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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JUNE 15, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 664

A FARMER
who makes much butter ought to be sure to get Windsor Salt. It's pure—absolutely pure—dissolves quickly—easily worked. It makes delicious butter, that everyone wants for the table. Cheapest in the end, too—because a bag of

Windsor Salt
will season more butter than any other kind. Your dealer sells it.

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver.

Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,
322 Gamble St.,
P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B.C.

The TOWN of ROSTHERN

with a population of 1800, is situated in the heart of one of the best wheat-growing and general mixed-farming districts in the whole of Western Canada. It lies nearly midway between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River, 300 miles west of Winnipeg. It has 8 chartered banks, 3 general stores, 2 first class hotels, 2 drug stores, 4 hardware stores, 6 implement agencies, 6 churches, schools, etc., while the capabilities of the district for wheat-growing are attested to by the 8 elevators and flour mills of 125 barrels capacity. No better example of the opportunities which the Northwest wheat fields afford than by taking a short drive in the vicinity of Rosthern and see the farms and homes of men who only 5 or 6 years ago brought in all their worldly goods in a box car and who now live in homes which compare favorably with any farm home in the Eastern States.

For detailed information regarding the Rosthern District, address Sec. Board of Trade, N. W. T.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Paterson's Wire Edged Ready Roofing



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

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

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

The Wortman & Ward Co.'s Hay Fork Outfits



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

THE WORTMAN & WARD CO.,
541 York Street, London, Ont.
Be sure and use the Street No. with address.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATORS



These are the plates in Size 1 bowl, strongly made, easily cleaned, put together in one second. Write us for booklet.

Two-Piece Spiral Strainer.

R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD
MONTREAL

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Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

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

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

LOUDEN JUNIOR There are only two first-class Hay Carriers in the market.

1st.—For Forks and Short Slings—**LOUDEN'S JUNIOR**

2nd.—For Long Centre Trip Slings—**LOUDEN'S JUNIOR SLING CARRIER.**

Our Double-headed Steel Track will always give satisfaction.

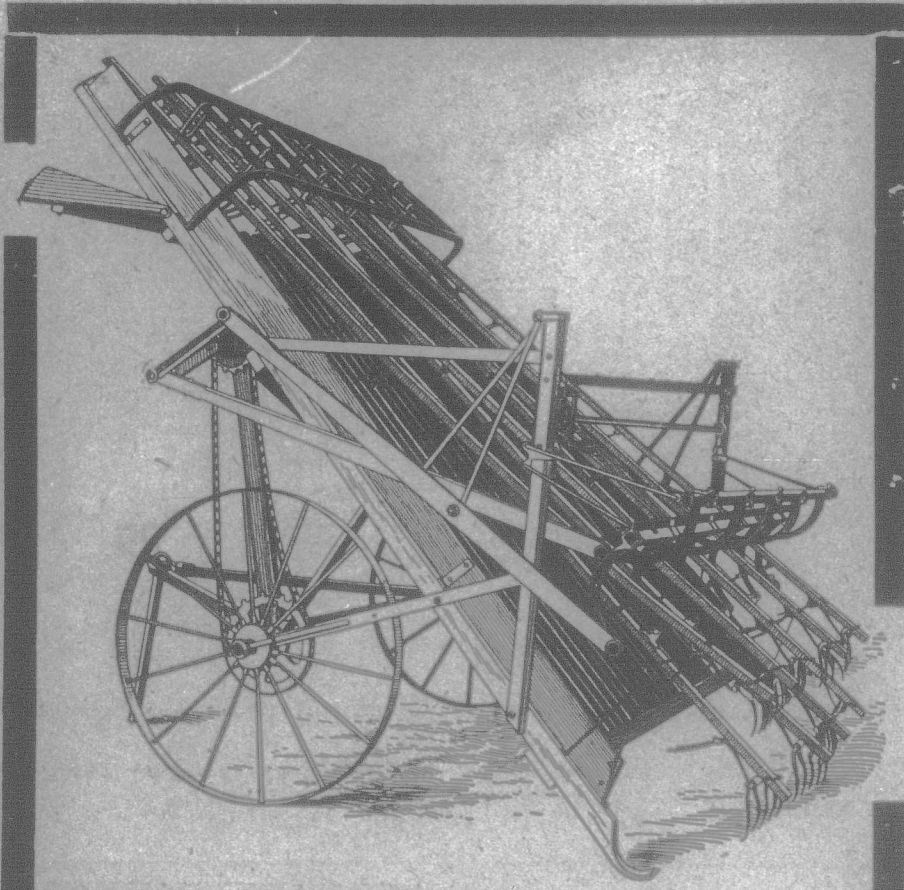
LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.

We make everything in the Hay Carrier line in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue, circulars and prices. om

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

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It's No Excuse

If a man says: "The only reason I haven't bought a DAIN HAY LOADER is because of the Cost."

The Dain Loader costs more to build than low-priced, make-shift machines, and there are many features about it, each one of which is worth the difference in price as compared with the old-style, cylinder, return-carrier machine.

Take, for instance, our hinged tongue, which overcomes the back-breaking lift in attaching to the wagon. In plain figures, it's worth \$10.00 on the price. It rakes 8 feet wide, out of swath or winrow, clean as a Sulky Rake. That's worth \$25.00, but cut it down to \$10.00.

Then the fact that our machine pushes the hay forward, and onto the load, and overcomes the necessity of having a man working for dear life at the back end of a wagon. There's another \$10.00.

The Adjustable Windgate at the top of the machine for use in windy weather, and when starting the load, is worth \$5.00 in each Haying.

We have many other features, explained in our circular, which it will be our pleasure to send you.

Buying Cheap Machines never made anyone rich.

We say the Dain Machines are the "BEST" because we have points of merit found on no other Loader. Any reasonable farmer will admit every one of them, and we don't want to sell our Loader to anyone who doesn't feel that he is getting something worth every dollar he is paying for it.

The man who tries to induce you to buy anything on account of its cheapness is the worst kind of an enemy. He talks low price because he has no merit, nor anything else to talk about.

Let us hear from you if you are going to buy a Loader. We have what you have been waiting for—"A SATISFACTORY HAY LOADER."

Dain Manufacturing Company
Preston, Ont.



SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

make a perfect roofing for HOUSES, BARNs, STORES, etc. Weather-proof, ornamental, lasting in quality, protect from fire and lightning.

If people would realize the danger in using wooden shingles, and making fire-traps of their buildings, they would use exclusively Galvanized "SAFE-LOCK" Shingles. They are easily applied; add to the handsome appearance of any building; keep rainwater clean, as no dust adheres to them; should easily last fifty years, without any painting or attention, as they have no parts to get out of repair, and interlock each other on all four sides. They protect from lightning, and give their owners a contented mind, which makes up for the difference in first cost as compared with wooden shingles. In the long run they are the cheapest roofing sold.

Send us rafter length and width, for estimate, and we will make you an interesting proposition. Catalogues mailed free and samples sent by express, you paying the express charges, which will be allowed on first purchase.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited
Preston, Ontario

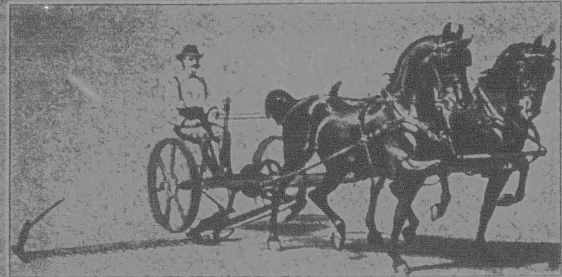
Manufacturers of all kinds of Metal Roofing, Corrugated Sheets, Siding, Cullage, Ventilators, Tanks, Stanchions, Watering Bowls, etc.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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FOUR GREAT HAYMAKERS

THE BEST LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS FOR THE FARM.

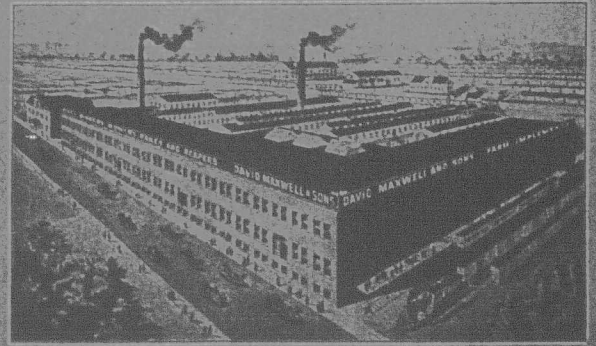


Maxwell Mower.



Maxwell All-Steel Tedder.

We Make a Full Line of Haying and Harvesting Machines.

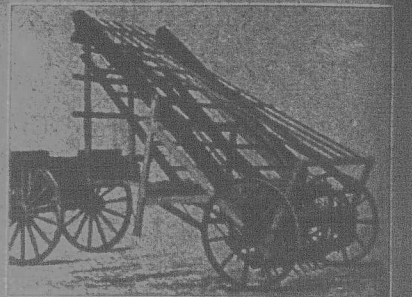


Where Maxwell Machines Are Built.

Also a Complete Line of Stock Raisers' Implements.



Maxwell Side-Delivery Rake.



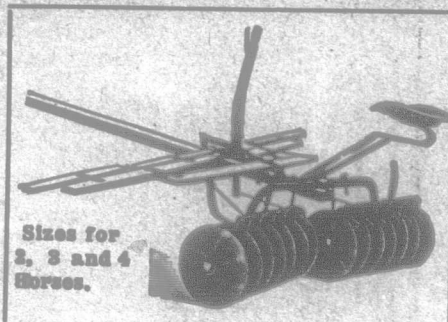
Maxwell Hay Loader.

If no agent in your locality, write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS

ST. MARYS, ONT., CANADA.

The BISSELL DISK HARROW, because built right



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

Does its work right. In a word—The Bissell Disk has the capacity. So many other disk harrows are lacking, and are a failure.

The Bissell will loosen up the fall-plowed land ready for seeding. Will make a garden of a sod field, whether fall or spring plowed. Will prepare root, corn, rape or bean ground. Will work up the summer fallows. Will make a seedbed for fall wheat. Will work the hardest stubble ground after harvest and start an after-crop.

None are these all—but the special construction of this Disk insures all the work being more thoroughly accomplished, with less horse power than any other.

None genuine without the name "BISSELL."

Your inquiries by letter or post card promptly answered.

Manufactured only by

T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.
DEPT. W.



No. 10. Piano Body. Price, \$55.00.

BUY AT FIRST HAND

Eleven years selling direct. We are the only Manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in Canada selling direct to consumers. We have been doing business in this

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Send to day for our new 1905 catalogue. It's free.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.
BRIGHTON, ONT.



No. 30. Surrey. Price, \$85.

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Steamboat Service now in operation.

Railway Service to Strassburg by July.

Write for Free Books, Maps, etc.



"OPENING OUT NEW FARM."

The finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia. "A section is a fortune." Average crops for five years, 25 bushels per acre.

WM. PEARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sunshine in your Basement

Sunshine Furnace
McClary's

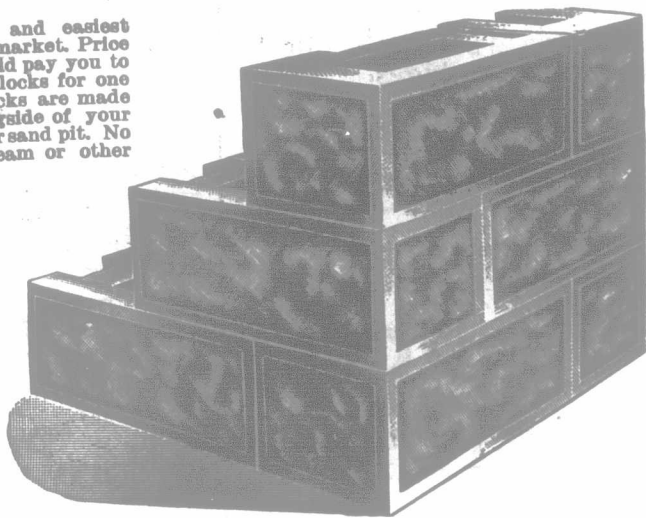
London. ~ Toronto. ~ Montreal.
Winnipeg ~ Vancouver ~ St. John, N.B.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

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

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

Write for particulars to Dept. 10.



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

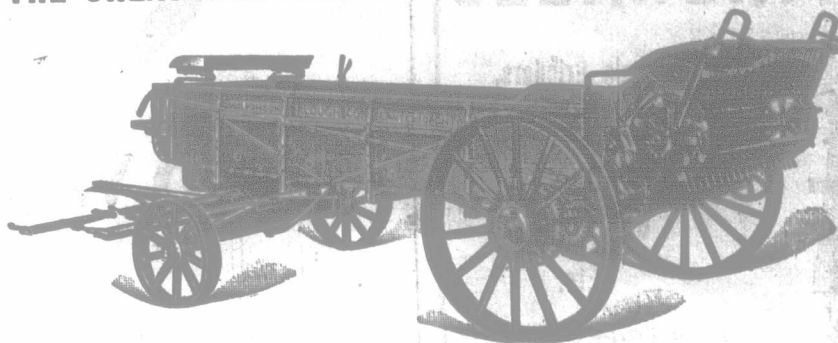
Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



THE GREAT WESTERN ENDLESS APRON MANURE SPREADER



Saves time, labor and manure—therefore saves you money.

Spreads all kinds of manure and commercial fertilizer, and does it WELL. Write for prices and see our catalogue before buying.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited, - Toronto, Canada.

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

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



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

ANCHOR SYSTEM

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

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If You Have a Farm for Sale

Or Want a Situation, put an Advertisement in our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN. Our Want Ads. Always Bring the Best Results.

The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ontario.

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**A Canadian Airmotor
Is as Good as a Hired Man**

Grinds, and Pumps Water. **RUNS** (Straw Cutter, Pulper, Grindstone, etc.) **SAVES YOUR** (MUSCLES, TIME, MONEY.)

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, Toronto.

WINDMILLS

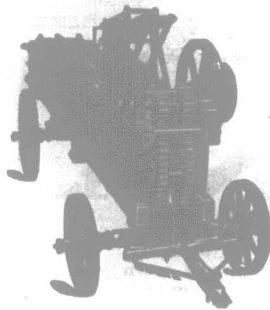


Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

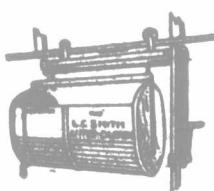
**Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.**

Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville



Our customers are unanimous in praise for the Columbia Press. They say it will do all we claim for it and even more. It has a record of 40 tons in 10 hours. We will guarantee it to do at least 4 tons per hour. Write for its full description, with testimonials of reliable persons.

**THE L. O. SMITH
FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.**



Patented June 16th, 1908.
Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.
Write us for particulars.
**LYMAN G. SMITH,
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**ARE YOU EARNING MONEY?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?**

30 days only studying **BOYD'S SHORT-HAND** brings the CASH to YOU. Master Harold Bannerman, 8 McGill College Ave., Montreal, and only 12 years old, increased his salary from \$12 to \$30 per month in 24 days. So can you.
Moon's Correspondence School, 2362 St. Catherine St., Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

\$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 \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, WINDSOR, ONT.**

FOR SALE: THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH COLICIES, "Holyrood Production" at stud. Young pups at any age with pedigree. Address: R. E. CLARKE, Glencairn Farms, West Lorne, Ontario.

**MARK THIS
DeLAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS**

Have attained their position as **FIRST and BEST** only because of their superiority

600,000 Sold

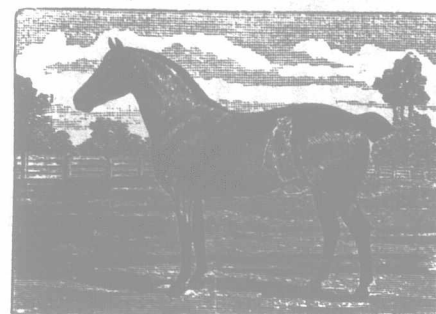
The DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
TORONTO

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Highway Bridges



This Fellow is a dandy.

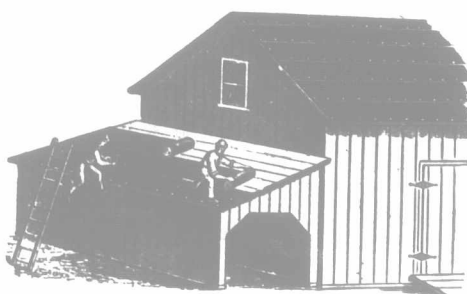


This also is a Dandy.

Beam Spans Riveted Spans Through Spans Pin Spans Swing Bridges Deck Spans

Prices, Estimates, Plans and other information cheerfully given on application.

HAMILTON BRIDGE WORKS CO.
Limited,
HAMILTON, CANADA.



Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St., HAMILTON, CANADA.

FOR YOUR ROOFS

IT'S THE ROOF THAT LASTS. Don't take an imitation, but insist upon having the genuine **PAROID**—the roof with quality and durability in it. Contains no tar. Slate color. Send today for **FREE SAMPLE** and book on "Building Economy." It will save you money on every building on the place. **F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers,** (Originators of the complete roofing kit—pictures in every roll.) Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Established in U. S. 1817.

PAROID ROOFING

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

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

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

Grand Trunk Railway SYSTEM

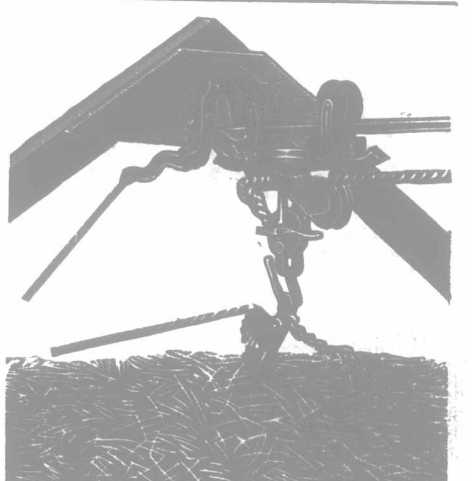
LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION PORTLAND, ORE.
\$66.75 from London.

Good going daily until **SEPTEMBER 30th.** Valid returning within 90 days from date of issue.
Special side trips to California Points.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To points in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rates, \$30 to \$38.50.
Good going June 13th, 27th and July 12th. Valid returning within 60 days.

For tickets and full information, call on **E. DE LA HOOKE, P. & T. A., Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts.,** or **E. RUSE, Depot Tkt. Agt., London, Ont.**
J. D. McDONALD, District Passgr. Agent, Toronto.



THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER FOR 1905

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

Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

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

The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 15, 1905.

No. 664

EDITORIAL.

B. S. A.'s for the Farm.

"The agricultural colleges of the country are again turning out a grist of dentists, druggists, civil engineers and editors, with the usual quota of trolley-car conductors. It would be interesting to know how many students graduating from these institutions are headed back to the farm."

The above, from the Live-stock World, is doubtless more applicable to the agricultural colleges south of the boundary than to the institution at Guelph, but it contains a germ of thought which should not be lost sight of. "Back to the Farm," asserts the World, "ought to be the class motto of the agricultural college, but, unfortunately, 'any old job in town' is more popular." The latter observation cannot be properly applied to the Ontario Agricultural College. Careful enquiry discloses that the great bulk of its students return to the farm.

The announcement of the graduation of the 1905 class of twenty-nine Bachelors of Agriculture (including a couple obliged to take supplemental examinations before obtaining their degrees), lends particular interest to this subject at this time. It is gratifying to note that none of them are likely to seek the dignity of conducting street cars, nor the necessary but non-agricultural occupation of pulling teeth. It should be remembered, too, that the graduating list represents that proportion of the students among whom practically all the professionalists are found. It does not take account of the fifty or sixty regular students who had dropped out of the class before or at the end of the second year, practically all of whom identify themselves with practical farming in one line or another. The two-year or "associate" course is the one especially planned and conducted to meet the needs of the practical everyday farmer, and this course the majority of the students take. Of the B. S. A. graduates, a number, of course, will be called to fill professional positions. Five, an unprecedented number, are entering the field of agricultural journalism in Canada, unquestionably one of the best lines of work in which to spread the college thoughts and influence. One remains at the College as assistant on the experimental staff, one goes to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and one fills a position in the agricultural college at Arkansas, one becomes superintendent of the Industrial School Farm at Mimico, another goes to the farm of a leading Canadian breeder, and most of the remaining twenty-two, President Creelman states, have returned to their farms in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

To our mind, not a little significance attaches to the last mentioned fact. It may be thought in some quarters that overcrowding, and hence lack of opportunities in the professional field, may account for the circumstance. Assuming, without granting, that this is true, and that a further quota might be prepared to turn from plow to office if a tempting offer presented, the fact remains that, instead of leaving the country in large numbers for American institutions, as some have done in the past, or instead of seeking "any old job in town," an annually increasing proportion of the four-year graduates are disposed to devote their talents to farming. A number of men will always be required to fill professional positions relating to agriculture, and these it is the legitimate province of the agricultural college to supply. A certain number of

students will always have a bent that way, and it would be strange, indeed, if they should choose any other institution in which to qualify; but it should ever be kept clearly in mind that the great function of the O. A. C., the function on which its main hope of extension depends, the function which, chiefly, can justify its maintenance by public funds, is the number and success of its graduates who engage directly in agricultural production. We rejoice, therefore, to observe a growing disposition among the students to look upon farming as a desirable business. It shows that the college is fitting the boys better for it, and that it is drawing annually a larger number of the right class of recruits, sturdy, sensible, enterprising young men of the farm who appreciate a good training in the scientific principles underlying their business and know how to utilize it. It shows, also, that the college is fitting the boys better for farm life, and exalting their estimation of its privileges and opportunities. The surest criterion of the utility of the college training is the number of men who find it profitable in farm practice. We believe the O. A. C., though "not as yet perfect," is making substantial progress upon approved lines, and vindicating its right to public support.

It is insinuated sometimes, though not so insistently as formerly, that the agricultural college tends to fill the young men's minds with extravagant and impracticable theories, which ruin fathers who allow their sons to lead them into practices recommended at the school. The snag met in combating this idea has been the element of truth it contained. It is true that, in times past, some students, more enterprising than level-headed, have allowed their enthusiasm to run away with their judgment, and the results were, of course, disappointing. The institution, however, is yearly getting down to more solid hardpan in the character of its teaching and in the ideas instilled into the pupils, so that the unfortunate results mentioned are becoming more unlikely and more rare, and the explanation of the unfortunate examples of past years, is in the kind of students accepted. For years the institution labored with the problem of trying to take town and city boys, totally unfamiliar with farm life and work, many of them from the Old Country, and make farmers of them. This has been given up, and now students are required to have spent at least one year at actual work on a farm before entering, so that the great majority are practical farmers when they matriculate.

There is this to be said, however, that the college probably gets a few boys each year who have quit farming early, though still hanging round home, selling implements, fire insurance, or working in country stores. Then a parent dies, or for some other reason the farm comes to them, or they get tired of the work they are at and decide to go to an agricultural college for a few months, or a year, and "learn all about farming." These men stay until examinations come round and then leave before taking them, and, of course, are no credit to the college. Some people say this could be avoided by raising the standard of admission. If the college authorities did this they would cut out a lot of worthy, sensible farmers' boys who have not had the benefit of a liberal public school education, but who are willing to work hard after they reach Guelph to improve themselves in those subjects while they master the college curriculum proper relating to agriculture. These young men must return to farm life vastly improved

by the training they have received, though they may be little heard of outside their own community; while the misfit who discredits the college, would likely have been a failure no matter what he undertook, and like the proverbial "lost sheep," becomes a chronic subject for comment.

The Incoming Tide.

The great tide of immigration which has set in Canadawards of late years must be a source of genuine satisfaction to the majority of us. It promises much for the development of our country, and that there is boundless opportunity for development must be conceded even by those who would fain stem the tide. Millions of acres of rich virgin soil, countless areas of forest to be judiciously utilized, vast measures of coal, mines of gold, silver, copper and iron, as yet undreamed of—these are the assets which Canada holds for the coming legions and the coming race. And it is not a vain dream to look forward to the time when a vast people shall swarm from Labrador to the Pacific, and again north to the extremity of the great wheat belt and the remotest bounds of the timber line. To the romancer, the poet, the lover of stream, and wood and wild flower, the picture, in some aspects, is not a pleasant one. For these Canada must lose immeasurably. But to those who would see her develop into a great nation, the prospect is as satisfactory as it is certain of fulfilment. This is a commercial age, and in Canada, as in other progressive lands, chimneys must rear, whistles must blow, and the broad swards of crocus and flame-flower must give way to the upheaval of brown earth and the yellow glare of the wheat field. After all, to no small extent, commerce rules the world.

In connection with this influx there is an observation that may not be amiss. To a people in bulk it may not mean much; to the individual, immeasurably, and, when all is said, is not this a matter that counts? Is not the beat of a human heart worth more in the light of eternity than the boundless acres of an inanimate world? It concerns the reception which these incoming strangers meet at the hands of the Canadian people. Here they come—Scotch, Irish, English, Gorman, Russian, French, Assyrian, and so on through the whole list—peoples as varied in character as in name, and occasionally as different, from the matter-of-fact, "to the manner born" Canadian, as may well be imagined. We look upon them curiously, and not seldom their little peculiarities strike us. They do not think as we do about a variety of matters; they have their own way of doing things, a way to us often clumsy and roundabout. Perhaps, too often we are inclined to be supercritical. We forget that in a foreign land we, too, should have our "peculiarities," and so we wrap ourselves up in a Pharisaic mantle as unlovable as all Pharisaism cannot but be. We do not give these people the warm heart grasp that our humanity should impel us to give. We are cold and standoffish; we know it and they know it. When they work for us we often get out of patience immediately, and instead of instructing gently and waiting a little, we are too much inclined to send the unintentional offender off about his business. His business? Alas, rather our business, for can we rid ourselves of the responsibility of being, each one of us, "his brother's keeper"?

Would it not be much more neighborly to consider these strangers who have come within our gates? Far from home they have come, and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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often the homesickness for the old faces and the "old familiar scenes" has its clutch upon the heart when the face tells it not. A strange land, strange customs, strange faces, strange hearts, and more than likely a dearth of money when money too often means "friends," social recognition, comfort itself. Let us put ourselves in the place of such wanderers; imagine ourselves afar in a foreign land under just such conditions—longing for the old home, the neighbor plowing over the fence, the old beech at the gate, the lilacs up the lane, and the catbird gurgling its heart out among the apple blossoms. Let us see the cold faces, catch the half-hidden smile at our awkwardness, and know that nowhere is there the heart that will take us to itself. Let us realize all this and be kind. Let us not fail in the duty our humanity demands of us. Canada glories in her imperialism. May she also glory in a cosmopolitanism which will understand a whole world, and the human heart of a world which is, after all, in all lands, but one.

As a Magazine.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, payment of my subscription to March, 1906. To say that I am much pleased with your paper is putting it very mildly indeed. As an agricultural paper and home magazine I do not think it can be beaten. I think it will do anyone good to read that "Quiet Hour" a time or two every week. Wishing you continued success.

FRANK SUTHERLAND.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

If You Want Anything

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

Publishers' Announcement.

[From our Manitoba and Western Edition.]

We have pleasure in presenting herewith the halftone portrait of Mr. R. J. Deachman, who comes West this month to take charge of our business and editorial office in Calgary, Alta. Mr. Deachman, who boasts a good Scotch pedigree, is a native of the famous farming County of Huron, in Western Ontario. Entering the Ontario Agricultural College in the fall of 1901, he early impressed faculty and students as being a man of exceptional talents as a speaker, writer, and all-round man of affairs. At the conclusion of his sophomore year he was elected as assistant editor of the College organ, the O. A. C. Review. Upon the resignation of the editor-in-chief in the middle of the College year, Mr. Deachman stepped into control as managing editor, in which capacity he served for a year, and, assisted by a strong staff, distinguished himself and his class by effecting a marked improvement in the paper, establishing for himself an enviable journalistic reputation as a "man who does things." An occasional contributor to the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Deachman has also spent two summer seasons in the West representing the paper in a business and editorial capacity, so that he is no "tender-foot." Having recently completed the regular four years' course at the College, and declined several tempting offers in other directions, the farmers and ranchmen of these great new Provinces about to be, will learn with satisfaction of his decision to return to the West, identifying himself regularly with our already strong staff in the work of promoting the interests of the paper and of Western agriculture.



R. J. Deachman, B. S. A.

Appointed associate editor of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." In charge of our editorial and business branch office at Calgary, Alta.

Graduates in Agriculture.

The University of Toronto has announced the results of the various annual examinations for degrees, including that of the graduating class at the Ontario Agricultural College. The following, representing Ontario, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Pennsylvania, and the Argentine Republic, have completed the examination in agriculture entitling them to the degree B. S. A. (Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture): R. J. Deachman, Gorrie, Huron, Ont.; R. G. Baker, Philadelphia, U. S. A.; H. G. Bell, Orangeville, Dufferin, Ont.; B. Bustamanto, Argentine Republic; E. D. Eddy, Scotland, Brant, Ont.; C. W. Esmond, Blessington, Hastings, Ont.; J. Evans, Randolph, Simcoe, Ont.; R. E. Everest, Scarborough, York, Ont.; J. Granel, Argentine Republic; A. J. Hand, Stanton, Dufferin, Ont.; J. B. Hoodless, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; T. B. R. Henderson, Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; J. E. Howitt, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; A. Irvine, Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; H. H. LeDrew, St. John's, Newfoundland; A. Leitch, Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.; W. J. Lennox, Newton Robinson, Simcoe, Ont.; H. McFayden, Caledon, Peel, Ont.; W. C. McKillican, Vankleek Hill, Glengarry, Ont.; A. W. Mason, Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood, Dufferin, Ont.; G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.; N. A. Rudolph, Jamaica, B. W. I.; R. W. Wade, Smithville, Lincoln, Ont.; G. G. White, Grand View, Brant, Ont.; R. H. Williams, Dundalk, Dufferin, Ont.

The following are required to pass supplemental examinations before completing the examination in agriculture: French—P. E. Brereton, Bethany, Durham, Ont.; Botany—F. M. Logan, Amherst, N. S.

A Farmers' Manufacturing and Supply Company.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Since writing my article on co-operative purchase of supplies, which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" of May 18th, I have heard of and investigated the "Farmers' Manufacturing and Supply Co., Ltd.," which has its head office at Durham, Ont., with branches at Galt, and, I believe, Paris. This company, though it does not so call itself, is almost a perfect co-operative organization, and, though it has been operating less than a year, has over five hundred farmer members. The facts as I have found them are most encouraging for all who hope for great results for co-operation in Canada, as well as to those who want to know what to do in order to benefit as soon as possible by co-operation.

THE FACTS.

The Farmers' Manufacturing & Supply Co., Ltd., is an association of farmers, incorporated under the ordinary act of limited liability companies, for the objects of purchasing supplies for shareholders, manufacturing such supplies if necessary, and possessing other wide powers. It provides in its charter, however, that no member may hold more than five shares, and as the shares authorized number 5,000, at \$20 each, it is impossible for any one man or small group of men to control the company. It is a farmers' company, and must always remain such. The directors number five, and the present officers are: President, George Binney (ex-Warden), Grey County; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. MacIntosh, of Durham; Managing Director, T. Livingston, Durham; and other well-known farmers of Western Ontario.

The policy of the company has been to buy all supplies required by members, so far as is found practicable, at the best terms possible, and to sell them to members at a rate that enables the company to pay expenses, and, perhaps, a small dividend, this rate effecting a large saving to the shareholder on everything bought. With the present 500 members the company is able to make very satisfactory terms in buying, as the following comparative prices will show:

Article.	Regular cash price.	Company's price to shareholders.
Wagon (best)	\$68 00	\$56 00
Buggy (best)	80 00	68 00
Buggy (second grade)	68 00	58 00
Hay rake (side delivery)	58 00	47 30
Hay loader	58 00	47 30
Mowing machine	50 00	38 50
Hay tedder	45 00	35 00
Walking plow	13 00	10 00
Windmill	85 00	55 00
Cream separators:		
350-lb.	70 00	48 00
450-lb.	90 00	61 00
600-lb.	110 00	68 00
Woven wire fencing, No. 9 wire, per rod	56	42

Cement, a saving of 15 cents per barrel; coal, saving of 40 cents per ton; harness, from 10% to 20%. Similar savings of substantial amounts are secured in sewing machines, washing machines, pianos, stoves, furnaces, etc.

These figures I got (most of them) from farmers who have bought the articles named. One or two special instances might be given. Mr. T. J. Clump, near Galt, bought 160 rods of No. 9 woven wire fencing, and saved \$22.40 on the one purchase, within three weeks of buying his share for \$20.00. Mr. Twombly, of Durham, bought 500 rods of another grade of wire at 88 cents per rod, saving a total of \$60.00.

The company is growing rapidly, as is to be expected. As the capital is limited by the charter to \$100,000, which makes it impossible for more than 5,000 farmers to become shareholders, it will probably be necessary to change the charter to admit of larger membership.

A word as to the way business is conducted: The buying is done by the head office at Durham, prices being thus secured that are impossible in the case of small local purchasers or agents. Shareholders anywhere may post their orders direct, or leave them at the branch stores in the nearest town, and the goods are got by them either at the stores or at the station. Cash or note is the rule for payment on purchases, as being the most economical way of running the business.

So far as I can see, this company of organized farmers cannot fail in their project, because they are succeeding splendidly now, and because a growing membership steadily increases the united power that benefits each one. It is not the ideal plan of organization I had outlined, but it has got results, and results are what I had in view in suggesting the methods of organization I did.

It has occurred to me that there may be many other co-operating organizations of farmers in Canada, as well as this, and that members of such organizations should give an account thereof to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

HORSES.

