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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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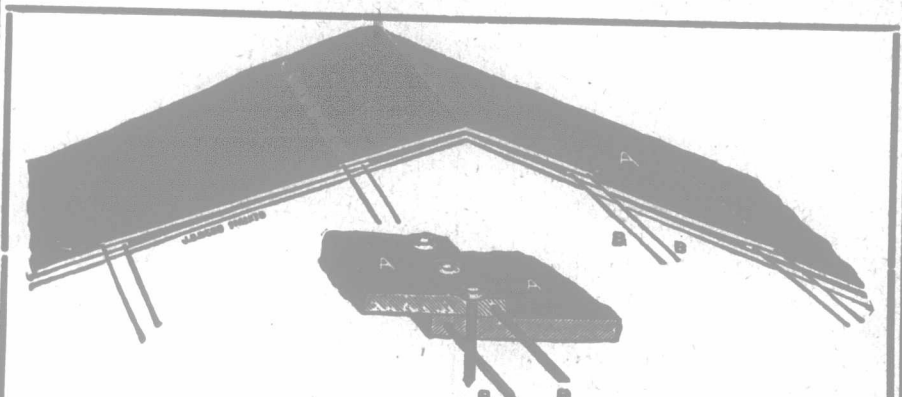
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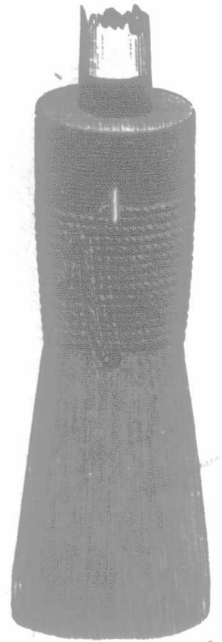
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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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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 instal 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.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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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.

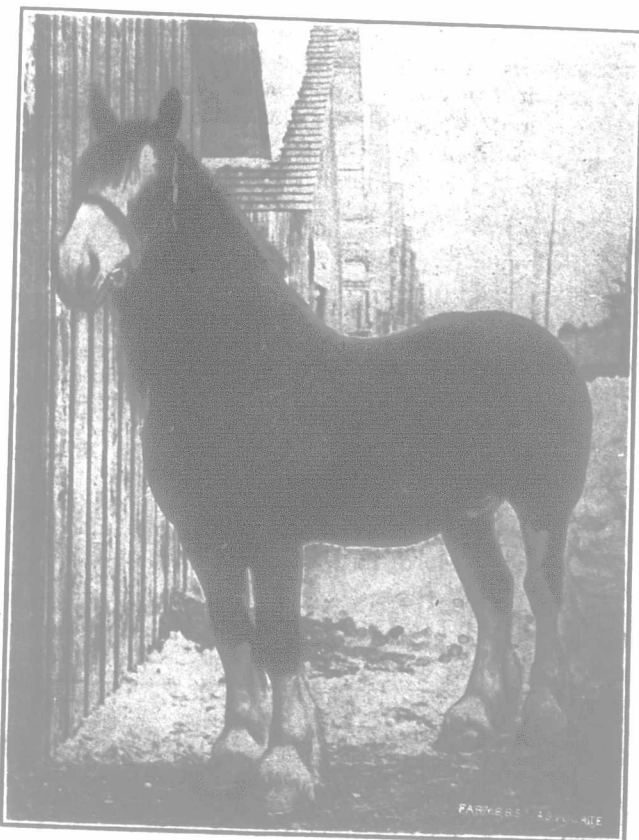
At Mark Lane, yesterday, there was a very thin attendance of wheat buyers. English wheat was steady, but trade was very quiet. Foreign wheat was steadily held at late prices, but the demand was limited; No. 3 northern, Manitoba, was quoted at 35s. 6d. (\$8.52). For flour, sellers were asking late prices, 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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**"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.]

