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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. APRIL 27, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 657

Bell

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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 :

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We Can Help You in the Business end of Farming

through our Special Course in Accounts and Business Methods for Farmers and Farmers' Sons, given

By Mail

at a nominal cost. Write for particulars, Correspondence Department,

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Toronto, Canada.
W. H. Shaw, - - Principal.

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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

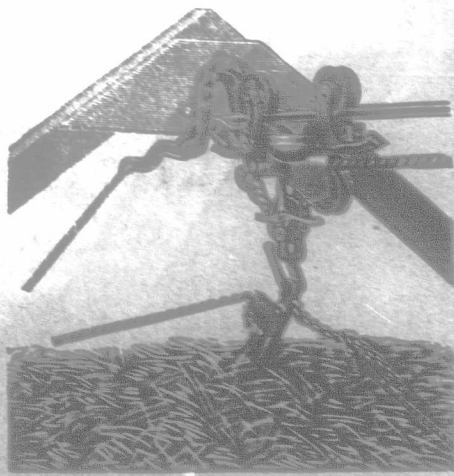
THE WORTMAN & WARD CO.,
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THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS,
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Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

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Colorado Springs, Denver, Col.	38.75
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Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, Victoria, B. C.	42.25
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Proportionately low rates to other points.
Tickets on sale from March 1st to May 15, '05
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We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for spring, 1905, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

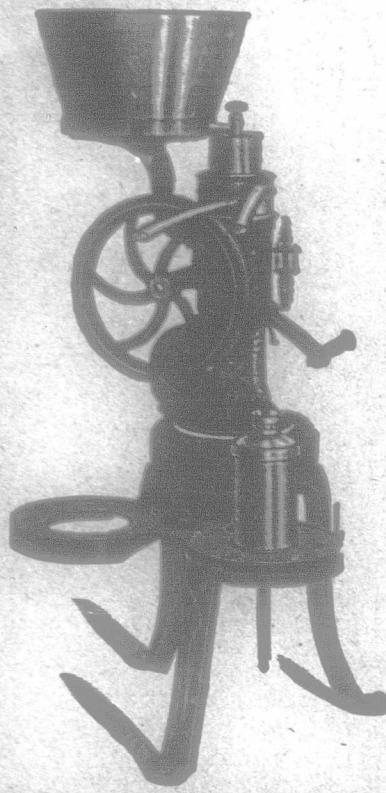
Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place order early and secure the varieties you want.

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Depends on the Prosperity of the Farmer.

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on having a

National Cream Separator

which will save time and labor, and insure additional profits in the dairy.

Many a farmer has lost the price of a Separator by delaying purchase. Buy now. The National soon

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We know the merits of our machine, fear no opposition, and solicit a free trial.

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The practical man knows what makes a good reliable fence. The IDEAL is made of the best No. 9 steel wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. No animal can go over or under it. We believe it is by long odds the best fence ever built.

We want to tell you all about it, how it is built, and other things you ought to know about the fence you ought to buy.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It will last a lifetime. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs.

If you want to know why all the leading railroads use the IDEAL fence, write for our catalogue.

T & E MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.

USE MICA ROOFING

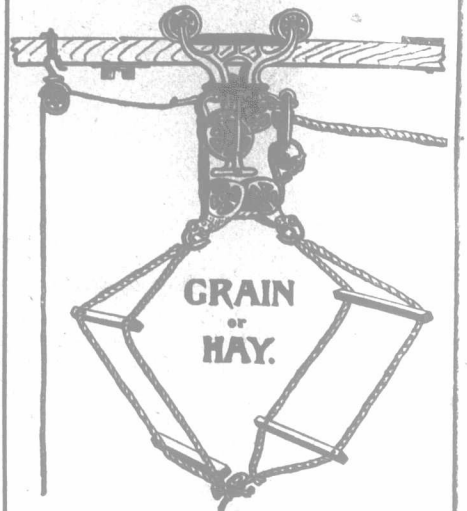
For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample.



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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Insurance in force\$7,646,798 35
Total Assets for Policyholders' security.....\$1,253,216 05
Best Company to insure in. Best Company for agents to represent. Agents wanted.

E. MARSHALL, Secy. **DAVID FASKEN, President.**

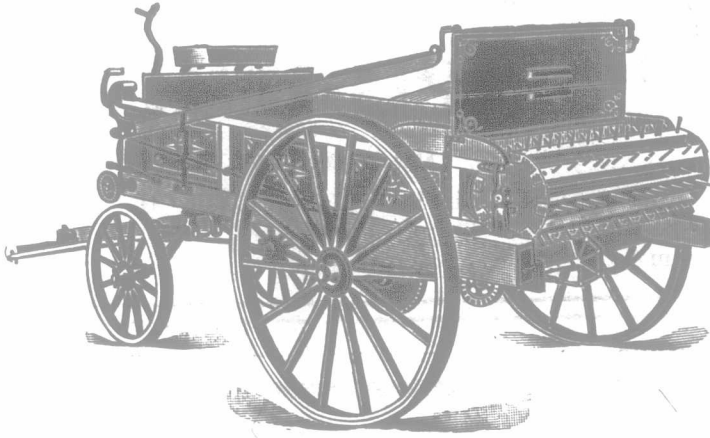
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A Most Important Implement on the Farm.

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Your Crops**
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**Doubles
Your Profits**



**Doubles
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Value.....**
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Manure....**

Saves Labor and Increases Crops.

Simplest and Most Reliable.

No Hand Work to be Done.

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Makers of Implements for
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Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS:

160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$145.80, a payment of \$48.98 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

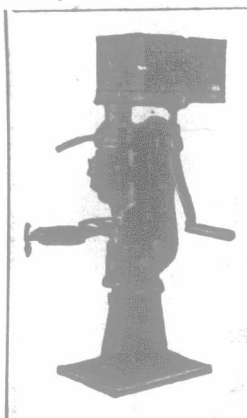
DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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WINNIPEG.

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Farmers and Dairymen

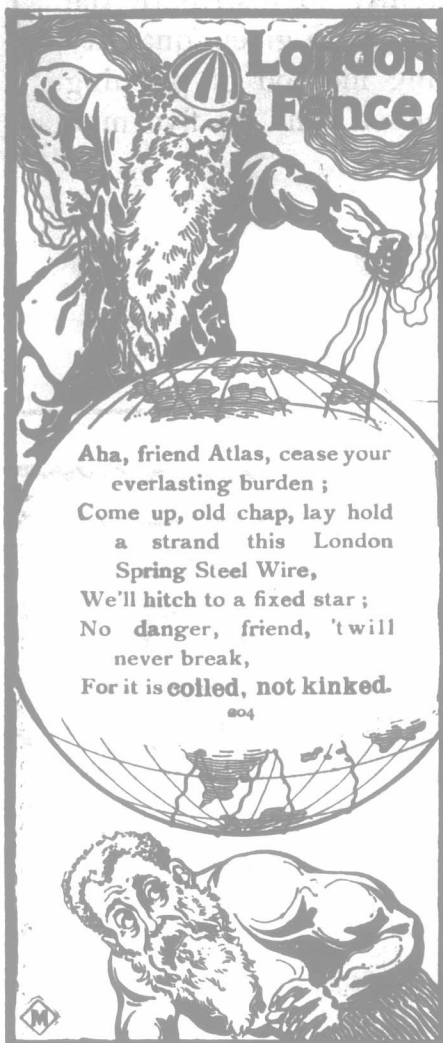


It would be well to see the **OXFORD Cream Separator** before buying. Do not be persuaded into buying an old-style Separator, but get the Low-Down OXFORD, which is new and up-to-date. Write for catalogue.

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Aha, friend Atlas, cease your everlasting burden; Come up, old chap, lay hold a strand this London Spring Steel Wire, We'll hitch to a fixed star; No danger, friend, 'twill never break, For it is coiled, not kinked.

Write for our new book, "Practical Economy in Wire Fence Construction." Free to farmers. Reliable agents wanted in every section to sell London Machines, Wire and Fence Supplies. Write quick.

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Canadian-grown Seed. White Cap Yellow De t. testing 92 to 100; Leaming, testing 88 to 91; North Dakota, testing 90 to 91; Eight-Row Yellow Flint, testing 91 to germinate. Write for price list.

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Choice Seed Grains—Mandscheuri barley, Emmer, Tartar King oats. All grains well cleaned and graded, at reasonable prices. Write for samples and particulars. JAMES DYCKSON, "Famous Farm," Oronto, Ont.

Straight Goods is what the dairyman is looking for.

GRAND PRIZE St. Louis and other World's Fairs

DeLaval Cream Separators

Do what we promise.

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

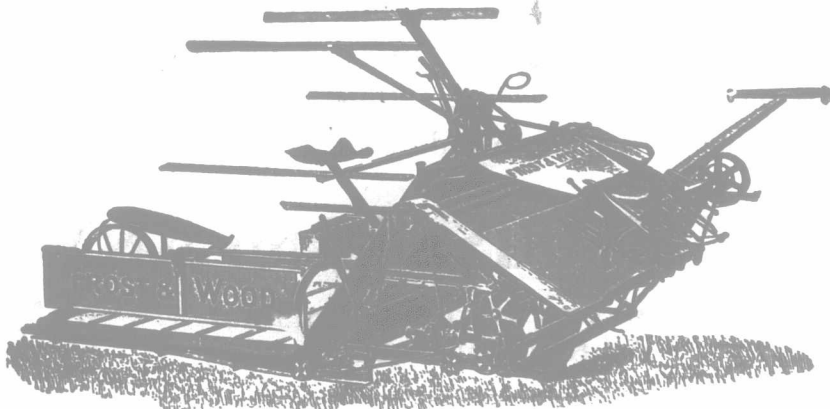
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WINNIPEG

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We know that you would rather read a few plain statements concerning our machinery than a page of generalities which might and might not apply to a dozen different machines.



F. & W. No. 3 Binder—Cuts 5, 6 and 7 ft.

THE FRAME is made entirely of steel, joined by substantial rivets and thoroughly braced. It will never warp, twist or spring out of shape.
LARGE ROLLER BEARINGS in the Drive Wheel, and, in fact, all through the machine, lighten the draft and prolong the life of the machine.
THE THIN ROLLER on the upper elevator causes the Lower Elevator to get a firmer hold on the grain, thereby allowing a greater and more even amount of grain to be delivered to the packers.
THE BINDING ATTACHMENT is thoroughly tested and adjusted before leaving the factory. The knottor is simple and will not miss tying. Ties tight sheaves and uses the least possible amount of twine.
THE ELECTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL is an important feature peculiar to the F. & W. No. 3. It helps to save twine and makes a tight bundle, and at the same time causes a quick return of the needle out of the way of the down-coming grain.
Our Catalogue "F" describes our machinery in detail. Your name on a post card will bring it to you.

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LIMITED

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ALL SUITABLE FOR MIXED FARMING. UNIMPROVED

- No. 1. 320 acres, near Swan River, C. N. R. Price.....\$3,200
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- No. 4. 240 acres, near Willow Range, C. N. R. Price..... 3,000
- No. 5. 240 acres, " " " Price..... 3,000
- No. 6. 160 acres, " " " Price..... 2,500
- No. 7. 320 acres, near Portage la Prairie. This farm has house, stable, and other buildings, with over 100 acres cultivated. Price..... 5,000
- No. 8. 160 acres, near Patrick station, C. P. R., Pheasant Hill Branch, Sask.

These farms will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, address

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

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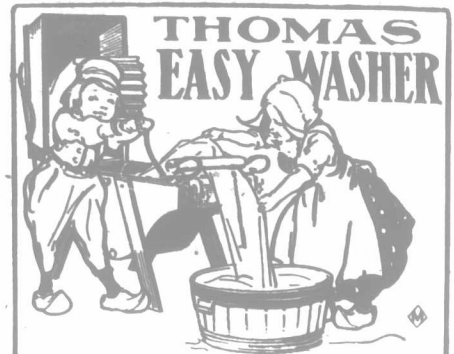


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A complete Course in **BOYD'S SYLLABIC SHORTHAND**

Business Correspondence, Letter-Writing, Punctuation, Composition, etc. Only one student from each town or district throughout Canada will be given this course. This splendid system of Shorthand must be used throughout the world. Write at once.

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Turns mother's drudge into child's play

Its double-acting rub does the work in one-half the time required by other machines, and it absolutely takes all dirt out of collars, cuffs, wristbands and neckbands.

It makes washday a pleasure—not a drudge.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

WINDMILLS

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

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

IF YOU SAW 4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.

lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved **AMERICAN MILLS.** All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agents. American Saw Mill Mch'g. Co., 624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

Vol. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL 27, 1905.

No. 657

EDITORIAL.

Improving Our Postal Service.

Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, on more than one occasion in Parliament, has placed himself on record against the introduction into Canada of rural mail delivery, on the ground of its excessive cost. To give the farmer a delivery of mail once per day like those who reside along city streets (these receive it twice daily, as a rule), would certainly entail very great expense, and no sooner would it be introduced in one section than every district, from Cape Breton to Vancouver, would demand its extension. Moreover, the scheme would disturb the existing local P. O. system, and entail endless trouble in the choice of delivery routes. The politician does not relish that sort of thing. Self-preservation is one of his strong virtues. His attitude, therefore, is not unreasonable.

During the past eight years it has been the aim of Sir William to make the Canadian postal service efficient and self-sustaining. He deserves commendation for introducing the two-cent letter rate, not only in Canada, but to other portions of the British Empire, thus strengthening Imperial ties. The "Farmer's Advocate" has approved the payment of postage on newspapers, but disapproved of the vexatious and unfair 40-mile free zone, and a rate for 300 miles and another rate for over 300 miles, thus making fish of one and flesh of another. We do not object to paying our share for this service, but it should be uniform.

If Sir William's veto on rural mail delivery is to stand, we submit that there are other reforms deserving his energetic and prompt attention.

In the first place, the farmer ought to have a daily mail service to a local post office within reasonable reach of his home. As a business man he needs it more imperatively every year, and the extension of rural telephones does not make the need any less, either. It will hardly be credited, but still there are old and thickly-settled farming communities, sometimes within half a dozen miles of a city, that only receive a mail service two or three times per week. In this enlightened, go-ahead age, with the vast revenues at the command of the Dominion Government, and boasted surpluses piling up, this state of things is simply intolerable. The farmer is a patient being, or he would not submit to this sort of treatment. Every such locality is entitled to a daily mail service, and should demand it.

In the next place, we have to say that the local postmasters should be better paid. Their hours are long, and they do a great deal of faithful work for a very small remuneration, which is only tolerable because a store is, in most cases, run in connection with the office. Our wealthy Government should not take advantage of that circumstance, and should realize that a decent allowance would be an encouragement to efficient service. There are other fields where the cheese-paring policy might, with some show of reason, be instituted. And while the P. O. Department is grading up the allowances for the local postmasters, they might, without danger of bankruptcy, improve the fittings and internal arrangements generally of a good many post offices. It would make the wheels of life run more smoothly for the small-salaried postmaster or postmistress.

Then, again, some of the Departmental regulations appear to be of so complicated a character, that even officials themselves find their interpretation a difficult task. As an example of this, a publication, through an error on the part of

the Department, subsequently admitted, was over-charged \$40 postage, and though some six months of petty red-tapeism had, at last reports, passed by, the Department was still clinging to the amount with deathlike tenacity.

In the next place, we would suggest that the postal note and money-order system be steadily extended, on account of its safety, being decidedly preferable to the registered-letter system. To secure such a service, all that is required is a request from the local postmaster or any patron of the office.

To conclude for the present, the Postal Department would be conferring a most decided boon by inaugurating the system of sending parcels by post, "C. O. D." (collect on delivery). The parcel-post system would be welcomed both by farmers and business people of the towns. An immense amount of business might in that way be done for localities that are not reached, and probably never will be, by the express companies.

By energetically carrying out the foregoing reforms, making all promotions in the service dependent upon a real system of efficiency, rather than upon the operations of the mysterious "political machine," the Postmaster-General will be earning the thanks of the business people of Canada, particularly the farmer.

The Need of Good Sires.

The urgent necessity for the use of more good sires in the breeding of beef cattle in this country is clearly evident to all who visit our stock-yards and markets. Prime cattle, such as are suitable for the export trade, are steadily becoming scarcer, while good cattle for grazing or stall feeding are hard to secure, even at prices that used to be considered satisfactory for finished heaves. There is no great profit even in feeding first-class cattle for beef, beyond that made by selling the grain and fodder at a good price through the cattle, and the fertility added to the farm by feeding the stock. But feeding inferior cattle is usually a losing game, and the only way to make it reasonably profitable is to improve the quality of the stock by the use of good pure-bred bulls. A glance at the market reports shows that there is generally a difference of at least one dollar a hundred weight between the price of good and medium cattle, and nearly another dollar between the value of medium and common, which means a difference of from ten to twenty dollars each in the selling price. A pure-bred yearling bull may be bought just now for about what he will bring for beef at maturity, or at the end of a term of service in the herd, and he will, in the meantime, probably add from five to ten dollars a head to the value of every calf he sires, if sold for beef at two years old, as compared with common stock at the same age and with the same feeding. The farmer who does not see his way to keeping a bull for use in his own herd, can, in most cases, secure the services of a pure-bred sire for a fee of from one to two dollars, and the calf will be worth from five to ten dollars more than one from a scrub bull, at any time after it is a year old. And we would advise a farmer with only a herd of grade cows not to be content to use a third-class pure-bred bull. A first-class one, if purchased at a reasonable price, will probably make up the difference between his cost and that of an inferior one in the quality of his progeny, in the superior feeding properties of his get. The prices at which first-class bulls are now being held by breeders are not excessive, considering the investment in the sires and dams from which they are bred, and the expense incident to maintaining a high-class herd, while

medium-class bulls are plentiful, and may be purchased at a very moderate price.

The need of the use of good sires in the country applies not only to beef cattle, but to all other classes of stock. The producing capacity of our dairy cows might be nearly doubled, on the average, in a very few years, by the use of pure-bred bulls bred from deep-milking strains, whereas a large proportion of the cows in the country are barely paying for their feed, and many are not even doing that. Good horses would sell for high prices now, and are likely to for many years, but so many farmers have been content to breed their mares to cheap-grade stallions that good horses are extremely scarce, and inferior ones rightly sell for inferior prices, though they cost just as much to raise and keep as the better class that bring big money. A large percentage of the pigs, sheep and poultry in the country are inferior in type and good feeding quality, owing to the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of farmers in using mongrel sires, or looking for cheap ones, instead of going in for the best, the first cost of which is higher, but which is more than made up in the increased value of their offspring when placed upon the market, while the expense of raising them is no more than in the case of common stuff. There are hundreds, we might say thousands, of good young sires of all these classes in the hands of breeders in this country, and many mature ones that have proved their usefulness, held for sale at very reasonable prices, or their services available at a moderate fee, and there is no sensible excuse for continuing to produce inferior stock, which is raised at a loss and which is injuring the reputation of our country in the markets of the world, and discounting the profits of the farmers and the wealth of the Dominion.

If we are to hold our own in the British market, we need to profit by the example of the farmers and breeders in the Argentine who are buying the best bulls in England and Scotland to improve their cattle, and will leave us in the lurch when their improved stock meets ours in the market to which we are both catering, as are also our neighbors of the United States. Let us get a move on, and go to work in earnest to improve our products and keep them up to a high-class standard.

Beef Cattle Situation.

The letters in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" from feeders, local dealers and exporters, constitute a timely and valuable contribution with regard to the present and prospective supply of beef cattle. Of stall-finished animals there is evidently a big shortage in Ontario, which has brought up the prices both of butchers' stock and exporters. For the latter, even six cents per pound would not leave the farmer, an excessive margin, considering the cost of feeding cattle, of feed, and of farm labor. On the Chicago market, best Western States heaves have been quoted up to seven cents. Among our correspondents, the prevailing opinion appears to be that more cattle will this season be fed off the grass, but we incline to the belief that this is problematical. Of younger cattle coming on, fewer have been sent to the States lately, and it is thought that there will be a fairly large supply. We think that some of our correspondents hardly take fully into account the continued strength of the dairy business, the demand for cows of the dairy type, and the annual slaughter at birth of thousands of calves, steadily going on in the factory sections, all of which tends to diminish the ranks of beef cattle.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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Milking by Machinery.

In view of the increasing acuteness of the labor problem, and the difficulty of always securing efficient human milkers, dairymen will read with special interest the contribution in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" from our Scottish correspondent on "The Mechanical Milker." The writer has followed the development of the milking machine with close attention from the very outset, and at our request he has now made special enquiries into the subject, and his letter gives the result. It will be found in our Dairy Department, and will bear close perusal. Being what is popularly known as a "hard-headed Scotchman," he does not allow enthusiasm to carry him past the practical considerations that must be faced in perfecting a contrivance that will replace the human hand. From additional information which he forwards with his letter, we learn that the approximate cost of a Lawrence-Kennedy outfit for a herd of from 15 to 100 cows, ranges from \$250 to \$750, driving power not included. There must be a continuous vacuum-producing apparatus; a vacuum-storage reservoir and gauge; piping throughout the stable, with a tap for each double stall. A pulsator—the part of the "machine" that does the milking and receives the milk—serves two cows simultaneously. One machine with one attendant is claimed to milk twelve cows per hour.

A Tribute from Old Ireland.

We enjoy reading the "Farmer's Advocate" very much. It is read by our many friends round this district. It is a very interesting "book," and has put us on a new method of farming in Ireland. Wishing you every prosperity.

GEORGE COPELAND,

Derryboy, Neury, Ireland.

TELL YOUR WANTS

To over 30,000 of Canada's best farmers by advertising in the "WANT AND FOR SALE" column of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Canada.

Organization of Fruit-growers.

Clearly, to judge from recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate," co-operation of the fruit-growers is a live question. Messrs. Johnson and Sherrington, representative pioneers of the movement in Western Ontario, have given convincing reports of their experiences of last year, and sensible advice to such as are likely to follow the example of the associations they represent. P. J. Carey, Fruit Inspector, and Mr. McNeill, Chief of the Dominion Fruit Division, have earnestly endorsed the movement, and promised valuable assistance, and our own Minister of Agriculture has done likewise. Even apple-buyers, such as Mr. Thompson, of Ingersoll, have publicly advised co-operative selling. There is every indication that the movement will spread, and that many new co-operative associations will be organized this year. The next move will be confederation of the local associations on the same strictly commercial lines. This being the case, and as discussion of problems and methods is general, now is the time for certain considerations, suggested by a review of the question. Let every reader who owns an orchard look first at the facts:

(1) Ontario is a fruit Province, with its capacity scarcely tapped.

(2) The Northwest and Great Britain offer unlimited markets, and the home market could and should be greatly developed.

(3) Prices are unprofitably low in Ontario, and relatively very high in all outside markets.

That is the situation. What are the reasons of these inconsistencies?

(1) The fruit, taking the whole provincial export, is of low average in quality, owing to lack of proper tree culture.

(2) The fruit is not properly harvested, and whether through ignorance, carelessness, dishonesty, or lack of an unvariable standard, is neither graded or packed with that uniformity necessary to secure a good national reputation.

(3) There are too many varieties. The less profitable should be crowded out by the best. The best cost no more in any way, and the difference in price should be increased profit.

(4) Cold storage, the greatest boon of the fruit-grower, has not been properly utilized. In consequence, the best of our tender fruits are unknown abroad, and what reaches the British market is deteriorated to a deplorable extent. I know by experience the condition of such fruits when they reach the British market. Harvested green, and, therefore, tasteless at best, our peaches are often partly decayed, and yet, strange to say, they are often sold at five cents each.

(5) Commission men combine in "rings" to an extent unrealized by the producer, and take unfair advantage and an extortionate share of the proceeds of sales. Consignees are as culpable at home as abroad, and the higher the prices the larger their share. The fruit-grower is in the business for the money, and he wants it. He can get it by co-operating. Such are his problems in detail.

How to organize so as to make sure of settling all these matters? The experiences and opinions of the men already referred to are illuminating. And with an eye to certain principles and methods previously quoted from the experiences of European co-operators, some rules may be suggested:

(1) Let the good growers meet and form themselves into an association, with the object of handling their crops of fruit in common, according to rules to be formulated; and, to quote Mr. D. Johnson, speaking from experience: "Be careful to include only good growers—better to begin with a few men and grow, than start with a hundred and dwindle." CO-OPERATORS, NOT PATRONS, are wanted.

(2) Discuss and agree upon full details of methods, and elect directors to enforce them. Then, to quote Mr. Johnson again, "Stand by the directors." He suggests that the directors themselves elect the president, secretary, etc.

(3) Such an association should have a charter, and should create a corporate financial responsibility, endorsed by every member. This is best arranged, according to Danish methods, by securing guarantees from members for all liabilities assumed for the association by its officers. It is hardly fair or businesslike to leave such responsibilities on the officers themselves for even a short period.

(4) The members should individually agree to adhere to the regulations imposed by the association and its officers, by giving a bond to that effect, as suggested by Mr. McNeill ("Farmer's Advocate," March 16th). Such a guarantee will ensure smooth working subsequently, and a hearty co-operative spirit.

Now as to methods of carrying on the co-operative work of the association:

(1) Co-operative spraying, with power machines, is recommended by Mr. Johnson. At any rate, as spraying is essential to results, the regulations should provide that every member must spray, at least four times a year, before and after blossoms (Mr. Johnson); or, as may be necessary to ensure the best quality of all fruits grown.

(2) A CENTRAL PACKING-HOUSE may be considered absolutely necessary for the best results. Packing, uniformity of cases and packing under an experienced expert manager will ensure all other conditions given as essential. For packing boxes, the use of the standard grading machine will prove a great

convenience, and may help incidentally to ensure uniformity of size among all co-operative associations following the same methods.

(3) Cold storage should be established at the packing-house, which should be situated at a railway siding, so that the apples and other fruits conveyed carefully from the trees as soon as picked, may be held if desired as long as necessary, and under proper conditions to prevent deterioration. A central cold-storage warehouse at Toronto would be useful also, but the associations should each have such facilities.

(4) Refrigerator cars should be everywhere available, and would be, if the associations insisted on such facilities by federated action.

(5) Until federation simplifies the problem, sales can best be effected by selling direct, as did the Forest Association last year. When federation of several associations occurs, it will be possible to institute a thorough system of distributing agencies, cold-storage warehouses, etc., in the Northwest and abroad, by which retailers may purchase direct from the associations, and by which the growers maintain their independence of all wholesale buyers or commission salesmen.

By such a system as outlined, uniformity—the first essential to a trade reputation—would be secured; the quality of our goods could be put on the highest level, and kept there without violation or variation; the fruit-growers would have the whip hand of those who now tax them so heavily. In addition, if the associations were to establish evaporating factories in conjunction with the packing-houses, and for the matter of that, if they were to establish fully-equipped canning factories for all kinds of produce, there would be an elimination of all present losses, and a universally satisfactory increase of profits all round. Such a co-operative system, even if begun by a few only, will so prove its financial benefits that the most backward will speedily "qualify" so as to share them. In concluding these suggestions, it may be well to add that it is better to sell direct to consumers or retailers, united but in free competition with others from other districts, and trusting to excellence, uniformity and honest packing, than to combine otherwise simply to "fix a minimum price." Also, it is advisable to maintain co-operative independence and liberty of action, even at cost of refusing the governmental assistance that farmers' organizations of an educational nature have been accustomed to receive and to expect. Commercial organizations should pay their own way and solve their own problems as far as possible to do so. Finally, as Mr. Johnson has warned his readers, "Work patiently, and don't expect everything to be perfected the first season."

AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

The Speculative Land Grabber.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—My recent letter, published in the "Farmer's Advocate," has apparently found its mark in many parts of Eastern Canada, for I have received communications both from Ontario and Quebec, concerning statements contained therein.

Locally, also, it has had the effect of scratching the backs of speculative land-holders who would fain be left in peace. This local effect encourages me to again address you on the question of speculation in land, for it is a very real evil, and is apparently on the increase. Its injustice to the genuine settler is patent, in spite of the violent contentions of the "something for nothing" tripe, whose patriotism (in a high and noble sense) is negative.

There are men in this district (names can be given) who came to settle on Government lands, but who were compelled to either (a) buy from a speculator; or (b) go so far north, away from roads or other communication, that they could not move in to fulfil their duties, much less take their families; or, (c), either indefinitely postpone obtaining a farm, or leave the district.

Of course land is being taken up very rapidly by settlers, but the fact is unaltered that innumerable farms are held by "grabbers," to the discouragement of the settler and the detriment of the whole district. I do not know whose fault it is, but the situation, apparently, suggests more or less connivance on the part of Government agents, together with a similar apathy on the part of the Ontario Crown Lands Department. Whether the new Government will alter affairs, remains to be seen. The general impression in this district is that radical changes will be made, and the regulations more strictly enforced. From the settlers' standpoint (and after all, the settler is the backbone of the district), such a change will be heartily welcomed, even though it means harder work to comply with such regulations. The only "kickers" will be those who have land and hold it improperly, but such men neither deserve, nor can they claim, any consideration. I hope to see this question well ventilated in your paper, totally ignoring those whose interests "love the darkness better than the light."

As regards the interesting articles you are publishing on "co-operation," cannot some system of banking for farmers, such as that so successful in Europe, be devised for this country? I am convinced that it would pay commercially, apart from the assistance it would give to deserving farmers, and it should be worth consideration.

GEO. W. WEAVER.

Templeton District, Ont.

Information re Co-operation.

"Enquirer" writes: "In view of the discussion now going on in the "Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of co-operation, in addition to the instances that have been described, there are no doubt others in various sections of the country, particulars of which would be helpful if published by you." We will be pleased to have readers who have personal knowledge of cases of successful co-operation, either in the carrying on of farm operations, such as threshing, spraying, etc., or the procuring of supplies, or the disposal of the products of the farm, to report the same to us. In the case of unsuccessful attempts, it would be almost equally valuable to know the reasons why.

HORSES.

Licensing Mongrel Stallions.

The horse-breeding industry is one that now enjoys a wave of prosperity, to such an extent that nearly everything in the form of a horse can be reared at a profit. Every old, crippled mare that can bear up a horse is bred to something, often the cheapest mongrel that comes along. While present prices are likely to prevail for some years to come, what are we to expect of the entire stock if present conditions are allowed to exist?

While some farmers can be excused for breeding old, crippled mares, there is no excuse for patronizing the mongrel stallion, when so many good ones are available in the country. Many farmers make up their mind to use better horses in the future than they have in the past, but being poor judges and slack business men, before they have definitely decided on what line of breeding they will pursue, or what horse they will use, along comes a man with a scrub, and like the bookseller and the implement agent, the only way to get rid of him is to do business.

The Jew and the shoddy peddler must obtain a license before they can go through the country to impose on the public with their inferior goods. Why shouldn't the man who parades the roads with a scrub stallion be compelled to pay a high license to dupe and blindfold the poor farmer with his inferior article, who has not sufficient tact about him to positively answer in the negative to the persuasive entreaties of such an invader?

In the two Townships of Artemesia and Euphrasia, in the County of Grey, where the writer is best acquainted, to his knowledge no less than twenty-seven unregistered stallions travelled or stood for service during the past season, all doing more or less business. Allowing each horse ten mares in the two townships, which is a fair average, means a total of 270 mares, or a lucrative business for three good ones. The average is 13 one-half mongrel stallions, and 135 mares in each township. Supposing the same average exists in every township, what does it mean? As there are about 400 south of the Parry Sound boundary, it means 5,400 mongrel stallions and 54,000 mares bred to same. Making an allowance of 50 per cent. off for mares that miss and colts that die, we are raising 27,000 colts annually from these horses, and at the same time compelling a number of good horses to stand idle in the stables of our breeders and importers.

No matter how low horses are in price, there is, at least, on an average, a difference of \$25 between the selling price of a well-bred horse and an inferior one. Twenty-five dollars on 27,000 horses means, in ten years, a difference of \$6,750,000. Is this not an item worthy of consideration?

A great many farmers denounce the scrub bull and refuse to use him, and at the same time patronize mongrel stallions. If it is necessary to select a good bull, is it not more important to discriminate among stallions?

To illustrate the results of breeding to good and inferior horses, the writer is acquainted with two brothers, each owning a mare of superior breeding. The elder bred his mare to a \$10 horse, and advised the younger to do the same. The younger thought that \$10 was too much to pay, so patronized a \$5 horse. The younger brother purchased the older one's colt, and raised both under similar conditions. These horses, at maturity, were sold together on the market, and although the better one was a little used up, still he was good enough to sell for exactly three times as much as the mongrel-bred one. The mother of this mongrel-bred one, on a former occasion, was bred to a good stallion, when she raised a carriage horse that sold in the City of Toronto for \$900.

