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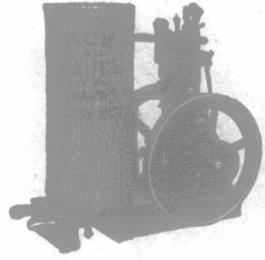
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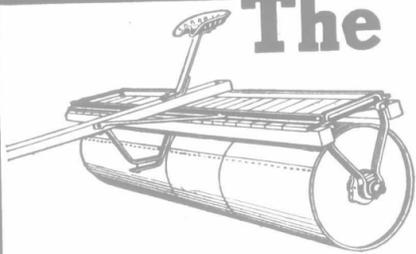
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Notice that the "Bissell" is a three-drum roller. It's true it costs more to make a three-drum roller than a two-drum, but you pay very little more for the "Bissell," and get far more value for your money.

The three-drum "Bissell" is heavier and stronger than a two-drum roller, because there are six heads instead of four. Besides, three short drums are easier to turn than two long ones.

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We Set the Pace —Others do the Best They Can

A 15-year-old boy can operate successfully. Two hands cut 5,000 feet per day. 15,000 miles in use the world over.

Variable Feed, Friction Set Works, Automatic Steel Triplex Doss and Diamond Track produce results impossible with other mills. Send for catalog of Saw Mills up to 20 H. P., Steam Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Portable Corn and Feed Mills, Planers, Shingle Mills, Wood Saws and Water Wheels. Prompt shipment and we pay the freight. DeLOACH MILL MFG. CO., Box 351, BRIDGEPORT, ALA.



Considering that it is the heaviest fence, as well as by far the stiffest and strongest,

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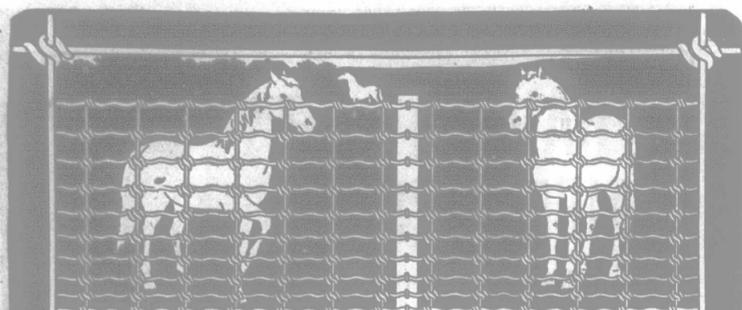
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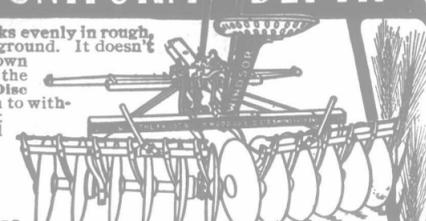
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**YOU** should build fence like you make other permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. Ideal fence is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. Adapts itself to extremes of heat and cold, and always presents a handsome, well-stretched appearance. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. Our little fence book gives you all the pointers. Write us today for free copy.

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Here's a harrow that works evenly in rough, stony, gullied or stumpy ground. It doesn't spring out of shape, dig down on one end and jump out on the other. The Windsor Disc Harrow is just rigid enough to withstand hard knocks, and cut to a uniform depth the full length of the gang. The



### Windsor Disc Harrow

is built on the out-throw principle. It has a steel frame, braced solidly in every direction to withstand wrestlings and twistings, hard jars and bumps. The two gangs of discs are independent, controlled by separate levers. These levers are quick-acting, placed near the driver. By the patented pole-attachment 3 or 4 horses can be hitched to the Windsor in double-quick time—no bolts or nuts to fuss over. The scrapers which clean the discs from center to circumference are shifted and locked by small levers reachable by the feet. The Windsor is built in 8 sizes with 16, 18 and 20 inch discs. Here's the machine that will suit your every purpose; you'll be glad you bought it, and will find it a time and money saver. It will shorten work-hours, help you get bigger and even-growing crops. We also make the Lion Disc Harrow for light and sandy soils, built on the in-throw principle. Write us for catalog "P". Our local agent will gladly show you our Harrows. Ask him any question.

**THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, Smith's Falls, Canada**



On common fences the continuous wire stays are sure to bend and the locks to lose their grip under continual pressure of your horses or cattle. And once they do, the top wire, soon followed by those below, will sag and destroy the efficiency of your fence.

Nothing like that can happen to our Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence. The short, stiff hard steel wire in our hinge-stays cannot bend when the lateral wires are weighted down, owing to their being so short and jointed at each strand wire.

Pressure of a horse on the top wire brings the "hinges" in the stays into action and prevents them from bending, and when pressure is relieved the fence springs back into place again.

The lateral wires are High-Carbon Hard Steel and coiled to provide for expansion and contraction by heat and cold, and are also crimped at the intersection of the stays and strands to prevent the stays from slipping sideways—therefore no locks are needed.

Buy the Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence. It's "twice as strong." Twice as good an investment. Catalogue free.

**The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.**

## DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

### Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruit Plants, etc.

Thousands of our Free, Priced catalogues are looking for your orders. Have we booked yours yet? We are more than busy. Better hurry up while we are in good assortment. We never were in better position to supply you with apple, pear, plum and cherry trees. We ship direct from the nurseries. Fresh dug and O.K. Choice seed potatoes, etc.

**Baby Rambler.** Ever-blooming Crimson Dwarf. Think of roses every day from June until frost out of doors.

**The Central Nurseries. A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ontario.**

MENTION THIS PAPER.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

### American and Canadian Beef.

Resolutions have, within a few months, been passed by certain Chambers of Commerce in favor of admitting Canadian cattle into this country to be fed for the butcher, says a correspondent of the London, Eng., Times. These resolutions have rescinded former diametrically opposite resolutions recently passed by the same bodies in the best interests of the country. The British public have a very direct interest in knowing what would be the result of the removal of the restrictions against the free importation of store cattle from Canada, for, if the door be opened to one country, it will only be a matter of time till it is open to the whole world. We are told that what the small group of dissatisfied British feeders wants are large-framed Canadian cattle in store condition similar to those formerly imported, which could be bought at probably 5s., or even 10s., less per cwt. than good home-bred or Irish bullocks. It must not be forgotten that we are now in receipt of the best of the cattle that Canada can afford to send us after they are fed, and that the Canadian farmer is not going to let us have his best cattle, which he can finish more cheaply at home than we could here. The animals which North of Scotland and East of England graziers and feeders desire are at least a year, probably two or three years, older than home-bred stores, and would at the best only produce beef of second or third-rate quality (as lean cattle do when they are rapidly forced) distinctly inferior to the chilled beef coming from the States and Canada at the present time, and incapable of going into consumption without being mellowed by "hanging." It is a mistake to suppose that there are large numbers of well-bred cattle in the States and Canada from which suitable feeding animals could be drawn by this country. Open-range cattle are quite out of the question, and the ordinary run of cattle of the Eastern Provinces of Canada are derived from milking breeds—grade Shorthorns with a dash of Holstein blood, pure Dutch, Ayrshire, or the Canadian breed descended from Brittany cattle imported 300 years ago by the French settlers—most of them, either in pure herds or more frequently as cross-bred animals, excellent dairy cows, but capable of producing very indifferent fattening cattle.

A visit to the Chicago cattle-yards (the great market for finished cattle in America) will clearly prove that, after the prime lots have been selected for home consumption in New York and Washington, and the corn-fed two-and-a-half-year-old steers, only a little way behind them in quality, destined to go alive to England, have been removed, there are few, if any, cattle left that are sufficiently well bred for export, either alive or dead. The consumer has now to settle, before it is too late, whether he is prepared to give up his tender home-grown "baby beef" (which is steadily increasing in proportion to the amount of other beef in the market) in favor of the older and tougher article to be bred abroad and finished in this country. To be made eatable, it will require to be kept to mature for a week or ten days, and in any circumstances, at whatever price, it could never be better than a second-rate article. There is another phase of the question not yet fully ventilated which would affect all of us who are consumers of beef. As soon as the country became dependent upon the introduction of store cattle for its home beef supply (and that dependence would assuredly come with the inevitable decadence of the home breeding of cattle), the market would be brought under the regulating influence of the big butchers or the American beef trusts, who have for years controlled, for their own advantage and at the expense of the breeder and consumer alike, the main branches of the meat trade of both the States and Canada. The experiences of the bondage of Israel would be as nothing to the bondage of the British beef consumer at the tender mercies of an American or a Canadian butchers' ring. Argentine butchers (known to us through seven freezing companies doing business in our dead-meat market) have recently demonstrated that the spirit as well as the power of combination in their own interests is not dead, but only waiting for a favorable opportunity for further development. By

(Continued on next page.)

# London Fence

### Holds Cattle Prisoners

Your fiercest bull, your most strenuous rooting-sow, your smallest and most cunning little piggy, will "stay put" where you want them when you place the new London Woven Fence on guard.

The strongest woven fence on the market is the London. The same extra high grade of steel, with the same



enormous strength and extraordinary elasticity, as has made London Coiled Wire the talk of the country. Wires and locks all No. 9. Heaviest kind of galvanizing. A vastly improved lock—holds wires as solidly as if in grip of a vise.

Never has such an absolutely perfect woven fence been offered the farmers of Canada. Never such an opportunity to show you are wide-awake and know best fence value—which is London Woven Fence.

**LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO. Limited**

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**AGENTS WANTED** in unrepresented districts.

## "LEADER" Fence Lock



### The Double Grip Gives Double Strength

A brand new No. 9 hard steel wire fence with a lock doubly as strong as any previously devised for a woven fence—this is the "Leader" fence.

The "Leader" lock has a double grip (usual locks have but a single grip). The double grip makes doubly as stiff and strong a fence—the wires cannot be moved up, down or sideways under the most severe strain to which a fence could be put. The "Leader" is the leading fence investment. Buy it.

**Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd.** Stratford - Canada

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Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

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**NEW SCOTTISH CHIEF.**—A new variety from Scotland which, after being tested here for four years, we recommend with confidence. It is an early variety, and produces an excellent straw which stands up splendidly. It is a heavy white oat, of splendid quality, and yields most abundantly. **90c. bushel.**

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Also the following standard varieties:

**Banner, Siberian, Sensation, Ligowo, 20th Century, Giant Swedish, Australian, Silver Mine, and Black Tartarian, all at 85c. bushel. Early Daubeny and Black Goanette, \$1 bushel.** Cotton bags, 25c. each.

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I offer for immediate order, as market fluctuates, subject to being unsold, prices here as follows: These all grade No. 1 Government standard:

No Buckhorn	"Sun" Brand Mammoth Clover	..... \$14 00 per bush.
"Ragweed	"Sun" " Red "	..... 14 00 "
"Catchfly	"Ocean" " Aliske "	..... 12 00 "
"Mustard	"Gold" " Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover	..... 13 00 "
	"Diamond" Brand Timothy	..... 3 50 "

Bags 25c. each. Ask for samples, also my catalogue.

**GEORGE KEITH, Seed Merchant, Toronto, Ontario.**  
Mention the *ADVOCATE*.

## Reliable Farm Help

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IF YOU need laborers for any class of work, you can rely upon the Salvation Army Immigration Department doing its best to meet your requirements from those whose emigration from Great Britain it proposes to undertake during this year. The majority of these people will come prepared

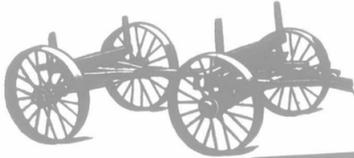
#### TO WORK ON THE LAND

as farm laborers or as teamsters, quarrymen, laborers on railway construction and general laborers. Apply at once for application forms to

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## THE WHEEL IS THE LIFE OF A WAGON

Our wheels will outwear several wagons; in fact, will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Farmers who have trouble with their wheels should try a set. They are low and strong, cheaper than wooden wheels, and a saving of labor for both man and horse. Made any size and width of tire, and to fit any axle. Our guarantee goes with the wheels. Write to-day for catalogue.



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The Heath School of Traction Engineering (by correspondence) will teach you at home in your spare time to be an expert engine operator. There is not one part or phase of the traction engine that is not covered thoroughly. The School is conducted under the auspices of The Canadian Threshermen and Farmer, which publication guarantees its reliability and power to develop practical engineers.

**SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.**  
**E. H. HEATH CO., LIMITED.**  
Dept. T. Winnipeg, Canada.

agreement among themselves they have recently reduced the price of fat cattle on the estancia by 15 per cent., but they have given no share of the gain to the consumer. The safety of genuinely British interests lies in preserving and extending our home breeding industry and our home meat production, while we take as much of the finished product of good quality as the foreign or colonial producer cares to send us in the only safe and entirely satisfactory way—the refrigeration chamber.

### GOSSIP.

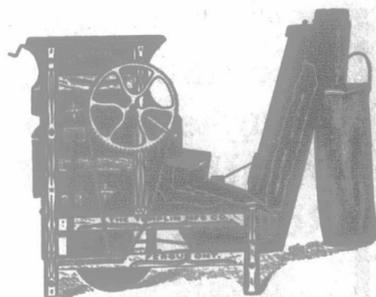
At the recent Smithfield Show, the judging for the championship honor resulted in the strange anomaly of an animal that had won only second prize in his class being selected, by a different set of judges, of course, for the premier trophy. The peculiarity of the situation was much discussed at the time, though the general consensus of opinion, it must be said, was that in carrying off the supreme distinction the steer in question got only his fair due. At the Club's last meeting, the subject was considered, and with a view to rendering impossible a repetition of such an incident the following addition was ordered to be incorporated in the regulations: "That no animal or pen of animals shall again be placed in competition with any animal or pen of animals that has previously beaten it at the same show of the Club."

Theodore Langdon Van Norden, South Salem, N. Y., writes in the Jersey Bulletin:

You may be interested in the following figures, showing the milk production last year of my small Shorthorn herd at Naarden Farm. For many years interested in breeding Jerseys—and I have not lost that interest—I believed that no dual-purpose cow existed; and I still believe the Jersey to be the best milk cow. These figures, however, show that Shorthorns, while distinctly of a beef breed, can also produce a fair amount of milk:

Cow No. 1	..... 6,790 lbs.
Cow No. 2	..... 7,996 lbs.
Cow No. 3	..... 5,759 lbs.
Cow No. 4	..... 5,788 lbs.
Heifer No. 5 (8 months after first calf)	..... 3,634 lbs.
Heifer No. 6 (9 months after first calf)	..... 4,461 lbs.
Heifer No. 7 (4 months after first calf)	..... 1,711 lbs.