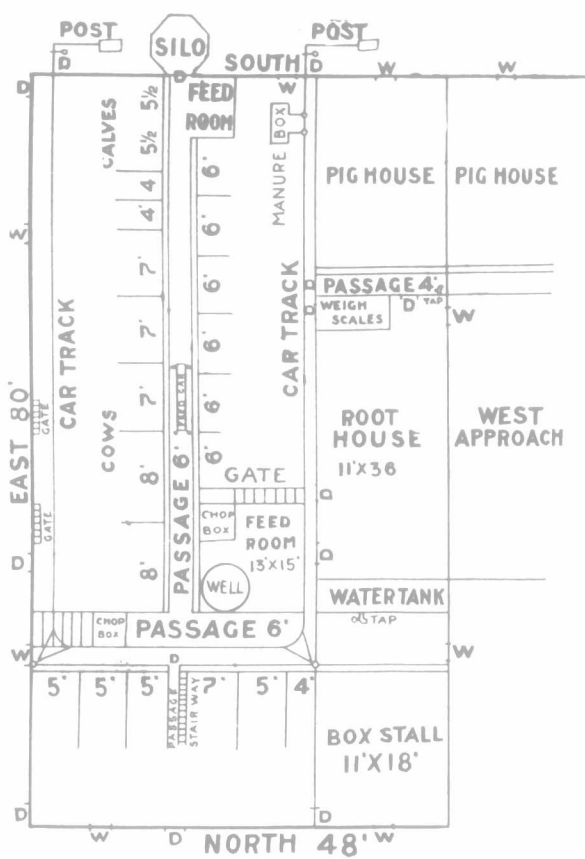
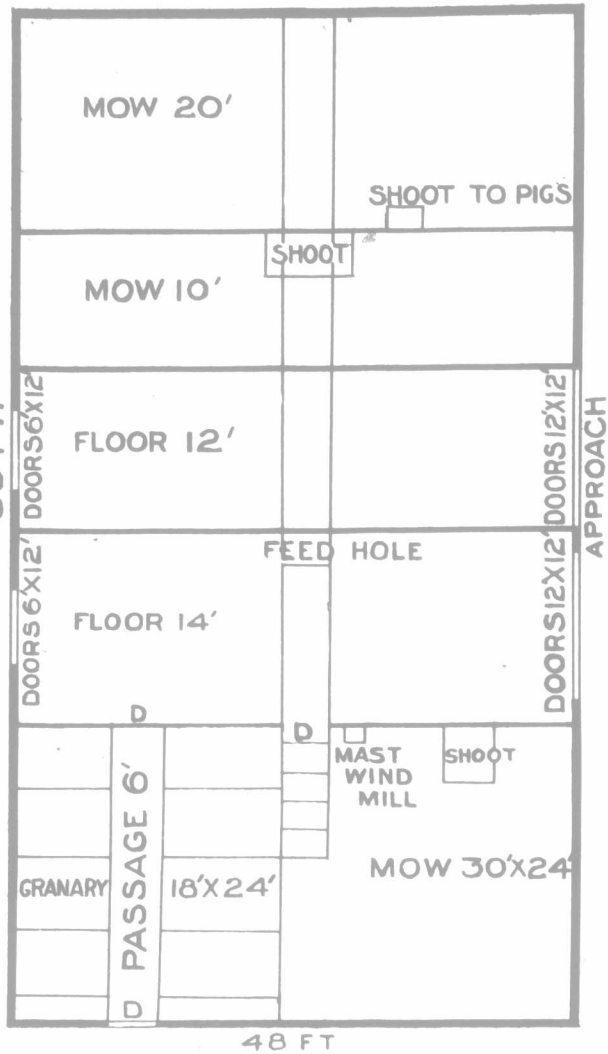
**LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.**