The writer is well acquainted with another man who purchased a mare in foal to an inferior \$6 horse. After she foaled she was bred to a \$10 horse. She missed that year, and was again bred to the same \$10 horse, when she got in foal. The result was: Both colts were sold in the

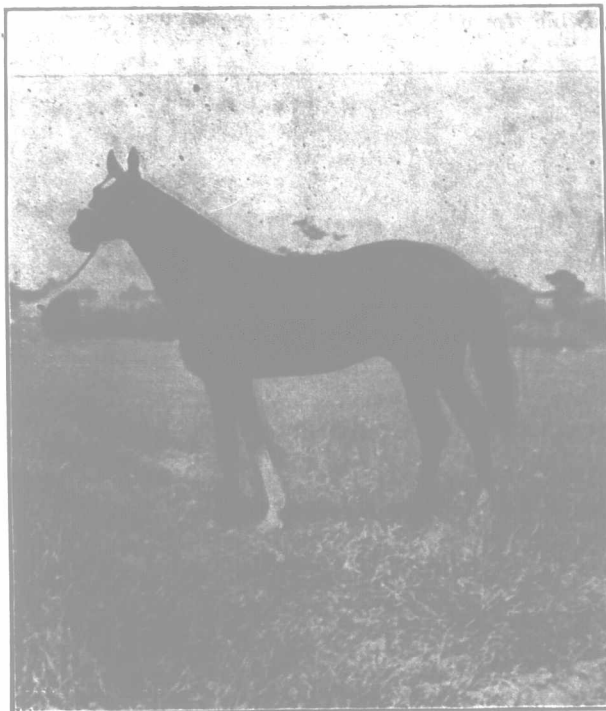
same month, at the respective ages of four and two years, the first one for \$135, and the second one for \$150. The purchaser of the latter, within one month, refused a straight-cash offer of \$175.

Hundreds of similar cases could be cited; still people continue to breed this class, although it is a waste of time and money, when good ones are available. The purer bred the stallion, the more impressive he will be, and the more likely are his colts to be what we are breeding for. Herein lies the advantage of the pure-bred over the grade.

If the above twenty-seven stallions were gelded, it would be impossible to select from them one first-class gelding; some might rank as second-class, and the balance would have to be graded down until it would be impossible to class them.

This class of stock is of no benefit to anyone, but rather an injury to everyone connected with the business. It is very discouraging for the men with good horses to compete against these that are sometimes run as low as one dollar. In one case the writer knows of a single-leap service being obtained for 60 cents.

There are unregistered individuals travelling better than some that are registered, still in the eyes of the practical breeder they must be classed as mongrels. As the value of our future horses depends largely upon the stallions used this spring, what are we to expect if we and our Federal authorities are satisfied with the present condition of affairs? What can our new Government at Toronto do



Abayan Kohellan 211.

A pure-bred chestnut Arab stallion. Imported and owned by Mr. B. A. Harvey and Captain Cameron, Cobourg, Ont. (See Gossip, page 618.)

this session that will be more appreciated by breeders and dealers, than to remedy the matter by imposing an annual license of \$200 and upwards on every stallion not eligible for registration in some one of the different studbooks? Some say, why not tax every horse? This would be detrimental to the business. The man who purchases a good horse has expenses enough without being burdened with license fees. Besides, the service fee would have to be raised \$2, or more, which would discourage rather than encourage breeding. It would prevent good ones from coming into certain districts. It is the mongrels we want to cut out, and not to burden the men who have or are willing to invest large sums and take great risks.

This being a subject worthy the careful attention of all, let every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" canvass his M. P. P., and insist on his doing all in his power to debar the mongrel stallion.

HENRY M. DOUGLAS.

Grey Co., Ont.

Working Stallions.

The contention advanced some time ago in these columns that it would be to the interest of draft-horse breeding to give the stallions considerable work between seasons, is meeting with very general endorsement, and the idea is being largely circulated by other agricultural and local newspapers. Why draft stallions should be kept in a box and be approached as if they were wild beasts or specimens in the Zoo, is more than most of us can explain. Clydesdale and Shire stallions are kept for the purpose of beretting horses to do heavy work in the collar, yet these same sires are seldom used for this purpose, nor perform the work that is expected of their sons and daughters. The instinct for work is an hereditary trait, and should be intensified by

using the sires to the plow, wagon, and other implements. Not only so, but the keeping of stallions in idleness from generation to generation must necessarily result in physical weakness and soft, flabby condition. In no other class of live stock is such an unnatural practice followed as the keeping of sires to produce characteristics in their offspring that are not cultivated and developed in themselves. Would anyone expect to get fast trotters, high actors or speedy runners from stallions that had never been required to prove their possession of these characteristics by actual performance? With draft-horse breeding the situation is even worse, for the dams of most of our stallions are mares that are seldom put to work. Fine appearance and show bloom are all very well to have, but the first and most important characteristic of the draft horse is ability to work and to keep at it, and if the breeding stock do not prove themselves capable of this, how can we expect to get it in a large degree in the offspring?

The Arab Horse.

There is a good deal of misconception regarding the true "Son of the Desert" in Canada and the United States, chiefly because very few people on this continent have ever seen or had anything to do with an Arab bred in Arabia, or whose progenitors were high-caste animals from that country. It is customary to call any horse that comes from Eastern countries, such as Morocco, Tangiers, Algeria, etc., an "Arabian." This is a misnomer, as these horses are Barbs, very different to the Arab, and very inferior to him. The best Arabs are bred in Negd, a district of Arabia, where the Bedouins have for generations bred them with the greatest care. No mares are allowed to leave the country, and although an occasional one is smuggled out, it is a very rare occurrence.

India is the chief market for the Arab horse and pony, some 2,000 being brought from Arabia to Bombay by Arab dealers each year, where they find a ready sale as officers' chargers, polo ponies, etc., some of the best, which give promise of making a name for themselves on the turf, fetching \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece; the average price, however, of a green Arab pony, which looks promising for polo, at one of the dealer's stalls, is about \$300. The Arabs apply the general term "Kuhailan" to their pure-bred horses, in a manner somewhat similar to our use of the word "Thoroughbred." The parent trunk "Kuhailan" has produced four great branches (Saklavi, U'Baiyan, Hamdani and Hadban) and they and it (Kuhailan) are known in Arabic as Al Kamsa (the five).

Esa bin Curtis, one of the largest importers of Arabs into Bombay, always maintained that the best Arabs did not, as a rule, exceed 14.1 to 14.2 hands in height, and this is the opinion of most judges of Arabs, who also maintain that the larger horses, 15.1 hands and over, have foreign blood in their veins. This applies to Arab horses bred in Arabia, as we know that when bred in England, climate, feeding, etc., tells its tale, and the horse grows bigger than he does in Arabia. The Arab cannot compete on the race-course with the English Thoroughbred, although he is undoubtedly the origin of that animal. He is not bred for speed over a short distance, but for endurance, courage, docility and ability to subsist upon poor food and stand rough usage. The Arab is a most pleasant horse to ride or drive, being free from timidity, impetuosity, sidgetiness, jibbing and other vices, and when used as a sire to English or other mares, transmits these qualities and his sound constitution in a very marked degree.

The principal colors of the true Arab are bay, brown, chestnut and gray. A piebald or skewbald Arab is absolutely unknown, and the same may be said of dun and cream. There is a curious idea in Canada that an Arab is a "spotted" horse! Such an Arab was never foaled. One of the most characteristic physical points about the true Arab is the beautiful way he carries his tail: It is set on very high, and its muscles are particularly well developed. The hair of the mane and tail is never coarse, and the dealers have a saying that they can pass a high-caste Arab horse's tail through a finger ring. He has a handsome, intelligent, well-set-on head, broad forehead, large kind eyes, well-carried ears, lean and wide jaw. His shoulders are well sloped, good legs, strong and sloping pasterns, and feet like iron; his loins are very powerful. No horse can compare with him for soundness of barrel or levelness of croup.

In India he is used for all sorts of purposes, from carrying a lady on her morning ride to carrying a man of 200 pounds through a long hot-weather day, "pigsticking," when he has to gallop at full speed over the roughest and most treacherous ground, to allow his rider to spear the wild boar, and face the furious rush of that animal when he charges. And to whatever use he is put, he comports himself as a thorough gentleman.

"BEDOUIN."

Canadian Horses for Imperial Army.

A great deal of misunderstanding having arisen concerning the objects of the Imperial Government in sending officers to this country to purchase horses, or rather to see if horses suitable for the British Army can be purchased, the following short summary of the position should prove of value. This statement may be regarded as absolutely correct and authoritative:

First and foremost, the demands of the British Army in peace time can be easily met within the four corners of the United Kingdom. That demand is not large, and may be taken as a normal one of 2,500 horses annually, rising in certain years to possibly 3,500, of all kinds and classes.

There is an idea abroad, and certain ministers and statesmen in this country have brought it forward and may be considered responsible for it, that if the Imperial Government will purchase annually a fixed number of horses, say from 300 to 500, in Canada, a great stimulus will be given to horse-breeding generally, and to breeding of the military type of horse in particular. Falling in with this idea, the Imperial authorities are anxious to put it to the test, and, for reasons of their own, they fully recognize the advantage that will accrue to the Empire from the opening up of a large and limitless market that can be drawn upon to meet the immense demand that will be created in time of war. The real question, then, that has now to be answered by the practical experiment of purchase during the next few months is, can suitable horses be procured, and at an average price that will, when the horses are landed in England, favorably compare with that paid for the remounts throughout Great Britain and Ireland?

The average price paid in England is an open secret; it is £40, or say \$200. The cost of freight and insurance will certainly not exceed another \$50, leaving \$150, or possibly slightly more, to be paid for the animals selected on the spot. A higher price can be paid for horses of special color and type, such as horses suitable for officer's chargers and Household Cavalry. It is, therefore, obvious that Canada is on its trial as to its ability to supply a suitable horse for army purposes.

It is, further, of more importance to Canada than to anyone else that, as the horses purchased will be regarded in England, as well as in this country, as typical, it will be in every way a great misfortune if those sent home are of a class and quality that will engender a belief that the Canadian horse is of an inferior type. Such a belief will probably do more harm to Canadian horse-breeding and the reputation of Canadian horses than anything else.

Two classes of horses are to be bought:

1st. Riding horses, fit for heavy and light cavalry, from, say, 15 to 15½ hands.

2nd. Draught horses, fit for being driven postilion, with horse and field artillery. The latter must not be less than 1,230 pounds, 15.2 to 15.3½ hands in height, strong, active, and with good shoulders to enable them to move fast, and even to gallop, when required; the age should be from 4 off to 6 years. In all cases the British Government require horses with short backs, good shoulders, plenty of bone, and distinct evidence of quality.

In the case of riding horses, those with a near cross of the Thoroughbred are most likely to take the eye of the inspecting officers.

The British remount officers are in possession of detailed specifications, showing the exact type and qualifications of the horses required.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

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.

STOCK.

Beef-cattle Raisers Classified.

I think the number of stall-finished cattle this year will fall fully fifty per cent below the number finished in the stalls for the season of 1904.

My observation would indicate an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. of heavy cattle to be finished on grass for the June and July markets, as compared with the season of 1904. The failure of the corn and clover crops of 1904 was, throughout this district, the prime cause of lowering the percentage of stall-finished cattle and increasing the percentage of pasture-finished cattle. The cost of winter shipment, the high price of rough grains and the keen competition of Western cattle in the market from September to January, have combined to influence stock men to carry over their heavy steers to June and July, in order to catch a market free from the Western competition.

I find the number of cattle for feeding purposes quite plentiful. If any shortage has come under my observation, it is that of good yearlings.

Much needs to be done to improve the quality of our beef cattle. The number of good herds of such cattle found in Western Ontario is very encouraging, but these are the mountain peaks, and the number who use mere scrub sires is appalling. The shortage of labor has thrown thousands of acres of grain lands into pasturage, and men have rushed almost with frenzied excitement into the cattle trade in one or, other of the three following forms:



Sealand Sensation (imp.) 9007 Vol. 22.

First-prize Hackney stallion, Regina Spring Stallion Show. Owned by Jas. G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

1. Men who have control of help, with but little pasture lands, keep but few cows, buy in the autumn, and finish in the stalls.

2. Men who have ceased to cultivate any land whatever or to feed during the winter, who buy heavy stock through the month of April, and finish on pastures for July market.

3. Men who have become hucksters in the cattle trade, buying here or there anything at any season, and selling either privately or by public auction, giving from four to six months' time.

Muddy water requires to settle. Some men learn only by experience, and the experience that touches the pocket is more potent than theories imparted to the mind. When feeders refuse to buy at any price ill-fed steers born of cows of mixed dairy breeds and sired by any variety of scrub available, we may have hope of improvement. Such a position, if assumed, would enlarge the market for the better type at a better price. Not until cattle men (breeders of pure-bred stock included) learn to breed well, feed well, and kill well, can we hope to attain the highest standard.

T. T. GEORGE,
West Middlesex, Ont.

"My Little Ad." Got There.

Enclose please find \$1.50 for subscription. I sold all my cockerels by my little advt., thanks to the "Farmer's Advocate."
Kent Co., Ont.

ROBERT STEVENS.

Dehorning Defended.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of April 13th is an article by Mr. Alex. Young, objecting to the practice of dehorning cattle. Having had my stock dehorned some years ago, and having used the clippers on my young stock every year since, I can say positively that I have never seen the least bad results from it when ordinary care was used. For years previous to this, hardly a season passed that some of my stock were not either injured or killed by being hooked by others of the herd. Mr. Young thinks we can get over the difficulty by raising the breeds of cattle not naturally provided with horns, but what of the man who does not find such animals to suit his requirements. Our breeders of Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle will certainly not believe in this solution of the difficulty. He says also that he has heard dairymen say that they would give ten dollars a horn to have them back on their cows when they saw the blood pouring down the cheeks of the animals. Now, in the first place, there is no necessity for this loss of blood, if the operation has been properly performed and the cord around the base of the horns well tightened; and, in the second place, if he had asked these same dairymen their opinion, say, six months later, it is more than likely that they would say that not for ten dollars a horn would they have them on again. Such statements as the above are made on the impulse of the moment, and are not to be taken seriously.

As to his statement regarding the methods of some men who follow dehorning, in leaving three inches of the horn on one side and taking three inches off the head on the other side: Apart from the physical impossibility of such a thing, no system or practice should be condemned because of poor results at the hands of an incompetent operator. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is a maxim that applies very aptly in this case.

As to what is necessary in the case of a bull, every good stockman knows enough not to trust him, horns or no horns, and takes some method to keep him at a safe distance, but in case of accident, I think Mr. Young, as well as any other man with common sense, would take his chances with the dehorned animal, should he have the privilege of a choice in the matter. Besides, it is a well-known fact, that dehorning in the case of a bull is almost without exception followed by a marked improvement in the temper of the animal.

In the days when cattle ran wild on the prairie, horns were necessary for self-defence, but such conditions do not confront them now, and with changed conditions horns have degenerated from a necessity to a nuisance, and as such should be removed.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

J. E. McINTOSH.

Better-bred Cattle Wanted.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your inquiry to hand, and below we give our opinion as the cattle trade appears to us this spring:

1st.—In regard to the number of stall-fed cattle, owing to the high price of feed this past winter and spring, we do not think there has been as great a number of cattle fed this season as in 1904; in fact, there is an apparent shortage, and this has been the reason of the rapid rising price these past few weeks.

2nd.—In reference to the grass cattle, we are under the impression that there will be a large number go to grass; in fact, we are looking for a much larger number than last year, as, no doubt, there has been a large number of cattle just roughed through this winter that are intended to go on the pasture for finishing.

3rd.—In reference to the prospects for young cattle, we are looking for an increased number. This past year or so, there has not been the number going to the United States and to the Northwest Territories, and we have every reason to think that one and two year old cattle have been accumulating quite largely, and there should be a great number of this class in Ontario.

4th.—We think it very desirable that our herds of beef cattle should be increased in Ontario, and more particularly we would say that the breeding should be improved. In fact, our wholesale butchers are stating that in their opinion our beef cattle are deteriorating, and we would suggest that our people ought to take hold of the matter in the same way as the Argentine people are doing. They are importing the best bulls that can be secured in England and Scotland, and we presume that there is not a country in the world that has the quality of beef cattle that they have in Argentina.

During the writer's visit in England and Scotland, he found a strong agitation for the removal of the embargo against the Canadian feeding cattle, and, although it does not look as if they will get any consent from the present Government in England, there is a possibility that they will have a change in the next general election, and they feel quite sanguine, especially in Scotland, that they will be able to carry their point and get the embargo removed, or, at least, a compromise in some manner, to allow our feeding stock to be sold in England. It is just possible this may happen, and, in event of this taking place, it will make a great demand for our two or three year old steers.

Peoria, Ill.

MAYBEE, WILSON & HALL.

Outlook for Beef Cattle.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In view of present conditions in the beef cattle world, it would appear to be somewhat like assuming the role of a prophet, to predict cattle values even for the next few months. This opinion recalls to mind, that in the spring of 1902, at the commencement of the boom prices of that year, the "Farmer's Advocate" requested my opinion of the prices likely to range in the beefing trade, and my reticence at that time disclosed itself in failing to respond at all. It is, however, a vivid recollection, that had I then done so, my observations would have been decidedly optimistic, and, were I to express my opinion now, for the next ninety days at least, it would no doubt be the same.

The whole Province is a large section of country, but in so far as the beefing portion of this section is concerned, there are not so many cattle feeding as during the winter of 1904, and they are now practically all bought up, and very many have been secured by graziers to be finished on the grass. I am rather inclined to think that the number of cattle to be finished on grass in this section will certainly not be greater than, probably not so large as a year ago. This opinion is reached from a knowledge of the fact that a number of graziers are this year stocking their pastures with yearlings and two-year-olds, who previously handled cattle which would finish. As for the number of available young cattle to be obtained, there never was a greater demand than during this present season. The number of farmers who have decided to have their lands in grass have so increased that it will be hard to fill the demand for grass cattle. This factor is greatly increasing the number of beefing animals required for this season of the year, and there is thus a constantly growing demand for the presence of the stock-growing farmer. This being so, we cannot impress too strongly upon such farmers the fact that the best returns can always be secured by handling only the best class of beefing animals; therefore, their aim should be to get hold of a number of good cows of the beefing type, and determine to breed only to the best available sires. Wherever the help is sufficient, the calves can be well raised by having them dropped in early winter, and the cheese factory or creamery patronized with a decidedly profitable return. In fact, in scanning the history of the past number of years, in so far as the values of dairy products go, and as well the prices of beef, there is no reason at all to take a pessimistic view of the future, and the ever-recurring high prices of these articles should cheer us in the assurance that, having chosen our own congenial line of business, success will crown our continuously well-applied efforts therein.

On the other hand, if it is felt that the available help is such that to milk and handle the product as above indicated will entail altogether too much labor there is every prospect in believing that successful financial results will follow the business by turning two calves onto one cow, and endeavoring to grow beefing animals in this way, thus paying much less attention to the dairy end of the returns.

The grower of young beefing animals, however, must be cautioned never to be so overstocked in the fall of the year that he requires to dispose of his animals at the close of the pasturing season, as farmers, to too great an extent, have determined to confine their operations solely to pasturing, and just to such a degree are we going to witness a great craze, and unduly high prices for grass animals in the spring, and a correspondingly heavy slump in values as the housing period draws nigh. Again, these conditions should cheer the grain-growing stock farmer, in enabling him to secure a profitable return from the employment of labor the year round.

Huron Co., Ont.

Fat Cattle One-third Short.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—First, as to the number of stall-finished cattle comparing with last year, we are fully one-third short to what there were last year; and the number to be finished on grass compared with last year will be one-third short, on account of cattle for feeding purposes being very high, and the farmers will not invest their money.

Thirdly, we feel as though there will be a heavy supply of store cattle, such as two-year-olds in the country, on account of none being shipped to the American markets, and this will leave the cattle with our farmers for feeding, and prospects look very favorable.

McDONALD & MAYBEE,
Toronto, Ont. Live-stock Commission Dealers.

Must Feed Better.

From my observations, I think there are fewer stall-fed fat cattle this year than last, and there will be about the same number of cattle to be finished on grass. I don't think there are any more young feeding cattle in the country, but they are easier bought, and cheaper. We are losing our reputation for good cattle, by not feeding well enough. In the Western parts of Ontario farmers are nearly all using Shorthorn bulls, but they do not feed the young stock as well as they should, and they are not getting the prices for three-year-olds that they might realize for two-year-olds if they would feed them better.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

The Beef Cattle Supply.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your enquiry re the supply and quality of finished beef cattle on hand in Ontario at present, and the prospect for grass-fed cattle later on, I may say that they are roughly estimated 6,000 or 7,000 distillery-fed cattle, and 50,000 to 55,000 farm-fed cattle to go out, making a total of about 60,000 to 61,000. The quality should be good, as feed has been fairly plentiful, and the cattle are not being moved over early. The number likely to be finished on grass, I would judge to be about the same as last year, possibly a few less, as feeders find it very difficult to secure decent cattle without paying for them nearly as much as the best butchers' cattle bring on the market. The prospect as to the number of young cattle for feeding at home or for shipment to the Northwest or elsewhere, is none too good, as there are too few well-bred feeders to supply the feeders of Ontario. Let the grade dairy steers supply the Northwest or go where they will, as they are useless for Ontario feeders. There is certainly urgent need for increasing the supply of good cattle for beef purposes in Ontario and throughout the Dominion, and the best means of accomplishing that end is by using good Shorthorn sires in dairy herds, thereby producing a profitable dairy cow, and at the same time securing good feeding steers that will make profitable returns for the feed they consume. My opinion is that were this method adopted on all the fertile grazing farms of the Dominion, it would increase the resources of these two industries—beef and dairy products—by a million dollars or more each year. Just think of the supply of beef cattle seen every week in the markets of Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, where dairy cattle predominate, mongrel three-year-olds bringing an average of \$30 a head the year round, and thousands selling for from \$15 to \$25 per head, cattle that have cost just as much to raise and feed as well-bred animals that sell quickly at 2½ years old for \$70 to \$80 a head. When I think of the number of good beef cattle seen on the market in some Ontario cities twenty, thirty and forty years ago, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and selling at the very lowest for 4 cents, but generally 4½ cents to 5 cents per pound in the spring, and in July for 5½ cents to 6 cents, live weight, I am constrained to counsel our farmers to consider "whither are we drifting." With all our boasted improvements in many lines, and with all the talk we have heard at Farmers' Institute meetings and elsewhere about improved methods, the percentage of good beef cattle has been steadily growing less. Talk on these lines is cheap and does little good as long as farmers fail to avail themselves of the means of improving their cattle.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

C. M. SIMMONS.

Get Them Off.

From a contemporary's note from the market we call the following, which is quite apropos: "Even on the present booming market, with its scarcity of good cattle, discrimination is shown against steers wearing horns. A feeder with a load of these on the market, a few days ago, declared that a discount of 25 cents per cwt., insisted on by the buyer, was 'daylight robbery.' 'Why didn't you take off the horns?' asked the buyer. 'They were too old when I bought them,' was the response. 'Well, I'm going to undertake to teach you fellows not to buy horned feeders that are too old to dehorn. It will be money in your pockets,' said the buyer. 'I wouldn't dare ship those cattle, and when they are on the hooks as it is their meat will be punched full of holes. A horned steer is worth 15c. to 20c. a hundred less than one dehorned, according to the distance they have been shipped, and we intend to take it off.'"

The "Farmer's Advocate" has referred to dehorning often, but, at the risk of being tiresome, we state three ways of removing the bovine implements of defence and offence—the horns. The use of a chemical (caustic potash—potassium hydrate) on the immature horns of young calves; the dehorning clippers or saw on yearlings and two-year-olds, and the use of polled bulls (the latter course confined to those favoring the polled breeds—Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Red Polls). The surgical method can be followed at any time, except between May 15th and October 15th, when trouble from flies is to be feared.

Bad Policy.

Please find enclosed \$3.00, for the renewal of my subscription for one year and for one new subscriber. We think the "Farmer's Advocate" the best agricultural paper published, and farmers who do not take it are standing in their own light.

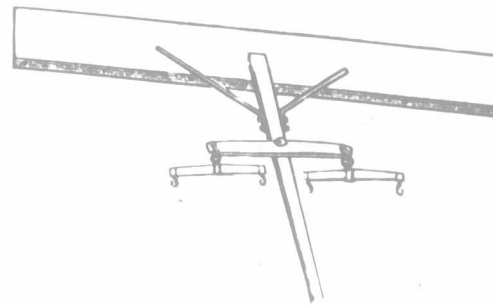
Bothwell, Ont.

F. J. BAYNTON.

FARM.

The Old-fashioned Road Scraper.

It is astonishing how we run after expensive implements. In road-making we have somehow got the idea that costly graders and rollers are the only implements worth bothering with, and in many districts the use of the former has become a fad. Judiciously employed they are of great value in preparing country roads, but often they are used to draw subsoil clay from the ditches up onto driveways that would be far better if left surfaced with the original loam. It is time to call a halt on the indiscriminate use of the "road machine," and point out the benefits and economy of the old-fashioned road scraper or leveller, which is all too little known in many parts. The road leveller is simply a half log, or may be a piece of heavy timber, about 12 to 24 inches high, 3 or 4 inches thick, and 10 or 12 feet long, the lower edge of which is beveled on the back, and shod on the front side with a strip of heavy sheet-iron. A tongue is attached with braces and mortises, slightly angling, so that when in use the scraper will tend to draw the dirt up to the center of the road, and help to preserve the crown. Either two or four horses are used, according to the hilliness of the road, the texture and condition of the soil, and the load which it is thus necessary to use on the scraper. If used frequently and at the right time, i.e., as soon as the surface is dry enough to work down nicely, two horses will be sufficient, and a few hours' work now and then will not only improve the road for immediate traffic, but help to keep it in good shape permanently, preventing gouging of ruts and formation of mud holes by rain water.



One of the Best Road Implements.

A few years ago the writer had charge of a boat of a couple miles in a township where statute labor had been recently commuted. The road was a clay loam, and consisted of a long grade, in some places quite steep. Being a main highway, it used to get badly cut up during spring and wet weather, and at times the erosion was very destructive. Under the statute-labor regime it was customary to put on four horses and give it two or three thorough scrapings every year. Our plan was different. We used one light team, sparing them by standing on the scraper down hill, and walking up. Then, instead of waiting till the ground got hard and dry, we made it a point to scrape it as soon as it dried sufficiently after having been worked up. Two rounds each time was the rule, and although the season was a rainy one, the road was kept in passable condition throughout, the contrast with neighboring roads being most marked. It was noteworthy that the council found nothing to do with the road machine on that beat, although formerly an expensive annual grading was deemed necessary; besides, the road was being washed so badly that the clay subsoil was becoming exposed, and the road getting yearly worse instead of better. The cost of scraping this two miles of much travelled road in this trying season was about seven or eight dollars, and from the universal satisfaction expressed by the travelling public and township council, it represented the best investment ever made on that road. What many clay roads need is less work with the grader and a great deal more with the old-fashioned scraper.

Alfalfa.

(Condensed chiefly from Bulletin 121 of Wisconsin Experimental Station.)

Alfalfa belongs to the same family of plants as the clovers, beans, peas, vetches, etc. All these plants are known as "legumes," a term which denotes that their seed-pods open along both edges to discharge their seed, and one of their chief recommendations to the farmer is that, while yielding him a paying crop, they also, at the same time, enrich his land. How this is done by means of bacteria, which live in little knobs or tubercles on the rootlets, spending their time in abstracting nitrogen from the air, and placing it in such a position that it is afterwards thrown into the soil, has often been explained in the "Farmer's Advocate." The much-disputed process of inoculating soil poor in bacteria with earth from fields rich in them, has often been explained also, but may bear repeating, inasmuch as the weight of opinion in the various experiment stations favors it. It simply consists in sprinkling the seed-bed of land where the legumes have not been proven successful, with soil taken from a field where that legume has been growing. This process by no means takes the place of

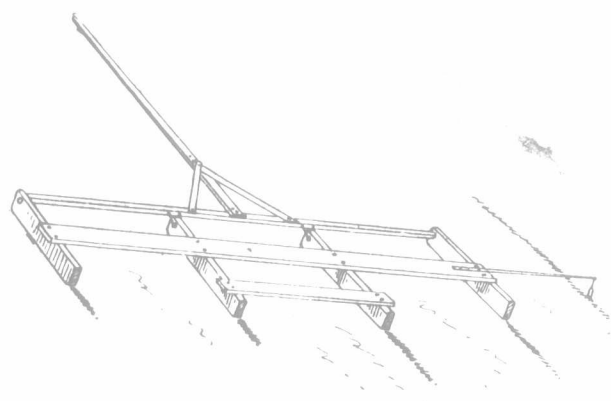
fertilization, but may be used as a beneficial agent. To return specifically, however, to alfalfa: in addition to enriching the soil, this plant has been found of great value as a forage plant, being especially rich in those valuable elements—protein and fat. Its feeding value, in fact, is about equal to that of wheat bran. Moreover, when well established, it will yield four or five cuttings in a season, having given, it is said, at Wisconsin Station, in 1904, double the weight of clover per acre, three times that of timothy, and five times that of brome grass. The great length of its roots, which sometimes grow to a depth of twenty feet, also gives it an advantage in resisting drouth during dry seasons.

SOWING AND GROWING.

Alfalfa grows best on well-drained soil, with an open subsoil, a gentle slope with a southern exposure being preferable. The seed-bed should be thoroughly prepared, and at least twenty pounds of seed per acre used. At the Wisconsin Station, tests of American, Sand Lucerne and Turkestan varieties showed very strongly in favor of the American, the Turkestan giving the poorest results of all. If the land is at all woody, sow with the alfalfa a nurse crop; barley is the best, and about three pecks to the acre will be found sufficient. The nurse crop may be left to ripen, then harvested, when the alfalfa will sprout up rapidly. If possible, sow the alfalfa on land that has grown alfalfa before, in order to take advantage of the bacteria already in it. As a rule, do not attempt to take a crop off the first year, but leave the growth on for winter protection. A top-dressing of finely-rotted manure in the winter will also be found very beneficial.

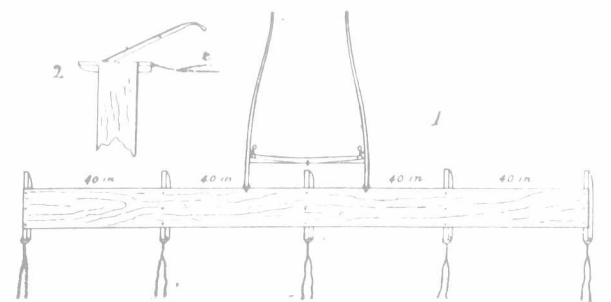
Corn for Silage.

In this locality, corn is grown only for silage. Soil here is heavy clay and clay loam, and is generally suitable for corn-growing except where it is low or wet. For corn land, we prefer a field from which a crop of clover hay has been cut. This is plowed in the fall and manured during the winter, by spreading on about 15 loads per acre. As the straw for bedding is not cut, the manure is long and cannot very well be worked in with the disk harrow, so we plow the ground with a two-furrow plow, turning the manure under only sufficient to make the ground workable on top. After



plowing, roll, then work well with the disk, following with the drag harrow. After this, roll again, and mark off the ground in squares 40 inches each way, and the field is then ready for planting.

The varieties mostly grown here are White Cap Yellow Dent, Bailey and Leaning, of the Dent varieties, and some Compton's Early and North Dakota of the Flint. Setting the hand-planter to drop five grains, it takes from 16 to 17 lbs. per acre of the Dent corns, and 13 or 14 lbs. of the Compton's Early. We tar the corn



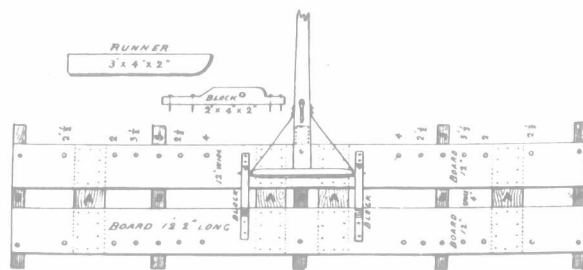
before sowing to discourage the crows from pulling it.

When done planting, harrow the ground, and, if dry, harrow again in a week, and at intervals until the corn is four inches high. After-cultivation consists in keeping the horse-hoe at work until the first week in September. The horse-hoe equipped with two cultivator teeth forward and three sweeps behind seems to give the best results in cutting out thistles and other weeds.

Will someone give directions for making a good corn marker?
Huron Co., Ont.

NOTE.—Herewith will be found cuts of three styles of corn-markers. We have others, but consider these the

simplest and best. Anyone having a different kind which he considers better than these, and which he has never seen illustrated in the "Farmer's Advocate," is requested to send in a drawing, with any necessary description.



A Plan for Ventilating Live-stock Dwellings.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As the studs, herds and flocks of the country increase in number, size and quality, the problems of stable and pen hygiene command more and more attention.

Stables with windows so placed and of such dimensions as to admit plenty of sunlight for as much of the day as possible, are always much more sanitary than the dark ill-lighted bank barns that were so long the pride (?) of the live-stock men. Stables with cement floors, ample gutters, wide walks and roomy boxes, are infinitely more to be esteemed as suitable for housing live stock than the cramped, rotten-floor sort that were

any one of them early in the morning, before the man is around, or at almost any hour on a cold day. Things are improving, however, for attention is being drawn to the necessity for and the value of good pure air in all feeding and breeding operations.