The blood of the old English Black Horse was introduced to Scotland early in the eighteenth century, and was much used during subsequent years by breeders who sought to increase the size of the Clydesdale. Mr. Thomas Dykes in "Clydesdale Memories" (Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, 1907) reproduces an advertisement of October 6th, 1721, which offers for sale by public auction various horses, among them "one fine large black stallion, four well-sized black English mares, all of them with foals at their foot." Black Horse blood was introduced into Lanarkshire about the year 1733 by private breeders. The Duke of Dalkeith of 130 years ago appears to have been very anxious to encourage the use of this breed in Scotland, and in 1774 offered the services of a "remarkable strong Black Horse" at Dalkeith House at one guinea a mare and a shilling to the groom; he was offered as "proper for getting either draft or carriage horses"; and in this connection we must bear in mind that carriage horses in those days of cumbersome vehicles and bad roads were much heavier and more powerful than the carriage horses of a later day. Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, sold Black Horses to Scottish breeders, and sought to push the use of the blood by sending stallions of his own breeding to stand in likely districts in Scotland. Mr. Dykes has unearthed an advertisement of May, 1774, which gives all particulars of "A beautiful Black horse, known by the name of Young Sampson." This horse, a four-year-old, 16 h. 1 in. high, was Mr. Bakewell's property; he stood three days a week at the Grassmarket in Edinburgh and three days at the Crown in Linlithgow, the fee being only fifteen shillings a mare. Linlithgow and Stirlingshire took the lead in the movement to build up the Clydesdale into a heavier horse, and it was from Stirlingshire that the "Black wave" passed over into Lanarkshire.



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## Big Potato Crop at Least Expense

Write now for Free Book that tells how to increase your Potato Crop 40 to 75% and how to cut out labor and expense by using

## ASPINWALL POTATO MACHINES

which cut, plant, cover, fertilize, spray, dig and sort potatoes. Practical Success guaranteed and proven by our 25 years' experience in potato machine building. Address Head Office.

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Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism. Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists, 50c and \$1.00. **LYMAN, BONS & CO. MONTREAL.**

**The Smoothest,  
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Weatherproof  
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Is known by those who have covered their barns, chicken houses, dairy buildings, silos, summer houses, etc., with it to be

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This roofing has for its foundation long-fibered wool felt, completely soaked (not dipped) in that phenomenal wear-resister known as asphaltum, and finished on both sides with a marvelously smooth coating of mineral rubber.

Brantford Rubber Roofing is remarkably pliable and durable. Unaffected by climatic changes. Perfectly waterproof. Acids from smoke or other causes do not harm it. The same insurance rate as for metal roofing—and about one-third less in cost. The best roofing investment you will be offered this season.

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BRANTFORD, CANADA.



**Sturdy Elasticity**

The wire for "Maritime" Wire Fence is imported direct from England. We have found that this English wire is distinctly superior. While stiff and hard it is not brittle, or as easily broken when subjected to a severe strain as the ordinary hard steel wire. It is real "live" wire, pliable and springy, capable of withstanding hardest usage and unaffected by any degree of temperature recorded in this country.

Will you let us mail you our **free catalogue** which tells more about Maritime Fence and its absolutely secure lock?

**New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited.**  
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The universal recognition of De Laval superiority is justified by best materials, highest skilled workmen and the correct principle used in construction.

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**Molasses Stock Food?**

Prepared on a purely scientific basis, highly recommended for stock of all kinds, and particularly dairy cows.

Ask for it. Your dealer can supply your requirements. Prepared by

**The Wallaceburg Sugar Co.**  
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**"SCALECIDE"**  
**SAVE YOUR TREES THIS FALL** DON'T WAIT TILL SPRING  
Or they'll be killed commercially by San Jose Scale. Spray with **Scalecide**, it kills every insect it touches. Cheaper than lime sulphur or any home-made mixture. Easier to apply, non-corrosive, non-clogging, 92% oil—the largest amount with less water than is found in any spray discovered. Order a 50 gallon barrel at \$30, duty paid, makes 800 gallons mixture. Works well in any machine there's nothing cheaper. Free special booklet. **B. G. PRATT, CO., Mfrs., N.Y.**  
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**EWING'S RELIABLE SEEDS**

**Quality is our first aim:** You can depend on getting the best seeds that grow. Trying to save on the first cost of seed is **false economy**, it being relatively a trifling expense in comparison with the resulting product's entire difference in value. Our stocks, the result of many years' careful selection, are famous for **exactness of type**, vitality and unsurpassed quality. Our rapidly-increasing list of satisfied customers proves convincingly that **"The Proof is in the Harvest."** Write for our **"08 Illustrated Seed Catalogue,"** Everything for Farm, Garden and Lawn. Mail orders receive immediate attention. Ewing's Famous "High-grade" Clovers and Timothy.

**William Ewing & Co., Seedsmen, 142-146 McGill St., Montreal.**



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and  
Succeed."

Established  
1866

Vol. XLIII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1904.  
LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 12, 1908.

No. 807.

## EDITORIAL.

### MISDIRECTED CRITICISM.

The safeguard of a democracy is wide-open publicity in all public departments, and intelligent criticism thereof. The criticism, however, should be free from personal animus, and should always be fair. In the recent hog controversy, running through the agricultural press, there have been several volleys levelled at Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, which, while they probably have been free from personal animosity, have certainly not been fair. From the tone of a few of them, one would infer that Prof. Day was regarded by the writers as a sort of decoy in league with the treacherous pork-packers, to beguile unsuspecting farmers into a "skin game." We do not suppose that anyone in Canada who knows him does actually regard him in this light, but such would be the impression created by the letters of certain hog-raisers who have been rushing into print. Unpracticed correspondents frequently pen, on the spur of a momentary impulse, words which they afterwards recognize as being far from reflecting their real sober opinions. It is a good plan, when writing letters for publication, especially on controversial subjects, to draft them out, lay them aside for a week to cool off, and then rewrite. Undiluted wisdom flows fluently through few pens.

Without going into the details of the hog question on this occasion, suffice to say that we doubt whether there is in the Dominion of Canada a more honorable, whole-souled body of men than those connected with agriculture in one or another professional capacity, and among this splendid corps of men, probably none enjoys a better-deserved reputation for integrity, judgment and reliability than the popular agriculturist and animal-husbandry man at the Ontario Agricultural College. Perhaps it is a compliment to these attributes that he has become a target for criticism, for certainly the advice given in the article which drew out all this controversy was precisely in line with that given editorially and otherwise by nearly all the sanest thinkers in the country. The unwisdom of rushing precipitately out of a certain branch of farming merely because profits are temporarily contracted, is attested by volumes of evidence and every consideration of business sagacity. For all we can see, the prospects are still bright for a substantial rise in hog values within the next twelvemonth. Just how soon the scale was to turn, no one could possibly forecast, and the wisest prophet is ever liable to err; but, in view of all the circumstances, the advice tendered by Prof. Day was indubitably sound, while its candor and disinterestedness was above question.

One other point. There appears to be a current opinion that at a Government property it should be possible to secure better and more economical results than on an ordinary farm. This is a great mistake. From personal experience and observation at such public institutions, we are positively persuaded that, given equal men in each case, the owner of the private farm will be able to beat the other four times out of five. In the first place, a small herd of swine or other stock will almost always do better than a large one. In the second place, on a private farm the stock and feeding operations are more liable to receive that strict personal oversight and attention to individuality and detail that bulks as so large a factor in the equation of

success. In the third place, on a private farm, the cost of production can be often reduced by the utilization of what would otherwise be waste products, provided only a reasonable amount of stock is maintained. This does not exhaust the catalogue of reasons, but will afford thought-food for would-be hasty critics, and is useful as explaining why cost of production figures deduced from experiments at a station or college should be capable of more or less paring in judiciously-conducted commercial enterprise.

### PREPARATION FOR SPRING WORK.

Now that winter has well-nigh spent its force, the progressive farmer will devote his attention to preparing for field work before the land is ready for cultivation. The utilization of every hour to the best advantage when the ground is dry enough to work may mean the difference between a good crop and a partial failure, since, as a rule, the early-sown seed makes the strongest growth, and insures the most abundant yield. Moreover, the chances of a successful seeding to clover and grass are much better when the grain is sown early. In order that they may do their best work, and most of it, the teams, harness and tools should be in the best condition, the horses well fed and groomed, and given sufficient exercise to harden their muscles and impart strength and endurance. When put to heavy work, it will pay well in the long run to give them a few easy days at first, increasing the labor only as they are able to do it easily. Bathing the shoulders in the evening with salt water will tend to toughen them and prevent abrasions. The harness should be taken apart, washed and oiled, and the implements of cultivation overhauled, repaired and sharpened, to be in condition for the most effective work. The cultivator with dull points, which does good enough work in soft, loose land, may slide along near the surface on the hard hill-tops, leaving only an inch or less of loose soil for the seed-bed, while the same implement, if sharpened, will break up and pulverize four or five inches of the earth, making a difference of many bushels to the acre in the yield, and insuring a uniform appearance and return from all parts of the field, and an even ripening for the harvest, avoiding loss from shelling in the overripe portions while waiting for the more backward to mature.

The selection, securing, testing and preparation of the seed in good time is also important. Only sound seed of the most suitable variety for the district, well cleaned to screen out weed seeds and small grains, should be sown, and, in case of any doubt as to the vitality of the seed, testing it by some simple means in the house before seeding time arrives may avoid disappointment and loss. A simple way to test the seed of cereals for germination is to count out a hundred representative grains, place them on a dampened, dark, woollen cloth in the bottom of an ordinary plate, put another cloth on top, and invert a second plate over the other. Keep the cloths damp, but do not drown the seeds with moisture. By the number of grains that sprout, and by their promptness in doing so, the germinating quality is determined. With good strong, vital seed, there will often be from seventy-five to one hundred seeds germinated in the first four days; but with seed of weak vitality, there may be little sign of germinating in this time, though a considerable percentage of it may start later. It

is, of course, very important to sow seed of strong vitality, with a high percentage of germination, say 95 to 100 per cent., but, when inferior seed has to be sown, allowance should be made in the quantity sown per acre.

It is also very important to sow seed from a crop fairly free of smut and other fungous diseases, but if there was the least sign of smut noticeable last summer, the seed should, as a precaution, be treated to destroy the smut spores. All things considered, sprinkling with a solution of formalin is the most commendable method. Spread the grain out on the barn floor, and sprinkle till quite moist with a solution of a pound of formalin (a pound is a little less than a pint) in thirty-two to thirty-five gallons of water. Shovel over a few times, applying the solution while the shovelling is being done. When all is done, shovel the grain into a conical heap and cover with old blankets for two or three hours. Then remove the blankets and spread the grain out to dry. It is better not to treat more grain at a time than will be sown within about three days. Avoid using the solution of a strength much in excess of this prescription, else the vitality of the kernel may be weakened.

Along with the grain, use clover seed liberally. Seed down with every acre of white-straw grain crop, except, perhaps, an occasional piece to be prepared for fall wheat. Clover seed at its dearest is a wonderful bargain. Supposing the seed were \$15 a bushel, a seeding of ten pounds per acre, which is not too much as a general thing, would cost only \$2.50 per acre. This will not only provide a large amount of much more valuable feed than timothy, but will be the means of adding to the farm fertility the equivalent of ten to twenty tons of manure per acre. Red clover, 8 pounds; alsike, 2 pounds; and timothy, 4 pounds, is a seeding hard to improve upon from the standpoint of genuine, intelligent economy. Even when plowed up in the fall, the addition and saving of fertility from a good catch of clover will equal from five to ten tons of manure per acre. There certainly is no other way of building up a farm so cheaply as by the liberal use of clover, alfalfa and peas.

Other suggestions could be multiplied at length. Preparations for fencing should be hastened at once. Fence off the wood-lot this spring, and keep out all stock. It is the means of insuring a handsome future revenue from what has been too long regarded as a waste portion of the farm. Plant some trees about the farm, and on the lanes or roadways, rows of them along the waste and roadways, groves of evergreens north and west of the buildings, with deciduous trees artistically arranged to the south and east. Get the summer's wood ready, neatly piled in the shed. Straighten up about the farm, renew and reseed the lawn if necessary, plant a few vines and shrubs, buy a spray pump and spray the orchards and potatoes according to instructions annually given in our spray calendar. Get a couple of four-horse eveners ready, so as to save the time of the extra man formerly considered necessary. A good farmer of our acquaintance used always to have a couple of extra doubtletrees, whiffletrees, neckyokes, clevises, trace tugs and all such contrivances on hand to substitute for a broken one without serious loss of time. Have on hand a liberal supply of machine oil, and use it liberally. Oil is cheaper than castings. Foresight and business prudence are requisite attributes of the successful farmer of to-day. Now is the time to plan and think.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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## A PILLAR OF THE STATE.

In your issue of Feb. 20th, 1908, I read with  
great interest a letter from Rev. A. E. Burke,  
under heading, "Our Maritime Letter." I note  
the high tribute paid to Mr. A. J. Baillie and  
his work re shipping and shipbuilding, and believe  
the tribute was justly deserved. However, I  
could not help thinking that just as high a  
tribute should be paid to that writer, not only  
from a Maritime, but Canadian, standpoint, as he  
paid to A. J. Baillie.

No man in Prince Edward Island has done  
more for that Province than A. E. Burke, who  
has given largely of his time, without financial  
recompensation, advocating different measures  
which would benefit that Province. He is also  
an advocate of many measures which will not only  
benefit his own Province, but all the Maritime  
Provinces, and all of Canada as well. No person  
can meet Rev. A. E. Burke and leave him with-  
out thinking he is a man who has the courage of  
his convictions.

There is no doubt that his greatest commercial  
ambition is the betterment of the farming con-  
ditions of his own Province. In this connection  
he has been and still is one of the strongest ad-  
vocates of a tunnel under the Northumberland  
Straits, to connect his Province with the main-  
land. By this, the people of Prince Edward Is-  
land could have steady transportation facilities  
the year round, whereas they are practically cut  
off from the outside world for from three to four  
months each winter. This would give the farmers  
a market for their products the year round, en-  
courage them to grow more, and it would also  
keep the farmers' sons home; whereas, now, when  
they come to the age of twenty or thereabouts,  
they strike off for other lands. I believe the day  
is not far distant when the tunnel will be built.

I also read, from your issue of Feb. 27th, a  
letter from the same writer dealing with banks  
of the country, and also the small amount of ac-  
commodation available from them by people of  
the Maritime Provinces. No person could travel  
through these Provinces during the last year or  
two without noting the many complaints from  
fair-minded business men, etc., who were able to  
give good security, but could not get money from  
the banks on account of the general order of the  
Bankers' Association. I think our representatives

at Ottawa will do well to consider the suggestions  
given in that letter of A. E. Burke.