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,

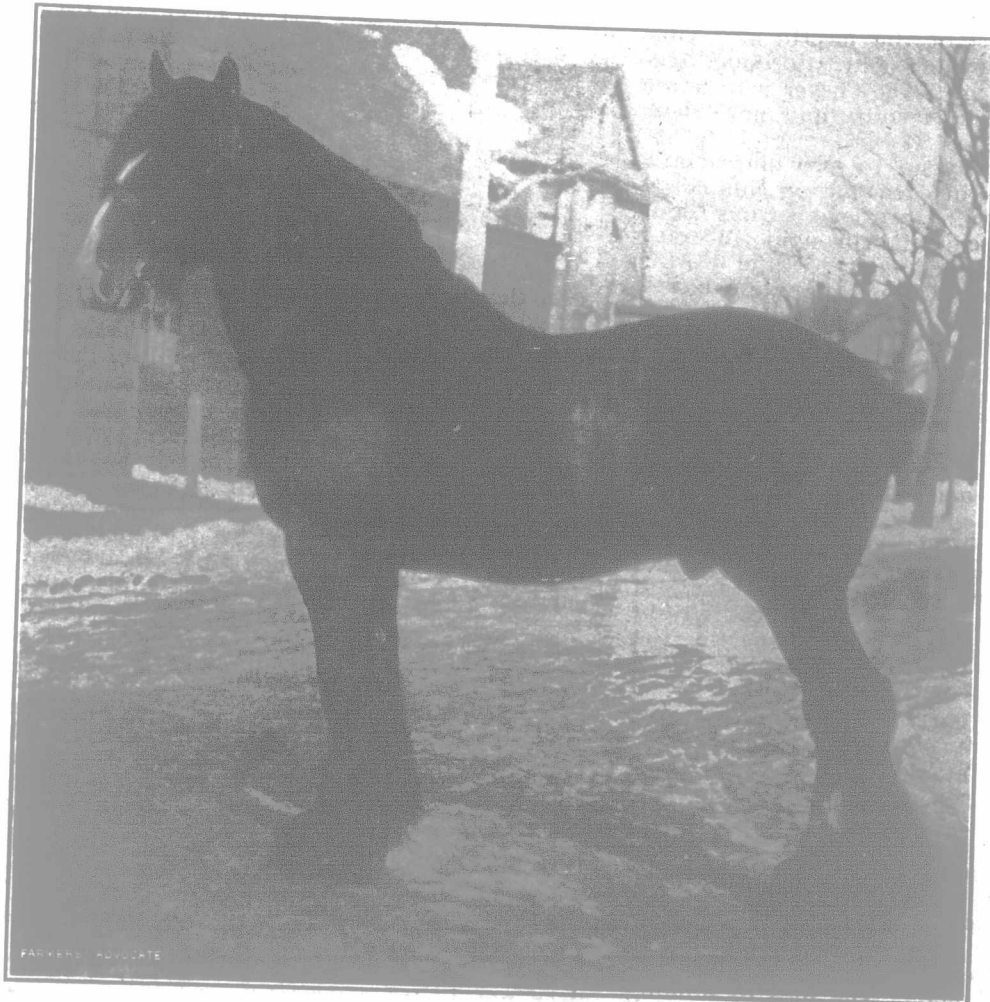
that there would be more babies named after him than any other man; the boy babies would be named "Mark," and the girl babies "Hannah."

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 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



**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 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;

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.

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.

Table with 3 columns: No., Experiments, Plots. Lists various agricultural experiments and the number of plots allocated to each.

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.

C. A. ZAVITZ, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Cheese and Butter Content of Milk.

"How much cheese will there be in 100 pounds of 3% milk; 100 pounds of 3 1/2% 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 3 1/2% fat averaged 9.7; milk testing 4% fat averaged 10.1 pounds per 100 pounds of milk.

"How much butter would there be from 100 pounds of milk testing 3, 3 1/2 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.

"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.

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.

"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.

