

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK.

J. H. Gristale
Exp Farm
in Dec 15, 03

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JANUARY 21, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 591

Bell
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
AND BELLOLIAN

Self-Playing Organs.
The Best Canadian Pro-
ductions. They satisfy.

THE
BELL
Piano and Organ Co.
LIMITED,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Send for Free Catalogue No. 40.

2nd ANNUAL SALE
Registered Shropshire Sheep
by auction at Hill Home Farm, 3 miles west of the City of Brantford, Ont., on
Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904
200 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE OF THE 200
BEST BREEDING AND QUALITY.

75 BREEDING EWES (in lamb to Imp. Harding ram 282, E. F. B. 0206, R. A. S. A., No. 191934, winner at Toronto and Chicago, 1903), 50 of which are yearlings and 25 imported, from 2 to 5 years old.


75 EWE LAMBS, a number of which are imported from England. The 2nd prize pen of lambs at Chicago and also my winners at Toronto are included in this sale.

50 RAMS, including a fine stock ram three years old; 3 shearling rams, one of which was the choice of 1st-prize pen at the Royal in England, bred by R. P. Cooper, weight 275 lbs., and my best pen of ram lambs exhibited at Chicago, 2nd-prize winner included. The remainder are a very superior lot of ram lambs.

The above stock is nearly all of my own breeding or imported from England, and this is undoubtedly the best public sale of Shropshires ever offered on this continent. The undersigned will also sell 5 Jersey cows, from 2 to 5 years old; 1 yearling heifer and 2 heifer calves, all recorded in the A. J. C. C., all of the best quality, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms of Sale—Eight months' credit on approved security. Five per cent. off for cash.

W. ALMAS, AUCTIONEER. J. G. HANMER, Proprietor, BOX 278, BRANTFORD, ONT.

BOVRIL



BOVRIL contain all the nourishment of the finest lean beef in the most highly concentrated form. It is invaluable for invalids, as it is Very Palatable and Easily Digested.

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Sovereign Bank
OF CANADA.

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This Bank is fully equipped to transact all business in accordance with modern ideas. Savings Bank Departments at every Branch. Deposits of \$1 received. Interest paid twice a year. No delay in obtaining money when needed. Interest allowed from date of deposits. No trouble, red-tape or delay.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 606, WINDSOR, ONT.

Send for Catalogue **A MONEY-MAKER THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.** No. 4 A.

The 20th-Century Knitting Machine



will clothe the family with Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, etc.; is simple in construction, substantially made, and easily operated. Our machines have held the highest place among knitters for over 30 years. Send for our illustrated catalogue; it is brimful of information and valuable suggestions for making money by knitting, or for those who want a thoroughly practical and serviceable machine for family use.

CREELMAN BROS., GEORGETOWN, ONT., BOX 533.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Portland Cement

DRAIN PIPES & TILES

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

F. Hyde & Co., MONTREAL.

2nd Canadian Spring Stallion Show
FOR CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES

With Mares of same breeds, to be held in GRAND'S REPOSITORY, TORONTO, Can., cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **MARCH 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1904.**

This show is held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with committees from the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations. Entries to be made on or before Feb. 17th, 1904, addressed to HENRY WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can., to enable catalogues to be issued in time for the show. Horses to be stabled at Grand's Repository, and other places, at the expense of the exhibitor. One fare both ways by asking for certificate at starting point.

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Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd., LONDON, ONTARIO.

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CUT OF
"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL
 Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by
GOULD, SHAPLEY & HUIR CO., Limited,
 Brantford, Canada.

WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized
 or
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 For
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 Pumping.

DANDY Windmill

with Graphite Bearings,
 runs easy and catches
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GRINDERS, PUMPS,
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AND
 SAW MACHINES.

WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,
 WOODSTOCK, ONT. (CAN.)

**Salt
 Sense.**

The fame of
 Windsor Salt grows steadily.
 It is the highest grade of pure
 salt. No salt can possibly be
 purer, whiter, drier, or flakier
 than Windsor Salt.

**Windsor
 Salt.**

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 BUSINESS COLLEGE**

"HERE'S THE POINT."

There are several business
 schools in Canada. Many are
 larger and older than ours. But
 if you investigate our courses,
 method of instruction, standard
 of graduation and school equip-
 ment you will agree that this is
 "Canada's Best." FREE CATA-
 LOGUE "F1" explains all. Write
 for it. Phone 45.
A. L. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

WANTED IN CANADA

Manager. Thoroughly ac-
 quainted with all phases of stock-raising and
 business. References given. Address
 10, Victoria Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.E., England.

THE WEEKLY Farmer's Advocate

Leads the Agricultural Press.

WORTH TWICE WHAT IT COSTS.

Compton, Que., Jan. 18, 1904.

Gentlemen,—I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" the best farmers' paper published in Canada. It is full of valuable information, worth twice what it costs. Enclosed please find \$1.50, postal note, for another new subscriber.
 "Maple Cliff Farm." W. G. JOHNSTON.

UNEQUALLED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Words cannot express the praise your Christmas number deserves. The illustrations are beautiful and well chosen, while the letterpress is practical and highly interesting; in short, we have nothing to touch its all-round merit issued by the agricultural press in this country.
 Cheshire, Eng. G. H. PARSONS.

BEST IN AMERICA.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, in payment for "Farmer's Advocate" for 1904. I take this opportunity to say I am well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate." I consider it the best agricultural journal printed in America.
 Brome Co., P.Q. H. E. WILLIAMS.

MADE HIM SUCCESSFUL.

I am glad the "Farmer's Advocate" is being published weekly. I have taken it for a long time, and to it I owe my success in farming to a very great degree.
 Lanark Co., N.B. WM. DUNLAP.

APPRECIATED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S., President of the Maritime Winter Fair, writes, expressing his delight with the publication of the "Farmer's Advocate" as a weekly, and the continued evidence of its excellence and success.

TESTED FOR 38 YEARS.

I am pleased to note the continued and abundant success attending your earnest efforts in behalf of a greater agriculture. Until manhood, my life was spent in close touch with a good Canadian farm, where the "Farmer's Advocate" was regarded as a wise and trusted adviser. My father, R. T. Ferguson, who still lives on our home farm, has read your columns since the first issue appeared. He regards your paper as a close personal friend. Personally, I can say that much of the early stimulus which led me to perfect myself in animal husbandry work was received from a close study of your columns. During the last ten years a wide and varied experience in professional and business work has placed me in a position which made possible a comparison of the leading agricultural journals of the country. The "Farmer's Advocate" has stood the test, and to-day no paper has a higher place in my estimation of what a farmers' paper should be. Your issue of January 7th advises me that hereafter the "Advocate" will be a weekly visitor in Canadian farm homes. Accept my hearty congratulations on this onward move, and my best wishes for continued prosperity.
 J. J. FERGUSON.

Mgr. Animal Food business, Swift and Company, Chicago.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPIES AND TERMS:

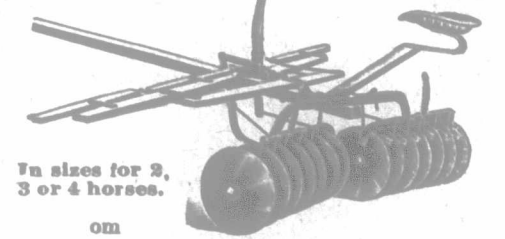
The William Weld Co., Ltd.
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

EWING'S Selected Farm and Garden SEEDS

are thoroughly reliable and better cannot be found. We mail free our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1904 to all sending us their address. Our assortment is complete, and includes full lines of P. plants, Flowering Bulbs, Shrubs, Tools, Etc., besides all varieties of seeds for farm or garden, and feed grains.

WILLIAM EWING & CO'Y,
 SEED MERCHANTS,
 142 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Bissell's Disk.



Five sizes for 2,
 3 or 4 horses.

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

Wanted---Position as Manager or Assistant

By young man who has had 11 years' experience in importing, breeding, handling, selling and exhibiting cattle, horses and pigs. Thoroughly up-to-date; experienced in advertising, pedigrees, herd and show records, catalogues, etc. Good live-stock photographer. Or, will go in on shares. References.
 Address 8, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont. o

TRY THE Central Nurseries

FOR RELIABLE, WELL-GROWN

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

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

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

AUCTION SALE.

An auction sale of pure-bred animals, male and female, in lieu of the sale formerly held under the direction of the Live Stock Associations, will be held at Guelph on 16th March, 1904, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club. Entries will be received until Jan. 30th, 1904. Full particulars later. Apply for further particulars to JNO. McCORKINDALE Secretary, Guelph P. O.

ENTER ANY TIME
 for a term in any department of our splendid school, THE

**Central
 Business College**
 OF TORONTO.

Winter session now open, with SIXTEEN regular teachers in charge. Good results are guaranteed. Write for prospectus and let us help you. Address

W. H. SHAW, Principal,
 YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO.

WANTED Position as manager by married man; no children; 15 years' experience on farm; steady habits; All references. Address F, Farmer's Advocate, London. o

THE EASY CAR PUSHER

Is Constructed of the Very Best Material.
 The bar is steel and tempered at the point, so as not to wear. The "heel" is malleable, and the triangular bit is made of the finest tool steel. The heel has lugs extending downward on both sides of the rail so as to hold it firmly in position and prevent it slipping sideways, and the triangular bit or steel cuts into the rail when pressure is applied and prevents a slipping backward, even though the rail is icy, greasy or wet. This bit can be inverted until the three points are dull and then sharpened. When the pressure is released the steel spring lifts the steel bit from the rail, thus saving it from being dulled by sliding over the rail when following the wheel. The pusher weighs but 20 pounds, is easily handled and can be operated by anybody. You take no chances—we send it on trial. Extra steels, 20c. each. Length of pusher, 54 feet. Price \$5 f. o. b. London. C. C. CLARK, Manufacturer, 343 Matland St., London, Ont.

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

Carnefac saves and makes money for every farmer.

It is not guesswork. It has been proven times without number. Hundreds have written us of these things, such as this gentleman does. Send for free booklet, "About Carnefac."

Pine Grove, Rockland, Ont., June 15, 1903.
 Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg, Man.:
 Dear Sirs,—We fed your cattle food to two cows which were badly run down. The result was an improved appetite at once, and although they were both in milk, they have gained in flesh from the time they were fed your food. We dropped feeding a few days before they went to grass, but noticed no difference in their appetite. We intend to try it further on some of our show stuff. Yours truly,
 (Sgd.) JOS. M. BARNETT,
 Mgr. Pine Grove Stock Farm.

You are fattening cattle and hogs. If you feed "Carnefac" (as your neighbor does) you will make more flesh, with less feed and in less time. It can be done with Carnefac; it can't be done without it.

A CANADIAN FOOD TONIC FOR CANADIAN STOCK.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., Winnipeg, Branch: 65 Front St. E., Toronto.

\$175 in prizes to be paid to owners of fat calves, born since Jan. 1, 1904, to be shown at Guelph and Winnipeg exhibitions. Write for particulars.

TRADE TOPICS.

DICKINSON'S BLISTER for the cure of spavins, ringbones, splints, curbs or other enlargements causing lameness in horses, is advertised on another page in this issue.

THERE IS AN ADVERTISEMENT in another column that all readers should mark and think of. It is that of A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, who offer all kinds of nursery stock for sale, and also eggs for hatching. The announcement is timely and the goods in demand.

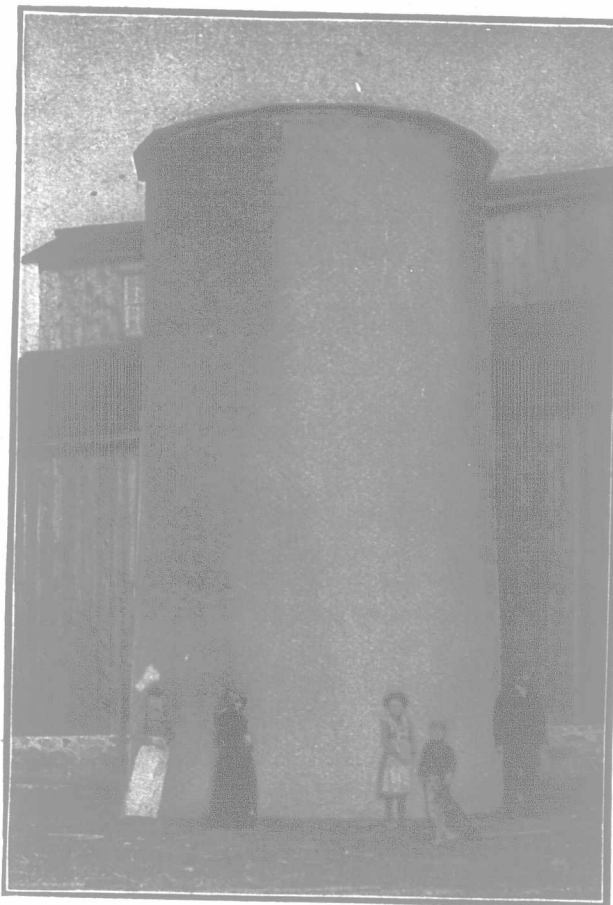
The old farmer and his wife had agreed to separate. They had only one child. "Everything friendly?" enquired a neighbor. "Oh, yes," replied the old man carelessly. "No trouble about making a fair division of the property?" "Oh, no. She gits the kid an' the canned fruit, an' I git the pig an' the apples. That's even enough, aint it?"

A YOUNG MAN'S CAREER is frequently determined by the character of the school at which he obtains his education. Boys entering upon a business course will do well to investigate the merits of the Central Business College, Toronto. Their winter session is now open; a large staff of teachers employed, and every facility provided for rapid progress.

A well-known clergyman, says the Golden Penny, tells a story of a drowsy parishioner, who, waking up suddenly in church, heard the clergyman say: "Let us pray," and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Certainly!" He also tells of a certain grave old gentleman, who suspected his pastor of imitating other preachers' prayers. "That's Sherlock!" he exclaimed, as the minister finished a sentence, and the preacher had not gone much further when the old man muttered, "That's Tilletson!" The minister paused indignantly, but went on again until the man beneath the pulpit broke out with "That's Blair!" Then he could stand the interruption no longer, and, leaning over the pulpit, he whispered to the man below, "If you do not hold your tongue, you shall be turned out." "That's his own!" came from below.

One of the strangest railroad accidents on record is reported from Hammond, Ind. A hotel-keeper, Charles Stahlbohm, was driving home one night recently, and, coming to a railroad track, tried to drive his horses across ahead of the fast freight. The engineer did not even know he had hit anything, but kept up the speed of his engine until he pulled into a station fifteen miles beyond the scene. Then he got down to oil his engine, and was slightly startled to see Stahlbohm sitting on the cow-catcher, a whip in one hand and the ends of some reins in the other. He shook him a few times, and when the hotel-keeper came to be asked where his hat and horses were. He did not know that the train had made them into soap stock.

PORTLAND CEMENT Concrete Silo



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,
 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with

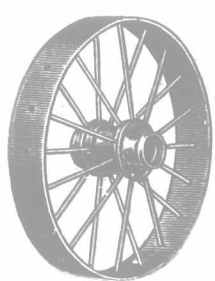
"RATHBUN'S STAR" BRAND

MANUFACTURED BY The Canadian Portland Cement Co., LIMITED

SOLE SALES AGENTS:

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

310 and 312 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO



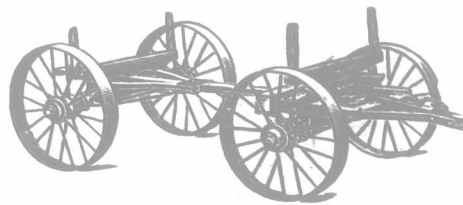
THE WHEEL YOU WANT.

For Farm and General Work.

ALL IRON.

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd.,
 ORILLIA, ONT.



Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON** with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for the farm, carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

GOSSIP.

A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christain, me go to heaven?" remarked Ah Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All lite," retorted the heathen, "but what for you no let Chinaman into Amelica when you let him into heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor party in heaven."

As an illustration of the alleged imperviousness of a Scotsman to a joke, the following story is told:

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman, travelling on foot in the Old Country, came to a crossing of roads, where was a guide-post directing travellers to the principal towns of the district and on which was printed the distances. Beneath this had been painted, by some joker, the following: "If you cannot read this notice ask the shoemaker across the way." The Englishman and the Irishman, seeing the absurdity of this addendum, laughed heartily, but the Scotchman failed to see where the laugh came in, till in the middle of the night as they roomed together at a wayside inn, when the other two were awakened by a loud laugh from Sandy. Enquiring the cause of his merriment, with another guffaw, he replied: "Why the shoemaker might not be at home."

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota is a mild-mannered and obliging man, but after a recent incident in which he was the central figure, he remarked with sincere feeling:

"It's a long worm that has no turnings, and it's about time to turn when I am made a side-show feature."

He visited the State fair grounds, and entered a restaurant with his secretary for a hasty lunch. The Governor was recognized, and shown all possible attention, but as he was about to begin eating, he was surprised to hear the "barker" outside the tent shout, as he swung the dinner bell vigorously:

"Step right this way to get your nice warm lunch. Only chance you may have to see the Governor of Minnesota eat. He is just sitting down to the table, and he can't get through for half an hour. Plenty of time to watch the whole performance, and shake his hand when he gets through. Come right in and watch him feed, and it won't cost you one cent extra, as long as you order the regular bill-of-fare."

In a few minutes the tent was crowded, and the blushing Governor and his fidgety secretary had to grin and bear it, until they could obtain their purposely-delayed orders, and show the crowd how the Chief Executive "fed" when he was roaming at large.

A clergyman who has just returned from a trip to England tells a story he heard there of the marriages made on certain feast days, when no fee is charged, and the young couples come in great numbers a long distance to take advantage of the custom.

The custom is not general, but local, being confined to certain rural places in the vicinity of Manchester and Oldham. "Upon one of these occasions," tells the clergyman, with a chuckle, "a delegation of fifty young people from Oldham and the surrounding country journeyed to Manchester, making a picturesque grouping at the old English church of St. Mark's. Each one of the men carried a long staff or stick, as the people there call a cane, and each of the young women brandished an umbrella, the use of which will be presently seen.

"After the ceremony of marrying the lot was concluded and the crowd was going down the church aisles, one young woman hurried back and interrupted the rector as he was going to the vestry.

"I theenk, meenster," she panted, "that you have morried me to the wrong felly!"

"Don't let that worry you," said the rector, who was in a hurry, "scrt yourself as you go out, you're all married fast enough," and acting on his advice they sorted out the right pairs.

"On their way back to Oldham they bought the things necessary to light housekeeping, stringing the lighter kitchen utensils on the sticks and umbrellas poised on their shoulders."

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

Built With the Old Reliable Thorold Cement.



HOUSE AND BARN OF MR. J. E. REAVELY, AT MARSHVILLE, ONT.
(Size of house, 28x40x22 high. Size of barn walls, 40x90x10.)

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR HOUSE.		MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR BARN.	
Thorold cement.....	110 barrels	Walls—Thorold cement.....	96 barrels
Gravel.....	80 cubic yards	Gravel.....	71 cubic yards
Stone.....	20 cubic yards	Stone.....	17 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 12 days	Labor.....	6 men 10 days

FLOORS OF BARN—Thorold cement, 64 barrels; gravel, 40 cubic yards; labor, 6 men 5 days.

CEMENT

OUR BRANDS:

- "THOROLD," Hydraulic.
- "CROWN," Portland.
- "WHITEHALL," Portland.

We recommend "THOROLD" for WALLS, "CROWN" for FLOORS, and "WHITEHALL" for GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS or cement work of any kind.

We have given up our RETAIL TRADE and now make sales or shipments of not less than CAR LOTS, which is 146 barrels Thorold or 100 barrels Portland.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE
THOROLD, - - ONT.

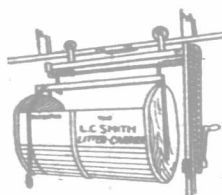
Standard Scales

For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform.
For prices and particulars write or call on



GEO. M. FOX, YORK STREET LONDON, ONT.

THE L. C. SMITH FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1903.
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.
Write us for particulars
LYMAN C. SMITH, OSHAWA, ONT.

RUPTURE.

Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE
C. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St. om

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the advantages offered to all who are able and willing to WORK, in

NEW ONTARIO.

Free Lands;
Cheap Lands;
Good Markets.

Write for information to
HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
TORONTO, ONT.

BE A TELEGRAPHER.

For bright young men and women telegraphy offers better opportunities than any other trade or profession. We teach you in from three to six months, when a good position at good pay will be ready. Our telegraph book tells how. We mail it free. **DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,** 36 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

The Berlin X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic Laboratory.
X-RAYS—Electricity in all its varied forms and high frequency currents used successfully in the treatment of cancer, fibroids, goitre, sciatica, asthma, chronic rheumatism, all forms of nervous ailments, sexual follicles, cystitis, varicose, tubercular glands and joints, paralysis of the larynx, facial blepharitis, superfluous hair, etc. etc. of the nose and throat, and other chronic ailments. For further information address,
DR. J. E. HETT, BERLIN, ONT.

One Hundred Per Cent. Ahead of Any Previous Year.

A LEADING Farmers' Institute speaker the other day warned his hearers against the folly of putting their money into "cheap seeds, which, like other CHEAP things, are terribly dear and unsatisfactory in the end." The thousands of letters that have poured into this office during the past two months prove that the farmers of this country want and appreciate a really first-class weekly agricultural paper. Never in the entire history of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE did new subscriptions and renewals come in half so readily, and never did so many subscribers take the trouble to write, speaking highly of the paper and congratulating us upon its publication weekly:

"I desire to congratulate you," writes Mr. W. H. Harvey, of Huron County, Ont., "upon the enterprise shown in making it a weekly, and also upon the excellence of its initial weekly number." Mr. Arthur C. Starr, of King's County, N. S., says: "I am glad you are publishing the paper every week. The high class of articles you use will place it in the front rank." Mr. John McGleshan, of Lincoln County, Ont., pays this tribute: "I am more than pleased with a weekly issue of your very valuable paper. I consider it the best agricultural paper printed in the English language to-day. I wish you the success in your laudable enterprise which you so justly merit."

After receiving a couple of copies of the weekly, several others write in reference to the subscription price of \$1.50 per year, that they would consider it a remarkably cheap paper at \$2 per year. Evidently Canada is not the field for "Cheap John" farm papers. The farmers of Canada want quality.

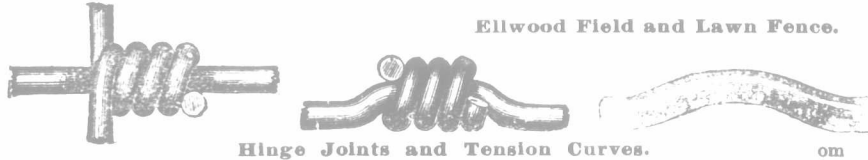
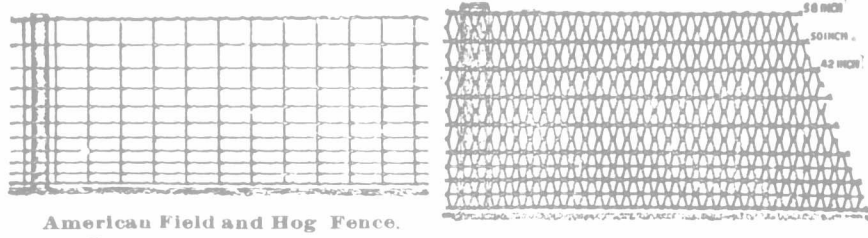
OUR SPECIAL CLUBBING RATE.

Show prospective subscribers a copy of the Weekly.
One Renewal and One New Subscriber, - - \$2 50
One Renewal and Two New Subscribers, - - 3 25
Regular Subscription Price (52 Numbers) per year, 1 50
Address:

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

IT'S UP TO YOU

to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST.



MADE BY **The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd.,** HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

GENUINE Pratt's Astral Lamp Oil
SOLD IN ALL COUNTRIES, AND RECOGNIZED AS THE HIGHEST-GRADE OIL MANUFACTURED.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Farmers Contemplating Marriage, Those Already in Wedded Bliss,
should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a BEAUTIFUL MASON & RISCH PIANO.
Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying.
The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London

ECLIPSE GASOLINE ENGINE
ALL SIZES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Buy the best direct from the manufacturer.
D. MCKENZIE & COMPANY, LONDON, CANADA.

MONEY
Won't buy it, but we will send "FREE" to any address our "Farm Pamphlet," which contains valuable information regarding
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"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

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No. 591

EDITORIAL.

Pure-bred Live-stock Records.

Representatives of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association recently waited upon the Dominion Government at Ottawa, for the purpose of urging upon the authorities, in the interest of pure-bred stock, the raising of the duty on horses coming into Canada from the United States, with a view to minimizing the entry of inferior animals. Some of the speakers also suggested the institution of "national records," not only for horses, but for all kinds of stock, in which breeding stock imported duty free would have to be recorded. In regard to the latter proposition, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, said he had for a long time given it his attention, and he felt they must proceed very carefully, if they proceeded at all. He also mentioned that he had called a meeting of the live-stock interests, to take place in Ottawa in March, when he hoped that representative men from all the Provinces would be present. At this meeting he hoped the stockmen would discuss the matter and reach some conclusion.

In order that a clear understanding may be had of the position of Canadian records as at present conducted, a statement of what records we have and under what control may be helpful to stockmen in considering the question previous to the annual meetings of the Breeders' Associations, to be held next month. In the first place it may be stated that all the recognized pure-bred live-stock records in Canada are now national in name and character, and are conducted under the auspices of national Breeders' Associations, representing the several breeds of stock. For horses, we have the Canadian Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Studbooks. For cattle, the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, the Canadian Hereford Herdbook, the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, and the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada. For swine, we have the Dominion Swine-breeders' Record, which includes Berkshires, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Tamworths, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, and Essex. For sheep, there are no Canadian records. An attempt was a few years ago made, not by the Breeders' Associations, but by what was termed a Record Association, to institute a registry in this country for sheep, but it did not meet with the general support of Canadian sheep-breeders, and soon ceased to exist, the great majority of breeders in the country being satisfied with the terms on which registry of their sheep are accepted in the American records, Canadian breeders as members having equal privileges with those of the U. S., the presidency of several of the breed societies being at present held by Canadians. For Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Guernsey cattle we have no records in Canada, the American records being, so far as we know, considered satisfactory.

There is a record in Quebec for French-Canadian cattle, of which Dr. J. A. Couture is secretary, but whether a society directs it we are not aware. Nearly all, if not all, the records of Great Britain and the United States are controlled by the breed societies, which elect their own officers and registrars, and fix entry standard.

The idea of national records, as we have shown, is not new, and its extension may be worth considering, and the breeders will doubtless

see to it that their interests are amply safeguarded and none of their prerogatives interfered with, as they are the people most intimately interested, and who have the clearest understanding of the requirements in the case. Canadian records, as at present conducted, are of as high standard as those of any other country, and higher than many, as Mr. Fisher pointed out in comparing them with United States records, and more accurately kept.

The Canadian horse, cattle and swine records, with the exception of the Holstein Herdbook, which is compiled by Mr. G. W. Clemons, are edited by Mr. Henry Wade, who, as registrar, receives a fixed salary from the Ontario Government, and, in addition, a certain amount from the various breed associations for each pedigree recorded under the rules and regulations of said associations, he paying his own office assistants. The fact of the registrar's office being in Toronto, and part of his salary paid by the Ontario Government, we presume accounts for the impression prevailing in some quarters that the records are provincial, while, as a matter of fact, the Provincial Government does not control nor regulate the records.

A Killing Leaflet.

No less important a body than the British Board of Agriculture recently issued a leaflet advising owners of cows how to prevent or treat milk fever. With regard to the former, the usual diet restrictions are suggested, with mild purgatives. When the disease unmistakably makes its appearance, the leaflet directs that a "good dose of Epsom salts" should be given, and the veterinary called. If the experience of thousands of cases in the past be a guide, this dosing with salts will probably fix the cow's doom, and the offices of the veterinary will be of a post-mortuary character, for paralysis prevents the cow from swallowing, and she is strangled to death. The leaflet then goes on to recommend the iodide-of-potassium udder-injection (Schmidt) treatment, which, properly administered, has certainly proved a great advance on older methods in saving the lives of valuable cows. However, had the author of the leaflet read the "Farmer's Advocate" as attentively as he should have done during the past year he would have learned a still more excellent way, viz., the pure-oxygen udder-injection treatment, with which a firm of leading Canadian veterinarians, during the past season, had forty-seven complete recoveries out of forty-eight cases, the one loss being from mechanical congestion of the lungs, the cow having been dosed by someone else before the oxygen treatment was administered. These practitioners particularly insist that there shall be no such accompanying treatment, as it is practically certain to be deadly in its effects. They have also noticed that milking out the cow's udder clean after calving has been an almost invariable preliminary of milk fever, as it seems, as not a few stockmen and others have observed, to hasten the milk-fever collapse. Leaving the calf with the cow to suckle, removing the colostrum in nature's gradual way, is a suggestion in the way of prevention that should be more generally taken advantage of. The above ideas are not new in Canada, but are repeated with the hope that they may in due time counteract, in some degree, the mischief which might be wrought if British dairymen or breeders were to follow the belated and mischievous teaching of the official leaflet sent out by the Board of Agriculture.

The West's Lesson for the East.

In nearly every hamlet throughout Eastern Canada during the winter months may be met citizens of the Northwest who have returned for a short visit to their old homes. Having spent considerable time on the prairie, cultivating the broad fields and harvesting the extensive crops of that country, these men have learned the value of time and the necessity of utilizing horse power and manual skill to the best advantage, and their knowledge of these subjects cannot fail to aid in a solution of the labor question in the older Provinces.

A noticeable characteristic of the Westerner is his pronounced satisfaction with his condition, whether he be located in Manitoba, sunny Alberta, or upon the vast Assiniboia prairies intervening. Asked the reason of his pride in the West, he invariably attributes it to the larger, broader outlook, and more wholesale methods of the country. Instead of measuring his crop in bushels, he measures it in carloads; instead of driving two horses before a plow, seeder or binder, he hitches four and sometimes six horse teams to each implement, reckoning nothing if one or two of his team be oxen or mules. The country is broad, and its very vastness suggests broader plans than are common on farms located among the hills and valleys of the East. By adopting these wholesale methods, each person in the West is enabled to accomplish so great an amount of work that the results cannot but be gratifying, hence the love of the Westerner for his prairie home and processes.

In these practices there is a lesson for the Easterner. Formerly, when pine stumps stood defiantly before the plow and reaper, and much of our best timber was converted into fence rails to lay off ten- or twelve-acre fields, the use of a single plow and ten-hoe drill was almost imperative, but to-day we are under different conditions. The stumps have disappeared, and the fences should be if they are not reduced in number, and over the greater part of Eastern Canada there is every facility for employing implements of greater capacity. A man's time is valuable, and is becoming more so every season, and if farming operations are to be carried on as extensively as before, when labor was cheaper, then larger plows, wider harrows and drills, and longer sickle bars will have to be called into requisition. The Westerner's ideas of accomplishing farm work are modern and advanced; they suit the nature of the times, when in order to do profitable work every man must accomplish the maximum of which he is capable, and there is no one too incapable to drive four horses who has previously driven two, and thus accomplish double what had previously been considered a man's day's work.

When the Westerner tells us we are too slow, it is worth while listening. If there are better methods of accomplishing farm work than we have already adopted, we need to know them. Competition is so keen that we cannot afford to be too conservative in our practices. Without a doubt, much time has been lost by men leisurely following implements of small size, and to prevent further loss, every new machine purchased should be as large as the conditions about the farm will permit of using.

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DOMINION.

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Iowa Bars the Faker.

In his annual report President Morrow, of the Iowa State Board of Agriculture, says:

"If any excuse ever existed for side-shows and fakers in general, it seems to me that that time is past, and I want to recommend that all such be excluded from the grounds, and that the great Iowa State Fair be conducted on such a high plane as will meet the approval of the intelligent people of the State."

The "pea-in-the-nutshell man," and kindred humbugs in the form of humanity, have done nothing to elevate mankind in Iowa, or any other State, and his presence at the fairs has always been degrading.

Directors of agricultural societies in this young country, who delight in the thought of having young Canadians develop into a highly moral and intellectual people should consider the experience of our American friends. The faker cannot be given too wide a berth in this country.

"All but Perfect."

Mr. J. G. Hurst, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I am glad you changed the 'Advocate' to a weekly. This was the only thing necessary to make your paper an all but perfect farmer's journal. I bespeak for the 'Advocate' greater prosperity than ever."

A Glowing Tribute.

Mr. John McGlashan, Lincoln, Ont., says: "I am more than pleased with a weekly issue of your very valuable paper. I consider it the best agricultural paper published in the English language today. I wish you that success in your laudable enterprise, which is fully merited."

HORSES.

Horseshoeing.

It is desirable that every horseman have a certain amount of knowledge of shoeing. The peculiarities of the gait of each individual horse should be studied in order to avoid accidents to the animal and expense to the owner. If the gait of every horse were true and clean, all that would be necessary in shoeing would be to put the shoes on carefully, so as to interfere as little as possible with his natural action, but the natural gait of many horses is faulty, hence we must endeavor to shoe to remedy different evils. Blacksmiths alone cannot be depended upon to do this, for the reason that they have not an opportunity of observing each horse's action, so that it behooves the driver to understand the situation and its remedies.

The most critical shoeing of a horse is his first shoeing. Many smiths can shoe an old tender-foot well, but fail when they come to a green colt. In this, they are not always alone to blame. In many cases the horseman furnishes old unsuitable shoes, and attaches too much importance to the first cost, little thinking that improper shoeing may blemish the horse for life, or prevent his sale.

In this article I wish to direct a few remarks to both horsemen and blacksmiths on interfering, and certain fads and fancies, as spur heels, improper ground bearings, etc. Some smiths will say they have shod horses with weights on outside and inside for interfering, with practically

toe calk in center of toe. When finished, the ground bearings of this shoe—that is, the calks—should all sit firmly on a level anvil, as a test before nailing. The last sentence contains a rule that should govern all kinds of shoeing. The use of a file or rasp will soon bring the calks to their bearings, when all other parts are correct. Fig. 2 is a common shoe set in position, according to common sense, with equal weight on both sides, and equal ground bearings on both sides. With such a shoe the ordinary horse will go very well. For a very close going horse or colt, I would recommend the shoe illustrated in Fig. 4. This shoe, when properly set, will have a tendency to spread the horse's action. Of course, any horse may touch lightly once in a while; the weighting, with this peculiar set, will keep the colt or horse from doing any very serious damage to himself. This shoe is intended to be just as long on the inside as the outside, and the inside heel calk, having a larger ground bearing than the outside one, makes a good firm prop, as it were; now, by having a fine calk on the outside and tucked under the foot, we bring more weight to bear upon it, insuring the ankle against going in too far. The inside heel may be raised or lowered to suit circumstances, as no two horses are alike. It will be plainly seen that the ground bearings of Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are very different. The latter will serve as a hind or front shoe. It is a good one on the knee banger, as well as the horse that interferes behind. Put a spur on this shoe and you counteract to a great extent the good that the side weight may do. Of course, spur heels belong to fancy shoeing used on some trotters in fast work; no good on gravel roads for everyday use.

SANDY COLTS.

Fitting Horses for Spring Work or Sale.

Those who expect either to sell horses in the spring or have them ready for heavy work, will do well to prepare now, and gradually fit and improve until appearance and muscle have reached a high standard of marketable usefulness. We do not approve, however, of the method practised by many dealers, of adopting rations suitable only for increasing weight, soft fattening food, such as would be considered both economical and profitable were horseflesh sold in this country for table use. Horses thus fattened are usually very attractive to the eye, and, consequently, sell for a high price, but such a course is not advisable, for the reason that fat is laid on rather more than muscle. Another disadvantage of the above plan is that horses so fattened are rarely, if ever, exercised sufficiently to keep their flesh firm and muscles capable of standing endurance. Carbonaceous foods are freely used for the purpose of rapidly increasing weight, and the nature of these is to produce fat instead of muscle.

Water and feed regularly; give plenty of exercise; increase the ration slowly, making oats the chief grain portion. These are points that require attention. Barley, or wheat of fair quality, may safely form from one-third to one-half of the grain ration, if the balance be oats, and the price favors using these grains. The change of ration should be made slowly, so as to avoid the danger of disarranging the digestive organs. Boiled barley with a little flaxseed given once a week for the evening meal is well-known to horsemen as a splendid help in keeping the digestive organs at their best, and also useful in increasing weight. Bran or laxative food of some kind, such as roots, should be fed regularly when hay and grain constitutes the main diet.

Be careful to groom well, freely using a good brush, and the currycomb but little. Never use a real sharp comb, as it not only means cruelty to the horse, but is positively injurious to his skin.

A great amount of exercise is required to give best results, and while this is being done be careful to insure against the danger of limb unsoundness by caring for the feet. Horses should have their feet carefully trimmed, especially if they are young and the hoofs growing rapidly. When the hoof grows out of shape, the ligaments and joints of the limb are naturally under a constant strain, therefore the more likely to sprains, which probably will result in permanent injury. Ringbones, curbs, spavins, etc., are frequently caused by inattention to the feet.

It is very essential when breaking colts for farm or dray purposes, that every effort be made to induce them to walk up smartly, and if this be persisted in the lesson will not be easily forgotten.

To sum up: Feed and water regularly, using good muscle-forming food, with sufficient of a laxative nature to keep the bowels in perfect order and the coat silky; care for the feet, either by trimming or shoeing; give abundance of exercise, either in a large paddock or in harness; give careful and regular grooming, and in every way encourage fast walking.

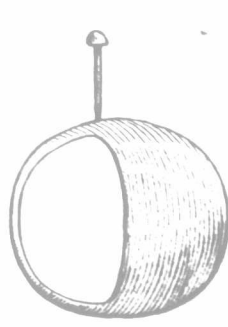


Fig. 1.

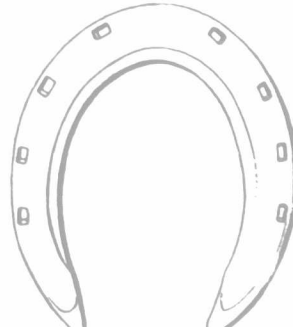


Fig. 2.

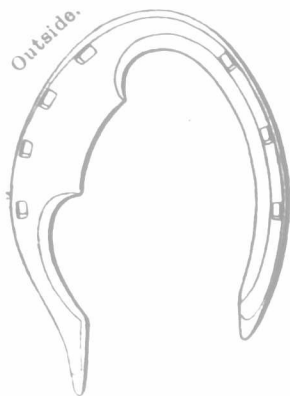


Fig. 3.