The Maritime Provinces have certainly made  
considerable progress on agricultural lines the  
past few years, but there are certainly greater possi-  
bilities awaiting in agriculture, manufacturing,  
etc., but they need more men like A. E. Burke to  
present their advantages to the outside world.  
Oxford Co., Ont. GORDON L. COHOON.

## THE FRUITS OF DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

Undoubtedly the best effort ever put forth to  
promote the dairy industry in Canada has been  
the system of dairy instruction adopted some  
years ago by the Eastern and Western Dairywomen's  
Associations of Ontario. An improvement of  
this system was made a year ago by the Pro-  
vincial Department of Agriculture taking over  
the work of instruction, and administering it  
from Toronto, at the same time giving all the  
dairy instructors authority to act as sanitary  
inspectors. As instancing the benefits which  
have accrued, it is generally admitted by buyers  
that, whereas the cheese made along the southern  
section of the Province used to be rather below  
the mark, they now sell right up to the top  
quotations. Factorymen in the Simcoe district  
concede that in their section the value of cheese  
has been increased one cent per pound within the  
past five or six years by improvement in the  
quality, owing largely to the system of education  
and instruction followed. In Eastern Ontario,  
also, decided improvement has taken place, and,  
indeed, this is noticeable all over the Province.  
Patrons and makers have come to understand  
that the instructors are not spies or enemies, but  
men sent out to assist them in every possible  
way, and when they visit the factories or the  
farms, and attend annual meetings of the com-  
panies, they are met with a spirit of friendly  
interrogation.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

### STATE AID AND SELF-HELP.

A new and important chapter has been com-  
pleted in the history of the agricultural co-opera-  
tive movement in Ireland. For a synopsis of a  
previous portion of its career, I would direct at-  
tention to an article from me in the issue of this  
paper for January 11th, 1906 (every reader, of  
course, preserves his "Farmer's Advocate" for  
future possible reference; at any rate, if he  
doesn't, he should). There it was stated that  
the Irish Agricultural Organization Society had  
been receiving a yearly grant from the Depart-  
ment of Agriculture to assist it in its work (the  
subsidy being in large measure due to the exer-  
tions of Sir Horace Plunkett, the head of the  
Department), and that, by a resolution of the  
Agricultural Council, this grant was made per-  
manent. In course of time, however, "a new  
king arose," etc.; Sir Horace was superseded in  
office, and his successor, Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P.,  
was not at all quite so enamored with the meth-  
ods adopted by the I. A. O. S. Shortly after  
being installed as Vice-President of the Depart-  
ment, Mr. Russell pronounced himself as very  
much opposed to the continuance of any public  
money being paid to the Organization Society,  
which he regarded as an uneconomic proceeding,  
and was rendered specially improper because the  
Society, in his view, was making unwarrantable  
attacks upon various trading interests. The con-  
sequence was that the Council of Agriculture de-  
cided to recommend that the grant should not be  
continued indefinitely, but should be gradually  
stopped. The matter was then left to the Agri-  
cultural Board, which has charge of the finances,  
and subsequently the arrangement was come to  
that for this year (1908) the I. A. O. S. should  
receive the full subsidy of £3,000; in 1909 a  
diminished grant of £2,000, and the following  
year a final help of £1,000, all financial assistance  
to stop then. This was done so that the So-  
ciety might have a sufficient opportunity to set  
its house in order, as it were, and to raise from  
its boasted roll of 90,000 affiliated farmers the  
necessary funds to carry on its work, thus ex-  
emplifying the true spirit of self-reliance. A  
simple calculation shows that if each of these  
90,000 farmers would subscribe a modest shilling  
(24 cents) a year, the amount formerly received  
in subsidy from the Government would be more  
than made up, and it is rather logical that if the  
Society possessed the confidence and had earned  
the gratitude of so many thousand farmers, its  
future, financially, at any rate, should not cause  
much anxiety to its officials. Everybody seemed  
satisfied.

The most interesting events, however were still

to come. Sir Horace Plunkett, on returning from  
his annual American trip, and being free from De-  
partmental work, was enthusiastically elected  
head of the Organization Society. From some  
statements and views expressed by him or some  
of the men identified with this propaganda, the  
opposition of the high and mighty—and, once  
again united—Irish Parliamentary Party was in-  
curred. Mr. John Redmond wrote to the papers  
to accuse Sir Horace of the dastardly (?) motive  
of undermining the National Parliamentary Party  
by endeavoring to turn the minds of the Irish  
people to any other means of developing a pros-  
perous nation than by the obtainment of Home  
Rule. Poor Ireland! No wonder she has been  
kept backward in so many ways. As I read the  
Irish leader's letter, how aptly did my thoughts  
find expression in the words of Othello:

"'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange, 'Twas  
pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful."

Well, Mr. Russell naturally could not ignore  
the new complications, and, no doubt, with a  
view to the interests of the excellent work which  
his Department is harmoniously carrying on with  
people of all classes, creeds and politics, he con-  
cluded that any further relationship between the  
Department and the I. A. O. S. would endanger  
the popularity and usefulness of the former.  
Whether he decided wisely or not, is, of course,  
a matter of opinion. However, the Agricultural  
Board met again and adopted a minute cancelling  
all connection between the two bodies after the  
payment of this year's subsidy. The intimation  
was also made that, while taking this action, the  
Department did not in any degree disapprove of  
the general principle of co-operation, but that any  
help given to it in its non-controversial forms  
would be henceforth given directly. Of course,  
the I. A. O. S. had nothing to do but express in-  
dignation, and perhaps to meditate on the fairly  
accurate way Shakespeare had sized up things be-  
fore he wrote:

"When sorrows come, they come not single  
spies,

But in battalions."

Sir Horace, however, expressed his views,  
among which were the following: (1) That the  
prospect of any Government organization of agri-  
cultural co-operation, carried on in rivalry with  
the body set up and controlled by the farmers of  
Ireland, renders obvious administrative waste and  
a collision of interests; and (2), that in every  
country where co-operation has been a success, a  
central body has been necessary to effective work.  
More may be and doubtless will be heard about  
the matter, but is it not a great pity that such  
friction should exist when the best interests of our  
only great industry are at stake?

### FOOT- AND- MOUTH DISEASE.

Intelligence has no doubt already reached you  
regarding the startling outbreak of foot-and-  
mouth disease in Scotland. As soon as it became  
known, the Irish ports were promptly closed  
against all importations from Scotland, and  
thus, on the eve of some important pedigree cat-  
tle sales north of the Tweed, was a blow to Scot-  
tish breeders that elicited much sympathy, as  
Irish purchasers attend and buy on an extensive  
scale. The Argentine also adopted the closed-  
door policy, and, should the disease spread, other  
parts of the kingdom will doubtless be banned by  
the South American authorities. What a sea-  
son's sales throughout the kingdom, especially of  
Shorthorns, would be in the absence of Argentine  
buyers, is not at all pleasant for our breeders to  
contemplate. At a big show and sale of bulls,  
held in Dublin this week, with the principal ob-  
ject of selecting animals for subsidized service,  
under the Department's improvement scheme, the  
enforced abstention of Irish breeders from Scotch  
sales was accompanied by the selection of an  
unusually large number of home-bred sires for  
this purpose. So, "It is an ill wind that blows  
nobody good." Yet, it must be admitted that  
the general levelling up in the character of the  
stock shown merited an increased proportion of  
premiums. Sales were effected freely at from 35  
gs. to 50 gs. and 60 gs. Up to the time of  
writing, no fresh cases of the dreaded disease  
have been reported, and it is to be hoped that we  
may soon be able to breathe easy again, with all  
fear of infection being removed. The cause of the  
original outbreak is thought to have been the use  
of some foreign hay or straw, and it strikes me  
that any importation restrictions that do not  
prohibit the admission of such stuff (which is so  
liable to communicate diseases) are obviously in-  
complete.

### THE BUTTER FAMINE.

Not for fifty years past has butter been so  
scarce or dear with us in these islands, and, if  
only our Irish farmers were energetic enough to  
adopt winter dairying, they might well rejoice in  
the high prices now being obtained by the Danish  
producers. Australian exports are phenomenally  
low, and this is in large measure the reason for  
the present paucity of supplies, and prices pre-  
vailing up to 1s. 6d. per pound, which gives  
householders something to become enraptured  
over.

"EMERALD ISLE."

## HORSES.

## OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

## GLASGOW STALLION SHOW.

I ought to have written a week ago, giving some account of the Stallion Show held in Glasgow. This is the great opening event in the Clydesdale year. It is not now the thronged event that it used to be, but it is still an outstanding event in the Clydesdale calendar. It used to be a great hiring-fair, and, if all societies held over making their engagements until the Glasgow Stallion Show, in the beginning of February, it would see one of the briskest day's work in the agricultural calendar. So far, however, is this from being the case, that between eighty and ninety stallions were hired for service in 1908 before the beginning of February, and so keen is the competition for the best horses that the Stranraer and Rhins of Galloway Society, on the day preceding the Stallion Show, actually hired Mr. Marshall's Memento (13100) for the season of 1909. Imperialist (11376) was last week hired for 1909 by the Central Banffshire Association.

The Show itself, on February 5th, was an unqualified success so far as it went. The finals were a significant triumph for the Sir Everard family. The two great trophies of the breed, the Brydon 100-gs. Challenge Shield, and the Cawdor 50-gs. Challenge Cup, were won, respectively, by Mr. James Kilpatrick's Perfect Motion (13123) and Mr. Marshall's Memento (13100). The former was preferred to the latter in the class competition. Perfect Motion is by the noted Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), which has three times been second at the H. & A. S. shows. He is a son of Baron's Pride, and a most successful breeding horse. Memento won the shield two years ago. He has thickened and developed immensely in the interval. He is a black horse, and was got by Baden Powell (10963), whose sire was Sir Everard, and his dam a daughter of Baron's Pride. Sir Everard was sire of Baron's Pride. These horses, Perfect Motion and Memento, are of different types. The former has a perfect top and perfect action. He is closely related to Mr. Bryce's Perpetual Motion. He has a great body, and from the crown of his head to his tail the outline is all one could desire. He has splendid feet, and his cart-horse type sends him far forward. His pasterns are rather short all round, and he is not so sweet and "flashy" in the quality of his "feather" as could be wished. Memento has great, solid, sound feet, and long, springy pasterns, with the gay, dashing motion which Clydesdale breeders love. He has big, flat bones and powerful forearms; indeed, for fore quarters he is simply invincible. His top is good, but not as good as that of Perfect Motion, and, in formation of hind legs, he comes short of the merits of that horse. His hocks are straight enough, and his thighs are rather open. Were his hind legs and quarters equal to his fore legs and head, neck, shoulders and withers, he could easily beat his competitor. As things are, the other has the advantage over him in these particulars. Third prize in the class went to a typical Clydesdale horse in Sir Spencer (13211), one of the truest Clydesdales shown, and, in respect of type, perhaps the best on the ground. He is owned by Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and was got by Sir Hugo (10924), another son of Sir Everard which is leaving exceptionally good stock. If type alone should be considered, Sir Spencer was the best Clydesdale stallion exhibited. A handsome Hiawatha horse named Margrave (12240), bred by Mr. Robert McFarlane, Tornwich, who is now in Canada, and owned by Mr. John Pollock, Langside, Glasgow, was fourth. The judges who selected the premium horse for the Glasgow district preferred him before Sir Spencer.

In the three-year-old class, for a second year in succession, first prize went to a son of the famous Royal Chattan, Chattan Again, a thick, blocky horse, the winner this year. He is owned by Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and his dam was got by Prince of Erskine (9647), which had the Glasgow premium some years ago. He was got by the £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion (6178). Royal Chattan was got by Clan Chattan (10527), out of the dam of Baden Powell. Mr. Clark's big colt, Lothian Pride (13614), by the Top Gallant horse, Lord Lothian (5998), out of another Baron's Pride mare, was second, and Mr. Taylor's Sir Hugo horse, Sir Dighton (13760), the Dumbartonshire premium horse, was third. This is a great-moving horse, and up to a big size. Some good judges regarded him as the best three-year-old shown. Fourth place was taken by Mr. Marshall's Musilino (14284), a very handsome, big colt, by the champion Marcellus (11110). He was fancied for the Glasgow premium by some, but the judges for that competition preferred Chattan Again. Musilino looks quite like growing into a future champion.

In the two-year-old class, Mr. Kilpatrick, the

owner of Perfect Motion, had first prize with his beautifully-balanced colt, St. Clair. He was second at the H. & A. S. show last year, and while his sire was Sir Humphrey (11942), his dam was yet another daughter of Baron's Pride. This is one of the best colts seen in the Glasgow Show. Had he been declared champion, no one would have quarrelled with the verdict. The second in the class was Sam Black, a thick, black colt by Baron o' Dee, a son of Baron's Pride, and the third was Scotland Yet, by Royal Favorite, out of the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Chester Princess, also by Baron's Pride. In a very fine class of yearling colts, Mr. George Alston, Loudounhill, Darvel, was first with Black Douglas, a lovely colt, by Revelanta (11876), a former Cawdor Cup winner, and a son of Baron's Pride.

Altogether, the Stallion Show of 1908 was a big triumph for the Sir Everard tribe.

"SCOTLAND YET."