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



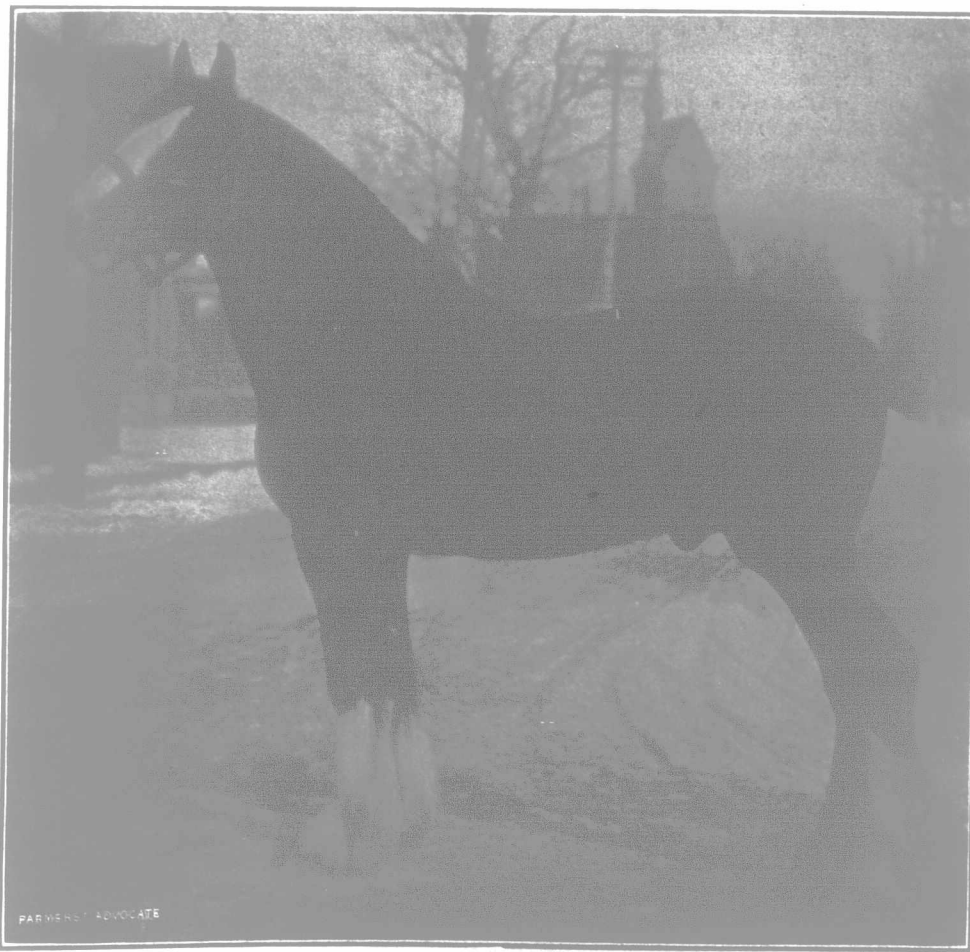
Nation's Pride (4003) (11440).

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

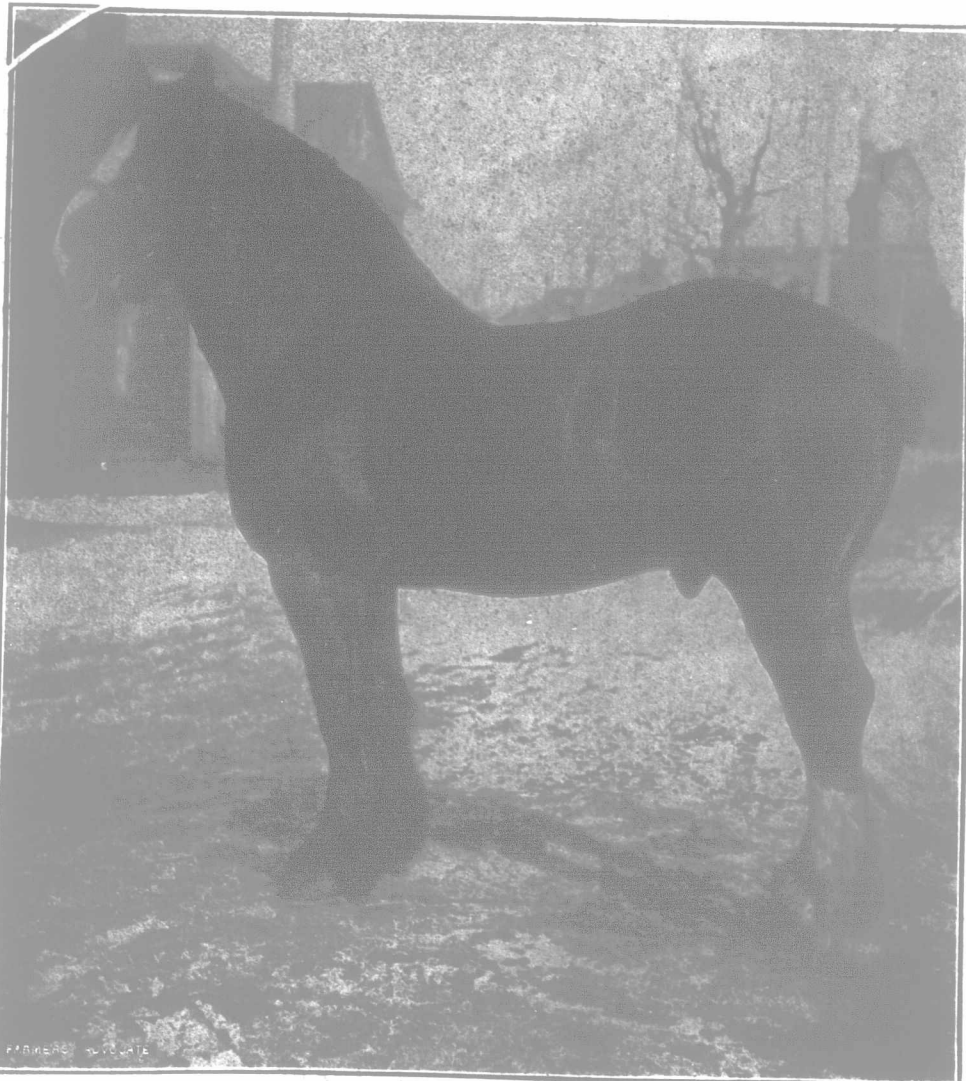
made by a committee of the County Council at Cornwall. Six lots of five hens each were fed during last year, respectively, upon wheat, corn, oats, barley, equal proportions of corn and oats, and proportions of the same two foods, corn forming one-third. The best results were obtained by equal corn and oats, the five hens laying 782 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.





