.

Ans.—1. The buyer. 2. No.

SIDEBONES.

I have a fine mare, which has sidebones on her feet. Can you give me a sure cure for same, or will blistering take them off?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Sidebones cannot be cured. They consist of a growth of bone that it is impossible to remove. When the animal is lame, blistering allays pain and cures the lameness, but the bony excrescence still remains. If the mare is lame, apply strong blister, consisting of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, each two drams, and sweet lard, two ounces. If not lame, do not treat.

PLANTING ROOTS IN SQUARES.

Would you give your advice as to planting roots (mangel or turnips) in squares, so as to be able to work with horse hoe in every direction as for corn. How wide would you mark for that purpose, and would a corn planter answer to plant with?
G. S.

Ans.—Planting roots in squares would necessitate planting on the level, a practice we do not as a rule advocate. It would also mean leaving the plants a pretty wide distance apart. If it were decided to plant this way, we would put the rows as close as our horse hoe would permit and the horse could walk, say about twenty or twenty-two inches. The corn planter should drop the seed of mangels.

FODDER—SPRING SEEDING.

1. Which will give the best results, feeding turnips or bran to milch cows, along with other chop?

2. I have a field to spring plow that is heavy clay; rather poor. I would like to sow oats or barley, or how would it do to sow them both together—the oats are a pretty early kind—and how much to the acre?
J. D.
York County.

Ans.—1. There are no common grounds for comparison. Roots, not necessarily turnips, are valuable food, because they make the ration more succulent and palatable. Turnips should not be fed to cows whose milk is to be used for butter, unless one likes the flavor they impart. Bran is a valuable food, because it contains within itself constituents essential for the production of milk and butter.

2. See what I. L. H. says on page 414 of the last issue.

GINSENG CULTURE.

I have about a quarter of an acre of ground which has been planted with black walnuts, eight feet apart, in rows, both ways. The trees are five to eight feet high. The land is a clay loam, and rather high and dry. What I wish to know is:

1. Would this be a suitable place to plant ginseng?

2. Would the trees afford enough shade for same?

3. How much seed would be required?

4. How much would be the outlay, and how long before I would get returns?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It would be suitable, as far as the soil is concerned, provided there were a good supply of humus, but the shade from the trees would not be sufficient. You could, however, furnish artificial shade until the trees grew larger. Ginseng is essentially a forest plant, and its successful growth depends largely upon how closely forest conditions are imitated. In setting a quarter-acre plot, the plants would first be propagated, and then set out at the end of the seasons eight inches apart each way in the plot. An ounce of seed will sow from nine to twelve square feet of bed, placing the seed singly in rows, from two to three inches apart each way. This first cost for a quarter acre can hardly be estimated, and we would recommend starting in a small way first. The roots are ready for market in from three to four years. Would advise those interested to secure the book, "Ginseng," through this office. Price, 50c.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! ELECTRIC BELTS IN THE REACH OF ALL

We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

Our Regular No. 7 High Grade BELT for only \$40 for only \$5

Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Kara Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from \$10 to \$40 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Kara's which we sell for only \$5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. \$5.00, with privilege of examination, if satisfactory, pay the express agent \$5.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free. Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address

THE F. E. KARN CO. 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

The Daniels Incubators

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

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

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

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY 169 1/2 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES: Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry

Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

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

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

FEED IS SCARCE

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

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, 10-LB. BOX, 50C. 50-LB. SACK, \$2. Manufactured only by the Worthington Drug Co., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HAY RACK.

What is the best way to make a hay rack to load hay with a loader? Is there any way to make a hay rack in two parts, so the front half would slide back to load first with hay loader?

W. A. M.

Ans.—We doubt whether there is any better rack than those in common use throughout the country, and have never seen nor heard of one being built in movable sections; in fact, they do not appear to be required with the hay loader.

BOYS' HOMES.

Are there any other homes in Canada, except Dr. Barnardo's that send out boys?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes. Some that we call to mind are the McPherson Home, Stratford, Ont., W. H. Merry, Superintendent; The Fegan Boys' Home, 295 George St., Toronto, Ont., and The Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont., besides the children's aid societies in the Canadian cities frequently have boys to place.

QUARANTINE.

Some short time ago you gave us, in the "Advocate," a good paper on scarlet fever. As the home where that disease is has to be now quarantined for six weeks, please publish the law bearing on same; and what help the home so quarantined may expect from the municipality in which they live?

J. H. T.

Ans.—The health authorities have ample powers, given them by statute, to adopt and enforce measures, including quarantine, to prevent the spread of infection; and they may grant compensation for bedding, clothing or other articles destroyed by their direction; but any further relief at their hands, or otherwise from the municipality, depends upon the circumstances of the parties, and no definite idea can be given as to what the parties might expect in that way.

LIFE TENANT CUTTING WOOD.

A died intestate, leaving a widow and family of grown-up children. The family had writings drawn and signed by all giving the widow all the personal property by paying his just debts, and a life tenancy of the real estate of the said intestate, in lieu of all her claim for dower, or her claim against the said estate. The writings say that she shall hold, possess, occupy and enjoy all the real estate of said intestate; but there is nothing in writings in regard to the woods on the said property.

(a) Can she cut the woods down and sell the wood, and apply proceeds for repairing place?

(b) Is she entitled to wood for her own firewood?

(c) Can legal proceedings be taken to prevent her from cutting down the bush?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—(a) No. (b) Yes. (c) Yes, an action for an injunction would be the appropriate proceeding.

SOWING TURNIP SEED.

In a recent issue I noticed the subject on growing turnips; the writer stated his experience, which is, no doubt, a good one; but he did not state how he would set his grain drill, and how much he would sow to the acre, which I would like to know. Please state it in your next issue.

S. E. W.

Ans.—When using the grain drill, we used to mix the turnip seed with sawdust or other material, and set it to run about a dozen seeds to the foot. We have sown rape seed, which is about the same size as turnip seed, by using the grass seed attachment to the drill, closing all but two or three of the seed openings, and training the rubber tubes into the two or three hoes to be used to have the drills a desirable distance apart. Mangel seed may be sown from the grain seed box; setting the drill to sow the smallest quantity. About eight pounds mangels and two pounds turnip seed when sown separately. Of course, the seeds may be mixed as our correspondent did, and in thinning either a turnip or a mangel plant left at a given place, whichever was most promising. To set the drill experiment on a clean barn floor, where you can judge nearly the necessary amount of seed.

The National Cream Separator.

THE NATIONAL is free from complicated parts. And is a close Skimmer. Turns with the least effort. Its construction and its Operation is perfection. None more durable, and An up-to-date machine. LEADING THE MARKET.

STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour. No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour. No. 1 A—450 to 600 lbs. per hour.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario. The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N. W. T. and B. C. H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers

The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Ltd.,

ON GUELPH, ONT.

NATIONAL.



I CURE RUPTURE

No further use for Trusses.

READ WHAT MR. KETCHESON SAYS:

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—Your Method has cured me of a very dangerous case of rupture. It is needless to say I am thankful to you for my cure, and I shall, as I have opportunity, recommend you to those suffering from rupture. My age is 87 years, and when you cured me you can cure anyone.

J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice Peace, Madoc, Ont

Give me a man who has been ruptured for years and who has been driven almost to despair, having used almost every truss on the market in search of a cure, but has not even found relief and is daily growing worse—I CAN CURE HIM so that he will not require to wear a truss. No pain, no danger, no operation nor time from work. No case too bad to be cured, and no one too old.

Here are honest words straight from the hearts of honest people; they were ruptured and now they are cured.

AGED 76 AND CURED.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR DOCTOR,—Replying to your esteemed favor, I am happy to say I am perfectly cured. Before using your Method I was dubious about the result, for so many others had failed. You gave me every relief, and it was indeed a happy day for me when I commenced using your Method. My age is 76 years and I am yet hale and hearty. If this letter is of any use to you, you may publish it. Yours truly, JOHN WALKER, Duart, Elgin Co., Ont.

AGED 81 AND CURED.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—I am glad and thankful that I was persuaded to try your Method, for, after suffering for nearly 20 years, I am completely cured. Yours very truly, MILTON DAY, Plum Hollow, Ont.

RUPTURED 40 YEARS.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR DOCTOR,—I was ruptured for 40 years and have tried every remedy known, but nothing did me any good except your Method, and it has made a complete cure. Yours respectfully, JOS. D. BOURNE, Midland, Ont.

TO PROVE to rupture sufferers that I can cure them, I will send my valuable book, "HOW TO CURE RUPTURE," plainly sealed, postpaid, free of all cost; also my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT, so that all sufferers can test it for themselves. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, No. 2 East Queen St., TORONTO, ONT. Dept. 273.



Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health. I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

"Here's some angel food, John," said the young wife, proudly. "I made it all myself."

"Well, dear," replied the diplomatic John, "as you're the only angel about the place it's up to you to get outside of it."

In our March 17th issue, under the illustration of the imported Shire stallion, Sand Boy, it was stated that he was imported by Dalgety Bros., of London. We should have said he was imported by Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont. It was Mr. Gardhouse's Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, winner of second prize in the four-year-old class, that Dalgety Bros. imported.

An excellent milk and butter record has been recently reported from the Biltmore Farms Jersey herd, of Mr. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, N. B., the cow, Uncle Peter's Golden Del (imp.), having yielded 1,341 1/2 lbs. milk, and 80 lbs. 13 ozs. churned butter in 30 days. For the last two days of the test she milked 87 lbs. 12 ozs., churning 5 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. butter, and she is now one of the four cows in the herd that have made 20 lbs. butter each in a week.

Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, writes: "We certainly have had one of the severest winters that I ever experienced, and it has had quite an effect on all branches of business, even in stock sales and delivery. However, I have no reason to complain as far as sales are concerned, having made ready sales at good paying prices. The stock has done well, and we have still two superior young bulls for sale, one cut of Crimson Flower and the other out of Rose of Stamford, and sired by Royal Hero, by Royal Sailor (imp.). I have some fine young heifers for sale, in calf to Victor's Roan Duke, by Golden Drop Victor. The demand for Berkshires has been the best for many years, young stock all sold, but breeding sows and boars doing well."

In Tokio Admiral Uriu is regarded as a kind of Haroun al Raschid. They declare there that he investigates personally—sometimes even in disguise—every detail of the workings of the Japanese navy. Hence many odd adventures befall him.

Once Admiral Uriu got wind of certain complaints that had been made against the soup served on a torpedo-boat in his squadron. He shot from his flagship in a launch one day at meal time and boarded this torpedo-boat just as two sailors came from the kitchen carrying a huge and steaming caldron.

"Halt!" the Admiral shouted. "Set that caldron down."

The sailors, with wondering looks, obeyed.

"Now," he said, "bring me a spoon."

An officer hurried forward.

"But, Admiral—" he began.

"Never mind, sir. There's a complaint from this boat, and I'm going to settle it now," said Admiral Uriu.

He lifted the lid from the caldron, ladled up a spoonful of its contents, and, after blowing on the liquid, he swallowed it. Then he made a wry face.

"You call this soup?" he exclaimed.

"Why, it is nothing but dirty water."

"Yes, sir," said one of the sailors.

"We have just been scrubbing the galley floors."

TRADE TOPIC.

THE BEST FENCE FOR THE FARMER.—The "Ideal" woven wire fence combines every advantage of strength, economy and durability in a superior degree. It is in every respect worthy of the highest commendation. It is a fence that needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Owing to the great demand for Ideal fencing, the manufacturers, The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., have been obliged to double their capacity and now have the largest factory of the kind in Canada. This indicates that fences made from all No. 9 wire, as the "Ideal," are among the most practical and best for the farmer.

Your Horses Need It.

We can use no stronger words than those of men
Who know horses, breed horses, and sell horses.
Read them.

Wingham, Ont., Feb. 29th, 1904.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that we have used Carnefac Stock Food for the past year, and find it the leader of all the foods we have ever used, and we have used them all. We have been feeding horses for years.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) BEATTIE BROS.,
Liverymen, Wingham, Ont.

Carnefac

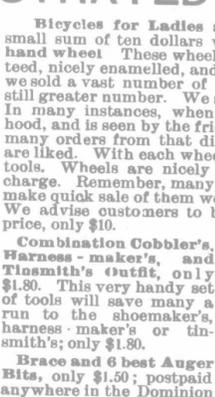
Write us for a cheap way in which you may try CARNEFAC.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY

65 Front Street East, Toronto. WINNIPEG.

"SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."





Well Pumps, for deep well, only \$6.50.

Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen, only \$10. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$20, but to make quick sale of them we are offering at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.

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

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

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

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

Church Bells, from \$12.00 to \$60.00.

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

WILKINS & CO.

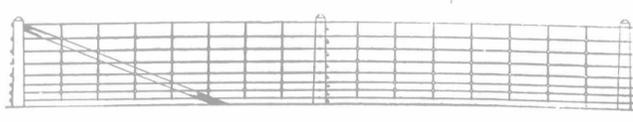
166 and 168 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

McCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE



For Farm and Ornamental Fence and Gates, and all Kinds of Fencing Wire, write

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO.,

STRATFORD, ONT.

Agents Wanted.
Send for Catalogue.

BEAUTIFUL FREE WATCH

WRITE CHAIN AND CHARM

It costs you nothing to own this handsome, guaranteed watch, with an elegant gold finished chain and charm. This watch has a fine silver finished nickel case, American movement, strong and well made. Every watch guaranteed.

Write at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. Each customer who buys a package of Blue is entitled to receive a handsome silver present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold return us the money, \$1.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 927 Toronto, Ont.

FREE TWO 14k. GOLD

Laid Rings set with elegant Jewels or plain engraved. Sell only 12 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, at 10c. a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold return us the money, \$1.25, and we will give you two handsome 14k. Gold Laid Rings plain, engraved or set with dark emeralds or brilliant, garnets and pearls. Send name and address. We trust you and send Bluing postpaid. No money wanted till goods are sold. We take back all not sold. Address: The Marvel Bluing Co., Bluing Dept. 927 Toronto, Ont.

150 Irish Songs, 15c.
150 Comic or Popular Recitations, 15c.
50 Latest Popular Songs, 15c.

You can have any two of these books for 25c. postpaid.

THE AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

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

STRONG DURABLE
Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout.
The lock cannot slip and will not rust.
Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA.

The Best Seed Potatoes

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

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

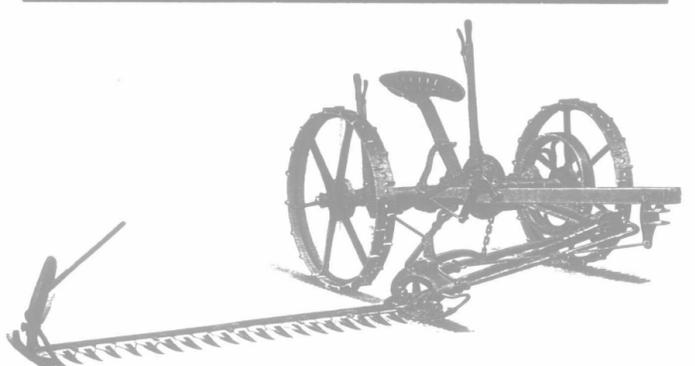
Prices of above varieties:
1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs. 50c, postpaid to Canadian points. By freight peck, 35c; 4-bus., 60c; bus., \$1.10; bag, \$1.50. Jute bags 10c. each extra.

write for our 88-page illustrated catalogue of seeds and supplies, free.

New Pride of Aroostook.—This grand new potato comes from Aroostook County, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It has been grown four years by its originator, who says it cannot be beaten. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and of exceptionally fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality and is wonderfully productive, easily beating any variety of equal earliness. The introducer says: "It is the leading early potato." 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid to Canadian points. By freight, 4-peck, 45c; peck, 75c; 4-bushel, \$1.30; bushel, \$2.40; bag, \$3.25. Jute bags 10c each extra.

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

MOWERS.



The Trustworthiness and Superiority
of
Frost & Wood Mowers

is fully recognized by all farmers who have hay to cut. Our careful selection of the best materials, excellence in workmanship, and handsome finish, insure great durability and constant satisfaction to the purchaser. This is the experience of all our customers. Let us help you also.

Ask for our Catalogue "F," and vest-pocket memo. book. They are both especially interesting to farmers.

BRANCHES: **THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.**

Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N. B.; Truro, N. S.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to a change in the advertisement of Messrs. J. A. & E. Wigle, Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont., breeders and importers of Percheron horses, in which they offer some International winners.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., have decided to hold an auction sale of their entire season's crop of Shorthorn bull calves at the Hamilton Sale Pavilion, on Nov. 8th, 1904, and wish to claim that date for their sale.

Four miles from Bryson Station on the G. T. R., in the Province of Quebec, is the beautiful home of Mr. D. M. Watt, one of Quebec's noted Ayrshire breeders. In the commodious stables are comfortably housed 25 head of very large, deep-bodied, typical Ayrshires, with massive, even udders and well-developed teats, showing at a glance the perfect milk-producing machine. At present there are 18 fresh milkers, the majority of them giving now 48 lbs. a day. Last year Mr. Watt made from the entire herd an equal average of \$150 each. Fourteen of them last summer on grass milked 50 lbs. each a day; and one two-year-old heifer gave 40 lbs. a day for two months. There are for sale a few young bulls and several very choice heifers. Mr. Watt also reports the demand for producing Ayrshires as rapidly increasing, and during the last year he has sold a number to go to various parts of Canada. Write Mr. Watt, to Allan's Corners P. O.