## PREPARING HORSES FOR SPRING WORK.

A great many farm horses have lived in partial or complete idleness since farm operations in the field ceased last fall, and, as the time when these horses will again be required to do a good day's work in the field is not far distant, it will be to the interest of their owners to see that they get some preparation for said work during the few weeks that remain before it has to be done. Some may say that the few months' idleness have given the horses all the preparation that is necessary, and that, after such a long rest, they should be in condition to go to work with renewed vigor. The case is just the opposite. The long rest, notwithstanding how well they may have been fed, nor how well they may look and feel, has unfitted them for work. During these months of partial inaction, the muscular system and the respiratory system have lost tone as the result of reaction,

and, in order that a horse may give good service at any kind of work, we all will admit that both of these systems must be strong and vigorous. A few months' rest and light feeding will probably do a horse good by giving comparative rest to the systems mentioned, if care be taken to gradually give them fresh tone; but if they are to be taken from said conditions and suddenly asked to perform the work of a horse, it will be found that a great mistake has been made somewhere. This fact is frequently noticed on a farm where one or more teams have been worked all winter and others have been idle until the spring work commences, when all available horse help is expected to work. The teams that have been used during the winter, while possibly not so fat nor fine-looking as the others, will do a fair day's work in the field with apparent ease, while the others soon tire, perspire very freely, breathe laboriously, and fail in flesh; their shoulders become swollen and raw, their muscles become sore, and it is practically impossible to get satisfactory service out of them. A little reasoning will convince the owner that this is what he might reasonably expect. Tissues and organs, whether external or internal, that have become soft and flabby as the result of inaction, cannot be suddenly brought back to a condition that will withstand with impunity the exertion necessary for a working horse. This condition of tone must be gradually acquired. This year, on account of the comparative scarcity and high price of food, many of the idle horses, that in ordinary years have been well fed during the idle season, have not received the food necessary to build up muscle and bone, and are less fitted for work than usual. Then, again, there are many young horses, as yet practically unhandled, that will be required, for the first time, to perform the functions of a horse in harness in the fields. These, for the purposes under discussion, may be classed with horses that have had a winter's idleness. All horses of either class should now be given regular daily exercise, and the grain ration should be increased in proportion to the amount of exercise given or light work performed. The exer-

cise should be gradually increased. It will not be sufficient to allow them to run in a paddock or yard a few hours daily. It is necessary that they be given their exercise in harness, and it is advisable that the harness, especially the collars, be those in which they will be worked later on. The exercise will gradually give tone to both muscular and respiratory systems, and the friction of the collar and other parts of the harness will gradually harden and toughen the skin and underlying muscles, and lessen the danger of soreness when put to regular work. One of the greatest and most frequent troubles with farm horses, especially young horses, or those that are put to regular and heavy work in warm weather without due preparation, is sore shoulders. We say this is a very common trouble; at the same time, it is a condition that should seldom be seen, and, in most cases, is the fault of the teamster. When the collar fits properly, and reasonable care is taken to keep it clean, it should not cause sore shoulders. Close attention to the condition and fitting of the collar is necessary at all times. Because a collar fits well when work commences, is no reason why it should do so a few days or weeks later. A collar must fit properly, not only in depth, but in breadth. If too short or too narrow, it will pinch some place and cause trouble. If too long, it will almost surely cause soreness on or near the points of the shoulders, and, if too wide, it rolls more or less, and, of course, this increases friction and causes soreness; and if a horse with too wide a collar be worked to an implement with a tongue, the top of his neck will in all probability soon become sore. A collar should fit snugly at all points; at the same time, undue pressure at any point must be avoided. A horse in good flesh and unused to work may be put to work in a perfectly-fitting collar, but the muscles of the shoulder soon become less bulky. They are somewhat soft at first, but exercise and friction have a tendency to lessen the bulk of muscular elements, hence the shoulders become smaller in all directions, and, as a consequence, the collar is too large. When this occurs, there will be trouble if a fresh collar that will fit properly be not provided, or the old one made to fit by the use of a sweat-pad or refilling. When the collar fits properly, is kept clean, and removed when the horse is in the stable, even for a short time, and lifted forward to allow the shoulders to cool a little occasionally, when the horse is given a few minutes to stand, there should not be sore shoulders or sore necks; but when these precautions are not observed, trouble will most surely occur during warm weather. The time has certainly arrived when horses should be prepared for spring work, and the teamster who fits his team by careful work or exercise and intelligent feeding will reap the benefit during April and May, and, in fact, during the whole season, as a team that has gone wrong from want of proper preparation will not thoroughly recover for several months.

"WHIP."

## LIVE STOCK.

## A SETBACK FOR THE BACON INDUSTRY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been watching with a good deal of interest the various expressions of opinion from your numerous correspondents re conditions of pork industry. I am not well enough acquainted with the inside workings of the bacon trade to express an intelligent opinion in regard to the great slump in prices that has taken place. No doubt the stringency in the money market, and the consequent dullness of trade, has had something to do with it. It is very unfortunate, however, for all concerned in the bacon industry, that such a drop should have taken place just at the time when feed of all kinds is so high in price. The feeling is pretty general throughout the country that at times the producer has been taken advantage of in regard to prices, but supply and demand are what regulates the market in all commodities, and if the world can find its supply at present prices, we will have to comply or go out of the business. No doubt the matter will right itself in time, but, before the present year is out, the packers may find it difficult to find hogs enough to keep their factories running, and it is most regrettable that such a state of affairs has come about, as it is certainly going to give the hog industry a setback for some time to come in Ontario.

WM. AMOS.

Oxford Co., Ont.



Shire Mare and Twin Foals of 1907.

Bred by Mr. A. Morris, Alsager, England.

## THE HOG QUESTION IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Notwithstanding the airing the hog question has received from the pen of experienced, practical feeders, through the medium of the agricultural press, and with the several opinions of our agricultural experts clearly stated, their opinions being the result of carefully-conducted experiments under most favorable conditions, there still seems to be a divided opinion resting with the producers concerning the industry. The tumult raised by the Western producers of our Province about a year ago was quietly observed by the Eastern Ontario producers, without any very decisive action being taken. What the result was in the immediate vicinity of the controversy, we have never definitely learned.

To discourage the hog industry in Eastern Ontario would mean a deficiency in the annual revenue from our farms of such an amount that many a farmer would quite naturally find himself sorely handicapped in meeting the financial outlay necessitated in present-day farming operations. The hog bears the appellation, "mortgage-lifter," and, while we have a great deal less mortgage-lifting to be done than a few years previous, there is still room for the bacon hog to expend his energy financially in paying rents and hired help; and, as a liquidator of indebtedness, he still proves a reliable medium. That the hog business has been working backwards throughout the winter and fall months, we quite agree—feedstuffs ever soaring, and the prices for the product ever falling. Just why it is so, is not easy to explain, although it seems to me to only more fully exemplify that the farmer is ever the victim to suffer, whether he has to sell or whether he goes to buy. While farmers are paying extravagant prices for feed, they should surely be able to demand a price for the product that would compensate for labor and investment; but, on the contrary, whoever rules the price, continues to rule it lower. Nevertheless, the hog industry has a firm hold in Eastern Ontario, and, as I have followed the contributions of many Western Ontario feeders who are somewhat dissatisfied with the industry, some going so far as to abandon it, I am convinced that these men were not growing hogs under the same conditions as Eastern Ontario farmers are. Present conditions affecting the industry, viz., prices of feeds and scarcity of same, and prices ruling for the finished product, again give rise to a renewed review of the pros and cons of the industry.

In the eastern portion of the Province we are practically, to a man, dairy farmers, and have learned to regard the dairying and bacon business as sister industries, inseparable, if the greatest profit be gained from either, the hogs making a use of the by-product from the dairy that would otherwise be lost, there being no other means of profitable consumption of this by-product in quantities obtainable on the farm. So we have come to regard the two industries as one, and, if for no other reason, this one is sufficient to maintain for the bacon industry a stable basis here. The coming season finds us pretty evenly stocked, for we very fortunately have never been swayed by the vigorous protests of many against the bacon hog as a profitable medium on the farm. This fall past we read of great slaughter among the brood sows in many districts, many having been unloaded on the packer and otherwise disposed of. I think the number in Eastern Ontario has suffered but slight diminution, and already there is being evidenced a bright prospect for sale of any surplus in the spring litters, but there will be very few offered. That it is very essential to greatest profit in feeding that the feeder have his pigs produced on his farm, I am fully convinced. I think I may be correct in stating that the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, by experiment, estimates the cost of keep per brood sow per year at approximately \$16. Allowing a sow two litters per year, and allowing she rears a fair average, she very handsomely pays her way. But I am satisfied that, on the ordinary-sized farm, where a variety of crops are grown, and accordingly a large amount of varied refuse about the farm, the brood sows can be carried in numbers not exceeding five, at a somewhat lower estimate than that made at the Central Experimental Farm. We are enabled, through having considerable by-products from our dairy throughout the year, to keep our pens pretty evenly stocked at all times. By so doing, we do not necessarily have our stock of feeders divided in two distinct lots—i. e., summer and winter feeders—but rather try to have the litters coming throughout the year at such intervals that they conveniently follow the ones finishing. This equalizes work in caring for a large number and the outlay for feed.

True, the bacon industry has not been advocated as strenuously with us with the West-

ern growers, nor have we ever gone into the business on such a large scale generally as we learn of many Western growers doing. We have always regarded the business as a side-line, going hand in hand with the dairy business. The growers here have never sought to grow the ideal bacon hog solely, and it is our regret that a more decided stand had not been taken on this phase of the industry earlier. We have produced a lot of the rapid-growers, so-called; at least, that was our impression. We sought to produce pounds in the shortest time, for the lowest estimated cost per pound. Then, as now, we were after dollars in the hog business, and a pound of pork was worth the market price; type of hog was not considered by drovers in making selections. They offered no discrimination, so what was to give impetus to the introduction generally of the approved bacon type? Actual experience is fast dispelling the prejudice against the bacon type. Pure-bred sires of the bacon-type breeds are being disseminated throughout the districts where formerly hogs of the short, thick type were used. The results of the introduction of bacon types at the several swine sales held throughout Eastern Ontario last spring, under the management of the Pork-packers' Committee, of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, have been very gratifying. We firmly believe there is more money in the industry for us in producing that hog that most closely approaches the ideal bacon type than in producing the short, thick fats, so undesirable with the packers. At first, loud claims were made for the thick fats as a grass hog and easy-keeper. These ideas have long since been relegated to the background. In our experience as feeders of bacon hogs, we find that, at present high prices of feedstuffs, we cannot long afford to board any hog for the sake of his company or numbers; they must be doing their best from birth to maturity to bring the largest and quickest returns. It is no extravagant claim for feeding that bacon hogs can, when properly handled, be made to average two hundred pounds at six months of age. The success or failure in many of the feeding tests made rests so completely with the feeder that little claim can be made for breed or type.

Hogs cannot be fed to greatest profit in an indifferent way. A very careful and judicious selection and dealing of feed is imperative for best results. Such a feeder will soon come to discern between the best and poorest doers in selection of brood sows, and I am convinced, if selection counts for anything in any class of live stock, it counts for most in hogs. There is such an astounding difference in the use two hogs of different feeding or assimilative powers will make of the same amount of feed, and the returns made to the feeder.

In feeding to gain most profit from the by-product of the dairy, and at the same time carry the greatest number of feeders, a grave mistake is often made in the use of whey or skim milk. It is an extravagant use of either feeds to use in great quantities, with a small allowance of meal. Many farmers still use only what feed is produced on the farm in their hog-feeding operations, and such feeders often have a larger amount of whey or skim milk from their dairy than they have hogs to consume advantageously. In such instances, this feed is used extravagantly, and not the greatest profit possible derived from same. An experiment, conducted at the Central Experimental Farm a short time ago, very clearly demonstrated this point. Of course, these men do not evince any dissatisfaction as regards profits from their feeding, but I am inclined to think they could make more money out of the amount of whey and skim milk by feeding more judiciously in conjunction with more meal, i. e., if they feel so inclined, and have help and room to do so.

I conclude that, as with all other classes of live stock, much failure in the hog business is due to feeders attempting to feed too large a number on insufficient feed, in insufficient quarters, and receiving insufficient attention from the feeder in charge. I believe that, in working these industries, viz., dairying and bacon production, in conjunction, it would be impractical to give an infallible rule as to number of cows kept. A corresponding number of hogs may be kept at different seasons, but rather, the manager of the farm should exercise such foresight as will enable him to have on hand at all times of the year a number of hogs sufficient to profitably consume whatever by-products from the dairy there may be, not at any time overstepping either way the limit of greatest profit from either source.

By exercising the same good judgment and management about the piggery as is essential to make any other department of the farm profitable, I am sure an equally satisfactory profit can be derived from the bacon hog. There are a great many very successful farmers in Eastern Ontario, and I venture to say that the consensus of opinion of these men is that the production of dairy products and the production of the bacon hog combine to make the most profitable line of farm husbandry to hand as yet.

Dundas Co., Ont.

CLARK HAMILTON.

## BELIEVES IN THE DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see the editorial in your issue of Jan. 9th, re the dual-purpose cow, has brought out a good deal of useful discussion, and as I have been engaged most of my time in mixed farming and breeding cattle with my father and for myself for over fifty years, I will give your readers a little of my experience.

Our first lot of cows were practically pure-bred although not recorded, being descended from Shorthorns imported from England by Roland Winfield, an Englishman, to Guelph, Ont., in 1833. The cows, as I remember them, were a large, smooth, even lot, with clean-cut heads and very feminine, stylish and pleasing appearance, and were excellent milkers, or at least I thought so, as I often got from 12 to 16 quarts per milking from each cow when on good pasture; and, as my father came from near Huntly, one of the best cattle districts in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, he would use nothing but the best bulls he could find, and had no use for crossing in breeding animals of any kind. Consequently, we kept the milking and beef qualities, and improved them. And, when starting a Shorthorn herd, some 30 years ago, I selected a few cows of English breeding, with a few Scotch top crosses. These cows, I thought, were equally as good milkers and rather better feeders than the cows we had formerly, and since then I have added pure Scotch-bred and imported Scotch cows, and have used nothing but Scotch-bred or imported Scotch bulls, and the milking qualities have not deteriorated in the least, but the beefing qualities have improved. I never used a nurse cow on my farm, but, when stock was low in price and dairying good, I have put two calves on one cow, and sent milk of a few cows to cheese factory, and always got more money per cow than any of my neighbors did from same number of grade cows. Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C., says that about fifteen years ago they had no trouble in buying Shorthorn grade cows in the vicinity of Guelph that filled the bill well as dual-purpose cows, but they are not to be found now. Why is it thus? Is it not that there, as well as here, the farmers have used so many different breeds in order to try to improve the milking qualities of their cows that they have bred nearly all the good old Shorthorn blood out of them, and the milking qualities with it, and what kind of a mixture have they left? I think you might call it hash. Now, I think the cause of a number of Shorthorns not giving satisfactory results at the pail is, as I have observed for the last forty years or more, in keeping them too fat, both as calves and when older. The heifer calves should not be allowed to suck their dams, or, if raised that way, there should be two or three put on one cow, according to age, and then fed about two-thirds the amount generally fed to grades of same age. They will grow up well, and should be bred at about eighteen months, and you will nearly always get good milkers and regular breeders. Another mistake often made by parties wanting to buy a cow or heifer to improve their stock is in wanting to buy the fattest cow or heifer a breeder has; they won't buy a thin one, no matter how good a milker you say she is. They say they have nearly as good cows at home, and consequently they often buy one that has not been bred to produce young enough, or one that is not a regular breeder, and, of course, such get too old and fat before being milked to milk well for the first year; and as they are mostly always good beef, the buyers want them, and tell you that the Shorthorns are no use to milk, and won't raise their calves, and, as this kind is not satisfactory the first season, the buyers generally get them, and the farmer won't try them again. Then, others will let the calf suck for a few months, and when they think it big enough to wean they try to milk the cow, and a pure-bred, as well as a grade, is very apt to do some kicking, and hold up her milk for some time after the calf is taken off. They get tired of them and let them go for beef. I have had a few of that kind that made good milkers the second year and afterwards. I think the Shorthorns we have will milk as well as any we can import, if used and fed for milkers as they are in England. I don't think that using thick, beefy Scotch bulls will injure the milking qualities of our cows in the least. I have used a number of them, as good and thick as I could get them, and have had some cows with three to five top-crosses of such bulls, and they milk as well and some of them better than any of the good old kind my father used to keep. By using good thick, smooth, stylish Shorthorn bulls—not necessarily imported bulls, either—on our pure-bred and grade Shorthorn cows, we can produce the ideal dual-purpose cow that will give a large flow of milk rich enough, as Mr. Miller says, to raise the children on, and will produce butter and beef fit for a king.