**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.









# 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 grandma. 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 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.)





### 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?"

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-ledge, 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  
 Up to our means.

—Robert Browning.

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 fall 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 Plowman.]

### 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 fiancee, 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 noonday,

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

Oh, 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

vide 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.

Farmers' 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.

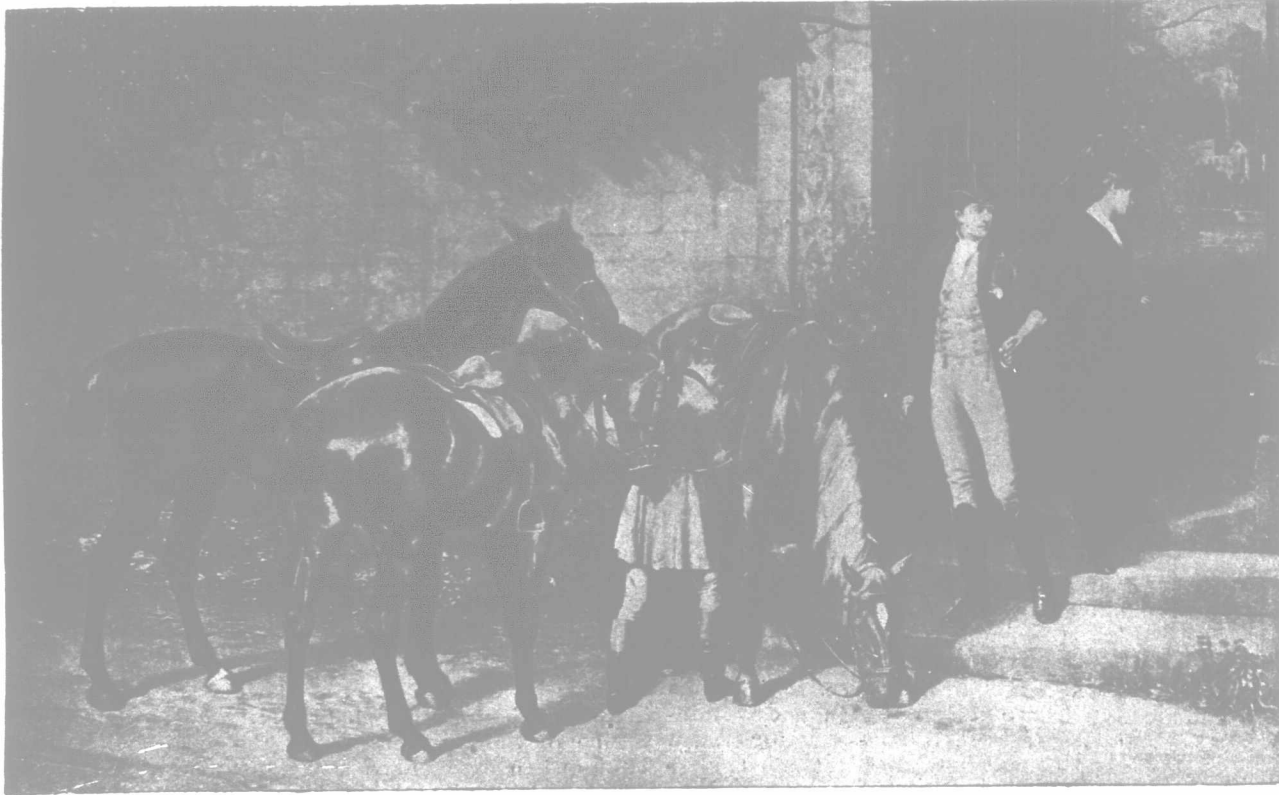
MRS. C. W. B.