Untoward Results of Castration.

(Continued.)

PHYMOSIS is that condition in which the penis is imprisoned within the sheath, and, on account of excessive swelling of the latter, especially at the anterior extremity, cannot be protruded. It is seldom serious, and attention should be directed towards reducing the swelling of the sheath by fomenting with hot water, and, if necessary, scaring, to allow escape of the accumulated serum. It is seldom the penis is involved in the swelling, and when that of the sheath has been dissipated a cure has been effected.

PARAPHYMOSIS is the opposite condition to phymosis, viz., the penis is protruding, and cannot be retracted. The causes are the same, viz., excessive swelling of the sheath. This is liable to be more serious. The swelling of the sheath forms a constricted neck around the pendulous penis, arrests to some extent its circulation and produces a tense inflammatory swelling. Treatment to reduce the swollen condition of the sheath should be the same as for phymosis. In addition, the penis must be included in the fomentations, and in extreme cases scarified. It should be supported in a suspensory bandage, and this may with advantage be used for the application of warm poultices. When the penis is suspended in this way it is good practice to give the patient exercise, as this tends to remove venous engorgement and excite absorption of the fluids. When the condition exists for considerable time there is a danger of partial paralysis of the muscles which retract the penis, hence it is wise to treat early and energetically, and as soon as the swelling of the sheath subsides sufficiently endeavor to force the penis back into position by careful and gentle manipulation.

HERNIA, or the protrusion of a greater or less volume of intestine or omentum through the opening in the scrotum occasionally occurs shortly after the operation. If omentum (the serous membrane that suspends the intestines) only protrudes treatment consists in cutting it off as high up as possible. If the intestine protrudes the case is much more serious, and prompt and careful treatment is necessary. If the volume be considerable it should be suspended with a suspensory bandage to prevent injury, and then the animal must be cast as for castration, firmly secured, placed upon his back and held there. The bandage must now be removed and the exposed intestine or omentum thoroughly washed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and carefully returned. Great care must be taken to not scarify or bruise them. Then the opening into the abdomen, called the external inguinal ring, should be closed with carbolized catgut or silk sutures. If sutures of this kind are not on hand, those made of hemp, slightly waxed with beeswax and disinfected with carbolic lotion, may be used, and the ends allowed to project two or three inches below the scrotum, in order that they may be pulled out before the wounds in the scrotum have quite healed. If the first-mentioned sutures are used they will become absorbed, but ordinary sutures will not, and if not removed, as stated, will act as foreign bodies and cause the formation of abscesses after the animal has apparently fully recovered from the operation. After the operation has been performed as stated, the patient must be allowed to rise, and should be kept as quiet as possible for two or three days, after which exercise should be given to dissipate swelling, and there is little or no danger of a recurrence of the hernia.

SCIRRUS CORD is an enlargement of the end, and in many cases, of a considerable portion of the severed cord, due to a microbe or germ that gains entrance after the operation. This inflammatory condition occurs more frequently when clams have been used than in other cases, especially when the operator neglects, when removing the clam, to break down with the finger adhesions that frequently take place between the cord and the scrotum, and thereby allow the cord to retract. The symptoms are easily noticed. The wounds do not heal readily, and in a few days, or in some cases longer, a fullness of one or both sides of the scrotum will be noticed, both by sight and manipulation; it resembles an animal that has not been castrated. Treatment consists in casting the animal, breaking down the adhesions between the diseased cord and surrounding tissues, and severing the cord above the diseased portion with an exciseur or emasculator, or applying fresh clams. This is a much more difficult operation than the first.

"WHIP."

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 80,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," LONDON, ONT.

Points on Draft-horse Breeding.

A writer on the subject of breeding Shires, referring to the various points to be observed in mating and selecting breeding stock, offers some remarks which are as pertinent to Clydesdale, Percheron and Suffolk breeding, generally speaking, as to that of Shires:

It is often the experience of breeders of Shires that the largest stallions do not always get the most sizeable stock. It would certainly not be advisable to breed from a stallion whose sole recommendation is great height at the withers, but which lacks a proportionate amount of substance and weight. The thing to look for in the Shire stallion is roominess of build and a big framework; these are of more importance than mere height. For breeding purposes a big-made but not over-grown stallion is required. There are not a few horse-breeders who are not able to distinguish between a stallion that is built on big lines and roomily made and one that is overgrown, and yet it is of the greatest importance to the successful breeding of big Shire horses that the one should not be confounded with the other. A big and roomy stallion of symmetrical development and with a large framework will generally get big stock when suitably mated to mares of the right description. On the other hand, an overgrown stallion which is tall merely but lacks scale, and is not built on roomy lines, will more than likely get foals which eventually show a want of size.

When aiming at breeding Shire horses as big and weighty as possible, it is essential, that the mares should be big and deep, and that they should possess a deal of roominess. There must be plenty of depth and width about the body; if a big foal is wanted it must be seen that the mare is sufficiently big to afford ample room to her unborn offspring. If the mare is not roomy, and lacks depth and breadth of body, the space available for the growing fetus will not be so great as it might be, and development to the utmost possible size is naturally impossible. Besides looking for plenty of depth and width of body in the brood mare, the breeder should also see that the points of the hip bones are wide apart; the more widely they are apart from one another the better. As a matter of fact, it is always found that in a roomy Shire mare built on really big lines there is great width between the points of the hip-joints. Narrowness between them is highly objectionable in Shire mares intended for breeding purposes. It

they produce their foals at an early date. Early foals generally grow into the biggest horses and develop the most size, and the breeder will do well, therefore, to be particular about getting his mares to foal sufficiently early in the spring.

It will very frequently be found that the first foal of a young mare does not grow so big as her subsequent foals, and when a brood mare becomes very old her foals are generally apt to lose size. These points are worth noting when going in for the breeding of the heaviest and biggest stamp of Shires. In selecting fillies for breeding purposes, it is certainly best to select fillies bred from mares when the latter are in their prime. Loss of size may easily result when the first foal of a young and immature mare is retained for breeding purposes. If a filly is put to the horse and breeds a foal at a very early age, this may have a certain stunting effect upon her further growth and development if she is not fed liberally while in foal, or if she is backward in condition and growth when the service takes place. The age when a Shire filly may suitably be put to the horse for the first time without risk of her growth and development being interfered with by breeding from her depends upon circumstances. If she is well developed, of satisfactory growth, and forward in condition, she can well be put to the horse at two years old without there being any risk of loss of ultimate size. Under these circumstances it is, however, of the greatest importance, as has already been pointed out, that the in-foal filly should be liberally treated in the way of food; she will require to be fed better than young fillies that are not carrying foals. When a filly is backward and lacks sufficient size, then it is not desirable to breed from her when she is two years old; in her case the breeder should wait till she is three years of age before putting her to the horse. With a view to breeding as big a foal as possible from a young Shire filly, it is best to breed her to a mature stallion not less than six years old. By mating together an immature stallion and an immature filly, the progeny will generally be smaller than when the sire is a mature horse.

Prevention and Treatment of Joint Ill (Navel Ill) in Foals.

This scourge of the stud, nowadays, is best handled by preventive measures; curative attempts are rarely successful. The disease is not confined to any country, but seems to thrive especially where horse-breeding is carried on and foaling occurs indoors.

An Old Country authority suggests that the navel string (umbilical cord) should be tied with a ligature of strong, soft thread, well soaked in a solution of carbolic (1-20) or corrosive sublimate (1-100), and that the cord itself should be painted with some protective preparation, such as collodion (if used, keep lighted lamp and matches away, as it is inflammable), to which is added one-tenth part of carbolic acid or iodoform. A cheap mixture is one of corrosive sublimate in one thousand of methylated spirits, or the following: Carbolic acid, 2 ounces; camphor, 5 ounces; resin or shellac, 1 ounce; methylated spirits, 15 ounces.

But there may be readers unfortunate enough to have animals infected and not willing to destroy them without an attempt at cure. As the odds are long against recovery, we may take the risk of heroic measures—"kill or cure," as it is said. A four-per-cent. solution of formalin injected of points over the swelled joints by means of a fine hypodermic syringe, has been known to have an excellent effect; so has a five-per-cent. chinol lotion, and the like strength of iodide of potassium in solution. The internal administration of antiseptics in doses short of being poisonous is worth trial. Twenty to sixty drops of pure carbolic acid in two drams of glycerine and two tablespoonfuls of water, night and morning, or dram doses of chinol in a few ounces of water, may be given. Whether or not the internal treatment is tried, we may quite safely, and with some hope of success, if not much, daily rub the enlarged joints with glycerine of iodine, which is a penetrating preparation of iodine that does not readily blister if frequently employed. It is important to keep the little patient feeding, and if appetite is not lost he may be helped to the teat or bottle with milk drawn from it.



Leek Advance.

Three-year old Shire stallion. Owned by Mr. A. Nicholson, Highfield, Staffordshire. Winner of many prizes, including London Shire Show, 1906.

should further be seen that the hind quarters are not too short and compact in the brood mare. The quarters of the Shire are at best not by any means remarkable for their length; on the contrary they are, comparatively speaking, shortish. It is certainly not desirable to breed from a mare whose quarters are particularly short and wanting in scope. The quarters, like the barrel, should be as roomy as they can be, and they should possess plenty of development. Taking a rear view of the mare, she should show great width; the broader she is the better, provided, of course, that symmetry of build is not interfered with. There can be no two opinions as to the importance of plenty of breadth in the brood mare when breeding big and sizeable Shire stock. Breadth of body is due to long, well-sprung ribs, and to a large and wide shape of the pelvis, and these two points are, therefore, of importance, and should receive due consideration from the breeder of Shires.

With a view of getting the maximum amount of size in young Shire stock, it is very desirable that the mares should be put to the horse early in the season, so that

STOCK.

Fall Fair Judging Competition.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

A great deal of interest is being taken in the live-stock judging competitions for farmers sons to be held at a number of the county exhibitions in the Ottawa Valley this fall. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, has drawn up the following rules to govern the competitions:

1. Competitors must be under 25 years of age; they must be farmers or sons of farmers, living in the county in which competition is held.

2. Anyone who has spent more than six months at an agricultural college shall not be eligible.

3. Competitors will be expected to judge classes of heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle and bacon pigs.

4. In summing up, the following values will be assigned the respective classes:

Heavy Horses	100 points.
Beef Cattle	100 "
Dairy Cattle	200 "
Bacon Pigs	100 "

5. Competitors will be expected to place three animals in each class, and give reasons for placing the one they place first ahead of the ones they place second and third, and for placing the second ahead of the rest of the animals in the class.

6. Competitors will be expected to write their answers upon cards furnished for the purpose.

7. Animals for the judging work will be selected from stock on exhibition.

8. As far as possible the judging competition will be held before the regular expert judges pass upon the stock. In case any classes to be used in the contest have been already passed upon by the regular expert judges, then animals that have not shown against each other or that have not been placed will be selected.

9. Competitors will be expected to come to the Secretary's office, where they will give their names to R. B. Faith, Editor of the Ottawa Valley Journal, and receive instructions as to exact hour and place of contest.

10. The judges in charge will examine the cards immediately after the close of the contest, and report at as early an hour as possible.

11. No appeal against the decisions of the experts in charge will be considered.

To Prevent Horns Growing.

A simple method to prevent the growth of horns in calves, which is practiced to some extent by stock-keepers in this country, is also being followed abroad. The English board of agriculture gives the following directions for the use of caustic potash: Clip the hair from the top of the horn when the calf is from two to five days old. Slightly moisten the end of a stick of caustic potash with water, or moisten the top of the horn bud, and rub the tip of each horn firmly with the potash for about a quarter of a minute, or until a slight impression has been made on the center of the horn. The horns should be treated in this way from two to four times, at intervals of five minutes. If, during the interval of five minutes, after one or more applications, a little blood appears in the center of the horn, it will then only be necessary to give another very slight rubbing with the potash.

The following directions should be carefully observed: The operation is best performed when the calf is under five days old, and should not be attempted after the ninth day. Caustic potash can be obtained from any druggist in the form of a white stick. When not in use it should be kept in a stoppered glass bottle in a dry place, as it rapidly deteriorates when exposed to the air. One man should hold the calf while an assistant uses the caustic.

Roll a piece of tinfoil or brown paper around the end of the stick of potash, which is held by the fingers so as not to injure the hand of the operator. Do not moisten the stick too much, or the caustic may spread to the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason keep the calf from getting wet for some days after the operation. Be careful to rub on the center of the horn and not around the side of it. Caustic potash is poisonous, and must therefore be kept in a safe place.

Breed Counts.

The economy of using good pure-bred sires can be most effectively preached by illustrations. A striking one was cited to us recently by Mr. Andrew Elliott, of Galt. Two years ago he had bought at a sale a couple lots of young cattle, one for \$13.50 apiece, the other for \$10.50. A bystander remarked at the time: "You paid all the first bunch was worth, but you got a bargain in the others." The steers were kept two years, and sold for \$47 and \$31 a head, respectively, representing net gains in value of \$33.50 and \$20.50, a difference in favor of the better-bred bunch of \$13 apiece. The cheapest is the dearest in the end.

Cattle for Trinidad and Tobago.

During the year ending March 31, 1904, there were imported into this colony 7,033 oxen, bulls, cows, etc., not one of which came from Canada, and only two from the United Kingdom (for breeding purposes). Venezuela supplied 6,970 head, and the British West Indies the balance. I had an interview with the largest importer of cattle here, one who slaughters 240 monthly. He expressed surprise that this market was not exploited by Canadian cattlemen. He was of opinion that, given proper freight facilities, it would pay as well to send oxen here as to England, and the matter is one which may merit the attention of those interested in the Dominion. The cattle received from Venezuela are comparatively small, the live weight being about 850 pounds.

The import charges are: 10s. duty; inspection fee, 1s.; scale, 1s.; and the value, landed, is about £6 10s. Owing to weather conditions, the meat is very poor from January to August. It improves from September to December, but can hardly ever be marked as first-class.

A certain quantity of frozen American beef comes here, but there is a prejudice against it, and it does not enter into serious competition with live meat.

I understand that cattle from Alberta and elsewhere, weighing about 1,400 pounds, are shipped from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, the f.o.b. price being from £6 to £7 per head. Allowing for the difference in weight and in the quality of the beef between Canadian and Ven-



Photo by G. H. Parsons.

Bapton Favorite (76080).

Shorthorn bull. Bred by Mr. J. D. Willis, Bapton Manor, Wiltshire. Sold for \$6,300 at the dispersion of the Uppermill herd of the late Mr. W. S. Marr, of Aberdeer shire, in October, 1904. Purchased by Mr. G. Rodger for export to South America.

ezuelan animals, it seems probable that shipments here would pay.

The same fees, duty, etc., are payable on the larger as on the smaller beast, and the slaughterman would certainly pay a higher price for beef which would command so much greater value from his customers. On the few occasions when cattle have been imported elsewhere than from Venezuela and the neighboring islands, and the fact has been duly advertised, all other meat has been neglected in the market by the better classes, who have been most willing to pay much more for the good article than for the usual inferior quality. The larger the animal the better, but an average of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds live weight, would be very suitable.

The question of transport is, of course, an important one. The voyage should be completed, if possible, within ten days. It is a question whether sufficient freight inducement otherwise would warrant direct steamers for the purpose. But lots up to 500 head would find ready sale, especially if advice were given some time ahead.

In addition to the ordinary underdeck cargo, cattle steamers could always bring a certain number of sheep. Mutton here is much more expensive than beef. It is imported principally from New York, where the f.o.b. price is 5½c. lb. live weight, and the freight \$1.75 per head. Some importations from Canadians have not been satisfactory. Wethers are wanted, and rams, and ewes in young have been sent. There is no difficulty of obtaining wethers in New York. The sheep trade should certainly be worth looking into. The longer voyage does not affect them so much as cattle. EDGAR TRIPP.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Canadian Bacon in Leeds.

In the Bradford and Leeds districts a great deal of satisfaction is being caused by the large shipments of stale and overkept bacon from the United States, and Canadian bacon is steadily gaining ground and is in better demand. It was stated to me the other day by a large dealer in bacon here, that "apparently United States bacon is losing its hold on the English trade, and Canadian bacon is taking its place; just the same thing happened in the cheese trade a few years ago." The English trade requires regular weekly shipments of well-cured and well-selected bacon. Trade prospects here for Canadian bacon are very promising.

JNO. B. JACKSON.

The Argentine Government Has Become Suspicious.

The Farmer and Stock-breeder, in a recent issue, comments on the large number of British cattle that have failed to pass the tuberculin test—some 77 in three months, whereas previously, from 1898 to 1904, only 412 were rejected. The quotation below, from our contemporary, is so naive that we cannot resist publishing it:

"We agree with our contemporary that something is wrong somewhere. Were all those slaughtered passed before being shipped? Are our veterinarians so inefficient that they fail to detect so large a proportion of diseased animals? It would be interesting, and indeed useful, to have in each case a post-mortem examination to reveal the truth or otherwise of the tuberculin diagnosis. Our representative in that country should have immediate instructions that in all cases where an animal is condemned for tuberculosis a post-mortem examination be conducted by the highest authority procurable. It is indeed surprising that the proportion of rejections should have jumped to such large numbers so suddenly."

To those "in the know" it is not at all surprising that rejections should have jumped so, but it is surprising that the Argentine authorities did not tumble to the trickery long on more quickly. It only took the Canadian Government two years to take measures to stop it, and by so doing avoided putting temptation in the way of our weaker brethren across the seas. As one Scotch breeder, in conversation with the writer as to how they (the breeders) beat the test, said, "It is no use being mealy-mouthed about it, I admit it has been going on right along." As long as the craze for certain Shorthorn families exists, thereby limiting buyers in their choice of cattle, and as long as the test is demanded of those cattle, so long will be found fellows trying to beat the test and the official administering. A little common honesty is the need at the present time, and the man that will undertake to beat the test is just as likely to fake a pedigree. In the words of our Scotch friend, "There's no use being mealy-mouthed about it," if the miserable business is to be stopped.

Live-stock Arena for Toronto Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Exhibition directorate, a discussion took place on the proposed stock-judging arena. Mr. R. J. Score brought the matter up, and energetically advocated proceeding with its erection with the least possible delay. Ald. O. B. Sheppard and Ald. Dunn endorsed Mr. Score in his views. President McNaught said he had heard that the Armories would not again be available for the Horse Show, in which case, he, too, thought no time should be lost in erecting the arena. Controller Spence agreed with nearly all that had been said, and would see that the Board of Control take the matter up at once and proceed as fast as possible.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

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

FARM.

Advantages of Underdraining.

The continued wet weather prevailing in some districts during the last few weeks has served to accentuate the importance of underdraining in ensuring against the partial or total failure of crops, owing to an excess of water in the land. In some sections tile draining is recognized as essential to successful farming, and is generally practiced, the conviction being firmly fixed that the whole cost is generally repaid by the increased yield of crops in two or three years, and in some instances in one year. In many other districts in which the nature of the soil, the apparent levels, and the conditions of the crops in some seasons plainly indicate the need of underdraining, little or none has been done, and much loss is resulting to farmers from its neglect. While its advantages are generally acknowledged and admitted, the cost of tile draining is, by the average farmer, a consideration which causes him to hesitate and procrastinate from year to year, though he may be convinced of the need and the probable or practicable certainty that the undertaking would pay for itself in the short time indicated. Thorough drainage, it is true, is an expensive operation, costing, as a rule, an outlay nearly equal to the selling value of the land without it; but if the claim that it will pay for itself in the increased yield of the first two or three crops is a reliable one, the risk is not great, and since the work may be gradually accomplished, a part being done each year, the investment should prove a good dividend-paying one from the start, as we are confident it will, provided the work is reasonably well done.

If a farmer feels that he cannot afford the time or money to drain a whole field in a single year, he may make a commencement by laying the main drain first, providing for a good outlet first, and put in the laterals later, but it is wisdom to have a well-considered system to begin with and a map with measurements marked upon it indicating the place of all drains laid, so that the system may be extended and completed at any future time. While there is little room for doubt that on most farms thorough draining over all its parts would pay for the doing, there are portions of the majority of farms which the owner cannot afford to neglect to drain if he desires a decent return for his labor and the seed sown—low-lying places without an outlet with sufficient fall to carry off surplus surface water, where the crop suffers from excess of water, as shown by its signals of distress in the form of spindly stalks and sickly yellow leaves, yielding half a crop or proving a flat failure. And this on portions, which, if properly drained, would certainly be the most productive of the field. Such places, as a rule, might be relieved of their disability with a comparatively small outlay of time or money, and would probably pay for it twice over in a single crop, to say nothing of the satisfaction of seeing a uniform crop over the whole field. The labor and cost of draining may be greatly lessened by good management, the use of the plow in opening and filling the ditches, and of the most improved tools for laying the tile.

Travelling for Agricultural Knowledge.

Long ago the famous educators, Pestalozzi and Froebel, strove to impress upon the teachers of the world their opinion that the best method of gaining instruction about a great many matters is seeing and doing. Since their day "Learn to do by doing" has become an educational axiom, whose value is being daily proved in school, laboratory, technical institution and manual training hall. It stands to reason that an educative principle found valuable in other lines must also be so in that of agriculture, which is a science as truly to be studied, learned and benefited by, according to the skill and thoroughness to be expended upon it, as any other curricula. Denmark, to the fore, as usual in all things pertaining to agriculture and dairying, has seized upon this fact, and is putting forth every possible effort to provide for the further instruction of her people in these subjects. "Learn to do by doing" has become her slogan to the farming world, and in order that as few obstacles to the best results as possible shall stand in the way, she has hit upon a number of clever expedients.

Among these is that of providing "travelling

aids" to farmers, to enable them to visit the various experimental farms and dairy schools at the lowest possible cost. During these visits they are expected to take actual part in the operations which they have gone to see, and in this way are likely to have facts fixed firmly upon their minds. Briefly, the method is this: Each year the Government sets apart a certain sum of money for this purpose. Each farmer who wishes so to travel sends in his application to one of the offices of the Royal Danish Agricultural Association not later than three weeks before he wishes to set out. He is thereupon supplied with a book of coupons which will serve as certificates at the different places he visits, also with a plan, setting forth exactly where he must go, and at what date he must arrive at and leave each point. This plan he must rigidly adhere to. His coupons, marked at each place on the route and returned at the end of the trip, will show whether he keeps to it or not. If he does so, well and good; if he does not, he forfeits a certain amount for each day wasted. While visiting, as said before, he must take notes and engage in practical work; any neglect in interest, or misconduct in any way, is reported to headquarters, and he must suffer by a deduction of the amount allowed him. In order that there shall always be an opening for these travelling pupils, no private pupil is permitted to stay at any school to which the former are admitted for more than six months at a time.

Owing to the small extent of Denmark and the exceedingly low board rates prevalent there, this plan is found very feasible. In Canada such conditions do not obtain, but many of our farmers and dairymen are very well able to pay their own way on short and frequent trips, and it might be telling a few of them a thing or two were they to take a leaf from the book of the prosperous Danes.

Tumble-weed (Amarantus albus).

This is a weed about which comparatively little has yet been written in Ontario publications, and which few farmers appear able to recognize. It can scarcely be classed with our noxious weeds, neither has it become very common; yet, I have seen fields in which it has proven its ability to become troublesome when not closely watched. Where only occasional plants could be found a couple of years ago it is now almost as abundant as the well-known pigweed, to which it is allied. The principal danger from this plant lies in its free-seeding habits, which, while it is so little known, and consequently unnoticed and unhindered, gives it the opportunity to establish itself rapidly.

Tumble-weed is an annual, considerably resembling the notorious Russian thistle in its low-branching, bushy habit of growth. It varies much in size, but often attains a height of over two feet in ordinarily fertile soil, with a diameter usually equal, thus giving it a globular shape. The stem branches from close to the ground right up to the top, the lower branches spreading horizontally to give the characteristic shape. The leaves are usually small, although, when in rich soil, or growing among other vegetation, they are rather larger, and the plant is more erect. The flowers, which are small, greenish and inconspicuous, are borne along the branchlets. They are followed by seeds concealed in a bristly chaff, somewhat like that of pigweed, but not gathered so closely into spikes. When ripe the seeds can be readily shaken or rubbed out of their enclosures. They are quite small, jet black and shiny, nearly circular and compressed, with convex faces.

For the dispersal of its seeds this plant exhibits a novel form of natural adaptation. Its globular form is for a purpose. When the seeds ripen and the plant dies, in early fall, the branches become very light, dry and pithy, and the whole plant is easily broken off at the ground by the wind. Then it is blown over and over, scattering its seeds wherever it goes. The fences bounding the field become the lodging places, until a wind from another quarter drives many of the plants again across the field.

The work of combating tumble-weed should not be particularly difficult, as it is an annual, dying naturally each year; and so far as I have observed, it has not any very resistant properties. Measures against it must be directed towards preventing seeding, by cultivating out the plants early in their growth. This is practicable, because it seems to occur most abundantly in such cultivable crops as corn and roots. It is also a simple matter to collect the plants from the fences, or, better still, from the field before they have been broken from their moorings, and burn them. As the seeds are frequently found in grass seed, this is doubtless the commonest agency in introducing the weed to new neighborhoods, and the farmer who is careful about his seed will keep his farm clean longest. H. G.



English Leicester Ewes and Early Lambs.

About Silos.

Below is the summary of Bulletin 101, entitled "Crops for the Silo; Cost and Filling," issued by the Illinois Experiment Station at Urbana:

Corn silage is, as a rule, the most economical succulent food that can be obtained for dairy cows at a season when pasture is not available. Although not a balanced ration in itself, it tends to heavy milk production, and economical milk can be made by feeding corn silage and a legume hay without the use of much grain.

By helping the pasture out during dry periods with partial soiling, more stock can be carried on a given area than by pasturing alone. No crop will furnish more feed to the acre than corn, and with the silo this can be utilized for soiling.

When corn is fully tasseled it contains less than one-fourth as much dry matter as when the ears are fully glazed. From this stage to maturity the increase is but slight.

That silage may keep well, the corn should not be cut until most of the kernels are glazed and hard; if too ripe, the silage will not settle well, and the air will not be sufficiently excluded to prevent spoiling.

The corn is most easily handled by cutting with a corn binder, and using a silage cutter of large enough capacity to avoid the necessity of cutting bands.

If silage is to keep well, the leaves and heavier parts must be kept thoroughly mixed, evenly distributed in the silo, and well tramped next the wall. After filling, the top six inches should be wet once, and the whole surface tramped every day for a week, to obtain a thin, compact layer of well-rotted silage which will exclude the air.

Records of the cost of silo-filling were kept by the experiment station on 19 different farms in various parts of the State, and the cost was found to range from 40 cents to 76 cents a ton, the average being 56 cents.

Don't Kill Birds.

Boys who rob birds' nests, or boys or men who kill birds, should be taught by vigorous means, if necessary, that we have law against the destruction of these insectivorous friends of the farmer, and that if it were not for their presence, farming, and especially horticulture would soon become a profitless business and the country destroyed by pests. We hear that gangs of foreign laborers in some parts of the country have been ruthlessly destroying birds for food and for amusement. They should be instructed as to our laws, and if they will not then desist, prosecutions in the courts should follow.

Better Than the Bunch.

I take pleasure in enclosing \$1.50 for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for 1905. I receive about a dozen different publications through the mails every week, and consider the "Farmer's Advocate" of more practical value than all the others combined. No farmer can really expect to do business successfully without its assistance.

Brant Co., Ont. ROBT. BODWELL.

Bluestone Spraying for Mustard.

As the season for mustard-spraying will shortly be on, a description of the method will, no doubt, be of service to many readers. It may be remarked that the effectiveness and safety of this spraying is due to the fact that a two- or three-per-cent. solution of bluestone sprayed on mustard will kill it, whereas the leaves of cereal crops, as well as those of peas and clover, will not retain sufficient of the solution to do them any harm. Indeed, in fields badly infected with mustard the spraying proves a decided boon to the crop by killing the weed, which would otherwise rob the crop of plant food and moisture. It is claimed that an indirect injury of mustard is that it provides food for the turnip flea beetles before the turnips and other plants of the family are ready for attack.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the wisdom of preventing the maturing of mustard, the seeds of which, being oily, will lie buried in the ground indefinitely, awaiting turning up to the surface for suitable germinating conditions. Spraying, as a remedy, was first discovered in France in 1897, since when its effectiveness has been widely demonstrated, notably by the Biological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, which, since the summer of 1901, has been conducting in various parts of Ontario experiments which conclusively establish the fact that, when done correctly at the proper time, provided no rain falls within 36 to 48 hours, spraying kills practically every mustard plant, without hurting the grain or young-seeded timothy or clover. In case of rain following shortly, a second spraying may be necessary. Usually, if the spraying is performed just as the mustard is coming into bloom, the crop will be dense enough to smother any plants that start after that date. Hence it is claimed with reason that a few years' thorough spraying will so thin out the pest that hand-pulling will easily clean out any plants that subsequently appear. It may be noted here that there are two kinds of mustard—the one smooth-leaved, and the other hairy, the latter being much easier to kill.

The spraying should be done after the plants have developed a considerable leaf surface, but before they come into bloom. It should be done on a calm, bright day.

To prepare the solution, dissolve nine or ten pounds of bluestone by suspending it in a coarse bag in about three gallons of boiling water; the crystals should be all dissolved in fifteen to twenty minutes. Strain the solution into the pump barrel, and fill up with cold water to make forty or forty-five gallons. This quantity will usually treat an acre. Where a large area is to be covered, a "stock solution" of bluestone may be made by using a definite number of pounds of bluestone and a corresponding number of gallons of water. This may be hauled to the field in a barrel and the water drawn in a tank, and kept at the end of the field. If a pond is adjacent, the pump barrel may be filled there; if not, the water may be hauled out in a tank. The spray may be applied with an ordinary barrel pump. Place in a cart or light wagon and drive slowly through the field, holding the nozzles so that all the mustard will be well wet. The bamboo-rod attachment will do the work effectively, but not so rapidly as the horizontal extension-rod, mustard-spraying attachment fitted behind the cart or wagon. It is worth knowing that the spraying machine companies manufacture special apparatus for this purpose. The Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., for instance, is getting out a power sprayer (driving the power from the wheels) which has an extension rod with ten nozzles, covering a width of about 18 feet at each time across. With this it is estimated that, when the water is handy, a man to prepare the chemicals, a boy to drive, and one horse, can spray about forty acres per day, which, allowing good wages, would amount to about ten cents per acre for applying. Good bluestone may now be purchased in quantity at approximately six cents per pound, or 56 cents per acre. Allowing a little margin, however, we might estimate total cost of labor and material at 80 cents per acre. If an ordinary four-nozzle machine were used the expense for labor would be a little higher—perhaps twenty cents, instead of ten. The cost of a complete ten-nozzle-power outfit would run up to \$85 or \$90. An ordinary hand pump, with necessary brass parts and eight nozzles for mustard spraying, could be procured for, say, \$35, in round figures; a similar outfit with four nozzles for about \$25. It would seem as though a group of farmers in mustard-infected districts might very well cooperate in the purchase of a power outfit, or a man might get one and hire it out to his neighbors for so much per acre. The equipment would be useful for spraying potatoes as well as mustard. Lacking a power pump, however, there is no reason why existing pumps should not be put into service by attaching a four- or eight-nozzle brass row sprayer. Let us rid our fields of the yellow plague.

Cutting Weeds on Roads.

By a recent amendment to Ontario Municipal Act, pathmasters are no longer required to look after cutting of noxious weeds on the highways of their division. Every owner or occupant of land is now required to cut the weeds growing on the highway adjacent to his land. Sec. 2 of Chapter 27, of 4 Ed. VII., of the statutes of 1904, provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of every owner of land in a municipality to cut down and destroy, or cause to be cut down and destroyed at the proper time, to prevent the ripening of their seed, all the noxious weeds growing on any highway adjoining such land, not being a toll road, from the boundary of such land to the center line of such road, and in case of default after notice from the inspector or overseer of highways, or where no inspector or overseer is appointed, from the clerk of the municipality, the council of such municipality may do the work, and may add the cost thereof to the taxes against the land in the collector's roll, and collect such cost in the same manner as other taxes.

By the amending act it is still the duty of the pathmasters and overseers of highways to see that the private owners observe and comply with the law.

The amendment does not affect the right conferred by the Municipal Act upon municipal councils to pass by-laws for preventing the growth of Canada thistles and other weeds detrimental to husbandry, and for compelling the destruction thereof.

Evergreen Wind-breaks.

As June is one of the best months for planting evergreens, some hints on that subject may be helpful to "Farmer's Advocate" readers.

My observation in travelling about the country is, that there are far too few evergreens planted. So many farmers seem to have no appreciation of the value of trees, evergreens and shrubs about the farm home. It seems to me it is becoming more apparent every year that something should be done by farmers all over the country to provide wind-breaks about the farm buildings, to protect stock as well as home from storms in winter, while adding to the beauty of the farm at all seasons. The prairie farmer appreciates this, and he is paying more attention to it every year. He, in fact, is leading us, and we shall soon need this protection as much as the prairie farmer, as our wood-lots are fast disappearing.

A good many have tried to grow evergreens and failed. This has been largely due to a certain amount of ignorance about the nature of evergreens. Many have planted dead evergreens and didn't know it. They didn't know that five minutes' exposure of roots to the sun or wind would mean dead evergreens. Many do not know that the sap of an evergreen has considerable resin in it, and if this once gets thick you cannot start it again, which means a dead evergreen, of course.