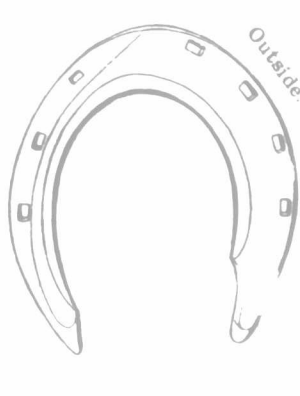


Fig. 4.

the same result, and, therefore, have no faith in weighting. Now, I have seen horses shod according to the horseman's orders, raised on the inside, but the raised heel was so near the center of the foot that both heels were raised, the outer calk not coming within one-half inch of the floor. This, I should say, was raised in the center, the foot being liable to tilt either way, and the shins banged to pieces. Any amount of side weight would not have saved him with such a setting. Spur heels have been considerably used by many smiths for weighting the outside of the foot, but on our roads, where the center becomes scooped out like a hog-trough, the spurs only tend to throw the legs against each other. Generally speaking, both horsemen and smiths labor under the impression that the particular portion of the hoof or shoe that strikes the opposite leg is the heel or back part, and in shoeing often set the inside of the shoe too far under the foot. In my experience the interfering part of the hoof is the toe, and hence shoeing as above only tends to intensify the trouble.

I give here a few illustrations, for instance take Fig. 1, representing an iron ring weighted on one side. Now, if you pick this ring up by the stem and swing it past your own shin a few times, draw it in far enough to tap you on the shin with light side, then turn the heavy side toward your shin and give one tap, swinging at same speed. This would give the shoer an idea about weighting—how, where, and why.

Fig. 2 is a front shoe, with no side weight, set squarely on the foot, with heel calks of even size, at equal distance from the cleft of frog, which is supposed to be the center of gravity;

REPEATED

Size of the Hackney.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

During the last Industrial Exhibition held in Toronto, a party of Americans living near Buffalo came over to see the Hackney Show and to investigate the suitability of the Hackney for crossing on big, useful Standard-bred mares to produce horses with style and action. After looking over all the Hackney stallions in the stables (and as good Hackneys can be found at Toronto as at any other exhibition on the continent), they were unanimous in their opinion that such horses were not sufficiently large for the purpose for which they were wanted. This instance is cited because it reveals the attitude of a large class of horsebreeders toward the Hackney. Hackney-breeding has not enjoyed the extent of prosperity that the soundness and general attractiveness of the breed would seem to warrant. In England, many reasons have been given for this. Some say it is color, some that it is the sacrifice of commercial characteristic to show purposes, others that the type is not right, but a writer in an Old Country contemporary comes out flat-footed and attributes it all to the Hackney's lack of size. He does not think that the stamina of the breed has in any respect been impaired, but he holds that what the market requires, and what breeders ought to supply, is a horse sufficiently big to meet the dealers' requirements. If Hackneys 15.3 hands, and with the action, the stamina and the courage which they possess, are bred there will be no fear for the future. Of course, the big Hackney loses to some extent that sweetness which is characteristic of the 15.2-hand horse, or under, yet this sacrifice can easily be made when the advantage is expressed in dollars and cents. It should not be difficult to breed Hackneys this size, for the simple reason that most breeders have in the past been trying to keep the size down to 15.2 hands at most, and when the craze for small things was at its height, there was a big demand for mares about 15.1 hands, depending upon the sire to impart any extra size required. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the future of the breed on this side of the water, the advice of the English writer will receive considerable attention, for if the Hackney could boast of a little more size, he would be a much more popular horse to use upon many of our rather small road mares.

Simcoe Co., Ont. HORSEMAN.

Developing Action.

Every horse is naturally endowed with more or less capability to display himself, but whether he improve or mar his natural tendencies depends upon the education or training he receives. Many of the best show horses have acquired their proud carriage and high action through education; only a few being possessed of these qualities without the aid of teachers. The education of a young horse to methods of good behavior is not a very difficult or tedious task. It consists in developing a habit, and habits once acquired soon become second nature. Of the methods frequently used to improve action, one of the most common is to use weights in the shoe, on the hoof, or in the shape of ordinary fine bird shot confined in a leather tube, on the ends of which are a strap and buckle, the whole being covered with buckskin and strapped around the leg just above the coronet.

Another plan is to exercise the subject over a bed of straw, or other resilient or springy material. The yielding of the straw at every step will make him bend his knees and hocks and lift his feet high to clear the ever-present obstacle. The old practice of threshing peas on the barn floor, by treading with horses, was one of the best means of demonstrating this method. In some cases a ditch three or four feet wide is dug and filled with straw, tramped and filled again, until the straw is level with the ground. In this ditch the horse may be worked until the necessary amount of daily exercise has been given.

Some trainers prefer the plan of laying railway ties along the ground at regular intervals, according to the length of the stride of the horse. Over these ties the animal is trotted, being forced to pick his feet up high and clean to clear the obstructions. Deep, soft snow is also a good substance in which to exercise a horse to develop action. These are some of the common methods that can be used on any farm, but other practices more complicated may be necessary for advanced performers. In all cases where education is being given, care should be taken not to exercise the pupil to leg weariness. The habit of lifting the feet is only acquired when the muscles are strong and fresh.

James Smith, Wentworth, Ont., says: "In sending you a renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper, and also a new subscriber, I would like to say that I have been taking the 'Farmer's Advocate' for a number of years, and I like it very much. I would not be without it. I consider it the best farmer's paper published, and as it is to be issued weekly, it should be worth twice as much to the subscriber."

Some Abuses to Which Horses are Subjected.

As a matter of course, the usefulness and comfort of horses are influenced greatly by the care and attention they receive, as well as by the food they are given. In many cases carelessness, indifference or ignorance on the part of the caretaker is responsible for discomforts and consequent impairment of the usefulness and, possibly, attacks of illness, that could have been prevented without expense, further than a little more care and trouble. For instance, damp stables are uncomfortable and unhealthy. There certainly are stables so situated that there is a great tendency to dampness, but with few exceptions a little trouble taken to prevent the water from gaining entrance will be effective; in others, where this cannot be done without considerable expense, some care taken to allow its escape will, at all events, prevent its lodgment under or upon the floor. It is not a very uncommon sight in the spring to observe stables in which there is considerable water; possibly the stall floors are above the water level, but when he steps back in the stall or is taken out he gets his feet and pasterns wet. This induces cracked heels, which in horses kept in such unsanitary condition has a tendency to extend upwards and develop into what is called mud fever. I have seen such a state of affairs where a couple of hours' work with an old axe

larger and more windows can be put in, which will admit light enough to make a great improvement, even though the light be not introduced directly in front of the horses.

VENTILATION.—This, especially in cold weather, is one of the hardest problems to solve in the average stable. Even in stables of recent construction, the ventilation is not properly provided for. In warm weather, when doors and what windows there are can be left open, and a circulation of air thus caused, we have no trouble; but in cold weather, when the temperature would become too low if the apertures were enclosed, ventilation is difficult, unless proper arrangements are made for the introduction of pure and the exit of foul air. The system of introducing fresh air through pipes that run underground for some considerable distance, to raise the temperature, and of allowing the exit of foul air by a sufficient number of small ducts, opening out under the eaves or elsewhere, when there is no danger of a downwards draft, is the most approved method of ventilation. This, of course, is expensive, unless done during the process of building. Poorly-ventilated stables are very unhealthy, and predispose to disease, hence we should have fair ventilation at any cost. If we cannot afford or do not wish to stand the expense of a proper system, we should have it even at the expense of temperature. Horses will do better and feel better in a low temperature with

pure air than in a high temperature where the air is foul and stuffy. Clothing, in a low temperature, will keep the body warm, but nothing will compensate for pure air.

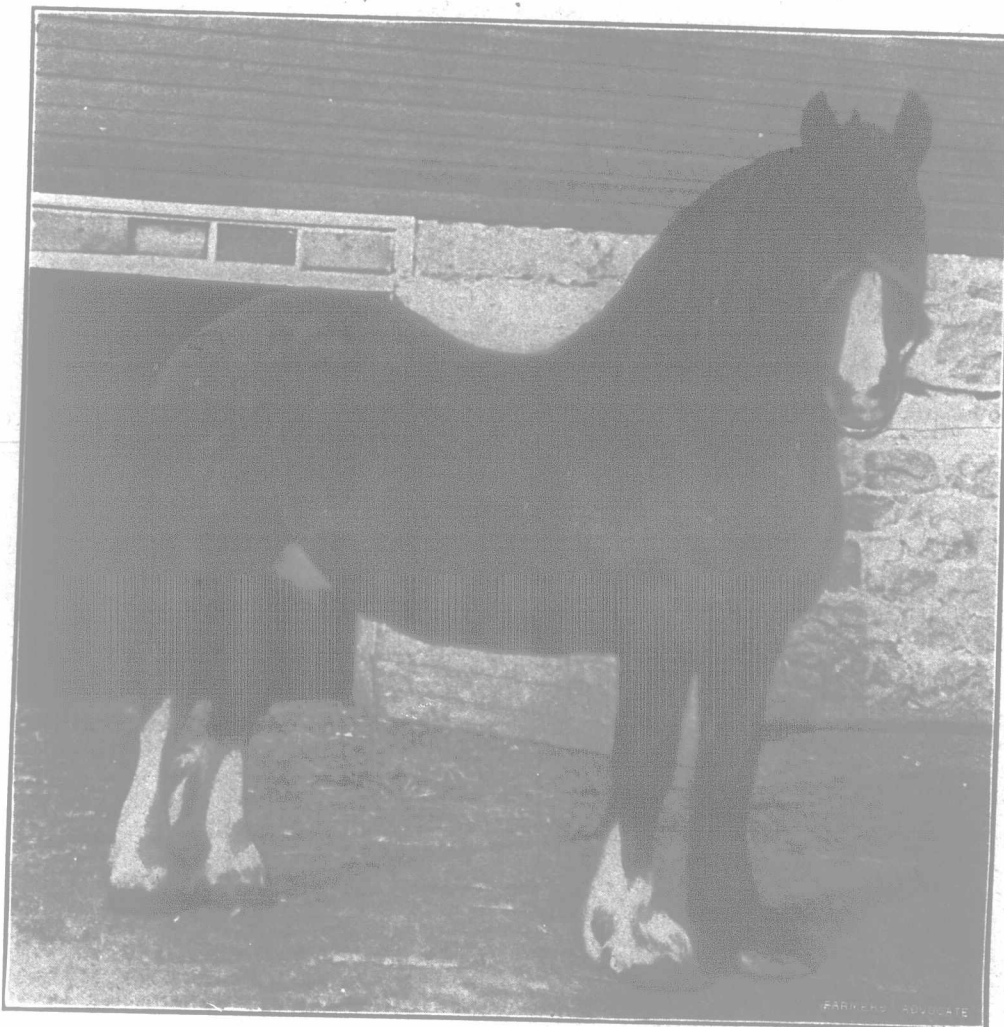
GROOMING.—

Horses are probably more neglected in this respect than in any other. More horses, I think, are undergroomed than underfed. The horse is naturally a clean animal, and if by reason of work or unclean quarters his coat become matted through perspiration or dirt, he is uncomfortable until well groomed. The teamster who is inclined to be lazy or careless will neglect his team in this respect, probably brushing or rubbing the surface of the hair sufficient to remove the visible signs of dirt, but not by any means giving the hair the thorough agitation so

necessary to reach the skin, and thereby remove hidden dust or dirt that is necessary for the comfort and well-being of the animal. In order that a horse will feel comfortable, he should be thoroughly groomed every morning, and if his work during the day has been sufficient to cause perspiration, the thoughtful teamster will not leave him for the night before giving him another good grooming. A well-groomed horse will feel better, look better, and do more work on a given amount of feed than the same horse whose grooming is neglected.

BEDDING AND CLEANING OUT.—Horses, whether working or idle, spend several hours in every twenty-four in a recumbent position, and it goes without saying, the more comfortable he is the better he will rest; and in order that he may be comfortable it is necessary that he be provided with a liberal supply of clean, dry straw, or a good substitute. A horse cannot rest comfortably on bare boards or on damp, foul litter, neither can he be comfortable in a stall that is not cleaned out regularly. The accumulation of both solids and liquids to any considerable extent creates heat, gases and foul odors, that are not only unpleasant to the horse, but unhealthy. A horse will rest better in a well-bedded box stall than in an open one, but it is seldom practicable, especially where several horses are kept, to have a box for each.

FEEDING.—Careless feeding is responsible for many discomforts in horses. Horses should be fed at regular intervals, and watered, with few exceptions, when thirsty. He should be given only



Clydesdale Stallion, Pilgrim 7020.

Property of Mr. Robert Menzies, Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

as much food, either grain or hay, as he will eat at that meal. The practice of keeping his manger full, or partly full, of hay at all times is not only wasteful but harmful. He should be given only what he will eat, and then the next feeding time he will be ready for his food, and will receive a fresh supply, instead of having to eat what has been in his manger for hours, and become more or less distasteful, by reason of having been picked through, breathed upon, etc., etc.

There are many little discomforts to which horses are subject, such as failure to clean the feet out daily, failure to knock snow or ice out of the feet in winter time; failure to keep the collars clean and the harness fitting well; failure to cover when standing in cold weather; carelessness in allowing him to stand facing a cold wind when it would be little trouble to turn him the other way. These little discomforts are enervating, and should be as carefully avoided as we have detailed. "WHIP."

Importations and Customs Valuation of Horses.

In the "Farmer's Advocate" of November 15th, attention was called to the low customs valuation of horses imported into Western Canada, and the evil effects that result from the wholesale dumping of an inferior class of horses that is encouraged by such a policy. During the last couple of years this has become a live question with those who have at heart the interests of our horse breeding and ranching industries of the prairies. Last year the breeders' associations of Manitoba and the Territories framed, passed and forwarded to Ottawa resolutions urging the Government so to alter the regulations as to make impossible the practice of dumping in Canada, practically duty free, a host of worse than useless horses. These associations have wisely followed up their memorial with one in rather more tangible form, and have sent, in conjunction with other Canadian Horse-breeders' Associations, a deputation to wait on the members of the Government.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. Henry Wade, Toronto; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Bright, Myrtle; Henry Robinson, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; Wm. R. Stewart, McLeod; Fred Richardson, Columbus; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Samuel McBride, Toronto, and Dr. Creamer, Qu'Appelle. Those of the Government present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Sifton.

The deputation urged that the importation of the poor class of horses be prohibited, or that they be valued sufficiently high to make it unprofitable to bring them in under the present duty. In 1903 there were about 21,000 horses imported into the West, over seventy per cent. of which were practically unfit for agricultural purposes. Such wholesale importation not only introduced a poor class of horses, and paved the way for poor horses for generations, but also so deluged the market that a fair price was not afforded the breeders of a good class of horses. Horses were needed, but not those that were such a decided detriment to the country. Reference was made to the abuse of the homestead regulation which provides that each man coming into the country may bring with him for his own use sixteen horses free of duty. Many are thus frequently brought in, and instead of being held for two years, as the regulation requires, are immediately sold to a dealer for any profit there may be in it.

Another condition that the delegation strongly deprecated, was the importation of inferior stallions. Many settlers when coming across the line brought with them grade stallions as working horses. This, they wisely considered, should not be allowed, as the effect when these were used in the stud could not help but be detrimental to the industry.

Several speakers also urged the establishment of a national register for all classes and breeds of live stock under national control. The record, it was said, would be a standard to regulate the importation of animals free of duty, by requiring all breeding animals to be first registered in it.

In replying to the delegation, Hon. Mr. Sifton said, regarding the general importation of scrub stock, that owing to a question of tariff being involved, an opinion could not be expressed on it. The abuse of the clause respecting settlers' effects called for consideration, and if it were shown that undesirable stock were brought in under it, there was no reason why prohibitory regulations should not be carried out in the most effective way.

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, thought that instructions could easily be issued to the customs officers, relative to what pedigrees they should recognize. While feeling that under the American regulations regarding the importation of stock, Canadians had a right to feel that it was not advisable to proceed in the same way, he had prompted them, but in such a way as to disregard the interests of our

stockmen from unreliable herd and stud books. He was confident that arrangements could be made with the Minister of Customs that would meet the requirements of the case without legislation. Referring to the nationalization of herd-books, he said that if the live-stock men of the country asked for it, the Government was prepared to carry it out. Closing, he mentioned the meeting of live-stock men to be held in Ottawa in March, when this question, among others of importance to the live-stock industry, would be discussed by representatives from the different organizations of the various Provinces.

Draft and Sore Shoulders.

To the Editor, "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have taken your valuable paper during the past year, and enjoyed its pages very much. A good farm paper, such as the "Farmer's Advocate," is something that the progressive farmer cannot very well do without. It puts men thinking, puts them experimenting, causes them to converse and interchange ideas upon various subjects with their neighbors, and not only so, but causes many to express their ideas to the public through your paper. I have almost been tempted to write myself sometimes, when subjects of interest arise.

For instance, on page 948 reference was made to sores on the top of horses' necks, under collar. Now, what was said in reply to the question was all right, but perhaps the most important thing was left out—that is, the draft must be brought to bear right upon the shoulder. If the neck becomes sore on top, it's a sign that the draft is too low; raise the draft, so that the collar will draw off the horse's neck on top while working. The collar must fit. Buckle the harness tight, draw the collar close to the neck. If the upper part of the shoulder becomes sore, lower the draft; if the lower part of the shoulder becomes sore, raise the draft; also, wind something around the collar to ease it off the sore place. I remember seeing a good horseman with his team on the binder with sore necks on top. He had his harness wide apart at the top, so as not to squeeze the sore spot; the result was that when the horses drew it just pulled the collar right into the top of the horses' necks, the draft being too low.

But to change the subject. Find enclosed \$3.00, for which you will please send the "Farmer's Advocate" to the two addresses given.

Perth Co., Ont.

H. D. ROY.

Wintering Idle Horses.

Now that the time of year is come when a great many horses will have nothing of any account to do, a few words might be said about the care of such. They should have plenty of easily-digested food, and plenty of exercise. It is a good plan to turn them out for an hour or so every day, when the weather is not too rough. This is valuable in many ways—it will have a tendency to give the horse an appetite, keep his legs from swelling, and keep his muscles firm. As for the feed, I prefer giving, say, three quarts boiled oats at night, with two quarts for the other two meals, and a turnip or so at noon. This, with a bran mash on Sunday morning, will form the grain ration. I also prefer giving hay twice a day and straw twice, but in case hay cannot be had, good clean straw will do. Never leave, or, rather, have food before him all the time, about what he will eat in an hour being sufficient; what is left after this time should be thrown out, and when the next meal comes he is ready for it.

I always like to hear, and think it is a good sign to hear, the horses whinner when I come in the stable about meal time. It shows, I think, that they are ready for a good meal, and also in a good healthy condition.

Huron Co., Ont.

YOUNG HORSEMAN.

Special Clubbing Rate.

In order to greatly increase our subscription list, we make the following liberal club rate: One renewal and one new subscriber, \$2.50; one renewal and two new subscribers, \$3.25. Regular subscription price, \$1.50 per year (52 numbers). Show prospective subscribers a copy of the weekly. Every farmer should have it. Address, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Montana is Feeding Sheep.

Fifty thousand tons of alfalfa clover, representing an actual cash value of no less than \$200,000, is being fed to no fewer than 200,000 sheep in that part of the Yellowstone valley situate between Billings and Park City, a distance of not more than 25 miles, says the Billings Gazette. The value of the sheep themselves cannot be well told, for in attempting a computation various items and matters must be considered, the quality of the mutton produced, price of sheep when marketed, and other considerations which the practical feeder knows cannot be disregarded.

STOCK.

Care of Brood Sows.

On the treatment of breeding sows during the winter very largely depends success or failure in saving and raising her pigs when born. The sow that is kept confined in a pen, without exercise, and fed upon a diet of only one kind of food, whether of grain or of sloppy food, is liable to produce weak, flabby pigs, a large proportion of which perish within a few hours of their birth. Free exercise in a barnyard, where the sow may gratify her natural desire for variety, will certainly have a healthful influence upon her offspring. Pigs born in summer or fall, when the sows have liberty to run upon the ground and the grass, are generally stronger and more likely to live and go on well than are spring pigs, as a rule. This fact should teach the wisdom of giving the sow, in winter, conditions as near those of summer as is practicable, by allowing her to range as much as possible, to have access to the ground when it is bare of snow, scattering grain on the ground for them to pick up, and thus get exercise while eating slowly, by giving them roots, preferably mangolds or sugar beets, as part of their bill of fare, and, when the ground is covered with snow, carrying earth to them from the root-house. Cold, sloppy food cannot be good, either for the sow's digestion or for the well-being of the pigs she is carrying. It is better to feed the grain or mill feed dry, and give the drink in a separate trough, where the sow can take it as she needs it, instead of being forced to take a lot of unnecessary liquid in order to get her solid food. One of the most successful pig-breeders we know, and one who has been unusually fortunate in raising spring pigs, feeds his sows, in moderation, cut clover mixed with pulped roots, and a little meal or shorts. Clover has in its composition the elements of nutrition that are lacking in many other farm foods, and is the best substitute in winter for the grass of summer. If cut clover were steamed and fed as part of the ration of all pigs in winter, it would be found of great benefit in maintaining the health of the animals and promoting growth of flesh and strength of bone. Where only two or three sows are kept, and no cutting-box is used, the clover leaves found where the hay is thrown from the mow for the cattle may be utilized for the sows, as we have seen it done. Useful as are roots for sows, it is quite possible to overdo the feeding of these, as they contain an excess of water, and may have the ill effect as an excess of swill. A whole mangold thrown in the yard or pen, to be eaten piecemeal by the sow, will be more helpful than a heavy feed of sliced or pulped roots mixed with meal, tempting the sow to eat more than she really requires.

Cheap Feeding of Hogs.

At this time of the year, when the price of hogs is low, farmers should feed as cheaply as possible. A warm house is essential. No frost should be in the hogpen in winter, as then the animals require more feed.

Some farmers say hogs will do as well on raw food as boiled; that may be, but it takes more raw food to make the same amount of fat by far than boiled. Turnips or mangels boiled, and mixed when boiling with a little barley or other chop, is the cheapest feed for hogs in winter. Serve when warm as much as possible, and give them plenty, but no more than they will clean up. Grain can be saved in this way, and money too, if fuel is not scarce and dear. Some farmers object to boiling roots, because it takes extra work, but it takes less grain, and the hogs fatten quicker and look healthier when fed boiled roots. The best way is to boil the roots in one end of the hogpen. Keep the hogs well bedded with chaff or cut straw, and particular care should be taken to have the pen cleaned out regularly and the bedding kept dry, and the hogs will look clean and healthy.

Sulphur, ashes and charcoal should be kept in a flat box in the pen, so the pigs may eat it at will. This gives them a good appetite, and will prevent disease. Hogs will devour a great deal of rotten wood if it is given them. It prevents them from eating their troughs and other part of the pen. They should be let out twice a week, or oftener, for exercise, as it strengthens their muscles and bone. If the pen is warm it should be well ventilated, as hogs, like every other kind of stock, require a certain amount of fresh air in order to keep healthy. Feed regularly three times a day, and give water or swill in a separate trough. In this way hog-raising can be made a success. The "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farmers' paper in Canada, and if these notes on my experience are any help to others, you are welcome to them.

COOK.

Lanark Co., Ont.

Sheep Notes.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.

With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to over-feed.

Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer.

Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool.

No sheep should be allowed to die of old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired.

Sheep are naturally gregarious. When one is seen by itself, something is evidently wrong.

In commencing to fatten sheep, the feeding should not be crowded at first, but gradually increase the amount of the ration.

A small, fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large, poor one.

Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land.

Keep the quarters clean. Sheep do not need the accommodation of manure to keep them warm.

To have good-sized sheep, they must be grown rapidly while young, and it is important to give them a good start.

When sheep lose patches of wool from their heart or bellies, it indicates a feverish condition, and is usually the result of improper feeding.

Sheep thin in flesh have weak digestion, but even the strongest are easily injured by feeding grain too heavily.

It makes considerable difference in the quantity and strength of the wool whether or not the sheep have even, regular conditions.

When early lambs are expected, especial care must be taken to provide warm, dry quarters, in order to avoid losses. Keep the ewes in a good, thrifty condition.

Old sheep, or sheep that from any cause have had teeth, should be fed ground feed. Such sheep are rarely profitable.—[Scottish Farmer.

Our Scottish Letter.

Many problems await settlement in connection with the feeding of stock. These are being variously dealt with on both sides of the Atlantic. I see the subjects discussed at Guelph bore on this to some extent. Here we have had various tests, resulting in useful lessons. A test combining questions of manuring as well as feeding is being carried out at Cockle Park, the Northumberland Experiment Station. There an old pasture was manured with different forms of plant food. Their efficacy was tested, not merely by the appearance of the pasture, but also by the success attending the grazing of sheep on the various plots. These tests are popularly known as the Manure and Mutton experiments. They have suggested similar lines of inquiry to other experimenters, which are being eagerly followed up. Recently the relative values of superphosphate and basic slag have been tested in connection with a sheep-feeding experiment on turnips. The result is somewhat of a surprise. During the earlier stages of the test the roots grown with superphosphate yielded the best results. They were the heavier crop, and the sheep seemed to make more rapid progress on them. By and bye the scene changed; the roots grown with basic slag were the better quality; they were of greater feeding value, and lasted longer, with the result, when the slaughter test came into force, that the mutton grown on the basic slag roots was superior, and the sheep fed on them better by 15 per cent. than those fed on the competing roots. This is the sort of experiment which educates. Farmers learn from it not only something about manuring, but also a good deal about feeding.

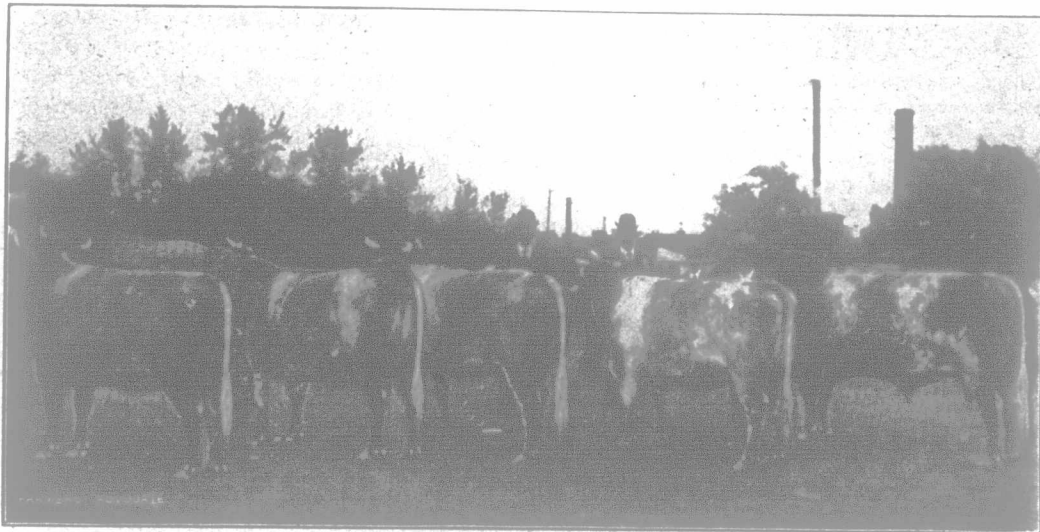
One of the sensations of the hour is the new variety of potato called Eldorado. It was brought out by that potato-growing expert, Mr. Arch. Findlay, Markinch, Fifeshire. At present there are not more than six tons of it in existence. Four pounds of these potatoes were sold at Smithfield show for £600, or about \$750 per pound. This is a fabulous figure, and puts out of court the time-honored theory about certain things being worth their weight in gold. It must now read, "Worth its weight in potatoes." The production of new varieties of seeds of all kinds is one of the recent agricultural developments. Mr. Findlay has made a special study of potatoes, and has produced some of the most successful varieties ever put upon the market. The average life of a new variety seems to be about ten years. Disease at first is unknown amongst the new kinds. By and bye they seem to lose the power of resisting the ravages of the fungus, and ere a decade has passed the tubers are out of the race, and new sorts have come into being. Nearly all the great seed and root firms give attention to this business. Some succeed, and some fail. Mr. Findlay confines his attention to potatoes, and has had wonderful success with several varieties. At present Eldorado is in its infancy. The favorite, because more plentiful, is

the Northern Star. It is another of Mr. Findlay's creations, and is going like wildfire. It has been before the public for a longer time than the Eldorado, and a greater quantity of the seed can be bought. It, too, was selling at an abnormal figure at Smithfield.

Mr. Chamberlain's crusade proceeds apace. There is no doubt that the vigorous M. P. is the man of the moment. It looks as if he would run the Empire. On the whole, I should be disposed to say that he has a very large body of opinion in this country at his back. Whether he has a majority of the electors will not be known

big, well-built animals, with plenty quality and weight. I should say that Smith & Richardson with luck will show something worth while at the Toronto spring event. Other shippers by this late steamer were Messrs. Campbell, Alvinston; Graham, Carberry, and Irving, Winchester, Ont. These gentlemen had horses got by champion sires like Prince Robert, and his son, Hiawatha. Mr. Richardson had horses by the famous Baron's Pride, as well as Hiawatha; the grand horse Moncreiffe Marquis, sire of the champion gelding at Chicago, and the \$5,000 horse, Montrave Mac. Mr. Irving had a big horse by the celebrated

champion horse, Holyrood 9546. Mr. Brydon, who is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Clydesdale breed in Great Britain, and President of the Clydesdale Horse Society, has presented a magnificent trophy, value \$500, for competition at the Glasgow Stallion Show. The horses competing must pass a veterinary examination, be approved stock-getters, be registered in the Clydesdale Stud-book, and be up to 16.3 if a three-year-old, and 17 h.h. if a four-year



Groff's Prizewinning Herd.

Lady Fanny 9th =50519-. Duchess of Athelstan 4th =50518-. Roan Mary =45970-. Olive Wenlock (imp.) =48379-. Spicy Robin =28259-. First-prize shorthorn herd at Guelph Central and other shows, 1903. Property of Israel Groff, Alma, Ontario.

until the general election comes round. The net result in the political world so far has been to disintegrate all existing parties. The sectional cleavage is amazing, and Mr. Chamberlain's own party, the Liberal Unionists, is worse hit than the rest. The main question with one is, "What would be the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on agriculture?" That Canada and other colonies would benefit hardly admits of question. But the betterment of the demand for Canadian produce here would only intensify the keenness of the competition with which the British farmer has to contend. How he is to benefit from the proposed fiscal changes is what I do not understand; but he seems to expect to do so, and is supporting Mr. Chamberlain all he knows.

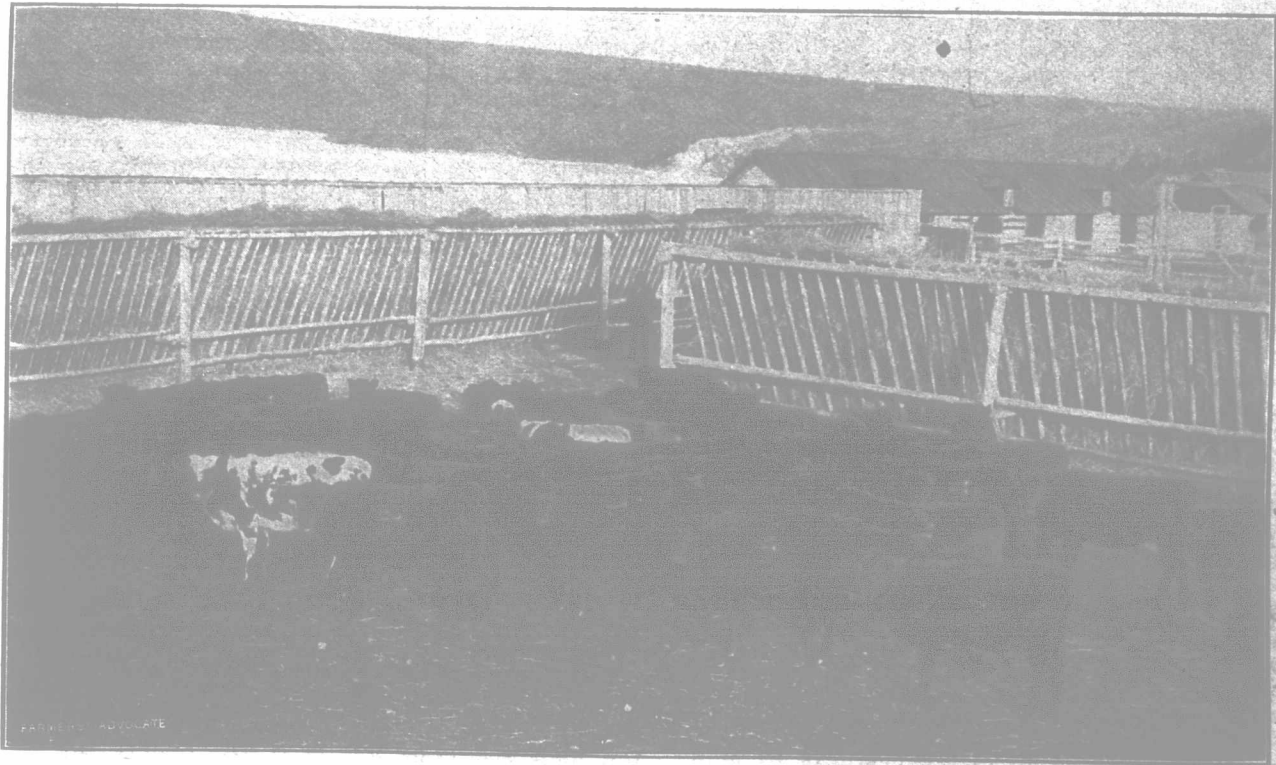
Reports have come to hand regarding the great shows at Chicago and Guelph. I am glad to see that Canada has been doing well in the big contests at Chicago. Graham Bros. have got an exceedingly strong hand in the black horse, Cairnhill. He was a good horse here, and is a good one anywhere. The quality of the Clydesdale exports to Canada in 1903 has been worthy, and a good lot of horses left about a fortnight ago. The most extensive shippers were Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Mr. Richardson was on the ground himself, and took an equal number of horses from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. He had some horses that will take a bit of beating. Two or three of them have made their mark on this side. They are

old or over, with corresponding weight and girth. Mr. Brydon has always been an advocate for a big horse—any other kind being practically unsalable in the north of England. The Clydesdale can hold his own with the best if he gets a chance, and Mr. Brydon's big trophy will bring out the big ones.

The Departmental Committee, which has been sitting on the question of fixing a standard for butter, has at length reported. Some time ago they fixed the maximum of moisture at 16 per cent. If more than this percentage of moisture be found in butter there is a presumption that it has been tampered with, and the merchant selling it is liable to be prosecuted. When the committee came to try and settle the question of the quality of butter, apart from moisture, they found themselves in a difficulty. Their report is not unanimous, and I should not be surprised to see Lord Onslow decline to proceed further in this matter. The committee unanimously recommends that all manufacturers of margarine should be compelled to employ a slight percentage of sesame oil in mixing their product. This would render impossible the substitution of margarine for butter.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Every one cannot take out-of-door exercise as much as is desirable, because duty calls elsewhere, but every one can think noble and pure thoughts, and love fresh air to breathe during the hours of repose—the two most necessary things to observe in the quest for beauty.



In Winter Quarters.

Aberdeen-Angus grade calves in the feeding yard of the Bow River Horse Ranch Co., Cochrane, Alta.

FARM.

The People's Verdict.

S. D. Crandall says: "I found it easy work to obtain a new subscriber, when you give so much value for the money. I would not part with your valuable paper were it \$2.00 a year. It is the farmer's friend."

Alfred Deller, Oxford, Ont., says: "I would not like to farm without the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I shall like it better than ever as a weekly, and had I a little more time at my disposal, should canvass for it."

J. Brimmacombe, Durham Co., Ont., says: "I like the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,' and believe it is the best paper that comes to our office."

Thomas Williamson, Grey Co., Ont., says: "I have been taking the 'Farmer's Advocate' for a number of years, and I think it is the best farmer's paper that can be got."

Peter Gilchrist, Ontario Co., Ont., writes: "I think every farmer should have your paper, as we find it very helpful."

George Graham, Huron Co., writes as follows: "The 'Advocate' is one of the best papers in the province. I would not be without it."

Thomas Hislop, Oxford Co., Ont., writes: "I do not see how you can do so much for the money; the Christmas number, alone, was well worth it. You are taking a large undertaking to issue a weekly. I wish you every success."

G. D. Ledlow, Cadell, Ont., says: "I am well pleased with the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I think there is no other farm paper equal to it."

Enos C. Shantz, Berlin, Ont., writes: "I have been a reader of the 'Advocate' for many years, and like it well. There are more valuable things in it than I can make use of, but there are always some things that a man can keep and do."

Wm. A. Hill says: "Enclosed please find my renewal, and one new subscriber's name for your valuable paper, the 'Farmer's Advocate,' which we have taken for over twenty years. We dropped it a time or two to try other agricultural papers, but none fill the bill like the 'Advocate.' It is truly the farmer's advocate, and every farmer should be its advocate."

Enos S. Hunsberger, Waterloo Co., says: "May your worthy paper keep on prospering as heretofore. We think it a high-class paper all round. It is clean and elevating from cover to cover. Hoping it will not sacrifice anything in quality for quantity in future."

H. M. Hicks, Victoria Co., Ont., writes: "I am an old subscriber. The 'Advocate' has always been a welcome and profitable visitor, and I am pleased to know that it will continue to be as good in the future, and twice as frequent. You deserve the best support of the farmers of Canada."

John Fyfe, Huron Co., Ont., says: "I received the Christmas number, and am more than pleased with it. You must have a large subscription list, or you could not print the 'Advocate' weekly for \$1.50 per year, but I hope that you may double your list this year."

The Wheels of Wagons.

With the object of throwing some light on the question of the influence of the width of tire and height of wheels on the draft of farm wagons, the Missouri Experiment Station conducted some practical tests, a summary of which is here given. The series of trials was made on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, and on meadows, pastures, cultivated fields, stubble land, etc. With a net load of 2,000 pounds in all cases, three sets of wheels were tested, as follows: "Standard—front wheels, 44 inches; rear wheels, 55 inches. Medium—front wheels, 36 inches; rear wheels, 40 inches. Low—front wheels, 24 inches; rear wheels, 28 inches." The results obtained and conclusions reached were, in brief, as follows:

For the same load, wagons with wheels of standard height drew lighter than those with lower wheels. The difference in favor of the standard wheels was greater on road surfaces in bad condition than on good road surfaces. Low wheels cut deeper ruts than those of standard height. The vibration of the tongue is greater in wagons with low wheels. For most purposes wagons with low wheels are more convenient than those of standard height.

Wagons with broad tires and wheels of standard height are cumbersome, and require much room in turning. Diminishing the height of wheel from 30 to 36 inches in front, and 40 to 44 inches in the rear, did not increase the draft in as great proportion as it increased the convenience of loading and unloading the ordinary farm freight. Diminishing the height of wheels below 30 inches front and 40 inches rear increased the draft in greater proportion than it gained in convenience. On good roads, increasing the length of rear axle, so that the front and rear wheels will run in different tracks to avoid cutting ruts, did not increase the draft.

On soft, cultivated ground, and bad roads, wagons with the rear axle longer than the front one drew heavier than one having both axles of

the same length. Wagons with the rear axle longer than the front one require wider gateways and more careful drivers, and are, on the whole, very inconvenient and not to be recommended for farm use. The best form of farm wagon is one with axles of equal length, broad tires, and wheels 30 to 36 inches high in front, and 40 to 44 inches behind.

The Daughter's Portion.