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



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-

the meat, and if fat appears take off with a spoon before serving.

#### ASSINIBOIA SPEAKS.

Dear Dame Durden,—I saw a letter from a subscriber in Alberta, asking for a quick recipe for making bread. The following I made at home, before I came out here; it was very successful, although perhaps not as light as some can make it. The recipe calls for German or brewers' yeast, but yeast cakes ought to do, if the other cannot be obtained. Bread: 1 gallon flour (or 7 lbs.); 2 ozs. German yeast (or 8 tablespoonfuls brewers' yeast); 2 tablespoonfuls sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls salt; warm water. Rub yeast and sugar together in

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.

Can any reader oblige Miss M. R. B. by sending us this poem? Yours very truly, M. R. B.

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.

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."

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.

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.

"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.

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.

"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."

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

"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.

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.

"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.

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, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.





# 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.
---------------------	--	-----------------

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 .....

Express Office. 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: .....

Par. Adv. O.

# 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 scours 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; 4-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

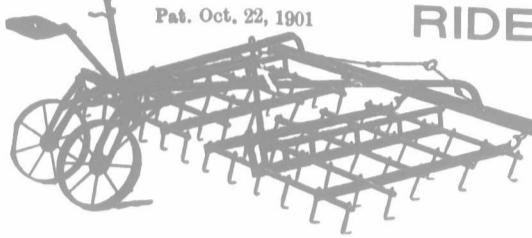
### RIDE BEHIND

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!

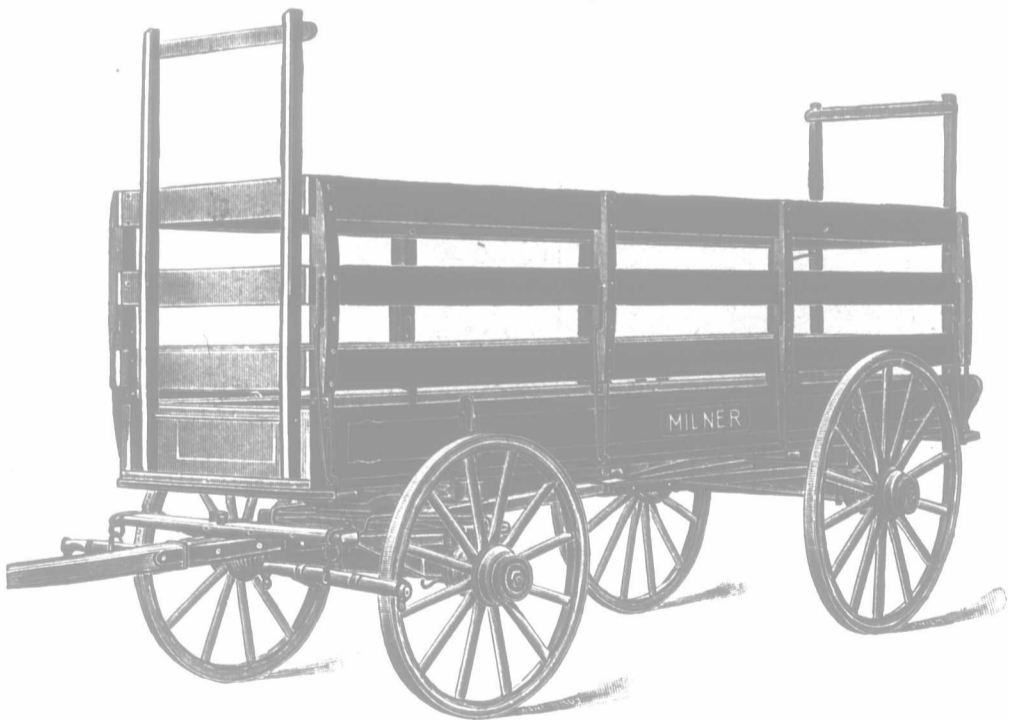
From start to finish the **Canada Paint Company** manufacture every item on their list. Farmers, house-owners, house-builders, householders and house-keepers can not do better than take this advertisement to the local agent and ask to see the **Canada Paint Company's** cards of shades suitable for every 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.