If evergreens are taken from natural conditions and planted, only very small ones should be dug, and great care should be taken in digging them so as not to injure the roots. The roots of evergreens grow from their tips, and will not start from a broken place. This is why the nurseryman transplants them every two years. By transplanting, the roots grow more compact, and the tree has more chances to live when planted. It is safer to get evergreen stock from a reliable nursery, where you are sure they will come to you well packed in moss. Before opening the package the ground should be well prepared, and a furrow opened with a plow or spade, if they are to be set in rows for a wind-break. A mud bath should also be ready in tub or some other vessel which will hold water and can be drawn along with a horse. The mud bath is made of clay and water, mixed to about the consistency of sweet cream; not too thick to ball up the roots. Keep the tops dry by packing the roots in this mud bath with the tops above water. The most suitable sized evergreen to plant is one not exceeding eighteen inches in height. One foot is a good size, unless they are for ornamental purposes on the lawn, then they could be much larger.

In setting the evergreens in the furrow, which should be deep enough to receive the roots in a fan shape along the land side—fresh, loose, moist soil, mixed with some wet creek sand, is the best (the creek sand is not essential, however)—should be immediately thrown on the roots as fast as the evergreens are placed. When all are set in the row, continue to fill in with dirt and tramp the soil firmly on the roots, until the furrow is filled to crown a little. Cultivate now on each side of the rows to loosen the soil and make a mulch. The cultivation should be kept up for a couple of years at least. In this way,

if stock are kept away from them, there will be no trouble to make them live.

I think two rows, eight feet apart, and planted six feet apart in the row so as to alternate, make the best wind-breaks. Then, I would mix the varieties, such as Norway spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, and any other varieties desired. Good wind-breaks may be made of one row, planted four or five feet apart. From the very first such a wind-break is a thing of beauty, and in a few years it is of great value in breaking the violence of the winds and storms. I believe that the attention of the farmers should be called to this important subject more and more. It not only means the beautifying of the home surroundings, but it means dollars and cents if a person wished to put his farm on the market.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Tile Drainage.

A bulletin just issued by the New Hampshire Experiment Station, on tile drainage, says:

The main object in drainage is to rid the soil of surplus water, which prevents plant growth, but there are several other things accomplished with the removal of the water.

The first is that soils that are drained have better ventilation. All plant roots require air, and when the soil spaces are filled with water there is little air there. Soils are ventilated by drainage in several different ways: First, as the soil dries out it shrinks and leaves cracks, through which the air can pass; second, the lines of tiles themselves form passageways through which air is forced with every change in atmospheric pressure; third, when water from a heavy rain passes off through the drains, fresh air is drawn in behind it.

Tile drainage increases the room which roots occupy, by lowering the ground water in the soil. It also makes the soil warmer, as the amount of water that comes to the surface for evaporation is decreased. By getting rid of the surplus water the amount of soil moisture that is available to the plant is increased.

In laying out a drainage system, the first thing to do is to decide on the location of the outlets. This should be at the lowest available point, so as to get the greatest amount of fall. The main drain should follow the line and direction of the lowest lying ground. The size of the main drain will depend upon its fall and the area which it drains. The greater the fall, the smaller may be the tile. A four-inch main is ordinarily sufficient for ten to twelve acres. For laterals, a three-inch tile will usually be found satisfactory. One danger in using small tile is, it does not take much sediment to fill them up.

The main can be located in the center of the area, and the laterals off at right angles from either side, or, on a comparatively flat piece of ground where there are no particular low-lying channels, it is better to locate it at one end or side, and place the laterals in parallel lines from one side.

The depth of the drains will depend upon two conditions, viz.: The nature of the soil, and the average distance of the ground water below the surface. Four feet is usually considered deep, and two feet shallow drainage.

There is a close relation between the depth and distance apart of drains. The distance apart will depend upon the depth. The distance apart is also dependent upon the texture of the soil through which the water has to filter. In fine clay soil tile should not be placed deep, but close together.

In laying tile, it should be begun at the outlet. Have the first few feet of very hard-burned tile or glazed sewer pipe, which will not be injured by freezing, and the outlet walled up with stone to prevent washing or sliding down of the dirt, and with some sort of grating to keep out burrowing animals. The laying of tile should follow soon after digging the ditch.

Either a Y or T should always be used, making connection with the laterals. The upper ends of all lines should be closed with a flat stone or brick. The ditch may be filled either by hand shovel or horse scraper.

As to the cost of drainage, the New Hampshire Station estimates that most land in the State could be thoroughly drained for \$35 to \$40 per acre, while many could be greatly improved by a single line, costing from \$15 to \$20 per acre. The first cost is high, but it is the only cost.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

The Bean County of Ontario.

Possibly no other county in the Province of Ontario is more adapted for the growing of beans than that portion of Kent County on Lake Erie, which extends clear across the County and is from five to ten miles in width. Beans are grown nearly all over the County, but the southern portion is the best adapted. The soil is a rich loam, with a clay bottom, and although suitable for any other farm crop, beans is the crop depended on for a large yield and quick returns, for they are harvested in about ninety days from the time of planting. The white bean is the principal kind, but other varieties are grown in small quantities. After the soil is thoroughly prepared in spring and surface pulverized very finely, we sow between May 25th and June 15th, in drills twenty-eight inches apart, requiring about forty-five pounds of beans per acre. Once harrowing with a weeder before the plants appear, and twice between the time the plants are two days old and high enough to cultivate is sufficient. Then the cultivator is put into use. The first cultivating is the most important, for the operator should keep the teeth very close to the row on each side. This stirs the ground, and at the same time rolls the light loose earth around the plants and between each hill, entirely covering any very small weeds that might have been missed in harrowing the ground. At the second and third cultivating the large cultivator teeth are used for cutting Canada thistles and grass not removed the first time. If this system is followed closely very little hoeing is necessary, unless for cutting out thistles and ragweed that might have been missed.

As soon as the blossoms appear—about 35 days after planting—cultivating must cease, and beans not disturbed any more till ripe. Disturbing the plants while in bloom has a tendency to break off the blossoms, hence lightening the crop. On a single stalk I have counted nearly 100 pods, which, when well filled, average from five to seven beans in a pod.

Bean-harvesting begins about the 25th of August, and a farmer with a good two-horse bean-puller can cut from ten to twelve acres per day, and a lad with a two-horse side-delivery rake can put the same in winrows in same time. Dry weather is very essential in bean harvest, as it not only lessens the labor, but gives a bright, glossy appearance to beans, with but few damaged ones.

The yield is from fifteen to thirty bushels, and in some instances, when circumstances are favorable, forty bushels per acre has been grown.

From fifteen to eighty acres is the amount grown by each farmer; the large acreage is grown by the farmers of South Harwich, but fifty acres is common, and with an average of twenty-five bushels gives a farmer good returns. The largest amount of beans grown by one farmer in South Harwich last year was 2,000 bushels, and as the highest price paid was \$1.60 per bushel, those farmers with large yields and top prices receive good returns for their summer's labor. The estimated yield of beans in Kent Co. in 1904 was nearly three million bushels.

Kent Co., Ont. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

Germinating Condition of Various Weed Seeds.

Whoever is disposed to marvel at the apparently spontaneous manner in which weeds spring up in what were supposed to be clean-cultivated fields, will understand the phenomenon more easily when he knows the conditions under which various seeds germinate, and the length of time some of them may remain in the ground without being spoiled. In this connection a summary of the conclusions arrived at by the North Dakota Experiment Station, and published in Bulletin 62, may shed some light:

"First—Shepherd's purse, tumbling mustard and peppergrass will not ordinarily come up through two inches of soil. That is, they will not germinate that year, if buried deeper than two inches in soil such as that of the experiment station, which is described as black alluvial loam.

"Second—Stinkweed comes up abundantly through one inch, unwillingly through two, and not at all through three.

"Third—Green and yellow foxtail germinate about May 1st in the latitude of North Dakota, but do not germinate in the fall from seed gathered that season.

"Fourth—Wild mustard seed buried five inches deep will not grow, but will grow through three, two, and best through one inch of soil.

"Fifth—Wild mustard and stinkweed will not be preserved in the soil for a period of years unless buried deeper than three inches.

"Sixth—Great ragweed germinates better when planted two or three inches deep than one inch, but it will not grow through five inches of soil.

"Seventh—Wild buckwheat comes up readily through one, two, or three inches of soil, but was found to be entirely dead when buried twenty months.

"Eighth—Wild oats will come up through five inches of soil, were practically dead when buried twenty months, and entirely dead when buried fifty-six months.

"Ninth—Shepherd's purse, green foxtail and horse-

weed were practically dead when buried six months, while wild mustard and stinkweed germinated well when buried that period.

"Tenth—The deeper-buried seeds were better preserved up to a depth of ten inches."

The seeds for these experiments were sown October 17th, 1899, and under as nearly as possible normal soil conditions; but few of them germinated the same year they were grown; in fact, none except wild mustard.

The following interesting particulars were given about stinkweed: "Stinkweed seeds remaining in the pod out of doors are usually dead by spring, but if plowed under with green pods, it will ripen its seeds much sooner than when left above ground. It ripens its seed in seventy-seven days from sowing, and in thirty-four days from the time of blooming. A well-prepared seed-bed in the spring is the greatest foe to stinkweed and other winter annuals."

It appears from the above that deep covering of a number of these seeds, such as shepherd's purse, green foxtail, horseweed, and wild oats, would practically destroy them in a three-year rotation.

DAIRY.

Uniform Marked Weights of Butter.

Sir,—A number of communications have been received from representative bodies and leading butter merchants in Great Britain, concerning the matter of a uniform weight of butter in what is intended to be the 56-pound box. It is stated that boxes are frequently marked 57, 58 and even 60 pounds. It is not claimed that these boxes contain less than the marked weights any more than those which are marked 56 pounds; the objection is against having any more or less than 56 pounds in each package. The butter-makers of New Zealand, Australia and Argentina are very careful on this point, and the uniformity in their weights is much appreciated by the trade. The 56-pound package was adopted because it represents half an English cwt. If any other weight is marked, and invoiced, the advantages of having such a standard are lost. The butter merchants in Great Britain are as much influenced by a matter of this kind as they are by the quality of the butter itself. New Zealand butter is receiving a premium over Canadian to-day more on account of its uniformity in all respects, the excellent packages and heavy parchment paper which is used, and the careful attention which is given to weighing and branding, than because the quality is superior. It is a penal offence in New Zealand to place any other than the true net weight on a package of butter or cheese.

Every butter-box should be weighed after the parchment lining is placed therein, the tare marked on it, and then filled with the proper amount of butter to ensure it turning out 56 pounds.

J. A. RUDDICK, Dairy Com.

Thirty-day Cow Test.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Following up the work of last year, the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture is preparing to conduct tests of the milk production of individual cows at eight different centers in Canada. It will be remembered that the tests at Cowansville, Que., last year were made regarding milk production and richness of milk, and the returns made to the farmers showed the exact value each cow was yielding, and, consequently, whether the animal was a profitable one in the herd. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has arranged for the tests this year at the following places:

Ontario.—Black Creek cheese factory, Perth; North Oxford factory, near Ingersoll; Mountain View, Prince Edward County; Mallorytown factory.

Quebec.—Huntingdon, and two other places yet to be selected.

New Brunswick.—Jacksonville.

Nova Scotia.—Scotsburn, Pictou Co.

Prince Edward Island.—Kensington.

These tests, as last year, will extend over thirty days, and will be in charge of Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Division. In order to facilitate the sending of samples to the testing station, the Department supplies the farmers with proper bottles, which are labeled and ruled for the number of the animal and the name of the farm. The tests conducted last year were very successful and greatly appreciated by the farmers in the vicinity of Cowansville. They enabled the farmers to tell which of their cows were paying and which were not. It is intended that the series of circuits arranged for this year shall have an educative value, and induce the farmers to take up the work on their own account.

By an order-in-council recently passed, the importation of the straight spring scales into Canada is no longer prohibited, provided they are not used for trade purposes. The straight spring scale is used extensively by dairymen, who keep an individual record of the milk production of their cows, but in the past they have been very difficult to obtain, owing to the fact that they were prohibited from being imported into the country. The circular spring scale is also very convenient for weighing milk, but their cost puts them beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer. The order-in-

council recently passed was the result of vigorous agitation by Dairy Commissioner Ruddick, whose work in this connection will be duly appreciated by the dairymen of Canada.

Dairy Season Prospects.

So far as can be seen at the present time, everything points to a very favorable season for the dairyman in 1905. Old stocks of butter and cheese were possibly never so low in the dairy markets of the world, and production up to the present, for various causes, has been very small. The pastures are now in excellent condition, though they have been somewhat backward, and everything points to a year of good returns for the dairy farmer.

The various organizations for promoting dairying were never so completely systematized nor so well manned as at present. We are looking for good results from the systematic campaign of instruction and help now in full swing. Everywhere we find renewed interest and hope in dairying. Factorymen are improving their factories; dairy boards of trade are starting out with amended rules; the buyers of dairy products are wearing a satisfied smile as the result of large demand, good prices and fair profits. It now remains for the dairy farmer to keep up with the procession. Individual effort is needed as well as organized effort.

It would seem that the chief weaknesses of the dairy industry from the farmer's viewpoint are: 1.—Not enough return in some seasons for labor and capital expended. During a great part of the season of 1904 the money received for butter and cheese did not pay the man who milked the cows, and he grew discouraged. It would seem as if there should be some way to prevent these discouraging seasons. The chief cause is doubtless speculation. How to prevent this is a subject well worth the attention of political economists. 2.—Lack of paying cows. When one considers how difficult it is to obtain and maintain a herd of first-class cows, some allowance must be made for the man who milks some poor cows. But one of the greatest hindrances to the securing of better cows is the lack of systematic breeding for a definite purpose. There is altogether too much "hit and miss" in the methods adopted in breeding dairy stock. The use of pure-bred sires and the sticking to one breed, rather than mixing the breeds, are the two main requisites for success in establishing and maintaining a dairy herd. 3.—Lack of proper reward for improved efforts is another weakness from the viewpoint of the dairy farmer. We will find the same price being paid for all kinds of milk and cream, regardless of its true value. As a result of this, many of the best and most progressive patrons of our factories are leaving the factory and making the milk up at home, or are selling milk and cream to the city. In consequence, we find markets like Toronto flooded with dairy butter, which often sells for a price that can leave little or no profit for the farmer; yet he considers this better than the injustice meted out at many factories. Grading of cream at creameries, and payment for milk according to its cheese or butter value, are steps that should be taken by factory owners, in order to give justice to all and to retain the patronage of the best farmers.

The farmer who takes good care of his milk and cream by cooling it and delivering it to the creamery or cheese factory, in good physical condition, receives no pay for his extra care and labor. He then argues that it does not pay him to do this, as he receives no more for his share of the finished product than does his neighbor who takes little or no care of his raw material. All share alike, according to quantity and regardless of quality. This is manifestly unfair, and retards improvement in Canadian dairy products. Grading and testing would seem to be the remedy for this.

Incidentally, the patrons of cream-collecting creameries can produce a better quality of cream by using the hand separator, and cooling the cream after separating. The present would seem to be a favorable time to purchase separators, as the various companies have a "rate war" on, and prices are reduced about one-third.

The labor problem is also a difficult one for dairy farmers. Especially is the milking of cows a serious question. We had hoped to have a milking machine installed in the dairy stables at the College before the excursions began in June, but it looks now as though we should be disappointed. The firm from whom we expected to get the machine is making some improvements in the apparatus, which they do not expect to have completed for some time yet. We feel confident, however, that a practical milking machine will be placed on the market in the near future. In the meantime dairy farmers should not grow discouraged, as dairying is and will continue to be the best paying branch of agriculture throughout a term of years.

H. H. DEAN.

O. A. C., Guelph.

A Cheese Experiment.

In order to obtain two cheese to illustrate the difference in the cheese value of milks for the benefit of June excursionists, all the cans of milk delivered at the Dairy Department of the College on the morning of June 3rd were tested for fat. The cans testing the lowest were put in one group, and those testing the highest in the other. From these were selected sufficient milk to make up one vat of 300 pounds testing 3.3 per cent. fat, and in another vat was put 300 lbs. milk testing 4.6—a difference of 1.3 per cent. fat in the two vats of milk. The two vats were made into cheese in the usual way. Vat "A," containing the rich milk, produced 33.5 lbs. green cheese, and vat "B," 27.63 lbs., or a difference of nearly 6 lbs. of cheese. Yet we find people who will argue that rich milk will make no more cheese than will average or poor milk.

In the case of the rich milk it required 8.95 lbs. milk for one pound of cheese. The other vat took 10.85 lbs. milk for a pound of cheese. Valuing cheese at 9 cents per pound, the rich milk was worth 100.5 cents per 100 pounds, and the poorer milk 82.89 cents, a difference of about 17¢. per 100 lbs. milk in favor of the richer milk. If the milk were mixed together and the money from the cheese were "pooled" or divided according to the weight of milk, such as is done in the majority of factories, each patron would receive \$2.75 for the 300 lbs. delivered. If the value of the milk were pooled or divided according to the fat in the milk, then A would receive \$3.20 and B \$2.30. If divided according to the per cent. fat, plus 2, A would receive \$3.05 and B \$2.45. The actual cheese values of the two lots of milk were \$3.01 and \$2.49. Dividing according to the weight of milk, A loses 26 cents and B gains 26 cents, or about 8¢. per 100 pounds. According to the fat basis, A gains 19 cents and B loses 19 cents, or 6 1-3 cents per 100 pounds. According to the per cent. fat, plus 2, A gains 4 cents and B loses 4 cents, or this system gives the actual cheese value of the milk within 1 1-3 cents per 100 pounds, still giving a slight premium to the richer milk.

After the larger problem of securing an improved physical and bacteriological quality of milk for our cheese factories is settled, and we are in a fair way to secure this in the near future, we look for a revival of interest in the question of a proper division of proceeds among patrons of Canadian cheeseries. We feel confident that the system of adding two to the percentage of fat comes nearest to justice of any simple system yet devised.

The following table gives the main points of the experiment in concise form, and is worth considering by patrons and managers of factories. The cheese may be seen at the dairy of the College by all visitors in June.

	A.	B.
Pounds milk used	300	300
Percentage of fat in milk	4.6	3.3
Percentage of fat in whey25	.23
Pounds green cheese	33.50	27.63
Pounds cheese per 100 lbs. milk	11.16	9.21
Pounds milk for 1 lb. cheese	8.95	10.85
Pounds cheese per lb. fat in milk	2.42	2.79
Value of 100 lbs. milk (cheese 9c. per pound)	100.5c.	82.89c.
Amount received, dividing according to weight milk	\$2.75	\$2.75
Amount received, dividing according to fat	\$3.20	\$2.30
Amount received, dividing according to per cent. fat, plus 2	\$3.05	\$2.45
Actual value of cheese, at 9 cents per lb.	\$3.01	\$2.49

Ontario Agricultural College. H. H. DEAN.

Cows a Fortnight Late in Reaching Full Flow.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Secretary and Chief Instructor of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, said, recently, to a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" that the cows in most parts this season were nearly two weeks late in getting up to full milk flow. He attributed this to the scarcity of feed last winter, which was responsible for the cows coming out in this condition. The number of cows milking, he estimated as about the same as last year, though the make of cheese was generally less per factory. In some cases production has doubtless been decreased by the high price of butter, which has also, Mr. Barr thought, induced some creamery patrons to make their butter at home, it being readily salable at a good price at local points.

Dairy Cows for Japan.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

K. M. Koyu, and his secretary, W. Iijima, two Japanese gentlemen, were in Ottawa a few days ago conferring with Dairy Commissioner Ruddick in connection with their visit to Canada to purchase about forty Canadian dairy cows for experimental purposes on Mr. Koyu's dairy farm in Japan. Mr. Koyu conducts a modern dairy farm in the land of the Mikado, and wishes to give Canadian cattle a trial. In his search for suitable animals, Mr. Koyu has been aided greatly by Mr. Ruddick, who says that the for-laner has an excellent idea of what constitutes a good dairy cow. Ayrshires and Jerseys are being purchased principally.

Ice-cream Making at Creameries.

According to the Dairy World, a new line for money-making in the creamery business is being proved lucrative by the growing demand for ice cream during the hot weather. Already, it appears, several extensive creameries in the United States have taken up the business as a side line, and are well satisfied with results. As a rule, a ready market has been found, in some cases in the towns and villages in the immediate neighborhood of the creameries; in others—by using a first-class packing system—as far as 200 miles away. In the vicinity of some of the largest cities, however, it has been found necessary to work up a trade by distribution of samples as, in such places even the ice-cream trade has come under the domination of "trusts." That it has been possible to work up a demand in the face of such competition has been due to the superior quality of the creamery article, as, with all of the necessary "goods" at hand, and opportunities for keeping them in the best possible condition, the creameries have been easily able to turn out an article second to none. Only pure cream has been used, not mixtures of milk and cornstarch, such as is too often found on the tables of ice-cream parlors in our towns and villages.

The method of making ice cream, given by Mr. F. W. Culberston, of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., winner of the prize offered by the Produce Review for the best article on ice-cream making, is as follows:

"The first thing we do is to scald and rinse the mixing and packing cans, freezer and utensils in pure, clean water. We use good pasteurized cream, of about 25 per cent. butter-fat. Good cream makes that smooth, good body, and gummy kind, so much desired by the connoisseurs, and it increases our trade. The memory of quality lasts long after the price is forgotten, is true of luxuries. Cream that is over one day old will freeze up fluffy, and not grainy, and hence will give a larger yield. Gelatin and cornstarch will not compensate for the absence of pure cream, although they can be used in thin cream with good results.

"I cannot give any definite rule, as different flavorings vary, but to each gallon of cream 1 1/2 pounds of granulated sugar is about the proportion used, making it rather sweet, as the freezing deadens the sense of taste to some extent. We use the best flavoring extracts obtainable.

"Strawberry cream is the popular favorite. We use fresh, ripe, clean berries; we wash them up and put the sugar over them and let them stand for an hour or two for the sugar to dissolve, then we squeeze them through a cheese cloth, which takes out the seeds and gives a rich, smooth body to the cream. We use a gallon of berries to one of cream. A few choice whole berries are generally put into the cream. We always strain the mixtures into the freezing can, allowing about one-half of the space for the "swell" of the cream.

"Good results are obtained by having the ice crushed uniformly fine, mixing the salt evenly and using one part of rock salt to about three parts of ice. The mixture should be thoroughly chilled before starting the freezer, or it may become churned enough to spoil the body of the cream. When chilled we run the freezer at a medium speed, increasing it rather fast toward the last of the freezing, and the cream will be light, feathery and swell in bulk. It is best to stop the freezer as soon as the ice cream begins to roll up on the stirrer, for if the freezing is carried too far it becomes granular and the cream is spoiled. Never stop the freezer under any circumstances after it is one started until the cream is frozen. A little cold water thrown around the freezer can allow it to empty without waste into the packing cans, as it is warmer than the cream and will not injure the glass as when hot water is used.

"Ice cream that has stood an hour or two will harden, ripen and blend into a perfect whole, and is more desirable, but it should not be kept long before use or it will not have that light, fluffy appearance of the freshly-frozen cream preferred by the connoisseur, or the large yield.

"Steel cans, porcelain lined, are used for packing, these having a tight cover fitting over the outside of the can. We set them inside of the cedar packing tubs with enough salt mixed with the ice so that the ice cream will not get too firm, or melt and be ruined. Blankets and burlaps are used to cover the packing tubs of cream.

"When the freezer, mixing and packing cans are empty we thoroughly wash and steam them.

"Often before closing the creamery in the evening, or after opening up in the morning, it is necessary to put more ice and salt in the packers to keep the cream in perfect condition."

In closing, it must be said that in ice-cream making, as in all other manufactures, some practice is necessary for the production of a choice article. In most cases it has been found most advantageous to hire an expert to teach the business rather than to trust wholly to the result of one's own experiments.

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

POULTRY.

Mixing Breeds.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

One of the commonest mistakes made by poultry-raisers arises from the widespread belief that mixed chickens lay better than pure-bred fowls. This fallacy is the worse because it grows out of a truth. It is true that frequently if you cross two breeds, each of which has been bred with egg production uppermost in the mind of the breeder, and they chance to nick so that the offspring inherits the laying tendency from both parents, the cross will lay more than either breed; but if one breeds from these crosses the pullets produced lack the laying qualities of the first cross. In order to get the desired result, one would have to keep two breeds pure, and raise his layers by a fresh cross each year.

But the most important fact which is overlooked by these believers in mixing is, that it requires more knowledge of breeding to produce prolific crosses than to raise pure stock, for everything depends upon how the breeds that are crossed will nick. It is a well-known fact that when two animals are mated which have been bred in different lines for generations, the offspring receives the characteristics of both parents, but has them mixed up sometimes in a grotesque way. When a very large, well-built stallion is bred to a neat little pony, in the hope of producing a medium-sized horse, very often the colt has his father's large head and his mother's little body, or his father's heavy legs attached to his mother's light body. Again, after two breeds have been breeding uniformly for generations, if they are crossed, the offspring may revert to earlier types, while occasionally two well-bred lines will combine the good qualities of both; in such a case they are said to nick. Among fowls the breeds which will nick are much less numerous than those which will not, and though it is possible to produce a good layer by crossing, it is useless to expect to do it by accident, and none should attempt it without a wide knowledge of breeding poultry. While some crosses lay better than either parent, some do not lay so well as either, and these are the more numerous class.

Very often the cockerels introduced with a flock, to improve the laying by an infusion of new blood, are the sons of poor-laying hens, and must reduce the laying qualities instead of improving them. If one were going into dairying, the first thing he would want to know about his bull would be whether he was from a good milking strain or not, and the first thing one should know about a cock is whether or not he is from a laying strain, if eggs are wanted. The man who understands crossing may profit by it, but the average poultry-raiser will do better with a straight-laying breeds. It is well to remember that some strains of any breed lay much better than others, and if they can be obtained at reasonable prices, cockerels from a bred-to-lay strain, in which the record of each hen is kept, will more than pay for themselves in the eggs of their pullets, besides raising the laying qualities of the flock every year.

Debating this matter is of no use. In this day of science we believe in experiment. Let anyone who raises mixed chickens buy a half dozen hens of a bred-to-lay strain whose eggs he can distinguish—say Wyandottes of a strain known to lay very brown eggs, or Leghorns which lay white ones. Let him keep count of their eggs and see how many the six average, and keep account of all other eggs and see how many the mixed hens average. The man who tries the experiment will have mixed hens to sell in the fall.

W. I. T.

Give the Chicks Attention.

Careful attention should be given now, during warm weather, in order to obtain all the growth possible before the short days and cool nights of autumn are here. If we would have heavy producers next winter we must be on the alert and faithful to our trust now. We cannot expect prolific layers if the pullets are only half grown. Not only ample feed is necessary, but it should be given in such a manner as to induce as much exercise as possible, which gives strength of frame, adequate digestive capacity, and begets that activity so essential to good laying qualities.

Neither should we neglect the roosting quarters and coops. If the fumes of these compel holding one's nose, good results cannot come. Supposing the fowl to be free from vermin, they cannot remain so long under these conditions. Clean out often, sprinkle with lime, and supply fresh litter or remove to fresh ground. Do anything and everything necessary to keep their homes fresh, sweet and comfortable. We cannot have profits at any given time if the essentials are neglected during other portions of the year. We must supply the daily wants of the little chicks, and in return they will supply our tables with the best quality of poultry and eggs in abundance.

J. R. H.

Key to Fungous Diseases of Some Common Fruits.

In his 1904 annual report, Prof. Lochhead, Professor of Biology, O. A. C., Guelph, presents a concise and useful key to the various fungous diseases which attack some of our common classes of fruits. For its value as a reference, we reprint the part dealing with the diseases of some of the more common fruits:

FUNGOUS DISEASES OF THE APPLE.

- A. The Roots:—
- Enlargements near the ground, mainly on nursery stock. Crown Gall (*Dendrophagus globosus*).
- B. Stems and Twigs:—
- Irregular or somewhat concentric open wounds, the bark being first destroyed. Apple-Tree Cankers (*Nectria ditissima*), (*Sphaeropsis malorum*) and (*Glomerella rufomaculans*).
 - Bark becomes black or dark brown; the inner bark and cambium layer destroyed. Tree has appearance of being scorched. Twig Blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*).
- C. Leaves:—
- Small, roundish, smoky-greenish spots appear on upper surface which soon run together, forming irregular, blackish blotches. Apple Scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum*) (*Venturia inaequalis*).
 - White patches appear on both surfaces of young leaves and run together, forming a white felt. Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera oxycanthae*).
 - Leaves become blistered, with orange-yellow spots on upper surface and scurfy bunches on the lower. Leaves may become distorted. Apple Rust (*Gymnosporangium macropus*).
- D. Fruit:—
- Minute spots appear on half-grown apple, gradually enlarging, and running together, forming irregular patches. Black points often in concentric circles form on the patches. Ripe or Bitter Rot (*Gloeosporium fructigenum*) (*Glomerella rufomaculans*).
 - Scabby patches appear on fruit. Apple Scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum*) (*Venturia inaequalis*).
 - Sooty patches, accompanied by specks, appear on the fruit. Sooty or Fly-speck Fungus (*Leptothyrium pomi*).

FUNGOUS DISEASES OF BRAMBLES.

- A. The Leaves:—
- Orange-red patches on the under surface of the leaves, forming a sort of waxy layer of orange-red spores. Orange Rust (*Cæoma nitens*, *Puccinia Peckiana*).
 - Light-colored, powder-like coarse dust or raised black dots on the under surface. Leaf Rusts (*Phragmidium rubi* and *P. Rubidæi*).
 - At first small reddish spots, increasing in size and forming irregular areas, gray in center and red on the margin. Anthracnose (*Gloeosporium venetum*).
 - Small brown or light-colored spots. Leaf spots (*Septoria rubi* and *Cylindrosporium rubi*).
- B. The Stem:—
- At first small reddish spots on young canes, increasing in size, forming irregular areas, gray in the center, red on the margin. Anthracnose (*Gloeosporium venetum*).
 - The canes suddenly wilt about fruit-ripening time, the bark and wood of cane at some points are discolored. Cane Blight (*Coniothyrium rubi*).
 - Stunted growth, mottled yellowish-green foliage, and dry, insipid fruit. Yellows.
 - Rough, warty knots on canes, with small whitish eruptions surrounding the central knot, not common. Cane Knot.
- C. The Roots:—
- Rough, knotty growth on the roots, granular, and becoming dark when old. Crown Gall (*Dendrophagus globosus*).

FUNGUS OF THE GROSELLES.

- A. Leaves:—
- Cobweb-like patches first appear, later minute dark-brown bodies on the leaves of Gooseberry—usually worst on English varieties. Gooseberry Mildew (*Sphaerotheca morsuvæ*).
 - Dull brown spots appear in June and July on the upper surface of the leaves, which turn yellow and fall. Anthracnose (*Gloeosporium ribis*).
 - The leaves have a brown spotted appearance, and fall prematurely. Leaf Spot (*Septoria ribis*).
 - The presence of yellow "cluster-cups" on the leaves. Gooseberry Cluster-Cup (*Aecidium grossulariæ*).

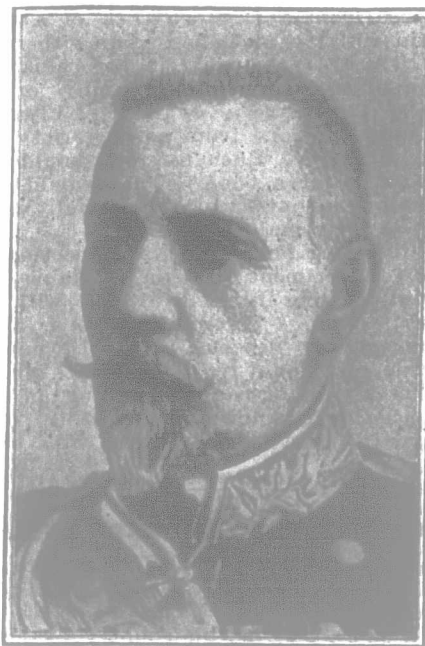
B. Canes and Shoots:—

- The tender tips of young shoots of Gooseberry covered with cobweb-like patches. Gooseberry Mildew (*Sphaerotheca morsuvæ*).
- Leaves of Currant wilt, color, and fall; fruit cluster shrivel and fall; the canes die rapidly. Pink tubercles of a fungus appear on dead canes. Currant Tubercle (*Tubercularia vulgaris*)—Conical stage of *Nectria cinnabarina*.

C. Fruit:—

- Cobweb-like patches occur on the fruit of gooseberry. Mildew (*Sphaerotheca morsuvæ*).
- Yellow blisters (Cluster-cups). Gooseberry Cluster-Cup (*Aecidium grossulariæ*).

NEWS OF THE DAY.



Admiral Brileff.

A pointed to command of the defences at Vladivostok.

Canadian.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines is sending out several parties who will make a systematic exploration of New Ontario, with a view to finding out its wealth in minerals.

A resolution approving of the appointment of a Minister of Health has been passed by the Ontario Medical Association.

Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner at Winnipeg, estimates the total acreage under all crops in the Canadian West at 5,800,000. Last year's acreage approximated 4,500,000, so that this year will show an increase of over 1,000,000 acres.

British and Foreign.

By an earthquake at Scutari, Albania, 500 people have been killed and 250 injured. The town was almost completely devastated.

The Russian steamer Variag, sunk near the begin-



Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany and His Bride.

ning of the war, has been raised by the Japanese, and will add another unit to Japan's growing navy.

Owing to his disagreement with the rest of the Cabinet over the Moroccan question, M. Delcasse has resigned as French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A bomb factory has been discovered at the Phoenix foundry in St. Petersburg, and many people were imprisoned in consequence.