Sir,—A writer in a Scottish paper recently called attention to a malady which, it seems, is as prevalent in the British Islands as in Canada, and which, like the hobgoblins of our childhood days, has the rather peculiar attribute of existing, for the most part, unnoticed, most of all, by the very persons upon whom it fastens itself most firmly. This malady is a somewhat difficult one to diagnose. Were it not that it exists among the most affectionate and "feeling" of people, one would be inclined to think that its chief symptom is insensibility; and were it not that it is to be found in those who have never yet even been obliged to wear "spectacles," one might think its presence due to an alarming degree of short-sightedness at least, if not partial blindness. In short, the malady to which we refer is the almost wicked neglect of which many of even the best people are guilty in failing to make any provision whatever for their daughters.

The daughters come into the world helplessly, utterly irresponsible, so far as their existence or choice of sex is concerned. They find themselves in it, and that is all there is to be said about it. While growing up they are, in all probability, used well, clothed, fed and petted, happy as birds in June, free as the winds that blow, with no thought of the struggle for food and clothing and shelter which engrosses the great mass of mankind, and should be a matter of disregard to none. There are brothers in the family, too, and all are happy and prosperous.

But to too many of these girls there is all too likely to come a day of rude awakening. Possibly the father dies, and the old home passes into the hands of the eldest brother. This brother soon finds someone more necessary to his happiness than the bevy of sisters, who now become to him, though he may be ashamed to own it, somewhat in the way. The "upshot" of it all is that, one day, he brings home his bride, and from that hour the sisters realize that, much as they have loved the old place, hard as they have worked in it and for it, for them it is now no longer "home." At last they know what it is to say, "I have no home." . . . This is no fanciful case. We have in mind one which, we have no hesitation in saying, is duplicated—no, multiplied—many times over each year in every township in the land. A "comfortable" Canadian farmer had a large family of boys and girls. All worked at home, the girls doing as much, in proportion to their strength, as the boys, and the family was an exceptionally happy one. Some of the girls married, but there were still three who did not. At last came a year in which both parents died. The entire property fell into the hands of the boys, five or six hundred dollars only being left to the girls. In a short time the boys all married, a neighboring girl coming on the old homestead. There was no disturbance. The sisters did not expect their brothers to remain "single" on their account. Nevertheless, at more than thirty years of age, they found themselves practically turned adrift on the world, without any experience in breadwinning, with neither training nor knowledge of any market value, and with a pride (albeit a false and foolish one) which made the idea of going out to domestic service as gall and wormwood to them. Bitterest of all was the thought of leaving the old home which their hands had helped to make beautiful, and which was invested with the sanctity with which "home" can only be enshrined to a woman.

Yet, girls left in such a predicament as this must live. They cannot remain where they are not wanted; hence, before them are two alternatives—they must either marry somebody at once, or turn out and earn their own living. Possibly there is a chance for a happy marriage. Then the problem is solved in the easiest way. On the contrary, an opportunity of any kind of a marriage may not present itself, or one may come which is repugnant to every inclination of the girl's nature. Rather than face the Charybdis of the future, filled with the horrible things with which her imagination, all untrained in the experiences of the world, is likely to people it, many a girl, more willing to put up with evils whose name she knows than to risk encountering unknown ills in knocking about the world alone, lets herself drift with the current, and marries the man she does not care for, simply for the sake of the home he can offer. Only when it is too late does she realize the mistake she has made.

It is true that, occasionally, the girl who

"marries for a home" seems to come out all right. He may prove better than she thought, or she may be endowed with the stolid, easy-going sort of a nature that is easily satisfied, with food and clothes, and money to spend. But to the highly-strung, intellectual, finely-constituted girl the experience is a different one. She cannot attune her sensibilities and longings for the highest and best of things to the lower level of one who is, in every way, perhaps, coarser and less noble than she. She feels that her promise to "love" has been a lie, and that she is living far below the standard of the ideal wife she has thought of. She feels that her whole life is a living lie, and little wonder is it if she becomes warped and soured—the very opposite of the woman she would be. Such a career as this is truly "death in life." . . . And yet, to how many parents the only thing seems to be to get their daughters married off to the first "respectable," well-to-do fellows who offer themselves. It is worth remembering that there are respectable people and respectable people, and that the matter of temperament is quite as important as that of respectability.

On the other hand, suppose the girl has enough strength of will to form the decision of making her own way in the world, unless endowed with especial talent or ability, her path is not likely to be strewn with rose leaves. Perhaps she is willing to encounter a few thorns, but she has a right to a reasonable amount of happiness, and a rather continuous thorn is likely to be the trouble of finding a desirable situation. Constitutionally, she has not the strength to turn her hand to "any old thing," as a man can, and with neither training nor experience, she is likely to encounter a good many closed doors.

So the question arises, "How may the girls be provided for?" The Hindus of earlier times solved this question very easily by dumping the superfluous daughters into the Ganges, but, since our civilized government might interfere with such a proceeding as that, it would seem that something else must be done by the parents who profess to hold their daughters dear.

In answer, we shall quote from our Scottish writer, who, in seeking for a solution to the problem, seems to have hit upon more sense than nonsense. "There are some things," he says, "that the French manage better than we, and one is their systematic attempt to make a provision for their daughters. When a baby girl is born, the father—if he have any respectability or thrift—begins to lay past a yearly sum for her dowry. . . . Let the infant have a bank-book from her birth, and the father add to the account every year according to his means. When she reaches woman's estate, this sum may form her marriage portion, or it may put her through a business training involving more expense than the father's income could stand. It may stock a poultry farm, or start a market garden, or it may lie untouched, accumulating till the day when she will be left homeless. The surest provision of all is to put her in the way of earning her own livelihood. Farmers' daughters are so fortunately situated that many of them can stay at home and have a business of their own at the same time. Let one make a practical study of poultry, or cheese, or horticulture, grasping at all means open to her of perfecting herself in her own branch. Not only will she be worthy of a wage at home, but in case of need she will have a good chance of finding a situation elsewhere."

We believe in our Scottish writer's advice, that it hurts no girl to have an independent means of earning her own living. Whether the choice be dairying, or gardening, or poultry-raising, or teaching, or sewing, or cooking, or journalism, or typewriting, or bookkeeping—whatever it may be—her training in it should be as thorough as possible. There is little room in the world to-day for unskilled workmen. Moreover, the work should be congenial. It is not enough to say: "Mary must sew," or "Mary must teach." Mary's taste and ability should be consulted. She will probably have hard work to do, no matter what line she enters upon, but that work may be a happiness or a misery to her, according as it is the thing she is adapted to, or the contrary. By all means, let Mary feel that she has strength within her right hand, and that the fear is forever removed from her. In one way or another, provide for the girls. One question in closing: Setting entirely aside what custom may prescribe in the Old Land, when the Canadian farmer makes his will (which every prudent man should do in good health), why should not the daughters receive a fair share of the property which her toil has helped to create?

THE TOILER.

Dakota Giving up Flax.

Owing to the heavy demands which flax makes upon the plant food in the soil, North Dakota farmers are reported as giving it up. It is said they are not only selling their crop, but the seed also, as their lands are becoming flax sick. Barley is expected to take its place, as it has already become quite a popular crop.

B. C. Experimental Farm Crop Report.

OATS are enumerated first, being, on the lower mainland, the most important cereal. It may be mentioned here that growers will find it profitable to avoid the black varieties, especially if growing this cereal for milling purposes. Millers dislike black oats exceedingly, as the presence of a black oat hull in the favorite breakfast food will often make people suspicious that the excreta of mice has become mixed in, with the consequent result that the reputation of that brand of oatmeal gets a black eye. All varieties were planted on the same day, April 17th.

Date of Ripening.

- Aug. 12—Millford (w)—Yield, 82 bu. 32 lb.; straw, fairly stiff; character of grain, good; character of head, sided.
- 18—Holland (w)—82 bu. 32 lb.; straw, good; grain, good; head, sided.
- 13—Bavarian (w)—82 bu. 22 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 11—Sensation (w)—80 bu.; straw, good; grain, good; head, branching.
- 12—Columbus (w)—78 bu. 28 lb.; straw, poor; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 10—Tartar King (w)—77 bu. 22 lb.; straw, good; grain, good; head, sided.
- 17—Abundance (w)—75 bu. 30 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 12—Olive White—74 bu. 4 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, sided.
- 17—White Giant—73 bu. 28 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, fair; head, branching.
- 17—Cromwell—73 bu. 18 lb.; straw, stiff and clean; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Kendal White—73 bu. 8 lb.; straw, medium; grain, very fair; head, half-sided.
- 11—Waverley—72 bu. 12 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, fair; head, branching.
- 14—Irish Victor—72 bu. 3 lbs.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, sided.
- 17—Golden Tartaria—71 bu. 26 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, sided.
- 14—Golden Fleece—71 bu. 6 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 14—Early Gothland—69 bu. 14 lb.; straw, stiff and clean; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Siberian, O. A. C.—69 bu. 4 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 13—American Triumph—68 bu. 18 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 11—Swedish Probestein—67 bu. 8 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Pense White—66 bu. 16 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 14—Hazlett Seizure—66 bu. 6 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, branching.
- 12—Early Blossom—65 bu. 30 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, sided.
- 10—Pioneer—64 bu. 14 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Banner—64 bu. 4 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, branching.

As stated previously, many lower yielding varieties have been omitted, hence Banner is at the foot of the list given. On the average, Banner occupies first to fifth place in merit of varieties.

WHEAT—All sown April 18th.

- Aug. 10—Percy—Yield, 46 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Australian 19—44 bu.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Advance—42 bu. 40 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 11—Plumper—42 bu.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 8—Hastings—41 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium bright; rust or smut, none.
- 11—Bishop—41 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—Monarch—41 bu. 20 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Cartier—41 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—White Connell—41 bu. 10 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 19—Clyde—41 bu.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 19—Wellman's Fife—41 bu.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium; rust or smut, none.
- 14—Alpha—40 bu. 50 lb.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—Laurel—40 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.

Aug. 17—Australian 37—40 bu. 30 lb.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.

15—Preston—40 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.

17—Red Fern—40 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, medium; rust or smut, none.

[Note.—Wheat, as grown in the lower mainland district, is of value only as feed, taken year by year; in the upper country districts, such as the Okanagan, large quantities fit for milling are grown.]

BARLEY—All sown April 20th; no rust or smut. Ripe.

Aug. 3—Mensury—Yield, 80 bu.; straw, stiff; kind of head, six-rowed.

12—Dunham—76 bu. 32 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, two-rowed.

15—Beaver—75 bu.; straw, medium; head, two-rowed.

6—Gordon—73 bu. 26 lb.; straw, stiff; head, two-rowed.

15—Sidney—73 bu. 16 lb.; straw, medium; head, two-rowed.

7—Mansfield—73 bu. 16 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, six-rowed.

12—Stella—72 bu. 24 lb.; straw, weak; head, six-rowed.

1—Brome—71 bu. 32 lb.; straw, medium; head, six-rowed.

1—Oderbruch—71 bu. 12 lb.; straw, stiff; head, six-rowed.

15—French Chevalier—70 bu. 40 lb.; straw, stiff; head, two-rowed.

12—Canadian Thorpe—69 bu. 28 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, two-rowed.

July 29—Royal—68 bu. 36 lb.; straw, stiff; head, six-rowed.

Aug. 7—Empire—68 bu. 36 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, six-rowed.

13—Standwell—67 bu. 4 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, two-rowed.

July 30—Common—67 bu. 4 lb.; straw, medium; head, six-rowed.

[Supt.'s Note.—Barley is a good paying crop in B. C. Not exhaustive on the soil; excellent for dairy cattle and hogs, and should be more extensively grown. A good feeding combination, I grew in Manitoba years ago, is barley, a bushel and one to two pecks per acre, along with one gallon of flax. Such will thresh well with the ordinary machine without trouble.]

PEAS—All sown April 21st.

Aug. 15—Early Britain—Yield, 46 bu. 40 lb.; length of straw, 52 inches; size of pea, medium.

21—White Marrowfat—46 bu. 30 lb.; straw, 52 ins.; pea, large.

17—German White—46 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 54 ins.; pea, medium.

17—Carlton—45 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 70 ins.; pea, medium.

15—Arthur—44 bu. 40 lb.; straw, 50 ins.; pea, large.

15—Macoun—44 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 56 ins.; pea, large.

20—Chancellor—44 bu.; straw, 56 ins.; pea, medium.

20—Pearl—42 bu. 40 lb.; straw, 76 ins.; pea, large.

18—Mummy—42 bu.; straw, 58 ins.; pea, medium.

15—Lanark—42 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 48 ins.; pea, large.

18—Centennial—41 bu. 30 lb.; straw, 64 ins.; pea, medium.

17—Nelson—40 bu. 40 lb.; straw, 58 ins.; pea, medium.

22—Paragon—40 bu. 10 lb.; straw, 62 ins.; pea, medium.

21—White Wonder—40 bu.; straw, 60 ins.; pea, medium.

18—Wisconsin Blue—39 bu.; straw, 64 ins.; pea, small.

CORN—In the list given of the varieties of corn, all very slow maturing varieties have been left out. Corn is grown in B. C. for the silo, and unless a variety reaches at least the early milk it is of no use, as corn used that has not reached that stage gives an inferior silage, very sour and disappointing to the farmer, especially if it be his first venture. The climatic conditions are such that corn left to stand in the stook is wasted, owing to the incessant rains, so that it is at once seen that the late-maturing varieties have no place in B. C. agricultural practice. All varieties were planted May 20th, and were harvested October 1st to 10th.

Red Cob—Condition when cut, late milk; leafings, very leafy; 31 tons 480 lbs.

Angel of Midnight—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 26 tons 580 lbs.

North Dakota White—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 24 tons 400 lbs.

Eureka—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 22 tons 1,760 lbs.

Compton's Early—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 22 tons 220 lbs.

Early Butler—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 21 tons 1,560 lbs.

King Philip—Condition, ears just formed; leafings, fairly leafy; 20 tons 40 lbs.

Leeming—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 18 tons 80 lbs.

Cloud's Early Yellow—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 17 tons 1,860 lbs.

Longfellow—Condition, roasting ears; leafing, very leafy; 17 tons 870 lbs.

Whitecap Yellow Dent—Condition, early milk; leafings, leafy; 16 tons 1,220 lbs.

Sanford—Condition, ears formed; leafings, leafy; 15 tons 1,460 lbs.

[Note.—The Superintendent informed the "F. A." man that many complaints were received of silage spoiling all the way down the silo, yet his correspondents say the silage was well packed in and that the silo was air-tight. Supt. Sharpe attributes it to the fact that the silo walls, although practically light, being of wood and dry, absorbed moisture from narrow strips of corn in contact all round the silo walls; consequently, that strip was drier than the rest of the silage and admitted the air, hence the spoiling. To avoid this, he recommends sprinkling the inside of the walls well with water as filling goes on.]

TURNIPS—Date of sowing, May 13th; lifted, October 24th.

Emperor—47 tons 1,270 lbs.; remarks, smooth, small top.

Hall's Westbury—47 tons 1,382 lbs.; smooth, very small top.

Perfection—45 tons 1,080 lbs.; smooth, very small top.

East Lothian—45 tons 1,410 lbs.; smooth, small top.

Imperial—41 tons 1,820 lbs.; smooth, regular cropper.

Good Luck—41 tons 1,490 lbs.; very fair.

Mammoth Clyde—41 tons 1,160 lbs.; smooth, small top and root.

Halewood Brown Top—40 tons 1,080 lbs.; smooth, round, small top and root.

Elephant's Master—40 tons 35 lbs.; tankard shape, well out of ground.

New Century—39 tons 1,860 lbs.; smooth.

Bang Holm Selected—38 tons 1,880 lbs.; even grower, a favorite for main crop.

Jumbo—38 tons 890 lbs.; uneven grower.

Scirvings—37 tons 1,240 lbs.; smooth, even cropper.

Hartley's Bronze Top—37 tons 580 lbs.; smooth.

Carter's Elephant—36 tons 1,460 lbs.

Supt. Sharpe prefers turnips to silage as roughage for cattle, his experience being that whereas grown cattle will take, on the average, forty pounds of silage, they will take eighty to ninety pounds of turnips. Turnips can be fed to cows right after milking if tainting is to be avoided.

POTATOES—All planted May 22nd.

Rochester Rose—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 0 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long; total yield, 460 bu. 24 lbs.

Cambridge Russet—Marketable, 70 per cent.; small, 30 per cent.; color, russet; shape, oblong; total yield, 455 bu. 48 lbs.

Reeve's Rose—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long; total yield, 400 bu. 24 lbs.

Country Gentleman—Marketable, 90 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; color, pink and white; shape, long; total yield, 398 bu. 12 lbs.

Vanier—Marketable, 90 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; color, red; shape, long; total yield, 376 bu. 12 lbs.

Early Rose—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, rose; shape, oblong; total yield, 375 bu. 40 lbs.

American Wonder—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, long flat; total yield, 360 bu. 48 lbs.

Early Michigan—Marketable, 70 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 10 per cent.; color, white; shape, long; total yield, 360 bu. 48 lbs.

Sharpe's seedling—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long round; total yield, 356 bu. 24 lbs.

(Male parent, Breese Early Prolific; female, Early Eose.)

Rose No. 9—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long; total yield, 358 bu. 36 lbs.

Seedling No. 7—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, red; shape, long; total yield, 347 bu. 36 lbs.

Irish Daisy—Marketable, 75 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, round; total yield, 344 bu. 48 lbs.

Pearce—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; color, pink and white; shape, long; total yield, 344 bu. 48 lbs.

Sutton's Invincible—Marketable, 75 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, long; total yield, 332 bu. 12 lbs.

Dreer's Standard—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; color, white; shape, oval; total yield, 323 bu. 24 lbs.

Uncle Sam—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, round; total yield, 321 bu. 12 lbs.

TOILER.

flax makes with Dakota. It is said that the seed is sick. Bar-nas already

Milk and Honey.

By G. A. Deadman.

When the great leader of old sought to set forth the desirability of the place whence the children of Israel were journeying, he spoke of it as one "of oil, olive and honey, a good land and large—a land FLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY."

These words are suggestive of the worth of these things. It is to be feared, however, that at the present day too many of us do not value these articles of food as we should. Too frequently they are looked upon, if not as luxuries, then at least as something that one can, without loss, do without. There is reason also for believing, regarding milk, that those of us who live in the country are more prone to this indifference than others who reside elsewhere. Perhaps it is the old story, "too much familiarity breeds contempt." I suspect, however, that many have not given it a thought, looking upon it merely as good for children and invalids.

Probably there could not be found one who would declare that milk is of no use for the young. If, then, good for the babe and growing child, why not also for the older ones? When we consider that we have in milk a perfect food, not lacking in anything to sustain life—something that cannot be said of any one other thing when taken alone—it seems to me a matter for regret that so many who have enough and to spare of this life-sustaining fluid, instead of having it always on the table, choose rather, for themselves and their children, tea or coffee, which have no nourishing properties whatever, and sometimes are positively injurious. There are some, of course, who do not like milk, but with them it is a case of "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." I have yet to know a person who has been educated to drink milk who does not favor its use. After all, it is not so much a matter of what we like, as what is best.

It will be no self-denial, however, with many to substitute milk for tea, and these are only waiting for the opportunity to do so. I believe that many more than at present would take milk were it offered them. Let those in charge see that a jug of it is on the table at every meal. As for the children, there should be no choice. Let the parents or guardians decide that milk is the best drink for them when drink is necessary at meal time. If preferred hot, let there be always a jug of it heated. Not only is this hot milk warming and refreshing, but nourishing also. More than this, when cold, wet or exhausted, there is nothing, either in the laboratory or in nature, that can be compared to it. Those who have had any experience in raising stock know how quickly it brings circulation and warmth to the newborn calf. And it will do as much and more for most of us. After getting wet, which should be as seldom as possible, except in the line of a bath, substitute dry clothing for the wet ones, and drink a cup or more of milk, as hot as it can be taken, and see how quickly its good effects will be felt. When exhausted from hunger and fatigue, it is then a bowl of bread and milk—hot in winter, and cold in summer—will revive and nourish quicker and better than any other known food. It is both meat and drink, easily digested and quickly absorbed into the system.

How many children there are who have undeveloped limbs and un nourished bodies, who, if they had had a plentiful supply of milk, might have been robust and strong! One of the first things the doctor prescribes for delicate children is plenty of good milk, and that which is good for the weak is also good for the strong. Milk has well been called the model food. When it is taken, one need not question whether the carbohydrates or the albuminoids are in the proper proportions, for we know what milk will do. We know what it does for growing calves. Stock-raisers have tried in vain to find a perfect substitute for it. And what it does for these it will do for the human family.

The following analysis is given of milk, not to convince anyone of the value of it, but rather to show that it contains those elements found in the remedies almost invariably prescribed for a run-down system:

Water	86.40
Nitrogenized substances: casein, albumen, lactoprotein, and matter soluble in alcohol	4.30
Lactose—sugar of milk	5.20
Butter or fatty matters	3.70
Phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of iron	0.25
Chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, phosphate and lactate of soda	0.15

100

Now, if this is compared with the formula of the compound syrup of hypophosphites, you will find a wonderful similarity, so much so that we might come to the conclusion that were we to drink plenty of milk, no hypophosphites would be required, except in extreme cases, to add to, but never to take the place of, milk. More than this. Possibly, did we use more milk, such things as pills would be less in demand. Whether it is better to take these things in the form of pills and dollar preparations, judge ye. When I think of the quantity of milk that is fed to calves, pigs and such like, and the little that is consumed in the home, I am reminded of the following: A gentleman, who was the owner of a large Newfoundland dog, was asked if it was not expensive work feeding such a large dog. "Oh, no," he replied. "I go to the mill and buy some shorts, and make him bread out of this." We know the dog had cause for looking well-fed. Let us

see to it that if we do not use more shorts, we at least do not deprive ourselves of the milk.

It is to be feared that too frequently some of us send so much milk to the factory, and are so desirous of making just a little more butter, that we stint ourselves of both milk and cream. Let us ask ourselves does it pay? We are a firm believer that the husbandman should be first partaker of the fruits, and that the farmer should sit down at the first table. He is entitled to it. So we would say, select the cow in your herd that gives the richest milk—at least, rich in solids (and, as a rule, the one that gives the most cream, gives the most solids also), and keep her milk for family use. As for ourselves, we use Jersey milk, and partly because it is rich enough without the cream, and partly to avoid waste, we have the cream separate. I say partly to avoid waste, for one can never judge just the quantity of milk that will be required for each meal. The family are encouraged to take all the cream they wish, either in the milk or other ways. To quench the thirst, and in warm weather especially, it is best without the cream, better also if one is biliously inclined; but, of course, we get the cream all the same. Do not let us go away with the impression, though, that in order to be of benefit it must contain the cream, for when rich in solids, such as those which cheese is made from, it is still one of God's best gifts to man. Let the good mother see that the table is always supplied with it, and so, like Jael of old, of whom it is said, "He asked for water, and she gave him milk."

(To be continued.)

E. M. Farmers' Institute.

The first meeting for the season of the East Middlesex Farmers' Institute was held in Thorn-dale, on Monday, 11th inst., with a good attendance of intelligent and interested farmers. At the afternoon session, Mr. E. Nicholson, a past President of the Institute, occupied the chair, and in his few opening remarks pointed out that it was no crime to speak out in an Institute meeting, but that questions, even during an address and discussion thereon, were invited.

Mr. W. S. Fraser, of Bradford, spoke on "Noxious Weeds on Our Farms." He said that nowadays a great deal of time and labor had to be spent yearly on the farm fighting these pests. Almost all our weeds had been imported from other countries, probably in seed grain and grass seed. The list was continually being augmented, the later ones being the worst. A chart was exhibited, showing the frightful number of weed seeds found, by actual count, in a pound of clover seed such as is ordinarily sold, and farmers were urged to be more careful in their selection of seed. Referring to false flax, some one asked what it was like, and the speaker said that it was a biennial appearing generally in fall wheat, resembled shepherd's purse; that he had got a big dose of it before he was aware, and that the time spent in pulling it out of a fourteen-acre field was equal to the work of one man for a month. Perennial sow thistle seemed to be causing considerable anxiety in the neighborhood, one farmer saying that he would rather have ten acres of Canada thistle than half an acre of sow thistle. Another said that for two years in succession he had grown roots on a patch of it, hoeing faithfully, and at the end it was worse than ever. Others seemed to share his opinion, but the lecturer maintained that it could be killed in a hoed crop in one season. Bindweed, he said, was ten times worse. He heard only one man say that he had succeeded in killing it. Burdocks and other tap-rooted biennials should be spudded below the crown. Surface cultivation was the only remedy for weeds with creeping root-stock, such as Canada thistle, sow thistle and bindweed, except that the spade might be used in small patches. Farmers were invited to study the bulletin on noxious weeds, issued at Guelph.

Mr. Erland Lee, of Stony Creek, spoke on "Lessening the Injurious Effects of Dry Weather on Our Crops." This problem has not given trouble for the past two seasons, but these were exceptional; generally, our summers were dry and crops, in consequence, suffered. Cultivation of the surface-soil was, of course, the most effective means of conserving soil moisture, but with most crops it was impracticable. Keeping the land rich, and rich especially in humus, increased its power to retain moisture and resist drought. The growing of red clover, lucerne and hairy vetch were recommended as tending to bring about this desirable condition. It would be well, also, to plow less frequently, manuring as much as possible on the surface, so that the humus might be kept there, where it was useful as mulch, and not buried and, in great part, lost. Mr. Lee's rotation is first clover, then corn, oats, peas and fall wheat, seeded down. In answer to a question, he said that he had a lucerne pasture besides, of which he spoke most favorably. It was on his highest, bleakest field, yet never failed in dry weather. He would not recommend it, except where land was dry. A chart showing composi-

tion of foods, and questions from the audience, turned attention to the subject of balanced rations. Practice corresponded with theory as to the advantage of properly mixed foods, and all were advised to give more attention to the matter.

Mr. T. Baty, a local man, had for his subject, "Corn-growing." He advised its more extensive culture: first, because in this latitude, of all crops grown, it gave the largest yield of good stock food, and, second, because no other crop gave such an opportunity to clear the ground of weeds. Then, dropping the lecture style, he, by questioning, drew from the audience the following: Clover sod, well manured, was the best preparation for a corn crop. Sod of any kind was all right, except that cutworms were more prevalent. Good crops of corn, however, can be grown following almost any kind of a crop. While in heavy clay land it might be better not to plow land for corn in spring, yet, around Thorndale, spring plowing was generally practiced with no harmful results. The speaker claimed that it was preferable. Planting in hills gives best returns, but for silage it was generally sown in drills, from a peck to half a bushel of seed per acre being used. Harrowing before and after seed was up was well spoken of, and all agreed that cultivating proper should begin as soon as corn rows could be seen. Shallow cultivation, especially in the earlier stages, had no advocates. It should be deep and thorough at first, becoming shallower as season advanced, and not ceasing until the corn was as high as the horse.

The evening session, over which J. B. Harris, ex-Reeve of Nissouri, presided, was also well attended, a good sprinkling of ladies being present. Several selections from the gramophone of the secretary, Mr. R. H. Harding, were well received.

Mr. Erland Lee spoke on "The Farmer's Eyesight." He did not come as an eye doctor, but referred to mental eyesight. How few farmers could pick out the best cows out of a herd, or see the blemishes on a horse! He gave an instance of a man in his neighborhood, who, by observation and study, had become proficient in orchard culture, and was making money by renting from farmers orchards formerly unprofitable. Study, rather than grinding labor, was the key to success.

Mr. Baty, in his address, drew attention to the opportunity farmers have enjoyed of late years to make money, and to the possibility continually before them of living a healthful and a long life, and of becoming intelligent.

Mr. Fraser said that farmers did not need more money, but, said he, we do need delight in our work, lacking which, we had better change our business, and knowledge concerning it. To supply the needs of humanity and keep up the source of supply requires special knowledge. As instances of the changed demands on the farmer, he said that last year we exported fifteen million dollars' worth of bacon-hog products, and that in the United States the total yearly earnings of all the railways were exceeded by the returns from the common hen. The knowledge of yesterday will not suffice for to-day, and to-morrow's needs will be different still.

At the Dorchester meetings, Mr. John O'Brien, President, in the chair, Mr. Fraser warned farmers against always expecting bargains by buying "cheap" seeds and other things, showing how as much as \$16 per bushel had been paid for alsike clover.

Mr. Lee said, by selection, breeding and feeding, the production of the dairy cow could be increased like that of the sugar beet, the sugar percentage of which was increased from five to ten per cent. to eighteen to twenty-three. Have the heifers "freshen" at two years old, and milk fifteen or sixteen months the first year. Then, "dry" them for two months. About forty pounds of silage per day in two feeds was sufficient. He commended lucerne clover and the silo for summer feeding.

Mr. W. E. Grieve, in a vigorous address, warned farmers against "cross" or "mongrel" breeding. The horse interests of Middlesex had been greatly damaged by indiscriminate breeding to sires of four or five different breeds. He recommended sticking to one of three kinds of horses—light (Thoroughbred or trotting), carriage and heavy draft, his preference being for the latter. Agricultural societies should encourage the class of horses best suited to the locality and which farmers could raise with the greatest profit.

Mr. Grieve also in the evening gave an excellent address on free rural mail delivery, a motion in favor of which was unanimously adopted.

Special Clubbing Rate.

In order to greatly increase our subscription list, we make the following liberal club rate: One renewal and one new subscriber, \$2.50; one renewal and two new subscribers, \$3.25. Regular subscription price, \$1.50 per year (52 numbers). Show prospective subscribers a copy of the weekly. Every farmer should have it. Address, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was opened in Belleville, on Wednesday, January 6th. Cold weather did not dampen the enthusiasm of the dairymen, and quite a large number were in attendance. Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Association, and one of Ontario's best known dairymen, delivered the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He showed that the exports of dairy products, including bacon, which is a by-product of the dairy farm, would amount to over fifty-one million dollars during the past year. Great improvements had been made, and Mr. Derbyshire was confident that this year our exports of dairy products would reach a total value of fully \$60,000,000. The industry deserved the heartiest support.

SOME DIFFICULTIES.

In spite of many improvements, much still remains to be done. The makers are often poorly paid, and many factories are dirty wrecks, and very poorly cared for. Mr. Derbyshire thought that the factories should be painted, the grounds ornamented, and something done to develop higher ideals. But the real difficulty lies with the man who produces the raw material. It is the careless, slovenly farmer, who does not read and attend the meetings, who injures the industry by supplying a poor raw product to the maker. Much good has been done by the establishment of refrigerator cars and cool-curing rooms. Twenty-one instructors have been in the field during the past summer, but more were urgently needed, and Kingston Dairy School should be enlarged to meet the requirements for further dairy instruction. The motto for the dairyman should be "Clean and cool," and he suggested that in some places, where bickering and jealousy existed, a regeneration of heart was essential to successful dairying.

Brief, pointed speeches were given by a number of prominent dairymen, including Henry Glendinning, of Manilla; Wm. Eager, of Morrisburg; J. Huyck, of Prince Edward; J. R. Dargavel, of Brockville; J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa, and Jas. R. Anderson, of Prince Edward.

The afternoon session on Wednesday was opened by Mr. Glendinning, the subject being

THE SELECTION, CARE AND FEED OF THE DAIRY COW.

The purchaser of a dairy cow must depend on his knowledge and judgment in selection of a suitable type for his purpose. Experience has shown that we seldom have a first-class dairy and beef cow combined. As man has developed the animals, nature has been at work, and we have marked differences of conformation in the two classes of animals. A good dairy cow should show no trace of masculinity, and there is no benefit in a large size unless accompanied by increased production. By means of a chart, showing a cow of proper dairy type, Mr. Glendinning illustrated his address, and succeeded in producing quite an interesting discussion.

GOOD CARE ESSENTIAL.

For the summer care of the cows, nature has generally made a generous provision, in the way of pure air and healthful conditions. The hornfly is about the worst enemy they have to contend with. Mr. Glendinning has found the use of crude petroleum to be the cheapest and most effective remedy, as it not only acts as a deterrent, but also kills the flies. He did not even recommend the use of crude carbolic acid in conjunction with it, as his object was to kill the flies, and the petroleum proved very effective in that particular.

WINTER CARE.

In the winter care of cows we must have well-ventilated stables—clean, comfortable, and sanitary. The currycomb and brush should be used every day, which adds much to the comfort of the animals. The proper ration should be fairly bulky, palatable, succulent, free from objectionable flavors, and contain the proper nutriment for the production of milk, and it must be cheap. A suitable ration for a dairy cow would be a nutritive ratio of one of protein to about five and a half or six of carbohydrates. Natural pasture, such as blue grass and white clover, forms an almost ideal food for cows, but when cured and fed in winter it fails to produce such good results. We should learn from this to have the animals approach as closely as possible to June conditions. An excellent winter ration would be:

Corn ensilage	40 lbs.
Clover hay	10 lbs.
Pea meal	4 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	4 lbs.

Ground oats and oil cake could be used in equal proportions in place of the peas, if more convenient. This ration would be fairly succulent; would contain about the right proportion of protein to carbohydrates, and would be suitable for a cow of about 1,000 pounds weight, producing from 25 to 30 pounds milk per day. To feed successfully, we must be economical. This is where the greatest skill is required. We must push toward the maximum production, but at the same time avoid too great pressure. Here is where the greatest skill is shown, and in the exhibition of that skill lies a larger measure of success.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

On Wednesday evening the meeting was formally opened by addresses of welcome from the mayor and several prominent citizens, and many were the kind words which the good people of the "Beautiful City of the Bay" had to say of the officers and members of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. The addresses were responded to by Prof. Ruddick, of Ottawa, who compared the conditions existing at the present time with those of the early days when the association was formed, and predicted still greater prosperity for the future.

Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy gave an inspiring address on the "Footprints of Dairying," showing the march of progressive dairying from the building of the first factory in Oxford County to the present day, when fully 300,000 people are engaged in the great army of modern dairying. It has been an onward, upward march of progress.

ORGANIZATION THE WATCHWORD.

Hon. John Dryden then addressed the meeting. Co-operation between the Dept. of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Association, and thorough organization, will do much to advance the interests of dairying. "If you do the work you have to do just a little better than anybody else, there is lots of room for you, and abundance of work to do," said the Minister of Agriculture. "I take my hat off to the man who does things; talking is all right, but we must have men who do as well as talk." There are five great essentials to progress in the future work in Canadian dairying. These are education, unity, diligence, perseverance, and enthusiasm, and by the exercise of these we can hope for still greater success in the future.

At the morning session on Thursday, Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, gave an account of his work in connection with the dairy syndicates. This system, by which a number of factories are grouped together and placed under the charge of a competent instructor, was adopted a little over one year ago. Twenty-two syndicates were formed, comprising 551 factories, and during the season the instructors made a total of 3,317 visits.

TESTS FOR ADULTERATION.

During the past summer 44,310 tests for adulteration were conducted, and only 359 were found to be either watered or skimmed. On the other hand, in 10,693 fermentation tests, 9,020 were found to be more or less tainted. From these figures Mr. Publow concluded that it was education in regard to properly caring for milk, rather than prevention of fraud, that was essential. Considerable trouble had been caused by the development of some form of bacterial life, causing the cheese to become open, acid, and to have a very bad flavor. In some cases it was almost impossible to trace the cause, as it occurred in factories that were kept scrupulously clean, but, usually, it was much worse in factories where the whey was returned in the milk-cans.

THE SCIENTIFIC SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Dr. W. T. Connell, Bacteriologist, Kingston Dairy School, in referring to this subject, said that the trouble was due to a yeast, a very low form of plant life, sometimes found on trees and grasses. The remedy was to thoroughly clean the factory, sterilize the utensils, avoid sending whey home in the milk-cans, and use care in placing the milk away from the shelter of trees. He spoke of proper sanitation for factories, and recommended the use of the septic tank for the removal of drainage matter. In this system three tanks are used, the fluids passing away in

the drains, and the solids being left behind. The entire system could be erected at a cost of about \$100.00, and by it all offensive odors are avoided. The factories should be especially careful regarding their drainage system. Only glazed tile should be used, and it should be the duty of the factorymen to see that the drain was kept in order.

On Thursday afternoon a resolution of considerable importance was introduced.

LICENSING CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

It was moved by J. R. Dargavel, seconded by J. W. Hyatt, and carried: "That in the opinion of this association the best interests of dairying in Ontario would be advanced by the licensing of cheese factories and creameries, and with that object in view, a committee, consisting of the undermentioned persons, be appointed, to collect information, make a report, and, if thought advisable, prepare a draft bill for presentation to this association at its next annual meeting. The committee is to have full power to lay the matter before the Ontario dairymen in such manner as they see fit. Said committee to consist of J. R. Dargavel, Henry Glendinning, G. G. Publow, and the President and Secretary of this association."

Several times in the various discussions this question had been briefly touched upon, and on every occasion the idea met with hearty support. That the suggestion may not become law for some time is very probable, but it is evident that many of the most advanced dairymen are heartily in support of the idea.

A QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

"The preservation and safe transportation of butter and cheese," was discussed by J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa. The points against our butter in the minds of the British purchaser are, lack of uniformity and rapid deterioration after landing. What are the causes of this deterioration? Simply this, that the butter is not kept cold enough at the creameries; it is exposed to heat unnecessarily in shipping to Montreal, and is not always frozen properly when it arrives there, and before being placed in the cold storage of the steamers. When butter is held at high temperature for any length of time, the fermentations which produce bad flavors commence their work, and though cold storage may check their action, the life of the butter has been shortened. To overcome this, every creameryman should see that the temperature of his refrigerator is kept down to at least 36° to 38°, by means of thorough insulation.

MOULD ON BUTTER.

Mould, which is a low form of plant life, can be prevented by careful disinfection. The whole interior of the creamery should be washed, and the ceilings, floors, etc., coated with a solution of one part bichloride of mercury to 1,000 of water. Formalin may be used as a spray for the same purpose, requiring 5 ozs. formalin to disinfect 1,000 cu. ft. The mould on the butter may be prevented by soaking the parchment paper in brine, to which has been added 3 ozs. formalin to the gallon of brine.

THE HANDLING OF CHEESE.

The object of the central curing-rooms was to give an object lesson to the factories, and in this they had been a success. During the past season 47,205 cheese had been handled at these institutions. Careful tests were made, and it was shown that a saving of 1.23%, or \$4,813.08, had been effected.

PARAFFINING THE CHEESE.

This practice prevents the cheese from moulding and losing in weight from the loss of moisture. The saving in weight had amounted to 1 lb. 6 ozs. per cheese from the use of paraffine. Some objections are offered by some of the English dealers, but these objections are in a large measure unfounded, and would soon pass away. However, care must be exercised in this regard until the principle becomes established. An effort should be made to secure better boxes for the transportation of our cheese. The present boxes are too flimsy in construction, and fail to stand the voyage. Fully 25% of the boxes are broken when landed on the other side. Heavier boxes should be used, even if the cost is increased, as the breakage of the package in transit detracts much from the appearance of the product.

PROF. DEAN GIVES SOME DAIRY RECORDS.