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

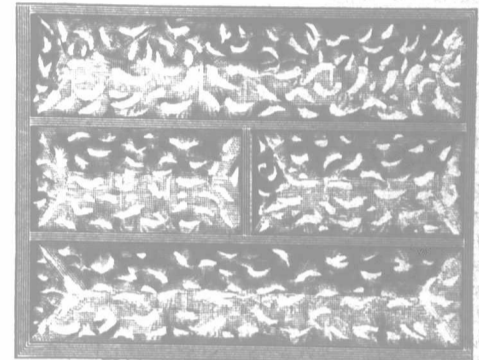
OF  
**21 High-Class AYRSHIRES**  
16 Females and 5 Bulls (1 imp.)  
To be sold by Public Auction on  
**Wednesday, April 13th, 1904.**

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.

"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 1,841 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."





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

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

Church Bells, from \$12.00 to \$60.00.

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

## WILKINS & CO.

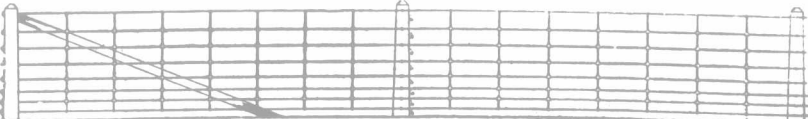
166 and 168 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

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 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 returns 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















**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 beware 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.**

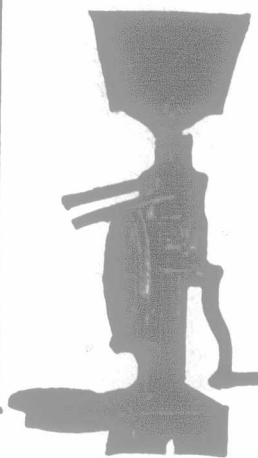
The Pioneer Press, Minnesota, prints the following incident which occurred at Great Falls, Mont., last spring:

"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.

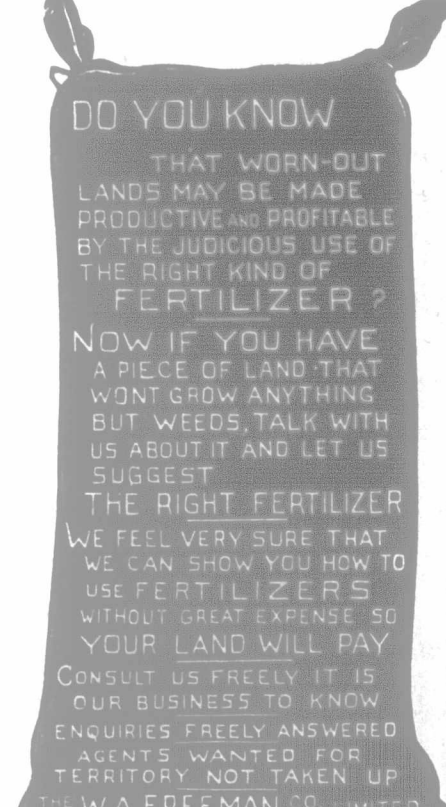
"Shep, in spite of his condition, was ready to lead the party, however, and although the progress was slow and painful over the snow-covered hills and vales, the faithful dog led the party to the body of his master. Crouching beside the frozen corpse, the dog, worn almost to a shadow by the hardships 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 WON'T GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