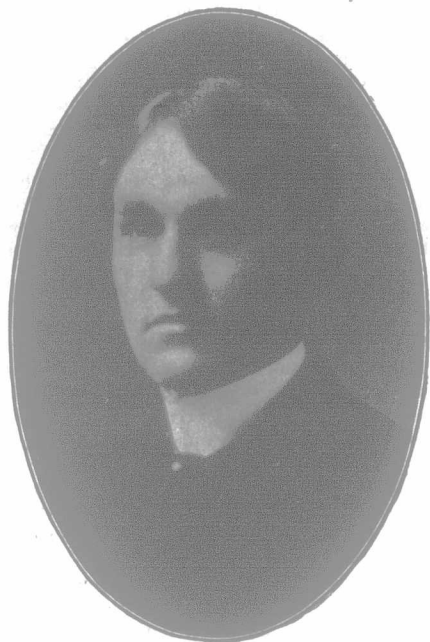
Submarine boat "A-8" was lost off the breakwater at Plymouth, England, on June 8th, and fourteen of her crew were drowned. An explosion on board was the cause of the accident.

In the bringing about of a possible peace between Japan and Russia, which seems to be assuming definite form at last, the United States of America is taking a creditable part. A note from President Roosevelt bearing upon the subject was despatched on June 8th to the Japanese and Russian Governments, with the suggestion that peace negotiations be carried on directly between the two nations without the mediation of any other nation. Upon receiving it Japan and Russia both signified their willingness to appoint representatives to confer as to the matter, Russia choosing Paris as the place at which the negotiations might be conducted. Whether the war will close or not will depend on whether the conditions offered by Japan will be such as Russia can accept. For the present it is understood that a formal truce will be proclaimed as soon as the place of meeting of the plenipotentiaries has been decided upon.

The strained relations which have so long existed between Norway and Sweden have at last come to a head, in the withdrawal of Norway from the union, and her declaration that King Oscar is no longer King of Norway, but of Sweden alone. Ever since the consummation of the Union in 1814, differences have arisen as to the interpretation of its character, and Norway has continually felt that her constitutional rights and independence were being interfered with. The fact that Sweden is protectionist, while Norway is for free trade, has still further tended to widen the breach. The immediate cause of the present quarrel, however, is a disagreement over the consular system, Norway having asked for a separate consular service, which would, of course, entail a Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and leave the person of King Oscar the only remaining bond of union. King Oscar refused to grant the demand, and the Storting immediately passed a resolution deposing him as King of the Norwegians. For the present a State Council is conducting the Government, but the probabilities are that the throne will be offered to Prince Waldemar, third son of King Christian of Denmark. In case he refuses to accept it a Republic may be set up.

Wedding of the German Crown Prince.

All Europe has been set a flutter by the recent marriage of Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, with Cecilia, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which was consummated with all the splendor that characterizes a European royal wedding, and all the quaintness that clings to the especially German ceremony. The wedding took place June 6th, but the Duchess entered Berlin on June 3rd, arriving in the morning. In the afternoon the elaborate procession which always characterizes the advent of a future Empress paraded the streets of the city. An hour before it set out the Crown Prince, according to traditional custom, led his company of foot-guards over the route, acknowledging the continuous cheering by saluting with his sword at every second step. The procession was formed in the following order: First, forty mounted postmen; following these (according to precedent established since 1666), one hundred master butchers in evening suits and opera hats; next, squadron of First Dragoons of the Guard, in blue tunics and black helmets; twenty mounted trumpeters; three six-horse carriages, driven by postillions and occupied by the Gentlemen-in-waiting of the Empress and future Crown Princess; half a squadron of the Body Guard in white tunics and golden helmets topped with eagles; the eight-horse court carriage (made in 1793), surrounded by grooms in scarlet and gold, and occupied by the Empress, the Duchess Cecilia and the two first ladies of the Court; the rest of the Body Guard; two other six-horse carriages, containing the



A. W. Mason, B. S. A.



Harry G. Bell, B. S. A.



N. A. Rudolf, B. S. A.



John Everts, B. S. A.

Ladies-in-waiting of the Court, and last of all a squadron of Uhlans and a mounted band.

Through streets gaily decorated with ropes of evergreens and flowers, flags, and the red, yellow and purple of Mecklenburg showing everywhere among the German colors, this brilliant cortege went on until it had passed within the Brandenburger gate. Here it stopped, and the daughter of the chief burgomaster, representing a hundred maids of honor dressed in white, presented the Duchess with a bouquet of roses. Then the chief burgomaster read the address of welcome, twenty-four guns fired a salute, and the procession went on to the Palace, where the marriage contract was signed. On the following day the marriage took place quietly, in the Chapel of the Palace, in the presence of four hundred spectators, among whom were Sovereigns and representatives from every court in Europe. The Duchess wore a marvellous gown, with an embroidered train in pink and silver, fourteen feet long and six feet wide, and the Crown Prince appeared in the uniform of the First Foot-guards.

The Prince, who is only twenty-three years of age, is said to be clever, courteous, modest, and of a sunny disposition, though displaying a little of his father's stubbornness at times. He is a graduate of the University of Bonn, and is an excellent soldier and an expert rider. One of his boyhood pranks was to enter and win a race over the most dangerous steeplechase in Germany. His training for his future office of Emperor has been most exacting, and he is said to be thoroughly imbued with his father's policy regarding other European nations. The Duchess is but eighteen years of age, accomplished and attractive, and is, like her young husband, a grandchild of Frederick William III. of Prussia. The marriage, although at first frowned upon by the Imperial family, on account of its strained relations with the Duchess' mother, is very pleasing to the people of Germany.

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

THE FARM BULLETIN

The Canadian Trade Review has no doubt but that success will be the final result of the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in Canada.

A correspondent in an exchange recently stated that the beet-sugar works at Rome, N. Y., were being dismantled, the machinery going to a new plant in California.

The total immigration to Canada last year was 130,381, and for the year ending June 30th is estimated at 148,267. Of the 130,381 immigrants who landed in Canada for Canadian points last year, the officials of the Dominion Government detained 1,464 and deported 157. After being cured 1,285 were released and 20 escaped from detention.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has just received word of a serious frost in Great Britain, May 23rd, which is likely to have a marked effect upon the fruit crop. The thermometer ranged from 2 to 10 degrees below the freezing point, and was followed by a hot sunny day. The weather generally was exceedingly dry, so that there was no mitigation of the effects of the frost.

As showing the continued popularity of the Ontario Agricultural College as an objective excursion point, no less than 48 Farmers' Institutes visit Guelph during the month of June. The College surroundings and farm are now looking at their best. Many teachers will this season visit the College, being particularly interested in the Macdonald Institute and the Consolidated Public School.

At a meeting of the Iowa Agricultural College Board of Trustees, June 7th, during commencement at Ames, it was voted to confer the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering to students who complete a prescribed course in this subject. Graduates of either engineering or agricultural courses are eligible after the completion of one year's advanced work. Agricultural engineering is destined to become a field of great utility and importance. The Iowa State College is the first institution in America to organize comprehensive instruction in this line, and prepare to confer the degree. Forty-nine agricultural students were graduated at Ames from the four-year courses in animal husbandry, agronomy, dairying and horticulture in the last class, including five who took advanced degrees.

The Guelph Horse Show.

"Best in its history" is the verdict on the third annual open-air horse show, held in Guelph, Ont., June 8th, 9th and 10th. Advertised to commence on the 7th, the show was postponed a day on account of rain, fortunately, as it turned out, for the two succeeding days were beautiful and contributed to a record attendance on the opening day, and a larger increase on the second, so that in spite of drizzly weather on the third the total gate receipts were ahead of last year, and the financial statement is expected to be better by at least a couple of hundred dollars. The directors are encouraged by the general interest that has been awakened, particularly amongst the farmers, and anticipate a bright future for the show.

The institution is run by a Horse Show Association, organized by several of the enterprising citizens of Guelph. It is supported by private subscription, supplemented by a grant of \$250 from the city, a similar amount from the Provincial Government, and a small sum from one of the neighboring township councils. The names of the executive are a guarantee of the management. They include, President, H. Lockwood; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. H. Reed and J. M. Duff; Secretary, Alex. Stewart, and Treasurer, Dr. J. R. Dryden. The judges were L. Haight, of New York, and J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont.

One of the aims of the association is improvement in the breeding of horses in the neighborhood, as shown by the offering of prizes for roadsters, to be competed for severally by each of the eight neighboring townships. Guelph district has long been famous for its cattle and sheep, and although not by any means backward in horse-breeding, it is hoped to stimulate a further interest in this branch of husbandry. It is worth noting that the two famous jumpers, Pearl and Senator, owned by E. H. Weatherbee, New York, were raised by a farmer in this district.

Among the prominent professional exhibitors, we were pleased to notice quite a good representation of local horse owners. Space forbids publication of the prize-list, though a few names of successful exhibitors may be mentioned. In single drafts, first and third went to D. McKinnon, Coningsby; second to Jas. A. Watson, Eden Mills; fourth to E. N. Mara, Clandeboye. In pairs, heavy draft, Mara stood second to D. McKinnon, Coningsby; third and fourth going respectively to James A. Watson, Eden Mills, and Wm. Moran, Hespeler. In three-year-old drafts, first and second places were accorded E. N. Mara, Clandeboye;



R. E. Everest, B. S. A.



E. D. Eddy, B. S. A.



T. B. R. Henderson, B. S. A.



C. W. Esmond, B. S. A.

third to J. Cantwell, Guelph. Draft championship was won by McKinnon, on King Edward.

In breeding classes of light horses, winners were: Three-year-olds, sired by Thoroughbred stallion, first, G. F. Smith, Guelph; second, H. McGinnis, Hespeler; 3rd, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler. For three-year-old roadsters, sired by Standard-bred stallion, first and second went to Miss Wilks, of Galt. Miss Wilks' Rhea W. was the champion roadster, and Hon. Adam Beck's Grand Master bore away the sweepstake ribbon in the hunter class.

Get Out Your Camera.

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

- A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.
- B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.
- C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.
- D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.
- E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.
- F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:

First prize	\$3.00
Second prize	\$2.00

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than July 15th, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, and the section or sections in which photographs compete, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, and may enter in all six sections, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

The beautiful month of June is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered. Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.

O. A. C. Excursions.

The Farmers' Institute excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College commenced on Thursday of last week, with good crowds (for the opening excursion), and on Saturday trains from Lincoln and Welland, and from South Grey, brought in nearly three thousand visitors. Despite the fact that these annual excursions have been occurring for years, the interest is unabated; indeed, it seems to be increasing. The addition of the Macdonald Institute and the Macdonald Consolidated School, besides the annual additions to the College equipment and the natural improvement of the farm and grounds, makes this about the most delightful as well as the most instructive place at which either farmer or townsman can spend a day. Space forbids extended reference to the departments in this issue, but we may remark that we have never before seen the College looking so well at this season, and would advise everyone who can do so to take in the excursion from his district. Particulars of dates, etc., will be seen locally advertised as usual, or they may be obtained from the secretaries of the local institutes.

Eastern Ontario Crop Prospects.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Conditions never looked better for a bountiful yield of both hay and grain in Eastern Ontario than at the present time. The seed was got in in good time, and since then there has been excellent growing weather. It is expected that the hay crop will be fully up to last year's average, while old-timers say the grain never looked better at this season of the year. Very little clover is reported to have been winter-killed. A prominent farmer residing a few miles from Ottawa, who has just returned from a trip to Western Ontario, says that the crops in this end of the Province are in advance of those in the West. Prospects are also good in the Ottawa Valley for a good crop of fruit, apple and pear, the trees being well loaded with blossoms, as also are the cherry and plum plants.

With the Turning of the Cycle.

Since the overwhelming Japanese victory in the Straits of Corea, the faint voice again begins to pipe its periodical alarm as to the Yellow Peril. This time, it is true, the warning comes from Vienna and Berlin, and Emperor William at least is accustomed to speak in no subdued tone of voice. The reason the pipe waxes faint is probably that all the rest of the world, practically, is up in arms against the suggestion. Carried away by enthusiasm for the plucky little men of the Chrysanthemum land, at one in disapprobation of the big Russian bear which has been lordling it so long, and which, so far as the autocracy is concerned, well deserves the drubbing it has received, the whole world unites in hurraing for Tsushima, and Togo and his clever land officers in arms are hoisted up to the top of the pedestal upon which, as yet, the "white light" has not begun to beat too strongly.



R. H. Williams, B. S. A.



Fred C. Brereton.

Will receive B. S. A. on passing supplemental examination in French.

The Yellow Peril is laughed at as something beyond the bounds of possibility, and yet may not the great white world be wise in taking time to consider? "Forewarned is forearmed." There is possibly more sense than nonsense in the recent comment made by the Argus on the situation:

"The German Emperor's words need not be ridiculed, even if this mighty people has been raised up as a 'scourge' to the 'elect' of the continents of Europe and America. Asia has taught the rest of the world a good deal in its time; its teaching not having been generally appreciated, its lessons may possibly be permitted to become more pointed by the Great Architect of the universe, who, in His human building material, probably ignores colors and social distinctions."

China is full of resources—minerals, metals, building materials of all descriptions. Moreover, she has boundless wealth at her command, a wealth which is

only waiting for direction. Already some of this surplus has begun to flow into the building of warships, a rather significant fact, in view of the general opinion that, beyond an occasional Boxer uprising, China cannot move. True, China has been for ages at a standstill. Long ago her capacity for invention seemed to become worn out; yet the Chinese, as well as the Japanese, are recognized as possessing a marvellous genius for copying. "Almost universally," as a missionary who spent many years in the Far East remarked, "the yellow man is a mechanic. He may not invent, but he can duplicate what you have invented." Now, the Japanese have "learned it all," torpedo, modern warship, submarine, wireless telegraphy, the heliograph, all that western science has evolved after centuries of study and experiment. Some of her chief officers, Oyama for instance, have spent years in Europe studying European military tactics. Given the direction of China's millions, China's vast resources, what might she not accomplish?

Great Britain has admittedly, owing to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, much present reason for gratification at the success of the Japanese navy. At the same time her necessity for keeping on the right side of the Japanese has been materially increased. Henceforth Great Britain, as all other heretofore self-styled "superior" nations, will find it expedient to defer to the little yellow people, and to sue where she has been in a position to disregard, if it so suited. In itself this is no calamity. Neither is the fact that the territory-grabbing policy of the European powers in regard to Asia has suffered an effective blow. The spirit of aggrandizement has been too characteristic of nations and individuals whose energies might have been better directed—it would be interesting just here to know into what state of mind Lord Curzon in India, for instance, has been thrown by the present juncture. It is held by many that otherwise little difference will be made in the relations between the East and the West; that Japan will now be more careful than ever of embroiling herself with a European nation, knowing that combined Europe must form a formidable foe; and that she will be increasingly desirous of maintaining her connection with Great Britain, understanding the added prestige which such an alliance must give her on the sea.

Granted that all this is immediately true, it is also true that the Oriental is an individual who wears neither his impulses nor his ambitions on his sleeve. Already his reverence of the white man as a fighter has been upset, and he is chuckling, if a solemn-faced Oriental can chuckle, over the electric shock which the demure little soldiers have given the swollen-headed world. The Oriental works quietly, and there are, in all probability, many cycles still to be wound off before the mundane sphere grows cold. Let China develop as rapidly as has Japan during the past ten years, let modern science and Japanese discipline join hand with the not-yet exorcised Chinese savagery, let the united east reach out to Persia, Thibet, Afghanistan and all the Mohammedan and Buddhist hordes, which might be only too glad to get a crack at the long domination of the white man, and United Europe and America might well tremble. The Yellow Peril is not an immediate danger, but it would be a far-fetched assertion to say that it might not be a possibility of the future. As was recently pointed out by one well versed in the condition of the Celestial Empire, the greatest obstacle to an aggressive advancement on the part of the Chinese at the present time is the all but universal use of opium, with its deadening effects upon their intellect and energy, but who can say that even opium eating is an ineradicable evil, even in China, were she once to come under the domination of the Japanese and their wondrous skill in all that pertains to sanitation, hygiene, and medicine?

Leeds Tramways.

The Leeds, Eng., tramways are owned and run by the city authorities; the service is excellent. The fare for one mile stage is one cent, and for two miles, two cents. Travelling on the tram cars in Leeds is much cheaper than in Canada for short distances, and rather more expensive for long distances.

Total revenue for the year ending April 30th, 1905, \$1,491,165. The mileage run was 7,044,838 miles.

Total traffic expenditure	\$415,025
Expenditure upon permanent way	40,000
The total working expenses amounted to	806,485
Leaving a gross profit of	684,680

From which had to be deducted the following:	
Fixed charges	\$168,455
Interest on capital	142,505
Redemption fund and income tax	108,715

This left \$275,000 to be handed over to the City Finance Committee.

Seed Growers' Institutes.

The Ontario Supt. of Farmers' Institutes and the Dominion Seed Division are co-operating to hold the following field meeting, beginning at 2 p.m. each day, in the interests of producing more and better clover and timothy seeds: Aylmer, June 14; Dutton, June 15; Bigtown, June 16; Tilbury, June 17; Parkhill, June 19; Ailsa Craig, June 20; Crediton, June 21; Albion, June 22; Tottenham, June 23; Claude, June 24; Maple, June 26; Minesing, June 20; New Lowell, June 21; Stayner, Nottawasaga, June 22; Clarksburg, Colingwood, June 23; Meaford, St. Vincent, June 24; Markdale, June 26.



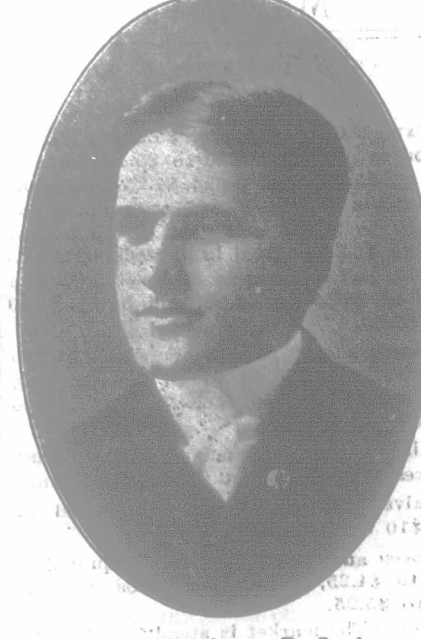
Alex. Irvine, B. S. A.



J. Bernard Hoodless, B. S. A.



J. Albert Hend, B. S. A.



R. E. Mortimer, B. S. A.

Our Scottish Letter.

In spite of the heading, I cannot pretend that there is much in this letter about Scotland. Here things are quiet. The season has so far been favorable, and seed-time work is well advanced. We have a big upheaval regarding the efforts of the Board of Agriculture to stamp out sheep scab. The disease is not widely prevalent, and in most of the flock-masters areas in Great Britain it is practically unknown. But wherever there are commons on which small lots of sheep owned by crofters run at will, of necessity there is difficulty in getting sheep dipped regularly. The order issued by the Board some weeks ago was to have come into force on 1st June, but such a noise was raised that its operation has been postponed until 1st July, and meantime those who have opposed the plan of the Board as set forth in the order, have offered, and the offer has been accepted, to show that the sheep of these small farmers or crofters can be effectively dipped, and have agreed to get it done. They have undertaken a heavy task, but great renown will accrue to them if success attends their efforts. The aim of the Government is to stamp out sheep scab. The remedy everybody knows to be compulsory dipping in a dip approved by the Board of Agriculture. Hitherto it has been supposed that such a thing as compulsory dipping was impossible. If the opponents of the order can prove the contrary, good may come out of present evil and trouble. Apart from compulsory dipping of all sheep, the Board demanded that sheep being moved out of the scheduled area should be proved to have been dipped immediately before removal, or dipped immediately on their arrival at their new destination. The scheduled area is the whole of Scotland north of the Forth, and the prohibition imposed and the restraints put upon the movement of sheep would have practically annihilated the sheep trade at a very important juncture; that is, at the time when trade was brisk.

Recently evidence has come under my notice of great advances in stock-breeding in Ireland. At the shows held at Dublin and Belfast, in April and May, very large classes of Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus

cattle appeared, showing the rapid extension of these breeds in the Emerald Isle. Of course, the presence of the Shorthorn there is an old story now, but the presence of the type of Shorthorn fancied by Canadians is of comparatively recent date. Indeed, the Cruickshank Shorthorn is not yet popular with a considerable section of breeders in Ireland. Long accustomed to the Booth type, they cannot understand any other, and a prejudice is being fostered on the ground that the cow of the Cruickshank type is not a steady milk producer. This theory is not confined to Ireland, and it is well that breeders of the popular type of Shorthorn should set their house in order, and understand what is wanted. Ireland must have milk, because Ireland must have butter as well as oxen. Hence the milking Shorthorn is of necessity the favorite there. But, with few exceptions, Aberdeen Shorthorns are just as good milkers as any others. There are one or two families in which, according to popular report, milking properties might be improved, but in the main there is not much ground for complaint. What is certain is that Shorthorns have greatly improved in Ireland within the past decade, and this improvement has made itself felt in the ordinary store cattle of the island, which by universal consent are very much better than they used to be. The chief awards at Belfast went to Mr. Miller, of Birkenhead, the most extensive exporter of Shorthorns to the Argentine. Some very fine cows and heifers were exhibited by the Countess of Caledon, and other Irish exhibitors. Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, was also a successful exhibitor at both Dublin and Belfast. Good success attended Shorthorn bulls bought at the Perth sales in spring.

CONDITIONS IN DENMARK AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Reflections such as these occur in connection with what I have lately seen in the Channel Islands, and what has been reported to us by a Commission of Scottish Agriculturists who visited Denmark a year ago. Alike in the Channel Islands and in Denmark, there prevails a condition of things quite the reverse of that seen in this country. Here we have, speaking broadly, land owned by comparatively few; in Denmark and the Channel Islands we have the land possessed by very many peasant proprietors. As regards the Channel

Islands, the condition of things is largely determined by the soil and climate. There is a climate in all the Islands and a soil in Jersey that we know nothing of here, while Denmark lies well to the north, so that her climate is very different, and her soil nothing to boast of. Yet in both places there is agricultural prosperity, while we have nothing at best but hard work and little pay, and at worst, hard work and no pay at all. Some have argued from this that the systems on which the land is held are wholly responsible. Give us those, say they, and all will be well. Unfortunately, we are not without small landowners in this country, and, speaking generally, they are about the most thrifty and least progressive farmers known here. The differences between this country and Denmark or the Channel Islands are many. Both of these owe their prosperity to Great Britain's open ports. In them agriculture is the primary industry, and all trade is subordinated to its success. The market for their produce is Great Britain, and they prosper because the fiscal policy of this country is not theirs. That is true only in part of Denmark, which has open ports for foodstuffs, otherwise she could never feed the enormous head of cattle carried. In Denmark the dairy cow reigns supreme. She controls and dominates the whole business fabric. "Nothing," say the Danes, in respect of education, "is too good for the children," and they might almost say the same of the cow. Here it is far otherwise. Agriculture is pressed into the background. Its votaries can affect few elections. The Parliament man treats the farmer and his complaints with enough regard to ensure his vote should he care to cast it, but he does not exert himself much on the farmer's account in the matter of legislation. Were it otherwise the farmer's lot would be improved and his interests better protected than they are.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Successful Graduates.

In this issue we present the portraits of fifteen of the class of twenty-nine men who (excepting two required to pass supplemental examinations in one subject each) recently received from the University of Toronto, the degree of B.S.A., Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. The list of successful students appears in another column.

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This story is told of a country girl who lately took her first ride on a street railroad in a western city. The conductor as he passed her held out his hand for the fare, but she did not understand, so he said to her, "Your fare, miss," to which she replied with indignation, "Well, if I am fair, I don't want none of your impertinence."

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$5.50 to \$5.70; good to medium, \$5.10 to \$5.40; others, \$5 to \$5.10; and bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders, \$4 to \$5.40; bulls, \$3.40 to \$3.80; stockers, \$2.50 to \$4.25; and stock bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milk Cows—Not many were offering. Prices held steady, at \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—8c. to 5c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep are quoted at \$3 to \$4.25, and spring lambs firm at \$3 to \$5.25.

Hogs—The market is steady, and quoted at \$6.65 per cwt. for selects and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white sells at 98c. Goose is nominal, at 85c. to 86c.

Flour—Steady; Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$4.40 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c. to 20c. higher for choice.

Millfeed—Bran, easier, \$13.50 to \$14; shorts, \$17.50 to \$19. Manitoba, \$13 for bran, \$20 for shorts.

Barley—Dull, 45c. for No. 2, 43c. for No. 3 extra, and 41c. for No. 1 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Nominal, 60c. to 62c.

Corn—Canadian nominal. American easier; No. 2 yellow is quoted at 61c. to 61½c., and No. 3 yellow, 60c. to 60½c., lake and rail freights.

Oats—Firm, 43c., outside, for No. 2. Rolled oats—\$4.95 for cars of bags, and \$4.60 for barrels, on track here; 25c. more for broken lots here, and 40c. outside.

Peas—Scarce, at 70c. for No. 2, west and east.

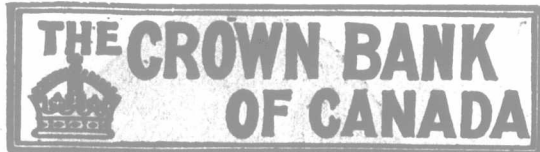
Buckwheat—59c. to 60c., east or west.

STREET MARKET (Retail Prices).

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Straw, Dressed hogs, Butter, Eggs, Old chickens, Spring chickens, Fall chickens, Potatoes, Beef, Mutton, Lambs, Spring lambs, Calves, Creamery prints, Dairy, choice, do, large rolls, do, medium, do, tubs, good to choice, do, inferior, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Baled Hay.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white sells at 98c. Goose is nominal, at 85c. to 86c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.06½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03½; No. 3 northern, 95c., lake ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.



Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

GET A HOME In the Great Canadian West. THE CANADIAN-BRITISH LAND CO., LTD. Established by letters patent by Ontario Government, and Licensed by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

\$6.50 to \$7 for mixed and clover, on the track here. Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged, at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

Montreal. Butter—Choice creamery, 19c. to 19½c.; good to fine creamery, 18½c. to 19c.; mediums and undergrades, about 18½c.

Chicago. Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.35; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.85.

British Cattle Market. London.—Cattle are quoted at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per lb.

carters' horses the other day at an average of \$250 each. The market ranges about as follows, there being very little change. Broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75 each; ordinary cheap horses, \$75 to \$125 each; express horses and good working, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, \$150 to \$200; draft horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each, and up to 1,600 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each.

Quotations from last week's cheese boards run as follows: Woodstock—Offered, 743 white and 1,018 colored; 9c. to 9½c.; one lot of 100 boxes sold at 9c.

Buffalo. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.60; mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Yorkers and pigs, \$5.60, roughs, \$4.75 to \$4.90; stags, \$3.25 to \$3.75; dairies, \$5.40 to \$5.60.

Sheep and swine breeders will be interested in the announcement in our advertising columns this week by Mr. Alfred Mansell, of Shrewsbury, England, the noted auctioneer, that show specimens of all breeds of sheep and pigs will be sold by auction in the Royal Show-yard, London, England, on June 29th.

Shorthorn breeders will be interested in the fact that Mr. J. Deane Willis' white Scotch-bred cow, White Heather, who has been three or four times a Royal winner, is again on the show circuit, having won the female championship at the Gloucestershire Show last month, looking as charming as ever, and with a nice roan calf by her side.

Toronto Horse Market.

There has been an extensive and well-sustained demand in the local horse market the past week, and dealers all report a satisfactory volume of business. Some difficulty is still experienced in getting the right class from farmers at what the dealers term reasonable values, and, as a result, there have been few really high-class animals, except in the heavy classes, on the market during the period under review, and, consequently, the range of prices is hardly so wide as usual in some classes.

Table listing horse prices: Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands \$125 to \$200; Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 160 to 250; Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 350 to 700; Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 125 to 175; General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds 125 to 200; Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,700 pounds 150 to 250; Serviceable second workers 60 to 110; Serviceable second drivers... 60 to 110.

GOSSIP.

Count Amaranth = 30055 = (74299), a noted Shorthorn bull, whose name is very familiar to Canadian breeders, died May 14th from rupture of a blood vessel. He was a roan bull, born in 1898, bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, imported by and used in the herd of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., and sold by them to Mr. Thos. H. Canfield, of Lake Park, Minnesota, in whose herd he was used with excellent results and where his career ended.



Life, Literature and Education.

Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee.



Although Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee did not come to Canada until he was thirty-two years of age, he may yet be included among Canadian writers, as the greater part of his literary work was done in Canada. Although he was pre-eminently a statesman and an orator, his articles and poems show great merit, and the latter have been collected into an interesting volume, entitled, "Canadian Ballads and Occasional Verses." He was foully assassinated in Ottawa, April 7th, 1868. That his memory is still affectionately remembered by Canada, may be judged from the fact that two of the townships in New Ontario have recently been named after him, one D'Arcy and another M'Gee.

Russia's Day of Hope.

The fall of Port Arthur, the overthrow of mighty armies at Mukden, and the destruction of the Baltic Armada at the Sea of Japan, constitutes a series of unparalleled disasters which the world regards as Russia's tragedy of defeat and humiliation. There was a day at Moscow, nearly a century ago, when nature's forces of fire and frost with irresistible power saved Russia from the rapacious ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, but Russia heeded not the lessons of history, nor hearkened to the Divine voice invoking her to a policy of enlightenment, to civil and religious liberty. Instead of emphasizing manhood in her scheme of national life, she chose rather for her people ignorance, tyranny, national greed, duplicity, and a crushing terrorism that subdued all aspirations to the stolid silence of her myriad moudjik, broken only by the volcanic outbursts of a Tolstoy, the bomb-throwing nihilist and the impassioned student. A military oligarchy, enthroned in barbaric splendor, reached out into Asia, eastward and ever eastward, until the twentieth century curtain rolled up upon a scene of blood, in which perish the aspirations of the autocrat. Had Russia triumphed over Japan in this war there would have been no hope for the Russian people, until time brought on a more terrible conflict and a still greater disaster. The heart of her people, if it could be felt by the civilized world, is not in this war; it revolts against it, and as the truth of overwhelming defeat filters down to the masses, then will begin the

slow birth-throes of a new national life. It will be gall and wormwood to give up the ambitions of a century, but Russia must die before she can be born again. Her hope now lies in a policy of internal reform, of education, of preparation for representative institutions, of industrial rather than military and naval progress, and of religious freedom. Soon the great clock of human events will strike the hour of her destiny. Will she open the school, unshackle the press, put aside the knout, and unlock the Siberian dungeon? If so, the heart of the Russian peasant may yet beat high with hope and his eyes be lifted to the sun.

The "Derby" of Life.

By Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

I find that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. . . . "Commencement day" always reminds me of the start for the "Derby," when the beautiful high-bred three-year-olds of the season are brought up for trial. That day is the start, and life is the race. Here we are at Cambridge, and a class is just "graduating." Poor Harry! He was to have been there, too, but he has paid forfeit; step out there into the grass back of the church. Ah! There it is:

"Hunc lapidem posuerunt
Soch moerentes."

But this is the start, and here they are—coats bright as silk and manes as smooth as eau lustrale can make them. Some of the best of the colts are pranced round—a few minutes each—to show their paces. What is that old gentleman crying about, and the old lady by him, and the three girls, all covering their eyes? Oh, that is their colt that has just been trotted up on the stage. Do they really think those little thin legs can do anything in such a slashing sweepstakes as is coming off in the next forty years? Oh, this terrible gift of second-sight that comes to some of us when we begin to look through the silvered rings of the arcus senilis!

Ten years gone. First turn in the race. A few broken down; two or three bolted. Several show in advance of the ruck. "Cassock," a black colt, seems to be ahead of the rest; those black colts commonly get the start, I have noticed, of the others in the first quarter. "Meteor" has pulled up.

Twenty years. Second corner turned. "Cassock" has dropped from the front, and "Judex," an iron-gray has the lead. But look!—how they have thinned out! Down flat—five—six—how many? They lie still enough! They will not get up again in this race, be very sure! And the rest of them, what a "tailing off"! Anybody can see who is going to win—perhaps.

Thirty years. Third corner turned. "Dives," bright sorrel, ridden by the fellow in the yellow jacket, begins to make play fast; is getting to be the favorite with many. But who is that other one that has been lengthening his stride from the first, and now shows up close to the

front? Don't you remember the quiet brown colt "Asteroid," with the star in his forehead? That is he; he is one of the sort that lasts; look out for him! The black "colt," as we used to call him, is in the background, taking it easy in a gentle trot. There is one they used to call the "Filly," on account of a certain feminine air he had; well up, you see; the filly is not to be despised, my boy!

Forty years. More dropping off—but places much as before.

Fifty years. Race over. All that are on the course are coming in at a walk; no more running. Who is ahead? Ahead? What! And the winning-post a slab of white or gray stone, standing out from that turf where there is no more jockeying or straining for victory! Well, the world marks their places in its betting-book; but be sure that these matter very little, if they have run as well as they knew how.

The Spirit of Liberty.

Eternal spirit of the changeless mind!
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty! thou art,
For there thy habitation is the Heart—
The Heart which love of thee alone can bind;
And where thy sons to fetters are consigned—
To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom,
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.

—Byron.

"The liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made themselves, under whatsoever form it may be of government; the liberty of a private man in being master of his own time and actions, as far as may consist with the laws of God and of his country."—[Cowley.

"If the spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable force will leave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to heaven."—[Daniel Webster.

Writing "The Simple Life."