In the various centers where I have addressed meetings during the past year (from Nova Scotia to Manitoba) no subject has attracted so much attention, whenever mentioned or discussed, as has ventilation. I have thought, therefore, that your numerous readers might be interested and helped by having presented for their study a simple and effective scheme for ventilating stables where, for any reason, it is not desired to send the ventilating shafts up through the ceiling and roof.

I may say that the system outlined is one of several that have been tried in our stables here during the last eight or ten years, and is the one that has given the best satisfaction wherever tried.

Described in a general way, it may be said to consist of a number of hollow shafts or tubes, placed inside the stable in contact with or close to the walls. These hollow shafts start about one foot or eighteen inches from the floor, and extend vertically upward to within three or six inches of the ceiling. At the top and bottom these shafts turn at right angles and traverse the wall. They are also open to the air in the stables at the corners or angles. The kind of air—i. e., inside or outside air—that shall flow through these shafts is controlled by means of dampers at the top and bottom, as described below.

The number and size of these ventilating shafts will, of course, depend upon the size of the stable and the number of cattle therein. There should, if possible, be one or more on each outside wall. The total area of the openings through the walls at the bottom should show about 12 square inches per animal housed in the stable. To illustrate, a stable holding 30 head of cattle should have 4 ventilators, each 6 in. by 15 in., or six ventilators each 5 in. by 12 in., or 8, each 5 in. by 9 in., inside measurement. The large area required is on account of half or more of the ventilators having to serve as outlets, as will be seen later, because, while those ventilators on the side or sides which the wind strikes serve as inlets, the ventilators on the opposite side serve as outlets.

The diagrams submitted with the description show how to construct and operate the ventilators.

Diagram No. 1 shows a ventilator ready to put in place. The ventilator is constructed of 2-inch plank and inch boards, as indicated in diagram 4, which is a cross section of it. The 2-inch pieces are 3 inches wide, and as long as required. The inch stuff is nailed on crosswise, as shown in diagram.

Diagram No. 2 gives a longitudinal section of the ventilator, showing the attachment of the doors A and B.

In diagram No. 3, ventilators are shown in position on opposite walls, and the swinging parts or doors set to allow the air to enter by way of D and G from the left and leave the stable by way of K and E through the shaft on the right, entering it at the bottom K, and going up and out at E, as indicated by arrows.

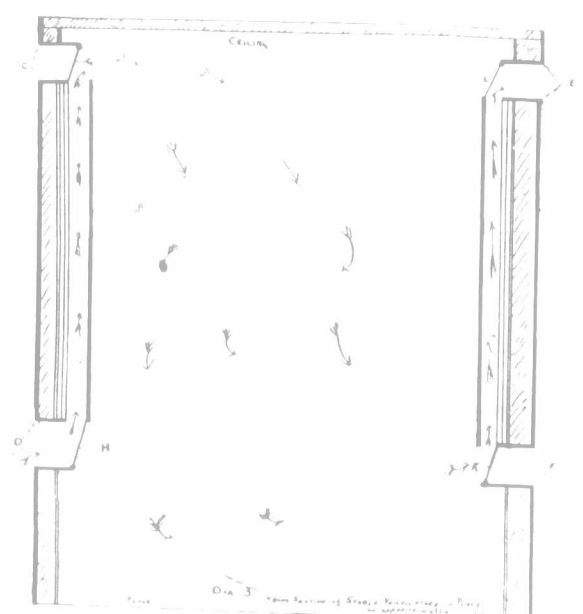
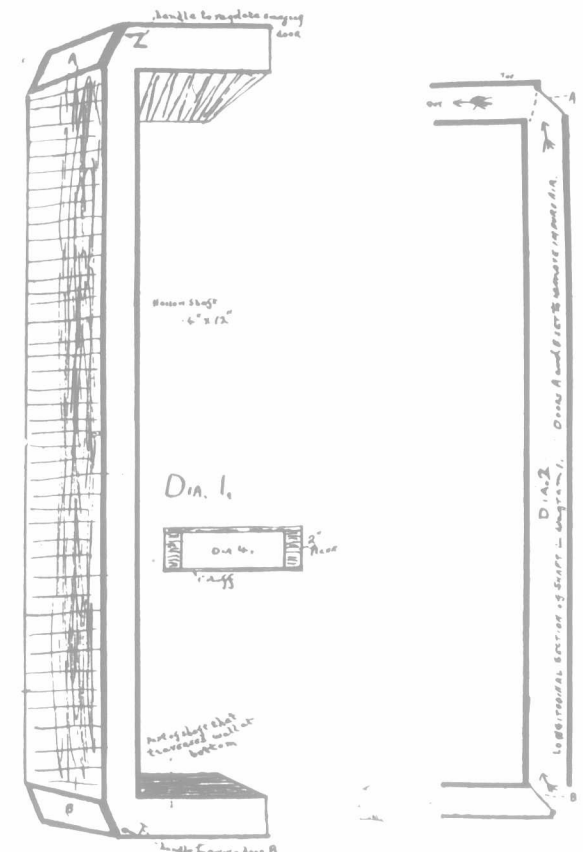
On the left, the trap or door H is set so as to prevent any air entering the stable or going out at that point, while G is set to prevent any air entering or leaving the room at opening C. The same may be said of doors L and K.

The doors are placed in these positions when the wind is coming from the left side, but when the wind happens to strike the right-hand side of the stable, then the position of all the ventilators should be reversed, and the air should enter by way of L and F and leave by way of H and C. The ends of the ventilators should not project from the walls on the outside.

The trap-doors may be constructed of wood or sheet zinc, and may be controlled by means of a projecting handle, as shown in diagram No. 1, or by means of cords.

By letting the upper doors hang vertically, some of the warmer air near the ceiling may be drawn off, if the temperature becomes too high.

J. H. G.



The Gridale System of Ventilation.

once the rule and that are yet too common in this country. Abundance of sunlight, plenty of room and good flooring are all-important, but there is one requirement of the habitable stable that is not yet fully understood nor provided for. I refer to ventilation. That this is so one may prove for himself, in the great majority of stables in Canada, by merely opening the door of almost

Do You Want a Situation?

with one of Canada's leading farmers or stockmen. They all read the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. An advertisement in our "Want and For Sale" column will not escape their attention. Some of them will want you. Try it. See rates under that heading in this paper. Address: The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Re Premiums.

I received the wrist bag, and was much pleased with it. I think it is a fine gift. HIRAM DYMENT, Wentworth, Ont.

DAIRY.

The Milking Machine.

(From our Scottish correspondent.)

This is an article wholly devoted to the Mechanical Milker. The want of such has long been felt, not only in this country, but, perhaps, to a greater extent in the Colonies, where dairies are much larger and labor even scarcer than with us. For about a dozen years, engineers, plumbers, and practical dairymen with a liking for mechanics, have been endeavoring to find a means to extracting the produce of the udder which would supersede the action of the human hand. Obviously, the end contemplated involved the simulation by mechanical means of the action of the lips and tongue of the calf when sucking its dam. No very profound knowledge of cows was needed to prove that this end was not likely to be easy of attainment. The first attempts at constructing mechanical milkers, curiously enough, did not attempt the solution of this problem, but rather the discovery of means whereby the milk could be extracted without the simulation of the pulsating movement involved in sucking. The first milking machine known to us was the joint work of Mr. Nicholson, a practical dairy farmer at Bombie, Kirkcudbright, and Mr. Gray, a well-known dairy utensil maker in Stranraer. Their machine, undoubtedly, drew the milk from the cows by means of a continuous power of suction, and it was fitted up in quite a number of the most important byres in the South of Scotland. Eventually, however, the installations fell into disuse, and I am not aware of a Gray-Nicholson machine being now in operation anywhere in Scotland. The labor expended and experience gained were, however, not in vain, for those who were instrumental in putting this pioneer machine upon the market have continued to speculate and experiment, with the result that one of the latest mechanical milkers owes a good many of its successful ideas to Mr. Nicholson, who has the double advantage over most experimenters in this line of being a practical dairy farmer who can milk cows with the best hand-milkers, as well as an engineer. Of this, however, later.

The next attempt at producing a mechanical milker was made, and made with large promise of success, by Mr. William Murchland, plumber and sanitary engineer, Kilmarnock. This machine still lacked the simulation of the calf-motion in sucking, but, although the milk was drawn in a continuous stream, the teats were not damaged, and the arrangement of the tubes, teat-cups and pail was such that the milk was kept pure and clean. The Murchland machine was fitted up in many leading farms in Ayrshire and elsewhere, and many were favorably impressed with the excellence of its work. In a competitive and exhaustive trial, carried out a few years ago by the Highland and Agricultural Society, the Murchland machine came against the "Thistle" milker, the first in which the pulsating movement of the calf's lips and tongue was cleverly imitated, by the construction of an India-rubber teat-cup, and the action thereon of the pulsating movement of a vacuum pump. This "Thistle" milker was patented by Dr. Shiels, an extremely clever and ingenious medical man in Glasgow. Associated with him was his brother-in-law, Mr. William Elliot, salesman, Lanark Market, and to them, so far as I know, belongs the credit of being the first to bring out a mechanical milker in which the pulsating teat-cup played an important part. In fact, the "Thistle" milker, although eclipsed by the "Murchland" in the H. & A. S. trials, for a reason to be immediately mentioned, established a principle in the making of these machines which is not likely to be superseded. That principle is the simulation of the motion of the calf when sucking its dam. But in the "Thistle" this result was obtained at an excessive cost in power, and the method of tubing was such that the milk did not "keep" for any length of time. It was in this respect that the "Murchland" fairly excelled. On the "keeping" test in the Highland Society trials, victory lay unmistakably with the "Murchland," the cost of which, in every respect, was much less than that of the "Thistle." The distinguishing feature of Dr. Shiels' ingenious patent was thus purchased at such a cost of power and mechanism that, while it drew the milk from the cow in a way which simulated nature, the milk, when drawn, did not escape contamination, and its keeping qualities were at a minimum. The India-rubber tubing must be thoroughly washed and cleaned, otherwise milk passing through it will be contaminated. Those who would improve on the "Thistle," must keep this in view, and also secure the desired end with a minimum expenditure of power.

On the other hand, there are difficulties to be overcome in machines of the "Murchland" type, of another order. The danger of the continuous

suction is the possible damage to the teats, and the risk of drawing blood after the milk has been stripped from one quarter of the udder, but not from all. It ought to be stated that one of the leading experts in Scotland does not share this view. In conversation with him this week, he adhered to the opinion that the keeping qualities of the milk were still better after hand-milking than after milking with any machine now on the market. And this view is based on practical tests and experiments made by himself. He says that a machine like the "Murchland," in spite of the absence of pulsating movement on the udder, gives the best results, and the continuous suction need not harm the teats. I cannot say that I share this view. It does not appear to consist with common sense or practical experience. In conversation with Mr. Nicholson, who has devoted immense labor and pains to the elucidation of the problem of mechanical milking, I find that he shares my own opinion. A pulsating teat-cup appears to him to be indispensable to any successful attempt at the mechanical milking of cows.

The two milking machines which promise best for the future have still to be referred to. The first is the Lawrence-Kennedy "Universal" milking machine. Those responsible for this machine were more or less closely identified with the Shiels-Elliot "Thistle" machine, and, as a matter of fact, the law courts have been asked to decide whether the Lawrence-Kennedy be not an infringement of the "Thistle" patents. I understand the decision to be in the negative. But that is not a practical point which need concern the public. It is claimed for the "Lawrence-Kennedy" milker that milk drawn by it is absolutely pure, and keeps longer than hand-drawn

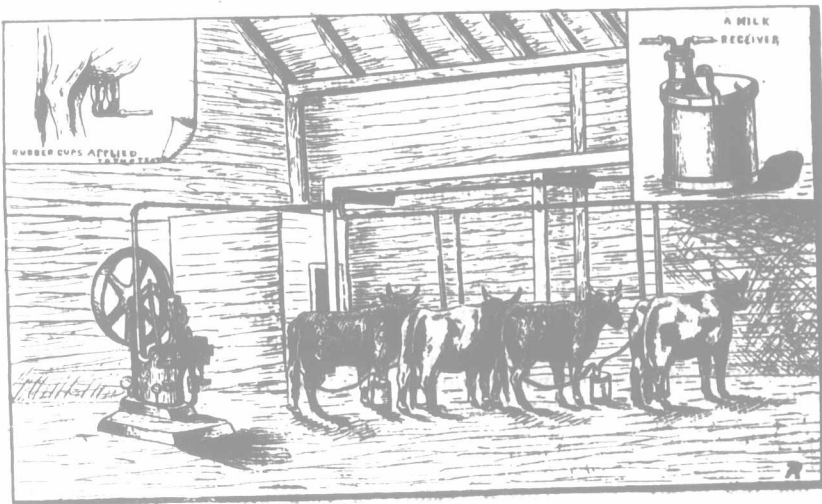
has had an installation operating for a considerable time, and Mr. Robert Kenwick, Buckley, Glasgow, who milks 70 cows, and is widely known as a thoroughly practical man, has had the machine in operation for five months, and speaks of its work in the highest terms. He has not a cow with an injured teat in his herd, and the machine operated as successfully with small teats as with full-sized teats. The testimonials in favor of the "Lawrence-Kennedy" machine are admirable, and speak for themselves.

Only one question is left a little in doubt: Does the machine strip the cows? or must each cow's udder be "stripped" by hand after the machine has been removed? This question is vital. A cow which is not milked clean will speedily go dry, and the strippings are the best of the milk.

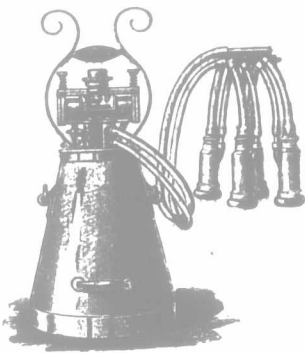
At the Castle-Douglas Show on Thursday last, the latest milking-machine was on exhibition. It has been brought out by Messrs. J. and R. Wallace, agricultural engineers, Castle-Douglas, who have had the advantage of seeing the machine handled and operated at successful stages of its development, by Mr. Nicholson, to whom reference has already been made. The Wallace machine has the pulsating motion, but this is applied in another way than in the "Lawrence-Kennedy," and it is possible the most recent machine may, when fully completed, prove the best of the lot. It has been in operation at Mr. Nicholson's farm of Castlecreavie, Kirkcudbright, for nine months, and its specialty is that there is a motor attached to each cup, so that it may be called the motor-cup machine. One pipe does in this case for atmosphere and milk, the little motor discharging its air into the interior of the teat-cup, and thus assisting the milk into the receiving vessel. One great advantage in this case is the ease with which the efficiency of the machine can be tested. It is not necessary to fit up an installation, as a trial can be got by merely attaching the teat-cups to two cows, and enough power to set the whole in motion can be generated by a hand-pump.

The Wallace machine is not yet on the market commercially, but the favor with which it was viewed at Castle Douglas on Thursday, and its comparative simplicity, make it certain that it is a force to be reckoned with, and certainly none should invest in milking machines without knowing all about the "Wallace" machine.

"SCOTLAND YET."
April 7th, 1905.



The Thistle Milking Machine.



Lawrence-Kennedy Milker.



Lawrence-Kennedy Teat Cups.

milk. In support of this, various testimonials are submitted, and the Dundee City analyst certifies that he has tested two samples of milk for the purpose of settling the point. The result is wholly in favor of the machine-drawn milk, the sedimentary material in it amounting to not more than one-tenth the quantity found in the hand-drawn milk. This view is disputed by my friend, who has been making the tests on his own account, and he also thinks it erroneous to say that no impure matter or bad odors can possibly enter the milk-pail. He has found both and is of opinion that a good deal has yet to be learned regarding the ways by which such things find their way into the milk.

On the whole, however, the "Lawrence-Kennedy" has proved the most successful of all the milking machines yet offered publicly. Nearly 800 installations have been fitted up in New Zealand. The cost of an installation is from £50 for a herd of, say, 15 cows, up to £150 for a herd of about 100. Mr. Andrew Clement, the well-known cheese merchant, has had the machine in operation in his dairy of 40 cows, at Netherton, near Glasgow, for 2½ years, and confidently recommends it. He has not had a single case of "weed" or wrong quarter during that time, and I can testify that the cows in his herd are on the best of terms with the machine. Another dairy farmer, Mr. John Kinross, Riding Court, Datchet, Berks,

Uniform Butter-box Weights.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—A number of communications have recently 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-lb. box. It is stated that boxes are frequently marked 57, 58, and even 60 lbs. It is not claimed that these boxes contain less than the marked weights, any more than those which are marked 56 lbs.; the objection is against having either more or less than 56 pounds in each package. The buttermakers of New Zealand, Australia and Argentine are very careful on this point, and the uniformity in their weights is much appreciated by the trade. The 56-lb. 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 are 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 its turning out 56 pounds.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

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.

A Cow with a Clear Conscience.

For our purposes the Holstein is our favorite breed of cows. For cheesemaking, or the town-milk delivery, they are quite satisfactory. Their calves come very nigh being the best for veal purposes of any breed, and, we believe, certainly the best of the purely dairy breeds. For baby beef, at eighteen to twenty-four months old, they are economical feeders on roughage, with small allowances of meal; generally hardy and thrifty.

The milk of our herd (grades) is manufactured into cheese on the farm for a local trade in the nearby town, where, also, at times, considerable of the milk is sold to retail milkmen.

The cash value of the products of the herd averages very nearly \$65 per cow, and the cost of food consumed per cow will average less than \$35. We have not figured very closely as to cost of caring for and lodging a cow for a year, but think the fertilizer left will not need to be supplemented by very much of the cash balance left to allow any of my cows to look me square in the face with an open countenance and a good conscience.

For six years every milking of every cow on my farm has been weighed and recorded, and not once has any complaint been made of the extra trouble by anyone connected with the work. As no butter of consequence is made, we have not used tester.

The best plan to get a profitable dairy cow is to have some definite and intelligent plan in view (for haphazard catch-chance is failure), and put some intelligent, interested person with a commendable ambition in charge to carry the plan into execution. Have always a superior male at the head of the herd, weigh scales, paper and pencil in their places, and ever remember that breed without feed to failure will lead. Then, close selection and culling of a herd where every individual is known in all herd-doings, and you will ultimately find a cow that is worth feeding.

In our own practice we aim to have abundance of clover, silage, roots and meal in stock for winter, with good pasture and supplementary soiling crops for summer. Counting the scales as indispensable in the feed room and milking-stable, as we do the incubator, in the hen department, if any cow will not respond to intelligent care by a good showing at the day of reckoning, her generations are numbered, and she is not permitted to cumber the earth longer.

ANSON GROH.

"Trout Park" and "Bunker Farms," Waterloo Co., Ont.

[NOTE.—The foregoing "short story" of the dairy herd is to the point and commendable. We trust it will be an incentive to other dairymen to send us a similar account of what their herds are doing, whether pure-breds or grades. No dairy breed has a monopoly of money-making merit.—Ed.]

Temperature for Cool-curing of Cheese.

Referring to an article from the Scottish Farmer in the "Farmer's Advocate," for April 13th, by Andrew Clement, on the "Cool-curing of cheese," Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, writes us: "I am very glad to have the cool-curing of cheese as conducted by this Department commended by so high an authority as Mr. Andrew Clement, of Glasgow. The writer has always contended that a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees gives better results, all things considered, than the lower temperatures which have been employed for experimental purposes. Mr. Clement does not state the curing temperature in the West of Scotland experiments, but the inference is that it was below 50 degrees. There are practical considerations, apart from the effect on the quality, which are against the employment of such low temperatures as 40 degrees. Cool-curing between 55 and 60 degrees, as conducted at the Canadian Government cool-curing rooms, is simply maintaining September conditions throughout the whole cheesemaking season."

Value of Milk.

A dairyman says: "There is nothing, aside from the milk of human kindness, so necessary to the comfort of any family as the milk of a good cow. It is like oil poured upon the waters of life, it is a perfect food for the baby; it is an excellent beverage for the children; it furnishes cream for the coffee, butter for the bread, and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie-crust and raises the johnny-cake; even the cat and the dog cry for it. With the farmer it goes still further. It raises the calf, it feeds the pig, it pleases the colt, and it delights the chicken. Yes, and if we will only give her a fair chance, the cow will clothe the children, buy comforts for the wife, pay the taxes, and help lift the mortgage."

Useful to All Hands.

The women find the "Farmer's Advocate" just as valuable indoors as I do outdoors. One recipe they received was more valuable to them than the price of the paper, that was a recipe for doing up starch clothes and not have the iron stick. Indeed, for dozens of other things as well, the women say thanks to Dame Durden.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON.

Leeds, Ont.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Home Gardening.

Man shall not live by bread alone—is a very true saying, and every farmer should have a plot of ground fenced to keep out all farm stock, dogs and poultry, handy to the house, where many an hour, in the evening may be spent in cultivating and making grow some of the best articles of diet which nature intended man to eat, namely, all kinds of garden vegetables.

Fried pork, fried potatoes, poor bread from poorly-ground flour, pies and rick cakes, constitute the chief articles of food for thousands of farmers' families. Can we draw health from the pork barrel? No more than we can gather grapes from a thorn bush. Many a farmer, having sown a field of peas from which his family may have an abundant supply of green peas for a whole week, and given them the privilege to help themselves to all the good ears they may find in the corn-field half a mile away for another whole week, feels quite satisfied with his generosity, but with out the stimulating, cooling and cheering effect of a continual fruit and vegetable diet, no wonder that the blood of so many becomes sluggish and laden with impurities; no wonder so many suffer from bad stomachs; no wonder that the manufacturers and the traders of patent medicines are making fortunes. Nature only claims her rights, and will not be denied.

There is nothing that, with just and fair treatment otherwise, will help to keep the farmer's boys and girls content with rural life, and make them appreciate the great natural advantages of their situation more than a good home garden and an abundant supply of good fruits, and nothing that will give the goodwife more assistance in solving the problem how to provide the three daily meals to the satisfaction of all. Imagine the child with an intense longing for fruit and vegetables, peering through the rough picket fence which divides his father's possessions from the garden of his neighbor, whose fortunate children she can watch as they are gathering strawberries or pulling crisp radishes! There is the luscious and coveted fruit almost within her reach, and temptingly displayed. Will you wonder if the child, the first chance he gets, removes a picket and crawls through to what to him is Paradise, and helps himself to what really is his due? We cannot expect purity from glittering temptation, or morality from undue restriction, any more than health from the pork barrel.

Every farmer in this glorious Canada should possess half an acre of vegetables and fruit, for it is the most profitable piece of land on the whole farm. My family and I live largely on the products of garden and poultry-yard during the entire summer, and we enjoy good health generally. Think of the wholesome dishes of asparagus, of the young onions, radishes, lettuce, the various salads, the green peas and beans, the pickles and cucumbers, the tomatoes, pumpkins, squashes, melons, and many other things—and all practically without expense, at least, without cash outlay. There is plenty of good measure in the baryard, plenty of time to work with a horse in the garden. We are at an age of using the best ideas and applications, and need not work with spade and shovel. It's just as easy to have a long, narrow garden where one has plenty of room to turn with a horse. I see no excuse whatever for a farmer not having a first-class garden, and I feel sure when once the garden is established, it will not soon be discarded.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

E. G.

Canadian Fruit in Ireland.

Mr. J. H. Sheridan, of Dublin, Ireland, writes: "The trade in Canadian fruits here has been on the increase, but a much better trade could be done through direct dealings with shippers, and direct shipments where possible. In effecting this object I have met with good success, but there is still considerable room for improvement and a good opening for consignments. I believe we can offer a good market here, with returns as good, at least, as those received from English markets. This will be evident when it is considered that Canadian fruits on this market are, in the main, received through firms in England; that is, our wholesale firms buy from the large concerns there, so that by consigning to this market, the growers would have the advantage of the prices ruling here."

A County Official's Opinion.

You will find enclosed \$1.50, for renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," which I consider is well-spent money. The more I read it the better I like it, and I consider I received information enough out of the last issue to pay for one year's subscription.

JOSEPH HICKSON.

Victoria Co., Ont.

Reeve of Manvers.

The Fruit Industry.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Speaking before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons a few days ago, A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, explained the workings of his department. Seven permanent and seven temporary inspectors are employed by the division for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act are enforced. During the shipping season the majority of these inspectors are stationed at the principal shipping ports—Montreal, St. John and Halifax—where representative samples of the fruit exported are tested. In this way valuable information is obtained regarding the conditions of the trade, and where defects existed the division has endeavored to right matters. For instance, if a certain shipper forwards his fruit in inferior barrels, the inspectors at the port from which these apples are shipped take a note of this and then communicate with the shipper, pointing out to him that it would be to his own advantage, as well as to the interests of the trade generally, to use barrels of better quality. During the packing season there are two travelling inspectors at work in the apple district of Western Ontario. These men visit the orchards where apples are being packed, see that the fruit is packed legally, and impart information as to the best methods of packing, etc.

In reply to a question as to whether the apple shippers are living up to the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act, Mr. McNeill said that they (the shippers) are doing very well, as only a small number of prosecutions had been made. That the Act is having good results, is evidenced by the fact that Canadian apples are now quoted 2s. per barrel higher on the British market than American and English apples. So beneficial are the workings of the Act that the fruit-growers of several American States, particularly Maine, New York, Massachusetts and Michigan, are agitating for a similar measure. The exports of apples from Canada during the last fiscal year amounted to 1,500,000 barrels. In 1901 the exports amounted to 750,000 barrels.

Mr. McNeill then dealt with the conditions of the apple trade generally throughout Canada. In some districts, he said, the industry is on the decline, and orchards are being cut down, while in other parts of the country apple-growing is making rapid strides forward. The former conditions exist largely in the southern counties of Western Ontario, particularly Kent and Essex. The decline of the industry in this part of Ontario is largely due to climatic conditions. In these counties the apples ripen during the latter part of September or first of October, two weeks earlier than similar varieties mature in Northern Ontario, and two weeks before the cool autumn weather comes. During this interval of two weeks of warm weather these apples, which ripen about October 1st, deteriorate more or less in quality, and, consequently, do not bring good prices for export account, whereas the apples in more northern districts, which mature two weeks or a month later, do not deteriorate, and are in excellent condition for the export markets. The apple-growers of Southern Ontario, Mr. McNeill said, could effect a remedy by erecting cold-storage plants, wherein the fruit could be stored during the period of warm weather following the maturity of the apples. The apple-growers of New York State had overcome the difficulty by erecting cold-storage plants.

"Conditions for apple-growing," said Mr. McNeill, "are practically the same in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley, and in the western counties of the Province of Quebec. There is no use for the farmers of the Ottawa Valley district attempting to compete with Western Ontario in the production of winter apples. They cannot do it successfully, as the ordinary varieties of winter apples do not do well in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. The finest dessert apples in the world, however, are grown in the Ottawa Valley, and it is in this class of fruit the farmers of the Ottawa Valley should interest themselves." The varieties which farmers in this district grow are the Fameuse, Wealthy and McIntosh Reds. They grow to perfection in this district. The apple-growers of the Ottawa Valley, however, must cater to a different market from the Western men. Apples of the Fameuse variety must not be packed in barrels, for they are of such delicate texture that they are easily bruised and rendered unsightly by contact with the barrel and with each other. They should be wrapped in paper, in the same manner as oranges are prepared for market, and packed in boxes. In Boston, the speaker affirmed, a well-preserved Fameuse apple has brought as much as two oranges. This is the market that the apple-growers of the Ottawa Valley should cater to. They should produce and pack their apples in such a manner that they will be regarded as a luxury, and used on the tables of the rich. If the farmers of this district will prepare their apples that way they will find a ready market for them at remunerative prices in Boston, New York, Chicago, and other large cities. The farmers of the Ottawa Valley do not appreciate the advantages of their locality as an apple-growing country, and are not making nearly so much money from their orchards as they might.

Mr. McNeill also touched on the outlook for the apple industry in other parts of the Dominion, and predicted the rapid progress of the business if the growers co-operate heartily and stick up for their rights. He concluded by referring to the good opening there existed in the Northwest for Ontario apples, provided only fruit of the best quality is sent there. The opinion had got

abroad that any kind of apples would suit the West-erners. This was erroneous. They demand apples of the very best quality, and unless this class of goods was supplied the opportunity for developing the North-west market would be lost.

Transplanting Large Trees.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Can you kindly inform me the best plan and the proper time of the year to transplant maple trees from four to seven inches in diameter at the trunk; also, spruce from four to seven inches diameter at trunk; likewise, the method of treatment after transplanting.

C. J. BOYCE.

It is a somewhat difficult task to move trees of this size successfully, although, of course, it can be done, and numerous methods have been adopted for doing it. The spruce cannot be successfully moved without a large ball of earth adhering to the roots. In the case of the maples, this is less important. To insure earth remaining on the roots, one plan is to dig a deep trench in the fall around the tree some distance from the trunk, and cut off the main roots, then fill in with straw or other material which will prevent the ground freezing. After the ball of earth has frozen solid, the straw may be removed, and the tree with the ball of earth raised by means of a windlass or levers, placed upon a stoneboat or sleighs, and removed to where it is to be transplanted. The hole for the tree should, of course, have been dug in the fall, and protected from freezing by straw or other covering. Care should be taken to fill in earth as closely as possible around the roots, and three or four inches of straw for a mulch should be placed over the roots to retain moisture the following year. A similar method may be adopted with the maple, although it may be more readily moved in the spring without the ball of earth. It should be dug out with all the roots possible, care being taken to cover them to avoid exposure to the sun during removal. The tree may then be removed to where it is to be planted, and the roots placed in the ground as nearly as possible in a natural position. It is well to use plenty of water in filling in the earth around the roots, to insure thorough filling in and exclusion of air spaces, and a mulch should also be placed on top to retain moisture throughout the summer. The top of the maple should be headed back, or, better, thinned out to correspond to some extent with the amount of roots left upon the tree.

H. L. HUITT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

POULTRY.

Nest to Prevent Egg-eating.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In April 13th issue E. D. asks for plan of nest to prevent hens eating their eggs. For the past five or six years I have used a nest which gives good satisfaction, and I have had no trouble since with hens acquiring the habit. I place the nests in a dark part of the pen. The ordinary row of nests, as commonly used, is provided, but instead of opening to the pen I have a six-inch walk between wall and nests. The hens enter the nest from the back. Eggs are gathered from the front, which is kept closed by a handy trapdoor. Keep the nest fairly dark; if too dark, an auger hole in trap will admit sufficient light. Nests should be both high and wide enough to give plenty of room, so there will be no danger of crushing the eggs. A broken egg is too much of a temptation for any hen. Egg-eating is learned by having open, light nests, in which busy hens take to scratching in search of a stray grain of food. In so doing they break the eggs, and thus commence the habit which cannot be broken. Prevention consists in following nature in supplying the wants of our flocks. The hen naturally seeks a secluded spot to lay her egg, and I have found the above plan a sure preventive of the egg-eating habit, and, further, a means of producing a disposition to lay in the nest provided.

J. R. H.

Simple Homemade Nest to Prevent Egg-eating.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In last week's paper I noticed a party asking for description of nest to prevent hens from eating eggs. Here is a description of a very simple and practical homemade nest. Take an ordinary soap box, put a slanting bottom in it, and put a partition in it about four inches from one side. Leave the partition high enough from the bottom so that the eggs can roll under it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

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.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Immigrants still continue to pour into Canada: 2,700 arrived in Montreal in a single day recently.

The Northern Elevator Co. will erect a flour mill costing \$250,000 in Winnipeg this year.

On April 24th and 25th, the first lake vessels left Owen Sound and Collingwood.

The Convent of Genevieve, fifteen miles from Montreal, has been burned, fifteen out of the fifty-two inmates having perished in the flames.

The south wall of the Louise docks at Quebec gave way and fell into the water on April 20th. The loss to the Dominion Government is estimated at \$20,000.

The new turbine steamer, Virginian, arrived at Halifax, April 14th, after accomplishing a most successful sea voyage. The steadiness of motion which the turbine vessels possess is much commended.

A portion of the cliff at Quebec has again fallen down, and a landslide similar to that which in 1889 caused such loss of life is feared. Dr. Ami, of the Geological Survey, has gone to investigate.

The largest steel span bridge in the world is to be erected over the St. Lawrence River near Quebec at a cost of \$3,800,000. The work of construction will begin this summer.

The great revival movement has spread to Canada, and a meeting called by the Protestant Ministerial Association has already been held at Montreal in the hope of promoting it. Among those present were the heads of the Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches. Rev. Dr. Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, presided.

A man and his wife in Toronto have been stricken by a strange malady, which is supposed to be a species of meningitis, and is attracting much attention among the medical faculty. As yet, however, the balance of opinion tends to the belief that it is not the dreaded contagious cerebro-spinal meningitis which is causing such a panic in New York City. The man, who will not likely recover, was stricken suddenly, and has not recovered consciousness since.