Huron Co., Ont.

DAVID MILNE.

**ABORTION INDUCED BY SHORT PLATFORMS AND DEEP GUTTERS.**

"Abortion in cows, I think, in many cases is caused by too short platforms and deep trenches. With a short platform, the cow stands in the trench with her hind part lower than her front. I knew one man who had trouble with his cows. He was advised to fill his trench, and he did so, and he has had no trouble since. That is three years ago, and he has the same cows yet, although some told him to get rid of his cows, as it was contagious."

The above, from a Haldimand County correspondent, indicates one cause which induces abortion; and there are other mechanical influences, such as slippery or steeply-sloping platforms, maltreatment of pregnant cows by rough herdsmen, or by other animals, etc., but there certainly is a virulent form of abortion that is caused by germs, and this form is contagious.

**THE FARM.**

**HOW I BUILT A STONE ROAD.**

**BEAUTIFY THE SIDES OF THE HIGHWAYS.**

I have noticed many roads, or lanes leading from the public highway to farm residences, that were in a very bad condition, and the sides of these roads presenting an uninviting appearance. A good road and tidy fences, or a well-cared-for hedge or a row of trees, adds very much to the attractiveness of the farm. In Germany and other countries, it is quite common to have a row of cherry trees or some other fruit, or nut-bearing trees, adorning the sides of the highway. The ground, being usually well drained—as it should be—makes an ideal place for cherry trees in localities where they thrive. In the Niagara District, on soil that is adapted for peaches, they could be made, by care and pruning, to be quite ornamental. Apple trees, that can be grown in nearly every part of Canada, if well cared for and pruned, with an eye for symmetry and beauty, may be made to add very much to the beauty of the landscape, and be a source of profit as well. I have a row of cherry trees (sweet varieties) along the front of my farm, half a mile in length, that were planted ten years ago, that are now yielding from five to twenty 11-quart baskets per tree. When they are in bloom, or when the cherries are ripe, they are a beautiful sight to behold, and, as an ornamental tree, they compare quite favorably with many of the trees that are being planted along our highways. In latitudes where the sweet varieties will not thrive, the Early Richmond or Montmorency, or some other even more hardy varieties, could be grown.

While I am an advocate of good roads, I wish also to impress upon my brother farmers the importance of paying more attention to beautifying the sides of our roads, many of which have grown up with all kinds of rubbish, presenting anything but an attractive appearance. There is no reason why we, especially here in the Niagara District, could not have the sides of our roads in summer equally as attractive as you find them in Southern California.

I must get back to my subject proper. "Building a Stone Road," which in this case is a private one, but what applies to such is equally applicable to a public road.

**GRADING.**

I first graded the road, a nice uniform grade, with a rise of about one and one-half inches to the foot, from the gutters to the center of the road. This road being a private one, I made it only eighteen feet wide, from bottom of drains or gutters, which gave me a rise of a little over one foot to the center of road. Public roads would need to be made wider, depending upon the amount of traffic. I am of the opinion many of our roads are too wide; we would have better roads, at less expense, if they were made narrower. By having them narrow, and a good even surface for traffic at all times, the sides of the roads would not be driven and cut up with ruts which only hold the water and injure the road. For a stone road of ordinary traffic, I would say make it no more than twenty-four feet wide from bottom of drains. When made this width, the center of road should be about two feet higher than the bottom of drains, giving a rise of two inches to the foot. This will, no doubt, seem to most people, at first, to be too much of a grade, but, after the road has been rolled and thoroughly settled, you will change your mind; and that is the road that will last and be good when others are bad.

**TILE DRAINAGE.**

While open drains sufficiently large to carry off all water readily to a good outlet are admitted by everyone as indispensable, there are many who do not seem to fully realize the advantages of tile drainage, which is equally as important.

Having my road graded, I next dug a trench in the bottom of the open drains, from two to

three feet deep, and put in three-inch field tile, taking care that they have a uniform fall of not less than three inches in one hundred feet to a good outlet. These tile will keep the roadbed dry, which is all-important, especially in the spring, when the frost is coming out, and our roads suffer so severely, as well as the human mortals who are compelled to use them at that season. The tile also add very much to the durability of a road, besides saving much expense in repairs, to say nothing of the time saved and the pleasure afforded the travelling public. Tile laid on one side of the road, always on the side of the highest ground, usually answers every purpose. These tile drains lower the water line, and thereby make a dry and, consequently, solid earth for a foundation upon which road material can be placed that will prove durable. Stone or gravel should never be put on a road that has not been properly drained, any more than you would think of building a house on a poor foundation. As soon as the advantages of tile drainage are better understood, it will be found that nearly all our roads would be so much improved that tile drainage will be the first and most important matter to consider in road construction and maintenance. The soil under the road material must be kept strong enough to support the traffic. Dry earth will do this; wet earth, which is simply mud, will not. The importance of tile drainage was ably discussed by A. W. Campbell, Provincial Road Commissioner, in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," and I think we should by this time be getting sufficiently educated to realize its importance.

**APPLYING THE STONE.**

You now have an ideal place upon this properly graded and drained road to place your metal. See that it is placed in the center of the road. A little attention at the time, as well as getting

rolled by a heavy road roller, keeping the gravel and stone well wetted during the operation, and applying more gravel if needed, until the stones are thoroughly consolidated, and you have a smooth, even surface. You will now have a road that will last, with very little attention, for many years. I would prefer to have the first layer of stone and gravel rolled before applying the second, but it is not always possible to secure a roller on small jobs just at the time wanted. In rolling, see that it is rolled beginning on the sides, in the gutters if possible, and gradually approaching the center. If the rolling is commenced in the center, it spreads the road and gets too flat, while beginning at the sides gives it a nice crown. In this way, you will have a good road at once, that will be a source of pleasure every time you drive over it. While a road roller is all-important to make a really good road, where one cannot be secured, a land roller heavily weighted will do some good in preparing the road, or a wide-tired wagon, well loaded, driven over time after time at different places, will assist very materially. If you cannot have the road roller, you must have patience till the traffic makes the road good, instead of the road being made good for traffic. W. B. RITTENHOUSE, Lincoln Co.

**BLACK MUCK AS STABLE ABSORBENT.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over the crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, it is plain to be seen that there is a shortage of fodder over the whole Province, and I think now is the right time for farmers to be planning for their next season's crop of fodder, and not leave it till seeding time, when the rush of work is on, when they will have less time to think and study the matter over carefully. Stable manure is one thing that the farmer should turn his attention

to more than most of us—how to get more of it, and how to handle it properly. Very little attention is given to farmyard manure in many cases. This year there is a great shortage of hay, and straw has to take its place, and, as a result, cattle and horses are standing and lying on bare floors, and the liquid manure left to run away. This is where more attention should be paid to stable manure, something to take up the liquid. Lots of fertilizer is the backbone of the farm, and where can there be a better fertilizer obtained so cheaply as by absorbing the liquid manure of horses, cattle and hogs? Some may say, How can we do this when we have to feed



Two-year-old Shorthorn Steer.

Bred by Mr. John Ross, Milleraig, Scotland. Winner of many first prizes in 1907.

the drains straight, adds considerably to the appearance of the road. The old adage, "A thing of beauty and a joy forever," is applicable here. When stone can be secured from a crusher, such is preferable, as then you also can secure the screenings—that is, the dust and chips created in crushing—for the dressing on the broken stones, which undoubtedly is the best material for cementing the stones together, and making the road impervious to water. In my case, I did not have access to broken stone from the crusher, but, fortunately, had neighbors who had been having good crops of stone, that had been harvested on large piles, that were offered me for the hauling. These were placed on the road and broken by hand at spare times. The stone in the bottom layer were left somewhat larger than the next layer, and on them was applied a dressing of lake gravel, then another layer of stone and a dressing of gravel. They were put on not less than eight inches deep in the center of road, and a little shallower as they approached the sides. The width of the road covered by stone should be not less than eight feet. Many farmers who have the material requisite to make a good road on their own farms, or near-by, would, I think, if they gave this matter a careful consideration, improve the roads leading to or adjoining their residences. With a view that I might perchance stimulate some to take action in that direction, I am penning these lines. The question of Good Roads is a live one, and justly so. The man who builds only a short distance of good road is setting an example that will be gradually imitated by others.

**ROLLING**

The next important step is to have it well

all the straw this hard year? Here I would like to state how I worked it last summer and the present winter. When the weather was at its driest, last summer, I hauled in black muck which was nearly as dry as road dust, and piled it up in a building adjoining the barn. This I have used for bedding my horses and cattle and hogs, and, at the same time, all the liquid manure is absorbed, and my manure pile is increasing twice as quickly as without it. I am one who does not believe in drawing out manure in winter. I store it in a large building in front of my barn, made for the purpose. There I pile it up, mixing all kinds together, and watch very carefully that it does not start to ferment; but it is less apt to ferment when all kinds are mixed. I have proven that for several years in succession. In the fall, on dry days, I stopped the plow and took my two farm laborers, and we gathered up a large quantity of dry autumn leaves, a quantity of which I still have. I also scattered those under all the live stock. This makes the manure much easier forked, and I have no doubt there is some fertilizing qualities in the leaves, too, but I did not make any inquiry about that. What I wanted was a big manure pile. Ninety per cent. of the farmers in this district wheel out their manure into the yard, in many cases taking up the whole yard; there it gets all the winter's snow and spring rain, and, as a result, a black stream is running to a creek near-by. That way of handling manure, brother farmers, will not give you half the result that well-cared-for manure will do. Pay more attention to the manure pile, and you will have a larger area in corn crop, which is the Ontario farmer's stand-by in the long winter months. J. E. M. Lanark Co., Ont.

FERTILIZERS: THEIR NATURE AND USE.—IV.

By B. Leslie Emslie.

IMPORTANCE OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS IN THE ROTATION.

As already observed, nitrogen is by far the most expensive plant food on the market. It has also been indicated that the natural order of plants known as Leguminosæ, to which belong the clovers, alfalfa, hairy vetch, beans, peas, etc., are peculiarly endowed with the power of extracting the nitrogen of the atmosphere by the aid of bacteria living in small nodules on their roots.

HELLRIEGEL'S DISCOVERY.

For this valuable discovery, we are indebted to the famous German Agricultural Chemist, Hellriegel, of Bernburg, and his assistant and successor, the late Prof. Dr. Wilfarth.

Briefly stated, the discovery was in this wise: Plants of various kinds were grown in pots filled with pure sand, the sand being, of course, free of all traces of plant food. The plant nutrients were applied to the pots in solutions containing different quantities and proportions of the same, in order to ascertain the actual plant-food requirements of the plants. It was observed that legumes grown in pots which had received applications of phosphate and potash, but no nitrogen, continued to thrive, and ultimately yielded as well as the legumes in other pots which had received an application of nitrogen in the solution.

Furthermore, it was found that the soil in which the legumes had grown was finally far richer in nitrogen than at the commencement of the experiment.

Hellriegel naturally argued from this that the legumes have some means of obtaining their nitrogen supply not possessed by other orders of plants. It had already been noticed that the roots of clovers and other legumes were usually covered with small tuberous growths or nodules, and to these Hellriegel directed his attention. He found that these nodules contained myriads of bacteria, and were exceedingly rich in nitrogen, and succeeded in establishing the fact beyond a doubt that these bacteria were instrumental in obtaining for the plant its supply of nitrogen.

A NITROGEN FACTORY IN THE SOIL.

The importance of this discovery to the whole world cannot be overestimated, for it indicated to the farmer a means by which he could establish a nitrogen-producing factory in his own soil—a factory which would actually "work while he slept." By growing a crop of clover, alfalfa, beans or peas, not only do these crops obtain the nitrogen necessary for their own development without any expense to the farmer, but leave in the soil, in the crop residue, a supply of nitrogen for the succeeding crop.

It is very obvious, then, that the introduction of a leguminous crop as frequently as possible in the rotation is an admirable policy.

CLOVER IN ANNAPOLIS VALLEY ORCHARDS.

This policy has for long been in force in many parts of Canada, and for one notable example we can point to the famous Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, where for years the fruit-growers have grown and plowed under clover crops in their orchards, thus supplying the soil with nitrogen and humus.

The only fertilizers which they apply are those containing phosphoric acid and potash, usually in the forms of bone meal and muriate of potash, which are applied annually at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds bone meal and 200 to 400 pounds muriate of potash per acre, the larger amounts being for orchards in full bearing.

The clover is seeded down usually in June, and occupies the ground until May of the following year, when it is plowed under and the land thoroughly cultivated. Sometimes the clover crop is only grown once in every two years, which allows of the soil being more thoroughly cultivated and cleaned during the summer season.

CONSERVING THE MOISTURE IN SOILS.

Frequent stirring of the surface soil is very effective in conserving the moisture, as, when a soil is tightly packed, the water tends to rise to the surface and escape by evaporation. The breaking of the surface crust prevents this.

A COMPARISON OF VARIOUS LEGUMES.

Common red clover is unquestionably one of the best nitrogen-gatherers. An analysis of its stems and leaves shows a percentage of 0.92 nitrogen, and of its roots 0.88 per cent. nitrogen, and, as the weight of its roots is more than one-half that of its stems and leaves, quite an amount of nitrogen is stored up in the underground part of the plant.

Mammoth red clover, although a heavier yielder than the common red, contains a smaller percentage of nitrogen than the latter, so that, as a rule, a larger total amount of nitrogen per acre is left in the crop residue from common red clover. Crimson clover, as a fixer of nitrogen, is less valuable than the two former, since its root system is not nearly so extensive.

The same may be said of hairy vetch.