Homecroft Stock Farm is becoming very well known throughout the Province of Quebec and across the border, as the home of an exceptionally nice herd of heavy-milking Ayrshire cattle and bacon type Chester White hogs. It is the property of Mr. J. F. Parsons & Sons, and is situated about five miles west of Coaticook Station on the G. T. R. At present there are about 35 head of Ayrshires, headed by the typical stock bull, Master Clarence of Burnside, by Imp. Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie. There are a number of choice heifers and two young bulls by him, and out of such cows as Bill Brome, milking 50 lbs. a day; Countess of Homecroft, second calf, now milking 40 lbs.; Princess of Homecroft, milking 45 lbs.; a pair of two-year-old heifers, now milking 35 lbs. a day, and a number of others just as good. The Messrs. Parsons are offering for sale a number of heifers, all ages; some of them in calf, and two young bulls, four and seven months old. There are also for sale a few Chester Whites, of both sexes; some of the young sows are bred. Write Mr. Parsons, to Barnston P. O., Quebec.

W. F. STEPHEN'S AYRSHIRES.

One of the best and most favorably known Ayrshire herds in the Ayrshire Province of Quebec, is that owned by Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Trout River, Que. At the time of our visit, a few days ago, we found the herd in grand condition, and some of them showing evidence of giving a very heavy flow of milk. As proof of this we were shown the summer's test sheet, which showed an average of 50 lbs. of milk each a day; testing an average of 4 per cent. butter-fat. Mr. Stephen reports the demand for Ayrshires as unprecedented in his long breeding experience, orders coming from near and afar. Unfortunately Mr. Stephen's stock bull, Comrade's Last of Glenora, happened with an accident which destroyed his usefulness, and had to be sent to the butcher, which was a sad loss, as his get are exceptionally well got up, and those milking give evidence of making record breakers.

\$3.00 to the Pacific Coast
Via the Chicago-Union Pacific & North-Western Line from Chicago daily during March and April, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, Sopkane, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Corresponding low rates from all points. Daily and personally-conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, through without change; double berth only \$7.00. Choice of routes. For particulars address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.



MORE

than feed is required to develop the perfect hog. Highest results presume perfect health from birth to slaughter. Get at once to the root of the matter. Insure perfect health to your herd by creating absolutely sanitary conditions. The way lies through the use of

Zenoleum

This standard remedy of the stockman destroys the disease germ, prevents cholera, purges the stomach and relieves all intestinal worms, kills lice, cures mange and gives a clean, healthy skin, a healthy vigorous system. Don't wait until cholera strikes—you may lose your all. **ZENOLEUM** insures the hog's health.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip" Sample gallon of Zenoleum by express, prepaid, \$1.50; five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Two Zenoleum hand books, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles" are full of value for stockmen. Ask for them.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
113 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.



GIVEN FREE THIS AWAY FREE THIS BEAUTIFUL

MAGIC LANTERN

Has powerful lenses, is handsomely made of Bright Brass and Steel all complete, shows all kinds of pictures in beautiful colors, gives entertainment and pleasure to everybody, we give it FREE for selling only 12 packages of **MARVEL WASHING BLUING** at 10c. a package, and your name and address, we trust you and send Bluing by mail postpaid. We also send handsome Gold Finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to giveaway FREE with the Washing Bluing, you can sell it very quickly, ever lady needs Bluing. When you return us \$1.00 money \$1.25, and we will send you the Handsome Magic Lantern at once. Address—

MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept 925, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains of Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 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.

Clydesdales & Hackneys

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

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.



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

Spavin and Ring-bone

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

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

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

THE REPOSITORY

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS



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

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

ROSDALE STOCK FARM, J. M. Gardiner, Prop. **CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.**

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telephone, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G.T.R. C.P.E. Stns.

Percherons, Belgians & Hackneys.

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

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

For sale, the Pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scotman 1199. Sire Joe Anderson, B.C.S.B. 8710; dam Imported Keepeake. A sure stock-getter. Seven years old. Can be seen at Dublin, Ontario. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to **MARTIN & MCCONNELL**, Dublin, Ontario.

FOR SALE—35 HOLSTEIN SPRING CALVES of the famous De Kol and Abbekerk breeding, from deep-milking dams, for March, April and May delivery; also cows and heifers. **B. GEORGE & SONS**, Crampton, Ont.

RIFLES FREE TO BOYS

GAME RIFLE WITHOUT RELOADING

ACCURATE & TRUE

OTHER PRESENTS

Boys, you can earn in a few hours, a splendid, long distance, latest model Air Rifle, Shoots BB shot, slugs and darts with great force. Shots go right home. Very accurate, fine blue steel barrels, walnut stock; all parts interchangeable; carefully fitted, sighted and tested; very handsomely finished; they are beautiful. Boys send name and address at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Wash Blue, the great wash-day help, to sell at 30 cents a package. Each customer who buys a package is entitled to receive a valuable silverware present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you, at once, the handsome Rifle, with package of shot and darts. We take back all you cannot sell. Address, **The Marvel Bluing Co., Gun Dept., 922 Toronto, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

Mr. Phoxy—I was going to ask to try this little trick. Multiply the years of your age by three, subtract twenty-one from the total, and what's the answer? Miss Kute—You should be able to guess the answer at once. Mr. Phoxy—Yes? What is it? Miss Kute—None of your business.

While at Howick, Quebec, we again had the pleasure of a look over Mr. Geo. Stewart's imported Clydesdales. Just now, there are only three, but what is lacking in number is more than made up in quality, for three better specimens of the up-to-date quality of Clydesdales would be hard to find. First was Clan McLeod, Vol. 26, a black two-year-old, bred by Wm. Watson, Sr., sired by Sir Knight of Cowal, dam Love of Downricken, by Brown Lawrence. As a year-old, Clan McLeod won first in a field of 14 at Dundee; and as a two-year-old, he won first at Huntindon, Que., last fall in a strong field. He is a colt that combines to a very marked degree, size and quality. His feet, ankles, legs and feather are perfect; while his body is massive, smooth and even. He has a stylish, well-covered top, and acts grandly. He will make a very large horse of the dray kind. Clan McIver, Vol. 26, is a bay two-year-old, also bred by Wm. Watson, sired by Knight of Cowal, dam Jean of Downricken, by Mains of Airies. This colt is the making of a 2,200-pound horse, is very even and very smooth, a grand topped horse, and his bone, ankles and feet are faultless. His action is grand, every foot coming clean and square. Craigievern, Vol. 26, is another black two-year-old, got by Baron Lawrence, dam Lily of Craigievern, by Goldsmith. This colt is one of the close coupled, compact, thick, smooth cart kind. He is choke-full of quality from the ground up, and has a very stylish, natty way of going that commands attention. His legs and feet are perfect, and his top is simply grand. Mr. Stewart says he never owned three better horses, and we would like to see them, if he did. They are all for sale, and no fancy prices are asked, so they should go quick, as any of them should win in a show-ring. Write Mr. Stewart, to Howick P. O., Quebec.

COLUMBUS CLYDESDALES.

The trio of horses portrayed on another page in this issue are a sample of the goods found at Smith & Richardson's stables at Columbus, Ont. Michaboe (11434), foaled June 1st, 1897, is a grand, big, stylish horse, got by the celebrated champion, Hiawatha. In 1900 he was drawn in the short keel for the Glasgow premium; the same season he was third at Kilmarnock. To enumerate the victories of his sire, Hiawatha, would require pages. Suffice it to say that four times he won the Cawdor Cup; once he won the Prince of Wales' Gold Medal, and once the Duke of Montrose's Plate. The dam of Michaboe is by Loyalist, a son of the celebrated Castlereagh. Ardlethen Premier, Vol. XXVI., is a splendid, big, powerful horse of grand substance and breeding, and one that moves with lots of snap and vim. His sire, Prince Thomas, is well known as one of the best breeding horses of the present day, and sold in 1899 for \$50 guineas. Among his winnings was first at the H. & A. S. Show at Kelso, in 1898, and first and championship at the same show at Stirling in 1899. Ardlethen Premier's dam is a particularly good breeding mare of choice quality, by McCannon, whose sire was Darnley (222). Prince of Scotlandwell (11860), a four-year-old, is got by Prince of Johnstone, imported to Canada in 1901. Prince of Scotlandwell is a good-quality, stylish horse, with sufficient weight. His grandsire was the recognized champion, Prince of Carruchan, beating Prince Alexander, Prince of Kyle and Royal Gartly, and changed hands at one time for 1,450 guineas. His stock have always been prominent at the shows.