Prof. Dean, who is, undoubtedly, one of Canada's most practical and progressive dairymen, gave some important figures, emphasizing the importance of animal individuality. The best cow at the O. A. College dairy herd made a record of 10,214 lbs. milk in one year. The milk tested 3.5% of fat, and would produce 418 lbs. butter, valued at the price received by the college creamery at \$76.18, or at 4 cents a quart the milk would bring \$163.42. On the other hand, the poorest gave only 3,775 lbs., or a butter value of \$36.87. It is not a question of breed, nor is it altogether one of feed, but largely a question

of animal individuality. Shall these dry cows be allowed to live? Assuredly they should not. We must establish a standard of excellence, and by careful selection bring the herd up to that standard.

Prof. Dean, who addressed the meeting again in the evening, took up the subject of

"WHAT WE ARE DOING IN THE DAIRY SCHOOL."

He spoke first of the work at the Agricultural College in general, and then referred particularly to the work in the dairy branch. Our college was attracting attention of students from all over the world, and our graduates were in great demand everywhere. We should pay our men higher salaries, and save their labor to develop the dairy industry of Canada. He thought it was time to have more uniformity in dairy education. The several schools should come together and formulate some definite plans along this line.

THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Besides the educational work, they were doing considerable along experimental lines. Recently they have been investigating the question of domestic milk supply. The best results were obtained by heating the milk to a temperature of 160°, and then cooling rapidly to 40° or 50°. The relative merits of mechanical cold storage versus ice had been tested. The mechanical means had been found greatly superior. It was a much purer and drier method, its only objection being the commercial one of increased cost. They had also found that cheese ripened almost as rapidly at a temperature of 28° as at 60°, and that cheese do not deteriorate rapidly when moved from cold storage to an ordinary temperature.

C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, and a master mind on anything relating to farm statistics, gave the people of the surrounding counties some food for thought.

THE VALUE OF THE BACON PRODUCT.

He contrasted the dairy products of the three western counties of Oxford, Middlesex and Perth with that of the five counties surrounding the Bay of Quinte. Their production of dairy produce was practically equal, but in bacon the west was greatly in the lead, producing \$1.09 pork to every \$1.00 worth of cheese, while the east only produced 40c. to every \$1.00 of dairy produce. He urged the people of the district to develop their bacon industry, and thus assist in increasing the wealth of the surrounding country. Touching upon the educational problem, Mr. James said we were beginning at the top to build up our system rather than at the bottom. We first had "Farmers' Institutes" for the men, then "Women's Institutes," but so far nothing had been done for the children. The great bulk of our education is poorly adapted to the needs of farm life, and should be remedied so as to benefit that industry, which outweighs in importance all the other industries of our Province.

FROM CHEESE TO BUTTER.

The programme on Friday was devoted to a discussion of the butter end of the dairy industry. Mr. Barre, of Winnipeg, was one of the speakers, and gave to the audience the first touch of the pessimistic side of the question. He lamented the existence of so many small creameries, and said that while we undoubtedly could make a first-class article, we did not always do so. More centralization, pasteurization, and more general adoption of the cream separator would tend to greatly improve the quality of our product.

BUTTERMAKING.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, of the Kingston Dairy School, then gave an address on buttermaking. Mild flavor and good keeping quality usually go together, and every phase of the work plays an important part in the production of an article of good flavor. Pasteurization, and the use of a good starter, is like summer-fallowing the land and then seeding to good clean seed, said the speaker, and this is a part of their business to which too much attention cannot be paid by our creamery men.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers of the association for the coming year:

President, D. Derbyshire, Brockville.
1st Vice-Pres., J. R. Dargavel, Elgin.
2nd Vice-Pres., John McTavish, Vancamp.
3rd Vice-Pres., L. L. Gallagher, Wilton.
Directors—Edward Kidd, North Gower; Wm. Eager, Morrisburg; Levi Patton, Brockville; Jas. Whitton, Wellman's Corners; T. B. Carlow, Warkworth; Henry Glendinning, Manilla.

The Eastern Dairy convention is over for another year; the dairymen have dispersed to their homes, but they bear with them pleasant recollections of their meeting in Belleville, and have secured much information from the speakers and from the reports of the leaders in Eastern Canada's dairy industry.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Dress "up" and not "down" when you go to milk, and thus show your respect for the cow.

Love your cow as you love, honor and cherish your wife, and she will repay you for it.

It's the value of the average product that sets the market price; therefore, every factory is interested in improving the quality of the whole products of the country.

We need dairymen who work at more than 35 pounds steam pressure.

Have more courage among our cheesemakers. Let them have backbone and do all in their power to bring their backbone to the front.—Mr. Thos. McGillicuddy.

Be on your honor, take in no milk that is inferior—if you do, you are unfair to those who send milk of high quality.

Why not have county conventions of dairymen, to meet in every county throughout Ontario, and discuss the problems of dairying?

The product shows the earmarks of the factory where it is made.

I don't know where the first factory was built, I don't care, but I do want to know where the best-equipped and most carefully-managed factory is, and I want to make that factory the model for every factory in Ontario.

Build an icehouse in connection with your milk-stand, and do it now—don't wait till summer.

But, after all, "It's the man behind the cow" that makes or unmakes the dairy business.

The question of whey tanks was brought up, and cement, wood, iron, steel and galvanized tanks passed under review and criticism. Not many have had experience with the cement tanks, but Mr. Ruddick stated that they were in almost exclusive use in New Zealand. They are elevated above the ground on good sound foundations, are iron bound, and prove very satisfactory. Prof. Dean believed that the lactic acid of the whey would unite chemically with the lime of the cement, and tend to disintegration. He favored a steel or galvanized iron tank, made like a boiler. It was easily cleaned, and proved very satisfactory. Many different opinions were expressed, but they were all unanimous in condemning the foul-smelling, microbe-laden wooden tank of the past.

Ques.—Will frozen milk produce a bitter flavor?

Ans.—Possibly it may, but I would not say positively. I have seen milk that had been frozen which did produce such a flavor, but I have seen some which did not. We are not certain on this point as yet, but it is well to avoid as far as possible the use of frozen milk.

THE PROPER CARE OF MILK IN SUMMER.

Cool immediately to below 50 degrees, and keep stirring the milk in order to have it cooled evenly. Exposing the milk to the air does not add to its keeping quality, but immediate cooling checks at once the growth of injurious bacteria, and prevents, in a large measure, the development of objectionable flavors.

Question—What about lowering the can into a well?

Ans.—That prevents you from stirring the milk while it is cooling, and there is danger of spilling the milk and contaminating the well.

Give the Address.

Some of our readers are overlooking the rule that all communications and questions for answer must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. This is imperative. We cannot undertake to deal with enquiries that are frivolous or which may not be genuine. We gladly expend large sums to furnish our readers with trustworthy information, and do not require the names for publication, but simply as a guarantee of good faith.

Questions and Answers.

The "Question and Answer" department grows in popularity with every issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." In this number answers will be found on pages 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109.

POULTRY.

The Result of Overfeeding.

Sometimes a fowl which has hitherto appeared perfectly well is observed to stagger about, holding its head either to one side or tilted back a good deal. It has got a brain seizure, and if not quickly treated will soon die. Very frequently, indeed, it does perish, despite any treatment. Such troubles are generally caused by gross overfeeding. The treatment is to remove the affected bird to a rather dark place of moderate temperature, and feed very sparingly on bread and milk. First of all give a good purge of Epsom salts, and follow twice a day with a powder composed of three grains antipyrin and two grains salicylate of soda; mix with a little moistened flour, and put over the bird's throat. A few drops of acid hydrobrom. dil. put into the drinking water (keep in an earthenware vessel) now and then, as the bird is recovering (just as much as will slightly acidulate it) will help to bring her round. Keep away from all male birds or other feathered stock until recovered. A common barn-door fowl is not worth such treatment, but many a fancier would be glad to save a good specimen of a pure breed, if possible.—[Ex.]

Ducks and Winter Laying.

Ducks, as a rule, do not lay well in winter, if we except the Indian Runner breed, and yet eggs at this time are very much wanted by those who hatch and rear early ducklings for market. The eggs of the Runner can be had without much difficulty, but this breed is of little value for the purpose referred to. A breed which grows quickly and puts on plenty of flesh bred which grows quickly and puts on plenty of flesh of fine quality is what is wanted. Good condition, without being overfat, is what is demanded in the stock birds, and, in addition, they must be provided with comfortable quarters, and supplied with good and stimulating food. Animal food must form a liberal share of their diet. Ducks can stand a lot of this, and during the winter they lay all the better for it. Cooked vegetables, such as cabbage and turnips, are also very necessary, and should always accompany a diet rich in nitrogenous elements. Mere fat-producing food is of little value, though a certain amount is necessary to supply the carbon demanded by the low temperature of winter. In this respect, corn meal is useful, but should be combined with one-third its bulk of bran.

A cross between Pekins and Aylesburys often produces ducks which have a tendency to lay earlier in the winter than the pure-bred parents, and it often suits to cross these birds another year with pure Aylesbury drakes. When Indian Runner ducks are crossed with Aylesbury drakes plenty of early eggs are secured, and the young ducklings are fairly satisfactory growers, but if this cross is again mated with an Aylesbury male the results are generally very satisfactory. Eggs can usually be got at the time they are wanted, and the ducklings grow fast, and put on a lot of meat. If the top prices are usually secured by pure-bred Aylesburys, the latter cross, at any rate, ranges high up, and, everything considered, is very satisfactory.—Ex.

Raising Ducks.

From Wellington County we received the following: "I am a boy, and take great interest in raising fowl. I had poor luck with my ducks last year. I set seventy-three eggs, but only twenty-two hatched, and every one of the ducklings died. Would it be better to keep an old drake no relation to the ducks, or keep a young drake in the same flock as the ducks? It was the young one I had last year. MAC.

Fergus, Ont.
Ans.—That was certainly a very discouraging season's operations for a boy, but when he comes up again early in the year asking for suggestions for the next season, no one will doubt his ultimate success. It is hard to say exactly why so few of the eggs hatched, or why all the ducklings died. In any case, it would be better to dispose of the drakes at present in the flock, and secure new ones, well grown and of good shape for carrying flesh. It would not matter so much about his age, provided he were under two years. Then feed the flock plenty of green food, roots, cut clover, etc., along with their grain, and it is always best to grind grain for ducks. Also, see that they have plenty of grit, lime, etc.

It is just possible the reason last year's eggs were not more fertile was because the ducks were too closely confined. See that they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. Cold weather is not harmful to fowl when they have plenty of exercise and food. Then, when it comes time for hatching, do not put too many eggs in each setting. Use hens to hatch the ducklings. As a general rule, young ducks lay earlier than the older ones, but the latter, up to two years of age, generally throw better ducklings. When the young are hatched, do not give them any food until they are twenty-four hours old. Then, give one part hard-boiled egg to three parts stale-bread crumbs, after that, ground grain, bran, meat scraps, etc. Keep water always before them, and see that they get plenty of grit. These are a few general directions to follow in duck-raising. In detail, protect against dampness, drafts, lice; do not overfeed on grain, and there should be no trouble with next year's crop.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Popular Fruit Box.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—As the fruit Provinces of the Dominion have thoughtfully considered the adoption of a uniform size box for the carrying of our apples to local as well as export markets of England and the Continent, I would like to throw out a suggestion for horticultural societies or exhibition committees to adopt or enlarge upon, whether local or provincial. As the size and material of box have been well defined, there is another and very important part to consider, viz., the placing of the fruit in these boxes so as to carry safely, as will present the fruit in the boxes on opening to best advantage. To my mind, the best way to find out the most acceptable way would be to have a class arranged by exhibition committees, giving say five prizes—\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1—for the best box of apples for export. This would be a splendid object lesson for many in the trade. As no one will compete unless he thinks he has an ideal way, therefore the very best methods will be brought out; whether it is best to place all fruit in layers, stem end down, or blossom end, or on sides, or promiscuously poured in, or to have some material between each layer? The judge should be a thorough expert, and should consider every point, even the design of stencil used to set off the package in compliance with the Fruit Marks Act. My idea was taken from an exhibition on the other side of the Atlantic, where there was a great array of boxes in keen competition for prizes. This part of the exhibition will not only add to the scientific success of the fruit trade, but will draw many fruit men together to consider the commercial value of up-to-date fruit packages for our markets.
 E. H. WARTMAN,
 Dominion Fruit Inspector.
 Montreal, P. Q.

Uniform Apple Barrels.

Apple shippers should arrive at some agreement among themselves as to the size of apple barrels to be used for export in future. It will be the cause of considerable loss to the trade if some continue to use the larger size and others use the minimum size. The law prescribes the minimum size, which is a barrel 26½ inches between heads, inside measure, and with a head diameter of 17 inches and a middle diameter of 18½ inches, representing, as nearly as possible, 96 quarts.
 W. A. CLEMONS.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Latest despatches, at the time of going to press, contain nothing definite in regard to affairs in the Far East. The situation, however, seems to be becoming each hour more tense, and notwithstanding occasional rumors of conciliatory measures, the outbreak of war seems to be at hand. Japan has not receded in the slightest degree from her stand regarding Korea and Manchuria, and Russia is not likely to stoop to any concessions. Preparations in Japan appear to be on the verge of completion, although she is still buying vessels in various quarters. Russia, on the other hand, is making ready feverishly, in apparent apprehension of an immediate attack from Japan. Her whole fleet is now in fighting trim, and she is rushing soldiers through on the great Siberian Railway. Some difficulty, however, is being experienced in transporting these across Lake Baikal, which is now frozen over.

It is rather interesting to note the attitude of the other powers toward the situation. On all hands it is admitted that in event of war other nations may be dragged into the struggle. In the meantime, there are declarations of neutrality from all quarters, coupled with a firm intimation that each nation will, if necessary, take steps to protect her commercial interests in Eastern waters. The United States has signified this intention. France has let it be understood that she will not fight for her ally Russia, as long as the present French Government is in office. Denmark is fitting out four of the largest battleships to protect her interests in the East, if necessary. Germany is a little more decided than the others in her avowal to maintain a strict neutrality. Great Britain is joining with France in endeavors to bring about peace, but the depression in England, due to the fear that she will be involved in the struggle, is marked. China is already enrolling recruits and preparing to join with Japan, unless Russia evacuates Manchuria at an early date. Great importance is being attached to the recent ratification of commercial treaties between the United States and China, and between Japan and China, Japan being thereby put in the advantageous position of championing a cause which is also that of the United States. It is reported that the news of the ratification of these treaties came as a decided shock to the Russians.

In the meantime, Korea is in a pitiable plight. The Korean soldiers are on the verge of disaffection, owing to arrears in their pay, and the Emperor, from his palace at Seoul, where a veritable panic reigns, has issued an edict stating that his country is likely to be lost, counselling his people to act for the best in their own interests, and warning his army not to fire in the event of a collision between the Japanese and Russian troops. It has been arranged that the Emperor, on the outbreak of war, may find shelter at the French legation.

Rudyard Kipling has published a letter advising that military drill and target work be systematically taught in British public schools.

A series of submarine bell alarms are to be placed at danger points along the Canadian coast and the St. Lawrence River for the better protection of shipping. Five Marconi wireless telegraph stations will also be established in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The latest radium sensation in England arises from the announcement that it has been discovered in the waters of the Spa of Bath, and that it is believed to exist in quantities sufficient to make it a veritable treasure-trove, somewhere beneath. Various physicians are now asserting that the rather mysterious cures affected by the waters may have been due to the presence in them of radium.

The first shipment of Canadian iron to Glasgow for two years reached that port on January 12th. During that period no iron was sent because better prices could be secured at home and in the U. S. This arrival has caused considerable interest because it is held to mark the drying up of British shipments to America.

An incident that recalls the old state of affairs in Siberia was the trial, last week, at Ekaterineburg, of Col. Foss, late Governor of Nikolaeff prison, for embezzlement and cruelty to prisoners. It was shown that he had a regular chamber of horrors fitted out, in which, with his own hands, he put the prisoners through the most diabolical torture. It is, perhaps, characteristic of Russian justice that the sentence upon this fiend was three years' penal servitude.

Harassed Armenia is making another struggle to gain the sympathy and protection of the European powers. This time, her people wish to have the story of their woes brought up before the Hague Arbitration Tribunal, their main grievances being: (1) The massacre of their priests and people; (2) The confiscation of their church property; (3) The taking of loot to the value of \$100,000,000. Their bitterest complaints are launched against the Russians, whom they accuse of duplicity, injustice, and cruelty. They assert that the Russians have been chiefly instrumental in the looting of their church treasures, and they also give them credit for being at the back of the Turks in the horrible massacres that have taken place in Armenia. It has been no rare thing, so they say, for Russian Cossacks to take part in these scenes of butchery in the provinces adjoining the Caucasus.

The labor problem is assuming formidable proportions in South Africa, where the work of the mines, as well as that of the farms, is suffering for want of laborers. It appears that the British, during the war, spoiled the Kaffirs by engaging them as scouts and messengers, and paying them so well that, when the war ended, they were money in pocket. Now, rather than go back to work again, they prefer to beg and sell curios to travellers. Moreover, according to Mr. Jardine, Canadian Commercial Agent, who arrived in Canada recently from S. A., all the whites there want to be "bosses," or inspectors, and refuse to do manual labor side by side with the black men. To meet the emergency, the magnates of the "Progressive Party" have suggested the advisability of importing Chinamen, but this plan is strongly opposed by the Dutch, or Opposition party. Premier Seddon, of N. Z., whose voice is much heard nowadays, has expressed an opinion that the introduction of Chinese laborers will cause trouble if persisted in.

Another fray is reported from Somaliland. At Jidballi, Jan. 11th, the British forces, consisting in all of 3,200 men, made an advance upon 5,000 of the Mullah's hordes, routing them most completely, and chasing them for ten miles. The British lost two officers killed and nine wounded, and nine privates killed and twenty-two wounded; while the Somalis, chiefly during the pursuit, lost 1,000 Dervishes killed and many wounded. The British also gained possession of 400 rifles. It may be interesting to note that no Englishman has ever seen the face of the Mad Mullah. He is a religious chief, and a Mohammedan, and is by no means "mad." On the contrary, he is held in great esteem by the followers of the Prophet. He is said to be about thirty-three years of age, eloquent, learned so far as Oriental learning goes, and well versed in the art of conjuring, an accomplishment which, in the East, is of material use to him in the absolute ascendancy which he holds over his men. On the whole, the Mad Mullah is a personage who is likely to form a rather troublesome thorn in the flesh to Great Britain before he is finally disposed of.

Seldom has the closing of an old year and the opening of a new been marked by a more appalling list of disasters than those which occurred between Dec. 23rd, 1903, and Jan. 9th, 1904. Upon the first of these dates came the terrible accident at Laurel Run, Pa., in which the "Duquesne Limited" crashed into a pile of timber, killing sixty and seriously injuring thirty more. On Dec. 27th, twenty-two people were killed in the collision on the Pere-Marquette Railway, near East Paris, Mich. December 30th was marked by the horrible holocaust in the Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, in which upwards of six hundred lost their lives. On Jan. 6th an accident to the Rock Island - California Ex-

press at Willard, Kansas, sacrificed twenty and injured many; and, on the same day, the boilers of the British cruiser, Walleroe, then two hundred and thirty miles south of Sydney, Australia, blew up, leaving, as a result, a death-roll of forty-three. On Jan. 9th, the news came by telegraph that by the wreck of the steamship, "Clallam," in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, B. C., over sixty men, women and children had gone to a watery grave. Besides these calamities, there have been innumerable tragic accidents reported from every part of the world, in which human lives, singly, or in twos and threes, came to a sudden end. Notwithstanding the progress made by medical and surgical science, the death-list seems to hold its own.

Whether Britain will eventually help Japan in event of war between that country and Russia is a question upon which, as yet, but little has been said. All the world knows, of course, that she is keeping a keen eye upon the course of events in the East, and suspects that she will scarcely suffer the Japs to receive a crushing defeat at the hands of the Russians, should the possibility of such a contingency arise. That her forces may, however, come into collision with those of the Russians in another quarter of the Great Continent is, if recent reports prove true, a possibility that may materialize at a much earlier date. That quarter is Thibet, China's mysterious, tributary province to which, it will be remembered, a British expedition under Col. MacDonald was dispatched last November. In the words of a recent writer: "Thibet has become a pawn in the great game which Britain and Russia are playing in Asia," and confirmation of this statement would seem to be given by the report which came to us via the Chinese, on the 11th of January, that Russia is even now dispatching strong reinforcements to Thibet. This report has not been officially confirmed, but that some trouble is brewing in Thibet is evident. On the same day came word that the Chinese residing in Lhasa are raising troops in the Province of Sze-Chuan to check the British advance.

The cause of this "British advance," as briefly summarized, is as follows: Thibet, hitherto, has been a sealed land. No white man has ever succeeded in penetrating it to any distance, or else those who did never returned. But it is reputed to be a rich land, hence, must not stand in the way of English commerce. Last summer, Col. Younghusband was sent to demand that representatives of the Grand Lama should meet him to confer concerning measures for removing hindrances to trade between Thibet and India. At the border of the unknown land he was told that he must send his military escort back if he wished to go further. He refused, and returned to India, whereupon Col. MacDonald was dispatched with a second expedition.

Thibet is governed, to some extent, by its priests or lamas, at whose head is the Grand Lama. Chinese soldiers, however, are in all the towns, with Chinese generals at their head. The Grand Lama, it has been learned, never leaves his palace at Lhasa, "The Mysterious." Superior to him in power is a sort of Premier, who appoints each Grand Lama. That this ceremony is required at frequent intervals may be gathered from the fact that the Grand Lama is always a child. When he reaches fifteen years of age he disappears mysteriously, whereupon the Premier appoints another child, into whom, he asserts, the spirit of the last Lama has entered. These are the fanatics then, who, it is not unreasonable to suppose, may be Britain's next enemies.

Give the Boy a Chance.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—In your issue of January 7th, you say it is very humiliating to think that some boys have an idea that knowledge of scientific farming could not benefit them in the least. Now, I don't think the boys are altogether to blame for this state of affairs, as many fathers think that what was good enough for them is good enough for the boys, so the boy has no chance, as the father does not want him to leave the farm, and still he keeps on farming the way his grandfather did. There is a farmer in this section who milked seventeen or eighteen cows during the past season, and fattened eighteen pigs. He pitched all his hay by hand, and then grumbled about the times and how hard he had to work. If farmers would invest a little more money in buildings, farm improvements, home comforts and education, instead of putting it all in the bank, they would get double the interest.
 Prince Edward Co. "ONE OF THE BOYS."

Canadian Speakers at St. Louis.

At the meeting of the Plant and Animal Breeders' Section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges, held in St. Louis last week, addresses were delivered by Dr. Wm. Saunders, Ottawa, on "Wheat-breeding in Canada: Its Objects and Results"; and by H. H. Groff, of Simcoe, on "Breeding from Tame vs. Wild Species." Mr. Groff's specialty is floriculture, in which he has attained a continental reputation.

Stock Judging in the Maritime Provinces.

A two-weeks short course in stock-judging will be held at the new Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., commencing about the end of January. Dr. J. H. Reed and M. Cumming, of the Ontario Agricultural College, will have charge of the classes.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A branch line of railway is being located between Killarney and Lauder, Man.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the six months ending December 31st, 1903, amounted to \$20,653,761, a large increase over the same period last year. This is only one of the things in Canada which are making the Finance Minister smile.

The Transvaal Government has placed an order for 10,000 head of cattle with Texas breeders for the purpose of restocking the African farms.

Four million seven hundred thousand tons of coal, an increase of three hundred and fifty thousand tons over the preceding year, were shipped from Nova Scotia during 1903.

An attempt will be made at an early date to establish an English market for Canadian-grown tobacco.

The Berlin National Zeitung states that Great Britain has informed Germany that in commercial matters Canada must not be regarded as a foreign country.

The construction of the main canal for irrigation purposes in Alberta will call for the excavation of 250,000,000 cubic feet of earth. The completion of the irrigation system in that district will, it is expected, make useful for agriculture and grazing 3,000,000 acres of land, now comparatively useless because of the periods of extreme drought to which the area is subject.

When Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was a leading figure in Victorian politics there sat in the Melbourne parliament a wealthy, but not well-informed, butcher. The chief secretary of the day was deprecating the attitude of the leader of the Opposition, whose conduct was, he declared, worse than Nero's.

"Who was Nero?" interrupted the knight of the cleaver, with equal scorn and sincerity.

"Who was Nero?" replied the delighted chief secretary. The honorable gentleman ought to know. Nero was a celebrated Roman butcher."

"There is a wide difference in success between the earnest, energetic farmer who makes a dairy student of himself, and the average farmer who keeps cows, almost any kind of cows, in any kind of way."—Hoard.

"It is a law of good economy to make the best of everything."—John Ruskin.

A Sheffield firm has undertaken a contract to supply 6,000 tons of steel rails for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The quantity now bought will, it is said, be sufficient to complete laying the track as far as New Liskeard, a distance of 112 miles from North Bay.

The Reciprocal Trade Bill, recently passed in New Zealand, by which Canada will be enabled to establish better commercial relations with the colony at the Antipodes, attracts much favorable comment in Canada.

A Connecticut "small farmer," whose domain amounts to only thirty-three acres of land, has shown that the small dairy, when well managed, pays very well. Last year, from nine cows, he sold milk and cream to the value of \$1,369.61, besides the milk used by two families. In addition, he sold pork to the value of \$182.66, and \$65 of hay.

Porcupines have become so plentiful in the timber lands near Wilkesbarre, Pa., that expert hunters have been employed to kill them. They were gnawing the bark and destroying many of the trees.

The butter production in Minnesota has increased 100 per cent. per cow during the last twelve years. This is attributed to the fact that a steady education along dairy lines has been going on in that state.

One of the forty German farmers who made a tour of America last year said: "You have a wonderful country in extent and fertility, but I can see that your farmers are not making half the profit they would make if they were better educated in their business; and, besides that, because they are not as well educated as they should be, they are rapidly destroying the fertility of their farms." This criticism, coming from a son of that hothed of scientific endeavor, Germany, may possibly be worth a thought or two.

It is stated that the cold-storage men took fully one-third of the fish caught on the Columbia River last year. The fish-canning fraternity may not care to hear things like this.

There are now more than 500 students taking the agricultural course in Wisconsin University. Just 500 more enthusiasts who will assist in putting agriculture into its true place among the arts and sciences.

The barbers of Toronto will, henceforth, sterilize their instruments after each using. This is a step which might well be followed in other places.

Mr. Eben James, a leading fruit and produce merchant of Cape Town, writes that Canadians are shamefully neglecting their opportunities for extending trade in fruit, produce, etc., to South Africa.

The number of immigrants coming to Canada this winter is far in excess of the number that came last season. English people are in the majority, but there is a large percentage of Germans and Scandinavians. There is a decrease in the number of Russian, Polish and German Jews.

Owing to the war in South Africa and the droughts in Australia, there has been a tremendous falling off in the wool exports from these places. Canadian manufacturers, who have hitherto been accustomed to import rather extensively from these lands across the sea, are beginning to look elsewhere for their supplies, and have found that wool from the Territories, especially Alberta, is very similar to certain grades grown in South Africa and Australia. This should be encouraging to the Northwest wool-raisers.

Rev. Father Burke, of P. E. I., writes us: "The Christmas number of the 'Advocate' is indeed a marvel of enterprise, and speaks volumes for the agriculture of Canada."

In the Olds (Alta.) district, Niority Bros. are reported to have threshed 350 bushels Early Banner oats for Chas. Wieler, in one hour and thirty minutes. In the same district, W. Bame's threshing outfit has finished work for the season, during which they have threshed the following: oats, 28,687 bushels; barley, 6,284; wheat, 485; rye, 18; timothy seed, 176.

A large number of the alumni and ex-students of the Iowa State College, who are interested in agriculture, met at Ames and formed an organization, to be known as the "Iowa Agricultural Union." This organization is similar to that of the Guelph Experimental Union, of Ontario, and the Ohio students' Union, of Ohio. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, R. B. Eckles, Aplington; Vice-President, T. A. Hunt, Ames; Secretary, G. I. Christie, Ames; Treasurer, Herman Knapp, Ames; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and E. C. Beard, Decorah, Member of the Executive Committee.

Dr. James Mills for the Railway Commission.

Despatches from Ottawa, as this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" goes to press, state that Premier Laurier has offered Dr. James Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, a position on the Canadian Railway Commission. The appointment of Hon. A. G. Blair as chairman, a position which he has accepted, was announced in our last issue. The other commissioner appointed is Hon. M. E. Bernier, late Minister of Inland Revenue, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., who will probably be succeeded in that portfolio by Hon. L. P. Brodeur, present Speaker of the House of Commons. Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P. for Westmoreland, N.B., has been sworn in as Minister of Railways and Canals, as successor to Hon. A. G. Blair. The Chairmanship of the Railway Commission carries a salary of \$10,000 per year, and the two other commissioners \$8,000 per year each, for a term of ten years. Commissioners are not eligible after reaching the age of 75 years. Dr. Mills is at present 63 years old, and is one of the best-known men identified with agricultural advancement in Canada to-day. The Secretary of the Commission, whose name is not yet announced, is to receive a salary of not exceeding \$4,000 per year. We understand that Dr. Mills has accepted the position.

The retirement of Dr. Mills at this juncture constitutes a crisis in the history of the Ontario Agricultural College, made famous throughout the world through his untiring efforts. A new era of advancement must now be inaugurated, and the inception of the Macdonald educational institutions in connection with the college imposes still more serious responsibilities upon the president. Obviously, a man of exceptional attainments and qualifications is required for the position. Should none of the present college staff, in which good presidential timber is not lacking, be advanced to the presidency, the "Farmer's Advocate" would suggest as a successor to Dr. Mills, Prof. C. C. James, B.A., M.A., formerly Professor of Chemistry at the college, from which he retired a few years ago to assume the important position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in the discharge of the duties of which office he has displayed qualifications of the very highest order. During recent years he has also been the author of several works in relation to agricultural education and other subjects.

South Grey, Ont.

As early as the middle of December the roads have been almost impassable with snow—an unusual circumstance. All available horses have been bought up at fancy prices. Good yearlings cannot be bought for less than \$100. There are not many cattle fattening this winter. Fairly good beef brings 4c. Hogs are again looking up. Two loads were shipped the other day at \$1.90 to \$5.10. The farmers here have gone very generally into hog-raising. Help is more plentiful and easier to get, with wages easier. Good men are looking for from \$175 to \$200 per year. Grain is still very low. W. SCARF.

Oxford versus Kent.

Your Oxford correspondent spent a few days lately in Kent Co., where corn seem to be the principal crop, and little or no attention paid to the comfort of cattle and pigs. In many instances, cattle seemed to be lying around the straw stacks or in open pens very plentifully provided with ventilation by boards broken off. The farms we visited were laboring under a great disadvantage by the quarantine then in force, in consequence of the outbreak of hog cholera. I saw several pig-pens with a plank floor, slightly raised from the ground, with a space underneath, which could not be cleaned out, but where all sorts of bad odors and germs might breed without the least hindrance. Then, there seemed to be very few, and, in the majority of cases, no roots at all raised, and nothing but corn fed to pigs from one end of the year to the other. Very few cows were kept on the farms I visited, so that there was no milk or whey to feed to the pigs. This continual feeding of nothing but corn could not, in my opinion, be very healthy. There are many slow-running creeks through the country, where the pigs would likely be wallowing in summer, so that the cholera germs would very naturally be floated down stream from one farm to another. In Oxford County, the large majority of farmers have comfortable bank barns, where all the animals are kept at a temperature above freezing point. Our farmers could not sleep at night in their own comfortable beds if their animals were exposed to all the cold that blows around a straw stack. Kent County farmers have not stones to build bank barns as we have, and even sand and bricks have to be hauled great distances, and are expensive, but lumber and tar felt are comparatively moderate in price, and would make very comfortable quarters for cattle and pigs. If these great crops of corn of the County of Kent were put into silos, and warm quarters provided for cows and pigs, and if every 100-acre farmer would keep from fifteen to twenty cows, or more, and pigs to correspond, in a few years the farmers would receive a return for all the outlay necessitated by the erection of silos and comfortable quarters for the animals, and twenty-five per cent. of profit every year besides. I hear some one remark, "But look at the labor." Well, in all wisely-directed labor there is profit. Some one may ask, what are we to do with the milk? If you provide enough of it, some enterprising cheesemaker will offer his services to make it up for you; or, you could raise calves by letting two suck a cow. But the cheese industry is the best under present circumstances. The Kent farmers I visited were very comfortable in their homes, and I believe that it would be a paying investment if they would make their animals as comfortable. It certainly takes much more food to keep a cow up, standing beside a straw stack on a cold night when the thermometer is down about zero, or perhaps under, than if she were lying down chewing her cud in a comfortable stable where the thermometer registered over fifty degrees. On a few farms in Kent the corn shredder had been at work, and was generally approved, but cornstalks were usually fed out to cattle, and in many instances to horses, just as they grew, and much of the stalks were wasted, and must make the manure very awkward to handle. Many of us in Oxford pulp roots and mix with the cut cornstalks, which makes a nice, palatable, healthy feed for cattle. D. L.

Two-Dollar Wheat.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., places more reliance on the increasing demand for breadstuffs the world over to cause an increase in the price of wheat than he does in the war outlook. He points out that countries where, until recently, wheat was practically unknown, are beginning to use bread as a daily food, with the result that they will soon take a considerable part in the world's consumption. Four years ago, not more than one per cent. of the population of Japan ate bread. Mr. Thompson places the percentage now as threefold more, and expects to see a rapid increase within the next few years. He applies the same to such other countries as China. Mr. Thompson was asked: "Do you think wheat will sell higher than present prices, independent of war between Russia and Japan?"

"While no man can say definitely as to future prices, still the present basis of supply and demand are such as to indicate a higher level of prices for the next few years than has existed during the past five years, meaning that wheat at \$1 a bushel in Chicago under conditions now prevailing will be as common as 70 and 75 cents during the past few years."

"Then you expect most prosperous conditions throughout the Canadian Northwest?"

"Decidedly, I do. In fact, I believe that no agricultural country in the world to-day has a brighter future than our Canadian Northwest."

"Where would wheat go should war be declared?"

"Oh, that is a hard one. It might go to \$2 a bushel in Chicago."

Increased Elevator Capacity.

The elevator capacity at Port Arthur and Ft. William has been increased 2,500,000 bushels by the completion of C. P. R. elevator E, an annex to elevator D, and an annex to King's elevator. The latter will accommodate about 500,000.

Ottawa Seed Fair.

Arrangements are now well under way for the holding of a seed fair in connection with the Ottawa Winter Fair in March. The officers of the Eastern Ontario Seed-growers' Association, formed at the time of the Seed Fair last year, have an excellent prize list arranged, and, according to it, they expect to have about \$150.00 to offer in prizes for grains, seeds and potatoes. The various township and county councils are assisting the Association by granting money toward the prize list, and several private donations have been received. It is proposed to have one or two of the sessions in the lecture-room devoted to the discussion of topics relating to seed and farm crops, along somewhat similar lines to those at the Experimental Union at Guelph. Eastern Ontario farmers have no opportunity like that offered at Guelph to hear addresses on field agriculture, and it is generally conceded that it would be good policy to introduce these subjects at the time of the Winter Fair. The speakers, several of whom would be from Western Ontario, may be assured that they will receive a cordial welcome and that their addresses will be appreciated.

The Local Secretary.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—According to reports of the meeting of Farmers' Institute workers at the Ottawa Winter Fair, a speaker attributed the lack of interest in Institute meetings to the local secretaries. No one will pretend that all officials are equally gifted as organizers and promoters of enthusiasm, but, judging by those in my own district, the local institute secretaries deserve credit, and not censure. It is all very well for high officials to blame the local men, but if there is a class of officers in this country who give a big return in labor for small remuneration and little or no glory it is the local institute secretary. If any one doubts this let him try the work for a couple of seasons, keeping the records of the board and public meetings, looking after the delegations of speakers, advertising meetings, keeping the local papers posted, driving late and early, arranging for halls and excursions, keeping up the membership and other duties, and he will soon get his eyes opened. It is quite possible that Institutes may wane in interest like other organizations, but I certainly cannot wonder if the hard-worked and, in many cases, underpaid local secretary should sometimes feel like waning to the vanishing point. In my judgment, also, the pay of the travelling speakers is not adequate for the time and intelligence required for the proper discharge of the important functions of public agricultural teachers upon the platform. I. M.

MARKETS.

A Nova Scotia Report.

We have had lots of cold, rough weather, so that if we had spring now we would think we had had winter enough. The cold winds have been pretty hard on milking cows, but other stock is doing all right. The roads have been quite badly drifted.

The beef cattle market is a little brighter than a month ago, though good beef has been in fairly good demand for some time. There is an increasing demand for good feeders. Pork is down to "rock bottom," selling at 5½c., dressed weight. Butter is in demand at 20c. to 22c. Eggs are worth 25c. to 27c., and a few have been sold at 30c. a dozen. Chickens or any other fowl are retailing at 14c. to 15c. per pound. Cumberland Co., N. S., Jan. 11. C. H. B.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Hogs—Heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.05; mixed, \$4.90 to \$4.95. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.25.

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Toronto Markets.

Prices for all classes of produce showed strength during the past week, and in some cases substantial advances were made. Supplies of export cattle scarcely equalled the demand, consequently there was a slight advance for the best lots, the best prices being paid early in the week. Wheat continues steady, and oats have risen in response to the advance in the rolled product. Sellers of grain are confident, owing to the firm tone of outside markets. Canadian dealers in wheat at Winnipeg learned with some surprise that the Japanese agent, S. Tamura, could not handle the best grades of Manitoba on account of the price, but took rather 500,000 bushels of Pacific coast wheat. A leading grain dealer states that Manitoba wheat will shortly reach \$1.00 in that Province. Quotations on this market are:

Cattle.—Best exporters, \$4.60 to \$4.90 per cwt.; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.60; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butchers' cattle, choice picked lots, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.70 to \$4.10; feeding steers of good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.80; bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.25; cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; milch cows, \$3 to \$65.

Sheep and lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.35; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Best bacon, \$5.20 to \$5.25; lights and fats, \$5.

A Montreal dispatch says: "The market for live hogs was strong this week, prices being unchanged at 5½c. for straight lots, off cars. Deliveries were light, and demand active. Abattoir dressed hogs were active and prices were strong at 7½c. to 7½c. Country dressed, frozen, were offered at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. in a jobbing way; carloads were offered at \$6.60."

PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices.

Flour.—Holders of 90-per-cent. patents are offering to sell at \$3.10, buyers' bags, f. o. b. main lines west. Buyers are willing to pay \$3.07½. Manitoba flour is steady to firmer. First patents are quoted at \$4.65 to \$4.90, second patents at \$4.35 to \$4.60, and strong bakers' at \$4.25 to \$4.50, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Wheat.—Ontario—No. 2 red, white and mixed are quoted at 79c. for milling. Spring is steady at 74c. for No. 1 east, and 73c. for No. 2 east. Goose is quiet at 71c. to 72c., east. Manitoba—No. 1 hard is quoted at 93c., No. 1 northern at 90c., No. 2 northern at 87c., and No. 3 northern at 84c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is 6c. more.

Corn.—Canadian, 39c. for yellow, and 38c. for mixed, cars west. Old American, No. 2 yellow, 56c.; No. 3 yellow, 55c.; No. 3 mixed, 54c., in car lots, on the track at Toronto. New, 51c. for No. 3 yellow, and 50c. for No. 3 mixed, in cars, on track here.