Alfalfa—The root system of this crop is very

extensive, and penetrates to a great depth in the soil. The total weight of roots is, in fact, equal to that of stems and leaves, and the percentage of nitrogen in both is similar, so that, while approximately one-third of the total nitrogen content of the clover crop is in the roots, one-half of the nitrogen of alfalfa is contained in the roots of the plant.

HOW TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION OF NITROGEN IN THE SOIL.

If the farmer grows a crop of clover or other leguminous crop, having in view the enrichment of the soil in nitrogen, he will naturally wish to have as big a crop as possible, and the way to insure the proper development of a nitrogen-gathering crop, so as to enable it to rob the atmosphere of the maximum quantity of valuable nitrogen, is to see that the crop is provided with a sufficient supply of the other plant foods, viz., phosphoric acid and potash. No factory can be kept going unless regularly supplied with the motive power necessary for the evolution of the finished product; no more can this nitrogen factory in the soil maintain its productive capacity unless a regular supply of power in the form of phosphoric acid and potash be available.

Legumes, although independent of an artificial source of nitrogen, are nevertheless very dependent on an easily-assimilable supply of the other plant foods.

A FERTILIZER FOR LEGUMES.

It might be well to give here a fertilizer prescription adaptable, under average conditions, to clover and alfalfa.

The following mixture might be found very profitable:

- 300 pounds acid phosphate,
- 120 pounds muriate of potash, per acre.
- This would cost about \$6.00.

In soils inclined to sourness, basic slag may be substituted for the acid phosphate.

For a mixture of clover and timothy hay, some artificial supply of nitrogen will, as a rule, be necessary to aid the timothy. If a medium dress-

BARN WITH PART WOODEN BASEMENT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having had our barn burnt by lightning a year ago last September, we built a new one last spring 76 x 40 x 20 feet, posts being 4 feet higher, width 6 feet less than old barn, and set it on a wall 8 feet high, part stone and part wooden, on a low cement wall. The frame is of timber, although it was the full intention to have a plank-frame, having the draft drawn after the pattern in the book, "Plank-frame Barn Construction." The reason for not using it was the chance to buy the timber at \$16 per M., already squared, and the difficulty in getting a carpenter to get out of the old rut of framing. The frame did not cost any more at that price than the plank would, as the plank cost more per M. The carpenter got \$200 for framing and enclosing, including basement, two sides of which are nearly all wood, and making all doors, door frames and window frames. Roofed with corrugated galvanized iron, laid on strips 18 inches apart, both of which we put on ourselves. The old barn was fixed with a driveway to draw out manure, while the new one is planned for a manure carrier. In the space marked for roots, another row of cows could stand, and a root cellar could be put under the bridgeway. The feed is all fed off the barn floor, as the sides of floor come over feed passages, or nearly so, except the box stalls. Chutes could be put to good advantage in the east mow, over horse stable. There are no beams to bother in center of mows, between purline posts, as purline posts go from king sill to purline plates.

Somebody who has built a plank-frame barn possibly could compare this cost of framing with theirs, for the benefit of those who are in the same boat I was a year ago, as different carpenters all set about the same price. R. A. Lennox Co., Ont.

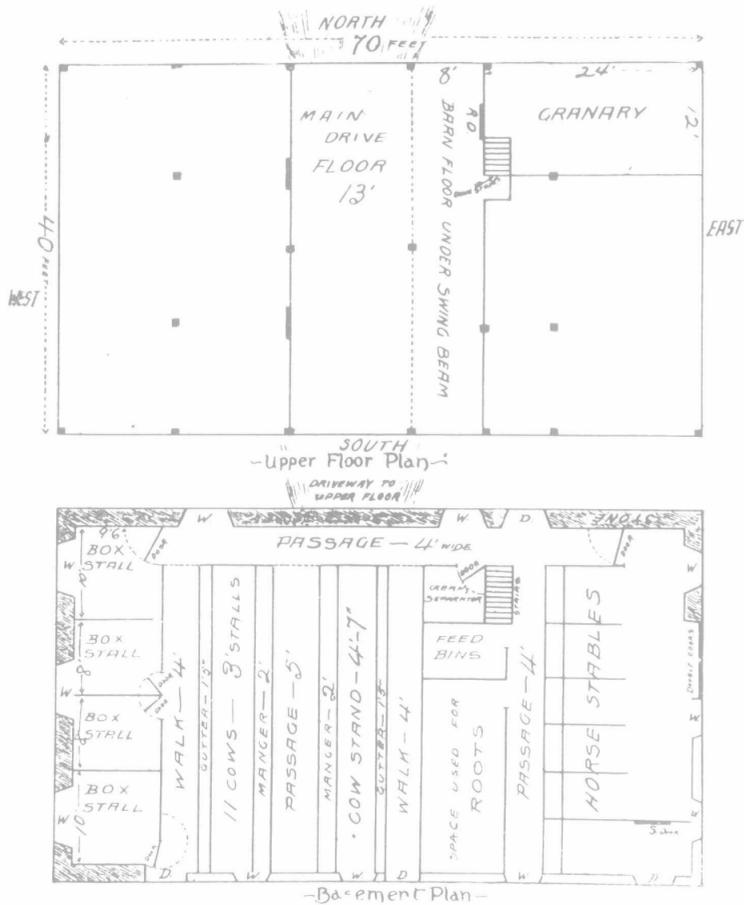
FARM POWER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest the article of J. H. M., in your issue of Feb. 13th, re farm power. He seems well satisfied with the gasoline engine, and I have no doubt he has good reason, but I claim it is not the only power that gives perfect satisfaction. In the first place, the first cost is too great for the average farmer; secondly, there is quite an expense incurred for fuel; thirdly, there has to be a building expressly for the engine. All this added together would frighten the average farmer.

I have been using a 14-foot windmill for over three years, which gives me entire satisfaction. I find it a very handy power; for instance, when I find that my chop-bin is getting low, and a good wind is up, I can throw on the belt, and, inside of one minute, the mill is going full speed, turning a ten-inch grinder, and making fine meal of from ten to twelve bags of peas and barley per hour. Its horse-power is rated from 8 to 12, according to wind. It also drives a twelve-inch-mouth cutting box, with a blower and self-feeder attached, to perfection; also pulps the roots and pumps the water, and

I am arranging to saw my wood, also, this winter. In regard to cost, about \$2.25 would cover everything, except the cutting box, which I consider a very cheap power. As for durability, they are built to last, as the boxings are all fitted with roller-bearings, and the gearing is very heavy. The engine alone, without the 14-foot wheel, weighs 560 pounds. It is so constructed above that it cannot run above a certain speed. By means of two heavy coil springs, when the wind blows past a certain rate, it stretches one of the springs enough to permit the wheel to turn sidewise, so that the wind glides off, which en-



R. A. Asseltine's Barn.

ing of barnyard manure be given, no further supply of nitrogenous fertilizer would be required, but in case of no barnyard manure being available, 75 pounds nitrate of soda could be applied, in addition to the above quantities of phosphate and potash. The latter may be applied broadcast as early in spring as possible (especially if basic slag be the form of phosphate), since there is no danger of the potash and phosphoric acid being washed out of the soil; but, on account of its extreme solubility, and owing to the fact that it is readily leached out, nitrate of soda should not be applied until growth has commenced.

ables it to keep a regular speed. Now, I feel sure there are plenty of farmers who have had experience with wind-power who will sanction what I have said.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ronald Chisholm, Clydesdale, Antigonishe Co., obtained similar results with peas. Chas. W. Maxwell, Mount Thom, Pictou County, came 20 miles and got a load of earth from a field on which we had grown several heavy crops of peas and vetches. Some of this soil was scattered thinly over the field on which peas were sown; some of the earth was put in a tub and mixed with water, and the water poured over peas, which were sown on a field which had previously positively refused to grow this crop. This experiment was on a field that, although some distance from, was in plain view of the main road leading from Truro to Pictou. The result was that, where the seed had been treated with this muddy water, there was a good thick crop of healthy plants, which kept a thrifty appearance throughout the season; while, on the portion of the field left untreated, although the seeds germinated, the plants remained sickly, and made so little growth as to give the field the appearance, from the road, of not having been seeded at all. I could cite many other instances of this kind, but this will suffice to show the possibilities of this treatment.

For the season of 1907, about seventy-five samples of the culture were sent out, the reports of which are still being received. From the forty reports now in, we now have twenty-five reporting splendid results, eight fair results, and seven state that they could see no benefit from the use of the cultures. Many instances of marked results were reported. Quite a number have also expressed their conviction that the use of nitro-cultures is a feature in farm economy, and have avowed their intention of treating all their legume seeds in future.

A close observation of these returns reveals the fact that in every instance where culture was used on alfalfa good results were reported. We have also found out by inquiry that, on other crops, where no difference between treated and untreated plots was noticeable, there was invariably a splendid crop. This leads to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to treat seeds to be sown on fields which have already grown good crops of the particular kind you wish to sow. It also indicates that it would be wise to use cultures on fields on which we intend to sow any leguminous crop which has not already grown well on that field.

As an effort is being made to introduce alfalfa, it would certainly be a wise precaution to treat all such seed.

Regarding these cultures, I may say that arrangements are being completed to have them prepared at the Agricultural College, Truro, and

that they will be sent free of charge to any student of the College, or to anybody who has reported regularly in the past.

STILL ANOTHER BARN PLAN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending the plan of my barn, built last summer. It is 40 x 100, with posts 18 ft. 9 x 9 inches square; purline posts, 30 ft. 9 x 9 inches square. There are 6 bents, beams 12 ft. 9 x 9, frame all hemlock, and cedar sleepers. Roof close-boarded, and covered with the Pedlar roofing, galvanized, 28-gauge, and also galvanized eavestrouthing. It is sided with first-class hemlock, and has dressed-spruce doors. Long rafters 18 feet, short ones 10 feet; west mow 20 feet, floor 14 feet, center mow 32 feet, floor 14 feet, east mow 20 feet; stone wall 22 inches thick; ventilators 10 x 12 inches, from cellar to roof. I worked in my old barn, and had some timber out of my own bush. There are several small things I have not put on the drawing, as I have water in the stable, meal boxes in each alley, and so on; water pumped by windmill. I have it fixed so as we only go up in the barn to throw down feed once a day. Accommodates 38 cattle and 7 horses, with three box stalls.

Durham Co., Ont. W. J. LANGMAID.

ANOTHER YEAR'S EXPERIENCE WITH ALFALFA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

ALFALFA CULTURE BUT BEGINNING.

From the many inquiries regarding alfalfa, it is quite evident that there will be more of it sown this year than last, and more next year than this. As Mr. Joseph E. Wing, Expert Agriculturist, of Ohio, speaks of it, "Alfalfa-growing is only just begun. In the Eastern States, one farmer in ten in favored regions is growing it, and he is growing only half, or, it may be, one-tenth, of what he will some day. The other nine farmers will learn—they must—or else be crowded out by their more favorable competitors." What surprises me is that the farmer is so slow in growing it. Enough has been said in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" to persuade every farmer to have at least one-fourth of his farm seeded with it. I have spoken to many of the possibilities of growing it, but so few seem to "catch on." In days gone by, when swindlers travelling the country were more common than now, I used to think that farmers, as a class, were not cautious enough. I am beginning to

EXPERIENCE WITH NITRO-CULTURES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The following article, by F. L. Fuller, formerly Agriculturist on the Agricultural College Farm at Truro, has been prepared for the annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, shortly to be issued. Published by the courtesy of Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture, and Principal N. S. Agricultural College.

We are living in a progressive age. Wonderful discoveries of to-day will be household words a few years hence. In fact, great scientific revelations have followed one another in such quick succession that people have ceased to be incredulous. A few years ago, when it was proclaimed that it was possible to increase the power of a family of plants to fix the free nitrogen of the air, by inoculating the seeds with certain bacteria, people were not surprised. While the fact that certain plants had power to collect nitrogen in some unknown manner had long been recognized, it was not until very recently that anything definite concerning the matter was generally understood. It is now generally accepted that this ability to fix nitrogen is due to the action of certain bacteria in connection with nodules which appear on the roots of a family of plants, such as beans, peas, alfalfa, and all our common clovers, known as the legumes. It is further accepted that this power is superinduced by inoculating the seeds of these plants with a culture prepared for this purpose. As there is a constant loss of nitrogen from the soil in many ways, it would appear that the continuation of agriculture depends on the existence of some means of reclaiming it out of the atmosphere. As farmers became more convinced of the great importance of and the constant loss of this element, they became more interested in the so-called theories as to its sources of supply; hence their willingness to try nitro-cultures.

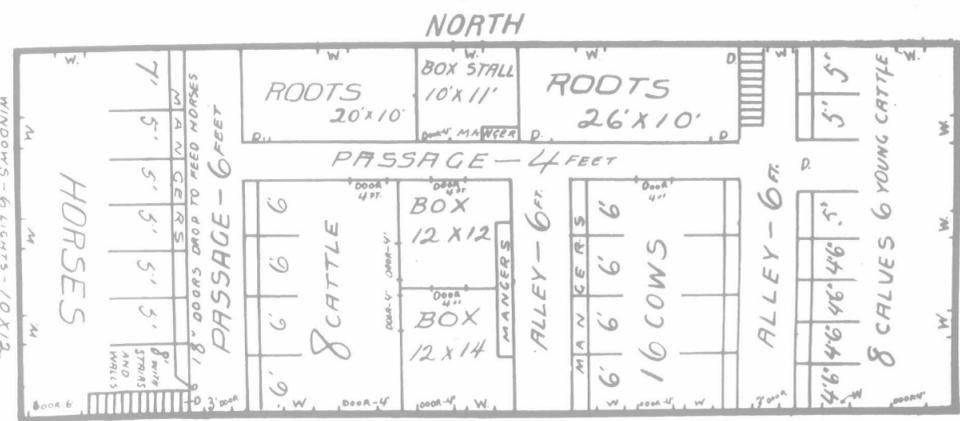
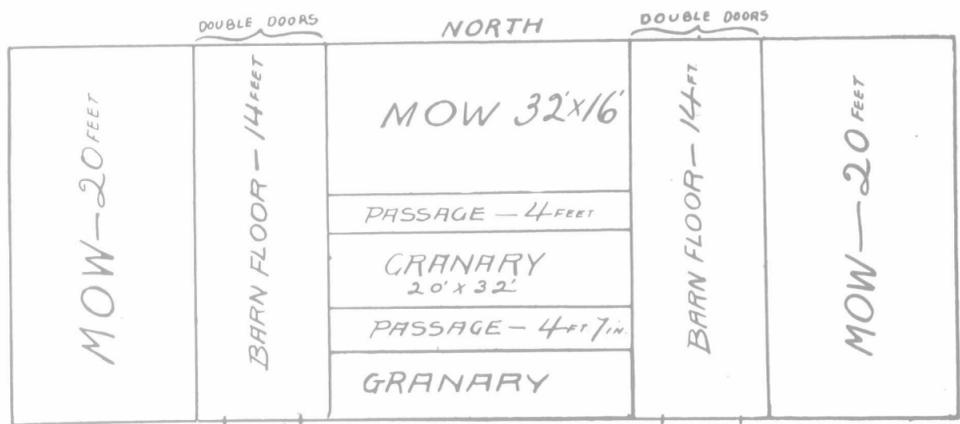
NITRO-CULTURES—GOOD AND BAD.