British and Foreign.

Mount Pelee is again in a state of eruption.

A second earthquake in India has wrecked Sultanpur, Oudh, causing great loss of life.

Rumblings have been heard recently from the depths of Mount Shasta, Cal., and mud and volcanic ashes have begun to issue from its side in several places. There is much alarm in the vicinity.

According to present indications, the Sultan of Morocco is siding with Germany in the Moroccan imbroglio. He has bluntly refused to carry out reforms suggested by the French Government. An outbreak of anti-French sentiment is also reported from Spain.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Scottish Church dispute recommends that the Free Church shall hand over to the United Free Church all the property which it cannot adequately administer. Little opposition to this ruling is expected.

A crisis in Russia is anticipated for May Day, and appeals from all parts of the country for military protection have reached St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg the workmen are preparing for a great demonstration, and much bloodshed is feared. All the cities of the interior also are flooded with revolutionary placards calling on the people to rise in rebellion on May Day.

A strange light which appeared first on April 3rd, high in the heavens above Cherbourg, France, has baffled the investigation of French astronomers, and a party of scientists has gone from the U. S. to make observations. The light appears each evening as an enormous luminous globe passing slowly over the city, and is visible until about eleven o'clock, when it disappears.

Up to the time of going to press, the most startling piece of war news for the past week was that which told of the presence of the Russian fleet in French waters at Kamranh Bay, and the consequent indignation of the Japanese, by whom this privilege was regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of France. Japan immediately made a formal protest, and for

some days there was danger of serious international complications. Recent despatches, however, state that the Russians have been ordered to leave the disputed waters at once, hence the crisis has probably blown over. In Manchuria, where operations have been delayed somewhat by reason of bad roads, General Linvitch is still in the vicinity of Kirin, while the Japanese, according to their usual plan, are advancing in three divisions—the western one under Generals Oku and Nogi, the center under Oyama and Nodzu, and the eastern under General Kuroki. Yet a fourth army is advancing from Corea, with the evident object of cutting off Vladivostok. Wherever the next battle is fought it will likely be even more terrible than those of Liaoyang and Mukden.

THE FARM BULLETIN

A delegation representing the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association has made application to the Ontario Government for the establishment of a 100-acre fruit experiment farm in that district.

Hon. Mr. Montith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is introducing a bill in the Ontario Legislature, to amend the Act to provide for the incorporation of co-operative cold storage associations by extending the time, which expires this year, whereby such associations may avail themselves of the Government grant.

Representatives of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association met with Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, on April 14th, to discuss the cheese-weighting problem. As a result, steps will be taken at once to devise a uniform method of weighing which will be binding on the trade.

Eastern Assiniboia and the Valley of the Saskatchewan in proximity to those parts through which the G.T.P. and C. N. railways will run, have been suggested as suitable locations for the Salvation Army settlements which Mr. Rider Haggard and Commandant Booth Tucker are trying to establish in Canada.

Jas. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for the U. S., says that unless present modes of wheat farming in the U. S. change the country will soon not be able to "bread" itself. He states that the people simply will not practice rotation of crops; hence, their lands run out, and they move over into Canada, where they will probably keep on the same system.

SAVINGS THAT COUNT.

"Save with scrupulous economy all wood ashes, soap suds, and all articles having fertilizing qualities. A compost heap is like a penny savings bank. Small and frequent additions soon make a large aggregate. The fruit-grower and his land usually grow rich together, and in the same proportion.—[Mass Plowman. [Not the fruit-grower alone, but to the gardener and the farmer may this observation apply.]

Western Ontario Good Roads Convention.

At the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Good Roads Association, held in Toronto April 12th, the afternoon session was chiefly devoted to discussing the repeal of Section 606 of the Municipal Act, which reads: "Every public road, street, bridge and highway shall be kept in repair by the corporation; and on default of the corporation so to keep in repair, the corporation, besides being subject to any punishment provided by law, shall be civilly responsible for all damages sustained by any person by reason of such default, but the action must be brought within three months after the damages have been sustained"; and the substitution of the following amendment: "606.—Every public road, street, bridge and highway shall be kept in repair by the corporation, and in default of the corporation so to keep in repair, the corporation shall be liable to any punishment provided by law."

In the discussion, it was pointed out that during recent years, when most of the old roads and many new ones are under the control of the councils, actions for damages have become so numerous in some localities that public attention has been directed to the misapplication of corporation funds for law costs and damages.

One speaker, though favoring the amendment to a certain extent, thought the public should be protected as well as the municipalities. If the councils would tax their people high enough to keep the roads in good repair the municipalities would not have these actions for damages. The resolution carried.

At the evening session, Hon. Nelson Montith, Minister of Agriculture, addressing the convention, asked the Association not to forget the roadsides, which were a breeding place for weeds, but which might be sown with grass, adding greatly to the beauty of the landscape.

Recommendations as follows were adopted for presentation to the Government next day as a basis for legislation:

"That the Municipal Act be so amended to permit a two-year term for township and rural councillors.

"That the Ditches and Watercourses Act be amended to permit the engineer to start a drain at any point, regardless of the 75-yard limit.

"That the Conmee Act be amended to abolish the perpetual franchise given to electric light, gas and other companies."

National Records Established.

The scheme for the nationalization of Canadian live-stock records, which, through the initiative of Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, has been for two or three years under the consideration of the breeders' associations of Canada, was brought to a satisfactory consummation at a meeting of delegates representing these associations, convened at Ottawa on April 19th and 20th. At a similar convention, held in the capital, in March, 1904, the representatives present agreed upon the desirability of having but one record for each breed, and asked the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion to undertake the administration of the same in his department, under the Act of Parliament enacted in 1901, known as the Live-stock Registration Act, by the provisions of which only one record association for each breed is granted incorporation. At the annual meetings of the various breed associations held during the past winter, the action taken at the Ottawa convention of 1904 was approved, it was agreed to move the offices to Ottawa, and delegates were appointed to co-operate for the carrying out of the nationalization scheme. At the meeting which opened at Ottawa on the morning of April 19th, with Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, and with representatives present from all the Provinces, except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, a proposed constitution of the National Live-stock Association was considered and, with some amendments, adopted. The Minister, in his opening address, explained that in his official capacity, through the medium of the Live-stock Commissioner, he had undertaken to call together the delegates appointed by the various breed societies, to take steps for the nationalization of the records, in accordance with the resolutions of the convention of 1904. Mr. Fisher stated that he assumed no control of or responsibility for the conduct of the records, and that neither the Department nor any officer or clerk of his Department will receive or administer any moneys belonging to or intended for the association, but that such moneys shall be received directly by the persons appointed by the association for that purpose, who should be accountable to the association, but that an officer of his Department will affix the seal of the Government to the certificates of registration after careful examination and investigation as to their being in accordance with the rules of the breed society and its standard of registration. Each society appoints and controls its own secretary and registrar, and fixes and pays his salary. An officer will be appointed by the joint national record board to act as accountant, who will receive all moneys for registration purposes, and deposit the same in the bank to the credit of the particular breed society to which they belong. The Department furnishes free offices for the registrars, and will assist, financially, weak societies until they become self-sustaining. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Fisher for his sympathetic interest and substantial assistance in bringing about the objects of the breeders in the matter of the unification of the records.

The election of officers for the National Live-stock Association, as recommended by the nomination committee, resulted as follows:

President, Hon. John Dryden; Vice-President, Robert Ness; Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, who, with Col. J. A. McGillivray, Arthur Johnston and G. A. Gigault, shall constitute the executive, and form part of the directorate, together with the following: Ontario—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Quebec—Napoleon LaChapelle, St. Paul d'Hermite; Nova Scotia, Prof. M. Cumming, Truro; New Brunswick—F. A. Peters, Fredericton; Prince Edward Island—F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown; Manitoba—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Saskatchewan, A. G. Mutch, Lumsden; Alberta—P. Talbot, M. P. Lacombe; British Columbia—J. R. Anderson, Victoria.

Hon. John Dryden, in returning thanks for the honor done him in electing him the first president of the National Association, congratulated the breeders of the country on the consummation of this important movement, and expressed the hope that it would serve to weld into one harmonious whole the stockmen of the Dominion so that in future in this connection there should be no east nor west, but a united front in the endeavor to uphold the reputation of Canada for the production of the highest class of farm stock and the other agricultural products which depend so largely upon the maintaining of the fertility of the land by the feeding of the animals on the farm. In the nationalization of its pedigree records, Canada will now hold a unique position, having taken the lead, providing for the prevention of scattering and diverse records, which tend to confusion, and has set the pace which other countries may be expected to follow. Mr. Dryden remarked that much commendation was due the Live-stock Commissioner for his untiring industry and persistence in working out this scheme. On motion of Col. McGillivray, seconded by Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hodson in appreciation of his work in bringing about the nationalization of the records.

THE NATIONAL RECORD BOARD.

A distinct organization is the National Record Board, effected on April 20th, by the delegates to the Ottawa convention. This Board is to be composed of representatives chosen by the directors of each breed society to represent said society in convention with similar committees elected by other record societies incorporated under the Dominion Act. Such joint committee shall be known as the "National Record Board," and shall remain in office till their successors are appointed. The National Record Board shall have power to elect from among their number an executive committee to be known as the Record Committee.

The National Record Board shall deal with questions in which the record societies are jointly interested, and shall elect a chairman, and elect from among themselves a record committee; one person to represent each class as follows: light horses, heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine. The chairman of the Record Board shall be chairman of the Record Committee. The Record Committee, acting under the control and with the approval of the National Record Board, shall have full power to act in the premises, and shall remain in office until their successors are appointed.

The Record Committee elected at the Ottawa meeting is as follows: Chairman, Robert Miller, Stouffville; Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Representatives—Light Horses, R. Beith, Bowmanville; Heavy Horses, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Beef Cattle, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Dairy Cattle, R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Sheep, Hon. John Dryden; Swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford.

The registrars appointed up to this date are: for horses, F. M. Wade; for Shorthorn cattle, H. G. Wade; for Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle, and for sheep and swine, J. W. Nimmo, all of Ottawa.

As announced in the "Farmer's Advocate" for April 13th, Mr. W. A. Clemons, Ottawa, has been appointed the National Record Officer to affix the Government seal to the certificates of registration and transfers issued.

The following delegates were present at the Ottawa convention: T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; Dr. Thompson, V. S., Winnipeg; D. O. Bull, Brampton; R. Reid, Berlin; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; W. H. Hunter, The Maples; W. H. Hamill, Beeton; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; P. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa; Robert Ness, Sr., Howick, Que.; J. G. Clarke, Ottawa; A. Hume, Menie; D. McCrae, Guelph; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. B.; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Robert Vance, Ida; Joseph Featherston, Streetsville; John R. Craig, McLeod, Alberta; Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron; John T. Gibson, Denfield; Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Lt.-Col. John A. McGillivray, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; William Smith, Columbus; John Davidson, Ashburn; John Gardhouse, Highfield.

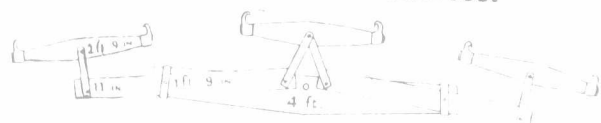
Better Freight Rates on Cattle.

The Railway Commission has issued an order which grades the freight rates on cattle from 25 cents per 100 pounds from points west of Stratford, London, Ont., and St. Thomas, to 19 cents from points east of Prescott. This is a reasonable adjustment, which the railways should have made voluntarily. It is impossible to show that a railway company gives the same service to shippers about Kingston as to those about Stratford; and yet the same rate was charged until the present order was made. The effect of the reduction is a saving of four dollars a car to the shippers in the Huron district, and proportionate advantage at other points. It is the opinion of the dealers of largest experience that this reduction will stimulate the cattle trade throughout Western Ontario, while it will add to the farmers' profit. The action of the Commission will popularize that tribunal with stock.

Manitoba Agricultural College.

Mr. W. J. Black, B.S.A., formerly of the editorial staff of the "Farmer's Advocate," has been appointed President of the new Manitoba Agricultural College, and will also fill the Chair of Animal Husbandry. Professors of Agronomy and Dairying will be appointed shortly, and the College is to be ready for students next winter.

Three-horse Whiffletrees.

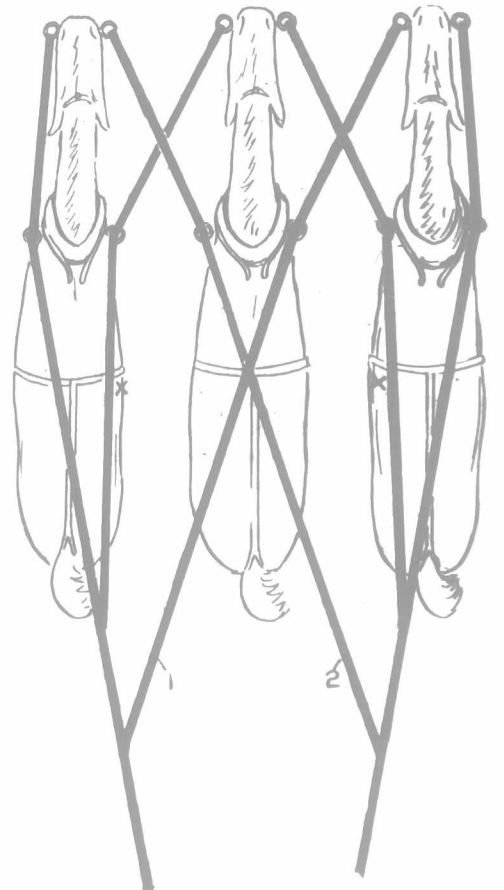


This arrangement of three-horse whiffletrees may be used on an implement with tongue, if tongue is to one side. It can also be used for harrrows or plowing.

Ontario Co., Ont.

JOHN MEDD.

Three-horse Reins.



The sections marked 1 and 2 indicate the extra lines that are added to a common pair, and should be 12 or 14 inches longer than the two marked with X, and 8 inches further back.

JOHN HERBER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

P. E. Island.

The 12th of April: Snow pretty well off the fields except round fences. Weather looks springlike, but roads are still blocked with snow, making travelling almost impossible. Very little clover to be seen on the new meadows, though the fields were well covered with snow all winter. There was no catch last summer, on account of the extreme drouth. The winter steamers are now running, and carrying large quantities of delayed freight, of which there is nearly 300 carloads still at Pictou.

Hay is coming over at the rate of about eight carloads a day, which does not begin to supply the demand there is for it. Other years we export considerable hay. Potatoes are very cheap here this season—18c. to 20c. per bushel of 60 lbs.—and they are being fed to stock after being cooked, to help out other feeds. This Province never experienced a more severe winter, nor anything like such a hay and straw famine. The effect of it will be severely felt in many ways, but especially in our dairy business during the coming summer. A great many of our farmers are selling out this spring and moving to the new Province of Alberta. Hosts of our young men are also going too, who will make homes for themselves in the new West. We have as good an agricultural country as there is in Canada, but our young people, and many of our older ones, do not relish living in a place where they are liable to be shut out from communication with the rest of the world for two months at a time, as they were last winter.

If the Dominion Government do not in future give us justice in the matter of regular and constant communication all the year round, as they are bound by solemn compact to do, P. E. Island, with such a handicap as we have suffered from in the past, will not be able to keep up with the rate of progress at which Canada is advancing.

Most P. E. Islanders are convinced that a tunnel to connect us with the mainland and the Canadian system of railways is the best and only means of carrying out the terms on which we entered the Canadian federation. Besides, at a cost of about ten millions, the tunnel would not be more than our share of the vast amount that is to be spent on the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R., from which this Province will get no benefit unless we can be connected with it.

Our farm delegates who attended the short session of the Agricultural College at Truro, have engaged to carry on experiments with different kinds of grain on their farms this season, and also to keep milk records of their dairy herds, under the supervision of our Department of Agriculture. This will be an excellent move, and if carried out correctly will be a lesson to the ordinary farmer which he will do well to heed. Very little has been done along this line here in the past.

W. S.

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.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

The market for cattle was again active in all lines and prices were generally steady to firm.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6; good to medium, \$5 to \$5.40; others at \$4.75 to \$5, and bulls at \$4.25 to \$5.

Butchers' Cattle—Good to choice are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.60 to \$4.90; mixed lots, medium, \$3.75 to \$4.50, and common, \$3 to \$3.50. Cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and bulls at \$2.90 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders are selling as light exporters. Feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$5, and stockers at \$2 to \$4.

Milk Cows—\$30 to \$70 each. Calves—\$1c. to 5 1/2c. per lb., and \$5 to \$8 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$4 to \$5.25; mixed, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.75, and springs, \$2.50 to \$6 each.

Hogs—\$6.50 per cwt. for selects, and \$6.25 for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white, \$1.03 to \$1.05; spring, 95c., and goose, 39c. Manitoba for delivery at lake ports, No. 1 northern, 99 1/2c.; No. 2, 95 1/2c.; No. 3, 89 1/2c.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, \$4.35 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba steady at \$5.50 to \$5.60 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers'.

Millfeed—\$17 for bran, and \$18.50 to \$19 for shorts. Manitoba, \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran.

Barley—46c. to 47c. for No. 2, 44c. to 45c. for No. 3 extra, and 43c. for No. 3, malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Nominal, 69c. to 70c. for No. 2, f. o. b., outside.

Corn—Canadian, 47c. to 48c. for yellow, and 46c. to 47c. for mixed, f. o. b., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 55c. to 55 1/2c.; mixed, 54 1/2c. to 55c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—40c. to 41c. for No. 2 white, west, 41c. to 42c. east.

Roller Oats—\$4.35 for cars of bags, and \$4.60 for barrels, on track here; 25c. more for broken lots here, and 40c. outside.

Peas—68c. to 69c. for No. 2, west and east, and 70c. for milling.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices.

Butter—Creamery, prints ... 23c. to 25c. do, solids ... 22c. to 23c. Dairy tubs, medium ... 16c. to 17c. do, inferior ... 14c. to 15c. Dairy fl. rolls, good to choice ... 21c. to 22c. do, large rolls ... 19c. to 20c. do, medium ... 17c. to 18c. Cheese—Steady to firm, and quoted unchanged at 12c. for large, and 12 1/2c. for twins.

Eggs—Most of the sales are at 14 1/2c., although some holders are still asking 15c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 60c., on track, and 65c. to 70c., out of store; eastern, 60c. to 65c., on track, and 70c. to 75c., out of store.

Baled Hay—\$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$7 for mixed or clover in car lots, on track here.

Baled Straw—Quoted fairly steady at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white ... \$ 1 04 to \$ 1 06 do, red ... 1 04 to 1 06 do, goose ... 86 do, spring ... 1 00 Peas ... 70 Oats ... 46 to 48 Barley ... 47 1/2 to 48 Buckwheat ... 54 Rye ... 75 Hay, No. 1 timothy ... 10 00 to 11 00 do, clover or mixed ... 8 00 to 9 00 Straw, sheaf ... 10 00 to 11 00 do, loose ... 8 00 Dressed hogs, light, cwt. ... 8 75 do, heavy ... 8 25 Butter ... 25 to 27 Eggs ... 16 to 17 Old chickens, dressed, per lb. ... 10 do, live ... 10 Spring chickens ... 30

Spring chickens, drs'd \$ 0 30 Fall chickens ... 12 to \$ 0 13 Turkeys ... 17 to 18 do, live ... 14 to 15 do, dressed ... 14 to 15 Potatoes, per bag ... 85 Carrots, per bag ... 60 Rhubarb, dozen ... 1 00 to 1 20 Apples, Spies ... 2 00 to 3 00 do, others ... 1 25 to 2 00

Montreal.

Eggs—Wholesale, about 14 1/2c. dozen. Butter—Heavy receipts have eased prices. Finest creamery around 23c.; some Ontario dairy sold at 20 1/2c.

Cheese—Only a few thousand old cheese in the city, and these are held mostly on English account. Make of fodder cheese seems to be very light. Outlook for cheese prices bright. Factorymen realize 11c. to 11 1/2c. for foders, equivalent to 11 1/2c. to 11c. in Montreal; old cheese, 12c. to 12 1/2c.

Potatoes—Offerings large; fine stock, 50c. bag of 90 lbs.; less desirable, 45c.

Vegetables—Turnips and onions in good demand; Red Globe onions, 3 1/2c. pound; turnips, fair sale, at \$17 ton.

Flour—Slight improvement in demand from country, but no demand from abroad. Pries hold \$5.30 bbl. for strong bakers' in bags, and \$5.60 for patents.

Millfeed—Demand active; prices advanced \$1 ton on both bran and shorts. Bran, \$19 per ton in bags, carloads, on track; shorts, \$21. Millers can hardly fill orders.

Maple Products—Prices easy; syrup in tins, about 7c. pound; sugar, around 9c.

Live Stock—English markets cabled firm; cattle advanced 1/2c. in some markets. Glasgow was steady, at 11c. to 12c.; London quotations ranged from 11 1/2c. to 12c. for best Canadians, and from 12 1/2c. to 13c. for best States. Cables from Liverpool ranged from 11 1/2c. to 12c. for best Canadians, and from 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. for best States. Shipments from Canada showed a falling off last week; those from St. John, N.B., and Portland being 1,929 head, as against 2,864 the previous week. From all accounts, the stock of choice cattle throughout Canada is very light, and prices are very high.

It is said that on account of this, exporters who had contracted for considerable ocean space on board ships sailing during the early part of the coming season of navigation are trying to make arrangements to get rid of it at the least cost, owing to the fear of not being able to ship cattle at a profit. The local market for cattle is very strong. Sales were made at unusually high prices, a few fancy Easter steers selling at 7 1/2c. per pound. Choice steers sold freely, at 6 1/2c. to 7c. per pound, and good fat ones at 6c. to 6 1/2c. The general run of fine butchers' stock was sold all the way from 5c. to 6c. per pound; fair quality bringing 4 1/2c. to 5c.; poor to medium cattle ranged around 3 1/2c. to 4c. or 4 1/2c., and common, 3c. Calves were also very firm. Some of the small, inferior stock brought \$1 or \$2 to \$4 or \$5 each; the good calves bringing up to \$12 each, and the fancy all the way up to \$18 each, one being reported at \$20. Sheep and lambs showed very little change, old sheep being 4c., yearlings, 5c. to 5 1/2c., and spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs also showed an advance, due somewhat to the slightly lighter receipts, but more particularly to the heavier demand. The advance was rather sharp and somewhat unexpected, and select hogs sold at 7c. to 7 1/2c. of cars, while mixed brought 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. and heavy, 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c.

Dressed Hogs—The market for dressed hogs advanced in sympathy with live this week, and sales of choice, small, fresh-killed, abattoir stock, sold at 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per pound; other grades selling at as low as 9c.

Hay—Demand light; prices steady, \$9 to \$9.25 for No. 1; \$8 to \$8.25 for No. 2, and \$7 to \$7.25 for shipping hay, per ton, on track.

Seeds—Demand fairly brisk; quantities vary; prices hard to quote. Alsike, per cwt., \$11 to \$16; red clover, \$13.50 to \$16, and timothy, \$3 to \$6.

British Cattle Market.

Live cattle are quoted at 12c. to 13 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Buffalo.—Cattle—Steady; prime steers, \$6.40 to \$6.75; shipping, \$5.65 to \$6.15; butchers', \$5 to \$5.85; heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.65; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.50.

Veals—Active, at \$4.50 to \$7.25.

Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.70; Yorkers, \$5.10 to \$5.75; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; roughs, \$4.75 to \$4.90; stags, \$3 to \$3.75; dairies, \$5.40 to \$5.65.

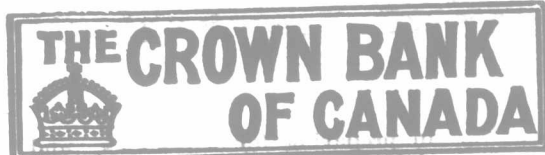
Sheep and Lambs—Active and steady; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8; yearlings, \$7 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$6 to \$6.15; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$6.15.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$6.75; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.70 to \$5.00.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.55; good to choice, heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.57 1/2; rough, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.45; light, \$5.40 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.75; native lambs, shorn, \$4.50 to \$6.50.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, with the withdrawal of any portion of the whole of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

James Russel Lowell, in the following couplet, in his "Biglow Papers," describes a type of Yankee politicians numerous in his day and not yet altogether extinct:

A merciful Providence fashioned them holler,
In order they might their principles swaller.

"There will always be romance in the world so long as there are young hearts in it."—[Bovee.

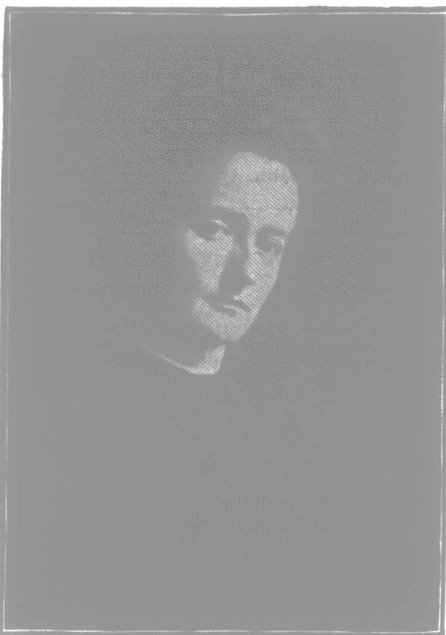
"History is a mighty drama, enacted upon the theatre of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background."—[Carlyle.

Stirring Tales by Agnes C. Laut.

Some five or six years ago the name of Agnes C. Laut first made its appearance among those of the most promising Canadian writers. She then published "Lords of the North," a stirring tale of early Hudson's Bay Company Days. Since then she has issued two other books, "Heralds of Empire," and "Pathfinders of the West," both historical romances of the great Dominion. She was born in Huron County, Ontario. Her father, Mr. James Laut, was engaged in milling there, and subsequently in the Canadian Northwest. She began her career as a school teacher, devoting several years to this work in the West, where she lived for a long time. The West, its history and its life, became a part of herself, and she has reproduced it in her books with that vividness which only contact with the actualities could make possible. After living in Ottawa and Montreal she went to New York, in the vicinity of which, at Wassatac, she and her father reside in a beautiful home, her mother being deceased. She is steadily engaged in writing, or in the collection of materials to be used in future productions. In our enquiries regarding her ancestry, we have gleaned that it is not a matter of surprise to discover in her the development of strong literary instincts that found their only manifestation in sundry contributions to the newspaper and magazine press, and more permanently in the books she has written.

Miss Laut, despite the femininity of her face, bears few traces of the woman in her books. She chooses such themes as a man would choose, and Red Indians, Halfbreeds and Hudson's Bay Co. Factors dance on her tapis as nonchalantly as in the works of Parker and Fraser. In her latest publication, "Pathfinders of the West," she has resurrected from all-but-forgotten records the names of explorers, uncredited, perhaps to too great an extent in popular history, and has made to live again such names as Radisson and Hearn, La Verendrye, Lewis and Clark—pathfinders, indeed, in the great land of the setting sun. Miss Laut has done a prodigious amount of investigation

in preparing for her books, and in them has provided much for the instruction, as well as the entertainment, of her readers. It has been her ambition to put into her literary productions work that would endure as a monument to her faithful efforts and skill, rather than the evanescent sensationalism characteristic of so many alleged historical novels of recent years.



Agnes C. Laut.

The Gospel of Work.

Elbert Hubbard, chief of the Roycrofters, recently delivered his lecture on "The Gospel of Work," in Winnipeg. Mr. Hubbard's contention is that all work that is useful is sacred, and the object of his life is to demonstrate this fact, and to give labor a greater sanctity. We are not aware that thinking people ever questioned the sacredness of honest, useful work, but humanity is always prone to sacrifice its opportunities to become sacred, if by so doing a higher social position may be obtained, or for the prospect of other personal aggrandizement. Can Mr. Hubbard not create in us a desire to be more sacred, or to do more useful work? Besides, there are degrees of usefulness, and what one might consider sacred because of its usefulness, another might consider profane or common, so that we cannot see that the lecture gave us any higher conception of work. The particular feature of Mr. Hubbard's doctrine that might be most severely criticised is his making of work a means to rather than an evidence of a pure heart. "Do something, make something, do all that you can, and be kind. Heaven is the getting there." Such teaching as this is putting the cart before the horse, but this is the way Fra Elbertus prefers to drive through this life to a better one, which he considers simply a continuation of our present condition. As an industrial concern, the Roycrofters are deserving of unstinted emulation, for they make goods to look well and endure, but we should never attribute the inspiration to do better things

to anything other than a Divine source. Possibly Mr. Hubbard would not have us do so, but his lecture did not make this clear, and he must remember that he is living in an age when all kinds of theories are being substituted for the simple faith of the Christian religion.

Striking Bits of Information.

There is one horse for every three persons in the United States.

Great Britain has over three hundred billion dollars invested in submarine cables.

It cost Great Britain nearly three million dollars to force her way into Thibet and demand certain trade relations.

The world's production of meat, since 1840, has increased fifty-seven per cent., and the production of grain four hundred and twenty per cent.

It has been found that out of every one hundred alcoholics attacked by pneumonia, seventy die; while out of every hundred non-alcoholics so attacked, only twenty-three die.

America produces eggs to the value of three hundred million dollars a year. All the cattle and hogs slaughtered annually in the country are worth less, and so are the country's total annual output of both gold and silver.

The Bank of England stands upon a piece of ground valued at \$250 a square foot. If the bank ever should find itself pressed for money, it could sell its site for \$32,770,000.

Reports of the Austrian department of finance show that, during the decade, 1892-1902, Austrian and Hungarian immigrants to the United States have sent home money to the amount of five hundred and fifty-two million dollars.

About a million telegrams are sent every day. In 1903 the total was 364,848,474. England sent ninety-two million, four hundred and seventy-one thousand. Next comes the United States, with ninety-one million, three hundred and ninety-one thousand. Germany, Russia, Australia, Belgium and Italy follow, in the order named.

The center man of the whole population of the United States is Henry Marr, a farmer, who lives near Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana. The census bureau has found that the exact center of population at the census of 1900 was on his farm, in latitude thirty-nine degrees, nine minutes, thirty seconds north, and longitude eighty-five degrees, forty-eight minutes, fifty-four seconds west. The spot was recently marked by a monument.—[Success.

The Discoverers.

Setting our sails invincible for those ports
Beyond the common sheltered shoals
Of self;
Cleaving with daring keel those open seas
Of larger life, those heaving floors
Of hope,
Marking our course by those fixed stars alone,
Forever steadfast, witnesses of God
Pointing to continents vast of halber dream.

WM. WILFRED CAMPBELL

The English Influence.

The constant stream of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg would become monotonous were it not for the presence of the well-known omnipresent class, the "cockney." People from the East, South, and from foreign countries, arrive, assume an expression, and deport themselves in a manner commensurate with the strangeness of the situation in which they find themselves; but not so Prince Charlie. None of the types of immigrants are better known than the Englishman, yet he always brings a freshness with him. He is never unduly excited, seldom worried, and suits himself to the strangeness of his new surroundings just as though he had been through it all before. It's the same all the world over. Whether in Canada or Calcutta, the Englishman deports himself with the most unnatural "sang froid," and this very spirit, in a measure, counts for his power in the world. Englishmen have their peculiarities—not the least valuable to us as a young country is their absolute respect for the rights of others, and their refusal to interfere with any affair that does not oppress or violate absolute justice. Loss of independence and subserviency to political power is the common danger of a new country, but with the presence of so much English spirit, it is to be hoped this danger will not overtake us.

Ruskin's Advice to a Student.

John Ruskin once gave the following advice to an Edinburgh student, in a letter, dated Aug. 6, 1854:

"I am sure I never said anything to dissuade you from trying to excel, or do great things. I only wanted you to be sure your efforts were made with a substantial basis, so that just at the moment of push your footing might not give way beneath you; and also I wanted you to feel that long and steady effort, made in a contented way, does more than violent effort made from some strong motive or under some enthusiastic impulse. And I repeat—for of this I am perfectly sure—that the best things are only to be done in this way. It is very difficult thoroughly to understand the difference between indolence and reserve of strength, between apathy and severity, between palsy and patience. But there is all the difference in the world, and nearly as many men are ruined by inconsiderate exertion as by idleness itself. To do as much as you can healthily and happily do each day, is a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work, is the only proper, the only essentially profitable way."

Cultivate Canadian Literature.

While addressing you, we might add here that your paper we think a valuable acquisition to the home of an up-to-date farmer, and in our home we appreciate the efforts put forth by your staff to furnish Canadian farmers with a reliable Canadian journal of its kind. We also commend the department of Literature you have introduced.

W. D. TOLAND.

Nipigon, Ont.

A Letter to Our Girls About the Fashions.