Oats.—No. 1 white are quoted at 31c. low freights, 30½c. middle freights, and 29½c. high freights; No. 2 white, 1c. less.

Barley.—Market is quiet; No. 2, 42c. to 43c. middle freights; No. 3, extra, 40c. to 41c., middle freights, and No. 3, 38c., east or middle.

Rye.—Steady; No. 2 is quoted at 52c., low, middle or high freights.

Peas.—No. 2 are 62c. low freights, 61½c. middle freights, and 61c. high freights.

Buckwheat.—Market is steady; No. 2, 47c. low freights, 46c. middle, and 45c. high freights.

Mill Feed.—Ontario shorts, \$16.50 to \$17, and bran is \$14.50, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba mill feed, \$20 for shorts, and \$18 for bran, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Oatmeal.—Steady, with prices unchanged. Bags are selling at \$4.10, and barrels at \$4.35, in car lots, on the track, Toronto. Broken lots, 30c. more.

Baled Hay.—Prices are unchanged and steady. Car lots, on track, Toronto, are selling at \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw.—A quiet trade is passing, with no change. Car lots on track are quoted at \$5 per ton, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes.—There is a good demand for best stock

Prices are steady and unchanged. Car lots, on track here, are quoted at 65c. to 70c. per bag, and potatoes out of store are selling at 75c. to 90c. per bag.

Butter.—

Creamery prints ... 21c. to 22c.
Creamery solids ... 19½c. to 20c.
Dairy, pounds rolls ... 16c. to 17c.
Dairy, large rolls ... 14c. to 16c.
Dairy, tubs, best ... 15c. to 17c.
Dairy, common to medium ... 12c. to 14c.

Cheese.—A quiet trade is reported.

Cheese, large, per lb. ... 10½c. to 11½c.
Cheese, twins, ... 11½c.

Eggs.—

Eggs, new-laid, per dozen ... 33c. to 35c.
" selects, per dozen ... 28c. to 29c.
" storage, per dozen ... 25c. to 26c.
" limed, per dozen ... 23c. to 24c.

Poultry.—

Turkeys, per lb. ... 12½c. to 14.
Geese, per lb. ... 10c. to 11c.
Ducks, per lb. ... 9c. to 11c.
Chickens, per lb. ... 9c. to 11c.

RETAIL PRICES, TORONTO STREET MARKET.

Wheat, white, per bushel ... 82½c.
Wheat, red ... 82c.
Wheat, goose ... 75c. to 76½c.
Wheat, spring ... 83c.
Barley ... 45c. to 46c.
Oats ... 32½c. to 38½c.
Peas ... 69½c.
Buckwheat ... 46c.
Rye ... 57c.

Hay and Straw.—

Hay, timothy, per ton ... \$9.00 to \$10.50
Hay, mixed, per ton ... 6.00 to 8.00
Straw, sheaf, per ton ... 9.00 to 9.50

Seeds.—

Alsike, choice, No. 1 ... \$5.20 to \$5.50
Alsike, good, No. 2 ... 4.00 to 4.50
Alsike, fancy ... 5.75 to 6.00
Red, choice ... 5.50 to 6.00
Red, good, No. 2 ... 5.00 to 5.40
Timothy seed ... 1.00 to 1.50

Potatoes.—

Potatoes, per bushel ... 70c.
Potatoes, per bag ... 95c. to \$1.00

Dressed Hogs.—Heavies, \$6.75 per cwt.; lights, \$7.25.

Butter, 20c. to 24c. per lb.

Eggs, 35c. to 40c. per dozen.

Poultry.—Chickens, 60c. to \$1.00 per pair; turkeys, 13c. per lb.

Canadian Live Stock Exports.

Live stock shipped from the ports of St. John, N. B., and Portland, Maine, for week ending January 8rd, as compiled by Robert Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 4,421; sheep, 3,798.

British Markets.

London.—Live cattle, easier, at 11c. to 11½c. per lb., for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. per lb. Sheep, 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.; lambs, 13½c. dressed weight.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.15; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$1.75 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$6.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; good to choice, heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.05; rough, heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.95; light, \$4.50 to \$4.85. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.15.

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"Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come.

—Byron.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER VI.

Accidental.

When dinner was over, Lady Theobald rose, and proceeded to the drawing-room, Lucia following in her wake. From her very babyhood Lucia had disliked the drawing-room, which was an imposing apartment of great length and height, containing much massive furniture, upholstered in faded blue satin. All the girl's evenings, since her fifth year, had been spent sitting opposite her grandmother, in one of the straightest of the blue chairs: all the most scathing reproofs she had received had been administered to her at such times. She had a secret theory, indeed, that all unpleasant things occurred in the drawing-room after dinner.

Just as they had seated themselves, and Lady Theobald was on the point of drawing toward her the little basket containing the gray woollen mittens she made a duty of employing herself by knitting each evening, Dobson, the coachman, in his character of footman, threw open the door, and announced a visitor.

"Capt. Barold."

Lady Theobald dropped her gray mittens, the steel needles falling upon the table with a clink. She rose to her feet at once, and met half-way the young man who had entered.

"My dear Francis," she remarked, "I am exceedingly glad to see you at last," with a slight emphasis upon the "at last."

"Tha-anks," said Capt. Barold, rather languidly. "You're very good, I'm sure."

Then he glanced at Lucia, and Lady Theobald addressed her:—

"Lucia," she said, "this is Francis Barold, who is your cousin."

Capt. Barold shook hands feebly. "I have been trying to find out whether it is third or fourth," he said. "It is third," said my lady.

Lucia had never seen her display such cordiality to anybody. But Capt. Francis Barold did not seem much impressed by it. It struck Lucia that he would not be likely to be impressed by anything. He seated himself near her grandmother's chair, and proceeded to explain his presence on the spot, without exhibiting much interest even in his own relation of facts.

"I promised the Rathburns that I would spend a week at their place; and Slowbridge was on the way, so it occurred to me I would drop off in passing. The Rathburns' place, Broadoaks, is about ten miles farther on; not far, you see."

"Then," said Lady Theobald, "I am to understand that your visit is accidental?"

Capt. Barold was not embarrassed. He did not attempt to avoid her ladyship's rather searching eye, as he made his cool reply.

"Well, yes," he said. "I beg pardon, but it is accidental, rather."

Lucia gave him a pretty, frightened look, as if she felt that, after such an audacious confession, something very serious must happen; but nothing serious happened at all. Singularly enough, it was Lady Theobald herself who looked ill at ease, and as though she had not been prepared for such a contingency.

During the whole of the evening, in fact, it was always Lady Theobald who was placed at a disadvantage, Lucia discovered. She could hardly realize the fact at first; but before an hour had passed its truth was forced upon her.

Capt. Barold was a very striking-looking man, upon the whole. He was large, gracefully built, and fair; his eyes were gray, and noticeable for the coldness of their expression, his features regular and aquiline, his movements leisurely.

As he conversed with her grandmother, Lucia wondered at him privately. It seemed to her innocent mind that he had been everywhere, and seen everything and everybody, without caring for or enjoying his privileges. The truth was, that he had seen and experienced a great deal too much. As an only child, the heir to a large property, and heir prospective to one of the oldest titles in the country, he had exhausted life early. He saw in Lady Theobald, not the imposing head and social front of Slowbridge social life, the power who rewarded with approval and punished with a frown, but a tiresome, pretentious old woman, whom his mother had asked him, for some feminine reason, to visit.

"She feels she has a claim upon us, Francis," she had said appealingly.

"Well," he had remarked, "that is rather deuced cool, isn't it? We have people enough on our hands without cultivating Slowbridge, you know."

His mother sighed faintly. "It is true we have a great many people to consider; but I wish you would do it, my dear."

She did not say anything at all about Lucia; above all, she did not mention that a year ago she herself had spent two or three days at Slowbridge, and had been charmed beyond measure by the girl's innocent freshness, and that she had said, rather absently, to Lady Theobald,—

"What a charming wife Lucia would make for a man to whom gentleness and a yielding disposition were necessary! We do not find such girls in society nowadays, my dear Lady Theobald. It is very difficult of late years to find a girl who is not spoiled of as 'fast,' and who is not disposed to take the reins in her own hands. Our young men are flattered and courted until they become a little dictatorial, and our girls are spoiled at home. And the result is a great deal of domestic unhappiness afterward—and even a great deal of scandal, which is dreadful to contemplate. I cannot help feeling the greatest anxiety in secret concerning Francis. Young men so seldom consider these matters until it is too late."

"Girls are not trained as they were in my young days, or even in yours," said Lady Theobald. "They are allowed too much liberty. Lucia has been brought up immediately under my own eye."

"I feel that it is fortunate," remarked Mrs. Barold, quite incidentally, "that Francis need not make a point of money."

For a few moments Lady Theobald did not respond; but afterwards, in the course of the conversation which followed, she made an observation which was, of course, purely incidental.

"If Lucia makes a marriage which

pleases her great-uncle, old Mr. Dugald Binnie, of Glasgow, she will be a fortunate girl. He has intimated, in his eccentric fashion, that his immense fortune will either be hers or will be spent in building charitable asylums of various kinds. He is a remarkable and singular man."

When Capt. Barold had entered his distinguished relative's drawing-room, he had not regarded his third cousin with a very great deal of interest. He had seen too many beauties in his thirty years to be greatly moved by the sight of one; and here was only a girl who had soft eyes, and looked young for her age, and who wore an ugly muslin gown, that most girls could not have carried off at all.

"You have spent the greater part of your life in Slowbridge?" he condescended to say in the course of the evening.

"I have lived here always," Lucia answered. "I have never been away more than a week at a time."

"Ah?" interrogatively. "I hope you have not found it dull."

"No," smiling a little. "Not very. You see, I have known nothing gayer."

"There is society enough of a harmless kind here," spoke up Lady Theobald virtuously. "I do not approve of a round of gayeties for young people; it unfits them for the duties of life."

But Capt. Barold was not as favorably impressed by these remarks as might have been anticipated.

"What an old fool she is!" was his polite inward comment. And he resolved at once to make his visit as brief as possible, and not to be induced to run down again during his stay at Broadoaks. He did not even take the trouble to appear to enjoy his evening.

From his earliest infancy, he had always found it easier to please himself than to please other people. In fact, the world had devoted itself to endeavoring to please him, and win his toleration, we may say, instead of admiration, since it could not hope for the latter.

At home he had been adored rapturously by a large circle of affectionate male and female relatives; at school his tutors had been singularly indulgent of his faults and admiring of his talents, even among his fellow-pupils he had been a sort of autocrat. Why not, indeed, with such birthrights and such prospects? When he had entered society, he had met with even more amiable treatment from affectionate mothers, from innocent daughters, from cordial paternal parents, who voted him an exceedingly fine fellow. Why should he bore himself by taking the trouble to seem pleased by a stupid evening with an old grenadier in petticoats and a badly-dressed country girl?

Lucia was very glad when, in answer to a timidly appealing glance, Lady Theobald said,—

"It is half-past ten. You may wish us good-night, Lucia."

Lucia obeyed, as if she had been half-past ten herself, instead of nearly twenty; and Barold was not long in following her example.

Dobson led him to a stately chamber at the top of the staircase, and left him there. The captain chose the largest and most luxurious chair, sat down in it, and lighted a cigar at his leisure.

"Confoundedly stupid hole!" he said with a refined vigor one would scarcely have expected from an individual of his birth and breeding. "I shall leave tomorrow, of course. What was my mother thinking of? Stupid business from first to last."

CHAPTER VII.

"I should like to see more of Slowbridge."

When he announced at breakfast his intention of taking his departure on the midday train, Lucia wondered again what would happen; and again, to her relief, Lady Theobald was astonishingly lenient.

"As your friends expect you, of course we cannot overrule them," she said. "We will, however, hope to see something of you during your stay at Broadoaks. It will be very easy for you to run down and give us a few hours now and then."

"Tha-anks," said Capt. Barold.

He was decently civil, if not enthusiastic, during the few remaining hours of his stay. He staundered through the grounds with Lucia, who took charge of him in obedience to her grandmother's wish. He did not find her particularly troublesome when she was away from her ladyship's side. When she came out to him in her simple cotton gown and straw hat, it occurred to him that she was much prettier than he had thought her at first. For economical reasons she had made the little morning-dress herself, without the slightest regard for the designs of Miss Chickie; and as it was not trimmed at all, and had only a black-velvet ribbon at the waist, there was nothing to place her charming figure at a disadvantage. It could not be said that her shyness and simplicity delighted Capt. Barold, but, at least, they did not displease him; and this was really as much as could be expected.

"She does not expect a fellow to exert himself, at all events," was his inward comment; and he did not exert himself.

But, on the point of taking his departure, he went so far as to make a very gracious remark to her.

"I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in London for a season, before very long," he said; "my mother will have great pleasure in taking charge of you, if Lady Theobald cannot be induced to leave Slowbridge."

"Lucia never goes from home alone," said Lady Theobald; "but I should certainly be obliged to call upon your mother for her good offices, in the case of our spending a season in London. I am too old a woman to alter my mode of life altogether."

In obedience to her ladyship's orders, the venerable landau was brought to the door; and the two ladies drove to the station with him.

It was during this drive that a very curious incident occurred,—an incident to which, perhaps, this story owes its existence, since, if it had not taken place, there might, very possibly, have been no events of a stirring nature to chronicle. Just as Dobson drove rather slowly up the part of High Street distinguished by the presence of Miss Belinda Bassett's house, Capt. Barold suddenly appeared to be attracted by some figure he discovered in the garden appertaining to that modest structure.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, in an undertone, "there is Miss Octavia."

For the moment he was almost roused to a display of interest. A faint smile lighted his face, and his cold, handsome eyes slightly brightened.

Lady Theobald sat bolt upright.

"That is Miss Bassett's niece, from America," she said. "Do I understand you know her?"

(To be continued.)

Queen Draga's Wardrobe.

During the first week of January, the Palace Square at Belgrade was thronged with women, who had assembled to bid on the articles of Queen Draga's wardrobe, then put up at auction.

The wardrobe is not very extensive, for a queen; indeed, it has been stated that few American society girls could get along on less.

Among other things offered for sale were her wedding-dress, a soft, white silk gown, trimmed with small bunches of myrtle, which, it is rumored, has been bought by Madame Modjeska, who will use it as a stage-dress in her character of Mary Queen of Scots.

There were also sold seventeen kimonos; sixteen colored silk petticoats, and fourteen white silk ones, also ten of white lawn; eighteen hats; fourteen fans; six parasols, with jewelled handles, and one hundred and twenty pairs of silk stockings, many of which were mended.

The proceeds of the entire assortment will be used to help in paying off the creditors, who have put in claims of various kinds against the court property.

When You Entertain a Guest.

1. Don't gossip, telling all the "nasty" things you know about people.

2. Don't haul out all the photos of your friends which you own and exhibit them. It is all right to show a picture occasionally, if it comes about in course of conversation, or if there is any especial reason for doing so; but it is vulgar to make a mere exhibition of photos which were given to you just for yourself.

3. Don't exhibit a whole series of memorial cards or poems. They are very gruesome things, and no matter how dear or interesting they may be to you, they are not likely to be so to your visitor.

4. Don't talk about your ailments in detail, or enter into particulars about any sick person.

5. Don't tell about any of your private business affairs, or those of your friends. If you do, you may wish some day that you hadn't.

6. Don't do all the talking yourself.

7. Do be bright and cheerful.

8. Do be kindly.

9. Do be a good listener now and again, and lead your guest to talk. The conversation should be well balanced.

10. Do try to make your guest feel at home.

11. Do talk naturally. Keep affectation at a safe distance.

12. If you are clever, be sure you talk well within the comprehension of your guest. It doesn't matter so much what you talk about, as how

you talk. Let your conversation be bright, kindly, and free from vulgarity, and it is likely to be all right. There are hosts of subjects, too, which may be made topics of conversation without launching into gossip. Your fancywork; your flowers; your garden; your chickens, or cows, or dairying; your trip to town; observations on the sky, or sunsets, or the winter woods; "nice" things about your neighbors; a new book; news from a late paper or magazine; a concert you have been at—these are just a few of the subjects which, in the mind of a well-disposed woman, make matter for cheerful and interesting conversation.

THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

Domestic Economy.

Too much care cannot be taken in the arrangement of the luncheon if a girl or boy is to take the midday meal to school. Paraffine paper should be used to protect each article on the bill-of-fare from its neighbor, while a fresh linen or paper napkin should be furnished daily. The odor of a stale napkin is enough to discourage a fastidious appetite at the start. Pack the things in the order in which they are to be eaten, with the substantials of sandwiches, eggs or cheese at the top. Bananas are also usually best placed on top, as they decay as soon as crushed. Other fruits, wrapped in paper, if juicy, should be laid at the bottom, with the sweets, such as homemade cookies, a turnover, a little individual cake or cup custard in between.

When overcome by bodily fatigue or exhausted by brain labor, no stimulant, so called, serves so well the purpose of refreshment and rest,

both bodily and mentally, as milk. When heated as hot as one can readily take it, it may be sipped slowly from a tumbler, and as it is easily digested one feels very soon its beneficial effects. Few persons realize the stimulating qualities of this simple beverage.

Mourning wash goods are a little difficult to starch nicely. Boil one quart of clean wheat bran in three gallons of water for one hour. While still warm, strain through a cheesecloth, and wash the black muslin or linen in it. Use neither soap nor starch. Press while damp.

If the hands and feet perspire freely, a jar of powdered alum is a useful toilet adjunct. Powdered alum is not a good thing to use every day, but dusted on the inside of the hands occasionally, after washing, or over the sole of the foot and between the toes, it will dry the surface of the skin a little; or a little of the powder may be added to the water in which the hands were washed. Once in a while one sees an alum bath recommended to take off that frightful shiny look from the face. But alum is so drying, it can hardly be used without producing or accentuating wrinkles.

Rubinstein was very fond of a joke. One day when he was giving a piano-forte recital at St. James' Hall, he was accosted in a passage of the building by a lady, who said she was too poor to buy a ticket for the performance. She, therefore, begged the great musician to give her one. "Madam," replied Rubinstein, "the fact is that to-night I have but one seat in the house at my disposal; but if you do not mind occupying it, it is entirely at your service." The applicant was delighted. "I am very much obliged," she said, "may I ask where the seat is?" "At the piano," replied Rubinstein, with his best bow.



"An Olden-time Wedding Festivity."

With the Flowers.

A plant whose rich, tropical appearance, as well as the ease with which it may be grown, should especially recommend it to lovers of plants in country homes, is the cyperus, or umbrella plant. This is, really a sort of marsh grass, with erect stems, or culms, each crowned by a tuft of leaves radiating circularly around the end of the stem, the whole bearing some resemblance to, and being quite as pretty as, the more expensive palm. There are two varieties of cyperus, the one quite dwarf, and suitable for table or window decoration; the other, which grows to a height of three or four feet, is better for occupying places on the floor, or on low flower-tables or jardiniere stands.

The cyperus is of the easiest propagation. You may get a sprig from a neighbor and start it by simply putting the end in a bottle of water, which is not permitted to get too cold, or you may get a piece of a root, as the roots of a large plant may be frequently subdivided without injury to the parent plant. More conveniently still, perhaps, you may saw the seed, and have many plants instead of one.

Cyperus seed should be sown in shallow boxes, and kept moist and warm. An under heat is best, so if the boxes can be suspended above a stove or steam-radiator, all the better. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into larger boxes, or simply thinned out, so as to have plenty of room, and kept warm and moist until they are about two or three inches in height. Then they should be potted in muck in little three-inch pots, which are immediately sunk in a box of wet sand.

When these little pots are filled with roots, the plants may be moved to four-inch pots, whose saucers are kept filled with water all the time. The final potting will come when the plants have attained a rich green, palm-like character, and are ready as ornaments, for the jardiniere or other vessels which they are to occupy. It must be remembered that the final planting must be into vessels which will hold water, as the soil must be kept as wet as that of a bog all the time. Any lack of water will immediately cause the ends of the leaves to become brown and shrivelled. The flowers of the umbrella plant, of course, like those of most other grasses, do not amount to much as far as appearance goes, and, as seeding exhausts the vitality of the plant, should be removed as soon as the panicles begin to show.

It may seem to some that shifting from pot to pot, as recommended above, is an unnecessary thing. But this is not so. It is the method which has been proven to be the best by keepers of greenhouses and horticulturists who have made an art of the successful raising of plants and flowers.

The amount of sunshine that the cyperus requires is immaterial. Like many other bog plants, it will thrive in partial shade, and may be given a place in the eastern or northern windows. The finest one I ever saw, however, grew in a bucket placed in a southern bay window. This one consisted of a great mass of stems, surmounted by a canopy of green that almost filled the window, and, in looking at it, I wondered that anyone should prefer to it the palms, rubber plants and archedes, which cost so much more and are for the majority of people, in no way more satisfactory.

FLORA FERNLEAF.
"The Farmers Advocate" office, London, East.

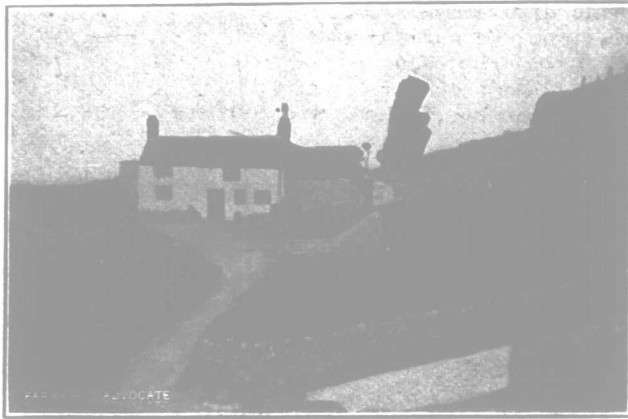
Some More About Dolly and Betty at Culleston Manor.

No. III.

We are now not very far from the end of our story. Very healthfully and very happily sped the last precious hours of that eventful visit to Culleston. The twins had stood somewhat in awe of the Squire and Madam, his wife, who, according to the ideas of that day, exacted from the young people of their family certain little formalities of manner and rigid obedience to rules which would surprise, and yet, perhaps, be a wholesome lesson in self-restraint to the children of our own day and generation. It was surely no great hardship to have to stand aside for their elders to pass onwards first; to make a prim little curtsy at the door before entering a room, and never to offer an opinion until it was asked for, whilst all reasonable pleasures were freely accorded to the cousins and their guests. They had been allowed to slide upon the big lake in the park, though under careful supervision to avoid accidents, and they had all come indoors afterwards with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, their arms laden with bunches

events, and whose names had been handed down in the records of their country as of those who had sacrificed their lives, in its service. As they were led around the long corridors, and, gazing upon knight and lady in garbs quaint and curious, were told how this one had fallen at Edghill, another at Marston Moor, etc., etc., whilst Culleston itself had been a very central point in the stirring times of 1685. "Why is there no picture just there, between the Squire and Madam Culleston you have just told us about?" questioned Mollie, with her small finger pointed upwards at a gap she had spied about five feet from the floor. "Well," replied Basil, "that is our secret. You shall see that very picture this evening, and all the grown-up people will see it then, and not before. They were asking about it when they walked round the gallery this morning, and I heard my father say, 'All in good time, my friends. The young folks seem to have something in hand about that picture, and we have let them have their own way in the matter. I expect the mystery will be revealed before Nurse Dibble carries her nurslings back to town.'"

And so it was, and no later than eight o'clock that night. The elder daughters of the house, and the young girl guests of their own age, with their cavaliers, had all entered into the spirit of the thing. They had ransacked the old cedar chests in the attics, and rifled the armoury, so that when the grown-ups from the dining-room were invited to see



Tiny Farmhouse at Mow Cop, Cheshire.

of mistletoe, ivy, holly and bright yellow gorse, the buds of which were even now peeping out between the somewhat formidable array of greenery which surrounded them, and which, when put in water and kept in a warm room, would be for some weeks to come green and golden reminders of dear Culleston days. Tom had donned a thick pair of leather gloves, and armed with a sharp knife had made war both on holly bush and furze, so that filled to the brim should be the monster hamper of good things which they were to carry back to Madam Rebecca. It was to contain turkeys, capons, mince pies, pasties (sweet and savory), new laid eggs, scalded cream, and the golden butter for which the dairy maid of the manor was so celebrated, but the holly, ivy and mistletoe were to be the boys' share in the good old Somersetshire custom, which still survives, of first offering a welcome, a real west country welcome, and then to send the guests away literally laden with spoils. But amongst all the happenings at Culleston, there was not one which would leave a more indelible impression upon the minds of the twins, or have a more lasting influence upon their lives, than that which took place on the last evening of their visit. They would return to Taunton with a sense of kinship with a family which generations ago had taken part in stirring

what they called their "mumming," they beheld a goodly company of knights and ladies, little and big, who had apparently stepped down from their picture-frames and had taken a new lease of their lives. But the finest living tableau of the evening, though they did not call it so (as such a name had not then been even thought of), was at the unveiling of the picture which had been purposely removed in the morning.

Dolly and Mollie, who (knowing nothing of what they were to see), dressed in quaint short-waisted, short-sleeved, but long-skirted, dresses, of embroidered satin, with strings of pearls around their necks, long mittens on their dimpled arms, and curious-looking turbans on their heads, were ranged hand in hand before the curtain. Their little hearts thumped with excitement; their eyes danced with pleasure at being dressed up so finely, a pleasure somewhat qualified by the thought, "What would our Aunt Rebecca say?" Whilst one was whispering, "Is you afraid?" and the other answering, "No, I don't think I am," the curtains fell apart, and there, just before them, dressed just as they were, stood what looked like Dolly with the brown eyes, and Betty with the blue, smiling, but immovable as they had been standing since more than a century ago. "Why, it's us! it's us!" cried

both together, and, "Yes! it is Dolly, it is Betty, over again," was echoed all over the room, whilst Nurse Dibble, fearing the excitement for them, gathered her nurslings into her loving arms, and said, "Wait till we get home, my pretties, and I will tell you the story of how these dear little maids (the great, great, great grandmothers of yourselves, and Masters Tom and Basil), when they were only a few years older than you are now, marched in the procession of the twenty-four maids of Taunton, carrying the satin banner which their fingers had worked, to do homage to one who, alack-a-day! they thought a hero, but who turned out to be no hero at all." It is not our purpose to relate the story of the Dolly and Betty of the older epoch, just as Nurse Dibble told it to the Dolly and Betty of four generations after it all had happened, partly because but a very modified version of the sad happenings of that eventful time could be poured into the ears of the eager little questioners, and partly because the writer, who was born in the vale of Taunton Dean, and who last summer was privileged to spend some weeks upon its surrounding hills, every foot of which was historical ground, wants to tell our readers something about it in some later pages of the "Farmer's Advocate." Meanwhile, Dolly and Betty have made their last prim little curtsies; they have been alternately both hugged and kissed; they have smiled and wept over their adieux to Culleston, and if we hear of them again it will be as pupils in the old school at Castle Green, under the gaunt old archways of which their little great grandmothers had passed when they dared fate by carrying their banner to welcome "King Monmouth" to Taunton. H. A. B.

"Tiny Farmhouse."

"Tiny Farmhouse at Mow Cop, Cheshire," is nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level, being on the top of the hill Mow Cop. Up here quickset hedges are unknown, and dry stone walls of millstone grit are universal. The size of the farm may be gauged by the small haystack on the right. The curious object in the background is a great mass of hard rock, known as the Old Man of Mow, and is visible for many miles from the Cheshire Plains below.

Recipes.

APPLE GINGER.

(Nice relish for breakfast.)

Pare two and a half pounds of sour apples; core and chop coarsely. Put in a saucepan, with one and a half pounds of brown sugar; the rind and juice of one and a half lemons; half an ounce of ginger root, and one cupful of cold water. Let the fruit come to a boil, then set back on the stove to simmer for four or five hours. Stir occasionally to keep from burning. Put in self-sealers.

POTATO CONES.

Take mashed potatoes, season with salt, pepper, and a little butter and cream. Mould in small teacups, turn out and sprinkle with crumbs and a little butter, and brown in the oven about twenty minutes.

The Largest Kitchen in the World.

The "Bon Marche," the famous Paris department store, has just finished its new kitchen, the largest in the world, which is used for preparing the meals of the 4,000 employees of one sort and another who conduct the business.

These are all supplied with their meals during the day, and that the whole of the working hours may not be given up to the table, the appliances are on the largest scale.

The smallest saucepan in the kitchen holds 75 quarts, the largest 375. There are some 50 frying pans, each with a capacity for 50 cutlets.

On the days when omelettes are served more than 7,800 eggs are needed, and 750 quarts of coffee are daily served. The culinary staff consists of 60 chef cooks and more than 100 assistants.



Sow Beside All Waters.

"Never think kind words are wasted;
Bread on waters cast are they,
And it may be we shall find them
Coming back to us some day.
Coming back when sorely needed,
In a time of sharp distress;
So, my friend, let's give them freely;
Gift and giver God will bless."

I began the year by saying that we could never hope to reap a valuable harvest unless we had a plentiful supply of good seed, and that the seed might be obtained from our Lord Himself, and also out of His great store-house—the Bible. Having our seed ready for planting, the next question is, "Where shall we sow it?" Some eager sowers fling it broadcast, not only "beside all waters," as Isaiah advises, but also in the desert, where it is likely to be wasted. Our Lord, in the parable of the Sower, certainly says that some seed will fall on hard ground, where there is very little chance of a harvest, but then in that parable He is Himself the Sower, and His field is the whole world. But He has not sent any of us with a mission to the whole world—and even He refused to preach or speak a word to Herod. We are like children, with our little plots of ground to plant and care for, and it is not right to neglect one's own family in order to do work for missions. The impetuous Christian who insists on "talking religion," in season and out of season, with everybody he meets, is very apt to arouse the opposition of his audience. People may be too polite to say, "I wish that fellow would mind his own business," but they are pretty sure to think it, and will probably be more repelled than attracted by such an aggressive Christianity.

If we are to win the blessing of those who "Sow beside all waters," we must plant our seed wisely and carefully, in places where it is likely to take root. The best-watered spots are usually found in the souls of young people. Somebody once asked a thousand professing Christians the age at which they were converted. I have forgotten the statistics, but I remember that about 80 per cent. of the conversions took place between the ages of 14 and 18, some earlier, and very few later. But probably the good influences which had been absorbed almost unconsciously in childhood only began to bear fruit then. It is impossible to begin too young. When a mother once asked a famous preacher when she ought to begin the education of her son who was five years old, he answered: "Madam, you have begun five years too late." Surely you can reach some little children and sow good seed that will bear fruit in eternity. It is so easy to tell a child an interesting Bible story and then slip in a word or two of personal application—not too many. St. Paul reminds the young bishop of Ephesus that he has known the Holy Scriptures "from a child," and probably he had good reason to thank his mother and grandmother for this, as his faith is said to have "dwelt first" in them.

Now that the Bible is almost excluded from our schools, home teaching is all the more necessary. Although, I must own that two little "Fresh Air" children from To-

ronto, who spent a month with me last summer, had learned a great many texts at school, and were also very familiar with Bible stories.

Perhaps "talking religion" to any good purpose needs more tact, more of "the divine gift of common sense," than any other work we may undertake. Our desires and principles are sure to be often revealed in conversation, but they should not be dragged in rudely and forcibly. St. Philip preached to the Ethiopian who offered him a drive along the road, but it was because the Ethiopian was reading Isaiah's prophecy of the coming Messiah, and the conversation naturally turned on that subject.

We all resent sermons from people who have no right to preach at us, and yet we are most of us interested in a conversation on religious subjects. One short talk about God and spiritual realities may be a bright spot in the memory for a lifetime.

Where then shall we sow our seed? Is it necessary to send it all to heathen countries? It is said that a ship once signalled to another vessel: "Water! we are dying of thirst."

The answer was startling: "Cast down your bucket where you are." The sailors were dying of thirst, and yet they had drifted into the great fresh-water stream which the Amazon carries out many miles into the sea. They never thought of seeking what they wanted right where they were. Don't let it be so with you. You can sow spiritual seed without going out as a missionary to the heathen. There are plenty of opportunities where you are, even though you may be living many miles from neighbors on a Western prairie. When the Light of the world has kindled a flame in any soul, He expects it to shine and give light to all that are in the house. We have no business to hide our Christianity, or pretend that we do not care about Christ, if we do care.

Lastly, let us never go out alone to sow the seed. A Welsh preacher, who was asked to address a meeting in a private house, requested permission to withdraw for a time before the service began. After a long delay a servant was sent to call him. She came back and told her master that she had heard Mr. Gryffyth say to some one who was in the room with him, "I will not go unless you go with me," and, as the other person did not reply, she thought the preacher would not come. The farmer understood that Mr. Gryffyth was begging his Master to be with him and speak through his lips. As God said to Moses when he declared that he was not eloquent, "I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what to say." God has given each of us a message to deliver; don't let us copy Jonah and turn our backs on our mission.

"Do you know a heart that hungers
For a word of love and cheer?
There are many such about us;
It may be that one is near.
Look around you. If you find it,
Speak the word that's needed so,
And your own heart may be strengthened
By the help that you bestow."

"It may be that some one falters
On the brink of sin and wrong,
And a word from you might save him—
Help to make the tempted strong.
Look about you, O, my brother!
What a sin is yours and mine,
If we see that help is needed
And we give no friendly sign."

HOPE.

Lecture Bureaus for the Country: A New Movement.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has accomplished a great work in the large cities of our sister nation. The demand for popular instruction in science, literature and art has been met by this peoples' university with its institutes in different centers and its multiplied classes and lectures in the different districts of those centers. The Society's purpose is to bring to busy people the instruction and the recreation afforded by hearing lectures by the strongest, brightest men and women of the nation, or of receiving careful instruction under ablest teachers in the evening class-room. It is for the busy people, the people who have passed the regular schoolday period, yet wish to keep step with the world's advanced thought; those, too, whose schooldays were cut short by other duties, and who wish to seize every opportunity to cultivate the mind.

Being one of the busiest of busy people in a metropolitan city, I was only too happy to avail myself of the privileges afforded by this Society. Then, while resting in my quiet Canadian home, the thought suggested itself to my mind, "Why may not some helpful work be done for our country communities along university extension lines?" Nothing elaborate, nothing costly, simply during winter months courses of bright, instructive lectures and concerts, also evening classes under local leaders. The suggestion was expressed to one and another, and earnest council taken. All said the plan was worthy, the difficulty lay in its execution. Would able lecturers be willing to expose themselves to the unpleasantness of travel in the country in inclement weather, with the possibility of small audiences? Would the people care to go to lectures, even if the lecturers were found, "for lectures are dry, you know"?

The first question has been answered in the affirmative for the County of Middlesex, and a lecture bureau, with headquarters at the Young Men's Christian Association of London, has been established, with a long list of able speakers, singers and elocutionists, some of them making no charge whatever, none a charge above \$5 and expenses; and it now remains for the people of the county to answer the second. The bureau is only a clearing-house—anyone willing to lecture, give readings or provide music for country districts may give their names to Mr. A. S. Hopper, Secretary; and any community desiring such services need but to write him and a printed list of available talent will be sent. It will then remain for each community to select its speakers and musicians, make appointments, arrange dates. In several school sections where I have made the request, teachers and ministers have signified their willingness to conduct classes, and I doubt not in every section leaders could be found.

This simple plan can be carried out in any county, and where it is carried out and the people avail themselves of the opportunity, I believe much pleasure and profit must result.

In great cities, with their splendid libraries and their multitudinous opportunities for recreation and culture, find need for such an organization, surely rural communities, with more restricted privileges along these lines, will be benefited by the movement. In saying this, I in no sense disparage the country. I should be more than sorry to give that impression. A farmer's daughter, educated in a country school, and a public school teacher, the country is a part of my best life, and I love it. I would never choose to dwell in a

city, only duty holds me there. With Thoreau, in his Ode to Nature, I can truly say:

"Give me some still work to do,
Only be it near to you;
For I'd rather be thy child
And pupil, in the forest wild,
Than king of men elsewhere."

Fully do I realize that the country affords rare privileges never to be found in the city, and that it is to the country we must always look for our strongest men, the nation's leaders. But I am zealous for the country that it may share what of good the city possesses, and so become still richer, still more to be desired.

Profits from the lecture and concert courses may well be applied to establishing school and village libraries, or enlarging those already established. A good book, the right book, the book with a message to me, what a new world it opens up! Biography—what inspiration in the lives of the good and great! History and Travel—what a bringing together the ages with their accumulated wisdom and making small the world! Nature-study—what an opener of blind eyes! Poetry and wholesome Fiction—what an aid to forming lofty ideals and understanding human nature! So I say let there be libraries—home libraries, village libraries, school libraries—the best books within the reach of all. The lecture courses, in themselves profitable, can aid to this end, and so serve a double purpose. Funds from other sources, as government grant, contributions from local patrons, and from former residents now in positions of affluence elsewhere, yet retaining their interest in the old home, would swell the amount, so that any community in earnest to possess a library could do so.

HESTER ALWAY.

You Never Can Tell.

By Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

You never can tell when you send a word—
Like an arrow shot from a bow
By an archer blind—be it cruel or kind,
Just where it will chance to go.
It may pierce the heart of your dearest friend.
Tipped with its poison or balm:
To a stranger's heart in life's great mart
It may carry its pain or its calm.

You never can tell when you do an act
Just what the result will be;
But with every deed you are sowing a seed.
Though its harvest you may not see,
Each kindly act is an acorn dropped
In God's productive soil:
Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow
And shelter the brows that toil.

You never can tell what your thoughts will do
In bringing you hate or love:
For thoughts are things and their airy wings
Are swifter than carrier doves.
They follow the law of the universe,
Each thing must create its kind;
And they speed o'er track to bring you back
Whatever went out from your mind.

Humorous.

It is not often that Dean Hole tells so ancient an anecdote as the following, but the excuse would, perhaps, be that it is so old that it has been almost forgotten: "Laborer.—'Could yer give us a shilling?' Tourist.—'Why should I? Can't you earn it for yourself?' Laborer.—'Yes, but I've left my work.' Tourist.—'Why did you leave it?' Laborer.—'Well, if you must know, I've been living along with Farmer Skinfint, and he's just the nearest, meanest, miserablest old screw as ever went to bed in the dark and put the candle end in his pocket. Well, the old cow died, and we had to eat her; and then the old sow died, and we had to eat her; and then the old woman died—and I left.'"



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Prize Competition.

Prizes will be given for the best original description of a day on a Canadian farm. You may describe a day in summer or in winter; tell of real incidents, or invent imaginary ones; speak of your work, or of country amusements. Write your name, age and address on the back of your MSS., and send to me before March 15th. Anyone under sixteen may compete, and, if possible, the competitors will be divided into classes according to age. Address, "Cousin Dorothy," Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

Afraid of the Dark.

Who's afraid in the dark!
"Oh, not I," said the owl,
And he gave a great scowl,
And he wiped his eye
And fluffed his jowl—"To-who!"
Said the dog, "I bark
Out loud in the dark—Boo-oo!"
Said the cat, "Miew!
I'll scratch anyone who
Dares say that I do
Feel afraid—Miew!"
"Afraid," said the mouse,
"Of dark in the house!
Hear me scatter,
Whatever's the matter—
Squark!"