Visitors to the stables of Messrs. Smith & Richardson are always agreeably surprised to find so high an average of quality among their horses, and intending buyers can find just what they want, so long as they want the best of stock. A good assortment with regard to age is offered by this firm. They have already placed some of the very best horses in the Dominion.

TRUMAN'S CHAMPION STUD.



INTERNATIONAL WINNERS.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

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

We have opened a

BRANCH STABLE at LONDON, ONT., for the convenience of our Canadian customers.

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

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

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



Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

Complaints against clouds in the heavens never yet brought sunshine into hearts.

An amazing official milk and butter test is reported of the Holstein cow, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, owned by H. D. Roe, of Sussex Co., N. Y., namely, 98 lbs. milk in one day; 620.95 lbs. milk, and 26.87 lbs. butter-fat in seven days; equal to 33.58 lbs. butter 80 per cent. fat.

Some rapid selling of horses took place at Chicago last week, when Col. H. B. Throop disposed of 111 in one hour, and nearly 600 in half a day. It took an active demand and a corps of expert leaders to do it. Some previous records are: 39 horses in 16 minutes; 110 in 45 minutes; 520 in 3 hours and 30 minutes, 536 and 553 in one day. We have not quite reached that pace in Canada yet.

The following is a summary of the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows approved during the eight days from March 7th to March 15th, 1904: These records are made under careful supervision of our agricultural experiment stations and the butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat to a pound of finished butter, the rule of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. During these eight days, 42 seven-day records have been accepted to registration. Classed according to age, nine full-age cows averaged: age 6 years 10 months; days from calving, 37; milk, 423.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.083 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16 lbs. 6.9 ozs. Twelve four-year-olds averaged: age 4 years 6 months 6 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 414.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.907 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16 lbs. 3.6 ozs. Seven three-year-olds averaged: age 3 years 6 months 2 days; days from calving, 18; milk, 369.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.273 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14 lbs. 5.1 ozs. Fourteen classed as two-year-olds averaged: age 2 years 3 months 25 days; days from calving, 44; milk, 303.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.463 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12 lbs. 3.3 ozs. In the class of three-year-olds, one heifer produced 80 lbs. 14.8 ozs. of butter in 30 days, and in the class of two-year-olds, one produced 74 lbs. 8.5 ozs. of butter in 30 days, and another in the same class produced 64 lbs. 15.8 ozs.—S. Hoxie, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

A Texan ranchman, stung into print by some depreciatory remarks on mules, wrote as follows about them: "I have just returned from a trip west with a mule train, of about 400 miles through a country where bridges are unknown and the roads are merely the best places you may find to drive—sometimes mountains, intersected with steep-banked creeks; other times long steep rises with places two or three feet deep in mud. These, after rain, are almost impassable for miles, as the wheels cut in axle deep. We frequently helped to pull out teams that were stuck fast, and for one mule team we pulled out three horse teams; if properly handled, mules will come down on their knees at a pull as many times as you ask them. We never asked more than twice, and if the cart remained fast then, either cut loose the 'trail' or doubled the team. In explanation of this term I must say that the usual way of freighting is to take four to eight mules, generally six, two abreast, the leaders, small, quick Spanish mules, with a span of large American mules as wheelers, the driver riding the near wheeler. Two waggons are used, the larger in front and a lighter one or 'trail' behind. Having the load thus divided between eight wheels, it does not cut into the sand or mud as it would on four wheels. Six mules, the leaders no larger than ponies, will take 6,000 to 7,000 pounds anywhere, making fifteen to thirty miles a day according to the state of the roads; and I have known a team in summer drawing 1,000 pounds per head of load driven fifty miles in a day, to reach water, and they did not appear to suffer. They do not require the food horses need (who invariably lose flesh in the winter time), but will live on corn with very little roughness. Mules, weight for weight, will pull more than horses and live on less."

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

HANDSOME ENAMELLED WATCH GIVEN AWAY FREE



Write for 20 packages of Bluing to-day, and you can earn this handsome watch in a few hours. Address: MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept. 920, Toronto, Ont.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCH GIVEN AWAY FREE

This elegant stem wind and set, Ladies or Gentles Watch has a magnificently finished Gold-Plated Hunting Case, made by skilled workmen, handsomely and elaborately engraved in the most beautiful designs. It has a carefully adjusted jewelled movement, handsome dial. You will feel proud to own one of these remarkable, fine and truly handsome watches. Like the appearance of

A \$40.00 SOLID 14L. GOLD WATCH

We give this elegant watch free to anyone for selling only 20 packages of Marvel Bluing to-day, and you can earn this handsome watch in a few hours. Write for Bluing to-day. Address: Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept-923, Toronto, Ont.

GIVEN AWAY FREE



This handsome, upright steam Engine is powerful and smooth-running; easy to operate; strongly made of steel and brass; bright steel boiler; cannot explode; has safety valve, whistle valve, steam dome, and pipe; everything complete; a beautiful Engine, fully tested. Send name and address, and we will mail you, postpaid, 12 packages of Marvel Bluing to-day, and you can earn this handsome Gold-Plated Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. When sold, return us the money \$3.00 and we will send you, at once, the handsome Engine, all charges paid. No money wanted till goods are sold. We take back all you cannot sell. Address: Marvel Bluing Co., Engine Dept., Toronto, Ont. 924

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 14 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 10 to 24 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Two are suitable herd headers. Visitors welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta. G.T.R.

TWEEDHILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Four bulls 10 to 14 months, also one 2 years. Good individuals; registered in American Herdbook. JAMES SHARP, ROCKSIDE, ONT., CHARLESTOWN STA., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES
15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P.O. and Station
The IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED STALLION, SHILLINGTON, one of the best running-bred stallions in Canada. No fancy price asked. For particulars apply to M. E. BEBEE, Box 701, Owen Sound.

GOSSIP.

The Executive Committee of the American Poland-China Record Company met on March 11th to take over the books of the company left by the late secretary, Carl Freigau, and found there was but a small amount coming to the company. The new secretary is Mr. A. M. Brown, Dayton, Ohio, who has some 3,000 pedigrees awaiting registry, and asks applicants to exercise a little patience, when all will be attended to.

Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., breeders of Shropshire sheep, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We sold all the yearling rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs from our Mansell ram we could spare. They went off like hot cakes. He is not only a great sheep, but his lambs, four of which won third at Chicago, will take some beating, if nothing happens this fall. We kept 20 rams and 20 ewes from him, and they were an even lot, resembling their sire. We have received the following orders for this fall: A customer from Sundridge, Parry Sound, writes: 'The ram lamb and ewes I got of you are doing well, especially the ram. It would take a good deal more than \$20 to buy him now. Please keep me six good ewe lambs from the silver medal ram, Troublesome. I will give you your price.' Another customer from Bracebridge, Muskoka, writes: 'Sheep arrived all O. K.; am well pleased with them; they are the best ever shipped to this district by order. Will want a ram next fall from Troublesome.' A customer from Barrie wants a ram lamb this fall. Also two shearing ewes and ram lamb are wanted for Wisconsin; and a ram lamb for Indiana. A customer in Michigan wants more show sheep, as he won on what he got last year. All of which indicates an increasing interest in sheep breeding."

FEATHERSTON'S YORKSHIRES.

About three miles distant from Streetsville, C. P. R., and about the same distance from Clarkson Station, G. T. R., lies Pine Grove Stock Farm, the beautiful home of Messrs. Jos. Featherston & Son. This firm is far-famed as breeders of up-to-date Large English Yorkshire and Essex swine, their winnings at the principal exhibitions for the past dozen years having been sufficient to decide the question of the quality of their stock. The herd now numbers well up to 100, with new arrivals expected almost daily. The youngsters are mostly got by their noted stock boar, Pine Grove Rufford Prince. He is from Rufford Belle (imp.), and judging from the appearance of his get, he is a valuable sire. The Nottingham Monarch and the famous Haskett families are the principal ones represented. Among the matrons, to show that they nick well with Rufford Prince, it is only necessary to quote some of their winnings at the last Provincial Winter Fair, held at Guelph. Among other sections, where they were successful, they secured the sweepstakes for the best pen of export bacon hogs on foot, pure-bred or grade, a very enviable winning. The Messrs. Featherston report trade brisk in Canada for Yorkshires, and in the United States for Essex. They also have a few good Shorthorns; one cow, by British Statesman, has a fine pair of twin heifers at foot. There are three bulls, all told, for sale, ready for service, that should give good value for the money asked. Streetsville, Ont., is the P. O. address.