Dear Girls,—You are, no doubt, spending much thought these bright spring days on what you are going to wear this season. Perhaps you saw a girl in town last summer arrayed in the gauziest of gowns—cream, or pearl gray, or pale green silk voile, perhaps—with a billowy chiffon hat of the same shade, all nodding with ostrich plumes. To your delighted eyes she was "a vision, a dream," and you, then and there, set your heart on just such a suit. Now, then, if you would be sensible—don't remember that girl had just to step out of her house and walk down a few blocks to church, or to the matinee, or wherever she was going, along streets which were sprinkled, probably, three times a day. Picture yourself in just such an outfit after driving three or four miles along a dusty road, twice, half a dozen, or a dozen times—the daintiness all gone, smudges of dust on the puffs and ruffles, and a discontented pucker between your eyes, at seeing the ruination of all this finery. Even though you cover up such a gown with a raincoat—greatest comfort you can have—there will still be the hat, which no raincoat can shield.

No, my dear, if you want to look your very best, choose a shirtwaist suit of mohair, sicilienne or lustre for cool days, and another of linen, dimity, chambray, etc., for warmer ones. If you feel that you must have one fluffy, "fixy" dress, let it be of pretty muslin, organdie, or challie, which may be readily cleaned at home. The mohairs, lustres and sicilienes shown this season are very pretty, having a sheen almost like that of silk. They are, moreover, dust repellent to a remarkable degree, and, if of sufficiently good quality, will stand no end of wear and tear. Very serviceable goods in these fabrics may be had at from 60 cents to \$1 a yard. As for the "tub" gowns, they, of course, speak for themselves, for no matter how much dust or how many smudges they get, they always come out as crisp and dainty as ever from the next wash. For these gowns, white is, ostensibly, the most durable color, since it is impossible for it to fade.

Shirtwaist suits are exceedingly popular in all the cities this spring, and many of the city girls are so "taken" with them that they have few other gowns in their wardrobes—shirtwaist suits of pongee or tussore silk, or of cream lustre, or sicilienne being used, even for the dressiest occasions. In making any shirtwaist suit, the greatest necessity is that it be made simply—a double necessity unless one can employ a first-class dressmaker. Pleated or tucked skirts with pleated or tucked waists to match are still in highest favor for all except silks and very soft materials, in which shirrings may be used instead, if preferred. Sometimes, in the mohair and lustre suits, little vests of silk are inserted; while the ducks and linens will be much trimmed with embroidered bands, which may be bought by the yard ready to put on. The surplice waist with a V of contrasting material is also very fashionable; and some very dainty little ladies are having chambray and pique suits made with V and collar of tucked lawn and insertion. With plainer waists, Buster Brown collars with string ties or ribbon bows are at present most in favor, except for extra dressy occasions, when fancy lace or chiffon collars may be worn.

And, now, listen to this!—invariably the skirt of the shirtwaist suit is made short enough to clear the ground entirely. Think of it! No more holding up of skirts; no more dirty rims or fraying bindings forever appearing along the lower skirt-horizon! Isn't it enough to make one just hug the idea, and set up a hurrah so loud and long that fashion makers may never again dare to moot the long-skirt question?

Just one word more: with the shirtwaist suit, wear one of the neat, plain, natty shirtwaist hats, small or large, as suits your face, although the small ones are most fashionable this season. These hats are very simply trimmed with straw ornaments, stiff ribbon rosettes, or occasionally with crisp businesslike flower clusters and knots of velvet ribbon. If, however, there are any occasions upon which you feel that you simply must wear a "dress hat," and if you have to

face wind or weather in getting to your destination, we would say, carry your gauze "creation" in a bag until you get there, and wear your unspoilable, comfort-giving, heart-satisfying shirtwaist hat on the way. The essence of looking well lies in cleanness, immaculateness from head to foot. This you must have, however you manage it, else your every effort in regard to your appearance will be a lamentable failure.

A Spring Maiden.

Said little Miss Nancy,
"I've taken a fancy
To go to the woods for some flowers;
I really am pining
Green leaves to be twining,
While sitting in wild woodland bowers."

So she donned her sunbonnet
With white frills upon it,
And took up her basket and spade,
And off she went skipping,
A wood-nymph a-tripping,
The dear little, sweet little maid!

Red berries she found
On the soft mossy ground,
Arbutus 'neath sweet-scented pines,
Her basket o'erflowed,
Her cheeks how they glowed!
As she gazed on her rootlets and vines.

Then she heard the birds sing
About "Spring, gentle spring,"
And she rested under the trees:
But the truth must be told,
She contracted a cold,
And has done nothing since but just sneeze,
A-kee-choo!



Field Marshal Oyama.

Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in Manchuria

Iwawo Oyama, whose successes against the Czar's legions in Manchuria have placed him as the most successful military commander of modern times, is one of the most conspicuous representatives of the new era in Japan, where for more than a quarter of a century he has been the real head of the War Department. Of noble family, he began his military career in the war of the Restoration, where he speedily won the position of commander. Realizing, then, Japan's need of the military training which could only be obtained in the schools of the western world, he went to Europe and spent three years there, afterwards putting in practice the lessons he had learned in the war with China. Since that struggle he has spent yet another term of study in Europe, returning after it to Japan only to carry out the western ideas in the reform of the Japanese army, which he has brought to a wonderful state of efficiency. It has been stated by those who know that the Japanese are not inventors, but that they are marvellous copyists. In following the career of Oyama, it would indeed seem evident that the little empire has been indebted to the occidentals more, perhaps, than she would care to own, for the brilliant successes of her armies in Manchuria.



"He Will Swallow Up Death in Victory."

(Isa. xxv. : 8.)

Whosoever liveth and believeth in ME shall never die.—S. John xi: 26.
Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Who hath abolished death.—2nd Tim.i: 10.

Death is the Veil which those who live call Life;
They sleep, and it is lifted!—[Shelley.

If there is one event that seems to be inevitable, it is death. Rich and poor, old and young, see its dark shadow falling across the way. Each day we draw nearer to the hour when all earthly possessions must be left behind, and the naked soul, lonely and trembling, must step over the threshold of the Great Unknown. Little as we may think about death, impossible though it may be to fully realize it in our own case, still, as a matter of fact, we know it cannot be evaded. Then, are Longfellow's familiar words only poetic fancy? "There is no death!" he says, apparently unmoved by the mountain of evidence which seems to contradict that amazing statement. Even if a poet's words may be explained away and supposed to mean little or nothing, we shall hardly dare to treat so lightly our Lord's solemn saying: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in ME shall never die." And then there is also the saying of the logical, clear-headed St. Paul to be explained. He must mean something definite when he declares that Christ has "abolished death."

At this Easter season, when our minds are directed towards the Resurrection, we can hardly overlook the dark doorway that opens into it, can hardly forget that death is shadowing us and ours. Our Lord Himself seems to have entered the dark valley of the shadow of death with a natural human dread—therefore, that cannot in itself be wrong—but He has swallowed up death in His glorious Easter victory, and we, being one with Him, have already passed through death unto life. Someone said to me the other day: "It is easier to believe in the existence of the body than in that of the soul."

Is it? Why, if we had no soul, we should never know that we had a body at all. How is it that life seems all joy one day and all gloom another? Surely we look on life with a spiritual vision, and, when the soul is glad, work becomes a delight and discomforts are hardly noticed at all, while even pain can be borne triumphantly. We can easily imagine this body of ours laid in its grave, but the idea of personal annihilation is practically unthinkable. The fact of the soul's immortality is so impressed on our consciousness that imagination refuses to picture such an incredible thing as our being put out of existence—being "dead," in fact.

But the soul and body must be parted for a time, and surely everyone must be interested in the question: "Can the love of Christ conquer the fear of death?"

It is so easy to answer "Yes," when life is strong within us; but should we be so brave if Death, grim and terrible, were advancing swiftly to meet us—plainly in sight? In our own case, of course, we can only pray and hope; but the last enemy has been met triumphantly too often for us to doubt the possibility and reality of a final victory. Life here may be very sweet, and surely God means it to be so—but one whose soul is steeped in the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, one who knows Him to be "altogether lovely," and to whom His very Name is as "ointment poured forth," will surely find, when the last storm has to be faced, that "a MAN shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest."

Two years ago I received a letter from a friend asking my sympathy in a new and wonderful joy. Was it an unheard-of thing that her joy should be ex-

pressed in these words: "Good-bye! good-bye! I am dying!" I could not refuse to enter into the joy of one who had spent a long life in the glad service of God and of His poor, forlorn little ones; and now had heard the welcome message: "The Master is come, and calleth for thee!"

The love which is strong enough to cast out the fear of death is not a vague, sentimental idea, but an overmastering passion; and in its purifying flame the soul stands firm and steady—burning, yet not consumed. No weak, impulsive emotionalism, but a calm, strong joy breathes in Browning's words:

"Earth fades! Heaven breaks on me: I shall stand next
Before GOD'S throne: the moment's close at hand
When man the first, last time, has leave to lay
His whole heart bare before his Maker: leave
To clear up the whole error of a life,
And choose one happiness for evermore."

A modern "Theophilus," while crossing the ocean and feeling the great steamship tossed like a feather by the mighty waves, felt an exultant sense of mastery similar to that of the strong man who holds a team of wild horses in check. And why? It was because he realized his living unity with the Almighty Ruler of the universe, "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His Hand."

Of course, the victory over death is not always as unmistakable as this. Instead of a terrible black gulf yawning before them, those who go forward to meet a loved Master have only to pass through a curtain which hangs across the path; yet the soul, having so long been clothed with the body, naturally shrinks from leaving it behind and stepping, unclothed, into the mysterious life beyond the veil. As an Irish bishop so beautifully says:

"Tearfully, roughly, doubtfully, and fainting,
How many saints elect
Pass out hence within the lifted curtain;
Roughly into the smooth,
Doubtfully into the forever certain,
The circumfulgent truth!
Tearfully, tearfully, becoming tearless
When trouble's all but o'er,
Fainting when well they might at last be fearless,
Seeing they touch the shore;
Questioning hard by the school unemulous
Where half our questions cease,
Scarcely a bowshot off their beds, and tremulous
Upon the verge of peace;
Head drooping just before the crown is fitted,
Eyes dim at break of day,
Feet walking feebly through the meadows wetted
With April—into May."

And what of those noble soldiers of Christ who pass "within the lifted curtain," when their life-work seems to have just begun? If the change brings great gain to them, does not the world suffer great loss? Let us glance for a moment at one such life which seemed to have been cut off in the flower of its youth. Arthur Hallam died when he was only twenty-three, and yet he had already amazed all who knew him by the rapid growth and rich development of his ever-searching mind. Mr. Gladstone only echoed the universal verdict when he said: "It is the simple truth that Arthur Henry Hallam was a spirit so exceptional that everything with which he was brought into relation during his shortened passage through this world came to be, through this contact, glorified by a touch of the ideal. . . his temper was as sweet as his manners were winning. His conduct was without a spot, or even a speck."

Now, at the first glance, one might

think that it could not be a good thing for the world that such a man should be taken away from it so soon. And yet, although only God can know how many people he has influenced for good, even we can see that his personality has probably done far more to uplift the world than if he had stayed here. Think how Tennyson's passionate spirituality has purified and ennobled this age, and will continue to fire with high enthusiasm ages yet to come. Then, read "In Memoriam," and you will begin to understand how, when Hallam passed "within the lifted curtain," he drew after him the soul of his friend. Probably the strong personality of Hallam, working through the loving spirit of Tennyson, has reached multitudes of souls who would never have been influenced by either, if God had not more closely knit together those kindred spirits by the very death which seemed—but only seemed—to separate them. If we can see the good wrought in that instance, can we not trust Him always when He promotes His young knights from loyal service here to higher service there?

"As, after death, our Lost Ones grow our Dearest,
So, after death, our Lost Ones come the nearest:
They are not lost in distant worlds above;
They are our nearest link in GOD'S own love—
The human hand-clasps of the Infinite,
That life to life, spirit to spirit knit!
In hidden ways they aid this life of ours,
As sunshine lends a finger to the flowers."

HOPE.

Plenty of Company.

"Yes," said a visitor, "this is fine; but it must be awfully lonesome." I said, "I had forgotten that. It is indeed lonesome until you get acquainted. Do you hear that tree toad? He is an acquaintance of mine. Do you hear that catbird? He is a close friend of mine. Then do you see that every bush and every tree I myself have planted, and I know its life-thought and purpose? Lonesome? The city is the place in which to be all alone."

Ambiguity.—Layman (to curate)—Were you preaching at your church last night?
Curate—No; why?

Layman—Oh, I didn't know whether you would be preaching or not—so I wouldn't risk going.



The Writing Lesson.

A little maid sat writing—
Her page so fair and neat—
Her pen, with careful guiding,
Wrote words as pure and sweet.
But pausing just a moment,
With eyes up-turned to think,
Alas, there fell and spattered
A wretched blot of ink!

She sat and gazed upon it—
This tidy little maid—
Till with a voice that trembled
Regretfully she said:
"How sad that one short moment
Its story thus should write,
And leave its mark forever
Upon a page so white!"

Then as she sat thus musing—
This thoughtful little maid—
Soon lost in deep reflection,
In earnest tones she said:
"Life comes to us in pages—
Each day a page so white,
And on them God would have us
Our daily lessons write."

"But self-will fills the ink-stand—
The ink that flows so dark—
And oft, one careless moment
Forever leaves its mark!
Then if my page thus blotted
Can cause such grief to me,
How God must sorrow daily,
So many blots to see!"

—L. L. R.

A Clam Bake.

On a beautiful August afternoon a company of young people planned to have a clam-bake on Burton shore. A company of six girls and two boys arrived first, and seeing a boat near by, they started for a row. Soon a young couple came and thought they would go out to meet the others. The fellow went along the shore a short distance, and finding a gunning boat, with two sticks for oars, they started out, but could not go very fast. When they got into water about two feet deep and wanting to come ashore, they could not turn around, and had to wait until some others came near. The fellow in the small boat was handing a rope to another person, when they overbalanced the boat, and both

were thrown out head first, but were rescued immediately by a fellow in another boat. There was no one hurt and nothing lost; but this did not end the good time for the afternoon. Very soon a dozen young ladies and gentlemen arrived, and had a successful clam-bake; but none dared venture out in a boat.

AGNES B. LAMB (aged 13).

Chapman P. O., Westm'd Co., N. B.

The Violet.

There was once a little violet that had its home at the foot of a great pine tree. The violet and the tree loved each other dearly. The tree was much older than the tiny flower, and had seen more of the world, and so it was a safe counsellor and friend to the little blossom.

Near the violet lived a blade of grass. It was rather more independent than the violet, but not nearly as happy, for it was all the time imagining that some evil would befall it. Indeed, it worried so much that after a few months it became quite wrinkled and aged in appearance. One day the violet noticed this and said to the grass:

"My dear neighbor, why do you look anxious and unhappy to-day? Have you any special trouble?"

"Trouble!" exclaimed the grass. "I should say so! Don't you know that winter is coming?"

"What will you do?"

"I'll go anywhere to get away from this cold place! Where shall you go?"

"I think I ought to stay here," answered the violet. "This is my home, where the All-Father who cares for even the tiny flowers placed me, and where He meant me to stay. I have always been happy here through the bright warm summer days; I love this pine tree, at whose feet I nestle, and I love the south wind, and I shall, if possible, remain with them. I shall be cared for."

"You foolish little thing! What good will the tree do you when the south wind goes?" asked the grass impatiently.

"I must stay where I have been put," replied the violet.

She thought long and seriously of what the grass had said of the approach

of winter, but, as she felt no change in the weather, she decided that her neighbor must have been mistaken. At all events she would trust and not worry. Still the grass grew more wrinkled daily and became so dry that one day when the south wind touched her gently, she snapped off and blew away. Then the violet felt the south wind touch her and she listened to what he was saying to her:

"Good-bye, little violet," he said, "good-bye until winter is gone. I must go now and let my brother, the north wind, come in my place."

"He is not as gentle as you are, is he?" whispered the flower.

"Listen to the pine tree," answered the south wind.

Then the violet lifted her blue eyes and saw that the tree was bending his top as if to speak to her.

"What is it, dear pine tree?" she asked.

"Hush, hush!" sang the pine.

"Don't fear; stay here; you'll be kept warm. Hush—hush—sh—sh!"

"I must do as he says," whispered the little violet, and cuddled closer to the pine. And then a wonderful thing happened. The pine shook his arms harder than ever, and down fell from his hands, bit by bit, a warm green covering, until the violet was completely hidden by it. She closed her eyes peacefully and slept under the pine needles. But one night beneath her cover the violet began to feel cold again. "Winter is here surely," she thought. "I am such a tiny blossom, can it be possible that the All-Father will remember and provide for me? But I must not be afraid, for I have always been cared for before this."

And then another wonderful thing happened. From the sky came down another covering, bit by bit, as the green cover had come. But this was white and marvellously soft, and it shut out all the cold from the little violet, and once more she slept deeply. One day, months after the violet had gone to sleep, she was awakened by a gentle touch, as of a warm finger upon her coverlet. She lay still and waited. Little by little the fingers pushed aside the heavy blanket and from where the violet lay under her wrappings, that had once been green, but are now dry and brown, she could see a little sunbeam peeping at her.

Then the sunbeam kissed the violet, and the south wind caressed her, and she stood up straight and danced and swayed in the warm air.

She looked up at the pine tree above her. He had on a beautiful suit of fresh, deep green, and waved his arms to his little friend.

"What does it all mean?" asked the violet. "I see that we have all been cared for, but where is the winter?"

"Gone, gone," murmured the pine.

"Spring is here; yes, yes, spring—sweet spring!" And the little violet lifted her trustful blue eyes to heaven and was glad.

The Petition.

Sweet April from out the hidden place,
Where you keep your green and gold,
We pray thee to bring us a gift of
grace,
When the little leaves unfold.

Oh! make us glad with the things that
are young,
Give our hearts the quickened thrills
That used to answer each robin that
sang,
In the days of daffodils.

For what is the worth of all we gain,
If we lose the old delight,
That came in the time of sun and rain,
When the whole round world seemed
right.

It was then we gave as went along,
The faith that to-day we keep;
And those April days were for mirth and
song,
While the nights were made for sleep.

Yet, though we follow with steps that
are slow,
The feet that dance and that run,
We would still be friends with the winds
that blow,
And companions to the sun!

—Verna Sheard, in The Canadian Magazine for April.



(From painting by Margaret Dicksee.)

The Writing Lesson.

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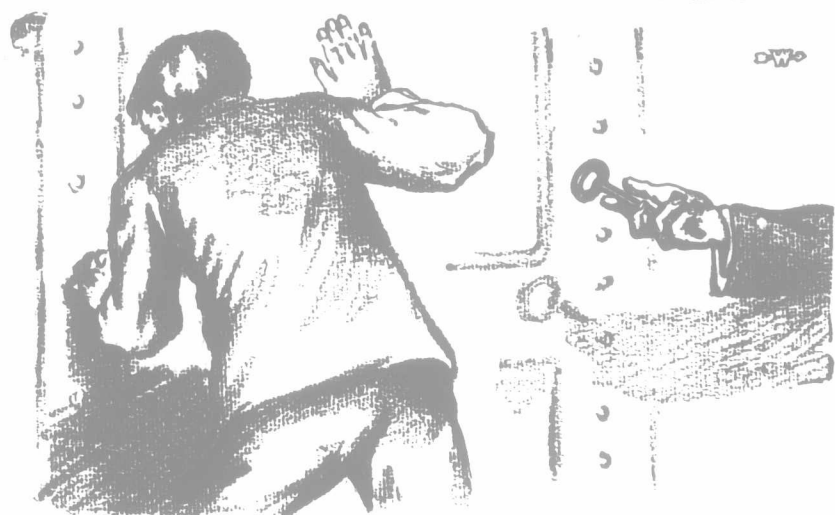
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Transplanting.

As has been before remarked, flowers started in the house should not be set out in the garden till corn-planting time. Thin out into other boxes, bottomless cans, or bags, if you will, but do not remove to the garden until the nights are warm. As a rule, people rush out at the beginning of a rain to set out their plants. If a few rainy or cloudy days succeed this will be all right, but if the shower be immediately followed by a hot sun it is all wrong; hence, the most successful transplanters do not depend on rainy days, but set out their plants even on a warm, bright evening. Success all depends on the way the work is done.

In the first place, the beds should be made a few days, at least, ahead, so that the soil may have had time to settle. Now, then, very carefully take out just a few plants, so few that you will be absolutely certain they will not have time to wilt before you get them into the ground again. Disturb the roots just as little as possible during the moving process. Have holes made quite large enough to receive the roots without danger of crowding, and pour in a little water. Next set the plants very gently—remember that the young rootlets are very tender and delicate—and work in the clay over and above the roots, pressing it down firmly, but not so roughly as to bruise any of the little threads. Last of all, cover the surface of the ground about the plant completely with fine, perfectly dry earth. This will act as a mulch, and conserve the moisture about the roots, instead of allowing it to pass off into the air. After every watering, also, this dry earth should be placed over the moist surface. It is a little trouble at the time to do this, but is time saved in the end, since the watering will not have to be done so frequently as when this precaution is neglected. As a rule, it is not necessary to cover the plants after transplanting, as free circulation of air is necessary to them.

WINDOW BOXES.

People who find it impossible to have a flower garden should, at least, try to have a few outside window boxes, to attract the butterflies and humming-birds, and add a little more of the glory of summer to the long bright days. We cannot have too much of it. In making this window-box garden, the first step is to fasten strong wooden brackets to the outside wall, just far enough below the window-sill so that the surface of the box will be on a level with the sill; a foot or a little over will usually be a sufficient depth for the boxes. Upon these brackets set the boxes, which should be as long as the sill, a foot in width, and made of good strong material, which will not warp with the sun. Have holes in the bottom for drainage, and cover each hole with a bit of broken crockery, placed with the concave side down, so as to permit the water to pass off freely, while retaining the soil. Fill up with good rich earth, paint the boxes a dull green, and the brackets to match the house, and your boxes are ready for the plants.

In selecting plants for the window-box, one should always choose one or two for drooping, one or two for climbing, and a few "uprights." Do not overcrowd, but give each plant room to develop. Choose your colors carefully, and, if possible, have some white flowers to give tone to the assortment. For southern and western windows, geraniums, heliotrope, petunias, nasturtiums, sweet alyssum, phlox drummondii, verbenas, maurandya vine, scarlet bean, coleus, ivy geranium and lobelia will be found satisfactory; for those on the north and east, tuberous begonias, fuchsias, asparagus sprengeri (trailing), asparagus plumosus, wild cucumber, manettia vine, Boston fern, morning-glory, leopard plant and ageratum.

When watering the window-boxes, work over the surface of the soil a little, so the water will sink in instead of running off at the sides, and, except in the case

of begonias, give a little liquid manure once a week. On the south and west, keep the windows open as much as possible, in order to do away with the harsh reflection of the sun from the glass, which is so injurious to plants on a hot summer day. FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

You Owe It to Your Mother.

To manifest an interest in whatever interests or amuses her.

To seek her comfort and pleasure in all things before your own.

Not to forget that, though she is old and wrinkled, she still loves pretty things.

To make her frequent, simple presents, and to be sure that they are appropriate and tasteful.

To remember that she is still a girl at heart, so far as delicate little attentions are concerned.

To give her your full confidence, and never to do anything which you think she would disapprove.

To make her a partaker, so far as your different ages will permit, in all your pleasures and recreations.

To lift all the burdens you can from shoulders that have grown stooped in waiting upon and working for you.

Never to intimate by word or deed that your world and hers are different, or that you feel in any way superior to her.

To treat her with the unvarying courtesy and deference you accord to those who are above you in rank or position.

To study her tastes and habits, her likes and dislikes, and cater to them as far as possible in an unobtrusive way.

To bear patiently with all her peculiarities or infirmities of temper or disposition, which may be the result of a life of care and toil.

To consult her and ask her advice in regard to whatever you are about to do, even though you have no doubt as to what your course should be.

To be on the lookout for every occasion to make whatever return you can for her years of sacrifice and planning for your happiness and well-being.

To defer to her opinions and treat them with respect, even if they seem antiquated to you in all the smart up-to-dateness of your college education.

To do your best to keep her youthful in appearance, as well as in spirit, by taking pains with her dress and the little accessories and details of her toilet.

Not to shock or pain her by making fun of her religious prejudices if they happen to be at variance with yours, or if they seem narrow to your advanced views.

To introduce all your young friends to her, and to enlist her sympathies in youthful projects, hopes and plans so that she may carry her own youth into old age.

To talk to her about your work, your studies, your friends, your amusements, the books you read, the places you visit, for everything that concerns you is of interest to her.

If she is no longer able to take her accustomed part in the household duties, not to let her feel that she is superannuated or has lost any of her importance as the central factor in the family.

To remember that her life is monotonous compared with yours, and to take her to some suitable place of amusement, or for a little trip to the country, or to the city, if your home is in the country, as frequently as possible.

The girl who endeavors to pay back what she owes her mother is the one who will be most sought after by the people who are worth while, and be apt to make the most successful life.

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cured her, and will cure anyone and everyone troubled with Dyspepsia. Mrs. Parks writes as follows:—

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Hints for Spring Cleaning.

(From Dame Durden's Scrap-book.)

1. To remove spots from wall paper, put a paste of pipeclay and water on; let stand four hours, then brush off. The paper may be wonderfully brightened by brushing downward all over with bits of bread dough or stale bread.
2. A good furniture polish.—Mix one pint turpentine and three pints linseed oil. Rub well with soft flannel until clean and bright.
3. Clean varnished surfaces with coal oil, and polish by vigorous rubbing with soft flannel or chamois.
4. To clean white-painted woodwork, take the dust off first, then rub with soft water and whiting.
5. Clean piano keys with a cloth dampened in alcohol.
6. Remove dirt spots from a hard-finished wall with sapollo, then wash all over with soapy water, using a downward motion.
7. Clean windows with hot water and coal oil. Polish afterwards with clean cloths and crumpled newspaper, or with some whiting and powdered blue tied up in a small bag.
8. A ceiling blackened by smoke may be cleaned by wiping off with a cloth dipped in strong borax water.
- 9.—To clean linoleum, wash with skim milk, or with a mixture of eggs beaten up and mixed with lukewarm water, two eggs to the quart for every ten square feet of carpet. Clean with soft flannel, and do not walk on linoleum until dry. When placing linoleum or oilcloth on floor or table, spread thick brown paper beneath to make it wear better.
10. To brighten carpets after beating and cleaning, rub all over with a cloth wrung out of a mixture of ammonia and water (one tablespoon ammonia to half gallon water), or vinegar and water (one cup vinegar to each pail of warm water). Rinse the cloth often in clear water to keep clean, and do not walk on carpet until dry.
11. Substitute for linoleum.—Clean any old tapestry or Brussels carpet that is too shabby for use. Tack wrong side up on floor. Spread with a coat of good boiled starch made of flour and water. Let dry, then give two coats of paint, dark brown or red. Give a coat of paint once a year, until the carpet is worn out.
12. Clean matting by wiping with a cloth wrung out of salt and water.
13. A very cheap floor paint may be made by mixing linseed oil, golden o-bro and turpentine.
14. In laying carpet, first tack along the ends of the breadths; stretch and tack along the other ends, leaving the sides for the last.
15. Clean stove zincs with coal oil.
16. Clean gilt frames in water in which onions have been boiled.
17. Rub stoves which are to be set away with coal oil or grease to prevent rust.
18. To fill cracks in floors before painting, soak newspapers in a boiled paste made of one pound flour, three quarts water, and one tablespoon alum. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty; fill cracks, smooth with a knife, and let dry before painting.

A very durable whitewash, which is said to be as good as paint for walls, etc., and much cheaper, is made this way: Slake half bushel lime in boiling water in a covered vessel. Strain through a fine sieve and add eight quarts salt previously dissolved in warm water. 2½ lbs. rice flour made to a thin boiled paste, ½ lb. whiting, and 1 lb. clean glue dissolved. Mix and heat over a slow fire, then add five gallons hot water and let stand a few days. Repeat before applying. Any coloring matter except green may be added.

A SPRINGTIME LETTER.

My Dear Dame.—Pardon me if I am intruding, but we have heard so much about "housekeeping" and that "poor farmer's wife" that I think a change will be agreeable. What a change two

weeks have made! Where snow and ice were, now tinges of green are seen in the meadows, on the hillsides and by the roadside. The birds have come again. I think we have more robins than usual this year. They are very busy overlooking their last year's nests, singing, twittering and flying about as if something very important were going on. As you stand at the door or lean from the open window and get a whiff of smoke that comes from burning rubbish, it is a sign that spring cleaning is going on.

We have our annuals sown in a bed, and the sweet peas where they are to grow; a dressing of fine manure has been spread on the lawn, just waiting for the rain to wash it in.

We have heard much of the beautiful green meadows and the waving fields of golden grain, but, dear Ingle Nookers, have you ever noticed the beauties of a newly-plowed field? I remember when I was a little girl, how pleasing it was to me to look on the long, straight furrows, and to run across them and feel them spring under my feet, and now I love to look on them and notice the varieties of shades there are in the soil, from the lightest fawn to the darkest brown. Yes, there are beauties in a freshly-plowed field.

I would like to tell how much I enjoyed the articles, "The Mercenary Spirit," and "Silence as a Weapon," which were in the Home Department of the "Farmer's Advocate" of March 30th. May they be an inspiration to many of our readers to live for what is true, pure and noble. I send you a few lines of Cowper's that I think will be appropriate for this season of the year. What I like I wish my friends to enjoy, so I send them, hoping they will give food for thought:

"There lives and works a soul in all things, and that soul is God. The beauties of the wilderness are his, that make so gay the solitary place, where no eye sees them, and the fairer forms that cultivation glories in are His. He sets the bright procession on its way, and marshals all the order of the year. He marks the bounds where winter may not pass, and blunts its pointed fury in its case, russet and rude, folds up the tender germ uninjured, with imitable art; and ere one flowery season fades and dies, designs the blooming wonders of the next. The Lord of all, Himself through all diffused, sustains and is the life of all that lives. Nature is the name for an effect whose cause is God. One spirit, His who wore the plaited thorns with bleeding brows, rules universal nature. Not a flower but shows some touch, in freckle, streak or stain, of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires their balmy odors and imparts their hues, and bathes their eyes in nectar, and includes in grains as countless as the seaside sands the forms with which He sprinkles all the earth. Happy who walks with Him whom what He feeds in flavor or of scent of fruit or flower, or what he views of beautiful or grand in nature, from the broad majestic oak to the green blade that twinkles in the sun. . . . prompts with remembrance of a present God." HELPONABY, York Co., Ont.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Dear Dame Durden, I have read the article relative to the farmer's wife in Ingle Nook Chats, and thank you for the invitation extended to farmers' wives and daughters to give their views. I am a farmer's daughter and a farmer's wife, and I think there is no more happy life than the IDEAL life of the country woman. The successful woman, whether in the home, business or society, must keep a noble ideal before her. We sometimes hear our town friends exclaim, "Oh, he is only a farmer," and the city wife replies that the farmer is a kind of a poor or third-rate man, and that his occupation stands in that relation to the pro-

portion of others. Let every man and woman rise as high as he or she can on his or her own merits, but not at the expense of a neighbor. So, I say, all honor to all laudable callings and professions. The farmer must be a man having a mind equal to the world's claims upon him, for he has to feed the world. His calling is the first and, perhaps, the only God-given calling in the world. There is no profession which brings a man so closely in touch with His Creator. He smells the fragrance of every flower. He hears the singing of the birds, and he feels that God has given him a good and happy profession, in which he may constantly come in touch with the handiwork of the Infinite. His business is the very paradise of earth.

Now, why are some farmers' wives discontented with their lives on the farm? It must be that they and their husbands are out of sympathy with each other. To be a good farmer's wife, a woman must be thoroughly in touch with her husband, and she must understand all his business. She must be his adviser, "chum," and helpmeet, and the man with such a wife will pay due homage to his wife. There is no better place in the world to rear a good man than on a farm. The farmer's wife and daughter of to-day is not the poorly-educated, ignorant and poorly-placed woman. Neither is she an "overgrown" baby, provided with large easy chairs and "pretty things" for her amusement. She is a womanly woman. This fair Canada of ours has developed, and so has the sphere of the farmer's wife. The progressive farmer of to-day considers it very necessary that his daughters shall be educated. He takes as much pride in the noble daughter as in the manly son. He pays her way through the highest institutions of learning, and her musical abilities must be developed. She is equally at her ease feeding the chickens or playing the piano. She not only studies domestic science at college, but comes home and puts her knowledge to actual use.

Why do young women exclaim, "I would not marry a farmer," and look upon the farmer's wife with mingled pity and disgust? Perhaps she goes to the city and finds a position as saleswoman, shopgirl, teacher, etc., and after a while marries a clerk, or somebody else. He may rise to a position of honor. Some of our finest and first men in the land have been and are farmers and farmers' sons. Girls, don't be in a hurry to leave the farm home, but try to educate yourselves that you may be able to fill whatever position or vocation you are called to occupy. The ideal country woman is the woman who overcomes difficulties, and, if it is necessary for her to earn her own living, she is quite capable. Instead of the country women being poor, slave-driven creatures, I believe they are happy, healthy and brainy, and the variety of labor is so varied as to be restful. Farmers' wives, God knew just where He was placing us when we were placed on the farm, and if any of us are discontented, instead of bewailing our lot in life, rise above all obstacles, and instead of being complaining, careworn women, make ourselves good, useful, womanly women, who will prove a blessing, not only to our husbands, but to all with whom we come in contact. HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE, Oxford Co.