In the feverish rush of modern life, with its affectation, social rivalries and extravagance, it will do people good to read that rare little book, "The Simple Life," by Rev. Chas. Wagner, the French clergyman who recently visited Canada and the United States. He gives the following account of how he came to write the book which has had such a wonderful sale all over the world. It is a sensible plea for simplicity in our thinking, in our speech, and in our acts and ways of living.

"The way I came to write 'The Simple Life' was an accident. At a wedding we were seven. There were the groom and the bride and the witnesses, six, and the pastor,

seven. I talked to them about the home, the fireside, and their manner of life; just to the six. One of the six was a daughter of a public man—a politician. After a few days she came to me and said:

"I wish you would talk at my wedding just as you did at the wedding of those working people."

"I said, 'I cannot talk at your wedding like that. There will be two thousand people at your wedding.'"

"Well," she said, "you just talk like that."

"So I did; and in the audience there was a publisher. There is always a publisher in every audience. And he wrote me that he would like to publish my talk. That came like an inspiration to me. I had never thought of writing a book on the simple life, but so the book was written, and it has spread all through France and Europe and this country."

Rural School Libraries.

The annual report of the Ontario Department of Education refers to the fact that the establishment of libraries in rural schools has been a marked feature of work in recent years. A carefully-prepared catalogue, giving books recommended, has been distributed among trustees of various school sections. The list embraces most of the latest and best works in nature study, agriculture, history, biography, travel, poetry and citizenship. Up to a maximum of \$20 the Government gives one half the amount expended each year for books. Any further sum expended need not be confined to books in the recommended list if approved by the Inspector. By starting with from \$20 to \$50 worth of books, and adding \$5 or \$10 worth each year, an exceedingly valuable and helpful library can soon be built up, which will prove of incalculable value, not only to the school, but to the people of the section generally. From the beginning of the third year at school, pupils should be encouraged to supplement their regular text-book work with other reading of an instructive and elevating character. In conversation with an intelligent public school principal, recently, he testified that he had found the library which the trustees had aided in introducing, of the very greatest benefit. Among other things it solved the problem of how to employ the time of the bright, diligent scholar who completes her or his tasks at the desk before the others, and as an encouragement they obtain the reading of some interesting book, related directly or indirectly to some of the regular subjects taught. When taken home, these books prove a boon, by encouraging good reading in homes not well supplied with literature. He considered the library a most attractive feature in the school.

We have examined the lists of books recommended by the Education Department, and find them admirable (particularly those relating to the study of nature), in a way that should delight every country boy and girl. It seems to us that the Department has done wisely in giving substantial encouragement to trustees, who, in conjunction with

their teachers and the inspector, aid in promoting the establishment of the library and in the selection of the books. In some cases the needs of a community are fairly well supplied by good Sunday-school and other libraries, but in the majority of cases the need for a good assortment of books of the character described will be apparent. The education report before us indicates that the formation of these libraries rests largely with the teachers, and also points out that, without a supply of such books in the school, the teacher is seriously handicapped in promoting the best interests of the school. We would certainly advise teachers and trustees who are not familiar with this subject to write the Department of Education, Toronto, Ont., from which, no doubt, copies of the catalogue of books, with instructions, can be obtained.

Domestic Economy.

To remove old wall paper, set a boiler two-thirds full of boiling water in the room and drop in several hissing hot bricks. Close the room at once and leave until the steam has thoroughly penetrated the paper, when it can be scraped off with a knife, or still better, a hoe. Repeat, if necessary.

Chop pork or beef cracklings while fresh, mix with equal parts of chopped stale bread and a very little finely-chopped cold boiled potato. Season with salt, pepper and sage, and moisten with milk. Make into flat cake, dip in flour and fry, and you will think you are eating some very good sausage.

Tainted butter or lard, if put into a cloth and buried several days, will be very much improved if not rendered perfectly sweet by the process. Tainted fruit cans or earthen jars left a week or more buried in dry earth will be as sweet as new ones.

Never set butter firkins or crocks on the cellar bottom, whether of earth or cement, but on bricks or blocks of wood, so air can freely circulate underneath. A little borax added to brine in which roll butter is kept will help preserve it.

Wisdom's Goal.

By Mutschito, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The following poem was written for the students at the Peeresses' School at Tokio:

The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup
Changes its form to its receptacle;
And so our plastic souls take various shapes
And characters of good or ill, to fit
The good or evil in the friends we choose.
Therefore be ever careful in your choice
Of friends,
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove
The whip
That drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.
Tokio, Japan.

When the Boats Are Away.

Our picture, which has attracted much attention at the Royal Academy, and added greatly to the already established fame of the artist, is by Mr. Walter Langley, R.I., one of the earlier members of what has been called the Newlyn School of Painters. It is a typical Cornish scene. The boats are away, and there is a lull in the day's work. The old woman's attitude of deep attention shows that the item of news the old fisherman is reading concerns her very nearly, whilst to the younger it is but of passing interest. One can almost hear the swish of the waves as they beat leisurely upon the shore, and it is easy to judge by the watchful gaze of the man in the background, that it will not be long before the dark sails of the fishing smacks will appear upon the horizon, and the harvest of the ocean be ready for transportation to the inland markets. H. A. B.



Children's Fresh-air Mission.

Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth Me.—St. Matt. xviii. : 5.

"That vast throng,
The multitude of peoples, nations, tongues,
Shall stand before His Throne, and every act
Of human kindness He will own as His,
And crown, as service rendered unto Him."

The yearly report of the Toronto "Children's Fresh-air Mission" reached me to-day, and I have been asked to tell you something about the work as soon as possible, so that there may be no delay in finding homes for the children. The secretary says that homes for twenty children and about \$25.00 for railway fares resulted from the appeal made through the "Farmer's Advocate" last year. The workers send their thanks to all who helped last year, and hope that their farmer friends will again prove themselves friendly; at least, I should say that I hope you will help the work again—it is against the rules of the Mission to ask any help from anyone but God. I am only a well-wisher, so may make an appeal if I choose. If every "Farmer's Advocate" reader would send a small contribution—10 cents or a quarter—the total would astonish us all. When sending money or the offer of a home for two weeks, please mention the "Farmer's Advocate," so that next year we may be able to see how many children have benefited. About fifty received a holiday through your help last summer. Those who are willing to take two

children for a fortnight are particularly requested to send in their names to the secretary before June 26th, as the work is increasing each year, and the children are all sent out as early in July as possible. The secretary is Miss Florence Roberts, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto. The treasurer is Martin Love, 506 Church St., Toronto. Send all offers of homes to the secretary, and money contributions to the treasurer. HOPE.

Selections from the Report for this Year.

"A Scotchman living in the Highlands was once asked how he had such a fine flock of sheep. His answer was, 'I always take care of the lambs.'" It is very easy to write the story of the Fresh-air Mission, for it is one of continuous blessing year after year. Never in the history of this Mission has our Father's wonderful provision been more generous. We, indeed, are very grateful, and do praise Him for it all.

Each year brings the same pleadings, "Please can I go to the country?" And each year the number of pleaders increases. God has not disappointed us, for while sending increased numbers He has also provided both homes and money.

Through the generosity of kind friends we had the joy of sending out 350 children last year, each contributor sharing in the blessing.

One cannot feel too grateful to our friends living in the country for their part in the work; surely their share is very great.

HOW IS THE WORK SUPPORTED?

First of all let us make plain that the work is out and out a work of faith. We are solely dependent upon our heavenly Father for every need. Perhaps one little incident will make plain.

It was a Wednesday night, and gathered

round a table heaped up with work, was our little company of half a dozen workers, each one so busy and yet so full of joy. The tickets for Thursday's children had been purchased from the railways, and as it neared midnight we were counting up the number and cost for Friday—108 was the required number. When figuring up the cost we were \$4.90 short. This made our hearts sink, for a work of faith must never go into debt. Thursday morning the tickets were ordered, to be called for at four o'clock in the afternoon. Opening our morning mail of forty-two correspondents there was no help. Eleven o'clock mail brought no money, and before another mail would reach us the tickets had to be called for. What was to be done? Had God forsaken us, and He knowing best the need of the work? Between 12 and 1 a friend called with a letter addressed to the treasurer, saying it had been sent to his office in mistake (although the sender had never misdirected a letter to the treasurer before). It enclosed \$10, and, oh, what a joy! It was more than we needed. The tickets were called for, and on the 4 o'clock mail \$5 more came. This surely was God's abundant answer.

Midnight was nearly upon us as we sat at the same table that night, and in our final check we found that ten children who were to go out on the 7 o'clock train the next morning had been overlooked. It just took the \$10 extra, leaving the good balance of 10 cents on hand. Do you think we had a right to lift our hearts in praise to God?

This is only one incident of the many that have been our blessed experience. Once, after sending out seventy-three children, we had a balance of three cents. Never have we been a cent short, and never have we had to refuse a child for lack of funds. We just keep laying the needs before God, and never do we ask anyone, directly or indirectly, for money.

The following letter illustrates one of the difficulties connected with the work:

July 8th, 1904.

Mrs. F. likes the girls very much. They are nice little girls, but she thinks they are not charity subjects. They are well dressed and well cared for, and talk about taking music lessons and going trips to the Falls, etc. She was expecting some poor, uncared for children, and is disappointed. She does not feel like working for children who are apparently as well-to-do as her own.

She is going to send them home on Monday.

I hope the others will stay, as this is the first year anyone has taken any children, and we want them to continue next year. Yours sincerely, etc.

Our secretary sent the following reply: Here are the facts of the above case: The people are very respectable; home neat and clean. The father was out of work nearly all winter, and the mother was sick in bed for two months. Nellie did all the housekeeping—washing, ironing, cooking, etc. They never once asked for assistance, although our nurses had to take, many a time, the nourishment the mother needed.

The "piano" story is this: As many of these people do, they took in two people to board, who brought with them an old tin pan that I would not pay the cartage on. The "boarders" failed to pay up, and Mrs. F. had to take over the piano (?)

The Niagara trip came by a promise of the father's, that if he got work, and the mother was better, they would go over some Saturday to a friend's home who was living there.

Last year we sent the same two girls out, and some one complained then that it was too bad they were sent out so poorly clothed. This hurt their mother very much, and when we promised to send them out again this year she began early in the spring, and by hard work had them nicely dressed. I believe all the work of her own hands. Of course the children are to blame for their exaggeration, but can one wonder, they are so delighted at getting out. I always tell the friends to take a handful of salt with many of the children's stories. There is a danger of placing too implicit confidence in the stories of children, for many of them exaggerate almost unconsciously.



When the Boats are Away.

especially when they find their tale acceptable and interesting to listeners.

WHAT WE ASK OF OUR FRIENDS WHO TAKE THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

To take them for two weeks' holiday.
To be strict, and not withhold correction when it is necessary.
To notify children's parents of their home-coming.

To kindly write secretary as to children's conduct (good or otherwise).
We desire to send them all out the first week in July, commencing Tuesday, July 4th.

Friends to meet the children at the railway station, and see them safely on the train on their homeward journey.

We send the children two by two, so as to prevent homesickness.

We pay their railway fare both ways.
We ask only for Christian homes, where the children will be received for the Master's sake.

We try and send our best-behaved and most-deserving boys and girls.

Kindly say whether boys or girls are preferred.

We cannot send their names before going out.

If the same children are desired again, kindly let the secretary know.

In your correspondence, please say whether Miss, Mrs., or Mr.

State post office address and nearest railway station.

We wish to have by June 20th the names of friends who desire to take our children.

Please join us in earnest prayer that above all our boys and girls may learn to know and trust Jesus as their personal Saviour.

Recipes.

Cake Without Eggs: One cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour into which has been sifted 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 teaspoonful lemon or vanilla; beat all well, and add 5 tablespoonfuls melted butter.

Cream Puffs: Put 1/2 cup butter into 1 cup water (boiling hard on the stove), while still boiling stir in 1 cup "Five Roses" flour. When thoroughly mixed take off and let cool; then break in three eggs, one at a time, mixing thoroughly after each one is added. Drop in small, rough heaps, and bake in hot oven. When cold open at the side and fill with whipped cream or custard.



At Aunt Hittie's.

Ev'ry year w'en hayin's did,
Fore taterin' begins,
Pa takes marn, Joshua and Lyd,
Me, Thomas, and the twins,
He piles us on the wagon high
As deep ez he can pile us,
Till marn begins to fuss and cry,
Declarin' he will spill us.
He jams one here an' crams one there,
He's not at all particular!
An' some is criss-cross, some is curved,
An' some is perpendic'lar.

An' then we start upon our ja'nt,
Dressed in our frills and flummery,
To visit our dear, good ol' a'nt
Mehitable Montgomery.
We wobble here, we wobble there,
Bimeby there comes a shout:
"We've spilt the twins! we've spilt the
twins!
Say, dad, hol' on, you've spilt the
twins!
The twins hez tumbled out!"

We gather up the scattered twins,
(An' it is squally weather.)
Then marn she takes two safety-pins
An' fastens 'em together.
An' w'en we reach Aunt Hittie's door
We raise a general din,
An' she comes out, surrounds us all,
An' gathers us all in.
An' she hugs pa, kisses ma,
An' cackles, cries, an' grins,
An' squeezes all permiscuously,
Especially the twins.

See Him Wiggle!

These children are having the best time they ever enjoyed in their lives. They have been sent out by the Toronto Fresh-Air Mission for a glorious country holiday—or, at least, they might have been. If you want to hear all about it ask your mother to read aloud to you this week's "Quiet Hour," you will find full particulars there. Perhaps she may be able and willing to invite two poor little city children for a fortnight's holiday; but, if that is impossible, at least you

can send a little money and help in that way.

How would you like to play always in the hot streets, with no woods to picnic in, no creek in which you can paddle with bare feet or catch wriggling fish, no old farm horse to ride to water in the cool evenings? I once read about a little Japanese baby that was suffering from a want of fresh air, so its mother invented the idea of sending it up on a kite for a change of air. Here is the story:

"A mother lived in Ho-Cho-Le. She had a son so pale and wee, His life she did despair of— The Doctor came and took his fee— 'He must have change of air,' said he, 'Close streets you must beware of.' The mother hushed her baby's cries, While tears dropped slowly from her eyes— Alas! she had no money— Her sad gaze wandered to the skies— She cried aloud with glad surprise: 'You've saved, my dearest sonny!' She fetched her husband's strongest kite, She tied her baby to it tight, And up she sent him flying. And there the air was pure and bright, So happy looked the little mite, The mother ceased her sighing. O wondrous, wondrous change of air! That Baby grew so plump and fair That people scarcely knew him, Li-Ti could sit without a care— Above her cowered her son and heir— And that's just how I drew him."

Of course that is only a fancy story, but it is only too sadly true that hundreds of babies and little children die every summer who would have been rosy and well if they could have had a few weeks of country air, real country milk, fresh eggs and—happiness. The Toronto children do not suffer like the little ones in New York, but there are plenty of forlorn little ones even there. A little more than a year ago I read in the paper about a mother and eight children who lived in a cellar on Bay Street. All the furniture they had was

a small stove, and their table was an old door laid across two trestles. It was the end of February—you may remember how terribly cold the winter of 1904 was—and, when the Relief Officer discovered them, there was neither food nor fuel in the place. And two of the children were dying of consumption!

I know things very seldom get as bad as that in our dear, prosperous Canada, but still there are plenty of children who don't have half as good a time as you do. What chance have they to "see him wiggle!" when, like Simple Simon, all the water they have to fish in is in their mother's pail?

I had the great pleasure of taking two of these "Fresh-Air" children, and half a dozen other little ones, to the woods one day last summer. You should have heard the shouts of delight when a tiny fish was hauled out of the creek. Worms were more scarce than fish, and we had to dig for them with a big granite spoon and a table knife, but the difficulty in finding them only made things more exciting. After a jolly picnic tea, we played Wild Indian: making wigwams with the buggy duster and waterproofs, scalping our enemies with fierce delight, and making the woods ring with terrible warwhoops. That was only one bright afternoon out of many, and I hope we shall have just as good a time this summer—why not? Just think of it! About fifty children had an extra good time last year because people read about them in the "Farmer's Advocate!" If you make a special effort perhaps a hundred might be reached this July. And remember one thing: "If 'twere well done when 'tis done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly!" If you put off attending to this matter for even a week of two it will be too late. If there is one land where it is a great mistake to settle, it is the "Land of Pretty Soon."

"I know of a land where the streets are paved
With the things which we meant to achieve.
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,
And the pleasures for which we grieve.
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon,
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'
There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mould and rust:
And oh! this place, while it seems so near,
Is farther away than the moon,
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'
The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,
And ships that have sailed for its shining strand
Bear skeletons on their decks.
It is farther at noon than it is at dawn,
Farther at night than at noon;
Oh! let us beware of that land down there—
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'"
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Humorous.

WHAT WE NEED.

The primary class in Sunday-school was listening to a lesson on patience. This, according to the Boston Herald, was what came of it, at least in the minds of the more liberal-minded children:

The topic had been carefully explained, and as an aid to understanding, the teacher had given each pupil a card, bearing the picture of a boy fishing.

"Even pleasure," said she, "requires the exercise of patience. See the boy fishing! He must sit and wait and wait. He must be patient."

Having treated the subject very fully, she began with the simplest, most practical question:

"And now can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"
The answer was shouted with one voice:
"Bait!"

Camera Competition.

We wish to call the attention of our Home Department readers to our "Camera Competition," which is now in progress. If you have a camera, this is the time to use it. For further particulars, see page 891 of this issue.



See Him Wiggle!

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Advertise in the Advocate

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



From One of Our Teachers.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have just been reading Edith's letter. I, too, am a school teacher, but am tired teaching. I am fortunate in having my home on a farm, so when I give up teaching I intend to spend the summer months in raising poultry and fruit. I think there would be fewer nervous, broken-down women if they only spent more time out in the fresh air and pure sunshine. I was at a loss to find employment at home for the winter months, but now I am hoping to get some hints from Octavia's reply to Edith's letter.

My mother has always been very fond of house plants, so perhaps I may be allowed to add a few simple hints. The soil for plants should be taken from a bluff or bush where there is plenty of leaf mold. Before putting in the pots, heat it in the oven to kill any grubs, etc. Turn the plants in the windows every day, to prevent them bushing on one side. Water your plants every day, or every other day, according to the plant and according to the weather. Once a week they should be given manure water. As plants grow and the roots begin to fill the pot, change to larger ones. Be careful not to crowd your plants or allow their leaves to touch the window glass, as that causes the leaves to turn yellow and die off. Set your plants out in a gentle rain occasionally; it will freshen them. Every few days, to keep them free from dust, they should be dipped in a pail of water. Cut a slit in a piece of cardboard or paper, and slide it around the bottom of the plant to keep the earth from falling out of the pot while you dip the plant. Don't allow very young plants (slips) to blossom, as it weakens them. Pinching off the top of a plant will cause it to send out fresh sprouts and become more bushy.

We have had great success with the hanging asparagus, and also with the asparagus fern. I have a fern now in my school, and it grows very quickly. The hanging asparagus does not bloom until after the third year, when it has hundreds of sprays of small white blossoms. Ours grew six or seven feet long. Its root consists of a mass of small tubers or bulbs. It cannot be grown from slips, and it is almost impossible to successfully divide the root.

I would like if any of our readers could suggest some way by which I could add to my income (at home) during the winter months. Hoping that my letter will not prove too long, I remain an old and ever-interested reader of the Ingle Nook Chats.

VIM.

A Request.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am always an interested reader of the "Ingle Nook Chats," but have never written to you before. Looking over the article written by C. D., I was much interested in her systematic way of housekeeping. I have been looking for a good way to preserve summer eggs for winter use, but never got a satisfactory way yet. Would C. D. mind giving me her way of doing it, and also a plan for keeping June butter for using about the New Year? Our cellar is not very good, and I am not sure if I could keep it or not, but would like very much to try.

L. H.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Gathering Butter.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been an earnest reader of the Ingle Nook, and have often thought of writing. As this is my first venture, perhaps it may find its way to the W. B. In your last issue I notice you wish all the readers to save the "Farmer's Advocate," so I will give my plan of saving them. I just take a strong cord and run it through the top corner, leaving it long enough to hold twelve. This divides the year into four parts, and renders the papers easy to

handle. In the end I have a fine volume, and it only takes a few minutes to hunt up any receipt or information one may need.

A member was asking some time ago what to do with butter not coming. Try this: If the churn is a barrel, after the butter has failed to gather let stand five minutes, then draw off all the cream but about one gallon; now turn a few minutes, when it will be gathered. Next add two or three quarts at a time, churning as before, and in ten minutes it will be done.

How many of the readers know the value of the square tin biscuit box for bread? I make two small loaves in each one, and they are as nice as any baker's. By placing a piece of oiled paper in the bottom the box cannot be beaten for a small fruit or one-egg cake, which may be cut in sixteen square pieces. I will send a recipe for jelly-roll cake, which I copied some years ago from the "Farmer's Advocate": One cup white sugar, three eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), a pinch of salt, one tablespoon of cold water, one level teaspoon of baking powder, one cup flour. Pour into a dripping pan lined with oiled paper, and when cooked spread quickly with jelly and roll.

Packing Eggs, and Other Hints.

The problem of packing eggs when eggs are cheap in such a way as to have them fresh and well flavored when prices are high is a problem that is ever with us. Let me state our experience. Usually we packed our eggs in salt, and, to guard against frost, placed the box in which they were packed in the cellar. The eggs kept fairly well. Indeed, none of them were spoiled altogether, though some of the yolks became quite hard. We noticed that the salt became very damp, almost wet, and this led us to try an experiment. This time the eggs were packed in salt as heretofore, about eight or ten dozen being put in each box, and this box was placed in another, the bottom of which was covered with lime to a depth of about two inches. The result was entirely satisfactory. The yolks remained quite natural, and the salt continued just as it was when the eggs were put in it.

Dear Dame Durden,—Let me suggest a few things for our friends in the Ingle Nook. An ounce of do-it-in-time is worth several pounds of being sorry. Have on hand and placed in the most convenient corner available a bottle containing a weak mixture of water and carbolic acid. About one part of carbolic acid to thirty or forty parts of water will be about right. Apply this to any slight cuts or scratches sustained by yourself or any of your friends. The little sting the mixture gives lasts for the merest second, and the application may prevent blood poisoning.

An experienced surgeon has his household provided with a wide-necked bottle, in which there is an ounce of collodion in which there is mixed one dram of aristol. Through the cork is passed the handle of a camel's-hair brush. This mixture is the best of good dressings for small injuries, as it keeps the cut perfectly clean, and makes it easy for mother nature to heal the wound.

Tear up an old cotton sheet or pillow cover into bandages, ranging in width from half an inch to an inch and a half. These will, sooner or later, be found to be the very thing needed. Be careful to use the narrowest bandage practicable. Apply it evenly, but not so tightly as to interfere with circulation. The best place to practice bandaging is in an un-injured member.

Chloroform, laudanum and arnica, equal parts of each. Have a bottle of this mixture to apply to sprains or bruises. You will be surprised at the way in which it will extract soreness.

J. M.



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If you use it once you would ring this in on all your friends. It is the acme of perfection—you sit when using it—no handling of the clothes necessary to clean them perfectly—five minutes does a tubful. Costs only \$3.95.

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HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

In the Sick Room.

"Do not fuss." This is a golden rule which ought to be brought before the eyes of the nurse in a sick-room twenty times a day. If there is one thing more irritating than any other to a weak, helpless, bedridden person, it is to have someone continually bustling about the room, fussing with the bed, talking energetically to other people, and keeping up a never-ending fire of questions, such as "How are you now?" "Shall I lift you up a little?" "Is the bed quite comfortable?" "What would you like for your breakfast?" "Don't you want a little broth?" etc., etc. The very best among the trained nurses are invariably quiet, yet cheerful in a sick-room; that is, when the patient is really very, very sick, and the example of these may be well followed by the many who, without training, are obliged to assume the role of nurse.

The successful trained nurse steps lightly. She moves about easily, without any abrupt or startling movement. She seldom questions the patient, and she seems to know by intuition when the bed needs smoothing, or the shoulders raising. She knows that too much talking and questioning uses up the energy of the sick one, which is already at too low an ebb, and she conserves this energy all she can.

It is a good thing that the doctors, nowadays are insisting so strongly that visitors shall not be brought into the sick-room. This order of the doctor's should never be disregarded. He knows what he is talking about, and if he says no one is to be admitted to the bedside, then do not let anyone go there—not even the most intimate friend, unless the sick one has expressed an especial wish to see that person. One of the most exasperating sights imaginable is to go into a sick-room in which the bed is surrounded by a dozen or more people, usually women, sitting with doleful faces gazing upon the poor martyr in the bed, or else chatting cheerfully about all the neighborhood gossip, breathing up the air which the sick one needs for his laboring lungs, and working endless mischief generally. This sight is not as rare, perhaps, as might be imagined.

Occasionally, too, one may go into a sick-room in which the window is never opened, unless the doctor happens to notice the fact and gives express orders to the contrary. Such a course as this is only owing to an almost criminal ignorance of the simplest laws of ventilation and the necessity for pure air. "What! Open the windows! But the draft!" one exclaims. Yes, open the windows, or, better, keep them a little open at both top and bottom all the time, even in winter. If you haven't a screen, hang up a quilt so that the current of air cannot strike directly on the patient. Fresh air just now is more necessary to him than food. If you can put a little stove, which draws well, right in the room, and screen the intense heat off from striking on the bed, all the better. The stove is a good ventilator. And, remember, do keep people out of the room. Don't you know that they will only use up the air your sick one should have, and that every breath which they exhale is laden with a poison (carbon dioxide) so strong that, if it existed in sufficient quantities, a strong, well person would immediately die in it? Above all things, then, keep plenty of fresh air in your sick-room.

Do not keep the medicine bottles in sight. They are not pleasant things to look upon, and they keep the patient continually thinking about the taste of the medicines contained in them. Do not depend upon the size of your teaspoons and dessertspoons in administering the doses. Get a little glass measuring cup at the drug store and then you will be sure you can make no mistake. When you are about it, buy a china feeding cup at the same time, one with a spout on it, you know. It is so much handier than an ordinary cup for

giving drinks in, almost doing away with the necessity of the patient raising his head, and it is almost impossible to spill anything out of it. It is also nice for feeding beaten egg or soup out of.

See to it that all the food given to the patient is brought up in the daintiest possible form. If ever pretty dishes, and snowy linen and tiny bouquets were needed it is for the sick person. Don't ask him what he would like to have; just get a few things ready as daintily as possible and bring them up. The chances are he will choose something. But don't bring too many kinds. Too great a variety might turn him against everything. See to it also that you never once yield to the temptation to give him anything that the doctor has not sanctioned. Get the doctor to give you a list of things that will be perfectly safe, and write them down; any varying from this list may, possibly, do irreparable harm. At this time the doctor is king, and you must obey his mandates to the smallest particular, if you are considering at all the safety of your patient.

Yearnings.

Jest a little cradle in a wagon passin' by,
But it sort o' hurts me in my feelin's;
wonder why?
We ain't had no children, Mandy Jane
an' me, that's sure,
Tho' we've often wished the stork
would linger at our door:
Kind o' looked an' waited till the years
had passed away,
An' her brown locks an' my black ones
both had turned to gray,
Went on jest believin' that our dreams
'ud all come true,
Kep' so busy hopin' th' warn't time fur
feelin' blue.

'Tain't no doubt, it's lonesome settin'
roun' a grim ol' house,
Jest us two ol' people, evenin's, quiet as
a mouse:
Seems like that a feller'd like to have a
couple of boys
Stopin' roun' the kitchen, an' a-makin'
lots o' noise;
With a pair o' girls a-chatterin' in their
foolish way,
Giggin', waitin' fur their comp'ny,
prinkin' up; an' say—
Some folks worry at it, but it kind o'
seems to me
That's the sort o' life our Maker meant
this life to be.

When your courtin's done an' over,
where's your youth to go.
When there ain't no children roun' you
keepin' life aglow?
Though the fires o' love have smoldered,
embers heat the ash
When you ketch your boy's eyes dartin'
love's first lightnin'-flash.
Say you're old an' gettin' doty, why,
the sight'll start
Jest a reg'lar dancin' measure in your
dim ol' heart,
An' you fed that life is sweeter when
you see love's fire
Puttin' fears an' keers an' doubtin's on
a fun'ral pyre.

Jest a little cradle in a wagon passin'
by,
Yet it brings the tear-drops an' a long-
regrettin' sigh;
Jest a little cradle—my, I wonder who
it's fur?
Mighty happy father, him, an' happy
mother, her.
Wish 'em all the blessin's that I'd ask
fur fur myself,
Though the Lord had laid me kind o'
useless on the shelf;
Hope they'll live the 'lotted time o'
hearty ol' three-score,
Hope they'll fill that cradle up a dozen
times, or more!

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Johnny—Pa, what is a diplomat? Pa—
Well, son, it's a man who can stretch
hands across the sea without putting his
foot in it too.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

"No," I said, taking her by an irresistible impulse of admiring affection into my arms; "but if I had, it would have made no difference."

"Then you do not think me such a wretch?"

What could I say? I thought her the winsomest being in the world, and faintly told her so. Instantly she brightened into her very gayest self.

"And you will still let me come and tell you how bad I am?"

"I will never turn you off."

"Not if I should do a dreadful thing? Not if I should run away with my lover some fine night, and leave uncle to discover how ill his partiality had been requited?"

It was lightly meant, for she did not even wait for my reply. And for two days I spent my time in planning how I should manage, if it should ever fall to my lot to conduct so enthralling a piece of business as an elopement. You may imagine, then, how delighted I was, when one evening Hannah, who was occupying the position of lady's maid to Miss Leavenworth at that time, came to my door with a note from her mistress, running thus:

"Have the loveliest story of the season ready for me to-morrow; and let the prince be as handsome as—some one you have heard of, and the princess as foolish as your little yielding pet, Mary."

Which short note could only mean that she was engaged. But morning light did not bring my Mary, nor noontide, nor evening. The next day came and went, but beyond hearing that Mr. Leavenworth had returned—he had been away travelling—I received no word. Two more days dragged by, when, just as twilight set in, she came. It had been a week since I had seen her, but it might have been a year by the change I observed in her countenance.

"You are disappointed, are you not?" said she. "You expected revelations and all manner of sweet confidences, and you see instead a cold, bitter woman, who for the first time in your presence feels inclined to be reserved."

"That is because you have had more to trouble than encourage you in your love," I returned.

She did not reply to this, but rose and paced the floor; coldly at first, but afterward with a certain degree of excitement that proved to be the prelude to a change in her manner, for suddenly pausing she turned to me and said: "Mr. Clavering has left R—, Mrs. Belden."

"Left!"

"Yes, my uncle commanded me to dismiss him, and I obeyed."

"Ah! then he knows of your engagement to Mr. Clavering?"

"Yes; he had not been in the house five minutes before Eleanore told him."

"Then she knew?"

"Yes"; with a half sigh.

"I was foolish enough to give her the cue in my first moment of joy and weakness. I did not think of the consequences; but I might have known. She is so conscientious."

"I do not call it conscientiousness to tell another's secrets."

"That is because you are not Eleanore."

"Then you have decided not to marry Mr. Clavering?"

"Is it not my manifest duty to be governed by uncle's wishes?" she asked.

"Has he not brought me up from childhood? lavished every luxury upon me? made me all I am, even to the love of riches which he has instilled into my soul with every gift he has thrown into my lap? Is it for me now to turn my back upon fostering care so wise, beneficent, and free, just because a man whom I have known some two weeks chances to offer me in exchange what he pleases to call his love?"

"But," I feebly essayed, convinced perhaps by the tone of sarcasm in which this was uttered that she was not far from my way of thinking, after all, "if in two weeks you have learned to love this man more than everything else, even the riches which make your uncle's favor a thing of such moment—"

"Well?" said she, "what then?"

"Why, then I would say secure your

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Shirt waist suits, \$1.50 from bust to mid-thigh, any shade, made in latest spring style waist and skirt \$1.50.

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happiness with the man of your choice if you have to marry him in secret, trusting to your influence over your uncle to win his forgiveness."

"You should have seen the arch expression which stole across her face at that. 'Would it not be better,' she asked, creeping to my arms and laying her head on my shoulder—'would it not be better for me to make sure of that uncle's favor first, before undertaking the hazardous experiment of running away with a too ardent lover?'"

"Struck by her manner, I lifted her face and looked at it. It was one amused smile.

"Oh, my darling," said I, "you have not, then, dismissed Mr. Clavering?"

"I have sent him away," she whispered, demurely.

"But not without hope?"

She burst into a ringing laugh.

"In a moment her serious mood returned. 'He will wait for me,' said she.

"The next day I submitted to her the plan I had formed for her clandestine intercourse with Mr. Clavering. It was for them both to assume names, she taking mine as one less liable to provoke conjecture than a strange name, and he that of Le Roy Robbins. The plan pleased her, and with the slight modification of a secret sign being used on the envelope to distinguish her letters from mine, was at once adopted.

"And so it was I took the fatal step that has involved me in all this trouble. Henceforth I was only her scheming, planning, devoted slave. Now copying the letters which she brought me and enclosing them to the false name we had agreed upon, and now busying myself in devising ways to forward to her those which I received from him. Hannah was usually the medium we employed for this, as Mary felt that it would not be wise in her to come too often to my house. To this girl's charge, then, I gave such notes as I could not forward in any other way, secure in the reticence of her nature as well as her inability to read, that these letters addressed to Miss Amy Bolden would arrive at their proper destination without mishap.

"But a change was at hand. Mr. Clavering, who had left an invalid mother in England, suddenly received notice that she was very ill, and requested his immediate return. He prepared to obey the summons, but flushed with love, distracted by doubts, he wrote to her, asking her to marry him before he went.