CHOICE OF WESTERN ROUTES VIA THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In planning your western trip why not take advantage of the offer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to allow you a choice of routes? The Southwest Limited, Chicago to Kansas City; The Overland Limited, Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco, and The Pioneer Limited, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, offer a variety of routes and excellence in service and equipment not obtainable elsewhere. Complete information regarding these three main travelled roads free on request. A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, No. 8 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Knew Of The Cures Being Made By

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Torbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES
Present offerings: Spicy Count (imp.), Duthie; 15 bulls and heifers of his get, from 10 to 18 months old; also a few cows in calf to S. C. Pair heavy draft, rising three years old.

J. S. McARTHUR
Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS. 8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited. FRANK W. SMITH, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince—\$124—by imp. Royal Sailer. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, on Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volume of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Stud-book, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price). HENRY WADE, Sec'y. TORONTO, ONT.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine
FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars. C.P.R. Station, Meadowdale Telegraph and P.O.

J. WATT & SON,

Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Royal Archer (imp.), 14 mos. o'd, sired by Golden Prince—83609—(a son of Golden Fame), dam Lady Lintz, by Belisarius (74051). Royal Wonder 2nd, 15 months old, by Royal Wonder, dam English Lady 12th by Royal Sailer (imp.), next dam by Barrington Hero. These bulls are good workers and very sure. Also heifers and cows in calf and calves at foot to imported bulls. P. O., Salem, Ont. Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Two extra good bulls, 17 months old, both red. These bulls are above the average, and anyone requiring a first-class animal should see them. Also some good heifers. Come and see them or write HUGH THOMPSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont., one mile from 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. Two grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

Barren Cow Cure

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

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Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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



CLIP YOUR HORSES
with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$7.50**
They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips horse in 20 minutes. Send for Catalogue B
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,
110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

HANDSOME TALKING MACHINE FREE

Reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., loud and clear like a \$50.00 Machine, enormous volume, can be used at concerts and entertainments, beautifully silver finished metal amplifying horn, spring motor, speed regulator, horn rest and all attachments same as on expensive machines, handsome ornamental base. Don't pay from \$15 to \$25 for a Talking Machine, we give this grand Talking Machine FREE for selling only 30 packages at 10c. a package of MARVEL WASHING BLUE, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address, we trust you and send bluing by mail post paid; we also send Handsome Gold Finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. You can sell it quickly every lady needs bluing. When sold send us the money, \$3.00, and we will send you this handsome Self-playing Talking Machine complete, also one Musical and Song Record My Old Kentucky Home, Laughing Water, Bedelia, Sun Dance, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, The Old Oaken Bucket, Hiawatha, Where is My Wandring Boy To-Night? I've G'win Back to Dixie, Maple Leaf Forever, Home Sweet Home, Way Down Yonder in the Corn Fields etc. Send for the Bluing now and you can have the Handsome Talking Machine in a few days! Remember this Machine is not a Toy but a full size Talking Machine. It is open for inspection at our offices any time after 9 a.m. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who sends us \$3.00 and can prove we did not send the Talking Machine complete. Address at once THE MARVEL BLUING CO. PREMIUM DEPT. 465, TORONTO, ONT.



2 Handsome BISQUE DOLLS FREE

Also a LOVELY BRACELET and SOLID GOLD-FINISHED JEWELLED RING

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain
We have in our factory hundreds of big Sleeping and Jointed Dolls that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them Free for a few hours' work. They are great big beauties nearly 1-2 YARD TALL



Ladies' Elegant Gold-laid watch, hand-wound engraved and case-jewelled movements. Our little friends who earn our lovely Dolls can obtain this beautiful Watch Free.
GIRLS! We offer a grand bargain. We will give you 2 lovely Bisque Dolls, one a handsome big Doll as described, the other a beautiful Bisque Baby Doll also a lovely Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Bracelet and a beautiful Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring, all FREE for selling only 16 packages at 10c. a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address at once, no money. WE TRUST YOU and send Bluing by mail post paid. We also send you with the Bluing handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches. You give a brooch or Scarf Pin Free with each package of Bluing you sell. Almost every body will buy. Every lady needs Bluing. When sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will send you at once the two lovely Dolls and the handsome Bracelet and Ring. The beautiful Premiums we offer are not to be compared to the cheap premiums usually given. None of them ever offered such a lot of valuable things for so little work. Wear a reliable business firm and will treat you fair and right and expect the same from you. Girls send us your order now and you can have all these handsome presents in a few days.



EXTRA PRESENTS
Given to you FREE besides the 2 LOVELY DOLLS.
Elegant Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring.
Handsome Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Chased Curb Chain Bracelet.
Dolly Wide Awake Looking for Its MAMMA.

No money wanted, not a cent from your own pocket, as we make arrangements to deliver these handsome presents right to your address without costing you one cent. Remember, Girls, we give these lovely presents free for selling only 16 packages of Marvel Washing Blue. Address, THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Doll Dept. 706, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale, on March 16th, of Shorthorn cattle and trotting-bred horses, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. McKillop, West Lorne, Ont., cows sold up to \$105, and bulls averaged \$68. The yearling filly, Lorne Belle, by Wildbrino, sold for \$175; the fourteen-year-old mare, Maud, by Solitaire, for \$150; Ruby Red, a yearling filly, by Solitaire, for \$148, and the nine-year-old mare, Whistle Bud, by Whistle Bird, for \$155.

Mr. David Milne, Ethel, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, writes: "Being shut in all winter by railway blockades, our stock is not culled over, and what we are offering is A1 stock of the choicest breeding and in good growing condition. The Berkshires are dandies. I had two head of Shorthorns entered in Guelph sale, but it was impossible to get them to it, as we had not a train on this road this month that would carry them, but the road is open now, and I will be pleased to have intending purchasers call and see us before buying; won't refuse any reasonable offer, and can give terms to suit."

A meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pony Society was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on March 22nd, 1904, and was well attended.

A committee was appointed to cooperate with the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of Canada re the second annual open-air horse show and parade.

The meeting then adjourned to meet with the directors of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society.

Afterwards a joint meeting of the Pony Society and the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of Canada was held, when arrangements were made for the second annual open-air horse show and parade on July 1, under joint auspices of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of Canada and the Canadian Pony Society.

These officers were elected: Hon-Chairman, Noel Marshall; Chairman, W. Harland Smith; Vice-chairman, H. M. Robinson; Manager, H. J. P. Good; Secretary, H. G. Wade; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Young. Executive committee, W. H. Smith, H. Wade, H. M. Robinson, Noel Marshall, O. B. Sheppard, H. G. Wade, G. V. Foster, T. A. Crowe, W. H. Knowlton, J. J. Dixon, E. T. Campbell, George Pepper, Dr. W. A. Young, H. J. P. Good, George Davies, W. T. Merry.

The directors of the two associations will act for the show and parade. Details were left to the executive committee.

Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writes: "One of the most important transactions in Holsteins has been closed at Maple Grove recently. Messrs. F. C. Pettit & Son, of Burgessville, Ont., paid me a visit and selected six females, including that grand young cow, Lady Roberts and her daughter, a rare beauty, sired by the invincible Prince Pauline De Kol. Lady Roberts in her three-year-old form, with second calf, in official test, gave in one day 68 lbs. 13 ozs.; in seven days, 460 lbs. 14 ozs. milk, which made 14,628 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17,068 lbs. butter 85.7 per cent. fat, placing her first in her class of officially-tested three-year-olds during the last year. The others are a four-year-old, a three-year-old, a two-year-old and a yearling, all of very superior breeding and equally as promising as Lady Roberts, but not yet officially tested. To head these fine females, Mr. Pettit took Prince Pauline De Kol, who through the performance of his first four daughters has been entered into the Record of Merit, a feat never before equalled by any bull in this country. The Messrs. Pettit recognize the fact that the sire is more than half the herd, and that by placing the Prince at the head of their herd they were running no chances, but can with confidence look forward to success, which I bespeak for them in the fullest measure. The fact that my herd is now almost entirely made up of the Prince's daughters was the only factor that tempted me to part with him. Mr. P. Dunn, a prominent dairyman from near Ingersoll, who has a fine herd of grades, took the young bull, Kitchener 2nd, one of the finest individuals I ever owned."

What a Joy to be Free of Headache!

No Ailment Causes More Suffering—Not Mere Relief, but Lasting Cure, Comes with the Use of **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.**

What hosts of women suffer from attacks of nervous, sick headache. Some have despaired of ever finding a cure, while others make the dreadful mistake of using powerful drugs to bring relief, not realizing the injurious effect which such treatment has on the system.

In the majority of cases headache comes from an exhausted condition of the nervous system and is associated with indigestion, irritability and sleeplessness. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes a thorough and lasting cure by bulging up, restoring and revitalizing the nervous system.