The Black Hen's Eggs.

The other afternoon a woman entered a grocery store, and, stepping up to the proprietor, said:

"I want 50 cents' worth of eggs, and prefer those laid by black hens."

"Well, I'd like to accommodate you, madam, but long as I've been in this business I never learned how to tell the eggs of a black hen from a speckled or a white one."

"Yet," continued the woman, "there is a great difference, and eggs laid by black hens are easily distinguished."

"If that is so, just pick them out for yourself, please," said the grocer.

Accepting the invitation, the woman carefully selected the eggs, and as she put the last one into a paper bag the astonished grocer exclaimed:

"Generous! Do black hens lay all the big eggs?"

"Yes," replied the customer, gliding toward the door, "that's how you tell 'em."

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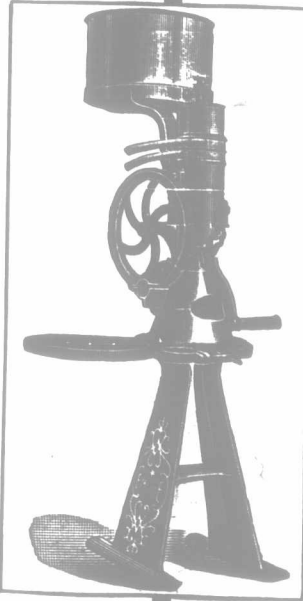
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Our agent will be glad to show you—and the showing costs you nothing. Remember this: No separator made has increased in popularity and sales so rapidly as has the Empire. Wherever introduced it at once becomes the leader.

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Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

"And what makes you think not?"
"It is for you to prove that she had, not for me to prove she had not!"
"Ah," said Mr. Gryce in his slow, sarcastic way, "you recollect that principle of law, do you? If I remember right, you have not always been so punctilious in regarding it when the question was whether Mr. Clavering was the assassin or not."

"But he is a man. It does not seem so dreadful to accuse a man of crime. But a woman! and such a woman! I cannot listen to it; it is horrible. It was too cruel, too deliberate, too—"
"Read the criminal records," broke in Mr. Gryce.

"I do not care for the criminal records. Mary Leavenworth is a faulty woman, but not a guilty one."

"You are more lenient in your judgment of her than her cousin was, it appears."

"I do not understand you," murmured I, feeling a new and yet more fearful light breaking upon me.

"What, have you forgotten, in the hurry of these late events, the sentence of accusation which we overheard uttered between these ladies on the morning of the inquest?"

"No, but—"
"You believed it to have been spoken by Mary to Eleanore?"

"Of course, didn't you?"
Oh, the smile that crossed Mr. Gryce's face! "Scarcely. I left that baby play for you. I thought one was enough to follow on that tack."

The light, the light that was breaking upon me! "And do you mean to say," cried I, "that I have been laboring all these weeks under a terrible mistake, and that you could have righted me with a word and did not?"

"Well," said he, "as to that, I had a purpose in letting you follow your own lead for a while. In the first place, I was not myself sure which spoke; though I had but little doubt about the matter. The voices are, as you must have noticed, very much alike. You took up the affair with one idea for your starting-point and I with another. You saw every fact as it developed through the medium of Mary's belief in Eleanore's guilt, and I through the contrary. And what has been the result? With you, doubt, contradiction, constant unsettlement; with me, growing assurance and a belief which each and every development so far has but served to strengthen and make more probable."

"Your theory must be the correct one," said I at last; "it was undoubtedly Eleanore who spoke. She believes in Mary's guilt, and I have been blind, indeed, not to have seen it from the first."

"If Eleanore Leavenworth believes in her cousin's criminality, she must have some good reason for doing so."

I was obliged to admit that too.

"She did not conceal in her bosom that tell-tale key, or seek to destroy it and the letter which introduced her cousin to the public as the cruel destroyer of a trusting man's peace, for nothing."

"No, no."

"And yet you presume to say she is innocent, in the face of the attitude maintained by Eleanore Leavenworth from the first?"

"But," said I, "Eleanore Leavenworth is but mortal. She may have been mistaken. Clavering is as likely to be the assassin as Mary for all we know, and possibly for all she knows."

"You seem to be almost superstitious in your belief in Clavering's guilt."

I recoiled. Was I? Could it be that Mr. Harwell's fanciful conviction in regard to this man had in any way influenced me?

"And you may be right," Mr. Gryce went on. "Future investigation may succeed in fixing something upon him, though I hardly think it likely. His behavior as the secret husband of a woman possessing motives for the commission of a crime has been too consistent throughout."

"All except his leaving her."

"No exception at all, for he hasn't left her."

"What do you mean?"
"I mean that instead of leaving the

country he has only changed his lodgings, and can now be found, not only in a house opposite to hers, but in the window of that house, where he sits watching who goes in and out of her front door."

I remembered his parting injunction to me in that memorable interview we had in my office, and saw myself compelled to put a new construction upon it.

"And you tell me that man is all right?" said I.

"No," returned he; "I only say there isn't the shadow of evidence against him as the person who shot Mr. Leavenworth."

Rising, I paced the floor, and for a few minutes silence fell between us. But the clock striking recalled me to the necessity of the hour, and I asked Mr. Gryce what he proposed to do now.

"There is but one thing I can do," returned he, "to go upon such lights as I have, and cause the arrest of Miss Leavenworth."

"But," said I, "I do not see what evidence you have positive enough in its character to warrant you in such action. You have yourself intimated that the existence of motive is not enough, and what more have you to urge against Miss Leavenworth?"

"Pardon me," he interrupted, "I said 'Miss Leavenworth'; I should have said 'Eleanore Leavenworth.'"

"Eleanore? What, when you and all unite in thinking that she is utterly guiltless of wrong?"

"And yet who is the only one upon whom anything has as yet been fixed?"

I could but acknowledge that.

"Mr. Raymond," he remarked very gravely, "the public is becoming clamorous. Eleanore has laid herself open to the suspicion of the police, and must take the consequences of her action. I am sorry; but justice is justice, and though I think her innocent, I shall be forced to put her under arrest unless—"

"But I cannot be reconciled to it," cried I. "It is doing an irretrievable injury to one whose only fault is an undue and mistaken devotion to an unworthy cousin. If Mary is the—"

"Unless something occurs between now and to-morrow morning," Mr. Gryce went on, as if I had not spoken.

"To-morrow morning?"

"Yes."

"Will you not grant me one more day?" I asked in my desperation.

"What to do?"

"Alas, I did not know! To confront Mr. Clavering, and force from him the truth."

"To make a mess of the whole affair," cried he. "No, sir; the die is cast. Eleanore Leavenworth knows the one point which fixes this crime upon her cousin, and she must tell us that point or suffer the consequences of her refusal."

I made one more effort.

"But why to-morrow? A little more moleing—"

"A little more folderol," exclaimed Mr. Gryce, losing his temper. "No, sir; something decisive has got to be done now; though to be sure if I could find the one missing link I want—"

"Missing link? What is that?"

"The immediate motive of the tragedy; a bit of proof that Mr. Leavenworth threatened his niece with his displeasure or Mr. Clavering with his revenge, would lift me right up on to the spot I want to be; no arresting of Eleanore then. But missing links are not easily found. Nothing but the confession of some one of these several parties to the crime will give us what we want. I will tell you what I will do," he suddenly cried: "Miss Leavenworth has desired me to report to her; she is very anxious for the detection of the murderer, you know, and offers an immense reward. Well, I will gratify this desire of hers. The suspicions I have, together with my reasons for them, will make an interesting disclosure. I should not greatly wonder if they produced an equally interesting confession."

I could only jump to my feet in my horror.

"It will do no good," said I. "If Mary is guilty she will never confess it; if not—"


"She will tell us who is."

"No," said I, "not if it is Clavering, her husband."

"Yes," returned he, "even if it is Clavering, her husband. She has not the devotion of Eleanore."

(to be continued)

"Time, the most independent of all things" is best made to serve man by the



ELGIN WATCH
the most dependable of all timekeepers.

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

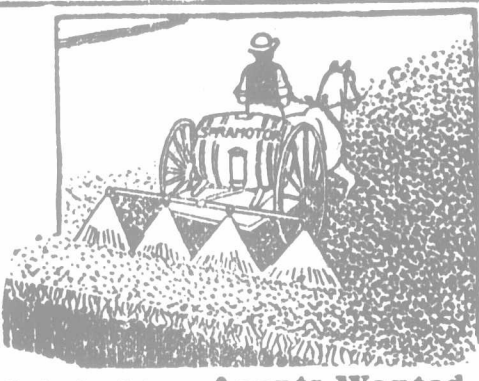
You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

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



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.

A GOOD opportunity for teachers and students to make money during vacation is now open. For particulars, apply Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London Ont.

CALIFORNIA LANDS—Agents wanted everywhere. Good pay, best proposition. Use your spare moments and make money or earn a fruit farm in California. Superior California Land Co., 1014 Fourth St., Sacramento, Cal.

FOR SALE, by the John Abell Engine & Machine Co., Ltd., one of their 16-horse power Advance traction engines, in first-class order; it has been rebuilt and painted. Also one of their 14-horse power Advance traction engines, and several portable engines, all in good order, at prices much below their value.

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

LAND for sale—Improved or unimproved, in the famous Moose Mountain District. Six to fifteen dollars per acre; easy payments. Geo. Kelleit, Carlyle, Ass.

PARTIES having unlocated military certificates for sale, write John D. Campbell, Cornwall, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching
From the very best of stock and careful breeding. Barred P. Rocks, White, Silver-laced and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Eggs, \$1 per 13. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 30c. each, or \$2.50 per 9 eggs. The above stock is in excellent condition, and will produce a good percentage of show birds.

D. A. GRAHAM, Theford, Ont.

E. T. CARTER & CO.—Messrs. E. T. Carter & Co., Toronto, wool merchants, advertise in this issue that they are prepared to pay the highest market price in cash to farmers shipping their wool direct to them. This is a well-known firm, having an excellent reputation for square dealing.

THE 20TH CENTURY FENCE—No body can afford to build fences out of rails or boards nowadays. They are too costly, unsightly, wasteful of land, obstruct the view, and cause snowdrifts in winter. The 20th Century fence is made of wire. The Page Wire Fence Co. has one of the largest factories in the world to-day turning out woven-wire fencing. It is strong and economical. You surely know about it. If not, find out before building any new fence this season.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"I fear my husband doesn't love me any more!"
"What makes you think so?"
"He didn't get home until 3 o'clock this morning."
"Is that anything new?"
"No, but this time he didn't take the trouble to fake up a single excuse."

While out for a walk one bright summer morning a well-known Chicago minister passed a house where a parrot's cage was hanging in the sunshine. Noticing the bird, in his usually mild, even tones, the minister said, "Good morning, Polly." To his amazement the parrot answered: "Well, good morning, but for heaven's sake don't ask me if I want a cracker!"

What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.

Why is a good soldier like a fashionable young lady? Because one faces the powder, and the other powders the face.

A gardener, seeing four birds destroying his fruit, fired a gun at them and killed one. How many remained? None. The others flew away.

Russell Day, a "quiet, insignificant-looking little man," at that time, of all the Eton masters, was "the epigrammatist without peer." On one occasion it is said that a big boy named Coles, who was reputed to be a bit of a "swagger," went on some errand into Russell Day's school-room, and stood magnificently by the door. Little Day looked at him long and hard. "What is thy name?" he said, drawlingly, at last. "Coles, sir," said the confident youth in resonant tones. "Then, Coles, you may scuttle," was the devastating reply, and Coles retired in ruins.

A man in Central Kansas, according to the Kansas City Journal, had trouble with his wife and more trouble with his mother-in-law. The wife died. On the day of the funeral, the undertaker started to put the man into the same hack with his mother-in-law. The man balked.

"I won't ride with her," said he.
"But you must," replied the undertaker. "The other hacks are all full."
"Well, if I must, I will," said the man, "but it will take away all the pleasure of the trip."

The dinner proceedings of a certain Reading family were interrupted the other day by the father detecting his little daughter in the act of taking meat into her fingers. This departure from good manners brought forth quite a lecture from the parent.

"If we were among strangers," he concluded, impressively, "I would have to say that I found you in the woods and that you were brought up by a monkey."

The little one listened attentively, and then, after a pause, said:
"Father, are you a monkey?"

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

Mr. Chester Loomis Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And from a Used-up Man he Became as Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., April 24 (Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lane Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age, and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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.

A SNAP—Eggs from S. C. White Leghorns that lay the year round; 75c per setting, three settings, \$2. Geo. A. Eston, J., Whitney, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons, White Rocks, Rose combed White Leghorns; farm-raised, prize matings. Eggs, \$2 per setting; half-price after May 10th. Wm. A. Kife, Hespeler, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons in "Maple Shade" Poultry Yards are headed by a beautiful cockerel from Willow Brook Farm, and cockerel same breeding as 1st Ontario. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Jno. A. Barr, Ingersoll, Ont.

BARRED Rocks (exclusively)—Eggs for hatching from pens mated with four cocks out of the first-price male bird at Boston; selected eggs \$1.50 per setting. Prices quoted on quantities. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ont.

BARRED Rock eggs, 15 for \$1, McCrmick strain; prize winners. Fred. Chambers, High St., London, Canada.

BARRED Rocks and Buff Orpingtons a specialty. Royal Blue and Cook strains. Eggs from show stock, \$1.50, guarantee 10 chicks, or replace at half price. J. B. Cowleson, Queensville.

BUFF Orpington eggs—Exhibition stock, \$2 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers; nice chicks guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

BUFF Orpington eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. E. Brown, breeder and importer, Haysville, Ont.

BARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs from prize stock, \$1 setting; fifty, \$2.50; per hundred, \$4. Miss Emily Soilbury, Colborne, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.

EGGS—Settings: Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte, \$1.50; Buff Wyandotte, Dark Brahmas, \$2. J. Rooke, 117 Wellington Rd., London.

EGGS from White and Silver-laced Wyandotte, \$1 per 15. T. Barrett, Thornbury, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—Kinglets, Barred Plymouth Rocks. This pen headed by a cockerel from E. B. Thompson, New York winners. Also a pen of Black Leghorns, headed by my prizewinning cock, which has never been beaten, winning twelve firsts, besides special prizes. Eggs from each pen, \$2 per 15. F. W. Hildakin, 257 Suffolk St., Guelph, Ont.

EGGS from high-class Barred and White Rocks settings, \$1; 50, \$3. Cockerels and pullets cheap. Frank Westbury, Cedar Hedge Poultry Yards, London, Write or call.

EGGS for hatching—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White and Silver Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, Black and White Orpingtons, \$5 per 15. Prizewinning birds in all these pens. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

EXHIBITION White Rock eggs, \$2 for 13. M. H. Dicksader, Quebec St., London, Ont.

EGGS for hatching—From a pen of Barred Rock hens, "National Strain," selected for their choice barring and persistent-laying qualities; mated with two large, healthy, well-marked cockerels. Price, \$1 per setting, or 3 settings for \$2. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

J. A. CARROLL, Sr., James Park, London, Ont., importer, breeder and exhibitor of Indian Game, W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks; eggs, \$2 per 15.

LARGE Snow-white Wyandottes, cock 11½ lbs., hens 10 lbs. Eggs, \$2 per 15; after June 1st \$1. R. W. Kemp, Tambling Corners, London.

LARGE Snow-White Wyandottes, Baldwin strain, great winter layers, strongly-fertilized eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots special. Chas. A. Gouling, Vinemount, Ont.

DEKIN DUCKS—Eggs, \$ per 13. W. R. Hindley, Orpington, Ont.

PRIZEWINNING Buff Orpingtons Eggs, \$2 per setting. C. H. Blyth, Marden, Ont., member Canadian Orpington Club.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, rose-comb, bred six years from carefully-selected, prolific winter layers; large brown eggs. Setting, \$1.50. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

"RINGLETS" Thompson's Rocks, the best winter layers; all stock imported. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Geo. D. Meikle, Morrisburg, Ont.

STOCK for Sale—Golden Silver Wyandotte, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Silver-angled Hamburgs. Eggs, \$1 per setting. William Daniel, Plattville, Ont.

THREE Dark Brahma pullets (laying) \$3, A. J. George, 52 Clarence St., London.

THE National Strain Barred Rocks—Eggs from choice matings, \$1 per 13. Geo. McCormack, Rockton, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs, from fancy and grand winter-laying strains, mated to imported Duston and Martin cockerels; large size and perfect shape; \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs special. James Smith, Trout Creek Farm, Millgrove.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Pen headed by grand Duston cockerel. W. D. Monkman, Bondhead, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs, imported Duston's and Martin's strain; grand winter layers. Stay white. H. Hulse, Bradford, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes—The Farmers' general-purpose fowl. Eggs from first-class stock, \$1 per 15. Daniel T. Green, Brantford.

WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaven, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.

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

THE REASON FOR IT.

It Is Money In Your Pocket

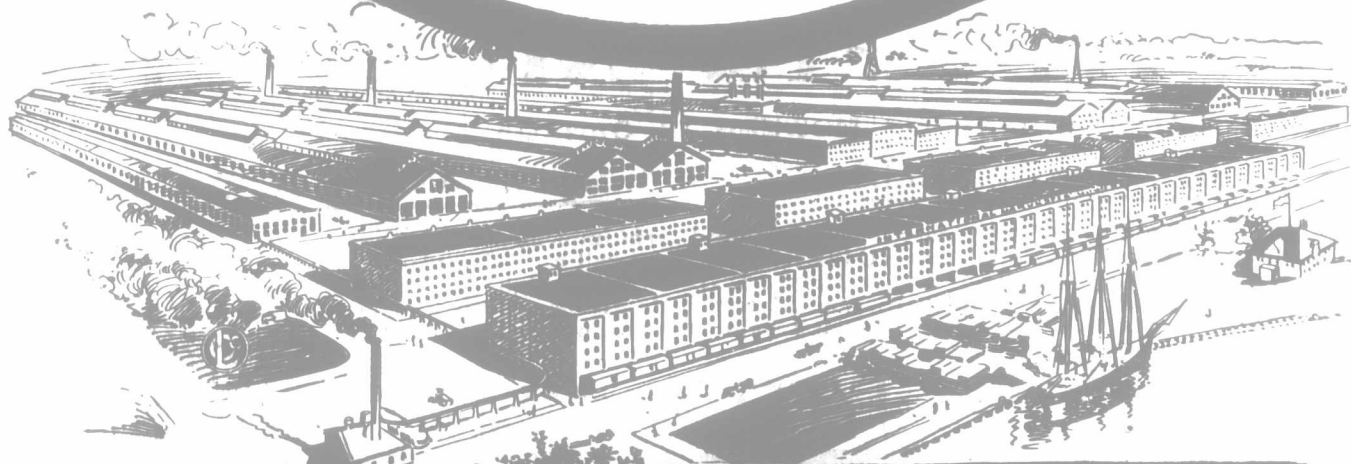
to get the harvesting machine or the tillage or seeding implement or Gasoline Engine that will give you the best service and the longest use. That's what you are looking for.

You can't tell very much about a farm machine by looking at it. A piece of poor scrap iron covered with paint may look as well as the highest grade steel. You must, therefore, look carefully to the reputation of the machine you buy, and to the facilities of the manufacturers who make it. That's why we ask your earnest and careful consideration to the line of harvesting machines and other implements of the

International Harvester Company of Canada, (Ltd.)

In reputation they are unsurpassed. They are used by more Canadian farmers than are all other makes combined. Why? Simply because the careful, prudent farmer has found from experience that they do satisfactory work, that they can be depended upon, that they give him long service, that they are not in constant need of repairs. Canadian farmers buy them—not from sentiment but from cool business judgment. The endorsement of a majority of the farmers in both Canada and the States ought to mean something to you.

In facilities the manufacturers of the International line of farm machines are unequalled in the world. The great plant of the International Company at Hamilton, Ontario, is a monument to Canadian enterprise and progress, and a source of pride to every loyal Canadian. It embraces every known facility for the economical production of machines of the highest possible grade. The buildings occupy one end of a tract of 200 acres, and are equipped with the most modern machinery, much of it automatic in action, insuring absolute uniformity and perfection of manufacture. Extensive chemical laboratories are maintained for the thorough testing of all materials used; nothing but that of the highest grade enters into the construction of an International machine. Canada itself produces much of the raw material used in the factory, and by modern machinery, modern methods, the most careful supervision and inspection, is enabled to produce at fair and reasonable prices machines and implements for farm use as nearly perfect in material and construction as it is possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce. These facilities are made possible only by the large demand for the International line, and this demand comes solely from the satisfaction that the International line has given in the past. We ask you to call upon any International agent and see for yourself the line of machines he handles. He will be glad to give you catalogue and to answer all questions.



The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues of

McCormick and Deering

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Corn Binders, Huskers and Shredders, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, Broadcast Seeder, Scufflers, Binder Twine. Also selling agents for Chatham and Petrolia Wagons.

WORKS OF

International Harvester Co. of Canada, (Limited) at Hamilton, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

HEREDITARY FRIGHT.

Teacher—And why was Moses so frightened when he saw the burning bush?
Isaacstein, Jr.—Maybe der bush vasn't insured.

MAN'S BEST FRIEND.

If a man has a good wife he has the best friend it is possible to have. "A man's best friend," says Bulwer Lytton, "is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him."

In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in a man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, and reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent deed.

A wife best shows her friendliness by clipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in the wrong direction. If he says anything silly she will affectionately tell him so. If he declares that he will do something absurd, she will find means to prevent him doing so. If Dr. Johnson's wife had lived there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with disgusting voracity.

LOSS OF CUD.

When cattle are kept in the stable and fed concentrated foods, it is not unusual that they cease chewing their cud. This is not only unnatural for the stock, but is wasteful of feed. Writing on this subject in the Live-stock Report, Dr. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, says:

When something goes wrong with the digestive organs of a ruminating animal, cud-forming and chewing cease until the animal feels well again. Supplying an artificial cud will not remedy the uncomfortable feeling of sickness that causes a cow to cease ruminating. The sensible plan is to treat the cause of the discomfort and so lead to the re-establishment of the lost function. Cattle chew the same food over and over again when it is coarse, indigestible or mixed with concentrates. The latter are easily digested and are transferred to the second and third stomachs each time the cud passes up or down the gullet and thence pass to the fourth stomach, which is the true digestive one. The more coarse fodder fed to a cow or steer, the more cud-chewing will become necessary. Where concentrates are fed too lavishly in the absence of an adequate amount of fodder, the necessity of perfect cud-chewing lessens, indigestion follows and cud-chewing (rumination) is temporarily suspended. Nature's plan under the circumstances is to remove appetite so that no more food is taken into the paunch. Meanwhile the digestive organs are rested, their contents pass slowly out of the body, appetite returns and rumination is resumed. This would be a happy sequence of affairs, but it does not always follow. Suspended rumination may be followed by suspension or paralysis of intestinal movement (peristalsis) and the animal dies of impaction or is very sick before medicinal treatment encourages recovery. When there is a tendency to suspended rumination among cows or feeding cattle stop feeding concentrated food and tempt the appetite with choice, palatable roughage on which salt or molasses may be sprinkled to whet the appetite. This plan alone will often lead to rumination and speedy recovery from indigestion. In an urgent case instead of putting an artificial cud in the animal's mouth give 12 to 15 ounces of castor oil every 6 hours, and every 4 hours a warm stimulating drink containing whisky, ground ginger, gentian, aniseed, caraway seeds, cardamoms, pimento, etc. Rectal injections of soapy warm water and glycerine are also useful and the animal should be blanketed. Prevention is to be sought not only by avoiding a too concentrated ration and supplying an abundance of sound fodder, pure drinking water and salt, but by avoiding frosted, moldy or otherwise damaged foods.

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

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE ON Thursday, May 4th, 1905

The property of JAS. McMAHON, Wyoming, Ont., at
SPRUCE HILL FARM,
Two miles from Wyoming, G. T. R., and four miles from Petrolia, G. T. R. and
M. C. R. Train stops at Plympton Townline, within 60 rods of farm.

FIVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Two cows, two heifers, and one bull calf, ten months old.

The aged cow, Vacuna 35th, by Norseman—16397—, is one of the best breeding cows in Canada. Her first calf, Valasco 40th (bred by R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.), was grand champion of the breed at London and Ottawa, 1904. Morning Star, No. 37306, Vol. 18, dam Vacuna 35th. Morning Star is the best bull that was ever owned in Assiniboia, N.-W. T. The two heifers in the sale are by Lord Roberts and Prince Fragrance (Imp.), dam Vacuna 35th.

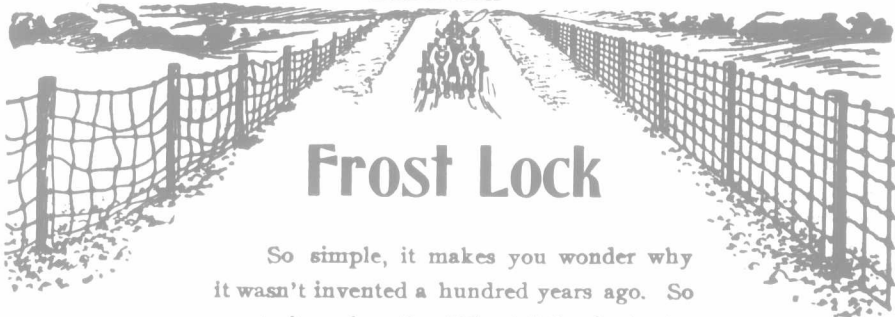
The young bull, Prince Sturdy—54954—, Vol. 21, sire Prince Fragrance (Imp.). Prince Fragrance is half-brother to Prince Sunbeam, the grand champion at Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904. In color Prince Sturdy is a rich red, with a soft, mossy coat, even-fleshed, and as smooth as a pea. He is every inch a show bull.

Vacuna 35th is again safe in calf.
Vacuna 57th—46626—, by Chief of Stars (Imp.), is one of the plums of the sale. Low-down, thick-fleshed; a grand breeding and show cow. Vacuna 57th has had one calf, a show bull, and was bred to Prince Fragrance in December, 1904. The grades are among the best; the cows are very deep milkers, three of them having given each over 50 pounds of milk per day and 14 pounds of butter per week. The roan show cow, Babe, is nursing a grand bull calf. There are three very promising bull calves now in the herd.

The thirteen months' old heifer, Queen of the Roses, is perhaps the plum of the grades; a beautiful heifer, as near perfect as anything can be. This herd has produced more high-priced export and show steers than any other herd in the county. There is included in sale, one first-prize general-purpose mare; one general-purpose colt, rising three years old, and one pair of carriage colts, two and three years old, sired by Shadeland Druid 13573, by Wilkes Nutwood. Also one Berkshire sow, Queen of Spruce Hill, by Snellgrove Boy. Sale commences at 1.30 p.m.

Terms: Twelve months' credit will be given, or 6 per cent. off for cash. Everything must be sold, as the proprietor is giving up farming and is going West.

JAMES McMAHON, PROPRIETOR.



Frost Lock

So simple, it makes you wonder why it wasn't invented a hundred years ago. So great, it makes the "Frost" the best wire fence in the world.

Frost Wedge Lock LOCKS running and upright wires together. Does not bend, knot, crimp or kink them. Simply locks them so they can't sag, bend, rub or hang. It's the only device yet invented that locks two hard wires without injury to either. Galvanized to prevent rust.

A wire fence that is put together with small, soft tie wires is just as strong as those soft wires, and no stronger. A lock that needs a crimp or bend to make it hold, weakens the whole fence. When the horses or cows get to cutting up, and ram into the fence, those weak spots snap like a bursted bubble.

Frost Wire Fence

is high carbon coiled spring steel wire, and every strand is capable of bearing 2,000 pounds weight. Uprights are large and strong, and the Frost Lock holds uprights and running wires into one compact whole that even Texas steers can't break down.



Write for catalogue. It's free.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited
WINNIPEG, HAMILTON, CLEVELAND,
Man. Ont. Ohio



A ship-builder, says Harper's Weekly, nothing was heard from him. Then tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of one of the ship-building companies. The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparatively shallow water. He was provided with a tank and told to use it on a ledge below. Mike was put into a diver's suit, and with his pick, was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes a job where I can't spit on me hands."

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.

NITRO-CULTURE.

1. What is there in nitro-culture?
2. Where could I get some of the culture, and what would it cost for an acre?
Queen's Co., P. E. I.

Ans.—1. You will find our idea of nitro-culture in a short editorial in issue of March 30th. We do not discredit the possibility of its advantageous use under certain conditions, but believe that very much exaggerated claims are made for it. The best way to inoculate your fields and keep them inoculated with clover bacteria, is to grow clover regularly in a short rotation. If artificial inoculation is deemed necessary on a piece where clover has not recently grown, get a load of good surface loam from an old clover field, and sprinkle it over the field to be sown, say a load per acre.

2. A small quantity of nitro-culture for trial may be procured by applying to Prof. F. C. Harrison, Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., stating the particular legume for which you wish to use the culture. Better not risk money purchasing.

GOSSIP.

A nice-bred Shorthorn bull that has proven a good sire, having been used with satisfaction for four years, is advertised for sale by C. & G. W. Blyth, Marden, Wellington Co., Ont. He is of the Cruickshank Matchless family on his dam's side, was sired by Hillsburg Tom—26756—, by Imp. Sirius, and his dam by Imp. Royal Sailor.

"What an awful lot o' money these high-toned travellers waste for drink," said Uncle Abner, as he laid down his newspaper. "A man who'll pay a hundred dollars for a saloon passage to England, when he can go in the steerage for twenty, is a slave to rum, that's what I say."

Sir Redvers Buller is evidently blessed with a strong spirit of contradiction, over and above his well-known courage and tenacity. It was during the last Nile campaign, and while on board a river steamer descending some dangerous water in one of the higher cataracts, that he entered into a discussion with Lord Charles Beresford respecting the proper channel that ought to be navigated. Each most obstinately defended his own course, but eventually that which Sir Redvers so strenuously recommended was used, with the result that the steamer got through without accident. "You see I was right," exclaimed Sir Redvers, triumphantly; "mine was the proper channel."

"That was mine, too," coolly replied Lord Charles. "I only recommended the other because I knew you would go against whatever I said."

TRADE TOPIC.

A PERFECTED WATCH—WHERE?—After all, the man who is on time "wins out." How can he be on time without a reliable timekeeper in his pocket? Impossible! Where is he to get it? Well, the back colored cover of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will give the reader a clue. Watchmaking is a science and an art. Note what the Swiss Commissioner and member of the International Jury on watches once had to say of the Waltham "Riverside" movement. It was a wonderful bit of testimony. Read it carefully. Would you know how the Waltham people have perfected the American watch? Write, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," for their free illustrated book on watches. Address at once, American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., U. S.

Sharples Tubular Separators

A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES

Why not save half the standing-lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalogue J 198 describes it.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address
The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. F. H. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

5 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds and 1 four-year-old, sired by Mains of Airies, Prince Alexander, etc. Prices moderate. ALEX. McGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

Sometimes a senate official, even a doorkeeper, has a sufficient sense of humor and sufficient intelligence to put him on a proper footing with the great men. Such a one is Charles S. Draper, who has been on the United States Senate pay-roll in various capacities for over 40 years.

On one occasion the senate showed a disposition to vote down a proposition to give an extra month's pay to the employees, and Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, made a characteristically bitter speech in opposition to the gift. The burden of his speech was, "There is no precedent for this, Mr. President; there is no precedent." The employees held an indignation meeting, and Draper was selected to plead with Mr. Ingalls to withdraw his batteries. The senator listened to the tale of hardships endured by the clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, laborers, etc., in being compelled to work twelve months out of 24, without getting thirteen months' pay each year, and then asked abruptly, "Draper, if you are so dissatisfied with your job, why don't you resign, and let some one else get it?" The doorkeeper looked the Kansas senator a moment in the eye, and then replied with unconscious imitation of Mr. Ingalls' voice and manner in debate, "Why, there is no precedent for this, Mr. Senator; there is no precedent." Ingalls' astonishment gave way to loud laughter, and when the extra pay proposition came up again for final action, he was out of his seat, and it passed.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

Continued use of Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure all kidney diseases. The public may rely on the purity of the pills, as they are made in a clean and sanitary manner, and are sold only in the original packages.

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

43 IMPORTED REGISTERED

Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected for breeding, size and quality, will be sold by auction at the Sale Stables at

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, 1905.

These fillies are a superior lot, sired by some of the best stallions in Scotland, true to Clydesdale type and with the best quality of feet and legs.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

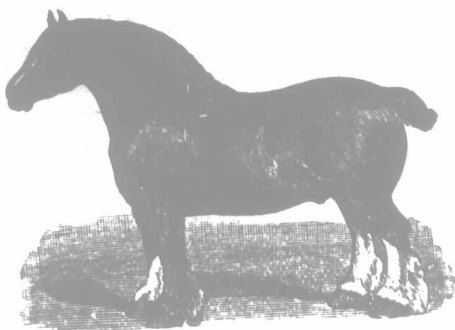
W. D. FLATT, = Hamilton, Ont.