"Make me once your husband and I will follow your wishes in all things," he wrote. "The certainty that you are mine will make parting possible; without it, I cannot go."

"She was in my house when I brought this letter from the post office, and I shall never forget how she started when she read it. But from looking as if she had received an insult, she speedily settled down into a calm consideration of the subject, writing, and delivering into my charge for copying, a few lines in which she promised to accede to his request if he would agree to leave the public declaration of marriage to her discretion and consent to hid her farewell at the door of the church, never to come into her presence again until such declaration had been made. Of course this brought in a couple of days the sure response. 'Anything you will be named. And Miss Bolden's wife and name of planning were all summoned to my attention for the second time. To my mind, the matter could be arranged without subjecting the necessity to the alternative of desertion. By that case plan it was a matter of a few days, and should come out with in a few days. And it was desirable that the same compromise respecting the name should be made. The plan of desertion was abandoned, and the name of Le Roy Robbins was substituted for that of Le Roy Robbins. The name of Le Roy Robbins was substituted for that of Le Roy Robbins. The name of Le Roy Robbins was substituted for that of Le Roy Robbins.

come in to sit with me for awhile one evening. She had not been in the house, however, more than ten minutes, before there came a knock at the front door, and going to it I saw, as I supposed, Mary, from the long cloak she wore, standing before me. Thinking she had come with a letter for Mr. Clavering, I grasped her arm and drew her into the hall, saying: "Have you got it? I must post it tonight or he will not receive it in time." There I paused, for I saw it was a stranger.

"You have made a mistake," she cried. "I am Eleanore Leavenworth, and I have come for my girl Hannah. Is she here?"

I could only raise my hand in apprehension, and point to the girl sitting in the corner of the room. Miss Leavenworth turned back.

"Hannah, I want you," said she. And with a glance to see if Hannah were following her, she went out.

I did not sleep a wink that night. You can imagine, then, my wonder, when, with the first glow of the early morning light, Mary, looking more beautiful than ever, came running up the steps and into the room where I was, with the letter for Mr. Clavering in her hand.

"Oh!" I cried, "didn't she understand me, then?"

The gay look of Mary's face turned to one of reckless scorn. "If you mean Eleanore, yes. She is duly initiated. Mamma Hubbard, knows that I love Mr. Clavering and write to him. I couldn't keep it secret after the mistake you made last evening, so I did the next best thing, told her the truth."

"Not that you were about to be married?"

"Certainly not. I don't believe in unnecessary communications."

"And will she not tell your uncle?"

I gasped.

"No," said she.

"And can we still go on?"

She held out the letter for reply.

The plan agreed upon between us for the carrying out of our intentions was this: At the time appointed, Mary was to excuse herself to her cousin upon the plea that she had promised to take me to see a friend in the next town. She was then to drive here, where I was to join her. We were then to proceed to the minister's house in F—. But in this plan, simple as it was, one thing was forgotten, and that was the character of Eleanore's love for her cousin. That she would suspect something was wrong, we did not doubt; but that she would actually follow her up and demand an explanation of her conduct, was what neither she who knew her so well, nor I who knew her so little, ever imagined possible. And yet that was just what occurred. Mary had come to my house and was just taking off her long cloak to show me her dress, when there came a commanding knock at the front door. Hastily pulling her cloak about her, I ran to open it, when I heard a voice behind me say: "Good heavens, it is Eleanore!" and glancing back, saw Mary looking through the window blind upon the porch below.

"What shall I do?" cried I, shrinking back.

"Do? why, open the door and let her in; I am not afraid of Eleanore."

I immediately did so, and Eleanore Leavenworth, very pale but resolute, walked into the house and into this room. "I have come," said she, hitting her face with an expression of mingled sweetness and power I could not but admire, "to ask you if you will allow me to accompany you upon your drive this morning."

My mind raced away to the thought, "I am so sorry," she said, "but the thing is done for me, and I shall be with you as usual."

"I will not allow it," I said.

"But I will not let you go," she said, "without a witness. We will go together, and you will not have to play any part."

"And you will not allow me to accompany you?"

"I cannot prevent you from accompanying me, but I cannot prevent you from accompanying me."

"I cannot prevent you from accompanying me, but I cannot prevent you from accompanying me."

a sister, or on the road behind you as the enforced guardian of your honor?"

"My honor?"

"You are going to meet Mr. Clavering, is it?"

"Well?"

"Now, is it discreet or honorable for you to do this?"

Mary's countenance flushed. All the antagonism of her nature was aroused. "Eleanore," cried she, "I am going to F—, to marry Mr. Clavering. Now do you wish to accompany me?"

"I do."

"Why?" said Mary. "What do you intend to do?"

"To witness the marriage if it be a true one, to step between you and shame if any element of falsehood should come in to affect its legality."

"I do not understand you," said Mary. "I thought you never gave countenance to what you considered wrong?"

"Nor do I."

"Then why go?"

"Because I value your honor above my own peace. Because I love our common benefactor, and know that he would never pardon me if I let his darling be married without lending the support of my presence to make the transaction at least a respectable one."

"Mr. Clavering does not return with me, Eleanore?"

"No, I supposed not."

"He goes to Europe?"

A pause.

"And I return home?"

"There is to wait for what, Mary?"

Mary's face crimsoned, and she turned slowly away.

"What every other girl does under such circumstances, I suppose. The development of more reasonable feelings in an obturate parent's heart."

Eleanore sighed, and a short silence ensued, broken by Eleanore's suddenly falling upon her knees and clasping her cousin's hand. "Oh, Mary," she sobbed, her brightness all disappearing in wild entreaty, "consider what you are doing! Marriage founded upon deception can never lead to happiness. Love—but it is not that. Love would have led you either to have dismissed Mr. Clavering at once, or to have openly accepted the fate which a union with him would bring. Only passion stoops to subterfuge like this. 'Any you,' continued she, turning towards me, "tell me, mother of children, dead and buried, what excuse you will have for your own part in this day's work, when she, with her face marred by the sorrows which must follow this deception, comes to you."

"The same excuse probably," Mary's voice broke in, "which you will have when uncle inquires how you came to allow such a very wicked piece of business to be accomplished in your absence, that he could not help herself, that Mary would gang her ain gait, and every one around must accommodate themselves to it."

Eleanore's fingers trembled.

"Then nothing can move you?"

"The curling of Mary's lip was her only reply."

"You have shown yourself more interested in my fate than I have ever thought possible," she said, addressing Eleanore. "Will you continue to display that concern all the way to F—, or may I hope that I shall be allowed to dream in peace upon the step which is about to hurl upon me such dreadful consequences?"

"If I go with you to F—" Eleanore returned, "it is as a witness, no more."

"Very well, then," Mary said, smiling with sudden gaiety. "I shall have to accept the situation. Mamma Hubbard, is so sorry to disappoint you, but the thing won't hold three. If you are good you shall be the first to congratulate me when I come home to night. And almost before I knew it, the two had taken their seats in the buggy."

Of that day and its long hours of alternate remorse and anxiety, I cannot trust myself to speak. I waited and watched for the token of their return with Mary had promised me. It came in the shape of Mary herself, who came stumbling into the house just as I was beginning to despair.

"Oh, Mary!" cried I, bursting into tears. "You are then—"

"Mrs. Henry Clavering," at your service. "I'm a bride, you see."

"Without a bridegroom?" I murmured, taking her passionately into my embrace.

(To be continued.)

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

BOOK COPY

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COLSTON LEADER (IMP.)

I would like to know for the benefit of myself and others if a stallion named Colston Leader is an imported, registered Clydesdale, and will foals sired by him register in the Clydesdale book?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans. We find Colston Leader registered in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, No. 12532, Vol. 27, foaled in 1900, bay blaze on face, two hind ankles white, bred by Alex. Black, Hkeshall, St. Andrews, second owner Peter Crawford, imported to Canada by Wm. Bawden, Exeter, April, 1904, sired by Royal Signet [3602] (8967), dam Daisy of Hkeshall No. [6815] (11145), and is recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook No. [5188], Vol. 11, imported by Bawden & McDonell, owned by Wm. Mossop, St. Mary's, Ont., and that colts sired by Colston Leader can be recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale book, if the dam is recorded or eligible to be recorded.

HOMEMADE FERTILIZER.

I have been making for some years a fertilizer by treating 200 lbs. of ground bone with 100 lbs. sulphuric acid and 200 lbs. water, using ashes as a drier.

1. Would less acid do to dissolve the bone? 2. Does the acid affect the nitrogen in the bone? 3. Is the acid itself any benefit to land?

4. Would the burning of bones destroy the phosphoric acid in them?

5. The bone costs about \$3. the acid about \$3.50, making a total of about \$6.50. Could I not purchase acid phosphate, 400 lbs., cost about \$1.50; nitrate of soda, 50 lbs., cost about \$1.50, and make a more effective, cheaper and much easier made fertilizer? Would not this last named mixture analyze higher than the first? I use 5 barrels wood ashes, and consider one batch a good dressing for an acre.

K. L.

Nova Scotia.

Ans. 1. The object of adding sulphuric acid to the ground bone is to convert the bone phosphate into a water soluble form. By using ashes to dry up the mass, calcium carbonate is added. This excess of calcium will naturally tend to bring about the reversion of the action which the acid has caused. Consequently a large amount of acid would have to be added to the bone to insure the phosphoric acid remaining in the soluble form. However, I do not think that less acid would do, in fact, more is really necessary.

2. The sulphuric acid does not injuriously affect the nitrogen in the bone.

3. If the land is very alkaline, then the acid might have a beneficial effect, but if there is a lot of humus in the soil that is, if the soil is rich in decaying organic matter, the acid might be quite injurious. On a very calcareous soil, the acid may not have any injurious effects. It is not at all likely that the amount of acid used in this case, when there is as much as five barrels of wood ashes used as a drier, would be very injurious on any soil.

4. The burning of the bones would cause a loss of nitrogen and a partial loss of phosphoric acid.

5. The acid phosphate and sodium nitrate, at the figures quoted would be cheaper than the ground bone treated with the sulphuric acid in the manner described. The 100 lbs. of acid phosphate will contain as much and possibly a little more of phosphoric acid than 200 pounds of ground bone. The 50 lbs. of sodium nitrate will contain more nitrogen than the 200 pounds of bone.

Therefore I think you are right in stating that these two substances will make more effective and cheaper fertilizer.

You also have the advantage that you can add the sodium to the acid phosphate, the plant is not particularly good.

The ashes, of course, would remain for use in other ways.

I think that upon a soil in which the organic matter is very deficient, after the ground bone has been added to it, and that you to a further use of treating with sulphuric acid, the result would not be a little more acid, but it would tend to bring up the phosphoric acid of the ground bone, and make it available more. You would thus have a more effective and more permanent fertilizer, and you would have a much more available phosphoric acid.

When Bishop Colburn was appointed to the Episcopal diocese of Maine he made a tour of his diocese and happened to stroll into a woodman's cottage. Asking the woman of the house if there were many Episcopians around there, she replied:

"Well, I don't know. They ought to come, 'd they're not here in the woods a couple of weeks ago. I kept what you meant, but I think, by the hand, 's that was a woodchuck!"

is not rich in vegetable matter, and therefore, not acid in its nature, I would be inclined to use the acid phosphate. I presume you understand that in using the tetrates of soda you are dealing with a very soluble form of nitrogen, and it should not be applied until the plants are ready to use it, consequently it would not be advisable to mix this with the acid phosphate in applying it. You cannot get any cheaper source of potash than wood ashes.

R. HARBOUR, Chemist, Ontario Agricultural College.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY WINS.

The following is a copy of the formal judgment granted to Mr. P. M. Sharples, manufacturer of the famous tubular cream separator, in his suit against the National Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Pembroke, Ontario, who manufactured a separator called the "Lusada." The judgment indicates that the National Manufacturing Co. are restrained from further arrangements of the Sharples patents, also that the Sharples people are entitled to damages, and that the National Mfg. Co. are compelled to pay all costs. The Sharples people are taking action against a number of users of the Lusada separator.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

Monday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1905.

PRESENT THE HONORABLE M. J. G. BOUDREAU

BETWEEN P. M. SHARPLES and HERBERT McCORMACK, Plaintiffs,

and THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Defendant.

1. THIS ACTION having come on for trial at the City of Ottawa, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of March, A. D. 1905, before this Court, in the presence of Counsel for the Plaintiffs and the Defendant, upon hearing read the pleadings herein, and upon hearing the evidence adduced, and what was alleged by Counsel aforesaid, this Court was pleased to direct that this action should stand over for judgment, and the same coming on this day for judgment.

2. THIS COURT DOETH ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the Defendant, its servants, agents and workmen be, and they are hereby restrained, during the continuance of the Letters Patent in the Statement of Claim mentioned, from manufacturing, selling, supplying or using any device which infringes the said Patent, numbered 78151, or any colorably differing from the same.

3. AND THIS COURT DOETH ORDER AND ADJUDGE that it be referred to the Registrar of this Court to ascertain and fix the damages which the Plaintiffs have sustained, on account of the infringement of the Defendant of the said Patent.

4. AND THIS COURT DOETH ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs, after taxation thereof, their costs of this action, to be taxed.

By the Court: L. A. ADRIEN, Registrar.

Witness my hand and seal of this Court at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 13th day of May, 1905.

J. M. BROWN, Clerk of the Court.

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Double Strength Finest Aroma

Absolutely Pure

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea, which received the highest award at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Sold only in sealed lead packets, 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb. By all grocers.

Galt Sure Grip Shingles advertisement featuring an illustration of a house and text describing the product's durability and availability from Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers of the Fashion and Belle Forest families in calf to Scott's High Imp or Village Earl (imp) our present best bull. For prices and particulars address:

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas Ont.

Shropshires. Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.

ARKAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

The Hampton bred of Large English Buck has been the property of Wm. Wilson of Hampton, Ontario, when seen by the Farmer's Advocate, a field man recently was in their herd near home.

Mr. Wilson is preparing for the exhibition of a great variety of animals to be seen on hand, it will take something better than a year to keep him from exhibiting the whole lot of the prize.

He has recently strengthened his show herd by the purchase of a few choice Bobs from Wm. Thomson & Sons, of Woodstock, among them being a superbly bred 12733, sired by Long Boy 1905, dam Margaret Mable, from Danvers.

The very best was bred in a large field of good grass, at the Ontario Fair, on Wm. Wilson's farm, in 1904. Another one, 12733, sired by 12734, dam Margaret Mable, from Danvers.

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the Western Fair, London, last fall in the under six months class, and is expected to give a good account of him self again this year.

These are but samples of the Hampton herd, and Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated upon the possession of so many choice animals, of the popular breed, which is steadily gaining ground in the favor of Canadian farmers.

A story is told of a judge who had a witness summoned brought before him by the court, on his examination his Honor asked: "What has become of your parents, in your early life crime?"

"They're all hanged," said the prisoner, "except your Honor and myself!"

The Royal and West of England Show will be held at Nottingham the first week in June, and the character of the stock shown appears to have been quite equal to the usual standard.

The strongest classes in horses were the Shires, in best order, the Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen Angus, in the dairy cattle, Jersey and Guernseys, in sheep, Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxford, and in pigs, Berkshire and Yorkshires.

The champion Shorthorn of the show was Mr. J. M. Wilson's, a two year old bull, King Charles's Emblem (86310), bred by the exhibitor, and got by King of Persians, from Countess, latterly by the late A. W. Wilson.

The next in order was Mr. Deane's, a two year old bull, King Charles's Emblem (86310), bred by the exhibitor, and got by King of Persians, from Countess, latterly by the late A. W. Wilson.

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In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the Farmer's Advocate.



CHATHAM Incubators

can be depended upon. If the eggs that go into them are fertile they will hatch as surely as the sun rises. Simplicity of working parts makes the Chatham so easy of operation that the women folks and children can run it as well as anybody.

There is no danger of overheating. The regulator is so perfect that it can't "go wrong." No sad experience with roasted chicks if you use a Chatham. There's good money in poultry if you get started right. Buy the time-tried and well-known Chatham and be sure of results. We are so sure of results that we give you two years to pay for the incubator. **No Cash until November, 1905.** Our superb **FREE BOOK** "How to make Money out of Chicks," gives you the whole story of successful poultry raising by incubators. Send for it. 19

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited
Dept. 1 Chatham, Ontario.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

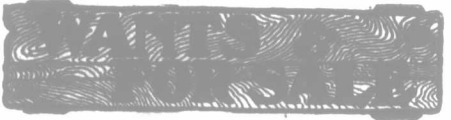
EGGS for hatching from prizewinning stock. Barred and Silver White Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. \$1 per 15. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

LARGE Snow-White Wyandottes, Baldwin strain, a great winter layer, strongly fertilized eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Incubator lots special. Chas. A. Gouling, Vinemount, Ont.

PURE BRED Barred Rocks—Eggs, \$1 setting; 50, \$2.50; per 100 \$1. Safe delivery guaranteed. Miss Emily Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Eggs from pen No. 1 of E. B. Thompson's pullets, \$1.50, and from No. 2, headed by cock whose sire was winner at New York, at \$1 per setting. These are from good laying strain. C. & J. CARLTON, Cobourg, Ont.

Barred Rocks—We offer eggs for hatching from pens good in size, shape, color and laying qualities at \$1 per 13, \$2.50 per 30, \$5 per 100. 1905 egg circular free. H. GAN & SONS, Rainham Centre, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

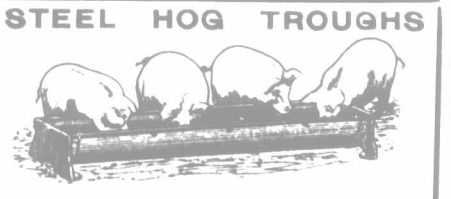
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AN experienced single man seeks situation as stockman or herdsmen on breeding or stock farm. Can fit cattle for show or sale. Used to handling brood mares and colts. English stud farm experience. A dress Robert Goodall, Post Office, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C. P. R. Apply E. Blaquier, box 683, Brandon, Man.

GINSENG—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Highgate.

MOUNTAIN VIEW STOCK FARM—Red Polled bull, ten months old, for sale. Butler Bros., St. David's, Ont.



STEEL HOG TROUGHS
Are made from special imported heavy stamped steel—are hog, wolf and frost proof, and practically indestructible. Beyond question the finest hog trough ever made—they are giving the greatest satisfaction all over. We want every farmer in the country to know all about them—our new attractive catalogue will be mailed on receipt of your address on post card. It tells you about all kinds of troughs and other goods we manufacture.
Agents wanted in each township. Exclusive terms.
The STEEL TROUGH MACHINE CO.,
Tweed, Ontario.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

MUSTARD SPRAYING PASTURE FOR BLACK MUCK—VALUE OF BREWERS' GRAINS.

1. Give directions for spraying mustard. Is the process successful? Would it destroy young clover that has been sown with the grain?
2. Have a piece of black muck land that is quite wet. It now has a fine tough grass on it, which the cattle do not relish very well. What would be a good mixture of seed to put on it for pasture? Would it be worth while putting on seed without plowing? The land has quite a number of cedar stumps on it.
3. What is the value of barley after brewing for feed as compared with other barley ground?
A. W. W.

Ans.—1. See article on mustard spraying elsewhere in this issue. The spraying will not hurt young clover sown with the grain.
2. As the land is covered with a fine tough grass, we do not think there would be any use sowing seed on it without previously working it up, and as you do not state clearly whether the land is dry enough to fall plow, we are at a loss to advise. Would suggest plowing and harrowing or disking up well (as late as possible in the fall), a small trial area, or a couple of areas, one treated each way, and sowing in the spring a mixture of red top, 10 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 10 lbs.; timothy, 5 lbs., and alsike, 3 lbs., per acre. If possible this land should be drained with tile, or, at least, open ditches. The muck thrown out in making the latter would be an excellent thing to spread on upland clay, sand or loam.
3. In the malting process, the grain suffers a certain diminution of feeding elements by abstraction of a part of the starch. Two by-products are produced: one the minute sprouts, which are rich in protein and ash; the other the grain proper, crushed and freed from the dextrin and sugar produced from the starch in the malting process. The value of a given weight of barley is greater than that of the brewers' grains and malt sprouts that would be produced from it. Following is the relative tabulated percentage composition after Jordan:

	Ash.	Protein.	Nitrogen-free extract.	Fat.
Barley meal	2.6	10.5	66.3	2.2
Malt sprouts	6.4	27.6	47.1	3.
Brewers' grains, dried	3.6	19.9	51.7	5.6

It may be remarked that the sprouts are relatively a very small proportion of the malting product. Though rich in protein (and also, by the way, in fertilizing elements), they are not very well relished by stock, but because of the low cost and high fertilizing value, a couple of pounds daily may often, with profit, be fed to dairy cows. Brewers' grains (dried) also make excellent feed, being richer in protein than ground barley, on account of containing a much smaller percentage of carbohydrates. Henry says they are "a most excellent feed for dairy cows, ranking with bran and oil meal in palatability and general good effects." To use in conjunction with feeds rich in carbohydrates, such as corn silage, timothy and straw, dried brewers' grains should be more valuable per pound than ground barley, though we do not find an absolute comparison by any authority to hand.

GROWING RAPE SEED.

Have a piece of rape of last year's sowing. It was not cropped close in the fall and did not winter-kill. It is now about five feet high and seeding heavily. Will the seed be fit for sowing, or does it deteriorate?
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—We have had no experience in growing and caring for rape seed, nor do

we know anyone who has. We should judge the seed would be all right for sowing if well ripened and kept dry, though there would probably be some deterioration. The price at which rape seed is sold is so low that there would seem to be little object in keeping it for one's own use, but if the yield is large, it might be profitable to sell.

SINK DRAINAGE AND CESS PIT.

Please describe in your paper how the filthy water from a kitchen sink can be disposed of. We have a drain from it, but the drain keeps filling up, and has to be dug up and cleaned about once a year. Describe, also, a cesspool—its construction. How should it be covered, and how far should it be from the house? The cesspool is intended for the waste water from the sink.
X. Y. Z.

Ans.—To keep a drain from a kitchen sink clear, it is necessary to prevent solid matter from entering it, especially any coarse, insoluble matter. In addition, a trap, just below the sink, should be provided to catch any solid matter that gets into the sink accidentally. The trap may be removed from the pipe and cleaned occasionally with no difficulty. The drain should be preferably sewer tile, four inches in diameter, with cemented joints. In any event the tile should be laid as straight as possible, and on an even bottom, so that the joints will fit closely and so that there will be no ups and downs in the flow of the water to cause lodging. If these simple directions are complied with, there should be no trouble with the drain from a kitchen sink. I have had such a drain in operation in my own house for over five years continuously, and have had no trouble with it thus far. I may add that as a further precaution, the pipe leading from the sink should be capped by a fine strainer, and that in the corner of the sink it is well to attach a screen, into which refuse from the tables or from the kitchen work may be dumped.
A cesspool is a nuisance, though sometimes a necessary one. If the subsoil in which the cesspool is constructed is very close, the cesspool becomes useless, except as a receptacle for solid matter, and if it is intended simply to receive the wash from the kitchen sink, it appears to me that the cesspool in close impervious soil is quite useless. On the other hand, if the subsoil is open and porous, the cesspool becomes a possible source of danger to a well or to the house cellar, if the latter happen to be near. Therefore, a cesspool should be placed as far from the house and well as possible, with good opportunity for drainage and seepage in the direction away from the house and well. The size of the cesspool will depend upon circumstances. The total depth from the ground surface should be from twelve to fifteen feet, and the diameter from six to eight feet. The excavation should be curbed with dry stone wall, the wall coming to within three feet or more of the ground. Across this stone wall, cedar logs should be laid close together, and on top of the logs brush, and the whole covered with soil to the ground level. An overflow from the cesspool should be provided, consisting of drain tile and leading to some suitable outlet.
J. D. REYNOLDS,
Ontario Agricultural College.

[Note.—We have in mind cases of cesspits of the size indicated by Prof. Reynolds, and which have worked very satisfactorily, being in a deep coarse gravel subsoil. They were bricked up like a well, in some cases closed over as described, and in others with a cement top like a cistern. A square opening was left so that they could be cleaned out, if occasion arise.—Editor.]

GOSSLINGS DYING.

Our goslings are dying, when a few days old; are lively at first; wings begin to droop; heads will shake, and when they go to stand up will fall forward, after a few hours die. I am feeding bread soaked in milk; last year, went the same way. Can you give a remedy?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is pretty hard to answer this question satisfactorily. Goslings require but very little feed. What they want is grit and grass and water, water to drink from particularly. Bread soaked in milk, I think, would do no harm, in fact, I do not know of anything that would be better to feed them, provided they were supplied with the other essentials. I would

like to know from the owner whether the goslings were confined, or whether they were at liberty to get grass, water, and if shade was supplied. If they could not get from the sun, they might go backward.
W. R. GRAHAM.
O. A. C.

ROCK SALT IN PASTURE—HOW TO RID PANTRY OF ANTS.

1. Do you prefer rock salt for pasture cattle?
2. Who sell it in London?
3. How can one rid a pantry of ants?
J. J. W.

Ans.—1. Though a little more expensive, keeping rock salt in the field is the surest way of providing an adequate and constant supply of saline matter.
2. It should be procurable from any large grocery and sometimes from feed stores. If your dealer hasn't any, refer him to the advertisement in this paper of the Toronto Salt Works, Toronto, Ont., from whom he should order a supply.
3. An expedient recommended is to sprinkle fine sugar over a moist sponge, and when the ants have collected in it, destroy them by dipping in boiling water. Or a surer way is to watch whither the ants carry the grains of sugar, and when the nest is located, kill them by pouring into it coal oil, boiling water, or a little of the poisonous carbon bisulphide, the fumes of which will settle and quickly despatch them.

APPORTIONMENT OF TEACHER'S SALARY.

A teacher engages with a board of trustees for the year 1905 at a salary of \$320. He sends in his resignation to take effect June 30th. What proportion of yearly salary is he legally entitled to?
Ont.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—He is entitled to be paid his salary in the proportion which the number of days during which he shall have actually taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year.

BUSINESS TAXATION.

1. Is a joint-stock cheese and butter factory, which stock is held by the farmers who supply the milk for the purpose of getting it made up at cost, liable to a business assessment?
2. Can the machinery used in such factory be assessed?
Ont.
INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. We think so.
2. Not if it be fixed machinery.

PURSUING A DEBTOR.

A owes B \$60. B sues A and gets judgment for the same and costs. Rather than pay, A leaves the country, and goes to the N.-W. T. Can B send a constable out there and bring A back and put him in jail? A is able to pay, but determined he won't. Would the expenses of such a procedure all come out of A?
Ont.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—B cannot legally do what is proposed.

AN ENCRANCHING FENCE.

A portion of B's fence that he has to keep up is over the line, about six feet on A's lot, and this is the tenth year since A found it out. What steps had A better take in order to compel B to move his fence onto the line?
Ont.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A should notify B in writing to move his portion of the fence to the boundary line, and that if the matter be not attended to by a certain date, to be stated in the notice, he, A, will move such fence and charge B with the expense; and A should proceed, if necessary, accordingly.

BARBED WIRE FENCE.

1. Would it be lawful for a neighbor to run a barbed wire on the top of a woven wire line fence?
2. Is there any statute governing the height, nature, etc., of line fences, or does each municipality form its own by-laws concerning these matters?
Fonhill, Ont.

Ans.—It depends largely upon local municipal by-laws, and you should see the clerk of your municipality as to same.
2. There is no such statute by which statute power is given to municipal councils to pass by-laws on the subject.

A pair of Percheron mares, imported by T. S. Cooper & Sons, Cooperburg, Pa., were sold by auction at the close of their great Jersey sale for \$2,000, the buyer being Mr. Howard Willets, White Plains, N. Y.

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

The Cream Separator that is the Cheapest in the End.

There are some folks who are everlastingly trying to get "something for nothing." They buy a wagon at a "bargain" price because the agent says it's "just as good." And then, after a few months, when the tires and spokes have all loosened up, they cut the wagon.

Price not the only difference.

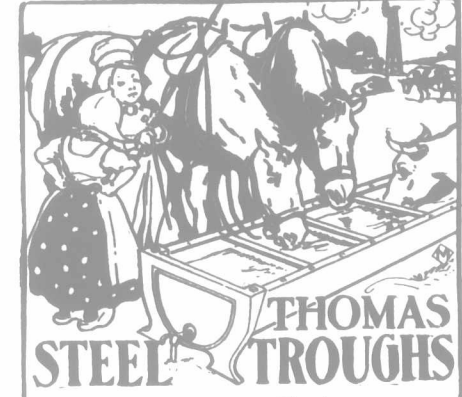
It's the same way with cream separators. You can buy many other separators for less money than the U. S. Cream Separator sells for, but before you've finished paying for the experiment you'll find price isn't the only difference. The cheaper separators soon get out of adjustment because built of cheaper material by inferior manufacturing methods; they consume twice the necessary amount of oil; they have a bowl that will not run true, and does not skim clean. The repairs in the first few years would pay the difference for the U. S. Cream Separator.

Durability is important.

The U. S. Cream Separator has stood the test of time. Many of them have been in use for 10 years, and cost less than a dollar for repairs. They run easy skimmers than others, have a simple bowl, enclosed gears, and a convenient low supply can.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt., have printed in a handsome booklet a few of the thousands of letters from satisfied users of the U. S. Cream Separator. This booklet will save you money when you buy a separator, and a postcard will bring it to you.

To insure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for their Canadian customers, they ship from their warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, but all letters should be addressed to Bellows Falls, Vt.



THOMAS STEEL TROUGHS

Built to last a life time.

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

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

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

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 308 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

GOSSIP.

SOME OF JOHN CAMPBELL'S WINNERS.

The following cut probably represents the choicest collection of Shropshire sheep ever seen in America. They are all the first-prize winners in regular sections at Toronto, 1904, National Exhibition, and also winners of both championship silver medals for best ram and ewe. When shown at Toronto, all were not in the Fairview exhibit, but during the fair Mr. Campbell bought one from each of three competitors, who kindly consented to so help him strengthen his flock for the hot contest expected at the St. Louis World's Fair, and no disappointment resulted, as the flock from Canada gave a remarkably good account of itself, by winning 27 of the 39 first premiums offered, including grand championship for ram, and all the firsts for flocks, a similar record to that made at the Chicago Columbian eleven years previously. American breeders and millionaires were out to win at all costs, having imported more Royal winners than was ever seen this side the sea, and handled by English skilled shepherds, yet to Mr. Campbell's flock fell \$174 more of the money than won by ANY THREE of the competing American flocks.



[Some of John Campbell's Winners.]

The total winnings were \$3,808, or over \$80 per head, which is allowed to be the greatest win on record at any one show.

The three sheep to the right in the illustration are Shenstone Star 183513, first two-shear ram at Toronto and St. Louis; the shearing, Belvoir Sirdar 205401, first and silver-medal winner at Toronto, first and grand champion at St. Louis, first and reserve champion at the International, Chicago; and the ram lamb, Harding's Best 205208, first at Toronto, and first, also champion, at the International, there beating Belvoir Sirdar for the latter honor. Those three, with two other fully proved imported sires, are kept at Fairview for service. As the two latter sired the most of Fairview's 1904 winning lambs and shearlings, it may be readily seen what an extraordinary quintette of rams are in use at Fairview.

As announced eighteen months ago, Mr. John Campbell has ended at St. Louis his showing of Shropshires at fall fairs, thinking the flock's 22 years' most uncommon success has established a lasting reputation as producers of high-class stock. He, therefore, in this issue places his advertisement offering some of his surplus for sale. See page 909.

GOSSIP.

On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the south a big automobile car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt the negro toll-man shut his gate and brought them to a stand. With indignation the half-dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to ride free.

"Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, two cents; every additional beast, two cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all."

"No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the darky, pointing to another clause, as follows: "Every half-dozen hogs, four cents." An' three times four is twelve," he added. The twelve cents was paid.

The following anecdote of early mining days in California was told by Bret Harte when lecturing in Canada on "The Argonauts of '49." A family which numbered among its members several young ladies, had moved into one of the California mining towns. These were Christian girls, and they established a Sunday school and gathered together as many children as possible. One Sunday morning one of the young ladies on her way to her Sunday school overtook a mule team, consisting of six mules attached to a heavy freight wagon, the wheels of which were stuck fast in a quagmire. The driver was lashing his mules and swearing passionately. The young lady felt impelled to stop and reprove him.

"My friend," said she, "you shock me." The driver paused and asked how. "Why," said she, "you are violating two of God's commandments. You are breaking the Sabbath, and you are swearing dreadfully."

With innate politeness, the mule driver lifted his hat, and said: "Miss, do you call that swearing. Why, you ought to hear Bill Sykes exhort the impatient mule."

A British officer, in his expense list on Government service, put down, "Porter, twopence." The War Office, in a verbose letter, pointed out that refreshments, while in the execution of public duty, were not chargeable to the nation. The officer replied that the item did not represent refreshments, but a fee to a carrier. The Office replied: "You should have said 'porterage.'"

The officer treasured the hint. Next time he had occasion to take a hackney coach he put down in his accounts, "Cabbage, two shillings."

Champ Clark, representative from Missouri, dearly loves a good story at the expense of the State of Arkansas. "One day," says Mr. Clark, "as a train from the east pulled up at the dinky little station of a most depressing town in the fever-and-ague district of Arkansas, a passenger thrusting his head out of a car window demanded in bitter tones of a dejected-looking citizen who was leaning against the station door: "Tell me, what do you call this dried-up, dreary, God-forsaken place?"

"That's near enough, stranger," replied the native in a melancholy voice, "let it go at that!"