Mrs. Carrie Awrey, 68 Walnut street, Hamilton, Ont., states: "I had such severe attacks of sick headache that my nerves became completely unstrung, my system was run down and I could not rest nor sleep. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can truthfully say that I never derived so much benefit from any medicine as I have from it. I am entirely free from headaches now, my system seems to be much better than it has been for years, and I sleep well."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box. -om

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

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT.,
Importers and Breeders of
Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sires; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers.
Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

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

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.
We are now offering 13 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.

SHORTHORNS
For sale: Two choice bulls, 10 and 11 months old, got by imported-in-dam bull. Also Yorkshires, imported and home-bred. Write
O & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.
FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.
E. E. FUGH,
Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

ONLY THE BEST.
Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the imported breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual.
ROBERT MILLEK, Stouffville, Ont.,
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.

TRAPPERS Send 2 Spring MUSKRAT SKINS by mail, or 50c., for 10 different numbers 1903 HUNTER-TRADER TRAPPER, regular price 10c. a copy, \$1.00 a year; for 1 skin, or 25c., 6 numbers. Offer good until May 1. A. R. HARDING, Gallipolis, O. o

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

GOSSIP.

"I want you to understand," remarked the indignant young broker, "that I am no ignoramus. I went through college, sir, and have my sheepskin to show for it." "So!" said the senior of the firm; "well, I didn't go through college, but I have taken several sheepskins to show since then—fleece and all. See?"

The highest averages made by breeders at the Birmingham Show and Sale of Shorthorn bulls were as follows; these averages include the prizes:

	£	s.	d.
Lovat, Lord (5)	209	16	0
Baring, Vicount (7)	180	4	0
Dyke Bros. (12)	180	1	6
Rothschild, L. de (6)	122	18	0
Leon, H. S. (5)	118	2	6
Preece, J. A. (3)	117	4	6
Atkinson, Wm.	110	5	0
Minton, T. S.	105	0	0

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., changes his advertisement this week, and writes this office as follows: "Our cattle have never wintered better than they have done this winter, notwithstanding the very cold weather, and notwithstanding the fact that we have more trouble with lice than ever before. We have sold females fairly well; but though we think we have an uncommonly good lot of young bulls, they have remained longer on our hands than formerly, that is, the better sorts. There has been no trouble in selling the cheaper sorts. We still have some of our very best, and some of our best-bred ones, as old as 18 months. They are fine, big, wealthy chaps, and from imported cows and by imported bulls. We have only a fair quantity of snow, if it was evenly distributed."

A PLEASSED PURCHASER.

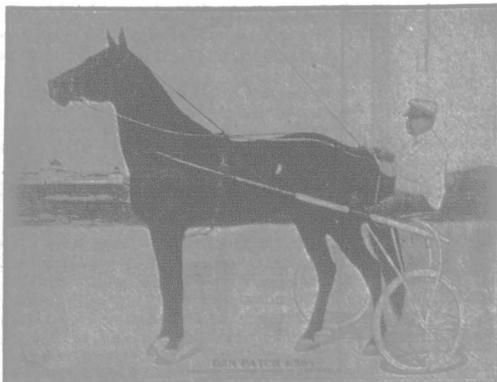
V. J. Chaplin, Esq., who recently received a Jersey bull from Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., through their advertisement in the "Advocate," wrote on the arrival of the bull as follows:

Campbellford.
Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton:
Gentlemen,—I received the bull all O. K. on Thursday evening, the 18th. He is a dandy, everything that I could wish for. Many thanks for your kindness in sending such a fine animal.
Yours truly,
(Signed) V. J. Chaplin.

CATTLE FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA.

A shipment of ten head of Shorthorns and four Aberdeen-Angus cattle sailed on March 8th per Lakonia from Glasgow to St. John, N. B. The cattle were to the order of Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, and were bought by Mr. Robt. Graham, Bridgeland, Selkirk. The purchases include, from Lord Rosebery's herd, Flambeau of Dalmeny (83497), a yearling bull, by Villager (80177), out of one of the famous Dalmeny Fanny family, and a fine roan two-year-old heifer. From Aberdeenshire there is the second-prize, blood-red bull at Elgin last month, Activity, and a good roan, Mikado, which gained first prize at Cuminstown last year as a calf, and second at Turiff Show. His sire, Crusader, is a son of the Clipper bull, Cornelius, full brother to Corner Stone, the champion bull of Scotland. Good Work is another good roan from the same family as Mr. Duthie's Prince of Fashion, Prince of Archers, etc. Among the heifers there is Empress of the North, two years old, a Miss Ramsden, with the same breeding as Mr. Duthie's champion breeding bull, Brave Archer, and so many prizewinners. There is also a very fine blood-red yearling, bred by Mr. Watson. Old Craig, named Countess of Glack, and got by Royal Velvet, from the Bellona family. The blacks include one bull and three two-year-old heifers. The bull is Hess, a great fleshy two-year-old, with fine top and length, and is an extra good breeder. The heifers are from Colonel Morrison's herd at Mountblafry, and are a very sweet, evenly-fleshed lot, and like doing well in Canada. The shipment also included one boar and two sows of the Large White breed from Lord Rosebery's herd, and two collie puppies of a prizewinning strain. The cattle, etc., were shipped in fine condition, and we trust they may reach their destination in safety.—[Scottish Farmer.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.
International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:
Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.
I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1563, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients

almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN.
Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.
Elora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O. BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.
Farm 1 mile north of town.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

Present offering in Shorthorns: Our stock bull, \$450—, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Stouffville Station.

HILLHURST FARM (ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Broad Scotch (Sittyston Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams. HAMPSHIRE flock 80 ewes; milk strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE Hillhurst P. O., Compton Co., P. Q.



17 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls.
6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
7 young bulls from Scotch cows and bulls.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 43, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS.

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

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon. om
A. E. HOSKIN SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA. & P. O.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Chicoes ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. om
JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 23865—, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT.

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

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

FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF

Before you buy a cream separator it will pay you to look into our proposition. We don't claim to be "the only," but the

EMPIRE

Cream Separator

with its light-weight bowl and its few parts, is unquestionably the simplest separator made to-day. Most folks admit it. It turns



more easily, is more easily cleaned, it requires fewer repairs, it lasts longer than any other. Our new catalog will tell you the facts and then you can "figure it out yourself."



Empire Cream Separator Co.
28-30 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ontario.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

The highest TYPE of IDEAL BACON HOGS. The profitable kind from the feeder's standpoint. FOR SALE: 100 SOWS IN PIG; 60 BOARS fit for service, and a large number of younger pigs. QUALITY guaranteed and PRICES moderate.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ontario.

16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

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

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON**, on C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

BLOOD WILL TELL

Secure a son of Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, four of whose nearest dams have official hay-butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each. Eight of his bull calves for sale, also two bulls fit for service.

BROWN BROS.,
Lyndale Stock Farm, LYN, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Ltd. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. and Station.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; for sale all ages, of true dairy type. **JOHN W. LOGAN,** Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.

Special Offerings in Ayrshires

On account of the blocked condition of the railroads, I still have 5 first-class bulls ready for service from heavy-milking dams, that I have decided to clear out at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for spring arrivals; also 3 big bull calves. Write for prices. **W. W. BALLANTYNE,** Neidpath Stock Farm, Stratford, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

My herd last year averaged \$150 each. They are large, vigorous, with massive udders. Several young bulls and heifers for sale.

D. M. WATT, A. Ian's Corners P.O., Bryson Sta., G.T.R.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, KESLO, P.Q.

Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices.

W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMOGE, ONTARIO.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING,** Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, Am.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champ' on flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of **Chester White Swine**

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write to **41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.**

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, 20 boars and sows from 2 to 4 months; a fine lot of March pigs. Pairs not akin.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 6 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., writes of his Shropshire sales and winnings: "My last customer, Mr. Machling, of Pennsylvania, took one of my 1903 show ram lambs, a real good pair of breeding ewes, and two promising ewe lambs. I am especially well pleased with my flock's doings during this very severe winter. Never did lambs drop stronger or more promising. Plenty of twins, a few triplets, and too few singles for early maturity, tells the tale. My twenty-five 1903 ewe lambs, which enabled me to cheerfully accept the open-to-all-the-world challenge at Chicago last December, have gone on maturing to my entire satisfaction, and afford me much pleasure in watching their development. Whoever secures them will have better ones, by far, than scores of good ones imported by me in years gone by. In recently reviewing last year's show-yard doings, it was a surprise and satisfaction to notice that of the seventeen first prizes offered for pens of threes and fives and flocks of fours, at Toronto, Ottawa, Chicago and Guelph—the only shows attended—fifteen of them were awarded my exhibits. One of the seconds, where the first was missed, and the other was not entered for. In American-bred classes, seventy-seven per cent. of the firsts offered came to Fairview, and for those bred by exhibitor, as well as for lambs, get of one sire, every 1st premium so offered came to my flock. That in weak competition would have little weight, but when the best Shropshire classes ever seen in America met, the conclusion is gratifying."