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.

125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney .. Stallions and Cares ..

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championship awards than any other exhibitor of live stock; I won every Premier Championship offered on Hackneys, also every Gold Medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 prizes.

I HAVE THE GOODS and will pay intending buyers' R. R. fare here from any part of Canada, sell you a good Stallion for \$700 to \$1,000, or choice of my barns for \$1,400, delivered in your town. I will guarantee stallions. I will sell against death for two years, and to get 60% mares in foal.

Time of payments made to suit the purchaser.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,

and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,

have just received at their new sale barns, Bernard House, London, another car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All are imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

Address: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

Have just received a new importation of 131 head of high-class Percheron, Belgian and German Coach Stallions

FOR SALE: IMPORTED

German Coach Stallion

KAISER WILHELM, German No. 491, Amer. No. 231. Apply at once to

Wm. J. Harris, Schomberg, Ont.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales for sale. One stallion rising 3 years, one-tallon rising 2 years. For further particulars, apply to

GEO. ROTHAM, Bradford, Ont.

Clydesdales. Shortboms and Cotswolds.—Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull by inn sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to

W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have sold the heifer and bull calf I advertised. The Berkshire boars I am now offering are of good bacon type, and those who get them will secure a bargain."

C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., write: "The four Shorthorn bulls we are offering are from 8 to 14 months old, of good individual quality, and got by the imported bull, Nonpareil Duke, dam Clarinda 4th (imp.), by Morning's Pride (69154), bred by Wm. Duthie. The others have for dams two Indian Wave cows, and Lily 2nd, by Village Boy 5th, respectively. They are all dark red in color, and are fit for service at present, and in good breeding condition, and will be sold at low prices if taken soon. We have also a few choice Yorkshires, a few boars and sows for sale from imported stock, 6 to 12 months old, which ought to be prizewinners at the fall shows, as they are typical of the breed, being long, deep-sided, good even backs, and very strong boned."

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes that he has received a cable message from Messrs. Montgomery that they shipped him 43 Clydesdale fillies on Saturday, April 12th. Mr. Flatt's order was for 60 fillies, but Messrs. Montgomery advise him that they were unable to secure that number of the desired quality and age in time to ship on the 22nd, as good Clydesdale fillies are getting scarcer and dearer in Scotland. Those shipped are, however, a superior lot, amongst them being several that were prizewinners in Scotland. These 43 fillies will be sold by auction at the Hamilton sale stables on May 17th, as announced in the advertisement in this paper. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity for securing a young mare or two to breed the best selling stock from, and of a class that will at the same time fill the bill for a first-class farm team, if need be, while raising colts. Parties interested will do well to keep an eye on this offering, further particulars of which will be given in these columns in future issues of the paper.

Rowan Hill Stock Farm, the home of A. Duncan & Sons, Carlisle P. O., located a few miles from Glanford Station, G. T. R., in Haldimand Co., Ont., is well supplied with good quality Shortboms. The present stock bull is Greengill Archer (imp.), three years old, roan, bred by Geo. Campbell, in Scotland, sire Archer's Heir (76037), dam Cranberry 4th (43652), by Murchison (71052). This bull is well-fleshed, and a good type of a bull to get thick, low-down, easy feeders. The young females upon which he is being used are principally by Major Alpine (imp.) = 7557, a red, by Count Amaranth (74289), dam Lady Alpine, by Clan Alpine (60495). This firm had the misfortune to lose this bull, which was a great loss, as he had proved himself a valuable sire. Among the choicest of his get is Lady of Rowan Hill, a red, two years old, from Jewel = 27701, a very sweet, thick heifer, as is also Miss Alpine, same age, from same sire, dam Magic 41817, by Golden Boy 28232, tracing to Red Rose. Red Lady is another heifer well worthy of mention. She is by same sire as above, from Louisa = 41846, by Christopher (imp.). The Roan Duchess family is represented by a choice four-year-old in Lady Lorne = 49953, by Christopher (imp.) = 28859, dam Jewel, by Greenhouse Chief. Among the young bulls is Warrior = 53225, 15 months old, by Major Alpine, dam Little Daisy, by Earl Stanley = 25899. This bull is quite up to the average in quality, and will be sold very reasonable. There are several others in the herd well worthy of mention, if space would permit. Any one wanting to get a commencement for a herd, or to strengthen a herd, will find stock here quite worthy of an inspection. A few choice Clydesdales are also in stock, among them a stallion colt, rising one year old, from an imported sire, and of the right stamp to develop into a good one. When wanting anything in their line, look up their advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," and write them.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scurf. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

SHOE BOILS Are hard to cure, yet ABSORBINE

Will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7-B Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mink, \$1.00 per Bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Dis temper, Ringworm on Calf, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTED Clydesdales

My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (6161), Monocriefe Marquis (6663) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. O. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock. CLYDESDALE and SHORTHORNS For Sale.

One first-class registered 2-year-old stallion, sire MacQueen, imp.; dam from imp. sire and dam. Also one red 16-months old bull by Imp Royal Sovereign, and a few heifers bred to Scotland's Fame. At a bargain if taken soon. For particulars write to

JOHN FORGIE, Proprietor, Claremont Stn. and P. O.

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

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

READ OUR UNBEATEN RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

Premier Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.
Six Second Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.

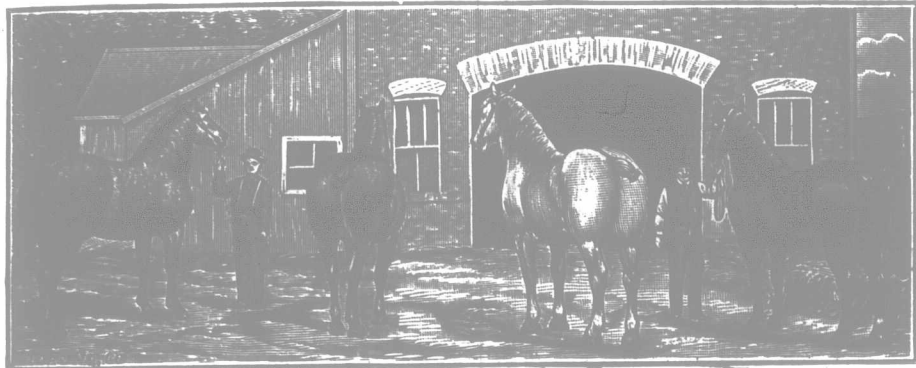
Grand Championship.
Two Championships.
Five Diplomas.
Nine First Premiums.
Six Third Premiums.
Two Fifth Premiums.

Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS. Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address
H. W. TRUMAN,
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

J. H. TRUMAN,
Whittlesea, England.



20-PERCHERONS-20

Have just arrived with our new importation, Jan. 31st, 1905, direct from France, of 20 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique, Romulus. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays. They are large and blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, and can go like trotters, weighing 1600 lbs. to 2000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice German Coaches and Hackneys that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.
82 miles south-west of Toronto, on G. T. R.

IN THREE LANGUAGES



Directions for the use of Stevens' Ointment accompany every box in English, French and German. It is used and valued all over the world. Write for a box to-day, you will never regret it.

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

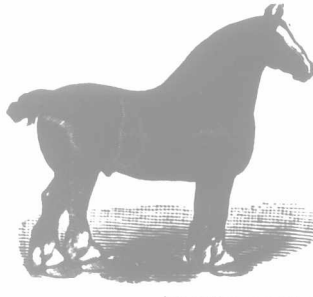
Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Agents for Canada.



Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot. om

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. veterinary.

ABORTION.

1. Heavy mare aborted at about nine months. She had been worked gently all winter, and fed mixed silage, chaff and cut straw, and three quarts oats mixed with cut straw and hay. Would it be well to breed her again, and how should she be cared for?

2. Our heavy horses are very itchy on their necks at the roots of the hair.

D. B.

Ans.—1. It is hard to say what caused abortion. I certainly would breed her again, and treat much as you did this year, except I would not feed her any silage. I find the best food for pregnant mares is good hay or good straw, crushed oats and bran, with a few roots, either pulped or whole. The hay or straw may be cut, and the whole mixed, if desired; but I would not feed silage or other food that is liable to fermentation.

2. Wash thoroughly with strong, warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Then dress twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a pint of water.

V.

GREASE, ETC.

1. Fifteen-year-old mare has very itchy hind legs. They are covered with excrescences, which break and exude a little bloody fluid; gradually dry up, leaving the part denuded of hair and the skin whitish, only to break out again. She is gradually getting worse.

2. Give prescription for bruise or kick, where the skin is slightly broken.

T. G. H.

Ans.—1. This is a case of grease, and it is doubtful if it can be cured. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger; follow up with 30 drops carbolic acid twice daily. Dress the raw surfaces on the legs once daily with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, for 3 applications. Then poultice for 2 days and nights with linseed meal, and a little powdered charcoal, applied warm, and changed every 4 or 5 hours. Then dress twice or three times daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water. It may be necessary to employ a veterinarian to remove some of the lumps by an operation.

2. An ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

V.

BONE SPAVIN.

A bone spavin appeared on my eight-year-old driver last fall.

1. What treatment would you recommend?

2. Would blistering alone do?

3. Would Stevens' ointment cure?

4. Explain the cause, and how does it affect the joint.

5. Would throwing a mare that is in foal be hurtful?

J. T.

Ans.—1. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister her.

2. It is possible, but not probable in an eight-year-old.

3. This also is probable.

4. It is due to hereditary tendency and concussion. The inflammation involves the bone and cartilage; the latter is destroyed, and the exudate becomes converted into bone, and two or more bones become united by bony tissue.

5. It would not be wise to cast a pregnant mare; but it is seldom necessary to cast. However, it will be better to wait until after parturition before operating.

V.

FATALITY IN BROOD SOWS.

I have lost several brood sows. They give birth to their litters all right, and, in about a week or less, refuse to eat; lie most of the time. If forced to rise, they stagger. They get weaker and weaker, and die in about three weeks. They were fed on the refuse of a public institution, with an occasional mangel.

D. M.

Ans.—The fatality is evidently due to some local cause. There is little doubt it is due to the nature of the food and want of exercise. Table refuse in reasonable quantities is all right; but as an entire ration, gives little satisfaction, especially with breeding sows. A reasonable supply of grain and a liberal supply of green food, as raw roots, is necessary; change the food; allow plenty of exercise, and you will have no further trouble.

V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Clydes Hackneys

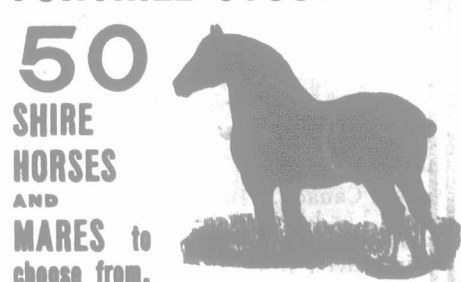
FOR SALE: Nine choice imported

Clydesdale Stallions

By such noted sires as Hiawatha, Prince of Kyle, Ornament, Ascot and Sir Hugo. Also six choice imported HACKNEYS, by the English champion, Garton Duke of Connaught, and others. All are rare good individuals. Determined to reduce stock, will make prices and terms to suit customers. A rare chance for a good stallion at a right price. Millbrook is on G. T. R., 18 miles north of Port Hope. Call or write.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM



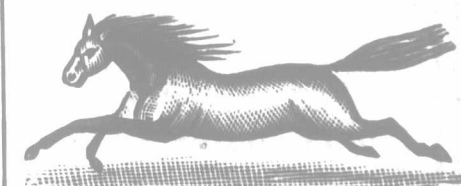
50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL, ONTARIO

"THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Sheppard, 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 conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

PERCHERONS at BARGAIN PRICES

In order to make room for our new importation, 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 livery if not on hand to meet you. Address: o

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,
Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

FOR SALE: The imported

Clydesdale Stallion

Uam Var (2129) (9457).

Apply to **DAVIS & GRAHAM,**
Schomberg, Ont.

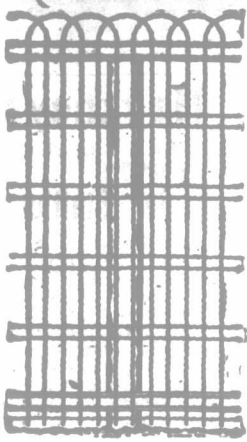
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also **SUORTHERN** Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES,
Ottview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

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

Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2½ inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive. It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge. Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

The Best Breeders In America Use And Endorse Zenoleum.

If there is any one man who needs and must have a reliable remedy for warding off animal disease and preventing its ravages and spread, it is the breeder of pure-blood live stock. He cannot afford to send out a scabby, mangy, lousy or otherwise diseased animal. Many breeders try about everything they have ever heard of, but when they reach ZENOLEUM they stop. They have found what they sought. Our books show repeated orders from the largest and most famous breeders of cattle, horses, swine, goats and poultry in the United States and Canada. Indeed, not one of these first class breeders will think of attending a show with animals from his herd or his flock without carrying a supply of ZENOLEUM with him. This faith is born of results. You are just as certain to become its firm convert if you try ZENOLEUM. There is not any domestic animal that will not be improved in condition by its use. ZENOLEUM will keep all live stock quarters sweet and clean and free from disease germs, if used as directed. FORTY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES USE AND ENDORSE ZENOLEUM.

Wonderful Zenoleum "Coal Tar Disinfectant and Dip" The Great Promoter of Animal Health.

One gallon of ZENOLEUM will be sent you, express prepaid for \$1.50 and it will make 100 gallons of reliable disinfectant solution. Try it for the animal troubles and ailments that are worrying your stock: use it as a disinfectant, germicide and insecticide; for lice, mange, scurvy, ringworm, canker, scab; for removal of stomach and intestinal worms; to cure calf cholera, abortion of cattle, chicken cholera, scab in sheep, cattle mange or itch, etc. We are satisfied that if we can induce you to make the trial you will become more than enthusiastic about Zenoleum. In addition to every representation made above, Zenoleum is guaranteed to be non-poisonous—absolutely harmless for internal or external use. Neither injures skin, discolors wool or roughens the hair.

We ask you to take no chances. Read the Zenoleum guarantee. "If Zenoleum is not all we say it is—or even what you think it ought to be—you get your money back. No argument. Just Money."

Most all druggists handle Zenoleum—if yours won't supply you, we will. The prices of Zenoleum are: One gallon, \$1.50, express paid; two gallons, \$3.00, express paid; three gallons, \$4.50, express paid; and five gallons, \$6.25, freight paid. Send to us for booklets, "Veterinary Adviser," "Chicken Chat" and "Piggie's Troubles." Free.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., BRAMPTON, ONT. OR 113 BATES ST., DETROIT, MICH.

Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, 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 snips 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 \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet.** Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V-Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

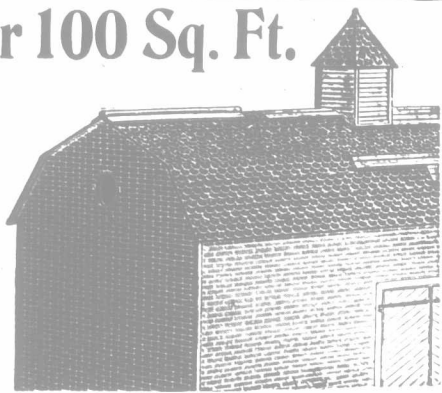
FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Troughs, 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.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Eastern Warehouse—767 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



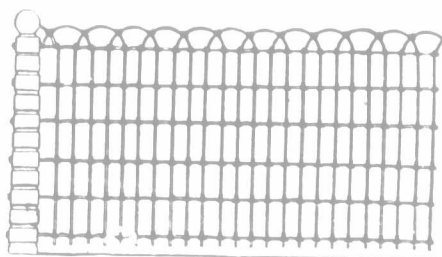
GOSSIP.

Young—Wonder why it is they call the man who stands up with the bridegroom the best man at a wedding? Elder—It means that he is the best off; he's the one who isn't married, you know.

Last week there was brought to the "Farmer's Advocate" office a two-year-old Mammoth Bronze turkey gobbler that dressed 35 lbs. It was raised by Haskett Robson, Telfer, Ont., a turkey-breeder who should be a good one to patronize.

On Thursday, May 4th, five Scotch Shorthorns, comprising two cows, two heifers and one ten-months-old bull calf, will be sold at public auction on the home farm, by Jas. McMahon, proprietor of Spruce Hill Farm, Wyoming, Ont. Full particulars as to breeding, etc., will be found in the advertisement on another page. This should prove a good opportunity to procure some choice stock.

WE HAVE THE FINEST LINE OF Ornamental Fences



in Canada. They are the most durable, the neatest, the strongest, and the cheapest. A fine line of

Ornamental and Farm Gates

Agents wanted in unrepresented territory. Write us for prices on fencing wire.

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO., STRATFORD, ONT.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WHEN TO PRUNE APPLE TREES.

1. When is the best time to trim apple trees?
2. Would trees be injured that were trimmed between the 10th and 15th of April?
SUBSCRIBER'S SON.
Stormont Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Our preference is for March and nearly April pruning, though quite a number prefer June.

2. No.

DIFFERENCE IN RUN OF SAP.

Why is there more maple sap yielded some years than other? Does not the tree require the same amount of sap every year?
FARMER'S SON.

Ans.—There are two movements of sap in trees—the crude sap upwards, and the true sap (that which has undergone changes in the leaves), which flows downward. The ascending sap is very abundant during the dormant period, when little transpiration is occurring, and in spring, when the tree warms up, the expansion of the liquids and gases in the trunk causes a pressure, which forces the sap from cell to cell into the auger hole that has been bored in the tree. At night the trunk of the tree cools slowly; frost congeals the sap, and the flow ceases, to be begun the next day. A period of dry weather after the trees have been tapped sears the walls of the auger hole and lessens the subsequent flow of sap. The run of maple sweet thus depends upon weather conditions, and does not necessarily bear any relation to the movement of the sap in the tree.

Veterinary.

CHRONIC COUGH.

In 1903, mare had distemper, and the cough continued until spring, when it ceased. She commenced to cough again in the winter of 1904, and is getting worse.
A. J. M.

Ans.—It is probable she has heaves, and, if so, cannot be cured. Feed small allowances of bulky food and larger quantities of oats, and moisten everything she eats with lime water. Give, every morning, a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1½ drams powdered opium, 2 drams camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, mixed with sufficient treacle to make plastic. This will ease the symptoms, and if she has not heaves, will probably effect a cure.
V.

GOSSIP.

W. D. Flatt, Importer of Shorthorn cattle, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "The fact that we have placed additional orders with you for Zenoleum without being solicited is proof that we consider it a valuable disinfectant and dip. We use it freely upon our herd of Shorthorns with most satisfactory results."

A BIG ACREAGE OF SUGAR BEETS FOR 1905—Farmers who are thinking of growing beets for sugar factories this fall and other who are interested in the beet-sugar industry, will be pleased to learn that the Ontario Sugar Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont., had on the 10th of April, 1905, 357 contracts of 866 acres more than they had last year at the same date. The total acreage is now much greater than any previous year, and is increasing weekly at a very satisfactory rate. This is easily understood from the following three sample replies of 1904 growers, who, for the reasons given below, are not contracting this year:

The Ontario Sugar Co., Limited, Berlin, Ont.

I have given up farming. My son is working my farm, and has contracted for four acres. I have no faults to find. Sugar beets are a profitable crop for the farmer.
J. L. PATTERSON.
Agriculturist.

I have given up active farming, and have farm nearly all seeded down. I will say that for the two years that I grew beets for you, they paid well, and I was in every way satisfied with your manner of doing business.
Oshawa.
E. E. COOPER.

I have sold my farm. I would contract some if I had not sold, as they pay better than anything else on a farm.
Brussels.
R. J. Hay.

CANCER
 R. D. Evans, discoverer of the famous Cancer Cure, requests any one suffering with cancer to write him. Two days' treatment will cure any cancer, external or internal. No charge until cured.
R. D. EVANS, Brandon, Man. o

TAMWORTHS
 2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sows from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.
Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

PRICE LIST.
McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP
 Liquid, Paste and Solid.
 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, paste, \$2.25; 20 oz tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Sold by druggists and dealers, or charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.
THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont., General Agents.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
 Present offerings: Choice young bulls, ready for service; also heifers, all ages. For particulars, write to
GEO. DAVIS,
 Alton P. O., Erin Stn., C. P. R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM
 OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
 Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 37437. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.
E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
 Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 two-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.,
 Alderton Sta., L. H. & R.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

Aberdeen-Angus
 for Sale—Our stock bull (1st at Toronto) and 4 of his sons, 11 to 16 months.
JAMES SEAR,
 Rockside, Ont.,
 Cheltenham Stn., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

BARGAINS for 30 days. Durham cow, 7 years, and bull calf, by a Watt bull, \$100; two dark red bulls, 9 months, \$50 each; Yorkshire boars and sows, 30 to 40 lbs., at \$6 each; our yearling stock boar, quiet and a good getter, \$15.
W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P. O.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
 Six bulls ready for service, sired by Merry Hampton, imp., 36068, 156715, and from thick-fleshed, heavy-milking dams; also heifers by same sire. Prices reasonable for early delivery. For particulars, write to
JOHN SOCKETT, Rockwood Stn. & P. O.

Stock Bull for Sale
 We offer for sale the Watt-bred Matchless Sailer =39931=, Sure, active and a grand breeder. Also 3 splendid young bulls, 16 months old, sired by above bull. For further particulars write
C. & G. W. BLYTHE, Marden, Ont.

SHORTHORNS
 For sale: 4 choice bulls by Nonparil Duke, imported, from heavy-milking cows, registered. Also YORKSHIRES, imported and home-bred. Will sell cheap.
C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont.

J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.
 Breeder of High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**
 Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

BARREN COWS CURED
 PAMPHLET FREE.
MOORE BROS., V.S., ALBANY, N.Y.

BRAIN FAG IN SPRING

FEELINGS OF DISCOURAGEMENT AND DESPONDENCY FROM WEAK BLOOD—CURE IN

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Of all the blood supplied as nourishment to the human body one-fifth is consumed in the brain in the manufacture of nerve force, the vital power which is transmitted through the sympathetic nerve to the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, bowels, etc., and which supplies the motive power to these organs. In the spring when the blood is thin and watery and the nerve force becomes depleted, the ill-effects are often first felt in the brain. The head aches. The mind is dull and listless. It is difficult to concentrate the thoughts. Feelings of gloom and discouragement come over you. Energy and ambition seem to be all gone. You begin to look on the dark side of things. Your temper is easily irritated. But enrich and purify the blood by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you will soon find disease of body and mind disappearing. The tired nerve centres of the brain receive new vitality from the new, rich blood, new nerve force is sent tingling along the delicate nerve fibres and every organ of the body responds to the new call to health and duty. If you would avoid the ills and weaknesses of spring, use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Fifty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
 Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.
W. McDERMOTT,
 Living Springs, Ont.,
 Fergus Station.

Shorthorns—We have for sale several young bulls ready for service, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailer (imp.) Also a few heifers and cows, bred to Wandering Count, by Wanderer's Last (imp.).
J. R. McCALLUM & SONS, Toronto, Ont.

Auction Sale of Green Grove Shorthorns
 I will sell on my farm, February 14th, a choice selection of 25 bulls and heifers. Catalogues will be ready by Jan. 25th.
W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

J. WATT & SON—1 imp. BULL; also a number of imported and home-bred cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot from (imp.) Royal Archer and Royal Star.
Salem P. O., Elora station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. o

SHORTHORNS and DORSETS
 Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale.
D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM
 4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale. Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.
ISRAEL GHOFF, Alma P. O. & Sta., G.T.R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
 wo young bulls, 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26996.
DR. T. B. SPROULE, Cedarvale Farm, Markdale P. O. and Station

Forest Hill Stock Farm Shorthorns—3 choice serviceable age, and a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply
G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns—Three young bulls. One by Scottish Beau, imp., dam Lady Ythan 5th, imp.; 2 others by Invincible, second prize, Toronto, 1904; also heifers of like breeding and quality.
G. H. OKE, Alvinston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS
 For Sale—I still have some young cows with calves at foot for sale. Good animals and well bred.
Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.
 For sale: **Shorthorn Bull**, dark red color, and from excellent milking strain. Apply.
GEORGE LEWIS,
 Lot 10, Con. 7, London Tp., Ballymote P. O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.
 Heifer inverted her uterus. What should it be dressed with before returning, and would it be wise to breed her again?
 M. G.
 Ans.—The uterus should be thoroughly washed with hot water, containing five per cent. laudanum, then carefully returned, and a truss applied to prevent reinversion, and the cow bedded high behind so that while either standing or lying her hind parts are higher than her fore. It would be wise to cease breeding, as the accident is liable to occur again.
 V.

CRIBBER.
 Four-year-old colt has started to crib.
 A. W. L.

Ans.—Cribbing is a vice and not a disease. It is very hard to check. In the early stages it can sometimes be checked by working the horse regularly and keeping him in a box stall without mangers, racks, etc., which he will be likely to catch with his teeth. If he takes hold of the wall, it may be prevented by daubing it with some foul-tasting material, as a solution of aloes, or other devices that you may think of. In the majority of cases, the vice can be checked only by buckling a strap rather tightly around the horse's throat, not so tight as to interfere with breathing or swallowing, but sufficiently tight to prevent expansion of the throat, which occurs while cribbing. Some drive sharp tacks in the strap in order to prick him when he commences to crib. This device is effectual while on only.
 V.

FOUNDER.
 Horse got at oat bin; ate too much; became stiffened up, and has remained so for five or six weeks.
 S. W.

Ans.—He is foundered, and if he had been properly treated at first, a complete cure would have resulted; but it is doubtful whether he will ever be all right when treatment was not given for six weeks. The acute stage has now passed, and treatment consists in removing the shoes, rasping the heels well down, and blistering around the coronets with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well in again, and in 24 hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and give him a nice box stall, oil every day. Repeat the blistering every month, for four or five times. It would be good practice to give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, at once.
 V.

ABORTION.
 1. Cow aborted end of October; was bred again, November 10th; again aborted, April 9th.
 2. Do you recommend the simple treatment given in March 23rd issue as an effectual cure?
 3. Is the bull liable to contract the disease, and transmit it to cows?
 4. What would you advise me to do?
 E. C.

Ans.—1. I am of the opinion your cow has contracted the habit of aborting, and it is not of the infectious kind, else other cows would abort.
 2. I have had no experience with this treatment. It certainly is very simple, but to my mind not sufficiently comprehensive to stamp out infectious abortion, as it deals simply with one treatment, and gives no instructions for other than aborted cows or for bulls, neither does it state anything about disposing of aborted fetuses, afterbirths, etc. I am of the opinion that the writer did not fully report Prof. Peters' treatment. A detailed account of treatment that has proved satisfactory was given in the "Farmer's Advocate" of December 22nd, 1904, page 1767.
 3. Yes.
 4. If you decide it is infectious abortion, treat as per article mentioned in answer to question 2. I do not think it is infectious, and would advise you to not breed her for about four or five months; then breed her, and when she reaches about the fourth month of gestation, keep her very quiet in a comfortable box stall, feed lightly, and keep perfectly quiet for two months. This will get her over the critical period, viz., five months.
 V.

Ring-Bone
 So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebones. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Can.
 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

RUPTURE
 Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing. The Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be
CURED
 One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears. He is cured at 90 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure
Dr. W. S. Rice, 2 East Queen Street (Block 277) Toronto, Ont.,
 the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure
FREE
 Now.

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, Hamilton, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE
 (Imp.) Scotland's Pride =36068=, 5 years old, a Crulshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.
 (Imp.) Scottish Pride =36106=, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Ross Lady family, 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 16 months. 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old. 25 ram lambs.
 No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write
W. G. PETTIT & SONS,
 FREEMAN, ONT. o
 Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
 Six young bulls, 20 cows and heifers, by that grand bull, sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister Queen Ideal, first-prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904.
H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, 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.

8 First-Class Young Bulls
 And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.
DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

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

BIBBY'S "CREAM EQUIVALENT"



THOMAS: "That calf seems to be doing all right, Mary!"
MARY: "Yes! I have never had any trouble raising calves since using 'Cream Equivalent.'"

FOR CALVES

It is used to substitute cow's milk where milk is scarce; and to enrich skim or separated milk when these products are available, or, if necessary, for raising calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. A farmer can, by its means, rear good calves and pigs, and sell his milk or the butter and cheese fats. It contains no chemicals, and can be fed with perfect safety to high-class stock. Calves take to it readily and thrive well on it. No other production does the work with the same effectiveness. If you are short of milk or have only separated milk for your calves make a trial of "Cream Equivalent."

MADE IN ENGLAND—SOLD IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA—BY LEADING MERCHANTS.
Canadian Representative: WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.
Distributing Points—Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and St. John, N.B.

\$350.00 will buy four (4) registered yearling

SHORTHORN BULLS

Bred from Valley Farm Herd. Well-grown, and well worth the money. Quick sale for one or four.

WM. HENDRIE, Jr., Valley Farm, HAMILTON, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head in our herd.

The choice breeding bull, Imp. Green-gill 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.

RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Special offering, on account of shortage of feed: Imp. and Canadian-bred cows and heifers, some first-class show stuff of leading families, including Missies, Mayflowers and Village Girls, and by such imp. sires as Imp. Favorite (83469), Nonpareil Archer and Marquis of Zenda. No fancy prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visitors met by appointment and always welcome.

E. C. & E. O. ATTRILL, Goderich, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

Three Scotch-topped Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE. 2 by Prince Gloster = 40998—, one by Collynie Archer (imp.). The names of such bulls as Royal Barmpton (imp.), Stanley (imp.), Prince of the Realm (imp.), Earl of March and Revenue = 21053 = appear in the pedigrees. Good individuals; must be sold. Inspection solicited. Visitors welcome.

Stations: Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.
WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address:

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PRESERVING EGGS.

What is the best way to preserve or pickle eggs?

Ans.—Make a solution of waterglass (sodium silicate), 1 part to 8 parts water, put it in a tub or other vessel, and place the eggs (carefully cleaned) into it as gathered. Perhaps some readers can suggest a better process. Please do so.

WORKING DAYS.

If A hires with B for one month, how many lawful working days will he have to put in, A being a man?

Ont. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—All the days of the month in question, excepting Sundays and other statutory holidays, and subject to the doing on such holidays of the usual chores.

RECKONING TIME.

1. If B agrees to work for a period of 12 months, beginning on the 1st of April, when does B's time terminate?

2. Is there any allowance for Sundays, which are the same as week days—nothing to do but the chores? W. H.

Ans.—1. 31st of March following. 2. No.

RIGHTS TO TIMBER.

About the year 1892, I bought the timber on an allowance of road in the Township of —, and took off part of the timber; soon after, I bought 100 acres of land nearer home with a lot of timber on it, so did not need that timber just then. To whom does the balance of timber on road allowance now belong, the land having been required for road purposes? ONT.

Ans.—Apparently to you. There may be circumstances from which it might be inferred that you had abandoned the balance of timber, in which case the right to it would be in the municipal corporation, but it does not appear from your statement of the case that there has been an abandonment.

FENCE ON ROAD ALLOWANCE—LIABILITY TO TAXES.

1. I live in a new country, where roads are not made yet, but stand in their natural state, that is, in forest. I made a clearing on my lot, and cleared to center of line. I built a fence twelve feet on road allowance. The road allowance, on one side being forest, the other a trail, is not passable. Am I forced to move the fence before the road is made?

2. Can a municipality compel me to pay municipal taxes, there being no passable road nearer than half a mile from the nearest corner of my lot?

Ont. G. F.

Ans.—1. You may legally be called upon to do so.

2. Yes.

RELEASE OF DOWER INTERESTS.

A and B, husband and wife, agreed to live separately, A paying B two thousand dollars as her share. Both agreed that neither of them would ever make any claim to the property of the other, and had writings drawn up by a lawyer to that effect and signed by three witnesses, two of whom are now deceased, also signed by B. But she did not sign off on the deed. B now threatens that if she outlives A, she will claim a third of the property now owned by him (copy of agreement enclosed). We have taken care of A for 20 years. He now wishes us to buy his property. We wish to know if we would be safe in doing so.

1. Can B take a third, or any of the property by law, because she has never signed off on the deed, after entering into and signing the agreement?

2. If she cannot take it, could she cause any trouble or expense to us by entering it in law, or could it be entered in law?

3. If we bought the property, is there any way she could be got to sign off on the deed, without having any difficulty?

4. Would we be perfectly safe in buying the property?

5. Which is the better way for A to will it to us, or sell it to us?

Ont. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. No.

2. It is open to anyone to commence an action, however unwarranted such proceeding might be, and she might certainly do so, and cause some annoyance and trouble, and possibly expense.