"Russell Sage has a perspicuous mind," said a New York broker. "He can see through nearly everything. I doubt if he was ever duped on an investment yet."

"They say that two promoters once called on Mr. Sage, to try to interest him in a certain scheme of theirs. They talked to the great financier about an hour. Then they took their leave, having been told that Mr. Sage's decision would be mailed to them in a few days. "I believe we've got him," said the first promoter, hopefully, on the way up-town.

"I don't know," rejoined the other. "He seemed suspicious."

"Suspicious?" said the first. "What makes you think he was suspicious?"

"Didn't you notice," was the reply, "how he counted his fingers after I had shaken hands with him?"

Torpid Liver Indigestion

THE MOST COMMON ILLS OF LIFE AND HOW THEY ARE CURED BY

Dr. Chase's KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Slow passage of the food through the intestines, where the most difficult part of digestion takes place, is the usual cause of indigestion.

As a result of this delay, the food ferments and the digestive organs are filled with gas, giving rise to such symptoms as belching of wind, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, heart palpitation, headache and dizziness.

To overcome these distressing symptoms the liver must be awakened to action by the use of such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Once the liver is active there is a good flow of bile, which, as Nature's own cathartic, quickens the pace of the food impurities, and restores good digestion and the regular action of the bowels.

Stomach medicines are of no avail in this, the most serious form of indigestion. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, bring prompt relief and cure thoroughly because of their direct and specific action on the liver.

Because they positively cure the most common and frequent ills of life, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are invaluable as a family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous red-pipe-book author, on every box.

WONDER OF THE AGE

Milne's Manure and Gravel Loader

To operate a platform is let down to the ground, gravel or dirt is hauled on to platform with large road shovel sufficient for a two-horse load, which is quickly lifted and automatically slipped into wagon. Time is saved, as team does not have to stand in pit. In handling manure a 2-horse fork is used instead of shovel. To use fork as litter carrier, strong horse is attached, and will wipe out the litter as fast as horse can walk, depositing wherever wanted.

PRICE OF LOADER, \$100.00. PRICE OF FORK, \$15.00. Write for particulars. Orders promptly attended to. Manufactured by

A. S. MILNE, - Leaskdale, Ont.

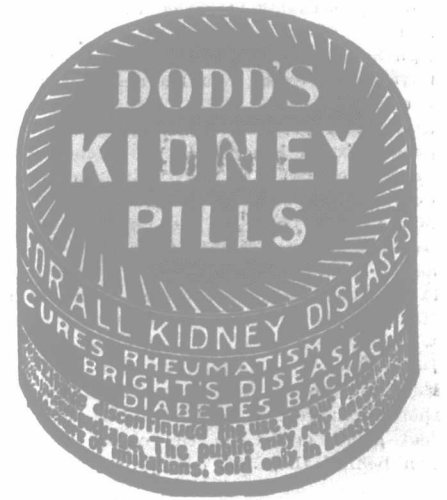
Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. M., now commanding the Asiatic squadron, when first lieutenant of one of the smaller vessels, was taking her, with some difficulty, into a small harbor on the New England coast.

A typical old downeast lobster-man, in a leaky old dory piled high with traps, managed to interfere with the ship's progress, whereat Lieutenant Stirling leaped over the side and gave him the benefit of some choice deep-sea language.

"And who 'are you?' inquired the lobster-man, leisurely resting on his oars.

"Who am I?" blustered the lieutenant. "I'm the first officer of this ship."

"Well, go get your skipper, then," replied the ancient mariner, with dignity. "I don't argue with nobody but my equals, an' I'm cap'n o' this."



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

GOSSES

A minister in Western Ontario relates this joke at his own expense. Driving on a toll road, one of which relics is still in existence, on which preachers were at that time exempt from the payment of toll, the regular fee was demanded by the toll keeper. The preacher demurred, claiming that ministers were entitled to free passage. The toll man professed ignorance of any such rule, and the preacher referred him to the list of rules and regulations, after consulting which the toll man said, "Your right, sir; ministers and manure go free."

A SENSITIVE ENGLISHMAN.

A bald-headed man entered a New York hotel the other day and registered thus: "Mc, London, Eng."

The clerk looked at the entry and politely asked him to write the rest of his name.

"That is all the name I have," said the guest.

The clerk looked at him dubiously for a moment, then thought he remembered his face.

"Haven't you been here before?"

"Yes," the guest answered; "I was here two years ago."

At his earliest leisure the clerk looked up the registry of two years ago and found the following entry in the same handwriting:

"Harry McComb, Jr., M.P., London, Eng."

When next the guest came to the counter the clerk showed the old register to him.

"You wrote that, didn't you?"

"Yes," the guest admitted.

"And that was your name, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then why do you say that 'Mc' is your full name now?"

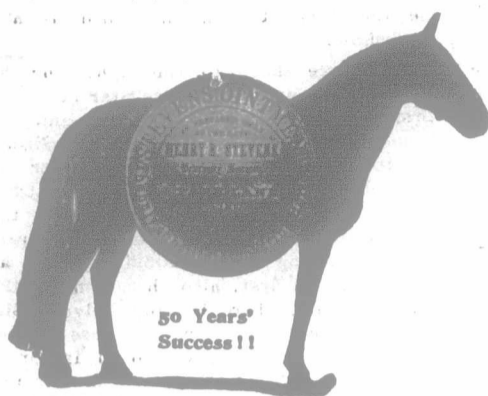
"Well, I'll tell you," said the guest.

"You see, when I was here before I was a member of Parliament, but I am not now. So I have no right to use the M. P. My father died a year ago, so, of course, I do not use the 'Jr.' any more. Then, last fall, I had a fever, and all my hair fell out; so, being no longer 'Harry,' I have no use for the 'Comb,' and there you are. There's nothing left but the Mc, you see."

COOPER'S GREAT JERSEY SALE.

The auction sale on May 30th of imported Jersey cattle, from the herd of T. S. Cooper & Sons, Coopersburg, Pa., was probably the most successful event of the sort that has ever taken place in America, or in any country, as 108 head of Jerseys (all that were sold) brought the splendid average of \$621.50. The bidding on the 8-year-old Island-bred bull, Eminent 69631, A. J. C. C. (or Eminent 2nd, P. 2532, as he is registered in the Island Herdbook), sire Golden Fern's Lad, dam Eminence, by Traveller, was started at \$1,000, and participated in by half a dozen breeders until \$8,500 was reached, when it narrowed to a contest between Mr. W. R. Spann, of Texas, and Mr. Geo. E. Peer, of New York State, the latter becoming the buyer at \$10,000. (By an error in our last issue, this purchase was credited to Gedney Farm.) The highest price for a female, \$2,525, was realized for the seven-year-old cow, Reminder's Brown Duchess, purchased by Mr. A. M. Bowman, of Virginia. The sum of \$2,500 was paid for the six-year-old cow, Fontaine's Oxford Pride, purchased by Mr. Howard Willetts, Gedney Farm, N. Y.; and \$2,000 for the yearling heifer, Agatha's Dainty Lady, by the same buyer. A dozen females sold for prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,525, or an average of \$1,614 each. The cattle were pronounced a magnificent collection, combining beauty with utility in the highest degree, and were selected in person by Mr. Cooper, one of the best judges of Jerseys in the world, from the leading herds on the Island. There was a very large attendance of breeders from many States, and a few from Canada, among whom were Messrs. D. Duncan & Son, of Don, Ontario. These annual sales of Messrs. Cooper & Sons are unique in their management and results, and reflect great credit on the cattle and the men behind them.

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER



It takes time, trouble, knowledge and special chemical apparatus to produce

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Price 75c; small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

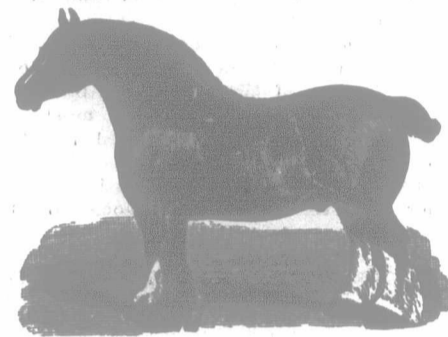
Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Agents for Canada. o

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE



which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

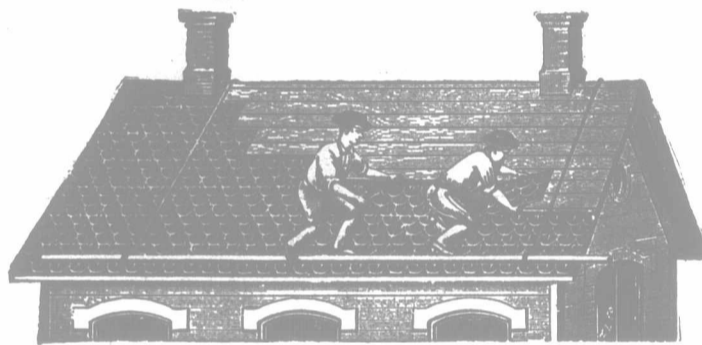
Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles

At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding for Residences, House, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and slips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high-grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 36 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V. Crimped Roofing. 2,000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10x10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.

MONTREAL, Que., OTTAWA, TORONTO, CALGARY, Alta., VANCOUVER, B.C.
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 50 Yonge St. 201 7th Ave., E. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office.

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free Booklet D.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St. London, Ont.

Agents Wanted



USE Carnefac Stock Food

For those UNTHRIFTY Calves and Hogs.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TONGUE LOLLER—AGALACTIA.

1. Suckling colt lolls its tongue. It always hangs out of the same side of mouth.

2. Mare foaled and had no milk. What is the remedy, and should I breed her again? G. L. S.

Ans.—1. This is a habit, and it is probable its practice will gradually cease. Nothing can be done to prevent it until the colt is old enough to wear a bit especially designed for the purpose.

2. This lack of milk is called "agalactia," and it occasionally occurs without appreciable cause. All that can be done is to feed the mare on soft, milk-producing food, as bran, boiled oats, grass, etc., both before and after foaling. While some mares appear predisposed to the condition, it is probable yours will be all right next time. At all events, if she is valuable for breeding purposes, I would give her another chance. V.

TO INCREASE PROCREATIVE POWERS OF STALLION.

What should I give a stallion so that he will leave more colts? He leaves some colts. W. M. B.

Ans.—Good food, consisting of clean, sound oats, dust free, sweet hay, pure water and air and regular exercise. Drugs are of comparatively little value, and should not be used indiscriminately. If you had stated number of foals left, we could have expressed an opinion on the matter. Generally speaking, eighty (80) mares in a season to a matured horse is plenty, although many horses pass the century mark. It is far better to have fewer mares, and foal the majority of them, than a large number and a low per cent. of foals, many of which are weak. We believe in a horse being so used that at a mating he is full of fire. Shakespeare put it, "a dull, stale, tired bed creates a tribe of fops," and an exhausted stallion cannot be expected to produce the best of progeny, and if his value lies in his ability to impress himself, over indulgence will tend to lessen that impress. Limit the mares to one embrace during a heat, unless in special cases, and see that the mare is in the proper condition and attitude for the embrace. Some horsemen use large numbers of eggs during the season for their stallions, and occasional doses of nuxvomica, a strong nerve tonic, are given.

Miscellaneous.

PASTURING CLIVER INTENDED FOR SEED.

I am pasturing a field of red clover. At what time should I turn stock off to miss ravages of midge and secure a crop of seed? G. B.

Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Try to have the field eaten reasonably well down by June 20th, then keep stock out.

Did you ever notice that the few men who make the largest success of the pure-bred business are buyers when prices are low and free sellers when values are booming?

James Whitcomb Riley says that he was summoned as a witness in a case tried in an Indiana court, where one of the witnesses before him evinced some disinclination to state her age.

"Is it very necessary?" coyly asked the witness, a spinster of uncertain age. "It is absolutely necessary, madam," interposed the judge.

"Well," sighed the maiden, "if I must, I suppose I must. I didn't see how it could possibly affect the case, for, you see—"

"Madam," observed the judge, with some asperity, "I must ask you not to further waste the time of this court. Kindly state your age."

Whereupon the spinster showed signs of hysterics.

"I am, that is, I was—"

"Madam, hurry, hurry up!" exclaimed the judge, now thoroughly impatient. "Every minute makes it worse, you know!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOW THISTLE.

I have recently purchased a farm, and I have found upon it three patches of sow thistles, otherwise it is clean. Would you please tell the best way of destroying it, as I am very anxious to have it eradicated. B. K.

Ans.—See answer to similar inquiry in issue of April 27th; also two letters on the subject, issue May 18th, page 744.

COW LEAKS MILK.

How is it possible to prevent a loss of milk through a cow "leaking" when on pasture? I have tried tying her up, but even then the milk flows in somewhat considerable quantity.

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—We do not know of any practicable means of preventing the leak, which, by the way, is not usually serious, seeing it is the first and thinnest milk that is lost. If any reader has a good remedy let us hear of it.

BLOSSOMS, BUT NO LEAVES.

A correspondent enclosing a specimen broken from the limb of a cherry tree, says in explanation: "The tree was planted six years ago, and has, until now, been in a perfectly healthy condition and bearing well. This spring it was full of blossom, but no leaves appeared, and since blooming it appears to be dying."

Ans.—It is evident from the description of the cherry tree that it is making its last effort to bear fruit. Many trees which were more or less seriously injured during the past two winters, are behaving in this way this spring. They still have vitality enough to bear blossoms, but will, no doubt, succumb before the end of the season. H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C., Guelph.

POTATO SPRAYING FOR BLIGHT.

What ingredients should one use, and what quantities to spray potatoes for blight? C. B.

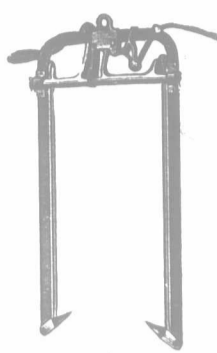
Ans.—Bordeaux mixture is the standard remedy for blight. Formula is 5 lbs. bluestone, 5 lbs. lime, 40 to 45 gallons water. Directions for preparing it have been frequently given in the "Farmer's Advocate." As spraying with Paris green is always necessary to kill bugs, it is well to use the poison and fungicide in conjunction. This may be done by adding to the barrel of Bordeaux 4 ozs. of Paris green. Usually by spraying with this Bordeaux-Paris green mixture which never bugs make their appearance, one will guard against both insects and blight. One advantage of using Bordeaux with Paris green is that the lime in the former causes the poison to adhere much longer than would the Paris green and water alone.

PACKING BUTTER AND EGGS

Have been a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" for some time. Recently, my son became a subscriber, and we think it a very valuable paper. In the May 25th issue, we noticed a letter from Assiniboia, signed "C. D.," and would like to know if there is any particular way of packing eggs and butter for winter use? Would the eggs keep if the male birds run with the flock? Would the butter keep in an ordinary cellar, and would it require more salt? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—For directions as to packing eggs, see article in "Poultry" department of this issue. As to the effect of the attentions of male birds on the keeping quality of the eggs, if the eggs are properly packed, they will keep even though fertile, provided they have not at any time been subjected to a temperature high enough to start the incubation process. It is advisable, however, to separate cock and hens, one advantage being that the latter will lay rather better. For packed butter, an ordinary cool, dry cellar will answer the purpose. The butter should be salted a little more than for immediate consumption, using, say, 1 or 1 1/4 ounces per pound. Some useful hints on packing may be gained from the illustrated article on the "Dairy" page in the "Farmer's Advocate" of June 1st.

BEATTY FORKS

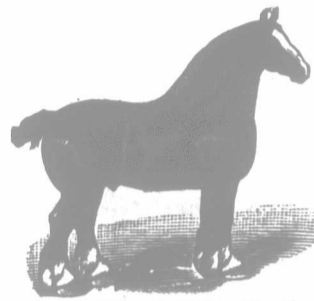


Rod, Steel and Wood Track Unloaders are made off the original Provan Patents and Patterns.

Do not experiment with untied imitations. Ask for the original, manufactured only by

BEATTY BROS. FERGUS, ONT.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES Columbus, Ontario.



We are now offering for sale the finest lot we ever imported, at reasonable prices. Amongst them, Baron Gartley, winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes. Stations: Oshawa and Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R. Long distance Telephone at Residence.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & O. PALING, Oshawa, Ont. Caledonia Stn. & Tel., North Simcoe.

Advertisement for 'DEATH TO HEAVES' medicine, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing its effectiveness for various ailments.

STOP and THINK For a small cost you can have the desire for liquor or tobacco entirely removed. Call or write PROF. J. H. DUNN, 553 Colborne St., London, Ont. All communications strictly private. Consultation free.

Once—or—twice there was a man who was married and had a large flock of children.

And when any of the children were sick, the wife and mother sat up with the sufferers.

And when they were infants their mother carried them in her arms and jumped over the rough places without assistance.

And it came to pass that the mother of the flock slept to wake no more.

And the man took unto himself another wife.

And he carried the second flock of babies and helped the woman over the rough places, too.

Funny, isn't it, how easily a man can change his ways—when a woman taketh him by the ear?

JUST SEEMED TO SUIT HIS CASE

Welland Merchant Restored to Health by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Doctors and Medicine Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded—Other Cases They Just Seem to Suit.

Welland, Ont., June 19.—(Special).—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant of this city, is telling his friends of his remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressed feeling in my head, little or no appetite, and a feeling of languor. I became greatly reduced in weight.

"Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent, when by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes, the old trouble gradually disappeared, and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.

Veterinary.

PARTURIENT LAMINITIS.

Mare foaled May 23rd. On the 24th I let her out on grass for three hours; when I put her in she was very stiff. I could hardly get her to the stable. She is considerably better now. J. E.

Ans.—Your mare had parturient laminitis (founder). The grass did not cause it. It frequently occurs after foaling. Treatment consists in removing the shoes and applying hot poultices to the feet. (The hind feet are usually affected.) Internally she should be given half a dram quinine four times daily. It is probable a spontaneous recovery will have taken place before this. V.

INVERSION OF THE VAGINA.

For a week before calving, a mass would appear through the vulva of my heifer when she was lying, but disappeared when she stood up. I think it was the womb. She had difficulty in calving. One of her hind legs is swollen, and the mass still appears when she lies, but not as large as it was. P. M.

Ans.—This is not the womb. It is the vagina. Tie her in a narrow stall and build up behind so that when either standing or lying her hind part is a foot or more higher than her fore. Bathe the swollen leg with warm water, and rub with camphorated liniment three times daily. Do not breed her again for several months, if at all. V.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS.

My hogs have had a cough since last summer. They cough up white phlegm. The young pigs have contracted it, and some have died. They have been out on grass for five weeks. The disease seems to be in the lungs. E. O. H.

Ans.—This is an infectious form of bronchitis. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to examine the herd, and hold a post-mortem on the next that dies. It is possible it is something even more serious, and, if so, the Government will send a man to handle the case. If I am correct in my diagnosis, you should treat as follows: Shut the herd in a pen, close the openings, and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes, then open doors and windows to admit air. Repeat treatment every two days, as long as necessary. Disinfect the pens by washing with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and then giving a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five per cent. carbolic acid, before introducing fresh stock. V.

ABORTION.

- 1. How long after the accident should a mare be bred?
2. Is the owner of a stallion justified in refusing to breed his horse to aborted mares?
3. Is it better for owners of both mares and stallions to defer breeding for at least six months?
4. Is it better for the stallion owner to lose a few mares than take chances of infection?
5. In the long run, will both parties profit by pursuing such a course, and should breeders uphold the same, or should they patronize the first stallion whose owner is willing to do business on any terms?
6. About what period of pregnancy do mares usually abort? W. A.

Ans.—While infectious abortion is not uncommon in cows, it is rarely seen in mares. Accidental abortion occurs in mares at all periods of gestation, and it is safe to breed her again as soon as she recovers from the accident. We will answer the above questions on the assumption that it is infectious abortion, and, of course, all aborted mares, and all mares, pregnant or otherwise, that have been exposed to infection, should be treated as per infectious abortion in cows, details of which were given in a December number of this journal.

- 1. At least six months, better a year.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Under no circumstances should affected animals of either sex be bred.
6. They abort at all periods. V.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

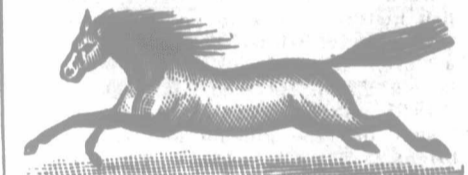
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give 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. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister; no hair gone; and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 2-B Free. ABSORBINE, JR., for manking \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments. Cures Varicose Veins. Always pain quickly. Genuine manufactured only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

"THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Shoppard, Proprietors,



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock continued. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

PERCHERONS at BARGAIN PRICES

In order to make room for our new importations, for the next 60 days we will sell stallions at greatly reduced prices. Come and see us while this sale lasts. We have some of our best ones yet. Among them is a black not three years old, weighing 1900 lbs., with the best of breeding. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay lively if not on hand to meet you. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Three 2-year-old stallions and imported mares with foals at foot, from imp. sire and dam. Also SEVENTEEN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to JAS. W. INNES, Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONT. BREEDER OF

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales

Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 2640). Prices reasonable. WM. McINTOSH, Prop. Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.—Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

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

Help Another.

Are there hearts that you can bless,
My brother?
Can you give some happiness?
Help another!
Lift a prayer or sing a song,
Cheer the right or fight the wrong;
As you pass life's way along,
Help another!

There are many faint and sad,
My brother;
You can make them strong and glad—
Help another!
Oft a smile may stay a tear,
Oft a kind word banish fear,
Oft a hand-clasp bring heaven near—
Help another!

Are there clouds about your way,
My brother?
Would you turn your night to day?
Help another!
If you soothe a brother's smart,
From your own pain-stricken heart
Half the anguish shall depart.
Help another!

Think Who ever dwells above,
My brother,
One whose very life is love—
Help another!
Does He stoop your griefs to hear?
Does He feel your every care?
That kind love with others share—
Help another!

Optimism as a Creed.

When John Richard Green, the English historian, was so poor that even in the depth of winter he could not afford a fire, he used to sit by his empty hearth and pretend it was aglow. "Drill your thoughts," he would say, "shut out the gloomy and call in the bright. There is more wisdom in shutting one's eyes than your copybook philosophers will allow."

The man who can drill his thoughts, so as to shut out everything that is depressing and discouraging and see only the bright side even of his misfortunes and failures, has mastered the secret of happiness and success. He has made himself a magnet to draw friends, cheer, brightness and good fortune to him. Everyone is pleased to see him. His presence is like a sunbeam on a dull day. There is no accomplishment, no touch of culture, no gift which will add so much to the alchemic power of life as the optimistic habit,—the determination to be cheerful and happy no matter what comes to us. It will smooth rough paths, light up gloomy places, and melt away obstacles as the sunshine melts snow on the mountain side.—[Success.

The late Bishop Elder when congratulated by a friend on his possession of the gift of direct and forcible speech said: "Circumlocution, though you condemn it, has its use. It is a fine instrument wherewith to soften harsh, unpleasant facts. There are many cases where circumlocution is valuable.

"For instance, I once had a young man for a servant who was inclined to take too many liberties.

"On a certain evening, for the entertainment of a guest of distinction, I procured a very excellent game pite (pie). All of it was not eaten; quite half, I should say, was left when the servant removed it from the table.

"For luncheon the next day I thought I would have up the pite again. I told my man to fetch it. He, with a confused air, said he didn't know where it was. I told him to go, then, and ask the cook.

"He departed, and in a little while returned without the pite.
"Well?" said I. "Well? Where is the pite, John?"

"His reply was circumlocutory enough to save him a reprimand.

"Please, sir," he said, "the cook told me to tell you she told me to eat it."

An Arkansas farmer, describing to a tourist some of the wonderful properties of the mineral springs of that State, said: "Do you see that spring over there, stranger?" He said that he did, whereupon the farmer added: "Well, that's an iron spring, that is; and it's so mighty powerful that the farmers' horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet naturally."

... FOR ...

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time.

Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BROWN Lusk, Aymer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

Fainham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Arkell, Ont.

NOTICE

Mr. Henry Dudding will hold at Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, NEXT The week after the Royal Show in London, an AUCTION SALE. A grand lot of

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE and Lincoln Long-wool Yearling Rams and Ewes, and many prizewinners. The choicest strains of blood will be represented in the animals included in the sale. Catalogues from the owner in due course, and JNO. THORNTON & CO., Princess St., London.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
We have still a number of imported-bred Bulls and Females of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.
GEO. DAVIS,
Alton F. O.,
Erin Stn., C. P. R.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2 year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.
O'NEIL BROS.,
Southgate, Ont.
Hderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 3743. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.

E. BUTT & SONS, - Orlnton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull and Heifer Calves, from one to seven months; also heifers and young cows. A few young Berkshires of both sexes.
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
Campbellford, Ont.,
P.O. and Station.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull and Heifer Calves, from one to seven months; also heifers and young cows. A few young Berkshires of both sexes.
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
Campbellford, Ont.,
P.O. and Station.

GOSSIP.

It isn't the high-priced animal that is always the dear one, nor the low-priced one that is cheap.

A well-known Episcopal Bishop, of high church tendencies, was giving a dinner to a number of his clergy not long ago. In arranging for it with his English butler he was surprised to have the man ask, "Is they 'igh church or low church, sir?"

"Why, what possible difference does that make?" the Bishop inquired.

"A great deal of difference, sir," the man replied. "The low church they eats the most, and the 'igh church they drinks the most, sir!"

During his recent journey to Washington to attend the opening of the Fifty-eighth Congress, Representative "Tim" Sullivan, of New York, desired the dusky attendant in the buffet car to fetch him some soft-boiled eggs. When they were brought the New York man at once perceived that the eggs were very much underdone. "What time are we making on this train?" asked he of the attendant.

"About fifty miles and hour, sir," was the reply.

"Then," quietly observed Sullivan, "if you will boil these eggs another mile they'll be all right."

Good old Deacon Andrews, having occasion to spend a night in a hotel, was assigned a room in which there were three single beds, two of which already contained occupants. Soon after the light was extinguished, a man in one of the other beds began to snore so loudly as to prevent the Deacon from falling asleep. The tumult increased, as the night wore away, until it became absolutely unbearable. Some two or three hours after midnight the snorer turned himself in bed, gave a hideous groan, and became silent. The deacon had supposed the third gentleman asleep, until at this juncture he heard him exclaim: "He's dead! Thank God! He's head!"

The following is an instance of giving an answer to a question very fully, and at the same time of satisfying an inquisitive Yankee as it is possible to do: "Look here, squire, where were you born?" said a persistent Yankee to a five minutes' acquaintance.

"I was born," said the interrogated, "in Boston, Tremont Street, No. 44, left hand side, on the first day of August, 1820, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Physician, Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin."

The Yankee was completely answered. For a moment he was struck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he said: "Yaas, waal I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or a brick house, dew ye?"

Not long before his death the Hon. Thomas B. Reed visited some friends at their summer residence and missed the train, the last Boston-bound train stopping at Westerly that night.

As Mr. Reed had an important engagement in Boston early the next day, he seemed worried until he learned that there was a Boston express which passed Westerly at 9 o'clock. Then he smiled.

Going to the telegraph office he directed a telegram to the superintendent of the road in Boston, and sent the following message: "Will you stop the 9 o'clock express at Westerly to-night for a large party for Boston?"

The answer came: "Yes. Will stop train."

Mr. Reed read the message and smiled again. When the train pulled in, Mr. Reed quietly started to board it, when the conductor said: "Where is that large party we were to stop for?"

"I am the large party," replied Mr. Reed, and he boarded the train.

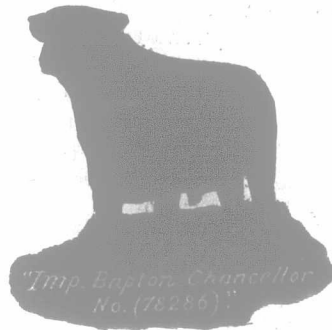
Veterinary Advice FREE

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shoe Bells and Callous. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavin, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Grease Feet, Strangles, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specific. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief.

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

FOR SALE

Some very choice bull calves fit for show purposes, sired by the Silver Plate bull, Imp. Bapton Chancellor; also a number of imported Canadian bred cows with calves at foot; also some choice heifers.

Address

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Present Offering of

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE
(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 30088 =, (79807), 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.

One junior yearling show bull in show form, a good one.
4 bulls, from 14 to 16 months old, from imp. sires and imp. or pure Scotch dams.

One senior yearling show heifer, a winner, from imp. sire and dam.
Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages.

25 yearling Shropshire rams and 20 yearling ewes.

Carloads of ranch bulls furnished on short notice. For catalogue and prices, write

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, o Freeman, Ont.
Hurlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 3 months, by Derby (imp) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sale. Also a few young cows and heifers, o

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.), Shethin Rosemary; Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

Two Grand Scotch Bulls

One dark roan Missie, 11 months, by Aberdeen Hero. One light roan, 8 months, from imp. Mary Roan Lady cow and by imp. sire. Both bulls of choicest quality, at very reasonable prices. o

A. D. MCGUGAN, - Rodney, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited. o

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (7263) = 32075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071 =; Nonpareil Archer, Imp. (81778) = 45292 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

Shorthorn Bull—Provost = 37865 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another, RICHARD WILKIN Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Bull—Imp. Prince Cruickshank 32081, an excellent stock-getter, for sale reasonable. Apply to GUY BELL, Brampton, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 4021 (Imp.). o H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

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

GOSSIP.

If the fellow who stole a hen and a setting of eggs from the city editor's home on Caldwell street Saturday night will come back, he can get the nest.— [Chillcothe, Ohio, News.

From the Secretary, Mr. J. E. Rawlence, Salisbury, England, comes volume 16 of the Hampshire Down Flockbook. In addition to facts regarding the association, it contains flock records, the results of competitions, and the pedigrees of rams and ram lambs from 5,621 to 6,119.

Barney Oldfield, the automobilist, was talking about a trip that he had once made through Manitoba.

The most dangerous town in Manitoba, he said, is Brandon. Hargrave is near Brandon, and on the outskirts of Hargrave, in front of a little inn, I dismounted. I found in the inn the landlord and another man. They sat side by side on a bench. They were both very old.

"Excuse me, landlord," I said, "but can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?" The old man jumped up and hobbled behind the bar.

"Brandy," he said, in a thin quaver. "Yes, indeed, sir, and a very fine brandy it is." He put a bottle and a glass before me.

"I asked you," I said more loudly, "how far it is to Brandon." "The best brandy, of course, sir," he answered. "I don't keep nothing but the best."

In despair, I turned from this deaf veteran to the other old man on the bench.

"Look here," I said, "can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

The old man, with a grateful look, rose and limped hastily up to the bar.

"Thanks, sir," he said; "I don't care if I do."

This is a very busy season out on the ranges of the Western States. It is the time of the year when sheep are being relieved of their wool, and just now great stacks of the snowy fleeces are being piled up on every ranch. It is said that the wool is better in quality than usual, on account of the good weather last winter and the general upgrading of the sheep. The high price of wool has made every sheepman jubilant. The demand never was so great, and in spite of the fact that the crop will be very large values have broken all records. So urgent has been the demand for wool that the great bulk of it was contracted months ago. Most of it sold at 20c. to 22c., but the more recent sales have been at 24c. to 25c., and a few exceptional clips brought 26c. The question naturally arises, has the end been reached? There are some who expect the market to go to 30c., and are hanging onto their wool with that prospect in view. Even if the market should remain at the present level, prices are good enough to be very satisfactory, and sheepmen will score the greatest profits in the history of the western range business.

With the prices of wool, lambs and mutton steadily advancing, there appears no good reason why so many Canadian farmers are without sheep. In our humble opinion there is nothing that will build up the finances and the fertility of the farm like a flock of sheep, intelligently handled. The flock of Oxford Downs on Linden Farm, the home of Mr. R. J. Hine, Dutton, Ont., has proved a remarkable success in both these respects. Two well-covered imported rams have produced for him a choice lot of lambs this spring, some of which are from imported ewes, many of them good enough to lay the foundation of a first-class flock. Besides an extensive Canadian custom, Mr. Hine has a good healthy trade with U. S. breeders for both show and field stuff. This flock is in a healthy, vigorous condition, some of which will come out in good form to the fall shows, should Mr. Hine decide to show. The Shorthorns are doing well also; the young stock is mostly by an imported Scotch bull, and from heavy milking dams, a good combination, and the right sort to make money out of. When wanting anything in his line, write Mr. Hine for prices and particulars.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal

James Smith, W. D. FLATT, Manager. o Hamilton, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 55 head in our herd.

The choice breeding bull, Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, heads herd. We have for sale a dozen young bulls of the strong-back, deep-body and short-leg kind; some from our best imp. cows. Also 20 imp. females and 20 home-bred females, all of well-known Scotch families, either in calf or with calf at foot.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of the most fashionable Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate prices.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Sploy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905 Five registered

SHORTHORN BULLS

Ready for service; also bull calves, Scotch-topped, from good milking families for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue and particulars. Inspection invited.

JAS. A. O'CONNOR, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by Imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Leander.

OLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire Imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O., Thornbury Station.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Good bulls at reasonable prices, out of good Scotch cows, and by such bulls as Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Scottish Beau (imp.), Nonpareil Archer (imp.), Clipper Hero, etc. For further particulars, apply to

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

THOS. MERCER, 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of OLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SOLOMON SEANTZ, Haysville P. O., Plum Grove Stock Farm. o Baden Sta.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855 Large and old-established herd of SHORTHORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex, Scotch and Scotch-topped. o JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep milking SHORTHORNS, Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 37864 =. Also a few females. o Londonboro Sta. and P. O.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathalbyn P. O., Seaforth, Ont.