Then the toad in the hole,
And the bug in the ground,
They both shook their heads
And passed the word around.

And the bird in the tree,
And the fish and the bee,
They declared all three
That you never did see
One of them afraid
In the dark!

But the little boy
Who had gone to bed,
Just raised the bedclothes
And covered his head!
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Resolutions.

'Twas a set of resolutions,
As fine as fine could be,
And signed in painstaking fashion
By Nettie, and Joe, and Bee,
And last in the list was written,
In letters broad and dark
(To look as grand as the other),
"Miss Baby Grace her—x—mark!"
We'll try always to help our mother;
We won't be selfish to each other;
We'll say kind words to everyone;
We won't tie pussy's feet for fun;
We won't be cross and snarly, too;
And all the good we can we'll do."
"It's just as easy to keep them,"
The children gaily cried;
But mamma, with a smile, made answer:
"Wait, darlings, till you're tried."
And truly, the glad, bright New Year
Wasn't his birthday old,
When three little sorrowful faces
A sorrowful story told.
"And how are your resolutions?"
We asked of the baby, Grace,
Who stood with a smile of wonder
On her dear little dimpled face;
Quick came the merry answer
She never an instant lacked—
"I don't fink much of 'em's broken,
But I dess 'em's 'bout all cracked!"

One day the children were having an object lesson on the guinea pig. The teacher called attention to the pig's tail, saying: "You see it has to be long to speak of." Shortly afterwards she asked the scholars to write a paper about the animal, and a little girl, who was always up by saying "the guinea pig has a tail, but it isn't a tail," asked about it.

Father Time and His Children.

There once lived an old man whose name was Time, and he had four children, two boys and two girls. The boys' names were Winter and Autumn, and the girls' names were Spring and Summer.

Now, Father Time was very fond of his boys and girls, and he was always doing something to make them happy, but he believed that it was best for children to have some work to do, and not play all the time. So he told Winter, who was the oldest, that he should expect him to look after the snow and the ice, North Wind and Jack Frost.

Winter was delighted with his work, for he was very fond of the snow, and North Wind and Jack Frost were particular friends of his, and many a merry time these three had together after their work was done. One of the things that they had loved very much to do, was to freeze over the rivers and ponds, so that the boys and girls might have skating.

Summer, Winter's oldest sister, had a great deal to do, for she had all of the

fruits and nuts to ripen. Now, Autumn knew that his work was very important and that the farmers depended on him for their harvests, so he said to himself, "I'll do the best I can, and I'll get the sun to help me. The sun was very glad to help Autumn, and they worked very hard together, so that when the harvest time was over, and the farmers had filled their barns with the grain and fruit, they found that they had enough to last them until Autumn came again.

Father Time was very much pleased with his children's work. They did so well that he never could tell which one did best.

Would I Were a Boy Again.

I'd like to be a boy again, without a woe or care;

With freckles scattered o'er my face, and hayseed in my hair,

I'd like to rise at four o'clock, and do a hundred chores;

And cut the wood, and feed the hogs, and slam the stable doors;

And herd the sheep, and watch the bees, and take the stock to drink;

And teach the chickens how to swim, so that they would not sink;

And milk about a dozen cows, and bring in wood to burn;

And stand out in the sun all day, and churn and churn and churn;

And wear my uncle's cast-off clothes, and walk two miles to school;

Every Year.

There come new cares and sorrows,
Every year.

Dark days and darker morrows,
Every year.

The ghosts of dead love haunt us,
The ghosts of changed friends taunt us,
And disappointments daunt us,
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
Every year.

"You are more alone," they tell us,
Every year.

"You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year.

Too true! Life's shores are shifting,
Every year.

And we are seaward drifting,
Every year.

Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,

There are fewer to regret us,
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher,
Every year.

And its morning star climbs higher,
Every year.

Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burdens lighter,
And the Dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.

—Albert Pike.

Fashion Notes.

Plaids will again be worn to a great extent, with trimmings of plain cloth and velvet.

Buttons, big, medium and small, are being used extensively as a trimming, as well as for their original use of fastening. Gold buttons are promising to be very popular, also those covered with cloth and velvet.

It is probably the popularity of gold buttons that is bringing back again the military effects, carried out in various ways. The collar of black velvet, trimmed with gold braid and tiny gold buttons, military braiding and frogging, tend to give a military style. Military braid the exact color of the cloth upon which it is to be used has always the best effect.

Leather belts are worn much wider than heretofore. Belts of soft material, such as satin, silk and velvet, are very pretty, and may be made the width to best suit the figure. The broad bodice is shown for the slender figure, cut wide and pointed in the front. For the stout person the soft narrow belt has a prettier effect.

Handkerchiefs are being used to a great extent in the making of collars and cuffs. They may easily be obtained with the fancy border (hemstitched or embroidered), and a very dainty finish they make for a shirt-waist. For a collar and a pair of cuffs, two handkerchiefs 13½ x 13½ inches are required. One handkerchief is required for the collar. Cut in two and fold one half on the foundation collar so that the border forms a turnover. The other half is used to make little tabs for the front, which give the collar a trim and stylish appearance.

The cuffs may be made perfectly straight or forming a point at the top, with the ends crossing underneath. The corner of the handkerchief may be used to form the point on the cuff. It is understood, of course, that this cuff is not made on a foundation, but is sewed inside the cuff on the sleeve, and turned back.

In hemming liberty silk, chiffon or any very thin material on the machine, great trouble is experienced because of it being dragged into the feeder and gathered up into a little bunch. By putting a piece of paper between the cloth plate and the material, and sewing them together, the evil is remedied. The paper is easily torn away after the sewing is finished.

AUNT LIN.



Dancing for Grandpa.

flowers and vegetables to care for, but it was a pleasure for her to take care of the flowers, she loved them so much, she would coax the sun to shine warmly and the rain to fall softly upon them. Then the little flowers would lift their heads, and when the morning breeze passed them by they gave him their very sweetest perfume, and that was their way of saying thank you.

Spring was the little baby sister, and everyone loved her very much, because she was always so happy and glad.

One day Father Time told Spring that she might take care of the little seeds that were lying fast asleep in the ground, and the buds on the trees. Then Spring was happy indeed, because she had been afraid that perhaps Father Time might think she wasn't old enough to do any work, and she wanted so much to help. So she made up her mind to do the very best she could, and she sent the April showers to waken the little seeds, and then she sent the sunbeams to help them to come to the light. The sunbeams and the showers helped the buds to blossom, and when the trees were all in bloom, everyone said that Spring Time was the most beautiful time of the whole year.

Autumn Time, the youngest brother, was a very busy little fellow. He was very fond of bright colors, and sometimes wore a scarlet and yellow jacket. His work was to help the grains, the

And get a licking every day, for breaking some old rule;

And then go home again at night, and do the chores once more,

And milk the cows, and feed the hogs, and ducks and geese galore;

And then crawl wearily upstairs to seek my little bed;

And hear old Uncle Sammy say: "That boy don't earn his bread."

I'd like to be a boy again, a boy has so much fun;

His life is just one round of mirth, from rise to set of sun;

I guess there's nothing pleasanter, than closing stable doors,

And herding cows, and chasing bees, and doing evening chores.

Give me the man who loves his work,
However hard it be,

Who only thinks it mean to shrink,
And hates the hireling's plea;

Though hands and face be hard and brown,
That is a trivial thing.

Who wears his duty like a crown
Is every inch a king.

—Robert Whitaker.

"I call that hush money," said the happy father to the chemist, as he placed twenty-five cents on the counter for a bottle of soothing syrup.—Exchange.



Dear Friends,—I suppose many of you were very much interested in seeing the photogravure of Chas. G. D. Roberts, which appeared in the Christmas number of the "Advocate." At least, I hope so. Chas. G. D. Roberts is a Canadian of whom we may well be proud, and as patriots, it is our duty, as well as our privilege, is it not, to be interested in and proud of every Canadian who may be able to leave "footprints on the sands of time" in the history of our great Dominion? Not that these eminent ones are any better, or, in some respects any greater, perhaps, than thousands upon thousands of others whose names may never be heard of outside of the little neighborhood in which they live. In this Canada of ours, with its democracy and its cosmopolitanism, we believe in "Village Hampdens," and unknown "Cromwells," and we feel that the poet Gray struck deep into the truth of things when he said:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean
bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert
air."

Possibly we might be tempted to take exception to that last line were we not careful to interpret the word "waste" as "lavish," the sense in which, I think, the poet used it. We believe, of course, that the sweetness of no beautiful life is ever "wasted," in the popular acceptance of that term, and that the influence of such goes on down the ages from "soul to soul." Nevertheless, we do like to know that, now and again, one of our country people comes out from the sequestered vale, and that with a talent which cannot be kept down, he succeeds in making his name and his work a thing to be spoken of by peoples other than our own. "He is a Canadian," we say with pride, and poor Canadians are we if we do not exult in that pride.

All this brings me back to Chas. G. D. Roberts. I well remember the first time "he" was introduced to me by a friend who handed me his "Sister to Evangeline." I took it up somewhat indifferently, half wondering that any author had cared to tell over again the story which had been so imitatively told before by the poet Longfellow. Then I began to read. The cold of a Canadian winter became transformed into the warm breezes of an Acadian May. I wandered amid the "dear apple-blossoms" of Grand Pre, made acquaintance with the little heroine in her tiny, beaded moccasins, and together with her looked down in truth upon the "Basin of Minas." It was the old story of Evangeline, but invested with a new soul, with newer and happier incidents, clothed in words not less melodious than those of the American poet, a veritable poem in prose.

"Sister to Evangeline" was one of Roberts' earlier works. Since then he has written many stories upon different topics, all bearing the master-touch. Of recent years he has diverged into the popular nature-stories, and here again he shows his versatility, and his keen enjoyment and close observance of the great nature-world. In modern literature, to the true lover of wood and wild, there is, perhaps, no more delightful chapter to be found than the opening one of "The Heart of an Ancient Wood," in which Roberts describes the passing of the man through the great forest; the strange

perspective of its millions of leaves; the shy animals and birds struck instinctively motionless at the appearance of this new strange animal in their midst, even Kroof, the bear, freezing himself into the semblance of a huge stump at the unwonted sight.

But I must stop, or I shall be leaving no room for anything else. I have spoken of Roberts to-day, because of a letter which I received last week from Fredericton, the author's birthplace, and which proved so interesting to me that I "must needs" give it to my Ingle Nook people too. Here is a part of it:

A Fragment from Fredericton.

Referring to our Christmas number, our correspondent says:

"You have a good engraving there of C. G. D. Roberts. 'Born in the parish of Douglas, N. B.'—that is just across the river from me as I write. I can see it from the window. His father, Canon Roberts, is the rector of St. Anne's parish church in the city here. The cathedral is at the east end of the city, and was built only fifty years ago. Long before that, however, St. Anne's stood at the west end, and rang forth its chime. It is a real English church, for every stone was brought from England. The chime consists of three bells, hanging in open arches above one gable, and calls forth its monotonous 'me-re-doh,' 'me-re-doh,' of the tonic 'sol-fa.' I hear it now calling to the 4 p.m. service. But to leave this interesting old parish and return. Canon Roberts is a very popular rector. Chas. G. D. has a son, who is living with his grandfather here and receiving his education. This Lloyd Roberts shows talent too."

Truly, one would expect something from the son of so talented a father.

We are glad to have room to-day for Aunt Libbie's letter, which had to be held over from last time. It has for its topic that ever-interesting subject,

"Housekeeping on the Farm."

"Housekeeping on the Farm," she says, "means a great deal; there are so many things to be done each day that one requires to be always on the lookout for ways and means in order to get the work done in proper time and with the least trouble."

"Now, to begin with, I would say that it is a good idea to plan your work at least one day ahead. I find I lose a great deal of valuable time unless I have decided 'beforehand' exactly what I must do. I would also recommend having a certain place for each article you work with, and always putting it in the same place. In this way you will save both time and vexation in looking for things."

"I find this to be a great help to me. I have a small table on casters, which I move beside my chair at meal-times, keeping upon it the dessert dishes, etc. I also set upon it dishes I wish to remove from the table while the meal is in progress. In addition, I have a large tray, on which I bring in from the kitchen, all at once, the meat, gravy, potatoes and any other vegetables I may have. I also use it in carrying dishes to and from the table, and in bringing things up from the cellar."

"To save pork from spattering the stove while frying, place it in the oven. It will cook just as quickly, and more evenly than on top of the stove, and requires less bother of turning. When peeling onions or grating horse-radish always carry them outside, or into a current of air, which will carry away the fumes, and prevent them from getting into one's eyes." AUNT LIBBIE.

Come again, Aunt Libbie. I would just say that when it is too cold to go outside, or into a draft, a substitute may be found by peeling

onions under water, or immediately before a stove which "draws" strongly, thus causing the required "current of air."

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

An Explanation.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, it has been found impossible to insert any of the Ingle Nook prize essays this time, but they will be given a place at the earliest possible opportunity.

DAME DURDEN.

The Nervous Child's Training.

A child born with a nervous constitution is to be pitied or envied, according as he has parents who do or do not know how to treat him. Character is made or marred, even more than we are wont to believe, by the training which the child receives, and the future of no child is more absolutely in the keeping of its father and mother than is that of the nervous child. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odds with all the world, while under wise management it may develop into one of the highest types of lovable man or woman—gentle, affectionate, sensitive, intellectual and dependable.

The nervous child is often difficult to manage, especially if the mother is impatient with its dependency or its irritability. Scoldings only increase the tension of its nervous system, and more severe punishment, which the phlegmatic child takes with scarce a whimper and to its betterment, is often cruel in the extreme.

There are two types of nervous children—the active child, always on the go, inquisitive and acquisitive, but delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word; and the pale, quiet, sensitive child, intelligent and thoughtful, but retiring. The child of the first type develops into the inventor, the active philanthropist, the promoter, the schemer, the adventurer, or the leader of criminals, according as his training has been wise or foolish. The child of the second type becomes the philosopher, the thinker, the man of letters, the poet, the misanthrope, the sour recluse, and the plotter against society and government.

One great mistake in training a nervous child is to try to strengthen the nerves by opposition. A nervous child must be guided, not driven; if afraid of the dark it must not be forced to sleep in a closed room without a glimmer of light. It should not be laughed at for its natural timidity, but should be gently convinced by argument of the groundlessness of its fears. At the same time its physical constitution should receive careful attention. Tonics, good digestible food, an open-air life, avoidance of long hours of study, frequent change of air and scene, are all not only serviceable, but, one might say, indispensable in the transformation of the child of nervous disposition into the well-poised man or woman.—[Youth's Companion.

Good-bye, Old Year.

Good-bye, old Year! How many a heart
Thou'st steeped in joy or filled with tears.
One thrill for all—before we part,
For mem'ry's Home through coming years.

Good-bye, old Year! Thy world of Love
Glow's once again on memory's wing;
Thy world of pain, the Heavens above
Will hide in flowers, with songs of spring.
That star of Hope beams out to-night—
Go forth for that with ringing cheer—
Uproot the wrong! Uphold the right!
And bring to all a Bright New Year.

With brimming hearts we welcome thee,
With Love's true eye, and Manhood's hand:
With these, for all there'll ever be
A gate to Heaven from ev'ry land!
To all "A Bright New Year."

Travelling Notes.

Once more I am on the tramp, accompanied this time by the two Australian cousins, Nell and Eleanor, they being familiarly recognized between ourselves as the "Kangaroos," myself as the "Beaver." Nell is placid, rather demure, and easily satisfied, so long as she can have a good game of bridge or whist in the evenings. Pills is more effervescent; she enthuses delightfully over everything of interest, and fairly bubbles over with merriment. Both are liberal with their money, and say "Bother the expense, we'll have another red herring." To counter-balance this trait in them, I have to be very stingy, sometimes even mean, which comes easy, being natural to me, so, very suitably, it falls to my lot, as the senior member, to carry the common purse.

This purse is made up by all placing within it an equal sum of money, from which all tips, fees, board and travelling expenses are to be paid. To-day I am in bed with a bad cold, and I am hoping that those two "Kangaroos" may not empty that purse. If they do I'll have to get even with them somehow. We left England December 3rd, for our "Winter on the Continent." We began with a stay of four days at Antwerp, which upon our arrival we found covered with snow. This was to the great delight of Pills, who fairly raved over it, this being almost her first introduction to snow and ice. Nell liked it too, until it befell that by an incautious step it brought her down in a somewhat undignified manner to mother earth.

Antwerp is very rich in wood-carvings and paintings. We have devoted our attention particularly to the works of the Flemish school, and deemed it a privilege indeed to see the beautiful paintings and masterpieces of such well-known men as Reubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, Joerdans, Quinten, Matzys, and others. Reubens' masterpiece, "The descent from the Cross," which hangs in the Cathedral, is magnificent, every face and figure standing out so clearly, and the expressions of each being marvellously beautiful. The Cathedral, too, is lovely, with such a grand spire most delicately carved, and a lovely, soft peal of chimes. From the Cathedral we went to the Church of St. Paul, which dates back to the 14th century. Outside it is a representation of Calvary in stonework, with scenes from the Old and New Testament, all leading up finally to that of the Crucifixion itself. This is at a high elevation. Beneath it is the Sepulchre, with the body of Christ within, and by its side a weird representation of Purgatory.

We made good use of our time in Antwerp, visited several churches, art galleries, as well as the Zoological Gardens, which are said to be the finest in Europe. We shall soon be on the move again, as we are gradually wending our way to the "Sunny South," and there I expect we shall have not only interesting, but also some rather droll experiences, especially in connection with the differences in language, money currencies, etc.

On one occasion we all three attacked a forlorn Dutchman, each with a query as to our whereabouts, Nell in French, Eleanor in German, and I in English. The man helplessly looked at us as if we were escaped lunatics, and then bolted across the street, and out of sight as fast as he could go. However, we have already got as far as Brussels without disaster, and are thoroughly enjoying all our experiences. We are at present in a very comfortable "Pension," 64 Rue d'Orleans, with the kindest of landladies, where the food and cooking is excellent. Next week we expect to be in Germany, from whence I trust you may hear again from—
MOLLIE.

Domestic Economy.

Potash is effective in making rats and mice scarce about the house. The drug should be left in places frequented by the pests. Camphor gum will keep mice away from clothes closets, bureaus and cabinets.

Knit cotton underwear that is no longer fit for service as a warmth preserver is still useful for mop cloths and rags for washing paint, etc., in house-cleaning time.

Some people need to be taught that a towel is a piece of linen for drying the hands after washing, instead of a washrag to take off the dirt that has been loosened by water. Wash thoroughly with soap and rinse off before applying the towel, and the dirt will be in the water instead of on the towel.

In making bread, rub a little sweet lard or other fat over the top as often as it is kneaded, and it will not only rise more quickly, but have a soft, delicious crust when baked.

Few American cooks realize the value of caramel—burnt sugar, burnt flour or burnt onions—for meat and vegetable sauces. *Liaison au roux*, which in plain English is fried flour, is a useful adjunct in the store closet. It is simply made. Melt a quarter of a cupful of butter in a saucepan and stir into it a cupful of flour. When the two have been thoroughly mixed, let it stand where it will cool slowly until it is the color of mahogany. A little butter added to sugar caramel improves it.

To caramelize the sugar, put it in a saucepan over the fire and stir constantly. It changes so as to look first like flake tapioca, then barley sugar, then like maple syrup, when caramelization has taken place. No water is necessary.

Hot milk is a most nutritious beverage, a real luxury, the value of which but few people know. Many who have an abundance of milk never think of using it as a drink, or rather as an eatable; for we should eat milk instead of drinking it—that is, take it in small sips.

Stewed apples are prepared after a formula given at the Boston Cooking School, and they are now a seasonable dessert. Select five or six large, fair apples, which should be cored and pared, and the surface of each rubbed with a cut lemon. Make a syrup of sugar, water and a little lemon juice, in which cook the apples until tender, turning them often. Remove and drain, boil the syrup and pour over the apples. When cold put on the top of each apple a teaspoonful of meringue that has been delicately browned, and a spoonful of currant jelly, or raspberry jelly or jam.

Fowl not very old will cook in an hour and a half; but a tough one may take two or three hours. A turkey weighing ten pounds should cook three hours and a half. The cover of the saucepan should be drawn a little to one side, all through the cooking, to allow the escape of steam and gases.

For slight disorders there are many simple remedies which everyone should honor. Of these hot water covers the largest field; it has long been used outwardly to allay pain; but to take it internally as a medicine is something new to most people. A cup before breakfast has a splendid effect on the entire system, and will relieve constipation, sick headache, etc. The proper use of lemons will also relieve many ills, and tomatoes, onions and other vegetables have direct medicinal properties.

A knowledge which our grandmothers had of herbs, and which is all too rapidly dying out, would save many a dose of medicine.

Next to hot water, borax is prob-

ably one of the safest and most universal of home remedies. It is excellent for a cold in the head, catarrh, sore throat, weak eyes, burns, and many other disorders. The writer once took a little sister to a very noted oculist, and after a day spent in his office and four or five examinations, he ordered that the eyes be bathed in tepid borax water.—[Homestead.]

A Simple Remedy for Chapped Hands

Get some nice white mutton suet. Put it in a bowl, and set the bowl in a dish of hot water on the stove. Let it stay until it melts, then strain through cheese-cloth into wet cups. When cold, turn the balls out and put them in a safe place where the mice cannot get at them. They will be found invaluable during the cold winter months for chapped hands and cracked lips; quite as good as most of the cold creams sold in the drug stores at twenty-five cents a box.

Salary was Too Large for Him.

An advertisement in a newspaper calling for a "First-class Bookkeeper at \$3.00 a Week," drew forth the following answer, the only one attracted by the munificent salary:

"I am a young man, thirty-seven years of age, having had a business experience of twenty-three years, being connected with the United States Embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident, if you will give me a trial, I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter, excellent operator and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which might make me desirable. I am an experienced snow-shoveler, a first-class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dog's ears, have medal for reciting "Curfew Bell Shall Not Ring To-night," am a skilful chiropodist and practical farmer, can also cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters and repair umbrellas. Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful, but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful charm that a Satsuma vase or stuffed billy-goat would. As to salary, I would feel that I was robbing the widow and swiping the sponge cake from the orphan if I was to take advantage of your munificence by accepting the too fabulous sum of \$3.00 per week, and I would be entirely willing to give you my services for less, and by accepting \$1.37 per week would give you an opportunity of not only increasing your donation to the church, pay your butcher and keep up your life insurance, but also to found a home for indigent flypaper salesmen and endow a free bed in the cat home."

"I am sorry that none of my prescriptions have relieved your insomnia," said the eminent practitioner, "because that makes it necessary for us to try a heroic remedy, but it is one that has never been known to fail."

"What is it, doctor?" asked the sleepless one eagerly.

"Dress yourself up in a policeman's uniform."

A mother with several small children, and no kindergarten to send them to, outlines an animal with a pencil on a sheet of paper, then pricks it all around with her sewing machine, leaving the needle unthreaded. Her little ones take delight in sewing the outline thus pricked, and, at the same time, they learn to make a true seam and to place their stitches evenly.

THE ADVANTAGES

of our Savings Department are not confined to residents of Toronto. We have every facility for taking charge of either large or small accounts of persons residing anywhere. Our book, "SAVING MONEY BY MAIL," will be sent free on receipt of your address.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Formerly The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, Toronto Street, Toronto.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writes, reporting some official tests recently completed in his herd of Holsteins, and says: "The Canadian butter record has been broken by my cow, Tidy Abbecker. On Dec. 13th she dropped a beautiful heifer calf. In the severe cold weather of the first days of January, her official test was commenced, and for the seven days she gave 551 lbs. milk (best day, 81 lbs. 3 ozs.), and made 21,828 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to 25.47 lbs. butter, 85.7 per cent. fat. Along with her was tested her two-year-old daughter, who for the seven days gave 367 lbs. milk, making 12,49 lbs. fat; equivalent to 14.57 lbs. butter, 85.7 per cent. fat. This is the fourth daughter of Prince Pauline De Kol old enough to milk, and their combined records stand unequalled for their age; but the most remarkable part is, that at the time these heifers were produced, there were only six breeding cows in the herd, and these four the only heifer calves dropped, which clearly demonstrates the wonderful and unequalled producing and transmitting quality of the Prince, who was then only one year old."

IMPORTANT SHEEP SALE.

The attention of breeders and farmers is called to the important announcement in our advertising columns of a great auction sale of 200 registered Shropshire sheep, imported and bred from first-class importations, the property of Mr. J. G. Hanmer, of Brantford, Ont., to take place at his Hill Home Farm, three miles from that city, on Feb. 17th. Mr. Hanmer holds a prominent place in the front rank as an importer and breeder of high-class Shropshires, and as a prizewinner at leading shows in Canada and the United States. The Shropshires have demonstrated their suitability to the climatic and other conditions of this country, and stand high in the estimation of all who have had experience with them as a healthy, thrifty, prolific and early-maturing breed, producing the very best quality of mutton and wool, and at a minimum of cost of production. The outlook for sheep-breeding is believed to be brighter at the present time than for several years past, and the Hanmer sale affords an exceptionally favorable opportunity to secure first-class Shropshires at your own price. Further notice of the offering may be looked for in our next issue.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE PIG A MORTGAGE LIFTER.—On Aug. 15th, Mr. J. H. Hackett, a prominent feeder and breeder of hogs at Jacksonville, Ill., owned ninety-two pigs which were lousy and in a generally unthrifty condition. He considered them an unprofitable lot, and planned to market them that day. A friend, however, urged him to dip them in Zenoleum. He decided to so treat them. They were dipped twice in Zenoleum. Ten days elapsed between the first and second dippings. The lice were entirely destroyed, and the pigs came out clean and thrifty. They were then fed for 32 days. At the beginning of the feeding period, they weighed 7030. At the close, they tipped the beam at 10840, showing a gain of 3810 pounds, which at 6c. per pound (selling price of the pigs) yielded \$228.60 more than they would have brought if sold before dipping. The cost of dipping, feed, etc., for 33 days was \$89.10. Deducting this, we find he made a net profit of \$139.50 by dipping. Pretty good return for the labor and capital invested, don't you think so? Is there any easier way for a farmer to make money? If you feed corn to lousy hogs, much of it goes to fatten the lice. Does it pay to feed lice when the remedy is so simple?

ANYBODY can make good pictures by the

Kodak

System—loading, unloading, developing, printing, all by daylight. Better results than the old way, too.

DARK ROOM ABOLISHED.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited TORONTO CANADA

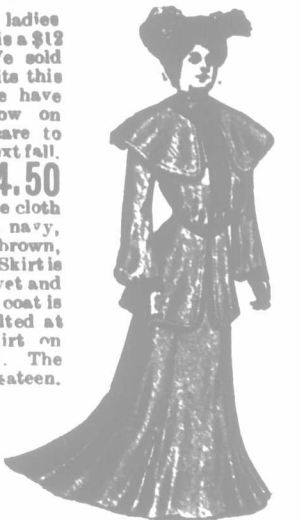
PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES

Are not conducive to good looks. The young man or woman with clear, pure skin, in search of work, gets the preference, other things being equal. Our **Clear Skin Treatment** always cures skin troubles, including Eczema and all forms of Acne. Consultation free at office or by letter. **Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., eradicated forever by Electrolysis.** Satisfaction assured. Send 10c. for books and sample cream. **GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,** Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto. Established 1892.

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

\$4.50 Ladies' Suits

We manufacture ladies suits. Our specialty is a \$13 wool frieze suit. We sold over 1,000 of these suits this fall at \$12 each. We have 250 of these suits now on hand. We do not care to carry them over till next fall. We will sell them until gone for **\$4.50** a suit; were \$12. The cloth is wool frieze, black, navy, myrtle green, seal brown, dark red, dark gray. Skirts 7-gored, bound in velvet and stitched in silk. The coat is tight-fitting back, belted at waist, with long skirt on coat—the latest style. The coat is lined in good saten. These suits all this winter styles. The sizes are from a 14-year girl to stout woman 140 lbs. Any suit can be returned if not satisfactory, and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure—length from neck band to belt in back—sleeve length—under seam—also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip—perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper.



SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Canada.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., write: "The sales from the Brampton Jersey herd during the past year have been the best in its history, and, in order to stock their new farm, the proprietors have recently purchased the entire pure-bred herds of Messrs. E. B. Hinman & Son, of Grafton, Ont., and Mr. P. W. Brown, of Colborne, Ont. In the lot are a number of daughters of Marjoram's King, one of the best pure St. Lambert Jersey sires that ever lived. He was used some in Ontario, and then went to the United States at a high price, where his daughters are giving grand satisfaction, and are being anxiously sought after by leading St. Lambert fanciers. Even before this valuable and extensive purchase, the Brampton herd was the largest herd of Jerseys in Canada, and the show record referred to in their advertisement proves the quality of the animals individually, and now with the increase of their own herd and this new addition, the firm are able to offer great bargains, and they have plenty of the right kind to choose from."

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

Colt became stilled in the stall. The patella snapped into position on moving him forward. Since then he has been all right, but stifle seems weak at times.

H. W.

Ans.—The anterior and internal ligaments of the joint are weak. Blister the front and inside of the joint, and repeat every month for three times, and it is probable he will give no further trouble, and will be as strong as if the accident had never occurred.

RINGWORM.

1. My calves have an itch on their legs and neck and around the eyes. 2. What will take down swelling from a cow's udder that has recently come in?

C. T. McA.

Ans.—1. Soften the scab or scale by washing with warm soft water and soap. Then rub in a mixture of lard and sulphur, breaking up the scab at the same time.

2. Give the cow, in her feed, one drachm iodide of potassium, night and morning. Have druggist put this up in single doses or powders. Also rub udder with compound iodine ointment twice daily after lathing with warm water.

HEIFER WITH LUMP ON LEG, ETC.

1. Heifer has three lumps about the size of hen eggs near hind fetlock joint. Two are hard, and the other soft and sore, and she is a little lame. 2. Her left front teat is hard to milk. The stream is very small.

W. M.

Ans.—1. It is probable the soft lump is an abscess, and should be lanced, and then injected twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water until healed. Explore the others, too, and if they contain matter treat in the same way; if not, leave alone.

2. An operation by a veterinarian with an instrument made especially for the purpose would make her milk easily, but a bungling operation will set up serious inflammation. Either get an expert to operate, or leave it alone.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

"To Err is Human"—Not to Err—Elgin.

The man who is always right on time is the man who carries the

ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

MARE WITH ITCHY LEGS.

Clydesdale mare, three years old, has itchy and swollen hind legs. She bites and irritates them. Her hair is rough and dry. She is probably in foal.

Bruce Co.

H. S. P.

Ans.—Some heavy drafters, especially those with beefy legs, are predisposed to conditions of this kind. If she is not in foal, give her a purgative of 9 drachms aloes, 2 drachms ginger. But if she be in foal do not purge. In either case, give 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for a week, then stop for a week, and repeat, etc. Wash her legs thoroughly with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 drachm to a gallon of water, every second day, and rub with cloths until thoroughly dry. Give her regular exercise of 6 to 8 miles daily, and feed little grain. Give bran and a few carrots.

UNTHRIFTY BULL.

Society has a bull, two years old in January. He commenced the season in June, and served about 100 cows. Was fed about half and half hay and green feed, and about six quarts of oats and bran mixed. During the latter part of the season, he got very thin in flesh; in Nov. he gained some in flesh; during the first of Dec. he went off his feed, with the exception of a few dry oats, would not touch roots of any kind. Gave him Canadian Stock Food, which moved his bowels very freely, and he strains a good deal, and passes some blood, and nothing seems to do him any good.

D. D. M.

Ans.—Give one quart raw linseed oil. If this fails to physic him, repeat the dose. Then tempt his appetite with light feeding of any nutritious food he will eat, trying him with a variety till you find what he prefers. Then increase the quantity gradually as he takes to it. The service allowed was excessive, and will probably discount his future usefulness.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS.

Horse is sore in front after getting up. The stiffness disappears on exercise. He stumbles frequently, and lies a great deal.

J. S.

Ans.—He has chronic laminitis (inflammation of the feet), and it is doubtful if he will ever be all right again. Take the shoes off. Give him a nice box stall. Clip the hair off for about two inches high all around the hoof, and blister with two drachms each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub the blister well in. Tie him so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in the stall now, and apply sweet oil every day until the scab comes off; then tie up and blister again. Follow up by blistering once every month as long as you can rest him. Keep his feet pared to the normal shape, and when you want to work him again, get him shod with bar shoes, giving good frog pressure. Keep bars on him all the time, except when there is snow.

AILING UDDER.

Cow four years old has had two calves. One of her teats does not give milk, except a few streams. Will the milk be likely to come into it next time she comes in? It gives a little more now than first time.

A. D. N.

Ans.—It is doubtful whether the defective quarter will ever improve, and just as doubtful whether any treatment will be helpful.

MARE REQUIRES EXERCISE.

Mare, due to foal in May, is standing in the stable. Her legs swelled, then her mammae, and now the swelling has extended along her belly.

W. A. H.

Ans.—The swelling is due to want of exercise. Some mares when pregnant are particularly predisposed to this condition. Give her regular exercise and allow her a nice roomy box stall while in the stable. Feed her bran and a few carrots, and give her a dessert-spoonful of nitrate of potash every night for three doses. Regular exercise and easily-digested laxative food is really all that is required. The less medicine given to a pregnant mare, when not absolutely necessary, the better.

WASHY MARE AND COLT WITH PUFFY HOCKS.

1. When either working or driving a mare passes feces so soft that they do not form balls. Have given her lime water without results. Change of food makes no difference. I do not see that it does her any harm.

2. Colt has puff on front of hock, too high for bog spavin. It appears and disappears.

J. P. P.

Ans.—1. This is what is called a washy mare, one that is congenitally predisposed to a semidiarrhoea. It is not wise to give drugs, as their administration would have to be kept up continuously. It is possible she may outgrow the predisposition. Be careful to not feed her raw roots or other laxative foods. Endeavor to not drive soon after eating. The administration of 1 dr. powdered opium, night and morning, will check the predisposition, but unless she become worse would not advise drugs. It would be wise to have her teeth dressed, as they may be responsible for the trouble. 2. A puffiness in this location is usually called a bog spavin. It is due to a distension of the synovial bursa, and repeated blistering will have a tendency to cause contraction of it and prevent the appearance of the puff.

ABORTION IN COWS.

Two heifers aborted in November, nine days apart. The fetuses were decayed. Two cows aborted at seven months in December. The calves were alive, but died.

R. H. T.

Ans.—The decayed fetuses indicate the accident to be the result of injury received by fighting, slipping, jumping, etc., rather than infectious abortion. Like causes probably operated with the cows. It would be wise to isolate all that have aborted until all discharge ceases from the vulva, and give the stable a thorough cleaning, and then apply hot lime wash with five-per-cent. carbolic acid. Do not breed any of them for at least six months after abortion. If your cows continue to abort we will conclude that

you have infectious abortion, and, in such a case, it would be wise to put the case into the hands of your veterinarian. If you are not within reach of one, write the "Advocate" again, and we will give details of treatment, as we have done on several occasions in these columns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SON WANTING WAGES.

A boy works at home with his father until he is nearly thirty years of age. In the absence of any agreement, can he collect wages from his father after he is twenty-one years of age?

Ont.

COVENTRY.

Ans.—No.

HOLIDAYS.

Please inform me is a man hired by the year supposed to do chores on public holidays; and please mention the public holidays?

Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

CREEK BED OBSTRUCTED.

A creek flows through my farm. The watercress growing in the bed of this has become so thick that it stops the flow of the water. Can you suggest any way of getting rid of this pest?

W. A. O.

Ans.—Watercress grows best in water that is just moving enough to prevent it becoming stagnant. If, therefore, the creek-bed were kept clean and straight, and all possible fall given the water, it would be about all one could do to prevent watercress growing. In cleaning out the bottom, the roots of the watercress would be removed, thus checking growth for some time.

BEAN PRODUCTION.

Have you any book on Bean-raising, or is any such published? Will a piece of old pasture, plowed in the fall, and in the spring disk harrowed a couple of times and let rest for a couple of weeks, then harrowed with a sharp toothed harrow twice and rolled, then seeded with beans, and rolled again, be a suitable preparation for a good bean crop? Can beans be successfully grown with corn in the same hill.

L. F. S.

Ans.—A valuable book on the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables is "Vegetable Gardening," by Green. It is one of the most reliable authorities on subjects of this kind, and devotes considerable space to bean-growing. Ordered through this journal, the price is \$1.25. If the land is not too low and damp, and the treatment you propose giving it makes a fine, deep seed-bed, it should produce a good crop of beans. Where land is plentiful, it would never pay to grow beans in the corn crop, as the corn would shade it unduly, and a very indifferent crop of beans would result.

UNTHRIFTY PIGS.

My pigs are not thriving as they should. I had two lots of pigs in the same pen. One lot of six did finely, and keeping as clean and white as could be, while the other lot of eight seemed to thrive, but their skin got reddish and looked dirty, and a sort of gummy sweat came out on them. Now I have ten more little fellows in same pen as second lot. They are going same as lot No. 2. The pigs are not all affected, some of them are quite gummy on the back and quite a fever in the skin, and others seem to be all right, but not as white and clean as should be. Have two pure-bred Berkshires in same pen that do not seem to be affected. The affected ones are pure-bred Chester Whites. Is there anything in the breed, or color of the pigs, that would account for this difference? They are fed on separator milk and barley and oatmeal, equal parts; sugar beets, apples, slops from the kitchen. I do not think it the feed. Will you please state what ails the pigs, and give remedy?

J. C. S.

Ans.—The unthrifty pigs are probably affected by indigestion. It may be that too sloppy feed is being given. We would try giving the meal ration dry in a separate trough, and the swill in a trough by itself, and add hot water to take off the chill. To cleanse the skin, use Zenoleum or other of the proprietary sheep dips advertised.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

WEIGHT OF HOGS.

Is there a rule for ascertaining the dressed weight of a hog by measurement?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No reliable rule, but when dressed the weight of the carcass of a well-fed hog will be about 74 per cent. of its live weight, and of a fat hog, about 84 per cent.

BARN ORNAMENTS.

Can you inform me of any party or company that supplies ornaments, such as a horse, cow or beaver, to place on top of large barns?
J. J. A. Glengarry Co.

Ans.—They are frequently made of galvanized iron by a tinsmith, and are put up so they will turn freely with the wind. Can some reader supply more definite information?

DOES SILAGE HURT STEERS?

Have you seen or heard of any evil effects by feeding ensilage to steers that are intended to be finished on the grass? I have heard that cattle fed on ensilage don't do as well as those fed roots and grain. Before I erect a silo, I would like to hear from some good authority.
Huron Co. F. C.

P. S.—We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for some twenty years or more, and it is just as highly prized as ever, and just as welcome a visitor.
F. C.

Ans.—We have not observed or heard of any ill effects. Will readers who have fed ensilage as described, report briefly the result of their experience?

ALFALFA SOD—MILKING STRAIN, ETC.

1. Is alfalfa sod hard to break up after being seeded some years? I have been told that it is next to impossible to break up.

2. We have several good Durham bulls in our neighborhood. If I send you the pedigree number of them could you advise which is the best milking strain?