Recognizing this demand, dealers have put several brands of this article on the market. They are widely advertised, their virtues greatly exaggerated, and their value, in many cases, very doubtful. In order to get all the information possible, we began some experiments on the College Farm in the season of 1905. The results justified a broader investigation, and arrangements were made by which we have had the cooperation of farmers from all parts of the Maritime Provinces during the last two years, the result of which is herewith given:

In the spring of 1905, nitro-cultures prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, and those prepared by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, were tried under similar conditions. These cultures were used on peas, vetches, red clover and alfalfa. In every instance plots with treated and untreated seed were sown side by side. On peas, vetches and red clover I could see no difference between the treated and the untreated plots. I may say, however, that these trials were on fields which had previously grown these crops abundantly, and produced a heavy growth during that season. On the alfalfa, however, while I could notice little or no difference between the plots which had been treated with the United States culture and untreated plots, there was a marked difference in favor of Ontario Agricultural College cultures. This difference increased as the season advanced, until, at the end of September, when the second crop was about a foot high, the difference in the plots was noticeable from the College windows, a distance of at least 40 rods. Furthermore, when the roots were examined, while some nodules were found on the roots of untreated plots, the roots of the treated plots were literally covered with them. Similar results were obtained on different fields on the Farm, and on plots sown at different dates. When it was decided to enlarge our scope of work for next season, arrangements were made with the O. A. C. to send cultures, free of charge, to the names forwarded. In the season of 1906 about fifty farmers availed themselves of this privilege, and, from the reports received, one-half claim excellent results, one-third fair results, and the balance, or one-sixth, could see no difference.

STRIKING RESULTS FROM INOCULATION.

Some of the most careful experimenters report wonderful results. Alex. McDonald, of Sylvan Valley, Antigonishe County, reports that in the spring of 1906 he sowed a plot of alfalfa, about twelve rods square, using culture, and a plot adjoining without culture. The first of August it was cut, when it was about twenty-eight inches high. It was cut a second time on September 15th, when it was about twenty inches high. The roots of the treated plots were loaded with nodules, while the untreated made a poor growth, and the roots contained no nodules.



Basement Plan  
PLAN of W.J. LANGMAID'S BARN  
DURHAM CO. ONT.

think the pendulum is swinging too far the other way. One party says, "I have a little field back of the barn where I think I will try it"; and another, "I think I will wait another year." No field is too large, and a year is too long to wait for what is called "one of God's richest gifts to man." Time is too short to wait a year before reaping any benefits from this best of all legumes, and you can make no mistake in growing all you can use of it, and some to sell.

#### CRITICISED FOR ITS MERITS.

The old saying that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," is well illustrated when we hear some say, "It is hard to get rid of," or, "It is difficult to plow it up." Instead of this being an objection, it is really to its credit. The great objection to most of the clovers is that they are too easily got rid of. This is one of the disappointing things about red clover, one has to reseed too often, and the fact of alfalfa going down deep into the soil makes it all the more valuable, as it not only better withstands a prolonged drouth, but it gathers nourishment from soil not reached by the clovers. As for plowing it up, one has only to go the right way about it, but I would never think of plowing up a good field of alfalfa. I say "a good field." Of course, if the soil is poor, and first sowing not profitable, plow it down, and you have the best of a start for better things next time.

#### THE MOST PROFITABLE FARM CROP.

I was talking to a friend the other day who has about twenty acres under cultivation, and asked him why he did not seed down a certain field with alfalfa. He replied, "Oh, I want that for a change of crop with my others." This may sound reasonable, but what is to hinder one from having half of his farm in alfalfa, and then use the remainder for changes desirable? Or, there is nothing to hinder one, unless he wishes to sow fall wheat, seeding down half of a field with alfalfa, and have a rotation of spring grains and roots or corn on the other half. He can then pasture the third or last growth of the alfalfa. I would never plow down a good field of alfalfa for any rotation of crop that I know of. It costs time and money to get a good "catch" of either grasses or clover, and so long as they are good I let them stay. Over ten years ago, my hired man said, "Is it not time that top field was plowed up?" I replied, "Not yet awhile." Some twenty years ago this field was seeded down to a mixture of about fourteen different kinds of grasses and seven different kinds of clovers. It was in the days we were told what permanent pastures were doing in England. Well, this field has remained unplowed ever since, and so long as it will support from two to three cows to the acre for most of the pasture season, it will probably remain as it is, unless to seed it down with alfalfa. I think this is the only thing that will tempt me to plow it up; and why should I? I have seeded down other fields since with mixtures (not quite so many kinds, however), but never so satisfactorily as this one. The alfalfa, however, solves the problem, and I never expect to seed down to permanent pasture again. I mention this, as the question of alfalfa and permanent pasture combined has recently been asked about in "The Farmer's Advocate." Even the alfalfa, of which there was a sprinkling, and whose roots, when digging a drain, were found down deep in the clay, has long since disappeared.

#### ALFALFA COMPARED WITH RED CLOVER.

With this preface, I will return to the subject of another year's experience with alfalfa, and, that I may be better understood, I will refer first to Field No. 1. Some five years ago this field was seeded to a mixture of grasses and clovers. In the mixture there was between four and five pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. As a precaution, when sowing, the grasses were kept separate from the clovers. The man who had charge of this got along very well with the grasses, but the stock of clovers was exhausted when a little more than three-fourths of the field was done. As I could not procure any more of the alfalfa without sending to the city, which would mean too long delay, the remaining portion of the field was finished with red clover. I felt sorry at the time, and for a year or two after, but I am beginning to see that, like many other things in our lives that have seemed against us, it was a blessing in disguise. One reason is that, as a consequence, the other part of the field had more alfalfa than I intended, and, although not as much as I would sow if doing it again, was sufficient to show me what it would do if given half a chance. The other reason is I have been better able to compare it with red clover, for example. I might say that the only part of that field that is profitable to-day is the part that has the alfalfa. I am only waiting to plow it all down and reseed to all alfalfa.

#### A BOON IN A DRY SEASON.

Last season was a good one to show what alfalfa would do in a dry year. It came out with flying colors. One might almost say that the only green things around, for a while last

summer, were the two fields of alfalfa. I hardly know how I would have got along without them. Like the tree described by the Psalmist, whose leaf did not wither, so the alfalfa. The fact of its roots going down deep (some say as deep as the soil) accounts for its greenness and growth in the time of drouth. This alone should be a sufficient inducement for every farmer to have some—yes, a lot of it. I thought many a time what a blessing a ten or twenty-acre field of this would have been to many a farmer last year. They could have retained their herd, and the monthly check from the cheese factory or creamery would have increased, as prices were better. But this is only one of the many good things to be said about alfalfa.

#### THAT CHOICE, EARLY-CUT HAY.

Usually, I cut this field about the middle of June, but last season was a late one, and it was not cut until the 2nd of July. I hesitated doing it then, as there was only a stalk here and there in bloom, but I was between the horns of a dilemma. If it remained longer I would be short of pasture; if cut then, I might be of hay. Fine weather and more time just then helped me to decide. I felt sorry, as I saw a lot of it only half-grown, and I said to myself, "For once in my life I have cut my hay too soon." I am feeding this hay now, and I sorrow no more, and I wonder if anyone yet, when he came to feed his hay, regretted that it was cut so soon. I think not. I believe that ninety per cent. of hay is left uncut too long. Alfalfa will help to overcome this evil.

#### LOSS BY LATE CUTTING.

There is no reasonable excuse for leaving it to grow woody, as, the sooner cut, the more to follow, four weeks being the usual time between the first and second cutting. I have always pastured the third growth. I left the first cutting late one year; I thought I would wait another week. Then the weather became unfavorable, and before it could be touched another week had gone, and, as a consequence, no amount of grain ration made up the loss. We all know what grass will do as a milk producer. Well, the nearer the hay can come to this, the better, for milk, at least. With alfalfa, I have not found it difficult to cure, as, even when cut early, there is sufficient strength or "body" in it to dry well, not settling down, as with grasses, for example, and, as a further encouragement, rain does not spoil early-cut hay as it does that cut later. When one has much to cut, there must of necessity be some left possibly longer than it should be. When this is the case, feed the early-cut to all young growing stock and dairy cows, and reserve the later-cut for the working horses. Some maintain that there is more strength, because it will not digest so easily or remain in the stomach longer, but I do not believe it. When feeding early-cut alfalfa hay, we do not do as I see so many with timothy, —enough under the horses' feet and thrown out with the manure to half keep them if fed with alfalfa; neither does it need to be fed so liberally that they have some always before them.

#### ALFALFA THE BEST FEED FOR ALL KINDS OF STOCK.

Mr. Wing makes the statement that there is no one thing so good for the working horse as alfalfa, the horse requiring much less grain when fed this, and says he has fed no other hay for many years, both to working teams and driving horses, with mares and foals, and has yet to observe the first instance of evil result, but he gives this caution: "Even working teams may be fed too large amounts of alfalfa hay, and it should be steadily borne in mind that early-cut and well-cured alfalfa is nearly as rich, pound for pound, as wheat bran, so that to feed too great an amount of it is not merely wasteful, but puts an undue strain upon the excretory organs to eliminate the unnecessary food substance from the tissues." It is a pleasure feeding such hay, because you know that it is not necessary to give an animal all it will eat to know that it has been fed, especially when one sees the results. No need to make "hay tea," as some have done when short of milk for the young calf, for they soon eat and thrive on it, as I know by experience. Naturally enough, every animal likes it, taking it in preference to anything else in the hay line. Last winter, a June colt was fed this, along with a little pulped turnips and a taste of oats in the shof, and the way he grew was proof enough of its feeding value. This winter he is getting no grain whatever, and, if we are to judge by his appearance and actions, alfalfa is all that is claimed for it.

#### FEED ALFALFA AND SPARE THE OAT BIN.

Do you know, we have heard and read so much about oats for horses that some of us have almost come to the conclusion that they cannot live without them. I never yet heard a man, when praising a horse he might have as being easy-kept, but who always includes oats in his ration. I believe that alfalfa solves the problem of keeping a team of horses profitably on a small farm. Who is not familiar with many—yes, very

many—who, after feeding grain to their horses, have none left to sell?

#### THE BEST MILK PRODUCER.

Alfalfa is good for milk. Not only have I a proof of it every day from feeding it, but I will give you my experience from the pasture standpoint. The last season, with field No. 1, three weeks after cutting the cows were turned on. I expected an increase in the flow of milk in from 24 to 36 hours at least, but it was not till about the fourth day that it was particularly noticeable. I explain it in this way: Although stock like alfalfa, they take grass in preference. You will remember that about one-fifth of this field had no alfalfa. It took them about four days to clean up everything but alfalfa, and it was not until after they began eating it that much increase was manifest. After it was well eaten down, the field was closed for some two or three weeks, and the stock turned in again, with precisely the same results. Can we account for this in any other way? The fact that stock do not take greedily to alfalfa at first is much in its favor. There is practically no danger from bloating when eating it. After the dry pasture the last summer, I said to myself, "I must watch, and not leave the cows too long on the alfalfa the first day." My fears were ungrounded, as, before I arrived they were quietly grazing in another place, and apparently had not touched the alfalfa. One must not get the idea from this that they do not like it, but, for pasture, they will frequently take grass in preference, especially at first. If you are hesitating about building a silo, possibly growing alfalfa may help you to do without this, as we are told that it will yield, by actual weight, as much as corn. You can certainly make dairying profitable without a silo by growing alfalfa.

#### MUCH FEED FROM SMALL AREA.

Alfalfa solves the problem of keeping a lot of stock on a small place. Those who have tried this know that there is no difficulty during the early part of the season, when growth is rapid, but when dry weather sets in, or, later on, when the grass ceases to grow, then "there is the rub," and we want corn or something to help out, or we will have to begin feeding in October. With alfalfa, by pasturing the third crop, we have something that will run the stock into winter quarters in the best possible shape, and, with plenty of it, we can easily dispense with the corn.

#### BEST TO SEED WITHOUT A NURSE CROP.

Field No. 2 was seeded down to all alfalfa last spring. When seeding with permanent-pasture mixtures, I always sowed without a nurse crop. Once, when sowing timothy and red clover, I did so along with rye, cutting it early. As nurse crops go, it was excellent, giving an abundance of good feed. I hesitated whether to sow a nurse crop or not, but decided not to, thinking that what I missed in grain would be made up in hay in that year and in those to follow. The field was plowed the previous fall, and, as I believed it to be one-third better than the average field, I could do with one-third less seed, and sowed, therefore, 17 pounds to the acre. It was sown broadcast by hand, followed by one stroke with the harrow. As a week had gone by, and no rain "in sight," it was rolled. There was an occasional shower, but not to amount to much. When sowing, I took the precaution to divide the field into four parts, as near as I could, and the seed likewise, so that, before going very far, we could tell whether we were sowing too much or too little, profiting by my former experience in this line. To say that it was "a good catch," is saying too little, and, despite the dry weather, it grew well. One half of the field in due time sent up a crop of wild oats, the other a few thistles and pigweeds. Wild mustard also made its appearance, and as to cut in time to prevent these from seeding would be too early for the alfalfa, these were pulled. Except a little in one corner which was cut for green feed and fed at the time, it was left until I feared that the thistles would be seeding and the wild oats getting dangerously ripe, when it was cut, yielding about one and a half tons to the acre. As a nurse crop, the wild oats did admirably, but the alfalfa was not quite so robust, and confirms my conviction that it is better without any.

#### YOUNG ALFALFA PLANTS DELICATE.

The Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station says as follows: "Alfalfa should be sown alone. It does not want a nurse crop. Sometimes a good start is secured when alfalfa is seeded with some other crop, but many times it fails utterly. Young alfalfa is a delicate plant, and it needs all the moisture, plant food and sunshine available, and, usually, when it has to share these with another crop, it dies." Since cutting this field, I have read a clipping from The National Farmer and Stock-grower, which says: "If you want a strong, vigorous stand of alfalfa, don't be in too big a hurry to clip it to get rid of weeds and don't cut the crop from a newly seeded field too soon." This corresponds

with my experience exactly, as the little piece in the corner that I fed green—and that was cut about two weeks before the other—did not do as well. After cutting, the alfalfa grew well, and was a delight to the eye, and, as pasture was scarce, and I was afraid it was so thick and high that it would take harm, the stock were turned on, being careful to take them off before the ground was soft from fall rains, or that there would not be enough left to afford it the protection it would require for the winter.  
Huron Co., Ont. G. A. DEADMAN.