3. She could properly be called upon to execute appropriate papers, and, if necessary, compelled to do so.

4. We think so. 5. Sell.

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve, which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the Kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

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 Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33770, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erie Shipping Station, C. P. R.

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.

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.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS

for sale, either sex, got by the grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville P. O., Plum Grove Stock Farm, Baden Sta.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, a few young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

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. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

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. James Bowes, Strathnairn P. O. Weaford Sta.

High-Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Class Sheep

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

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

The Breed That First Made Hillhurst Famous.

The best bull of any age and first-prize 2 year-old at Sherbrooke, 1904, were both bought at Hillhurst, and there are some equally good ones among the

9 Reds and Dark Roans

now ready for service, Scotch-topped and from good milking families, for sale at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. Catalogue.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, c/o Compton Co., P. Q.

THREE IMPORTED

Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight 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 mod-rate prices.

Robert Miller, Stoutville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buda, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Claretts, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (73215), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =50757=. Some choice yearling heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

OLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp. dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRE Sows and heifers, various ages; not skin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

ROBERT GIBSON, Delaware, 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.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Spicy Count (imp.), 5 thick, fleshy bulls, 12 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Clydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

JAS. McARTHUR, Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

First-class Shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

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's.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

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

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to ED ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

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 BEOS, Ayr, Ont.

Shorthorn Bull

Proven =3785=, 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-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

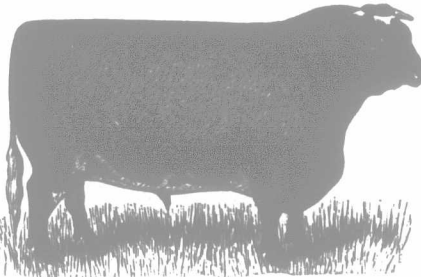
Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

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. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om



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. om

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS



Nine 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.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns,

Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 45, a head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 30957, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Egin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at choice

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ALEXANDER SUTHER, F.R.C.V.S., Principal 18-57-2 m

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN

ST. Lambert Jersey Herd

I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood. No better cream-producers. No better lookers. om

T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WHO HAS BRONZE TURKEY EGGS?

Where could I get Bronze turkey eggs? Two Mountains, P. Q. A. E. T. Ans.—Turkey breeders, take note. What is the use of raising turkeys, if you do not advertise?

SOW TRISTLE

Have a small patch of sow thistle in my farm, probably 20 feet square. Could anyone give me information as to how to kill it entirely? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are two kinds of sow thistle—annual and perennial. We presume you have the perennial. Repeated spraying with two or two and a half per cent. solution of bluestone, just before the flowering stage, has been recommended. The reason repetition is necessary is that the perennial thistle will grow up from its root after the top has been killed, hence repeated scorching is necessary to keep the top killed and thus exhaust the root. Thorough summer-fallowing will serve the same purpose; give frequent cultivation with the broadshare cultivator. Or grow a crop of corn or rape, and be careful to cultivate often enough to keep the weed down. Perennial sow can be combated by much the same means as Canada thistle, which it resembles in method of propagation. Experience of readers is invited on this, as on all subjects of inquiry.

FEEDING VALUE OF SWEET VS. FLINT CORN.

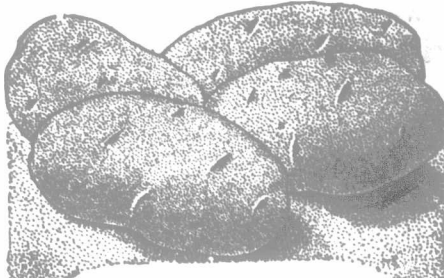
What is the relative feeding value of sweet corn compared with field corn for pigs? W. M. B. Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—There is no great difference. Sweet corn is somewhat richer in protein and fat; but, contrary to the natural supposition, contains slightly less of digestible carbohydrates (sugar, starch, etc.). The sweetness of sweet corn is due to the fact that the grain contains considerable glucose while ripening. Since, however, it contains less starch than flint corn, and since the feeding value of sugar is no greater than that of starch, the mere sweetness does not indicate a greater nutritive value. For all practical purposes, sweet and flint corn should be rated about equal, with a slight advantage, on the whole, in favor of the former. Henry, in Feeds and Feeding, thus compares analyses of dent, flint and sweet corn: Protein—dent, 7.8 per cent.; flint, 8.0 per cent.; sweet, 8.8 per cent. Carbohydrates—dent, 66.7 per cent.; flint, 66.2 per cent.; sweet, 63.7 per cent. Ether extract—dent, 4.3 per cent.; flint, 4.3 per cent.; sweet, 7 per cent.

ADVANCED REGISTRATION OF HOLSTEINS—FEEDING FOR TEST—AMOUNT OF GRAIN COW WILL REMASTICATE

1. I am anxious to put three registered Holsteins in the Advanced Register. One is four years old and milking now; one of the others is due May 21st, and the other on June 10th. Will you please tell me how much milk and butter-fat they have to give to be eligible? 2. What is the best care the week before and at time of testing, also best ration with grass during test? 3. Has it ever been ascertained just what weight of grain a cow will raise and remasticate? A BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. For information re registry, write G. W. Clemons, Secretary Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont. 2. There is no particular rule to follow as to care or feed. Do the best you know how, that's all. Observe strict regularity in feeding, watering and milking. Keep heifers clean, comfortable and free from any annoyance. Till on pasture, feed a well-balanced ration, consisting of say, clover or alfalfa hay, corn silage and roots, along with a meal ration composed of wheat bran, 3 parts; shorts, 2 parts; pea meal, 1 part; cottonseed meal, 1 part; oil meal, 1 part, and corn meal, 1 part (by weight). How much of this to feed each animal must be left with the feeder's judgment. We doubt if it would be wise to give more than 2 or 3 pounds a day on pasture, and if the pasture is first-class, it is a question whether it is worth while feeding any meal at all. 3. Physiologists seem uncertain as to what proportion and amount of the meal is remasticated. The point is not of practical importance, since an extreme meal ration is never advisable.



GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Potatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68. om

Jerseys—Bull calf for sale, from Dido of Pine Ridge, a granddaughter of One Hundred Per Cent, and sired by Ida's Sonny, a son of Canada's John Bull the 5th Junior. Also Barred Rock eggs for sale, \$1 per setting of 13. WILLIAM WILLIS, o Newmarket, Ont.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

AYRSHIRES.

Almost all our spring calves are bull. We have decided to sacrifice them, and now offer the March calves at \$15 each, with registered certificate and express prepaid to any station in Canada. All got by imported sires. There are no bulls nor from our cows. This offer is good to May 15th only.

"THE HUME FARM"

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT. Hoard's Stn.

WOODROFFE AYRSHIRES

25 head for sale, 4 to 20 months old, from cows named in my herd record, and sired by lat-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair. YORKSHIRE SWINE of best breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited. om

J. G. CLARK, - Ottawa, Canada.

AYRSHIRES

Do you want to get a grand young bull or heifer, with breeding and individuality as good as the best? If so, write to W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford Stn. and P. O., Ontario.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. B. H. H. & CO., - Brantford, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD

Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to W. M. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Menie P. O., Ont.

Springbrook Ayrshires are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN, P. O. box 101. o Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE: HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

Special offering for next 30 days: Two cows at \$65 each; one bull calf, \$35; one yearling bull, \$45; also a few heifer calves, from \$20 to \$40 each, according to age. Poultry—Eggs for hatching, from W. Wyandottes, Silver-gray Dorking, B. P. Rocks, Houdans and Black Spanish at \$2 per 15 eggs. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, R. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching \$1 per doz. Young stock for sale.

A. B. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.

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. Special inducements are offered in high-class bulls to quick purchasers. For particulars address H. BOLLEKT, Chaslet, Ont.

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

We want you to remember that 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. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.8 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICE,
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.
FOR SALE: A handsome FIVE-YEAR-OLD BULL
Sire, Manor De Kol's Prince. Dam, Belle Burke Mechthilde. A bull with excellent daughters, proved last season in their 2-year-old form. Price right, as I wish to dispose of him, as I have no further use for him.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE
makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. SPILLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Special offering: Two from a 70-lbs.-a-day dam. A choice pair of bulls, 9 months old, one from the test cow Juanita Sylvia, full sister of Carmens. The other from a first-prize Toronto winner. Also a few females.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

Bulls ready for service, by the invincible sweepstakes bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, and out of choice dams; also some choice bull calves. Tamworths of the most approved type. A few sows in farrow to offer. Write at once for prices.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

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. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O.

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. **Dipping Tanks at cost.** Send for Pamphlet to Chicago. **If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to**
EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill. o

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS
Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address **WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloeter families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R. R. station. **LUCAN, ONT.**

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.**

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. **E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont. o**

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to **GEO. HINDMARSH, Altona Craig P. O., Ont o**

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Am booking orders for spring pigs, sired by Polgate Doctor (Imp.) No. 78492. **Geo. Thomson & Son, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont. o**

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.

Berttram Hoskin, The Gully P. O., Grafton Station.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 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 get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes 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.

OOLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT

CHESTER WHITES
Good bacon type, and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.** Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

Gossip.
The live-stock show at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, Oregon, according to information received from Mr. M. D. Wisdom, Supt. of Live-stock Department, will be on the following dates: Horses—Aug. 28 to Sept. 8; Cattle, sheep and swine—From Sept. 19 to 29. Entries close August 15. Prize lists, etc., may be had on application to Supt. M. D. Wisdom, Portland, Oregon.

The engraving on another page in this issue, of an Arab horse, represents Abayan Koheilan, No. 211, English Polo and Riding Pony Studbook, Vol. VII., a pure-bred chestnut Arab stallion, 14 hands 2 inches, bred in the district of Nagd, Arabia, and imported into Canada, June, 1904, by Mr. B. A. Harvey and Captain Cameron of the "Sutherland Polo and Riding Pony Stock Farm," Cobourg, Ontario, where he is being used as a sire to breed polo ponies and light horses.

A few miles from the picturesque town of Coaticook, in Stanstead Co., Que., is the breeding establishment of Mr. J. F. Parsons. The special lines that are kept are: Ayrshire cattle, Chester White hogs and Barred Rock fowls. The Ayrshires have every appearance of being a heavy-milking lot. The young stock is sired by a good bull from the noted herd of Mr. R. R. Ness. Among the lot are a few promising young bulls that Mr. Parsons is anxious to dispose of. Among the Chesters are a couple of boars, ready for service, that conform to the type of the bacon hog, and should soon be picked up. Among the Barred Rocks are some choice pens, mated with fine male birds, eggs from which can be procured reasonably. Barnston, Que., is the P. O. address.

Our representative paid a hasty visit recently to Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., and found their Tamworths as usual in fine shape. Their sows have commenced to farrow, and have generally had good luck so far. They have a few boars ready for service from prize-winning stock that should be quickly picked up. These are good feeders and quite up-to-date in quality. This herd has an enviable record as prizewinners. Among the Shorthorns, of which there are several, we noticed one very promising young bull about ready for service, sired by Donald of Hillhurst, whose sire was Joy of Morning (Imp.), and his dam, Imp. Diadem. This young bull is said to be from a heavy milker, viz., Lady Colwill, of the Syme family. There are also a few good heifers for sale, nearly ready to breed, of the Syme and Lavender strains. Write them when you want such.

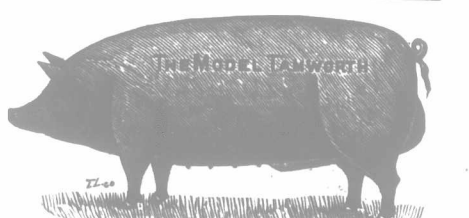
TRADE TOPICS.

THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED—A book that should find a place in the library of every horseman is "The American Thoroughbred," by Chas. E. Trevathan, being an interesting treatise on the history of the great English racing breed in America. The book contains accounts of numerous turf events, and embraces not only horses, but horsemen. Well bound, nicely printed in good reading type, and embellished with a dozen illustrations, it is good value for the price—\$2 net. It is published by The MacMillan Co.; Canadian agents, G. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, Ont.

A DIGESTIVE FOOD TONIC, which is a valuable adjunct to feeding properly, is the discovery of Dr. Hess, of Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A., and sold by Dr. Hess & Clark as Dr. Hess Stock Food. It keeps the animal fed in a thrifty, growing condition, capable of storing fat, and rapidly converting the fattiness into blood, bone and flesh. The small amount in which stock foods are fed would render them almost useless, were it not for Dr. Hess' discovery. Many people who are skeptical as to the value of stock foods, have never made a practical test of them, and as a result this is the only true method of measuring their worth. A 25-cent packet will demonstrate its value and can be had, duty paid, for 100 lbs. for \$2.00, and 500 lbs. for \$10.00, by sending to Dr. Hess and Clark.

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.



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 akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

Woodstock Herd of Large White YORKSHIRES

Present offering: A choice lot of young sows, bred to Craig-crook Hero, 1st prize boar at Edinburgh, 1904. Also a number of imp.-in-dam boars and sows of September farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Write **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

BERKSHIRES

Now is the time to buy Berkshire boars. I have 6 registered Berkshires just ready to wean. All of good bacon type. I will sell them cheap if sold before July 1st.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM, W. B. Roberts, St. Thomas Station, Sparta P. O.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows, to farrow in March and April, and expect to have some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.
SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

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, Renfrew P. O.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Pigs from 2 to 7 months old, from imported and home-bred sires; sows in farrow. Reduced prices for 30 days. One extra large Toulouse gander and two Pekin bantam cockerels.

T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville.

High-class Duroc-Jersey Pigs for sale; pairs farrowed in March and April, and not akin. Also a few choice Chester Whites. Apply to **ROBT. ELLIOT, Brysonville, Que.**

Large English Berkshires. For Sale—One choice sow, bred, and a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 5 months, all of the bacon type. Special prices for next 30 days. **JOHN BUYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, Churehill, Ont.**

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. **P. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.**

Bargain **YORKSHIRES** during March and in April. Orders booked for Holsteins calves of both sexes. For description, price, etc., write **S. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.**

ELECTRICITY DISPELS GLOOM
Dr. Macdonald.

Electricity dispels gloom, because it vitalizes the blood, and strengthens the red corpuscles, from which the human body draws its energy and activity. If a man's blood is impure he feels low-spirited and depressed; all the world seems to be against him, and everything seems to go wrong in business, in love, and in play. He becomes morose and taciturn, and by degrees so ill that disease gets a firm hold of him at last, and brings him to an untimely end.

Many men and women suffer from these symptoms, which are sent by nature as a warning; but nearly all neglect them, or take no heed until it is too late.

Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt

will arrest and prevent disease, or cure it if it has already declared itself. If you lack energy, vitality, power; if you suffer from loss of appetite, sleeplessness, nervous disorders peculiar to either sex, or pains in the back, head or kidneys, get this wonderful belt at once; the most modern electric treatment known.

FREE TRIAL FOR NINETY DAYS.

Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name, and I will forward to any responsible person, at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU.

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

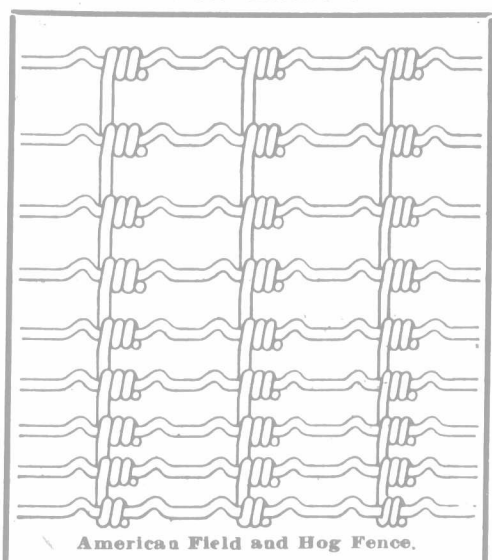
I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.

GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN FENCE
HIGH CARBON WIRE

The proof of the pudding is, that more of our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences Combined.



We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market.

We continue to manufacture the celebrated **ELLWOOD DIAMOND MESH ORNAMENTAL FENCES**

If your Dealers do not handle our Fences, write to us.
The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Limited
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

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

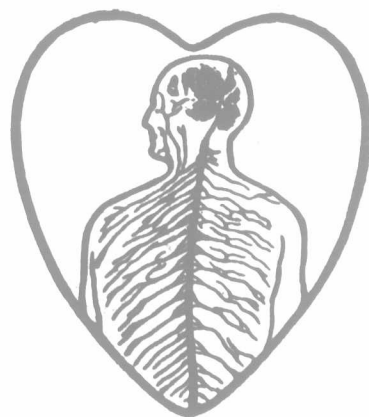
GOSSIP.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Messrs. Blyth Bros., Marden, Ont., a fine (imp. in dam) Shorthorn bull calf, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, sired by Villager, dam Butterfly 32nd (imp.), by Fortune, same breeding as the bull, His Majesty (83271), that recently made the record price of \$11,000 in Argentina. This calf is a roan of splendid Shorthorn character, and will, no doubt, be heard from in the future. To M. H. Scott, of East Oxford, a red yearling bull, by Imp. Marquis of Zenda, dam Beauty of Plantagenet, tracing to the Scotch-bred imported cow, Isabella, by Diphthong. Also a very promising imported boar, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, to Thos. McCamus, Bailieboro, Ont."

Messrs. R. & J. Carruthers, Shorthorn, Yorkshire and Berkshire breeders, of Cobourg, Ont., are keeping well abreast with the times in breeding stock of good quality. They have four nice quality bulls for sale that are by Nonpareil Duke (imp.), one of them being from Claret (imp.). These bulls are in quite moderate flesh, yet are evenly-covered; will make good, thick-fleshed bulls, and will be sold worth the money. Among the females there are several good ones. Imp. Claret and her roan heifer, Clarinda 2nd (imp. in dam), is by Wanderer's Gift, a half-brother to Wanderer's Last. This is a very straight, smooth, thick heifer that should produce something good. The Yorkshires are bred with an eye to easy feeding without undue thickness. We noticed a few that the Messrs. Carruthers made barrows of that would have been an improvement to many a herd, had they been left entire. A few Berkshires are also bred with the same care in selecting as with the other breeds. Leicester sheep have been bred on this farm for about 50 years, rams from such noted flocks as A. W. Smith and White-law Bros. being used. In fowls, the choicest strains available are kept. The White Wyandottes, which are a choice lot, are of the famous Massey strain. The Barred Rocks are also an excellent lot, as good as any it has been our privilege to inspect. They are of the Thompson, U. S., strain, and have at their head a very nicely-pencilled bird. Eggs are now for sale.

Sunnyslope Stock Farm, the property of T. J. T. Cole, Tyrone, Ont., is located a few miles from Bowmanville, G. T. R., in Durham County. Shorthorns and Shropshires are specialties. Nearly 20 head of nice quality Shorthorns are now on hand, with Mayflower's Nonpareil—53406—as head. He is red in color, well and evenly covered with natural flesh, and stands on very short legs, sire Imp. Nonpareil, dam Imp. Stella 43602, a cow that was recently sold for \$370. Several of the dams in this bull's pedigree were bred by Bruce, the great Scotch breeder. He was placed first at Bowmanville last fall in a class of good ones. The females in the herd are now in calf to the above. Among the young stock is one very promising young bull, ready for service, from Averil—52809—, a good young cow of Bow Park breeding, dam Duchess of Gloster, by Clear Sweep. This young bull is by Kinsale Hero, a Johnston-bred bull, by Merryman (imp.) Among the younger calves is one born in December, from a straight Nonpareil dam and above sire. This calf has more than the average heart-girth, and is expected to make an extra good one. A red October bull calf, from a Mina cow and above sire, also promises well. Some of the heifers are equally as good as those mentioned, and are for disposal. The Shropshire flock numbers 25 head, and had just commenced to lamb, at the time of our visit, to the imported Harding ram, Millers 535, by Fickle Fortune. Judging from the few lambs that had arrived, this ram is going to be quite satisfactory as a stock-getter. As a show sheep, although not fitted, he won first wherever shown last fall. The breeding ewes are bred from Dryden foundation stock, imported rams being generally used. Many of the prizes offered for Shorthorns and Shropshires at the shows in the Bowmanville district were captured by Mr. Cole. We, therefore, recommend this enthusiastic young breeder to anyone wanting anything in his line.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pains through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
Her 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 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)
Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires
Only choice stock kept, imported and home-bred, of most approved type; selected with great care and at high prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." Choice young stock at reasonable prices.
S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM
ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine
Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write
41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, 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.

Oakdale Berkshires
Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

YORKSHIRES
for sale, all ages, from imported prize-winning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
Pigs six to nine weeks old, from imported stock. Pairs and trios not akin. Sows from four to six months old.
L. ROBERTS, Emery, Ont.

One Home in Five

Has Someone Cured by Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

We judge from our records that one home in five, the country over, has some one whom Liquozone has cured. Some have been cured of little ills; some know that their lives have been saved by it.

These homes are scattered everywhere. Your neighbors and friends live in some of them. If you will only ask about Liquozone there are plenty to tell you about it. It is wrong to stay sick with a germ disease while millions know that Liquozone can cure it.

And any sick one, anywhere, may try it at our expense. We will gladly buy the first bottle—a 50c. bottle—and give it to any sick one free. You don't need to rely on those who were cured by it. You may test it, without a penny of cost, for yourself.

Won't you—for your own sake—do one or the other? Won't you let your friends tell you how it cured them, and how it constantly keeps them well? Or, won't you let us buy you a bottle and see what it does for you?

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is a product which in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere. It is constantly used in millions of homes in America.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. No drugs, no alcohol—nothing but this gas enters into it. The process of making takes 14 days, and requires immense apparatus. At the end of two weeks we get one cubic inch of Liquozone for each 1,250 cubic inches of gas used. The attainment of this product has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The main result is, to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless germicide. And the

product is so helpful—so good for you under any condition—that even a well person feels its instant benefit.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, and the rights in other countries have sold for proportionate sums. We mention this fact to indicate the value of Liquozone—the value to you. Men have never before paid such a price for any discovery used in the cure of sickness.

We need not tell you that we proved Liquozone well before buying it. For years it was tested through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. It was employed in every stage of every germ disease; in all the most difficult cases obtainable. With thousands of sick ones, considered incurable, we proved that it did what medicine could not do. Then, and then only, did we pay the price.

Since then we have spent nearly \$2,000,000 to make Liquozone known. We have bought the first bottle and given it free to every sick one we learned of. These people told others, and the others told others. The result is that Liquozone is now more widely employed than any medicine ever was. And no one can doubt that it is doing more for sick humanity than all the drugs in use combined.

How Liquozone Cures.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harmless, but of

wonderful benefit—better than anything else in the world for you. No one is so well that he cannot be helped by it.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. To the human body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying—the most needful, the most helpful thing possible. But to germs it is certain destruction; and these facts are true of nothing else in existence.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs or to the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain, depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful when drugs are used, and some of these diseases medicine never cures.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it. The results are almost inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone. "Incurable" diseases are cured by it. In any stage of any disease in this list the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhoea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Goitre—Gout | Varicocele |
| Gonorrhoea—Gleet | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c. bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to-day. Let us show you, at our expense what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

306 B
Give full address—write plainly.

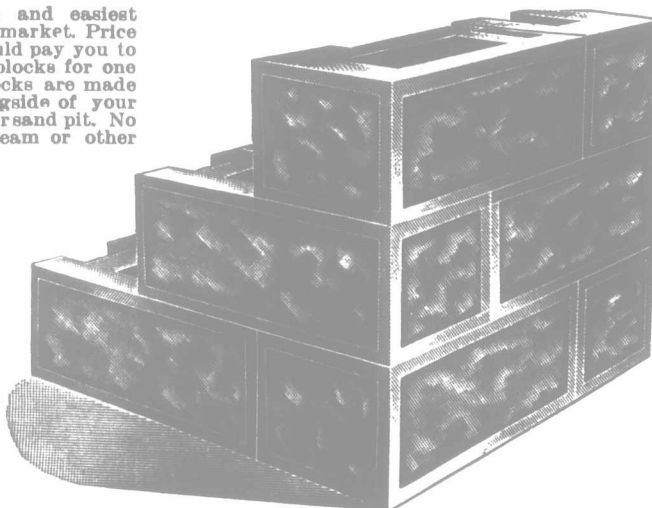
Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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 or baking; 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. O. om



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

WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.
Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagons.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
MILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."



Galt Art Metal Co. Classik Ceilings

are particularly adapted for the interior decoration of Residences, Churches, Halls, Schools, Hospitals and all other Public Buildings.

There's an artistic massiveness about them that harmonizes with the surroundings and is very pleasing to the eye.

Their acoustic properties are of the finest quality, while they are economical and practically indestructible, as well as sanitary.

Ask the Classik Kids if you want more details.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

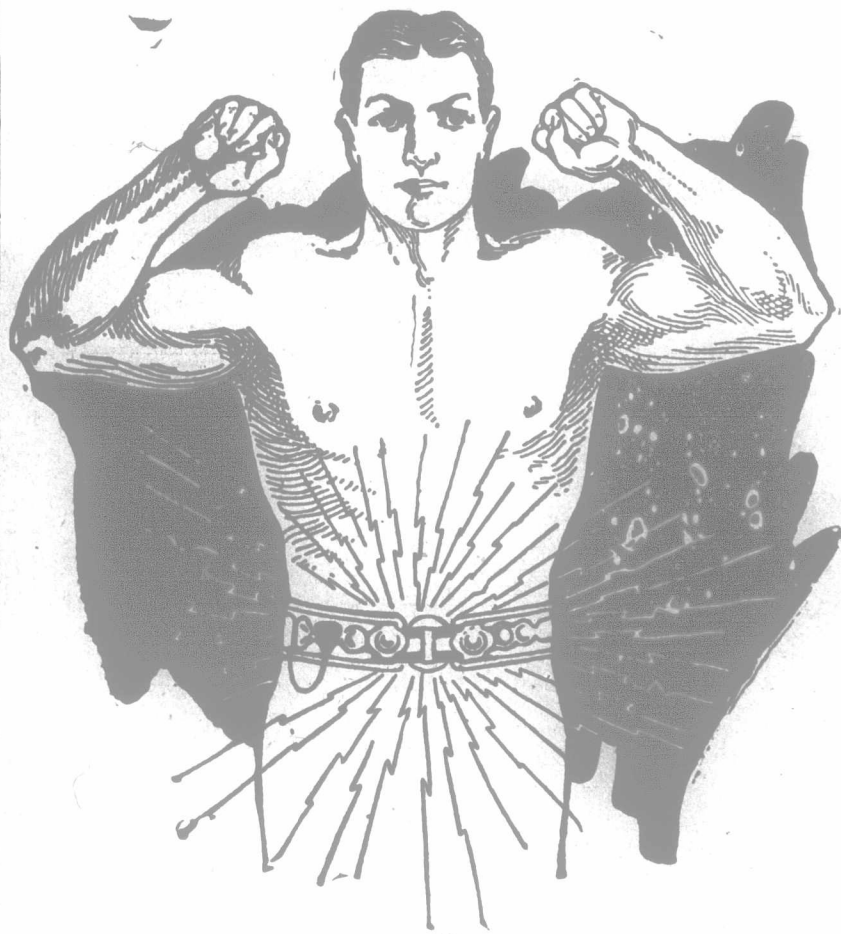
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS.

CLIP YOUR HORSES
with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$7.50**
They feed better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHARP CO.
110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

LOST STRENGTH



Varicocele, Weakness and Loss of Vigor are quickly and forever cured by the Grand Product of Nature, Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Send for Free Book.

WEAK MEN, BRACE UP!

Stop the Drain Upon Your Vitality Before It has Destroyed all Your Happiness and Strength.

Don't allow this daily waste to take away all the pleasures of living; don't see yourself losing your nerve force, your manhood, when a cure is at hand. You know that you are growing older and weaker every day; and that unless you cure yourself now you will soon be a wreck. You have pains and aches, dizzy spells, despondency, confusion of ideas, weak back, stomach trouble, constipation, and are growing weaker in every way. Cure yourself now and enjoy happiness for the rest of your life.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

With Electric Suspensory for Weak Men, which carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weakness of men, varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak muscles and stops physical decay. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. With Belts for weak men, no charge.

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chances of a failure. I take all the chances of curing you. If you are suffering from **Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost**

Energy, resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men, write to me. Offer me reasonable security and I will make a man of you, and

It Will Cost You Nothing Until Cured.

This drain upon your power causes Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism and Stomach ailments. You know it's a loss of vitality and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no stings or burns, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Well and Strong for Three Years After.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am well pleased still with the good your Belt did me. It strengthened my nerves and built me up, and I am well and strong now for the past three years since wearing your belt. I think there is nothing better. Yours very truly, J. G. Walker, Camilla, Ont.

Fully Satisfied With the Treatment.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am satisfied with your Belt, and don't require any more treatment. I quit wearing the Belt seven or eight months ago, and am fully satisfied. Yours very truly, John D. Cameron, Lochlach, Ont.

Would Not Take Any Money for His Belt.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—Since I commenced to wear your Belt I have gained nineteen pounds in weight. I have worn it about two months altogether. I had some difficulty at first with it, but that did not last long, and I would not part with it for any money now. Yours very truly, R. M. Varley, Park Hill, Ont.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of strength.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Every man who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

FREE BOOK. If you want to feel as strong as you used to be, to feel that life is worth living, to get up in the morning refreshed and strengthened for your day's work, and to be certain that you are once more a Man among Men, don't delay writing or calling upon me. Investigate my method and I will prove to you why it will cure you. If you want this book I send it closely sealed. Call for free consultation.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PLOWING UNDER CLOVER—HOW TO KILL BRIARS IN MEADOW.

1. I want to plow under a crop of clover for fertilizer. Shall I cut crop off it first and plow under the aftermath, or turn under the first crop in July and summer-fallow? Could I follow with wheat next spring? Land is light, sandy loam.

2. I am troubled with a growth of small briars in my hay crop, which spoils the quality of hay. Land is light sandy loam, river bottom.

B. C. COLONIST.

Ans.—1. Generally speaking, we consider a clover crop worth more for feed than manure; but if you wish to plow under crop, by all means let it be the aftermath. The more crops of clover you grow on your field, the better. Summer-fallowing might set free a good

deal of plant food, and insure a good subsequent crop of grain; but summer-fallowing always involves waste of plant food by washing and leaching, and in proportion to the benefits derived, is very destructive of ultimate fertility. Wheat should do well after the clover.

2. We do not know just what kind of briars are referred to. We have often removed rose briars by wrapping a chain about them, near the root, and pulling with a team of horses. A considerable area can be quickly cleared this way. Possibly in Colonist's case, breaking and summer-fallowing may be necessary. Experience of B. C. readers on this point is invited.

GRAFTING WILD PLUM.

I would like your opinion in regard to grafting the wild plum tree with some of the improved varieties, as these prove rather tender as bought from the nursery.

J. B. W.

Ans.—Re grafting the wild plum with

some of the improved varieties, some claim they are not any hardier, but we are inclined to think they are, although we are not prepared to prove it. The wild plum is very hard to get, so the French stock is used altogether.

J. W. S.

ONION MAGGOT—RURAL TELEPHONE.

1. What should I do to prevent small white grubs from eating onions that are grown from seed?

2. Do you know of any satisfactory telephone system among farmers in a neighborhood?

3. What is the cost of system per phone at start, and cost per year after?

4. Are there any Canadian firms that manufacture telephones and supplies?

E. W. G.

Ans.—1. See editorial note to article on "The Onion," in last issue.

2, 3 and 4, See answers to similar

questions on pages 562 and 565 of issue of April 18th. Rural telephones are an undoubted success, and we know of several such systems giving excellent satisfaction. In an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" of January 12th, cost of installation, including equipment, was estimated by Mr. Thos. Begley, Secretary of the Egerton Telephone Co., at about \$60 to \$65 per mile. The subsequent expense is trifling.

HOW TO ENGRAVE.

Can you give me any information as how to make photo-engraving plates on copper or zinc by using acids to etch away the ground-work, so that they can be printed from like ordinary type? If not, where can I get instructions, and about how much are they?

A READER.

Ans.—Send your enquiry to the Toronto Engraving Co., Toronto, Ont., who can give you full particulars.

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

M. Favre Perret, the Swiss Commissioner and Member of the International Jury on Watches at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, speaking of the WALTHAM "Riverside" movement, said:

"Gentlemen, here is what I have seen. I asked from the manager of the Waltham Company a watch of a certain quality. He opened before me a big chest. I picked out a watch at random and fixed it to my chain. The manager asked me to leave the watch with them that they might regulate it. 'On the contrary,' I said to him, 'I want to keep it just as it is to get an exact idea of your workmanship.'

On arriving at Locle I showed this watch to one of our first adjusters

. . . who took it apart. At the end of several days he came to me and said, literally, 'I am astonished, the result, is incredible. You do not find a watch to compare with that in 50,000 of our make.' This watch, I repeat to you, gentlemen, I myself took offhand from a large number, as I have said. One can understand by this example how it is that an American watch should be preferred to a Swiss watch."

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"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book about watches, will be sent free upon request.

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