3. What causes the hair of young Yorkshire pigs to turn curly? I have forty—quite a few of them are curly—they are in good order, better, in fact, than the ones that are not curly.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We have never noticed nor heard of alfalfa sod being especially hard to plow.

2. No.

3. We cannot account for this. Some families or strains are curly-haired. The straight, fine-haired pig is usually most thrifty.

STABLE FLOOR.

I have a frame stable, 15 x 20, in which I propose to house a team, one cow and some hogs (partitioned off on one side) for the purpose of economy. I wish to floor the stable with concrete, and thus save all the liquids from the animals for fertilizing. The hogs are to have a run outside. The manure tank had better be outside, no doubt, and the rain water from the roof might also be conducted to it, and so dilute the contents. Given these particulars, what size should this tank be? What will be the best and cheapest arrangement of drains to catch and conduct the liquids? Will a groove in the concrete be a sufficient and sanitary arrangement to conduct the liquid out of doors; or should drains be laid just under the floor? In laying plank for horses and cow to stand upon, what distance from manger to gutter, respectively, should be allowed, so that manure will not fall on planks? Team is a small one, about 1,000 lbs. to the horse.
J. W. F. Yale and Cariboo, B. C.

Ans.—The manure tank would prove troublesome (particularly in emptying), unsanitary and needless expense. Straw (properly cut) or other litter such as mill shavings or sawdust used as bedding will absorb the liquids, and should be removed, mixed with the solids daily. After cleaning, sprinkle on floors, land plaster, dried muck, road dust, or even sand. Give stall floors a slight fall from front to back, and make the gutter bottom level from end to end. From back of manger to edge of drop, about 7 1/2 feet will do for the horses, and about 5 feet for the cow. For an average-sized cow, but it is hardly possible to compel the manure to fall always behind the drop, as cows differ in length and habits.

PAGE LAWN FENCE

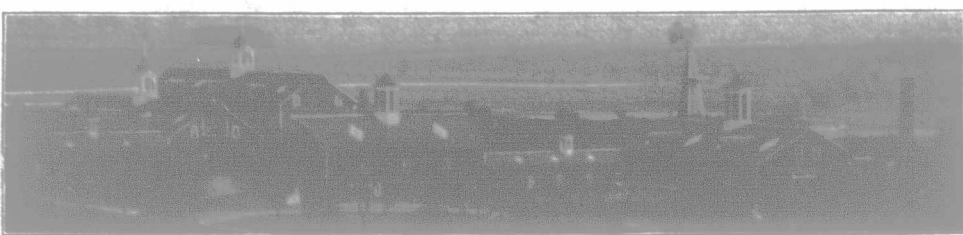
Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot.
Supplied by us or local dealer.

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

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.
40 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.



New importation arrived November 14th, 1903. This shipment includes a number of horses that have won good premiums in Scotland as well as prizewinners at the H. & A. S. S. and R. A. S. shows.

30 IMPORTED STALLIONS

for sale. Inspection is solicited and prices and terms will be found defying competition.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.



Dickinson's Blister is the best in use for sprains, ringbones, splints, or any of the many enlargements causing lameness. Guaranteed not to leave any blemish. Sent on receipt of \$1, with full directions for use.

S. S. DICKINSON,
PORT HOPE, ONT.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses



in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

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

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

BOATS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Could you tell me some boat companies running boats on the St. Lawrence River where one could apply for a position for the coming season?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write Robert Bickerdike & Co., Live-stock Exchange, Montreal, who will probably furnish you with information.

SCOTTISH SOD PLOWS.

Having read of the fame of Scottish iron sod plows, would you kindly give me the address of two or three manufacturers in Scotland?
A. B. B. King's Co., N. S.

Ans.—Manufacturers advertising in the Scottish Farmer are John Wallace & Sons, Graham Square, Glasgow, and P. & R. Fleming, 16 Graham Square, Glasgow.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

1. Have farmers' sons a vote on school trustee elections?

2. Is a school trustee elected by the votes of people who had no vote legal?
Perth Co., Ont. F. J. F.

Ans.—1. Yes, provided they are of full age, supporters of the public school in the section, and their names appear on the last revised assessment roll.

2. Yes; that is to say, the election will stand unless objections to the votes were taken at the proper time, and complaint made in writing to the inspector within twenty days after the election.

CURING TOBACCO.

I have a lot of tobacco and would like to know what to do with it. Could you tell me how to cure it, and manufacture it into the smoking and chewing commodity?
F. J. F.

Ans.—If the crop has been well cured, the best thing to do now is to send a sample to the Empire Tobacco Co., Montreal, and ask them to quote prices on it. If it has not had proper treatment since harvesting, it is doubtful if it can now be used for manufacturing purposes. However, send a sample to the above company, and if they cannot use it, they will probably suggest a method of utilizing it. Canadian-grown tobacco is used altogether for chewing purposes, and cannot be satisfactorily manufactured by inexperienced persons.

PURCHASE OF COW.

An amateur bought the cow described on the enclosed sheet with the understanding that she was in calf; but she came in season in three days after he got her home, and he has not been able to get her in calf as yet. Can he claim any damage? If he can, what action should he take? He has not told the breeder as yet, wanting to know what he could or could not do, before he went to the breeder.
AMATEUR. Ontario.

Ans.—He could have probably have rescinded the contract had he acted promptly by notifying the vendor, and returning the cow as soon as he discovered that she was not in calf. But at this date, and in view of the course taken by him in respect of the animal after he had found that she was not as she was understood to be, it is extremely doubtful whether he is in a position to rescind and obtain a return of any money paid. If, however, there was a warranty on the part of the vendor that the cow was in calf, the purchaser would be entitled to damages for breach thereof, and could bring an action therefor. It is not altogether clear from the statement of case that what passed between the parties amounted legally to a warranty; but the case is obviously not fully stated in regard to that, and it may be that upon the evidence, a satisfactory case of warranty could be made out; and if so, an action for breach of it would, under the circumstances, be safer than one to rescind the contract. Of course, before taking legal proceedings in any way, the purchaser ought to make an earnest effort to arrange the matter amicably with the other party.

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

JANUARY 21, 1904

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

PASTURE AND FORAGE FOR HOGS.

I want to arrange a hog pasture for about thirty hogs, and would like to have a part of it, at least, ready to turn the hogs on as early in the summer of 1904 as possible.

1. Would it be the better plan to sow it all to rape, part of it early in the spring for early summer feeding, and the rest of it later for fall pasture, or would some other forage plant, such as vetches, be ready for pasture earlier than the rape?

2. How early may the rape be sown to advantage, and when should it be ready for pasture?

3. How large should the pasture field be to accommodate thirty spring pigs, providing rape was an average crop?

4. I have an old orchard, which produces nearly every year a heavy crop of an inferior quality of apples. The soil is sandy and not very rich in plant food. Would it be a good plan to sow it with rape, and turn the hogs on it?

5. How much rape seed is required to the acre, and is it better sown in drills or broadcast?

6. What grain ration would be the best to feed pigs on such pasture to produce the best results?

7. Do you consider middlings and skim milk a good food ration for weaning pigs, or would the addition of a little oats and barley be an improvement?

Ans.—As a succession of crops is wanted to extend over the entire season, several different varieties would give better results than one individual class, even though it were sown at different periods. For next season, it will not be possible to get as early a crop as might be obtained the following season, if the proper arrangements are made. Under the circumstances, we would advise working up a good seedbed in the orchard, and sowing it, or about one-half acre of it, to peas, oats and vetches. About one-quarter oats, peas and vetches, equal parts. If sown early, this crop might be ready early in June or the end of May. A week or ten days after sowing the first crop, sow another 1/4 acre of the same mixture, as it will be more tender and palatable. About the middle of May, another half acre of the land may be sown to rape in drills twenty-two to twenty-four inches apart; and again, about the first week in June, as much more might be sown. By the time the rape crop is ready for use, the first sown grains will have been well used up. The land may then be worked up, and part sown to a later crop of rape, or all sown to alfalfa for the next spring's pasture. Alfalfa is a crop that should be grown to a certain extent for early pasture, and if not put on the orchard, some other plot should be used for that purpose. Where alfalfa is grown, green food is available for hogs in May, and continues fresh when well cared for all season; that is, to cut it before it gets woody. It will then come up fresh again. Rape for pasture can be sown from the first part of May until the end of July, but a variety of crop gives better results, than continuous pasture of rape. Bulletin 42 of the Central Experimental Farm says that an acre of rape on good soil and well managed may be expected to carry from 25 to 40 pigs from June 15th to October 1st. To get the very best results from forage crops, they should be cut and fed to the pigs at regular intervals, but as this method requires more time than to let them pasture, it is a choice between a use of land and use of time; generally, we prefer to use the land. In raising pigs on the succession of green crops enumerated, some grain, such as corn, barley or middlings, should be given; the exact amount depending upon the age of the pigs. Two pounds of rape seed per acre, when sown in drills, and from three to four pounds sown broadcast is sufficient. Middlings and skim milk make a splendid ration for young pigs. Sifted oat-chop is also good. Barley should not be fed until pigs are two or three months old. The different plots of green fodder should be divided by some kind of temporary fence or hurdles. If the soil used for these forage crops is not very rich, it may be necessary to use more land than suggested above.



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS. 721 E. 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one. Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE. It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the buncle and leaves no scar. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to A. S. S. S. F. R. O. V. S. Principal. 18-2-7-02

Imported Clydesdales My offering now consists of Three Imported Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited. Geo. Stewart Howick, P. Q.

Imported Clydesdales just landed. Five stallions—4 two-year-olds and one 3-year-old. The gets of Mains of Airies, Clan Chaitan, etc. Prices right. ALEX. McGUIRE, Ipsos, Ont. 4 miles east of Uxbridge station, on the G. T. R.

FOR SALE. Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies, 2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascot Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

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

Clydesdales and Hackneys For Sale. Four young Clydesdale and 2 Hackney stallions, all imported, representing the best blood in Great Britain. Prices right. Inspection invited. ROWAT & BABE, Shelburne, Ont.

FOR SALE. Three imported Clydesdale stallions—Uamvar 2129, Vice-Admiral 3447, and Knight of Park 2921; also two registered Canadian-bred stallions, 2 years old. For further particulars address: DAVIS & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP. Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Mar bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph. Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.

DEATH TO WEAVES. NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

HOLSTEIN REGISTERS. Kindly let me know, through your paper, the difference between the American and Canadian Herdbook of Holsteins. Is the Canadian book considered as good as the American? F. B. V.

Ans.—So far as we can judge from the rules and regulations of the two books, relating to registration, there is no difference in the standard, as to be eligible to registry in either animals must be imported or trace to known imported and registered ancestors.

FIGGERY PLANS. Some time ago I saw a plan of a pigpen, the pigs sleeping one lot above the other. I would like to know if anyone ever tried it, and if it is a good plan.

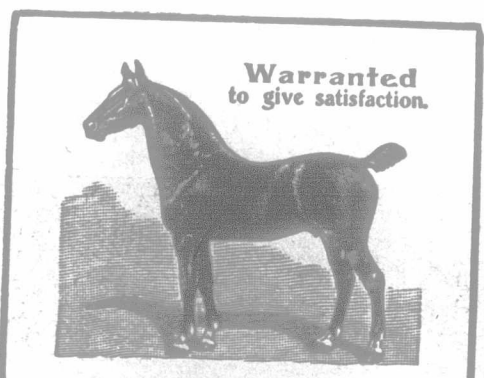
Ans.—Such a plan has been used, the success of it largely depending upon the degree of cleanliness in which the pigs are kept. It is a very unsanitary plan, as the under compartment is invariably dark and hard to keep fresh and clean. Such a plan as published in our Jan. 7th issue is much more satisfactory. Note the arrangements for admitting light on the north side, and the solid bottom under the raised sleeping apartments.

STABLE PLAN. Please publish a plan for stabling under a barn 36 ft. wide by 64 ft. long, suitable to hold 20 cows, 4 horses, a box stall and a place to store roots, with the number of windows required to give plenty of light. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—By leaving out the feed-room and two boxes 14 x 20 in the plan published in our December 1st issue, a good arrangement for a 40 x 64 barn would be secured. This plan could then be easily narrowed to 36 ft. The approaches to such a barn would necessarily be adjoining, and under these a root-house could be arranged, with the silo at one side. With these changes, the door on the back side of the stable at the end of the passage, behind the short row of cattle stalls, would be closed. This would allow of the feed-room being located where box 6 x 6 now stands, and would include the short passage 8 ft. wide, and also the end of the passage 10 ft. wide. Such a plan would be convenient and simple. If possible, do not build into a clay bank, and this will permit of having windows on all sides. On the front side of the stable there would be at least three doors, with fanlights at top, and as many windows. At each end there might be three windows, three and one-half by two feet, and, on the back, as many as could be worked in.

BLACK MUCK AS MANURE. Kindly inform me through your paper the value of black muck as manure, and the best way of using it? If it would be better to put it in the barnyard in the winter, and let the cattle tramp it in with the barnyard manure, or to take it direct to the field and spread it on? We would have about half a mile to haul it. Our farm needs manure; it is a sandy loam. Would it pay us to handle the muck? J. H. York Co., Ont.

Ans.—Muck consists of partly decayed vegetable matter mixed with clay and sand. It varies widely in composition, and is principally a nitrogenous manure. Nitrogen may form from one-half to two per cent. of the dry matter of the muck, while potash and phosphoric acid are usually present in larger quantities than in ordinarily good soils. The nitrogen, however, is in an unavailable condition, and must be brought into a soluble condition either by mixing with the soil and allowing fermentation to take place there, or by making compost heaps, mixing it with wood ashes, lime, farm manure, etc., thus promoting fermentation. Muck is usually so cold and inert that if applied to the soil in the spring of the year it may have an injurious effect. If applied in the fall so as to allow winter frosts to mellow it before it is worked into the soil. It is impossible to say whether it will pay to draw the muck half a mile without knowing what amount of fertilizing ingredients this peculiar substance contains. I would strongly advise your correspondent to experiment in a small way with the muck that is available, and be guided by the results. R. HARCOURT. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



Warranted to give satisfaction. GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle. As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AYRSHIRES and POULTRY. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que. Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

Imported Clydes & Shires, Shorthorns & Yorkshires. Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion eleven Clyde Fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam, a few imported Heifers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see. om

GEO. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, G. T. R. BOMANTON, ONT. Thorncliffe Clydesdales. THORNLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., apply to om

ROBERT DAVIES 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont. Importers of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses. Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions could be purchased in Scotland and England. om

CLYDESDALE MARES Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale. NELSON WAGG. Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 miles. om

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

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



BUSHNELL (McDonough Co.), ILL.,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK, BELGIAN, HACKNEY STALLIONS

At the recent International Show we won 30 Premiums and one Gold Medal. We also imported the champion Shire stallion and the third premium Shire stallion at the same show.

If you want a prizewinner, come to the same place that our competitors do to find them.

If we can sell importers their prizewinners, why can't we sell you yours? We have made seven importations the past 12 months and have another shipment ready to leave Europe.

Our warranties are good, and not given with a view to get your money only, but to give you a good, honest deal. We will charge you no more for these prizewinners than others charge for the cheap, old-fashioned kind.

Have imported more Shire stallions than any two of our competitors combined during the past year.

Write for our 25th annual catalogue and poster.

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, McDonough Co., Illinois.

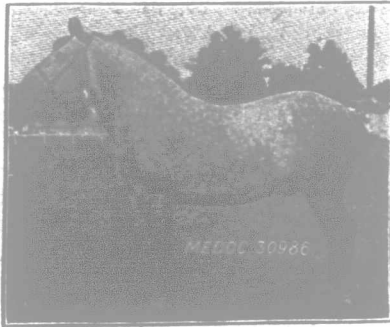
LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED

Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser. Will pay half the R. R. fare to our barns to intending buyers.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm, 70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

W. B. WATT'S SONS,

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Florida Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Salls (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Bean (imp.), by Silver Plate.

Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

QUANTITY OF BUTTER FROM MILK.

How many pounds of butter can be made from 4,386 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. fat?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Four thousand three hundred and eighty-six pounds of milk, testing 3.8, would yield 166.66 pounds of fat, but butter-fat comprises only 84 per cent. of butter, therefore 198.41 pounds of butter could be made from the 166.66 pounds of fat.

THINGS REMOVABLE.

1. When a farm has been sold, what are movable articles? Are rails and posts that were in a fence, but fence was removed, and rails and posts piled in small piles for two years? Can they be removed off farm?

2. Can stone that is in piles be moved off?

M. G. A.

Ans.—1 and 2. If the agreement between the parties does not provide to the contrary, the rails and posts in question and the stones may all be removed.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

If a man is hired by the year, how long notice of dismissal should he get?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In the absence of provision upon the point in the contract between the parties, the man—assuming him to be a "farm hand"—is entitled to reasonable notice expiring at the end of some year of the service. What would be reasonable notice depends upon the circumstances of the case, but if there be nothing unusual in such circumstances, and no usage or custom of the neighborhood to the contrary, three months' notice would probably be held reasonable. In domestic service a month's warning, or a month's wages in lieu thereof, is usual.

COWS FAILING TO BREED.

We have two registered Shorthorn heifers, four and five years old, that fail to breed. They come in heat regularly, seem to be all right in every way, and are in the pink of condition. The younger heifer dropped a calf at two years old, and has failed to breed since. Can anything be done to induce them to breed?

C. C. H.

Ans.—The only suggestions we can offer are to try a change of bulls, or an examination by a veterinarian to ascertain if the neck of the womb is closed, which examination should be made when the cow is in season; service being allowed after opening, which is done by a rotatory motion with the finger. The application of belladonna ointment to the part is said to facilitate the relaxation of the closure.

TANNING DOG'S SKIN.

Could you please give me a good recipe for tanning a dog's hide so as to have the hair left on and the hide pliable?

W. A. H.

Ans.—The best possible way to secure a good job on a skin of any kind would be to send it to a tannery, where there is every facility for doing the work. The cost would probably not exceed one dollar. If it is decided to do the tanning at home soak well in soft water for about two or three days to make it perfectly soft; then scrape off all flesh and fat. When thoroughly cleaned, put the skin into a tan composed of equal parts alum and salt dissolved in hot water, seven pounds of alum and salt to twelve pounds water, or in these proportions. The skin can be left in the brine for two days, after which it should be hung up and well scraped or shaved to soften it up. After shaving well, put the hide back into the brine for a day or two. Then hang up until quite dry, and shave or scrape again. After this apply a coat of oil, roll up in damp sawdust and lay away until dry. Apply a good coat of soft soap, and lay away again in sawdust. As scraping is the main operation in softening the skin, it should be well worked again when dry. Two men drawing the skin back and forth over a round pole will impart a pliability to it.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. om Shaw & Marston, P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited. om A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

90 head in herd, headed by imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 18 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 8 to 22 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Prices reduced to make room for new imp. station. Visitors welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P. O.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

FOREST HILL STOCK FARM. HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

for sale. A choice lot of young bulls, from six to eighteen months old. Apply G. W. KEAYS, HYDE PARK P. O., ONT.

Shorthorns & Lincolns

A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale. J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO, L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Horns and cows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

ISAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

I have on hand 9 young heifers from 5 to 11 months, 8 young bulls from 7 to 11 months, and 3 or 4 bred heifers (bred to Royal Sovereign), that I will dispose of at reasonable prices to quick buyers, as I am overcrowded. This is a great chance to get some first-class young stock of good breeding and individuality. Be sure and get my prices before purchasing.

Address: RICHARD WARD, Balsam, Ont.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Cruikshanks, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Myias, Langulshes, Butterflies and Jessamines, and are headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, (imp.) Joy of Morning (78922), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Several choice heifers and young cows bred to Joy of Morning, also bull calves suitable for herd headers, for sale.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Sta., C. P. R. om Brantford P. O.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED and BRED.

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

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

Bulls
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A few choice
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The Books Are Free

If you have a horse that is lamed or blemished by any kind of a growth or enlargement, that is Knee Sprung or has Fistula, Poll Evil or Sweeney, or if there is a case of Lump Jaw among your cattle, write us at once. We will send you two big booklets to cure these diseases and blemishes. The other proves that you can cure them, and we guarantee you success besides. Same methods employed by over 140,000 farmers and stock owners. Write for the book and tell us what kind of a case you have to treat.

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

Spavin
Ringbone
Knee Sprung
Fistula
Poll Evil
Lump Jaw

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns,
Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.), 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREMANTLE, ONT.,
Importers and Breeders of
Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep—For Christopher (imp.) 28850, and Tuscarora Chief 46733 No reasonable offer refused. Leicester rams, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and young bred ewes of rich breeding. Write for my prices and let me quote you on something choice. Address:
W. A. DOUGLASS, P. O., Tuscarora, Ont.
Station—Caledonia, Ont.

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

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM.
Established 1855.
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS
A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Booth and Batea families. Rosticruan of Dalmeny 43220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address:
JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor,
P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,
BREEDERS OF
Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars.
C. P. R. Station, Meadowvale Telegraph and P. O.

17
Shorthorn Bulls

3 imported bulls.
7 bulls from imp. sire and dam.
7 bulls from imp. sire and Scotch dams.
25 females, imp. and Canadian Scotch.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P. O., Burlington Jct. Sta.

BARREN COWS CURED.
Write for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
Oldest and Best Treatment Extant.
Moore Bros., V S. Albany, N. Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

CARE AFTER BLISTERING.

Would it be wise to allow my colt to run out in the snow after blistering for ringbone?

T. W. W.

Ans.—Keep in stable for a week after applying the blister. After that it will not injure him to allow to run outside during the day.

SPRAIN

Driver sprained both hind legs while working in a cultivator. Swellings appeared outside of the leg below the hock, and are quite hard, but there is no lameness or soreness.

W. H. H.

Ans.—Chronic swellings of this kind are very hard to reduce. Repeated blistering, say once monthly, in the ordinary manner so often described in these columns, will probably reduce the enlargements. You must have great patience.

LAME COW.

Eight-year-old cow, that bred every year since three years old, was milking well in August when a lump appeared over the loins. The lump was hard and grew to the size of the crown of a beet. She went dry. The lump disappeared in about two months. She went very lame on near hind leg. There is some swelling in the hip, but it is not sore. She is in good condition and feeds well.

W. D. R.

Ans.—The appearance and disappearance of a lump of that size without eruption seldom occurs. The lump was oedematous, and it is possible the hip joint may be affected somewhat similarly. As she is in good condition and feeding well, I would advise you to keep her quiet and feed her for the block. Treatment consists in repeatedly blistering the hip. If you decide to treat, keep quiet and blister every month, with biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each two drams; vaseline, two ounces.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

Two-year-old colt has had fistulous withers since Oct. 1st. Our veterinarian opened it seven weeks ago, but it is still discharging. I have been putting medicine in, but it is not doing well.

G. G.

Ans.—Cases of this kind must be freely opened with the knife to the very bottom of the sinuses. It is very seldom one operation is sufficient, as it is often impossible for the operator to find all the sinuses the first time. My experience has been that at the least two and often more operations are necessary. You must have your veterinarian operate again. The use of drugs in cases that have reached the stage yours has, without having the sinuses well opened, is simply a waste of time. With rare exceptions a case of fistula requires the use of the knife.

EPILEPSY.

Mare takes fits. First noticed last fall. It came on with slight choking. She raised her head as high as possible, turned it to right side, and fell. In about a minute she recovered and was all right. She took another yesterday (Dec. 17) in the stable, acted much the same way, but kept swallowing all the time. Would get better for five minutes, and then take another. Sometimes she would rear up, swing round in a circle, etc. She showed first symptoms about 11 a. m., and was not all over until 1.30 p. m.

G. A. D.

Ans.—Your mare takes epileptic fits, which is due to brain trouble, possibly pressure on some part of the brain by a growth of some kind, possibly merely congestion of the vessels, which may arise from stomach trouble. If a growth be present, nothing can be done; if there be simply vascular congestion she may be cured. Take about two gallons of blood from the jugular vein, and administer a purgative of 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Feed lightly and give 1 dr. iodide of potash night and morning for a week, discontinue for a week, and then give again. Give the potash every alternate week. If appetite fail or tears run from the eyes, reduce the dose to 30 grains.



Lameness

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

Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

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

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

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

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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

GEDARDALE FARM. For Sale, three young old to two years. All good standard reds and from first-class stock. "Gloucesters" and "Lord George" stock. Also three cows in calf, and three heifers, from one to two years old, two of them in calf. "Tilly," "Beauty" and "Flora" dams. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ont., P. O. and Station. o

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP

of good breeding and individuality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special—
Two 6-months and two yearling bulls.
Seven ram lambs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ADDRESS
J. E. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT.
HILLVIEW FARM.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3

FOR SALE.
Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right. Also heifers for sale.

W. B. ROBERTS, - SPARTA, ONT.

Shortorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G. T. R. o

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1892. Prince of Banff (imp.) = 45212 = heads the herd. **THESE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** for sale; also A FEW FEMALES, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(imp.) Captain May (No. 28955), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.

JOHN C. BRICKER,
Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot Also, Yorkshires.

WM. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Fergus Station.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest = 40419 =, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650.

Come and see, or write for prices.
J. & E. OWINICK, Chatham, Ont.

Six Shorthorn Bulls

Fit for service; Also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred, of Scotch breeding, prizewinners. Moderate prices. **DAVID MILNE & SON,**
Ethel Station and P. O., Ont.

PROSPECT HILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 8 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers
J. R. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STERILITY IN COWS.

I bred eight cows in April and May last, but they did not conceive. Some did not show oestrus for three months, others earlier, but none in less than thirty-five days after service. I bred some to three different bulls, with like results. All the cows in the settlement are the same.

L. T. M.

Ans.—All the cows in the settlement failing to reproduce, and the periods of oestrus being irregular, varying from thirty-five days to three months, indicates that conception takes place, but from some local cause abortion occurs at various periods up to third or fourth month of gestation. It is probable the grasses in the neighborhood are affected with ergot, which causes abortion. Of course, at this season, it will be impossible to examine the pastures for ergot, and if the hay is not also affected, the cattle will, in all probability, conceive and go on to full term. There is certainly some local cause for the trouble, and ergot is the most probable one. You had better have the hay carefully examined for ergot, which exists as small (sometimes very small) dark bodies in or near the head of the stalk of timothy or native grasses. If ergot be present, the food must be changed.

WEIGHT OF FLAX.

I heard a very heated discussion the other night about the legal weight of a bushel of flax. One party said fifty pounds, and the other said fifty-six pounds. They went to the standard text-books to find out, and even they disagree. Would you kindly let me know, through the columns of your paper, what is the legal weight as set forth by the Weights and Measures Act, and oblige.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The standard weight of Manitoba flax is fifty-six pounds per bushel. The Manitoba Grain Act stipulates that No. 1 Manitoba flax shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per bushel. The effect of this seeming conflict of standard weights is that while flax, otherwise of first grade and quality, would grade No. 1, though only weighing naturally fifty-three pounds per bushel. Fifty-six pounds, however, would have to be given to every bushel sold.

TRADE TOPIO.

THE ELGIN FACTORY is the largest in the world. The daily output is 2,000 watches, and 102 different kinds are manufactured. The watches go to every part of the world, and are sold even in Geneva, Switzerland. The different parts of a watch are manufactured in different departments by different people, who have devoted their lives to that particular kind of work, and have been trained to a delicacy and exactness which is more important in watchmaking than in any other mechanical industry. These parts are then assembled as they are needed in another department, where they are put together by experts, who handle them as easily and almost as unconsciously as a great pianist will strike the keys of his piano. The completed watch is tested and timed, and then, strange to say, is put into a refrigerator with the temperature below freezing point and kept there for a number of days to cool off. After it has been frozen, the watch is taken to a furnace, where it is allowed to lie for several days more in a temperature of 95 degrees. This particular discipline is intended to teach the watch that it must not mind changes of weather, and that the steel and other metals of which it is made must not allow themselves to contract or expand by cold or heat. You can learn a good deal in a watch factory.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Nolan and Mr. Orquley had a quarrel, and Mr. Nolan's friends urged him to fight. "But he's more than me equal," said Mr. Nolan doubtfully. "And look at the size of him!" "Shure, you don't want folks to be sayin' that Terry Nolan is a coward?" demanded his friend reproachfully. "Well, I dunno, I dunno," said Mr. Nolan, mournfully. "I'd rather that than to have them saying day after tomorrow, 'How natural Terry looks.'"

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



Dr. J. L. Scott's Condensed Dietetic Stock Food is doing wonders wherever it has been tested, and all who have fed it are unanimous in its praise. The question of feeding to the up-to-date farmer is one of vital importance, and whether you desire to produce flesh in horses or cattle, or the hard, firm bacon so much in demand, nothing is equal to

Scott's Stock Food

which does its work quietly but quickly, without purging or other irritating action. Sharpens the appetite, increases the secretions of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, aids in assimilation of food, and by its tonic effect increases strength and vigor. This medicated food contains the purest and best tonic ingredients known to veterinary science. We aim to give value—one pound of our compound equals ten pounds of ordinary stock food. If your dealers have not got it have them send for it. Read this:

Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, June 3rd, 1903.
Dr. J. L. Scott, London, Ont.:
Dear Sir,—Allow me to volunteer an endorsement of your Condensed Dietetic Stock Compound. After 13 years' trial of it, I think my success in raising horses and cattle for years can be attributed more to your Stock Compound than any one thing. I have hardly lost an animal, except by contributory negligence, since you induced me to use the compound. One of my brood sows was left in the yard to die. We thought that your remedy would not hurt her. After using it she got well. We fattened her and sold her with the rest of the hogs. I know any farmer that once uses your compound, and watches the results, won't use any other. I have now one hundred head of horses and cattle on my farms. If you will give me your formula for making the Condensed Dietetic Stock Compound for my own use, not to sell or give away, you can go to my farms and pick out a horse to suit yourself without any cost except the formula. Respectfully yours,
T. L. NEWTON, Esq., President of State Board of Agriculture.

Put up in pails, 25 lbs., \$2.50, or \$1 and 50c. packages.

MANUFACTURED BY
DRS. SCOTT & TAMLIN,
Veterinary Surgeons, LONDON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., writes: "I have sold my Shorthorn Crimson Flower bull, Crimson Prince. One insertion in the grand old 'Advocate' did it. I have still got Lord Brilliant, the Matchless bull, for sale. He is looking fine."

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

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

One evening the recent cold snap was under discussion, when one old gentleman predicted a January thaw. A bystander suggested that there might not be a thaw this year, an idea the old gentleman scouted vehemently.

"I've never known it to fail," he said. "Every year since I can remember I have remarked the January thaw," and growing emphatic he concluded, "I've seen thousands of them."

Several men were recently discussing the merits of the great men the world has produced, each saying that his hero was the greatest. As the temperaments of the men differed, they argued for warriors, statesmen and poets. One claimed the laurel for Shakespeare.

"My friend, William Shakespeare, was the greatest man that ever lived," he declared with emphasis.

"Your friend?" replied another. "Why, he's been dead more than a hundred years."

"Well, well," was the reply, "how time do fly."

"Gentlemen, ye dinna use your faculties of observation," said the old Scotch professor, addressing his class. Here he pushed forward a gallipot containing a chemical compound of exceedingly offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense of taste, sae!" and with that he dipped his finger into the gallipot and put his finger into his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen, taste it," said the professor, "and exercise your perceptive faculties." The gallipot was pushed toward the reluctant class. One by one the students resolutely dipped a finger into the abominable concoction, and, with many a wry face, sucked the abomination from their fingers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the professor. "I must repeat that ye dinna use your faculties of observation, for if ye had looked nair closely at what I was daein' the noo, ye would have observed that the finger which I put into the noo was nae the finger that I dipped into the gallipot!"

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Shorthorns.—We have for sale several excellent young bulls, ready for service, that will make show animals; also cows and young bred heifers. Berkshires.—Young boars and sows, of rare breeding and individuality, for sale at all times. Write us your wants, we can supply you. F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Sta., York, Ont. o

J. WATT & SON,

Salem P. O., Ont. Stations G. T. R. & C. P. R., Elora.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES. Ready for shipment, bulls by Royal Wonder and Scottish Pear; also three two-year-old heifers, by Royal Victor and Valasco 40th, bred to Royal Archer (imp.) or Prince Louis (imp.). Our stock show excellent quality and individuality. Young Berkshire boars and gilts, rich in the blood of the great sweepstakes Baron Lee 4th. Write for description and prices.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Some ready for service, young, and bred from imported and Canadian stock; also a number of heifers and cows. Dorset sheep and Yorkshire swine for sale. D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville P. O. and Station, Ont. o

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS. For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (imp.) (28854), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. J. H. BLACK & SON, Allensford P. O. and Station. om

Rosevale Shorthorns. Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta

16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, Imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Stouffville Station. o

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep, writes: "I received a letter from one of your subscribers at St. Catharines, asking price on yearling ewes. The gentleman forgot to sign his name. Would you kindly mention this fact, as he may think it strange not hearing from me. I do not wish to injure my reputation as a business man, when the blame rests elsewhere. I am very particular in giving information to intending customers."

Uncle Eph'm had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"Aren't you working to-day, uncle?" asked one of his Caucasian acquaintances.

"No, suh. I'se celebratin' my golden weddin', suh."

"You were married fifty years ago to-day?"

"Yes, suh."

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate it?"

"My present wife, suh," replied Uncle Eph'm, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it. She's de 'leventh."

Canisteo, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1902.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle:

Dear Sir,—The box of Elixir shipped me to Olean last summer, together with worm medicine and powders, reached me O. K. We used the Elixir as a body wash on all our horses. We raced John Durrett nearly every week from July 1st until October 1st. In that time he took no cold or a sore step. We also cured a case of colic in five minutes. The family Elixir we did not get a chance to try, as it was stolen. Will send an order soon for another dozen, also some condition powders. I believe your medicine the best all around thing on the market. Yours truly,
DWIGHT COOK,
Trainer for J. S. & P. L. Coonley.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., breeder of up-to-date Shorthorns, Oxford sheep and Berkshire pigs, is quite enthusiastic about Shorthorns. He has about twenty head, mostly females, bred to the spicy, red, two-year-old bull, Royal Prince =45223= (imp.), bred by Mr. Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeenshire. He is a legthy, smooth bull, weighing 1,750 lbs. in working condition.

There are also several imported females in this herd of good quality and fashionable breeding. Among them is Lady Less (imp.), her sire being the noted Royal winning bull, Abbotsford 2nd. The bull calf, Abbotsford (imp.), is sired by Evening Star 78828, which bull has four champion cups to his credit, which he won in Scotland. This young bull should do someone good service, and give good returns. Another imported cow, Tidy Lass, by Morello, has a fine heifer calf by her side, sired by Prince of Archers 71260. Tidy Lass is an Alexandria, bred by Marr. Camelia Blossom (imp.), of the Orange Blossom family, bred by Mr. Jas. Durno, is a strong, vigorous heifer that should give a good account of herself. There are several others well worthy of special mention; suffice to say, when you find Scotch blood in the man, and Scotch breeding in the cattle, advancement is the watchword. The thirty-five breeding Oxforas are also richly bred. They are mostly sired by Kempsford Hero (imp.) and Hobbs ram. The Improved Berkshire has also got a start on this farm. A strong, lengthy, smooth boar of good quality heads the herd, and should make his presence felt in the neighborhood, not only as a sire of Berks, but for crossing purposes.

ONE WAY.

Hannigan: "Shure, these scales is no good at all for me. They only weigh the left o' 200 pounds, an' O'm near to 250."

Flannigan: "Well, man alive, can't ye git on thim twice?"

LEGAL LORE.

Just after the war an old darky came up to the governor and said: "Marster, kin you make me justice ob de peace?"

"Well, Uncle Ned, in a case of suicide what would you do?"

Uncle Ned thought deeply. "Marster, I'd make him pay de costs ob de court and support de child."—[Lippincott's Magazine.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect Nothing is so Safe and Pleasant as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep well, take



Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble. But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the tablets after eating, and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. G. H. Crotsley, 538 Washington St., Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she drops everything else and runs for them."

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie Co., N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

Gentlemen,—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets, and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box, and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

Mrs. W. T. Dethlope.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897.

Henry Karis,
Notary Public in and for Erie Co., N. Y.

For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tablets in every box. Full-sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is ailing in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles whether in adults or infants. -om

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Epic Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. om JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

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

DREN.

on Perfect Pleasant Tablets.

women have Tablets the preparation for or stomach

are not sick, keep well, take



meal to in-void trouble. down that the d wholesome elders.

Washington ey, writes: "Just fill the for older of luck with l takes them ave only to us everything

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psia Tablets for my two- as sick and was suffering the child to nd no relief. art Tablets, my druggist wet lozenges hted to find or my baby. hat Stuart's child's life.

W. J. Bell, Simcoe Co., Ont., writes: "I was pleased to see such a full account of the turkey exhibit at Guelph Winter Fair given in your issue of Jan. 7th, but your reviewer in reporting the Bronze variety says: 'In hens, Bell, of Angus, and Ford & Sons, got first and second.' Now, there are three classes for hens, viz., two-year-old, yearling and young. I won first in every class, and all seconds but one. He says: 'Ford & Sons and Bell were the principal prizetakers in nearly all the Bronze classes.' Is it fair to couple any of the exhibitors of Bronze on an equality with mine, when the fact is I won four of the six firsts offered, and also four of the six seconds offered? Again he says: 'Beattie and McDougall getting some of the red ribbons also.' The latter got no firsts, nor second either, for that matter, and in using 'red ribbons' (plural) in connection with Mr. Beattie's name, he makes another mistake, as no exhibitor, except myself, got more than one first, or more than one second."

FOR SALE. Comparison, sired by y Marquis (imp.) at head of herd. dsdale, Ont.

Number 85 head of choice Scotch ng bulls, by Was- and Freebooster. MILLSON, dsdale Station,

TRADE TOPICS.

AN AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED ANIMALS, male and female, in lieu of the sale formerly held under the direction of the live-stock associations, will be held at Guelph, on 16th March, 1904, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club. Entries will be received until 30th Jan., 1904. Full particulars later. Apply for further particulars to John McCorkindale, Secretary, Guelph P. O., Ont. Advt.

B. C. YEARBOOK.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of British Columbia's 1903 Yearbook, by R. E. Gosnell, Secretary Bureau Provincial Information. It is a well-bound volume of nearly four hundred pages, and is the best illustrated yearbook to reach our desk. It is well gotten up in every particular, being full of information from cover to cover, concerning the Pacific Province.

WHAT CATARRH IS.—Catarrh, as defined by Webster, is an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, any condition in which there are congestion, swelling, morbid action, or any alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted. To successfully treat catarrh of any part it is necessary to use medicaments which possess the power of allaying inflammation, arresting morbid action and of purifying diseased mucus. Vita-Ore, the natural mineral remedy, which has been frequently offered in the columns of this publication on thirty days' trial, is recommended to cure Catarrh of any part of the body, used for the different conditions in the several ways prescribed. It is a natural astringent, immediately allays all inflammation, stops all morbid or irregular action on the membrane, eradicates all catarrhal conditions and places each organ in a natural, healthy condition, so as to faithfully perform its individual function and assists in restoring to a state of perfect health. Read the thirty-day trial offer made by Theo. Noel, Geologist, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

"Now, then, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?"
Charlie (with emphasis): "Yes, mamma."
Mamma: "And, Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor worm."
Charlie: "Do you mean dad?"