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

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

THE W. A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON ONTARIO

# 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.

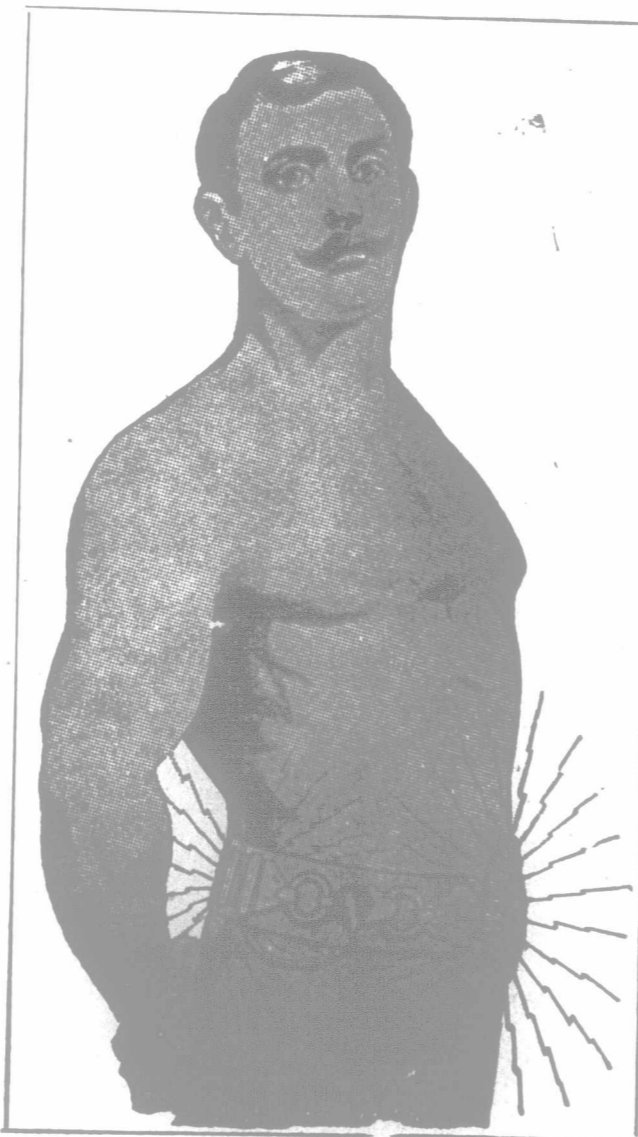
**EVERY MAN MAY POSSESS IT--WEAR DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.**

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 out 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.

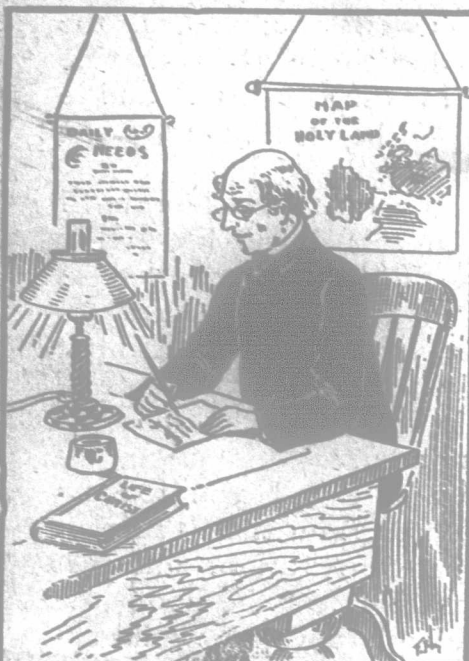
# You Are to Be the Judge!

## 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

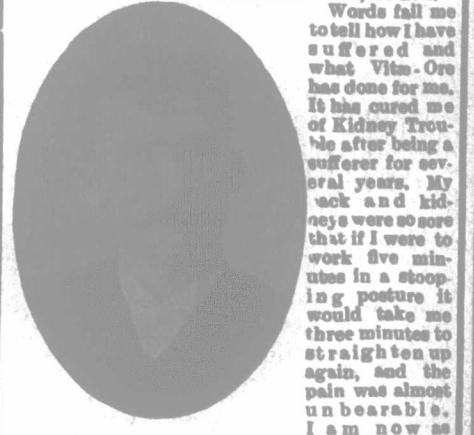
So Writes Vincent J. Harrington, of Egmont Bay, P. E. I., One of the Thousands in Canada Whom Vitae-ore Has Cured of

#### 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.



SENT ONLY BY MAIL---POSTPAID.

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, F. A. Dept., YONGE STREET, Toronto, Ontario.

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