THE NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES.

About two and a half miles from Stratford, Ont., lies the beautiful property known as Neidpath Farm, the home of Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, and the breeding ground of high-class Ayrshire cattle. There are at present 50 head of registered cattle in this herd, headed by Royal Peter of St. Anns (imp.), a choice type of dairy bull, assisted by Sensation of Glenora, calved August 9th, 1902, winner of first-prize in a very strong class at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, as under a year old in 1903. His sire was Douglasdale (imp.), champion male of the breed at the Pan-American, 1901, and at Toronto Industrial in 1902; and his dam, Imp. Minnie of Lessnessock, was the champion female at the same show in a very strong entry. This is certainly an enviable ancestry for a stock bull, and judging from his personal appearance at present, he should hold good the reputation of his forbears. This herd is made up of animals imported or bred direct from cows that were imported from some of the best herds in Scotland. Possibly one of the best cows in the herd to-day is Imp. Daisy of Auchbrain. She has a milk record of 12,773 lbs. in her thirteenth year. Kirstie of Auchbrain is another imported cow that has given Mr. Ballantyne some excellent young heifers, show animals that have excellent appearance as being producers. Spotty, a home-bred cow has a milk record of 11,000 lbs., testing 4.20 per cent. butterfat, and 550 lbs. butter in a year. Among the young bulls that are for sale are a very nice pair, by Royal Peter, dams from Imp. Blue Belle, by Royal Chief (imp.). Dams have large teats and well placed. Two August, 1902, bulls, of the Bessy of Auchbrain tribe, are also worthy of special mention. Mr. Ballantyne informs the writer that these are from most persistent milking strains. One thing that Mr. Ballantyne is putting into effect that is of decided advantage to his herd, and would be to many another pure-bred herd to-day, if more fully practiced, viz., more discriminating culling out and keeping for breeding purposes and for use as milkers of none but the best. If he has a heifer with small teats, or one of either sex otherwise deficient in dairy conformation and promise, they are sent to the butcher. Intending purchasers would do well to call and see this herd, or write Mr. Ballantyne before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can suit those requiring young bulls bred from good-producing cows, or those wanting the best type of young cows or heifers. Stratford, G. T. R., is the post office and telegraph address and station.

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

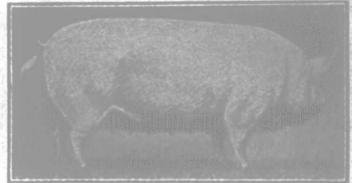
"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

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

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.

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

YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale.

Railroad stations: (Atholstan, N. Y. C. Address (Huntingdon, G. T. R.)

A. GILMORE & SONS, Atholstan, Que.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES.

Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pigs, all ages, shipped not akin. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me.

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

CHESTER WHITES We will furnish some first-class pigs, farrowed July 21st, at seven dollars each if taken soon. Pigs are the best we ever raised. **J. F. PARSONS & SONS,** Barnston, Que.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **E. D. GEORGE,** Putnam, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever before. Have a few young boars left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pigs are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. **WILLIAM WILSON,** Snelgrove, Ont.

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



Paint your House
Ramsay's Paints

They are dampproof and water-proof—heatproof and coldproof. They protect as well as beautify. Money can't buy better paints than Ramsay's. The same money can't begin to buy as good.

Write us for booklet, showing beautiful homes painted with Ramsay's Paints. It is free.

A. RAMSAY & SONS, Paint Makers since 1842, MONTREAL.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

Binder Twine

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

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

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

HALIFAX, N. S.

MONTREAL, QUE.

\$33 TO THE PACIFIC COAST

From Chicago, every day in March and April, 1904, Only \$33 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and many other points on the Pacific Coast. Low rates to hundreds of other points. Choice of routes if you select the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Tickets good in tourist sleeping cars, Rate for double berth, Chicago to California, only \$7. Write to-day for complete information.

A. J. TAYLOR,
Canadian Passenger Agent,

8 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO, ONT.

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

GOSSIP.

Life is a burden or a blessing as you do your part, whatever it is, grumblingly or joyously.

Haven't you lived long enough to learn that people get about what they need, and that, however much things seem to be out of joint, they happen about right after all?

Prof. Phelps, who disliked mathematics, was once walking with Prof. Newton, who began discussing a problem so deep that his companion could not follow it. He fell into a brown study, from which he was aroused by Newton's emphatic assertion, "and that, you see, gives us x."

"Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, politely.

"Why doesn't it?" exclaimed the professor, excitedly, alarmed at the possibility of a flaw in his calculations. Quickly his mind ran back and detected a mistake.

"You are right, Mr. Phelps. You are right!" shouted the professor. "It doesn't give us x; it gives us y."

And from that time Prof. Phelps was locked upon as a mathematical prodigy, the first man who ever tripped Newton.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

He who gets mad and tries to elevate mankind by force gets small thanks for his pains.

The man who disregards the science of truth cannot discover the truth of science.

There is no advantage in making time unless you are on the right track. It takes less sense to find fault with all than to be fair with all.

The devil has one ear of the man who finds religion dull.

No life overflows with joy that has room only for its own cares.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The Pioneer Press, Minnesota, prints the following incident which occurred at Great Falls, Mont., last spring:

"The victims of the recent blizzard that swept over the northern portion of that State, killing thousands of lambs and a number of cattle, are now being found with the passing of the snow. In nearly every case the victims were sheep-herders, who were caught in the storm and frozen to death before they could reach shelter. Almost without exception these sheep-herders are men without connections of any kind.

"One of the most pathetic cases that has come to light is that of William Plumber, an aged man, whose sole friend, so far as known, was a handsome shepherd dog which he had raised from a puppy. This dog could do almost everything except talk. When Shep, as he was called, dragged himself into the little sheep town of Shelby, with two of his legs frozen, the fate of Plumber was known. It was useless to prosecute a search for him without the aid of the dog, and as the animal was, apparently, too disabled to make another move, it was proposed to wait several days before searching for the body of the missing man.

"Shep, in spite of his condition, was ready to lead the party, however, and although the progress was slow and painful over the snow-covered hills and vales, the faithful dog led the party to the body of his master. Crouching beside the frozen corpse, the dog, worn almost to a shadow by the hardships he had undergone, uttered a long, penetrating wail, and then, licking the cold face of his master, expired. Plumber and the dog were buried in the same grave."

Work with your cows Not against them.



Give them every aid in their efforts at money-making by using the New Century American Cream Separator. It runs easy and skims close under all conditions. The New American makes even poor cows show a profit. Antediluvian methods make even the good ones live at a loss. There's a big difference. Write for our catalogue—it tells all.

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

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 WONT 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

FARM

For Sale.

That first-class grain and stock farm comprising part of lots 16 and 17,

CON. 6, WESTMINSTER

7 miles south of London, and 1 1/2 miles north of the village of Glanworth, consisting of 117 acres, more or less; soil, clay loam. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and all underdrained. Extra buildings, new frame house on stone foundation; barn, concrete basement, 50x65 ft., new; shed on concrete walls, 30x60 ft.; also large frame shed, 50x20. These buildings could not be replaced for \$4,000.

W. S. Hawkshaw, GLANWORTH P. O., ONTARIO.

8% INCOME

SECURED BY REAL ESTATE

We are offering the best investment on the Market. Absolute security. Particulars free.

MARTIN & CO.,
115 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

Health, Strength, Happiness.

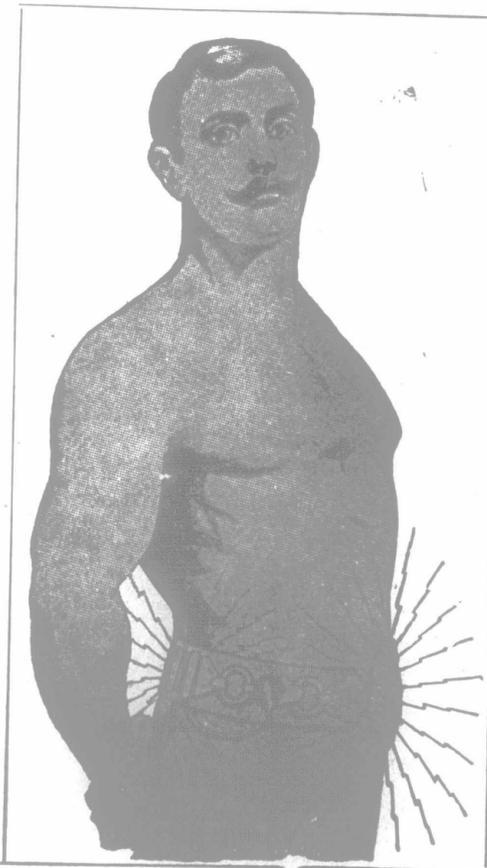
EVERY MAN MAY POSSESS IT--WEAR DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

To the man whose vitality is exhausted and who finds himself, while still young in years, a broken-down wreck of what he ought to be, the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is full of encouragement. It is the success of the age in elevating the condition of men suffering from a loss of vitality.