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, unbends occasionally, and when he does he likes to tell a story of the days when the line with which he was first connected used to be called the slowest road on earth. One day, "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, the Mississippi steamboat man, offered to match one of his boats against one of Hill's trains for \$500 a side. Hill laughed good naturedly, but did not except the challenge. "Say, I'll race you up the stream," urged Reynolds. "Oh, thunder," said Hill, in well-simulated disgust, "if you're going to stick to the river you might as well drop the notion of a race. I thought you meant you'd bring your boat out on the prairie alongside the track and give me some show."

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TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Even Imported Bulls for Sale.

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

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

Have for sale:
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
20 HEIFERS (choice).
Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.
Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Jementinas, Orulokshank Lovelys, Shethin Rose-narys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.
Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application.
Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also A FEW SELECT EWES.
Station and Post Office, Brooklyn, Ont.

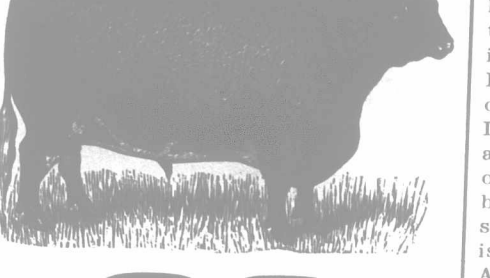
HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices.

W. H. GIBSON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O., Quebec

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.
BREEDERS OF
88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee =28861= and Double Gold =57854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.



23
High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some Imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A short distance from Iona Station, Ont., on a beautiful slope, is Prospect Hill Stock Farm, property of J. R. McCallum & Sons, where some sixteen years ago, a small herd of Shorthorns was established, upon which they have been steadily improving. The herd now consists of thirty-five head of the useful sort; the matrons carrying of the blood of such noted Scotch-bred bulls as Indian Chief (imp.), Warfare (imp.) and others. They have a few young bulls by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), but the sire of most of the young things is Royal Duke, of Watt's breeding, by Imp. Royal Sailor. He is still at the head of the herd, but Messrs. McCallum will dispose of him reasonably, as he is related to most of their heifers. Judging from the general make-up of himself and his stock, this bull is a very useful sire, and as he is only four years old, he is qualified to do some other breeder good. We are informed that a full sister of Royal Duke was sold at one of Mr. W. D. Flatt's Chicago sales for \$1,300. Anyone wanting to get blocky, smooth Shorthorns will do well to call upon this firm, or write them for further particulars.

The Linden flock of Oxford Down sheep, property of Mr. R. J. Hine, of Dutton, Ont., recently seen by an "Advocate" representative, number at present 100 head, twenty of the ewes being imported, the balance bred direct from imported stock. A bunch of imported ram lambs, from the Treadwell flock, selected by Mr. Carpenter and Sam Bradburn, that have just reached home from quarantine, are about as thrifty and well-covered a lot, with a superior quality of Oxford wool, as it has been the writer's privilege to notice. These rams may be heard from later. It is needless to say that this flock has won a large share of the prizes offered at the leading exhibitions whenever they competed. Several pens of them were winners in England. Mr. Hine has also a nice herd of twenty head of Shorthorns. Some of the Constance and other good families, topped with Scotch crosses, producing a lengthy, level, smooth, dairy type, that have the appearance of being heavy milkers. Mr. Hine reports his sales of Oxfords, in 1903, as the best in the history of the flock, and attributes this result largely to his little advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Near Rodney, Ont., it was the pleasure of an "Advocate" man to spend a little while at the farm of Mr. A. D. McGugan, an enterprising breeder of Shorthorns and Lincolns. His Scotch-bred Shorthorns, numbering thirty just now, are in a thrifty condition. The herd is headed by Imp. Aberdeen Hero =28850=, a remarkably smooth bull, bred by Mr. A. Watson, of Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, and closely related to Lord Banff (imp.), the \$5,100 bull sold by Mr. W. D. Flatt at Chicago. There are also several imported females in the herd of the Roan Lady, Miss Ramsden, Missie, Mina, Claret and Ury families, a combination of rich breeding. Mr. McGugan has ten heifers in calf to Aberdeen Hero. This bull weighs about a ton now, in good working condition. He has never been shown at the large exhibitions, but has a dozen firsts to his credit in three years at county and local fairs. He has never yet been beaten. Worthy of special mention is a Missie heifer, Lavender Victoria, a dark roan, mellow and blocky, and well covered with hair of good quality; also a Ramsden heifer, by the champion Abbotsford, used for several years in this herd. This heifer is a rich red, blocky, and of nice quality. A young bull of the Roan Lady family, dam Roan Lady 2nd (imp.), is also worthy of mention; in fact, the herd altogether is a real good, useful lot. The Lincolns are also of high merit. Ten of them being imported from the far-famed flock of Henry Dudding, some of them being winners in England. The Dean flock is also represented in this flock. Having used an imported ram on these ewes, Mr. McGugan has built up a strong, well-covered flock that is being kept in thrifty breeding condition.



MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE
Are a True Heart Tonic.
Nerve Food and Blood Richer. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.
Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anæmia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.
Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down sheep. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.
FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.
Wm. Grainger & Son, Londonboro, Ont.

We are offering **18 BULLS** heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down sheep. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.
Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.
I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA. & P. O.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS (Imp.)
We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P. O. & Sta. SHORTHORNS.
Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd.
JAS. A. ORERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices. I feel sure they will tempt you. Address
H. SMITH, Exeter, Ontario, P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.
Present offering in **Shorthorns**: Our stock bull =34563=, a grand stock-getter and sire, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**

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

Keep Up Vigor and Avoid Disease.

It is the Run-down, Thin-blooded Person Who Falls Easy Victim to Disease.

Low vitality invites colds, fevers and contagious disease.

When you hear a person say that he takes cold easily depend on it his general health is not good.

His blood is thin and watery, his nerves are more or less exhausted, and his vigor is at low ebb.

It is to such persons that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food appeals most strongly.

This great food cure possesses restorative and reconstruction powers which are not to be found in any other preparation.

In this regard it is different to any medicine you ever used. Instead of tearing down the tissues, it builds them up and gives to the body the vigor which is required to throw off disease.

You are invited to test Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by keeping a record of your increase in weight while using it. Gradually and certainly the wasting process is overcome, and week by week new, firm flesh and muscle is added.

Mr. Matthew White, a retired farmer living at 61 Elgin St., St. Thomas, Ont., states:—"For some years I have suffered more or less from indigestion and nervous dyspepsia, and as a result I have been subject to dizzy spells and discomfort after eating. I got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found that it improved my digestion, steadied my nerves and made me rest and sleep very much better. I can truthfully recommend the Nerve Food to anyone who suffer from the above ailments."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

SHORTHORNS.

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince-31211-, by imp. Royal Sailor.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN,

Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station.

SHORTHORNS.

WORTHFIELD HERD, REBUILT 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Chippers, Miss Remondens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

JERSEYS 60 FIRST PRIZES IN 1903.

The Brampton Jersey Herd was exhibited at six fairs in 1903, including Toronto, Winnipeg, London and Ottawa. At these fairs there was a total of 73 first prizes and championships offered, and selections from the Brampton Herd were successful in winning 60 of these, a record never equalled by any Jersey herd. We offer now 15 bulls from 1 to 18 months old; 1 3-yr-old bull, and females all ages. If you are wanting Jerseys it will pay you to inspect our stock, or write for descriptions.

om H. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING IN

JERSEYS

for the next 60 days; heavy-milking strains. Write for particulars to

W. W. EVERITT,

Dunedin Park Farm, o Chatham P.O. & Sta.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ontario, recently shipped from Liverpool ten well-bred Clydesdales purchased from Mr. P. Crawford and Messrs. Montgomery. Amongst the horses purchased from the former was the well-known Hiawatha stallion, Michaboe 11434, which a year or two ago, when owned by Mr. M. Marshall, stood reserve for the Glasgow three-year-old prize. The other horses purchased from Mr. Crawford included two very useful sons of Montrave Mac and Prince of Johnstone, while amongst those which came from Messrs. Montgomery was an exceptionally good Baron's Pride horse, full brother to Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's noted prize mare, White Heather.

In one of Glasgow's finely laid out cemeteries, a rich citizen, who was notorious as a skeptic, had erected a massive mausoleum on what he termed "his ancestral plot." One day he met a worthy elder of the kirk coming away from the vicinity of the imposing mass of masonry, so he said to him:

"Weel, Dauvit, ye've been up seein' that gran' erection o' mine?"

"Deed, hiv' I, sir."

"Gey strong place that, isn't it? It'll tak' a man a' his time tae raise out o' yon at the day o' judgment."

"Hoot, ma mon," said David, "ye can gie yerself little fash about risin' gin that day comes. They'll tak' the bottom oot o' tae let ye fa' doon."

A dog fight in which brain counted more than brute strength was illustrated to a group of Cornell professors, recently, who, while returning from skating on Beebe Lake, witnessed a tragic battle between two of the best dogs in Ithaca. For years the valuable bull terrier owned by Dr. Luzerne Coville has held the championship. But one bitter enemy had he in the collie owned by Professor W. F. Durand, head of Sibley College. Several times they had met, and as many times the pet of the engineering college had been worsted.

One day last week they met for the last time. The collie was being whipped, when of a sudden it seemed to realize the opportunity and ran to the edge of Fall Creek Gorge, only a few feet away. The professors, who had tried to part the animals, dared not approach the dangerous spot, but the bull terrier followed, and in a moment the two were fighting on the edge of the high precipice. Getting on the safe side, the "foxy" collie, inch by inch, pushed back its opponent until over the edge it sent the bull terrier, 100 feet to its death. Then, with a triumphant look, it rejoined its master.

TORONTO PRIZE LIST FOR SHORTHORNS.

Large and liberal as were the prizes for Shorthorns at the Toronto Industrial Show last year, a still more attractive list is provided for the show of 1904, the Dominion Shorthorn Association furnishing \$1,500 of the amount of the prize list, and the Industrial Exhibition Association the balance. Last year, although the show was dignified by the name of a Dominion Exhibition, the highest prize in the more matured sections of the class was \$60; this year the list for two-year-olds, and for animals three years and over, will be \$75 for first, \$50 for second, \$30 for third and \$20 for fourth. The class for three-year-old cows has been dropped, and the cow class reads: Cow, three years old and over. For yearlings, senior and junior, both in male and female divisions, the first prize will be \$60; and for senior and junior calves, the first will be \$50. The senior and junior champion prizes, both male and female, will be \$50; and the grand sweepstakes for best male and for best female, any age, \$50. The first prize for a graded herd, bull two years and over, cow, two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calf under a year, will be \$100, second \$50, third \$30. Junior herd, bull under two years, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves, \$50, \$40, \$30. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20. Three animals, get of one sire, same prizes as above. Two progeny of one cow, \$40, \$20, \$10. Three sections for steers sired by Shorthorn bull are provided with prizes, \$30, \$20 and \$10 in each. This is surely a generous bill-of-fare, and should stimulate keen competition.

The National Cream Separator.

NATIONAL is free from complicated parts.

And is a close Skimmer.

Turns with the least effort.

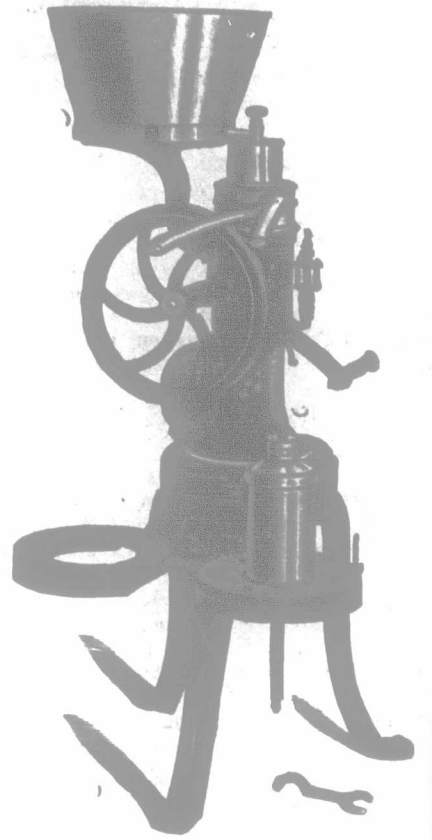
Its construction and its

operation is perfection.

None more durable, and

an up-to-date machine.

LEADING THE MARKET.



NATIONAL.
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

LIMITED.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address om

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

Rockland, Ontario.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

17 SCOTCH BULLS

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality.

and reasonable prices, Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont., Can.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.) champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

Special Notice for Immediate Sale!

Two Ayrshires, One Guernsey, registered stock bulls, quality and breeding of the best; prices right. Also Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, from selected dams, imported sire, first quality, woolled correctly.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, PROP. DANVILLE, P. Q.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address H. BULLOCK, Cassel, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Won gold medal on herd at Ottawa, 1902 and 1903, and sweepstakes for females at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903. Present offering: Five young bulls from 7 months to 16 months old; 6 heifers from 2 to 3 years old, bred to Bery Wayne Paul Concordia.

BROWN BROS., Lya, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Thirty head to offer. Bulls from 1 to 10 months old, heifer calves, yearlings, 2-year-olds and cows. Breeding the best; very choice, including Toronto winners. A choice lot of Tanworths on hand. Come and see or write. Visitors welcome.

A. O. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterje and Johanna Rue 4th Lvd. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. and Station.

HOLSTEIN, TAMWORTHES, OOTAWOLDS

Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering. W. O. McEwen, Hilton, Ont., Brighton Sta., G. T. R.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. BLOE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, Oxford County.

Ridgdale Farm Holsteins

Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.

R. W. WALKER, Office P. O., Ontario. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.

WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O., St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES

are bred for profit and comprise animals with a large milk record and high test. COMRADE'S LAST OF GLENORA 1347 now heads the herd. Several Bull Calves for sale. Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G.T.R., 1 mile, Huntingdon, N.Y.C., 5 miles.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, KESLO, P. Q.

AYRSHIRES

Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES in pairs not akin now ready for shipment.

SIX AYRSHIRE BULLS nearly one year old, out of big, strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora (11986). Cheap if sold before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. G. CLARK,

Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES,

including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.

W. W. Ballantyne, Neidpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE AT SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

12 Ayrshire bulls from 2 to 15 months old, females any age; 4 Oxford Down rams; 20 Berkshire pigs, and some fine Buff Orpington cockerels. Prices reasonable.

H. J. Whittaker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont.

FOR SALE AYRSHIRE BULLS—Pretonius

No. 14393, bred by R. Ness, Howick Que., April, 1901 (by Duke of Clarence) importer of Barcheskie, dam Pansy, by Harcourt of B 7893, red and white, with two others by Carlyle of Lensesock 12747, imp., 1655. For particulars apply to

J. BERGIN, Cornwall, Ont.

A crop that pays may not pay as well as it should.

Potash

is a plant food which all crops must have. Without sufficient Potash to feed upon no crop can reach that point where it pays best. Experiments have demonstrated the value of Potash.

We will send free, to any farmer who will write for it, a little book that will give facts in full.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

MEMBERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.

Special offer this month of TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG BOARS, fit for fall service. They are good ones.

Farm adjoins Central R. REID & CO., Experimental Farm, Hintonburg, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right.

J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Howick Sta., Que.

"THE HUME FARM."

FOR SALE: The 2nd-prize under-1-year bull of Toronto, a full brother, dropped Aug. 23, 1903, and others. Two lots of Yorkshires, 6 and 2 months old. For anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

Ayrshires for Sale

I have a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes, sired by Minto. F. W. TAYLOR

Wellman's Cor. P. O., Hoard's Sta., Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over seven hundred 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, several diplomas, three bronze medals, in 8 years. For sale: Seven young bulls from 6 months to 1 year old, sired by Royal Star of Sta. Annes (7916), winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st and sweepstake at London, at 2 years old, and from dams with milk records from 51 to 59 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$50 each. A few deep-milking cows from \$25 to \$30 each. Also B. P. Rocks, White Wyandotters, Silver-ray Dorkings, Indian Games, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; Toulouse geese, heauties, \$5 pair. Write WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prize-winners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prize-winners at Chicago. DAVID SHERRING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address

JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Farm close to St. Anne Station, Quebec. G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

Holwell Manor Farm

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered.

Scotch collie puppies from first class stock

D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. on

GOSSIP.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveller can get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket; but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket-box and, putting down her money, said: "Maryhill, single."

Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money and said: "Patrick Murphy, married."

People are never aware of their own peculiarities of dialect. The half-educated Cockney cannot understand what people mean in saying that he drops his "h's." Many Scotchmen as well as Irishmen are quite sure they are faultless of accent, even when they are richly endowed with it.

It is related of a Scottish literary man, who has for some years been a resident in London, that he was taken to task one day by his own daughter for the broadness of his utterance in pronouncing the word "difference."

"How do I pronounce it?" he asked. "You say 'difference,'" she answered. "And what do you say?"

"Difference," she rejoined. Looking at his daughter a moment and getting her to repeat the word, he said:

"Well, now will you be so kind as to tell me the difference between 'difference' and 'dufference.'"

CANADIAN WINNERS AT CHICAGO.

In the classes in which exhibits were made by Canadian breeders at the late Chicago International Live Stock Show, they were remarkably successful in winning important prizes. In Clydesdale horses, they won the championship for the best stallion and the best mare, any age, and in various sections of the class, the first for three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling stallion, the first for aged mare, the second, third and fourth for yearling mares and the first for a group of four the get of one sire. In Hackneys, the first for aged stallion and for three-year-old stallion and the championship for best stallion any age were won by Canadians.

In the breeding cattle classes no Canadians exhibited, but the champion Shorthorn female, all ages competing, was bred in Canada. The first-prize cow of the same breed, who was the reserve number for the championship, was purchased by her owner in Canada. The first-prize junior yearling bull was sired by a Canadian-bred bull. The first-prize senior yearling heifer was bred in Canada, and the second-prize heifer, in same section, was from Canadian-bred sire and dam.

In the sheep, Canadian breeders showed strongly in a number of classes, and made a splendid record in prizewinning in every class in which they competed. In Shropshires (breeding class), they won second for aged ram and shearing ram, first and second for ram lamb, first and second for yearling ewes, second for ewe lambs, first for flock, first for four lambs the get of one sire and first for American-bred ewe lamb. In Southdowns, the first prize for yearling ram came to Canada. In Dorsets, the champion ram was bred and owned in Canada. In Cotswolds, the championship for the best ewe, any age, was bred and owned in this country, as was also the first-prize ewe lamb. In the class for Lincoln sheep, all the first prizes and championships went to Canadian exhibitors, and in the Leicester class the same record was made by Canadian breeders.

In the fat-sheep division, Canadian flocks made a brilliant showing, winning all the first prizes and championships in the Shropshire, Southdown, Dorset, Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester classes. First for grade wether lamb of medium-wool type, and all the firsts and championships of long-wool type; also the grand championships for best wether lamb, any breed, grade or cross, and for the best five wether lambs, of any breed, grade or cross.

SHARPLE'S TUBULAR DAIRY Separator. Entirely different from any other separator, more simple, durable, convenient, safe and efficient. That is why the demand for THE TUBULAR is so great and why Sharple's Separator Works is the largest in the world. Examine the Tubular and you will buy no other. Write for free catalog No. 125. THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill., West Chester, Pa.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid. 1-gal. Imperial tin for 75c. STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY. Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1. W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM J. C. ROSS, PROP., JARVIS, ONT. Cotswold Sheep ready for shipment. Shearing and yearling rams, bred ewes and ewe lambs; imported and Canadian-bred. My flock has won 131 firsts and 85 seconds at Toronto, London, Guelph and other county shows, also silver medal and two diplomas, during the last two years. Shorthorns ready for shipment. Two yearling bulls, one six months' bull and several young heifers of choice breeding. Clydesdales—I have for sale two or three very choice two-year-old and three-year-old fillies. Accurate Description Guaranteed.

Linden Oxfords. Imported and home-bred stock of the choicest breeding always on hand. R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont.

COTSWOLDS Shearing ram, shearing ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto. ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES. A few good ones, bred to first-class imported prizewinning rams, for sale. Also Barred Rock cockerels, equal to the 1902 birds, which, without exception, pleased customers. Prices \$1.50 and \$2.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont. Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP. Telegraph and R. R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

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

PILES

Piles Can Be Cured Quickly and Without Pain by Using Pyramid Pile Cure.

A Trial Package Mailed Free for the Asking.

We want every pile sufferer to try Pyramid Pile Cure at our expense.

The treatment which we send will bring immediate relief from the awful torture of itching, bleeding, burning, tantalizing piles. If they are followed up as directed we guarantee an entire cure.

We send the free treatment in a plain sealed package with nothing to indicate the contents, and all our envelopes are plain.

Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of suppositories which are applied directly to the affected part. Their action is immediate and certain. They are sold at 50 cents the box by druggists everywhere, and one box will frequently effect a permanent cure.



The Discoverer of the World's Greatest Remedy for Piles.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician, and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

After using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. Pyramid Drug Co., 114 Main St., Marshall, Mich. -om

DORSET SHEEP

A choice lot of EWES and RAMS of different ages for sale. JOHN HUNTER, WYOMING P. O., ONT.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. GEO. HINDMARSH, Missa Craig, Ont.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. om T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

SHROPSHIRE.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices. om

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont Station, C.P.R.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. om

PENNA BANK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Ruddy ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

An old woman in a red cloak was crossing a field in which a goat was feeding; what a strange transformation took place? The goat turned to butter, and the woman became a scarlet runner.

Perhaps in no single industry has the advantages of advertising been more clearly proven than in placing on the market the many cereal breakfast foods now so generally used by city and country people.

The profit in the sale of cereal foods is large, but a market is not to be had for simply the asking. A market can be created and kept in existence only by persistent advertising. It costs from \$400 to \$800 in advertising to sell \$1,000 worth of breakfast foods. The man who makes wheat-coffee, spent, last year, \$884,000 in advertising in 800 newspapers and 30 magazines, and this year he is spending a million dollars.

The maker of shredded wheat spends \$700,000 a year for publicity. Another paid \$5,000 for the privilege of painting the name of his product on a big chimney in lower New York that can be seen from all the North River ferry-boats. He has for months kept before the public eye a comic figure and some swinging rhymes, and has made all America and England laugh. The laugh has cost the manufacturer hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it goes without saying that it pays or he would not keep at it.

Few people outside of his own immediate circle know that Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific, Director of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable, and President of the Cuba Company, is one of the most enthusiastic botanists on the continent, and also one of the most ardent admirers of art.

Sir William, though he wears with grace a British title, was born in the United States. He sold books on the Chicago and Alton Railway many years ago, rose in time to the dignity of selling oranges on the Illinois Central, and later in life assumed the many high positions he now holds. His title he won for eminent service to the British Empire in the building of the Canadian Pacific.

As a boy he worshipped nature. When on the Illinois Central Road he was the butt of his companions, because he was always armed with a hammer for the breaking of any queer rocks that happened in his way, and carried a book for the discovery of the identity of those unknown rocks and flowers he encountered.

In later life, he established at Montreal a splendid conservatory and an excellent art gallery. He is himself an artist with the brush and of no mean reputation. He has at all times three or four botanists in his employ in the far off corners of the world, whose business it is to find and bring to his Montreal conservatory all the new flowers that they can find. He hears of a new orchid in South America. Immediately his men are sent in search of it. He hears of a new lily in Central Africa, and never rests easy until he has captured it.

These things are his dissipations. His offices are no mere honorary affairs. He is the practical working head of the Cuba Company, a very active participant in all the affairs of the Canadian Pacific; in fact, one of the most busy of the big men of the continent.—[New York Times.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

At the leading shows in America in 1901, 1902 and 1903 we won 90 per cent. of the first prizes. Pigs of all ages at moderate prices at all times. Write for particulars.

D. C. FLATT & SON

MILLGROVE, ONT.

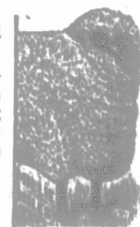
HILLOREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT., Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.

Oxford Down Sheep at "Farnham Farm."

Flock established 1881.

First time entered show-ring since "World's Fair," Chicago. Won this year at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa, 40 firsts, 25 seconds, 12 thirds and 3 champion prizes. Am offering for fall trade 20 yr. and two-shear stock rams, strong, fine fellows; 40 yearling and two-shear ewes, bred to imported Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th, both flock rams; 100 ram and ewe lambs of most modern type, from imported sires. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT. Arkell, C. P. R. Telegraph Guelph. Reference—"Farmer's Advocate."



"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."

Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Wildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

Newcastle Herd Tamworths and Shorthorns

We have for quick sale several choice spring sows, due to farrow in March; also about 30 Oct. and Nov. boars and sows, the produce of our Toronto swine stock and the undefeated boar, Colwill's Choice 1343. We also offer for quick sale at moderate prices, one 12-mos. Shorthorn bull calf, 2 heifer calves, and 1 2-year-old heifer in calf; all first-class stock and got by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick, if you want something good at moderate prices, to COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes. LOUIS D. BARCHFELD, Grimsby, Ont., P. O. and Station. Telephone on farm.

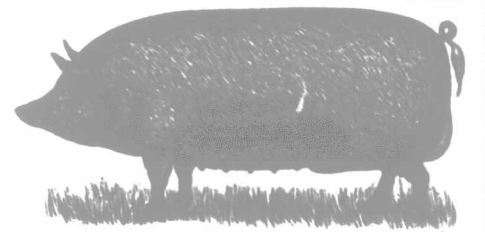
TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy -2954-, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3 per setting. HAZEL DELL, D. J. GIBSON, STOCK FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

For sale: 1 boar, 6 months; Sept. and Oct. pigs, both sexes. Pairs supplied not akin. F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies. J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Imported sow, in farrow to imported boar; one imported boar, year old; boars 5 and 6 months, fit for service; sows ready to breed, from imported stock; young pigs, 8 weeks old. Write JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED YORKSHIRES.

Boars and sows ready to breed. Choice lot of imported i-dam young pigs. Sows in pig and being bred to imported show boars. Young Canadian-bred pigs supplied, not akin. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

A few young boars at special prices. Choice young sows, bred to farrow early in April. Shorthorn calves of both sexes. JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

MAPLE GROVE HERD YORKSHIRES

I have several young sows, bred to my Imp. boar, ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 1sts, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 6 county fairs this year, including diploma for best bacon boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for my prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale.

T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES

We will furnish some first-class pigs, farrowed July 21st, at seven dollars each if taken soon. Pigs are the best we ever raised. J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD; winners of gold medal 2 years in succession; averages 100 head. Sires at head of herd: Imp. Holywell Heavson and Oak Lodge Prior. A large number of sows for sale, due to farrow in March or April, also a few good young boars. Prices reasonable. David Barr Jr., Renfrew, Ont. Box 3.

YORKSHIRES

Boars fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Write for prices. WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS.

Grand young boar and some excellent young sows, 5 months old, of right type. Also high-class Jersey cattle and young Cotswold ewes. WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P. O. and Sta.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, Churehill, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. om

WM. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

For sale: Sows in pig to imported boar; sows 3 months old; boars imported and home-bred; at reduced prices for one month. Write om C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBURG, ONT.

FOR SALE:

Yorkshires and Holsteins Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, Brickley F. O., instead of Warkworth.

Chester Swine

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. R. E. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

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

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
 I (G. F. Stone) want everyone to know all about the
 A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$2. It's Cheap and Prac-
 tical, and assures success to everybody. Agents Wanted,
 either sex, no experience necessary. Secure your territory,
 Catalogue and See How Formed. FREE Address.
 Natural Hen Incubator Co., 215 Columbus, Neb.

**POULTRY and EGGS
 WANTED.**

Empty crates forwarded upon ap-
 plication.
 Highest prices paid
 Payments weekly by express order.
 Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry & Produce Co.
 83 Colborne St., TORONTO.

**SHOEMAKER'S BOOK
 ON POULTRY**

and ALMANAC for 1904, contains
 216 pages with fine colored plates
 true to life. It tells all about chickens,
 their care, diseases, and remedies. All about
 INCUBATORS and how to operate
 them. All about poultry houses and how
 to build them. It is really an encyclopedia
 of chicken and no one can afford to be
 without it. PRICE ONLY 15 cents.
 C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 606, FREEPORT, ILL.

PEKIN DUCKS. We offer for sale fine,
 heavy ducks at close
 prices. First-class in every way. Also Barred
 Rocks. Free circular.

H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Toulouse and Embden geese, Pekin ducks,
 White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock
 and White Leghorn cockerels. Would ex-
 change for Partridge Cochins pullets, Brown
 Leghorn cockerels or White Muscovy drake.
 Also Yorkshire swine from the Pioneer Herd
 of the Province of Quebec, all ages and sexes.
 Nothing but No. 1 pigs shipped. Write for
 prices to
 A. GILMORE & SONS,
 Atholstan, Que.

**A. E. SHERRINGTON
 BARRED ROCKS**

Importer and breeder of
 exclusively. Breeding hens, pullets and cockerels for
 sale. Write for prices. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont. o

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

A choice lot of young birds sired by an imported
 tom. Chester White swine, good bacon type, either
 sex. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT,
 Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

50 Grand Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Both sexes, bred from imported tom and hens.
 T. HARDY SHORE, Glanworth, Ont. o

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

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY

1691 SPADINA AVENUE.
 OUR SPECIALTIES:
 Butter, Eggs, Potatoes,
 Dressed Poultry
 Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.
 Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful
 fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main
 line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of
 Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia,
 and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil
 for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums,
 peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vege-
 tables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air
 dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating,
 shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:
 Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,
 Box 185, Kamloops, B. C. o

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
 FARMS**

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

GOSSIP.

Landlady—What portion of the chicken
 would you like, Mr. Newcomer?
 Mr. Newcomer—Oh, half of it will be
 ample, thank you.

At an evangelistic service at Glasgow
 the other day the preacher at the end of
 his address cried: "Now, all you
 people who mean to go to heaven with
 me, stand up!" With a surge of
 enthusiasm, the audience sprang to their
 feet—all but an old Scotchman in the
 front row, who sat still. The horrified
 evangelist wrung his hands, and, address-
 ing him, said: "My good man, my
 good man, don't you want to go to
 heaven?" Clear and deliberate came
 the answer: "Aye, Awm gangin', but
 no wi' a pairsonally conducted party!"

The late Duke of York once remarked
 to Colonel W. at the mess of the 11th
 Regiment that the Colonel was uncom-
 monly bald, and although a younger
 man than his Royal Highness, he stood
 in more need of a wig. The Colonel,
 who had been of very long standing in
 the service, and whose promotion had
 been by no means rapid, informed his
 Royal Highness that this could be easily
 accounted for.

"In what manner?" asked his Royal
 Highness, rather eagerly.

"By junior officers stepping over my
 head," Colonel W. replied.

The Duke was so pleased with the re-
 ply that the gallant Colonel obtained
 promotion in a few days afterwards.

A lady, who had charge of a stall at
 a charity bazaar, wrote for a contribu-
 tion to a Mr. Billings, who was rich,
 but not famous for liberal giving. To
 her surprise, she received next day a
 note to the effect that he was sending
 her a sirloin of beef and two ox tongues.

The same morning the lady happened
 to go to her butcher, who also supplied
 the family of Mr. Billings with meat,
 and after giving him a large order for
 her stall, she asked if he, himself, would
 not like to give her something.

"I should like very much, ma'am," re-
 plied the butcher, "but yesterday I gave
 to Mr. Billings at his request, for this
 very purpose, a sirloin of beef and three
 ox tongues."

A Kansas school teacher is on proba-
 tion, in grave danger of losing his situa-
 tion, because he insists that Ann is
 eighteen years old, and the trustees
 know better. The teacher gave the
 problem to the pupils, and demonstrated
 clearly by algebra and plain arithmetic
 that Ann must be eighteen. The
 children took the problem home and one
 of the trustees discovered that Ann was
 twelve—couldn't be anything else. He
 called the other trustees in council, and
 convinced them of the correctness of that
 conclusion. Likewise, the school teacher
 was proved to be, if not an idiot, an
 ignoramus, unfit to teach anybody's
 children. The trustees put the alterna-
 tive of resignation before the teacher if
 he could not reduce Ann's age by six
 years. But the teacher refused to
 change his figures, and appealed to the
 county superintendent to keep him in his
 position. There the question hangs at
 present. The teacher is stiff-necked and
 unaccommodating. He should consider
 the wise adaptability of the pedagogue
 who said he had no prejudices and would
 teach that the earth was round or flat,
 as school trustees preferred.

WHAT GALLOWAYS HAVE DONE.

Secretary R. W. Park, of the American
 Galloway Association, sent out a breezy
 little pamphlet showing some of the
 recent winnings of the breed. They are
 as follows:

As range-bred cattle won grand sweep-
 stakes for two years in succession at
 National Shows in 1902 and 1903.

In International block contest won
 first and fourth in competition with all
 breeds. Former dressed out 68.88 per
 cent., and latter dressed out 68.08 per
 cent.

At National Live Stock Cattle Ex-
 hibit at El Paso, Texas, in 1902, Gal-
 loway heifer was awarded grand cham-
 pionship over all breeds.

Galloway registrations in the American
 Herdbook now total 23,700. Registra-
 tions have been made from twenty lead-
 ing States and Canada.

FREE to Examine
 This High-grade, Powerful No. 7
Electric Belt

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheu-
 matism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney
 Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Run-down
 People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this
 elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just
 as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$40.00 by



Medical sharks, then pay the express agent our special out price for 60 days, \$5.00,
 and the belt is yours. Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is
 worth four times what you paid, return it to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We
 guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price, and is our very
 best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article.
 Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. AGENTS WANTED. Send to-day and
 your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letter plainly to the
**F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., N. B.—We are the largest
 Electrical Supply House in Canada. Send for our Catalogue of Electrical Appliances.
 It's Free.**

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN
 IN EVERY LOCALITY IN
 CANADA and UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$340 a year and expense, payable weekly, to
 introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, dis-
 tributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only
 honesty required. Write at once for instructions. om

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.



CLIP YOUR HORSES!
 with 20th Century Clipper \$17.50
 They feel better, look better, work better, and
 are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand
 in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair
 on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped
 they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed
 in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clipped
 a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H
 CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHEARS CO.
 110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.



FREE!
 Ladies and Girls,
 You Can Earn This
Handsome Fur Scarf
 In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail
 you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pic-
 tures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper,"
 "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I
 Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c.
 certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are
 handsomely finished in 19 colors, and could not be
 bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every
 one you offer them to will buy one or more. When
 sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF
 Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected
 full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very
 latest style. We know you will be more than pleased
 with it. Miss J. Boelers, Rosenberg, Can., said:
 "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It
 is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our
 store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is
 \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00
 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so
 little, were it not that we had a great number made
 specially for us during the summer when the furriers
 were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of
 this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We
 guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to
 keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur
 Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE
 COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 585 Toronto.

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

MELOTTE ...CREAM SEPARATORS

Are famed for their easy running, due to simplicity of construction.

See the self-balancing, frictionless bowl. Write for booklet.



R. A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
579 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.

NOTICE!

THE NEW COLUMBIA HAY PRESS now being manufactured in Canada, by the Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville, Ont. We, the undersigned, have purchased the right to build in Canada this famous machine, which is the best manufactured in the world, and has a record of 50 tons in 10 hours. Its great capacity is due the new and improved block dropper. For full particulars, write to

THE
Columbia Hay Press Co.
KINGSVILLE, ONT.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

**KING EDWARD
SCALE**

Manufactured by



Get our special prices this month

C. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.



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

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

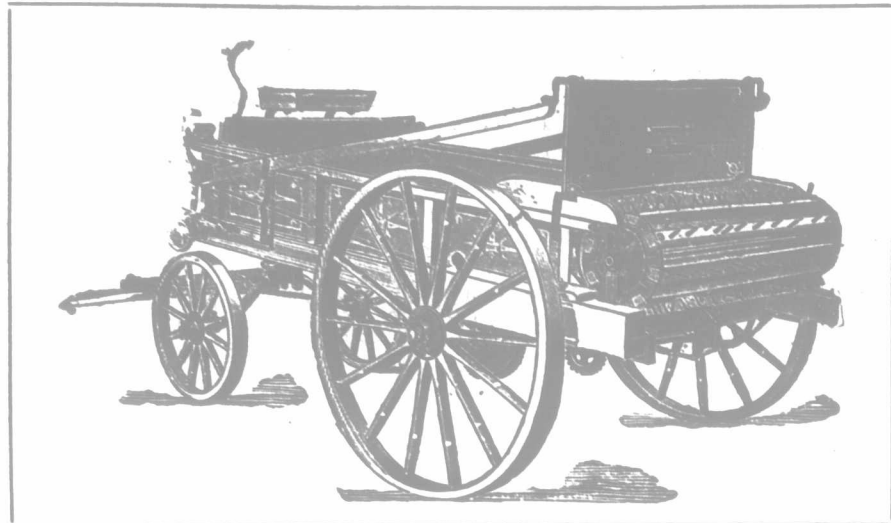
The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Parley Ave., Toronto.

CURES RUPTURE



A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, can be cured, painlessly, rapidly and permanently, at home; without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY, of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is not a moment from his duties. **Avaluable** book full of information. **Free Trial** of all.

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



**A CROP-MAKER and
A LABOR-SAVER.**

Riverdale Farm, Hillhurst, Q., Aug. 5th, 1903.

J. L. Thornton, Esq., Gen'l Agt., Barnston, P. Q.
Dear Sir,—I have used the "Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader" which I recently purchased from you, and wish to add my testimony as to its merits. It works to perfection; in fact, far ahead of my expectation, and I believe we will derive double the benefit from the manure spread by this machine, over the usual method of spreading by hand, as the Spreader pulverizes the manure very finely and spreads it so evenly that there are no lumps left on the land. I never invested in any implement that I consider my money so well spent as in the Spreader, for it is such a labor saver and manure saver as well. Wishing the "Kemp" Manure Spreader every success, I am, Yours truly, J. A. McCLARY, breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Ltd., STRATFORD, ONT.

**USE
QUEENSTON
CEMENT**

For HOUSE, BARN and SILO
WALLS, STABLE FLOORS,
ETC.

The barrel is standard size, and sold much cheaper than others. All work guaranteed in every way. A new Illustrated Catalogue containing photos of work done with Queenston Cement will be ready soon. It is free to all. Write for prices and full particulars.

ISAAC USHER, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.
The Master Specialist of Chicago who Cures Varicocele. Established 1881. (Copyrighted)

**Varicocele
Hydrocele**

**Cured to Stay
Cured in 5 Days**
No Cutting or Pain.
Guaranteed Cure.
Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE—Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

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

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 254 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

ONE CENT WILL MAKE US ACQUAINTED



DROP us a post-card if your present thoughts are about Cream Separators. AND we'll tell you the merits that have led the NEW CENTURY AMERICAN from victory unto victory. AN enquiring acquaintance becomes a buyer and warm friend. HENCE we want to know you—and you will profit by knowing us.

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

Maple Sugar Makers



"It costs but the asking to learn the Grimm system for tapping, and gain at least one pint of maple syrup from every tree. A Grimm sap spout is inserted without injury to the tree. Samples free. Estimate guaranteed."

Champion Evaporators.

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