Which would you rather have, a bull and twenty cows that will produce 15 \$200 calves a year, or two bulls and forty cows that will produce 30 \$75 calves? First cost would be about the same, but as St Shiftless figures it, "you could get rid of a good deal more feed right on your own place with the larger number."

Mr. D. Hill, Staffa, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I am offering a few Shorthorn cows and heifers safely in calf to Prince of Banff (imp.). I will sell at live-and-let-live prices. I also offer a few pure-bred Large English Berkshires of both sexes; young things nearly ready to wean, at moderate prices. These are bred from prizewinners."

A Red Polled bull, ten months old, is advertised for sale in this issue by Butler Bros., St. David's, Ont., who write: "He is an exceptionally fine animal, fit to head the best herd of pure-bred Red Polls in America, and as there are no other pure-bred Red Polls in Ontario, we will sell him at a price in reach of anyone wanting him for grades. He will dehorn your calves painlessly, and sire calves that will make the desirable class of dual-purpose cattle—beef and milk combined."

Mr. Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs, writes: "Having sold all my yearling bulls, I now write you for change of advertisement. Shorthorns have been in good demand the last six months, and the local demand has increased very much the past year. I have a number of young cows and heifers on hand for sale, also calves of both ages, from one to seven months, on which I would be pleased to quote prices. In Berkshires I have a few young things about fit for shipment, which are good types of the breed, and can furnish good straight pedigrees with same. My Cotswolds wintered well, and I have a nice lot of lambs and shearing ewes for the fall trade. I must thank the "Farmer's Advocate" for nearly all of my numerous sales."

TRADE TOPICS.

A MANURE AND GRAVEL LOADER is the latest labor-saving device for farmers placed upon the market. See the advertisement of A. S. Milne, Leaskdale, Ont., in this issue, and write him for particulars, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

EMPIRE SEPARATOR CATALOGUE.—Anyone and everyone contemplating the purchase of a cream separator should note the advertisement of the Empire Cream Separator Co., of Canada, and send for their beautifully illustrated catalogue, which gives interesting information as to the excellencies of their separator and how to make the most money from your cows. They certainly make out a good case in their reasons for the claim that the Empire is equalled by few and excelled by none for simplicity of construction, ease of running, closeness of skimming, durability and finish.

A NEW HORSE FORK.—Ten years ago Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ontario, made a bid for the hay tool trade by inventing and putting on the market a new horse fork, which quickly won an enviable reputation for itself in every part of Canada. Over ten thousand of these are now in use. From time to time other articles were designed and put on the market, till in the fall of last year, they made their line complete by purchasing the entire business, patents, patterns, goodwill, etc., of Jas. W. Provan, of Oshawa, Ont. They removed the business complete to Fergus, where they have excellent manufacturing and shipping facilities, and also a good water-power. The Provan tools were fully covered by patents so that imitations advertised and offered by unscrupulous parties cannot embrace the features which made the Oshawa carriers famous. Beatty Bros. alone can furnish you with the original Provan goods. A post card will secure you a full description of their rod, wood and steel track unloaders, showing their superiority. The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., handle the Beatty hay tools in Quebec.



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
7 imp. cows and heifers.
7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT., JOHN OLANOX, Manager. om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Three young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O.; Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 5 years in succession. Head headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Roy Migning, and White Hall Rammer. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1905. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Stratroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to om FITZGEBALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O., Clenvale Sta., Hilldale Telegraph Office.

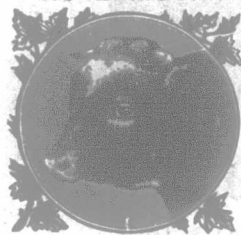
SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES Present offerings, young cows and heifers safely in calf to Prince of Banff (imp.); also a few Large English Berkshire pigs, either sex, nearly ready to wean. o

DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

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

Scotch Shorthorns

AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars write to

W. J. THOMPSON, o Mitchell, Ont.

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (36107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, o St. Thomas, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Head headed by Fries of Scotland (Imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

12 young bulls, 6 heifers, and some young cows of choice breeding. Prices very reasonable.

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, Imp., =36063-, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. SHEAN & CO., Rosevale Stock Farm, o Owen Sound, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Seven young bulls of serviceable age; good ones. Prices right. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, SYLVAN, ONT.

CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Present offerings young bulls and heifers from first-class stock. Correspondence or inspection of herd invited.

JAS. BROWN, Thorold Sta. & P. O.

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler =52236-, sire (Imp.) Chief Ruler =45165-, dam (Imp.) Missie 159th =34154-, young stock, either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star =48685-, by Wanderer's Last (Imp.). Special offering: A few choice young bulls.

WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 426, o Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to CHAS. E. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G. T. R., o Lloydtown, Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Young stock of either sex by Imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEFFN, Landerkin P. O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

First-class Shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shorthorns of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R., o Tyrone P. O.

Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe in calf; also bull calves.

WM. E. HERMISTON, Brickley P. O., Ont.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

GOSSIP.

It is easier to forgive and forget the vagaries of a spitfire who is all right at heart than the studied meanness of a sulker.

The wool crop of Montana will aggregate over 42,000,000 lbs., of which over 25,000,000 lbs. has been contracted for on the sheep's backs, at average of 21c. a pound. Those who hold are likely to do well, as recent sales are reported at 25c. and 26c. for unwashed wool.

Probably the climax of ambitious imagination may be credited to the originator of the following wish, expressed years ago by a native of Lincoln Co., Ont., who, with his friend, was hauling wheat to town, and on the "stump" of his comrade told this one "for the drinks."

"I wish," said he, "that the Great Eastern were loaded with a cargo of needles, loaded so heavily that one more needle would sink the ship, that every needle were worn to the eye sewing shut bags of gold, and that the gold were all mine."

"Your horse is off his feed," said the veterinary surgeon. "Give him, for a week or two, his hay and oats on the ground, instead of from a stall. That will put him on his feet, I think."

"I shall follow your advice," said the owner of the horse, "but I fail to see the logic of it."

"The logic is clear," the surgeon asserted. "The natural way for a horse to eat is off the ground, is it not? The horse is a grazing animal; the wild horse, going from pasture to pasture ate from the ground only and always. It follows that the modern horse is fitted to eat best from the ground. It is only when eating with the head lowered in this manner that the animal's saliva flows as freely as it should. Let your horse eat from the ground awhile—give him what we may call the salivary nature cure—and I guarantee that in a week he will be well again."

RESULTS OF MANITOBA CATTLE SALE, WINNIPEG, MAY 31st 1905.

Aberdeen-Angus—Four bulls, total \$230, average \$57.50. One female, total \$100, average \$100.

Herefords—Two bulls, total \$160, average \$80. Three females, total \$210, average \$70.

Shorthorns—Thirty-two bulls, \$2,925, average \$91.40. Fourteen females, total \$1,240, average \$88.57.

Total: Fifty-six animals, total \$4,865, average \$86.87.

Highest price, \$200, sold by H. O. Ayeart, Mount Royal; bought by K. McIver, Viriden.

Highest price, \$200, sold by J. G. Washington, Ninga; bought by John Kennedy and T. Lockhart, Swan River.

God helps the man who helps himself. Grin and bear it, at least keep on grinning.

Pay your debts, or, better, make no debts.

Have you troubles? Hard work will cure them.

Sunny Jim has ten times as much fun as sulky John.

Be cheerful. The despondent man seldom gets a big crop.

Even a rooster's crowing is better than to have nothing doing.

Blue is a good color for the sky, but keep it out of your face.

Knowledge harnessed to enterprise and industry leads to success.

Frankness is an element of strength; concealment of weakness.

Enter the race. You can never win by standing outside shivering.

If every cloud had a real silver lining sunny days would not be desired.

Zeal without mental ballast is often more destructive than tolerance.

The largest and most precious jewel has been found. Its name is Love.

Keep busy, said the hen to her chickens as she scratched up the lively worms.

I told you so. I knew it all the time. You can do things that you have thought impossible.

Stop business long enough to peep out and see what is going on in the world around you.

Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milch cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

Empire Cream Separator



will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to JOHN ELDEK, Hensall Stn & P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Either sex, at reasonable prices. J. K. HUX, o Rodney P. O. and Stn.

For Sale—Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Write for wants, or come and see. M. JEFFE & SON, Bond Head P. O. Bradford and Becton Stas., G. T. R.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Two 13-months-old bulls, choice individuals, from grand milking cows, at very much reduced prices. Also an extra lot of last fall bull calves, away down in price if taken soon.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Maxville C. A. R., and Apple Hill, C. P. R.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweetstake prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," o Williamstown, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, Que. o

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williamsburg, Ont., H. J. Whittaker & Sons, Props.

We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., o Bintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, R. P. Rocks and R. Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching \$1 per doz. Young stock for sale.

A. R. YÜILL, Carleton Place, Ont.

Nether Lea Ayrshires

Young stock of either sex, from deep milking families, for sale. Two choice bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

It costs more to winter a good share of the pure-bred scrubs than they can be sold for in the auction ring.

"It is often difficult," complained a certain pompous county politician, "to express my thoughts in language comprehensible to the ordinary person."

"The darkies sometimes experience that difficulty," quietly remarked an "ordinary" neighbor.

The American Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association offer the following amounts as special prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exposition for 1905:—Best flock, 1 year old or over (1 ram and 3 ewes), \$12, \$8, \$6, \$4; best flock, four lambs (1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs), \$12, \$8, \$6, \$4; best ram, any age, \$20; best ewe, any age, \$20.

A BALKY HORSE.

A crowd blocked a Chicago street, and the horse doctor joined it to see what was up. "Ah, a balky horse," he murmured. Then he worked his way through the crowd, saying in an authoritative voice, "Let me pass, friends, I am a veterinary surgeon." Reaching the horse, he said to the master of the animal: "Put up your whip. It will do no good. I am a veterinarian. I'll cure your horse of the balks. Watch me." He took hold of the horse's front leg at the fetlock, bent it at the knee joint and held it in that position for three minutes. Then he put the leg down again and chirruped to the animal. It started off as though it had never balked in its life. "An old remedy for the balks, but an infallible one," said the doctor. "It has never failed me. Any balky horse, if you hold one of its fore legs up for three minutes, will be over its balkiness by the time the leg is lowered to the ground again."—(Live-stock World).

Mr. Chas. F. Maw, of Milton, Ont., has been a breeder of Leicester sheep for several years, but not until two years ago did he venture the larger shows, when he reached Toronto for the first time as an exhibitor and secured a goodly share of the honors, especially for stock bred by the exhibitor; repeating his success at the Provincial Winter Fair the same season. Again last year, Mr. Maw brought out a very creditable contingent, which it is expected he will repeat again this year. His flock is headed by two choice rams, one a winner in 1902 of first at London and second at Toronto; the other is Wainsfleet, by the famous stock ram, Stanley (imp.). The lamb crop this year from these rams is a very promising one, and Mr. Maw will have some good ones to dispose of. Registered Clydesdale and Shire mares of the choicest of breeding and quality have also found a place on this farm, some of them good enough to win first at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last fall, and looking as though the same might be repeated this year. Another pair of Clydesdale mares are in view, which, if secured, will strengthen this string in the show-ring. Mr. Maw is introduced to our readers with every confidence that he will be upright and honest in his dealings with those who patronize him.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Veterinary.

COW WITH COUGH

Cow has had a cough for a month. She is on grass and doing well, and does not cough much.

Ans.—This indicates tuberculosis. If the cough continues you had better have your veterinarian test her with tuberculin, and if she reacts dispose of her as he directs.

CONTRACTED FEET, ETC.

1. Clydesdale weighing 1,640 lbs. has dry feet; the heels are becoming narrow and high, and tipping to one side.

2. Three-year-old was castrated a year ago, and one side of scrotum is still large.

3. Five-year-old sprained his leg in January, and there is a bony growth on inside of fetlock joint.

Ans.—1. Remove shoes; cut the heels well down, and get the feet as near a normal shape as possible, then blister the coronets every month.

2. This is what is called scirrhous cord, and an operation by a veterinarian is necessary to remove it.

3. This cannot be removed, but may be reduced some by repeated blistering, as in question 1.

INGUINAL HERNIA.

Five-weeks-old colt has double scrotal hernia. My veterinarian applied a bandage and lotion, but the colt got very sore and was no better.

Ans.—If you read the article you mention by "Whip" on "Castration" you will notice that he makes special mention of cases of this kind.

LARYNGITIS.

Aged horse cannot swallow well. He tries to eat and drink, but it all falls out of his mouth.

If there is no broken tooth or irritant in the mouth, the trouble is in the throat, and no doubt he will be either dead or better by the time you see this.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service.

Maple Park Farm HOLSTEINS of the choicest strains. Home-stead Albino Paul De Kol and Schulling Sir Posch stock bulls.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

Lump Jaw. Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE. And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 562, Chatham, Ont.

HOLSTEIN COWS owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS. Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official backed sire in Canada.

J. A. OASKEY Madoc, Ontario.

BULL CALVES

FOR SALE, sired by Count Echo De Kol, a sire of Record of Merit cows, and out of excellent dams.

Lyndale Holsteins. Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Present offering is of young bulls of great quality, from producers. A spring calf from the champion dairy test cow, Carmen Sylvia.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS. For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.79 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service.

Maple Park Farm HOLSTEINS of the choicest strains. Home-stead Albino Paul De Kol and Schulling Sir Posch stock bulls.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

When Police Commissioner McAduo, of New York, was a member of Congress, he paid a visit to a Virginia town not far from Washington.

"Who's that?" inquired Mr. McAduo, much amused. "Does he own the town?"

"Dat's Kunnel George Washington Blustah, suh," said the darky with the brush.

"Well, he acts mighty large, doesn't he?"

"Oh, yes suh," grimmed the darky. "Do Kunnel's de mos' ambiguous pusson we's got heah, suh."

Mr. A. Kennedy, Agr. Ont., reports among his recent sales of Holsteins; To Mr. F. Eaton, Conway, Ont., a promising heifer of good quality; Mr. P. Merritt, Beamsville, secured the fine heifer Flo De Kol; Mr. J. Brown, Oxford Centre, selected a fine pair of heifers as a foundation for a herd.

Mr. J. Jefferson, Islington, Ont., purchased a promising son of Princess De Kol. To Mr. Robt. Campbell, Rosemeath, went the fine young bull Woodbine De Kol. To Mr. R. J. Murray, Golsple, a young bull of good dairy form; to Mr. Mallett, Palmerston, a fine bull.

Sire, Sir Abbekerk Posch, is a full brother to Alta Posch, 25.27 lbs. butter, the world's record as a two-year-old, and Mercena 2nd, 25.78 lbs. butter in seven days.

Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record, 8.6 lbs. butter. These records figured on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat. Four cows in his pedigree hold the championship yearling, two-year-old, three-year-old, four-year-old, and matured cow records of Canada, and the world's largest two-day public test record.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., write: We have shipped very recently a car of Shropshires to Mr. Percival Roberts, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. This lot included fifty-five shearing ewes and two imported two-shear Buttar rams.

The ewes they are getting are a very even lot, are extra well bred, and we have no hesitancy in saying we have never seen a better lot of ewes leave this country consigned to one man.

In regard to the young Shorthorn bulls we are offering, we would say we now have only three that are of serviceable age, and we think they are three of the best of last year's calves.

That combination of a good beast with a good pedigree. One is a son of Prince Gloucester 40998, and belonging to the same family as the great Field Marshal, is a dark red, of great depth and thickness, and covered with wonderful flesh and a very mellow skin.

Better Fruits—Better Profits. Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent of Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE. Have retired from showing at full price. But show sheep are up fitting, FOR SALE. For 23 years won more first than all competitors.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloucester families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. R. R. Stns—Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

Wool. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

COOPER SHEEP DIP. Standard of the World for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CREAM FOAMING.

I wish a little information on a subject which gave me a great deal of trouble last summer. In the beginning of July the cream began to rise in the pails as if there had been soda put in it. It foams up, runs over the top of the pails as if it had yeast in it, and what little remains is very bitter, and the butter churned from it is not fit to eat.

MAPLE LEAF.

Ans.—The trouble may doubtless be ascribed to a yeast, the origin of which is a matter of conjecture, it being possibly traceable to leaves of trees or grass on which some varieties of yeast commonly grow. Being by some means or other introduced into the milk, it rapidly develops, especially if the milk or cream be held long at a high temperature. We suspect that you have had a pretty thin cream, and have been keeping it in too warm a place. As remedial measures, first take the strictest pains in scalding or steaming all utensils; then separate a thick cream, and hold at a temperature of 50° or below, until twelve or twenty-four hours before churning, when the temperature may be raised to 65 degrees in order to ripen the cream. If the trouble persists, pasteurization and the use of about ten per cent. of pure culture of good-flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk got from a neighbor who makes good butter; or the pure culture may be bought. If pasteurization is not practicable, from two to five per cent. of a good culture put in the cream as soon as it begins to collect will produce better flavor.

PEDIGREE QUERIES.

1. In looking over a pedigree, how do you determine to what family an animal belongs? I have seen pedigrees in the herdbook containing half a dozen or more names, such as Miss Ramsden, Lady Stamford, Mayflower Girl, etc.

2. Upon which do you lay the greater stress, pedigree or individual merit?

3. A calf with registered sire and dam is eligible for registration because its parents are registered; but what qualifications did an animal have to possess to be admitted to registry when records were first established?

4. Are new families being founded in Great Britain at the present day in any other way than by inheriting pure blood from their ancestors?

5. Why are carriage and harness horses exhibited in two distinct classes? Are they not the same style of horses and bred for the same purpose? A. N.

Ans.—1. To determine the family to which an animal belongs, the maternal side of the pedigree is commonly taken as the basis, tracing it to some noted show, selling or performing ancestor, or to a member of a noted strain or tribe in the herd of a specially successful breeder. Of course, the reading of the female side of the pedigree alone is not a reliable index to the value of the breeding, as the sires used in the top crosses may have been of as many different families, and as the individual excellence of an animal and the probability of its producing excellent individuals depends largely, we might say mainly, upon the character and quality of the top sires, they are entitled to at least as much credit as the females showing in the pedigree, and possibly more.

2. On individual merit, provided the animal is pure bred and has the benefit of good ancestry.

3. A start had to be made with the best available when improvement was undetaken, and, we presume, individual merit was the principal qualification.

4. In the case of most British pedigree records provision is made for the admission of approved animals having a certain number of top crosses of registered sires on presentation of evidence as to the facts satisfactory to a record committee.

5. We do not see that such classification appears in the prize lists of leading Canadian exhibitions. Roadsters at these shows are classed by themselves. There is a separate class for Carriage and Coach horses, with subsections for horses of different height, and we understand these are all known as harness horses when shown in harness, as also are Hackneys, though a separate class for this breed is in some cases provided as for the others mentioned to be shown on halter or leading rein.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville

on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.



Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash, or any Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Laxa-Liver Pills are purely vegetable; neither gripe, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

We have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows. A few boars fit for service and one yearling boar. Also a choice lot of bull calves, from 1 to 6 months old.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton Station.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glenside Farm, Jas. Dickson, Oran, Ont.

About fifty per cent. of the pure-bred cattle ought to be used not for breeding but to make high-grade baby beef. That's the way to keep up the pure-bred business.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine, including several boars ready for service. A grand lot of boars and sows, from 3 to 7 months old. A few sows bred and ready to breed. These are nearly all the direct got of Colwill's Choice, our sweetstake boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful Shorthorn bull calf, about ready for service; besides a few choice heifer calves, heifers well forward in calf, and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

See Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8408. Polegate Deoxy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: O. Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Present offering: A number of good Berkshire sows, due to farrow in August; also choice young stock of both breeds, at reasonable prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our stock are of the large, smooth bacon type that respond to the feed.

S. D. GRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

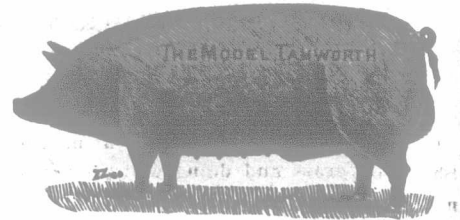
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service.

Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skinned; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths

From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not skinned. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. O. FLATT & SON

MILLGROVE, ONT.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains, imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners and other noted animals. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not skinned.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

GLENBURN HERD OF

YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, Jr., Box 3, Kenfrew P. O.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for

Poland Chinas

Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered.

F. S. Wetherall, Rushon Farm, Cookshire, Que.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not skinned.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

Try Gin Pills at our expense

We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

We want everyone who has sick friends to send us their names and addresses, that we may mail them, free of charge, a sample box of Gin Pills.

100,000 Sample Boxes Given Away.

There are hundreds who are martyrs to Kidney Trouble, having tried everything else without relief. There are dozens in every town who may have Kidney Trouble without knowing it. If you are pale—losing flesh—can't sleep—no appetite—if you constantly desire to urinate—if the urine is scanty, burning or highly colored—if the feet and hands are swollen—if the eyesight is dimmed—if there are frequent pains in the back, through the hips and legs—then you have the most positive symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

These are the people, we hope, who will send in their names that Gin Pills may cure them.

What They Are

Each Gin Pill contains the medicinal properties of one and one-half ounces of best Holland Gin. The harmful substances—and the alcohol—are left out. These medicinal principles are combined with several other remedies of exceptional value—and the whole made up in the form of a small, pleasant pill. These are the famous Gin Pills that have the largest sale—and the greatest number of cures to their credit—of any Kidney and Bladder remedy, ever introduced in Canada.

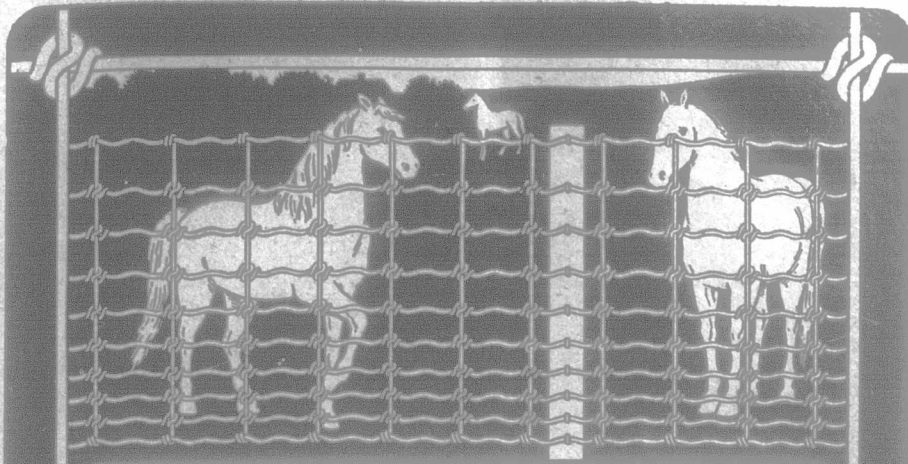
Won't you try Gin Pills at our expense? It costs nothing. Simply a post card. Ask us to send a sample box free—say in what paper you saw this advertisement—and sign your name and address. Do it to-day—NOW.

SOLE DRUG CO., Dept. V, Winnipeg, Man.

What They Do

Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism, Ulceration and Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful and Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by sick Kidneys and Bladder. They never fail to relieve the sharp, shooting pain, make urination easy, natural and regular, strengthen the organs, and effect a speedy and permanent cure.

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



The Railways Look to Permanency

They are the largest users of fencing in the country, and investigate thoroughly the merits of the fence they use. More "Ideal" fencing is being used by the railways this year than any other make, demonstrating its superiority. Investigation has shown that it decreases the cost of maintenance.

Farmers who purchase "Ideal" are not experimenting. "Ideal" is made of No. 9 galvanized steel wire throughout.

A postal card will bring FREE our Illustrated Catalogue of Fencing and Gates. Write for it to-day.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.
DO NOT EXPERIMENT. BUY THE "IDEAL."

I HAVE THE CURE FOR WEAK MEN.



I claim I can cure the weak; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever were in your life. That's claiming a great deal, but I've got a good remedy, and there are thousands who say and write that I've made good every claim; that they are now big, husky and fresh specimens of vigorous manhood, and that they haven't an ache or pain in their bodies since using my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak people. If you use it as I direct it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing full vigor and removing all the effects of dissipation forever.

I want all weak persons, who are not what they should be, to use one of my Belts, and when they are cured, tell their friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures female weaknesses.

THESE MEN REPORT CURES AS FOLLOWS:

ALBERT MAINWARING, No. 33 Matilda St., Toronto, Ont., Lumbago and Sciatica.
CHAS. COESANT, Masonville, Ont., Kidney Trouble, Weakness, Back Pains.
HENRY WEEKS, Tillsonburg, Ont., Rheumatic Pains, Constipation, Weakness.
JOHN KING, No. 22 Kane Street, Victoria, B.C., Pains in Back.

MR. WILLIAM C. BIRDSELL, Clinton, Buckeye Creek, B.C., says:—"Your Belt cured me of lame back in two weeks' use, and I cannot say too much for it. It was far beyond my expectations.

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security I will send them the Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and

IT COSTS NOTHING TILL CURED,

I don't want your money without giving you value for it. I know it will cure in any case that I undertake. If I can't cure I will tell you so frankly.

CALL TO-DAY—FREE CONSULTATION—FREE BOOK.

If you can't call, wr. to for my beautifully illustrated book. Sent sealed, FREE.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p. m.

Established 1868



THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

Humorous.

Smith, who had purchased a new horse warranted to be quiet to ride and a good trotter to boot, had invited a friend to accompany him for a trial drive.

They had not gone very far when the horse bolted, ran against a heap of stones lying in the road, and pitched both occupants of the carriage violently into the lane. When they recovered, the horse had disappeared, leaving the buggy shaftless and a heap of wreckage. Smith began to roar.

"What on earth are you laughing at?" dejectedly inquired his friend.

"Why, the fellow who sold me that horse lent me the buggy."

It happened at a "rummage sale" at Ottawa the other day. An elderly woman, whose appearance showed the effects of battles with many realities of the world, was examining a bit of crepe which had been sent from the mourning robes of some respectable family. The price was five cents.

"I think I'll take it," said the woman. "My husband is not very well, and may not last long. A few years ago," she added, confidently, "I bought a widow's bonnet here. I have never had any need to use it, but I have lent it around to all my neighbors."

Thus does the spirit of bargain-hunting spread.

Comfort of the patient is one of the most important essentials to success in the treatment of a sick animal. Grooms and stablemen to whose care sick horses may be entrusted, are not always so attentive to this point as they should be, and in many cases it is not unusual to find them being so careless as to confine the animals in dark and badly-ventilated houses, where the surroundings are gloomy and unhealthy, and the air anything but fresh and pure. This is a very great mistake, as nothing is so important as a free circulation of fresh air. Of course, drafts should by all means be avoided, but this need not be done at the awful cost of inadequate ventilation. A close, stuffy atmosphere is good neither for a healthy nor sick animal, and should, therefore, never be tolerated.

After being without a girl for a week, the mistress of a Harlem apartment was showing an applicant over the flat, says Harper's Weekly. She had been liberal in her promises of privileges in the way of afternoons and nights off. She had even gone so far as to extend the hour of the girl's return on these nights and to agree to her using the sewing machine after her work was done.

The new girl seemed pleased, and the mistress was beginning to hope. They walked back into the dining-room, and the girl had actually removed one hatpin from her hat. Then her smile faded.

"Do you do your own stretchin'?" she demanded.

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl.

"I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl again.

"Do you put the stuff on the table at meal time and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"

Dr. Watson, better known, in this country certainly, by his literary pseudonym, Ian Maclaren, recently preached a sermon in Liverpool in which he declared that "no young man was justified in marrying who could not obtain a first-class life certificate from a really good insurance company." Dr. Dobbs, editor of Vectis, contributes to the Morning Leader of that city a communication saying that, as a medical man, he "is heart and soul with Dr. Watson as to the intent of his teaching," but thinks that a life insurance company's certificate is not enough, and that an independent physician of high standing should also be consulted, to whom a life history of the families of both parties to the contemplated marriage should be given. This suggests a variation of the old saying, "A sound mind in a sound body." The qualification for marriage would seem to be "a loving heart in a sound body." This rule would be a bar to many marriages, but it does not follow that it would promote race suicide any faster than the marriage of persons with diseased bodies likely to produce a race of weaklings.

He Will Cure You First Then You Pay Him

The physician, who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.



Dr. Goldberg's acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because he never accepts in curable cases. He is satisfied to receive the money for the value he has given the patient, but he expects to prove his worth and show positive and satisfactory results before he asks for the fee. So, should he fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while the doctor, when he cures the patient, has given him what is worth much more than money—he has given him his health back.

Dr. Goldberg is the first specialist in the United States or Canada, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that not a dollar need be paid until cured.

There is no guesswork, no experiment about his method. He is a known expert in his chosen specialty, and offers you the best, and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price.

Dr. Goldberg has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation prepaid. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 808 Woodward Ave., Suite 635 Detroit, Michigan.

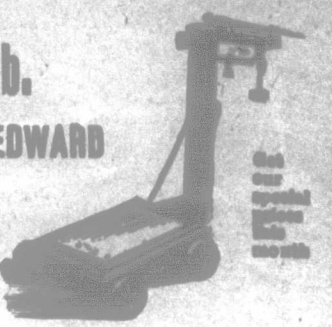
FARM LABORERS

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

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb. KING EDWARD SCALE



Manufactured by

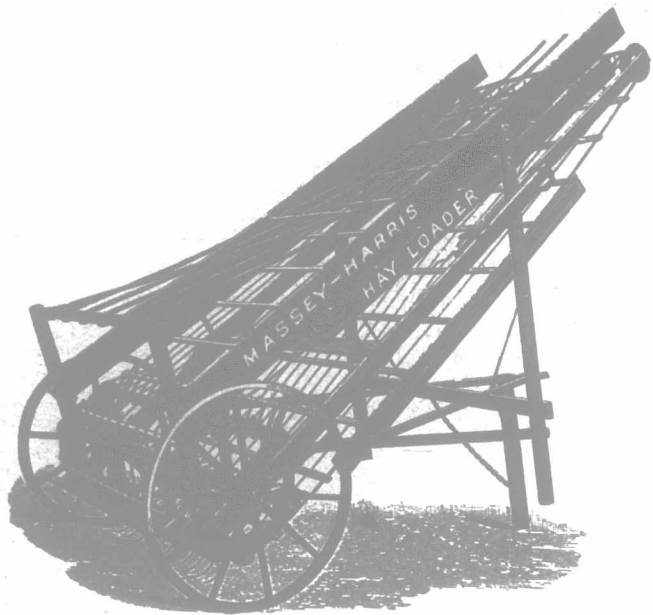
O. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Asthma
Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 31 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 8,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write F. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

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

Hay Tools that Save You Money and Labor and that Give You Hay of the Highest Market Value



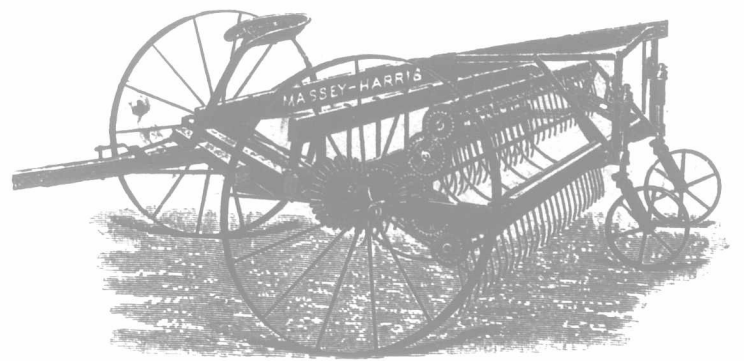
Massey-Harris Hay Loader.

get out of order, or no jerk or jar when passing obstructions. The frame is carried on two caster wheels at the rear, which are fitted with two strong spiral springs. The Rake teeth can be thrown forward out of plumb so as to deliver very heavy hay into a loose windrow.

Massey-Harris Hay Loader loads all the hay from the windrow and leaves a clean field. It works systematically and steadily and will not whip or thresh off the leaves or bunch the hay. It has tempered-steel springs in both ends of the roller bars, relieving all jar or strain when obstruction is met with.

Simplest Most Durable Lightest Draft Largest Capacity

Massey-Harris' Side-Delivery Rake is a most important implement in good haymaking. It is practically three tools in one—a Rake, Tedder and Hay Curer. It has three sets of raker teeth, which revolve with a slow, continuous motion, leaving the hay in best possible shape for the air to circulate through the windrow, giving the much-desired air-cured hay. There is no complicated gearings to



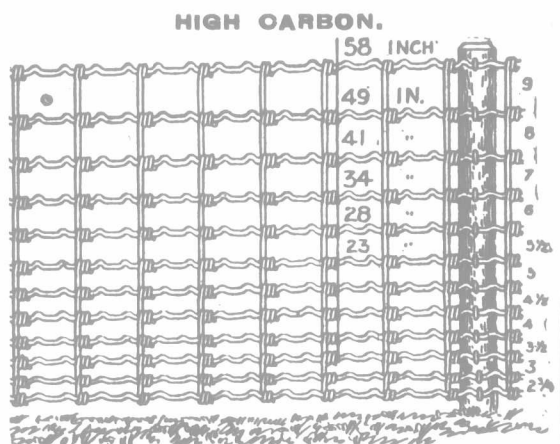
Massey-Harris Side-Delivery Rake.

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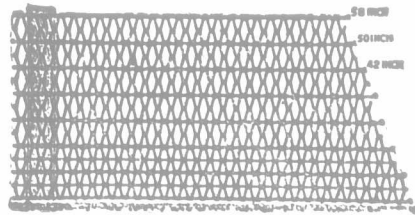
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