It is worn while you sleep. For six or eight hours every night it pours a steady stream of electricity into the nerve centre, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it comes the vim, the energy, the fire of perfect physical and mental action. It renews the health and happiness of all men.

Are you a weak man? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vitality of youth? Are you Rheumatic and Gouty? Have you Varicocele? These are all the result of the waste of vital force.

The gentle stream of Electricity from Dr. McLaughlin's



Electric Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all the lost vitality and makes every organ perfect. It cures permanently in every case.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am the man."

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand life-giving appliance for two months at nights. It will charge every organ with electric life. It will put steam in your run-down body and will make a man of you if you follow my advice.

Nature intended you to be a strong man. You have the physique, the constitution, and yet you do not feel the vim, the sand, the ambition one would expect in a man of your age. What is it? Why, a lack of vitality—the foundation of manhood. You have lost it, no matter how. Get it back, feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. I can help you.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

With Its Electric Suspensory—FREE WITH BELTS FOR MEN.

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity as a curative agent.

My treatment is a success in any case where strength is lacking, whether in the nerves, stomach, heart, or kidneys, liver or any other part of the body. Just as a sponge takes up water it cures weakness in any guise, as well as every form of pain.

Then why do you go on from day to day losing your ability to be as other men are when there is a cure within your reach. Read what my Belt has done for men to whom I made the same promise.

80 Years Old—Cured of Sciatica and Other Complaints.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter would say that none of my old troubles have returned. I had the sciatica with all the rest of the troubles, and my case was a very severe one. I tried a great many things before I got your Belt. At first when I wore it I did not think it was doing me any good, but I kept on until I began to feel better, and it cured me and I am still cured. That is the trouble with a good many; they get discouraged because they don't get better in a few days. Yours truly, **M. HAIG,** 36 By-Ward Market Square, Ottawa, Ont.

Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir,—I had little faith in your Belt when I commenced wearing it. My stomach trouble left me four months ago, and as it has not returned I consider myself cured. My case was chronic dyspepsia, which I have had for nearly twenty years. I give you this as a testimony which I believe to be correct. You may use my name if you wish, and I will answer anyone inquiring who encloses a stamp. Accept my thanks. Yours, **ELMER C. JEWEL,** Victoria, Ont.

Cured His Back Completely.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir,—My back is completely cured since I got your Belt, and I am sure if I had got it before it would have saved me from a lot of suffering. I am recommending it to all my friends in this town. I travel in this country about 90 or 100 miles, and that Belt is doing me a wonderful lot of good. I would not take a \$100.00 for it to-day; it has given my back a sound cure. Yours very truly, **PHILIP J. LaFRESNE,** Isle aux Noirs, Channel, Nfld.

Statements such as these from honest people cannot do other than convince you that what I offer you is all I claim it to be. It is a noted fact that other concerns offering an electric appliance at a very low figure can furnish no evidence of its power to cure, beyond the fact that it is an Electric Belt. Why is this? Simply because they produce no current. Their object is to get your money, mine to give you a cure.

EASY TO WEAR—CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP—NEVER FAILS.

You cannot object to the terms on which I offer you the Belt.

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chances of a failure. I take all the chances of curing you. If you are suffering from RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, LOST ENERGY, resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men, write me. Offer me reasonable security and I will make a man of you and you can

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 illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to any one; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to anyone. I have a book for women as well as men.

OFFICE HOURS: — 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 P.M.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, OAN.

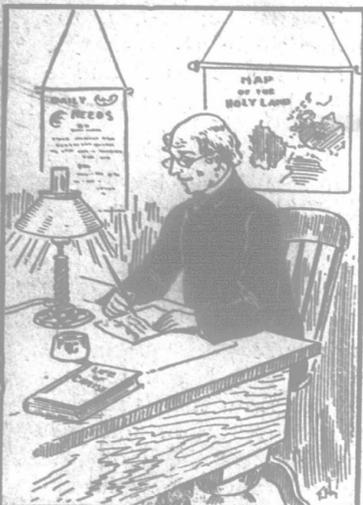
You Are to Be the Judge!

Write For It! Do It To-day! Time Flies!

This announcement won't cure you. The reading of it won't ease your aches and pains. The medicine advertised WILL, but if you NEED it, if you want it, you MUST WRITE FOR IT.

WE have it and are willing to send it to you ON trial, AT OUR RISK, YOU TO BE THE JUDGE, but we cannot know that you need it, that you want it, unless you write us and tell us to send it to you.

How many times have you seen "Personal to Subscribers" in this paper? How many times have you sent for a package on trial, at our risk? Now suit the ACTION to the THOUGHT, and write for it to-day. Hundreds of your FELLOW SUBSCRIBERS have done what we ask you to do and are not sorry for having done it. You do it NOW! YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!



Read Our Special Trial Offer to Every Reader.

WE WILL SEND to every reader of the Farmer's Advocate, or 'worthy' person recommended by a subscriber, a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. READ this over again carefully, and understand that we want our pay only WHEN IT HAS DONE YOU GOOD AND NOT BEFORE. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITAE-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantite, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malaria Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility,

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement.

Its Cures are Permanent

It isn't the Medicine Which Does you SOME GOOD, Which Counts, But the Medicine THAT CURES! Vitae-Ore is That Kind! It Cures and Its Cures are Permanent!

THIS PROVES IT!

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

I had Rheumatism and Dyspepsia very bad for three years, and during that time tried most of the remedies advertised for these troubles. Vitae-Ore was finally recommended to me as being just the thing for my complaint. I used two packages, which cured me COMPLETELY. That was eight years ago, and the trouble has never returned.

W. T. YULL.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

Pain Was Unbearable

So Writes Vincent J. Harrington, of Egmont Bay, P. E. I., One of the Thousands in Canada Whom Vitae-ore Has Cured of

Serious Kidney Troubles

THOUSANDS of people have pain in the back and wonder why; it's there, but they don't know what causes it, and rub the back with liniments and apply porous plasters, but it's still there and keeps there until the sufferer awakes to the fact that the trouble is in the Kidneys and uses the right medicine for such a trouble, as did Mr. Harrington. The doctors have many ways of telling if the patient's kidneys are working right and normally; they can prove by analysis, by examination of sediment, whether or not there is any irregularity. It does not need this, however, to tell a sufferer that the fault is in the kidneys. The dull, aching pain in the small of the back, the sharp, terrible sensation when arising from a stooping posture, the heavy, dragged-down feeling when standing long in one position, are all signs that read plainly and point surely to trouble in these organs, a trouble that must be treated promptly and effectively. That Vitae-Ore provides such a treatment the following letter from Mr. Vincent J. Harrington, of Egmont Bay, P. E. I., will demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt or any possible denial.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I.



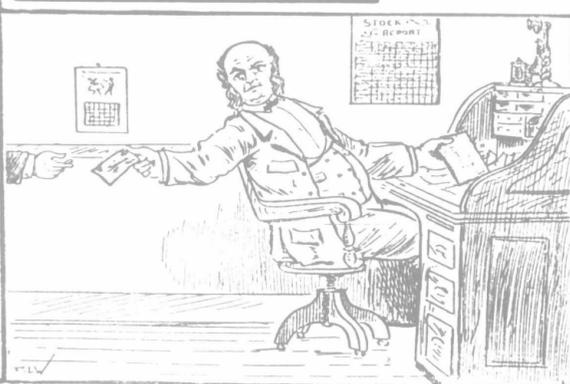
Words fail me to tell how I have suffered and what Vitae-Ore has done for me. It has cured me of Kidney Trouble after being a sufferer for several years. My back and kidneys were so sore that if I were to work five minutes in a stooping posture it would take me three minutes to straighten up again, and the pain was almost unbearable. I am now as

strong in the back and vigorous and full of vim as I was at 16 years, and I give thanks to Vitae-Ore for the great change.

VINCENT J. HARRINGTON.

If your kidneys are causing you any uneasiness, if you fear trouble in these organs, DO NOT DELAY, but begin the treatment immediately with this natural curing and healing Ore. It is NATURE'S SPECIFIC for all irregularities of the vital organs, for every trouble in the physical forces, a specific which works in a rational, prompt and efficient manner that no other medicine or combination of medicines can duplicate.

Send for a Package on 30 Days' Trial.



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