**SHREDDING CORN.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" inquiries regarding shredding corn, etc., I will try to give what I know about it. There is a large amount of corn grown in this section, and shredding is general, but not very satisfactory in some respects. The greatest objection to shredding is the difficulty in saving the fodder. The corn must be cut fully four weeks, and the weather be exceptionally fine, before it is in good condition for shredding; and then, care must be taken not to shred directly after rain, as the fodder will invariably spoil if put in the mow in a damp condition, and, as a considerable amount of shelled corn goes into the mow, it means a great loss. Some farmers have tried stacking, which seems to be more satisfactory, although incurring a greater amount of labor than drawing direct to the machine from the field. The stacks are made narrow, and covered with cornstalks husked by hand. Even in this case the corn must be in good condition when stacked. This has the advantage over the usual way of shredding, as you do not have to wait for a machine; when your corn is ready, it can be drawn from the field, and shredding can be done in cold weather, when time is not so valuable as in the earlier part of the season. And the shredded corn seems to keep better than when drawn direct from the field to the machine.

As regards feeding value, the whole stalk and the shredded are about equal, providing the shredded does not spoil in the mow. It is much easier handled than the whole stalk, and what the stock do not eat makes excellent bedding; there is nothing better for taking up liquid manure. I have never known a case where the contents took fire from heating in the mow. As regards feeding it to horses and colts, if not mouldy, it answers very well. My opinion is the silo is the only safe place for handling shredded corn. The rollers could be open, so as to allow the small cobs to go through, and the shelled corn would be blown in with the fodder and saved, and the corn would be shredded much sooner after cutting, and there need be no delay in waiting after wet weather. I have had no experience along this line, as there are no silos in this section. If any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have had such experience, the farmers in this section would be pleased to hear from them.  
Essex Co., Ont. G. B.

**NEW USE FOR THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG.**

A new use for the split-log drag is reported by a subscriber, who says that a good field drag for crushing clods is made by placing the split halves so that the round parts of the log will be down, instead of on their edges, one log being placed squarely behind the other.

**THE DAIRY.**

**PREPARED TO GIVE MARKED CHECK AT CAR DOOR.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to safeguarding the interests of the patrons by salesmen insisting on receiving a marked check at the time the cheese are delivered, we might say that, so far as we are concerned, we are prepared to adhere to this rule if it is insisted upon. Our custom has been to pay for the cheese within a couple of days after delivery, and we do not think any of our patrons have had or are likely to have any reason to complain so far as we are concerned. Payment in this way will remove from the trade a number of uncertain and unsatisfactory elements, namely, traders who are operating on hand-to-mouth business, and who are often only agitators. At the same time, we realize that insisting on this principle is going to put the honest trader to considerable expense in connection with the inspection and shipping of the cheese, and we think if salesmen use proper judgment in selling only to firms whose standing is unquestioned, and whose treatment was fair and aboveboard, that the whole matter would adjust itself.

It would not be satisfactory for the salesman to ship the cheese direct to importing houses, as the small shipments are usually consolidated into

larger shipments, and drawing against the shipment in this way would only increase the difficulties of all parties concerned.

The only suggestion we would have to offer would be for the salesman to use the same judgment that is used between business houses, and not sell where they could make one-sixteenth cent through some dishonest buyer or some trickster in the trade, but confine their business as pointed out to honest traders in good standing. We have found a good many salesmen so anxious to get the last one-sixteenth cent that they would take a chance, so far as getting the money was concerned, and we believe that they have been more to blame in producing unsatisfactory results in the cheese trade than the buyer himself. Further, we do not think there have been as many failures in the cheese business as in any other business representing as large a turnover.  
London, Ont. FLAVELLES, LIMITED.

**EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRY PROBLEMS.**

**NOTES RE DAIRY INSTRUCTION.**

The Executive of the Eastern Dairymen's Association met at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Feb. 28th, and consulted with the Director of Dairy Instruction, G. A. Putnam, regarding the work of the coming season.

**OFFICIAL PROSECUTORS.**

It was decided by the Association that they would furnish two men to deal with the question of adulteration of milk. In the past, more or less of the time of the instructors had been devoted to this feature of the work, but, as the Department of Agriculture is anxious that the instructors and inspectors devote their whole time to purely instruction and inspection work, the Association has met their wishes by deciding to appoint two men to act as official prosecutors. The system adopted by the Eastern Association for the season of 1908 was tried by the Western Association for the first time last season, and the results have been entirely satisfactory.

**DISTRICT DAIRY MEETINGS FOR 1908.**

It was decided by the Association to again arrange for district dairy meetings in the fall of 1908. The eastern section of the Province is now divided into sixteen districts, and it is the aim to hold a special meeting in each of these some time during November or early in December. The Association expressed their gratification with the work done by the Department in sending out instructors and in furnishing literature to factorymen and producers. It is the intention of the Department to furnish each factoryman with a full statement regarding the intentions of the Department in the matter of instruction and inspection for the season of 1908. The co-operation of factorymen during the past season has been much appreciated, and the Association and Department are practically assured of a continuation of this co-operation during the coming season. The Association recommended that the instructors, so far as possible, visit the premises of the producers in order to give instruction and advice in the handling of milk on the farm.

The Association highly approves the action of the Department in sending out speakers to annual meetings of the factories during the present season. In this way a great many producers have been given instruction as to the care and handling of milk, which is one of the essentials in the production of a high class of goods.

**FAVORED CERTIFICATES FOR CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS.**

The question of compulsory certificates for makers was brought up, and a committee consisting of President J. R. Dargavel, Chief Instructor G. G. Publow, and Director of Dairy Instruction G. A. Putnam, was appointed to deal further with it. The opinion of the Executive appeared to be that the makers in cheese factories and creameries should be required to hold certificates of dairy-school training, or at least of practical proficiency. It was agreed, however, that certificates should not be required until, say, the season of 1910, and that any action that might be contemplated should be announced at as early a date as possible. The committee intend to take the matter up and make some recommendation shortly. They believe that the interests of the dairy industry would be served and a much better class of makers secured if some definite plan of qualification were adopted. If certificates are required, it will be necessary to issue permits to persons who have not had the advantage of a dairy-school training, but who have shown that they are good, practical makers. These permits could be renewed, as might be deemed necessary and the work of the individual might warrant.

All this is, of course, merely suggestive. As soon as the committee have a definite recommendation to make it will be laid before the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith. The question is not without embarrassing considerations. Meanwhile, it is in the tentative stage. Now is the time to discuss it.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DAIRYMEN IN SESSION.**

The finest weather, and the best of travelling, brought quite a large number of P. E. Island's representative dairymen together on the 25th of February in the Prince of Wales College, in Charlottetown, to attend the annual meeting of the Dairy Association. The President, Arthur Simpson, took the chair at eleven o'clock, and the business of the first session was the appointment of committees and the registering of delegates. After adjournment, the second session began at 1.30 o'clock.

First on the programme was a short address from the President, who reviewed the past year from a dairy standpoint. He congratulated the Association on its being successful, largely on account of the exceeding amount of rain and the consequent good pasturage. He thought the dairy business was coming up again after the great setback it had received in recent years from dry seasons and short crops.

He spoke of the transportation problem, which had not yet been solved to the satisfaction of dairymen, as cheese on the P. E. Island Railroad were often delayed for a day or more in the hot weather, to their injury. Another trouble was careless handling in reshipping by steamer and train before they reached the ocean boat, which carried them to the English market.

John Anderson, the Secretary, then gave his report and the annual statement of the business in the co-operative dairy companies for the year. The number of dairy stations in operation during the past year was fifty. The following figures, from the Secretary's report, gives the amount and value of our cheese and butter business for the past two years:

In 1906, the milk supplied the cheese factories in this Province amounted to 22,377,525 lbs., and the milk supplied the butter factories to 9,706,125 lbs. In 1907, the milk supplied cheese factories amounted to 24,423,349 lbs., and to butter factories, 8,217,184 lbs., an increase, all told, of 556,843 lbs. To the patrons, the net value of the output was of cheese factories, in 1906, \$207,508.45, and in 1907, \$219,677.33, an increase of \$12,174.88; of butter, in 1906, \$74,609.77, and in 1907, \$68,292.98, a decrease of \$6,326.79. So that the net increase, all told, was but \$5,858.09. The number of patrons supplying milk to cheese factories was, in 1906, 2,999, and in 1907, 3,160, an increase of 161. The number of patrons supplying milk to butter factories was, in 1906, 672, and in 1907, 600, a decrease of 72. The milk contributed by each patron average, in 1906, 9,917 lbs., and in 1907, 8,528 lbs., a decrease of 399 lbs. per patron. The net average return to each patron was, in 1906, 78.66, and in 1907, 75.14, a decrease of 3.52. The gross value of cheese and butter manufactured in this Province was, in 1906, \$57,802.86, and in 1907, \$64,715.08 lbs., an increase of 7,412.22.

These figures are not very encouraging, but, still, they show an increase which is hopeful, when we consider that the prices of hay and grain was so very high during the past year that many farmers preferred to sell it rather than feed it to milk cows. This Dairy Association is crippled in its work for want of funds. The factories are already taxed all they will stand, the amount being \$481, besides this the Association receives \$300 from the local Government, and \$300 from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, making a total income of \$1,081, to pay for inspection, Secretary's salary and other expenses. Nothing is over for milking competitions or any educative work. An effort is to be made to have the Government grants increased, to provide a fund for educational work. Our Exhibition Association will also be asked to increase the number of prizes offered for cheese and butter at the fall show. It was suggested that cheese scoring 94 points or over should receive some acknowledgment to encourage more of the makers to exhibit. There has been only first, second and third prizes offered heretofore.

The President of the Association at the meeting said he would be most happy to accede to this request.

After disposing of Secretary's report, the Inspector and Instructor, Mr. Morrow, read his report. He had visited the different dairy stations about five times during the making season. His report was a splendid tribute to the work of our cheese and butter makers and, also, to the dairy companies for the excellent buildings and suitable plants provided. His complaints were few, and mostly related to the patrons, some of whom still persisted in using rusty cans, which it was impossible to keep clean, and who also sent too much overripe milk to the factory. Another important point noticed by the Inspector was to have each day's curd numbered and dated so that buyers would not have to try every cheese in the shipment. Our cheese, though mostly sold on the cheese board, are all inspected before they leave the curing-room.

Mr. G. H. Barr, of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's staff, who, in 1907, acted as the official referee at the port of Montreal, was present, and delivered a most interesting and instructive address on

"Profitable Dairying," the keynote of which was better cows, better fed, fewer cows and more milk. Don't milk two or three cows for the same quantity you can get from one by properly caring for and feeding her. He said that where people were intelligently carrying on dairying, he always noticed the best homesteads and the richest farms. After all, most of the success depended on the "man behind the cow."

He would recommend only two breeds of cattle for success in dairying—the Holsteins and the Ayrshires. The cow must give quantity in order to pay, especially at the cheese factory. He said we should get away from the idea that we were only ordinary farmers. Do some special work. Be a specialist in dairying, and you will succeed. He recommended cow-testing associations as an education to get clear of poor producers and to educate patrons to produce milk more cheaply. We make a mistake in not selecting our breed, and then following line-breeding. This was good advice to our farmers, for there has been terrible mixing of different breeds here. The worst patron was not the rascal that watered his milk, but the man who sent overripe or dirty milk to the factory; both lessened the cheese product, but the latter did most harm by injuring the quality also. Mr. Barr said, also, that a great deal of the trouble in cheesemaking was traceable to rusty cans. If this excellent address could be put in the hands of every cheese-factory patron on the Island, it ought to do a great deal of good.

Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon then delivered a short address, which was a plea for more co-operation in the dairy business, and also along other agricultural lines of efforts. He also appealed to the farmer to give the boy that was going to stay by the farm a chance to get a good, practical education, as well as the one that was to be a lawyer or doctor.

The programme of the evening meeting opened with an exceedingly practical address by Judge Fitzgerald, who, by the way, does some very successful dairying on a small scale.

Theodore Ross, Secretary of Agriculture, also delivered a forcible address, in which he tried to rouse up the farmers to make a strong effort to place our dairy industry on a higher plane, and make it a better paying business. He warned the farmers not to let it go down, as we had no other industry to replace it that gave promise of being nearly so profitable. He said our soil and climate were well suited to the cheap production of suitable feed for the dairy cow. "Feed the cow well, and she will return you a profit."

F. S. Haszard, Premier of the Province, gave an address in which he spoke very encouragingly of our dairy prospects. He thought that even if some of the weaker factories did go down, that the business would not suffer much. Mr. Haszard is interested in the condensing factory, and is interested in keeping up the supply of milk, as it could profitably handle much more milk than it is getting. It is one factor in lessening the output of our butter and cheese, but it pays much higher prices for milk than the dairy stations can.

A resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted asking the Government to introduce and extend the teaching of agriculture in the common schools, and to cut Latin and French out of the curriculum to make room for it. This resolution was spoken to by the Leader of the Government, the Leader of the Opposition, and a number of others. All were favorable to making the teaching in our schools more in a line with occupation of farmers, but the Government had no definite policy in the matter to announce just now.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as was the President and Secretary.

This was a profitable meeting, but the time (one day) was all too short to do justice to such a big subject. Many thought it could be profitably extended to another day.

#### A BANKER'S SUGGESTION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult., also copy of "The Farmer's Advocate," and have read the article on "Safeguarding the Interests of Cheese-factory Patrons."

With regard to the matter of payment for cheese shipped, I am of opinion that the chance of loss would be at a minimum if the custom were adopted of attaching the sales account and bill of lading for the car to a draft on demand signed by the buyer upon his firm, draft and bill of lading to order of the salesman, documents to be delivered on payment of draft. This draft could be immediately mailed to their bankers, and, if negotiated at once, no delay would be occasioned, as draft would reach consignee before arrival of car.

C. A. ROSS.  
London, Ont.

#### DEAL ONLY WITH THE BEST FIRMS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your favor of Feb. 20th, I cannot say much more than to advocate your suggestion, No. 1, for the safeguarding of the interests of cheese-factory patrons. In fact, if the policy had been followed, a great many would have benefited, for the reason that, during the 22 years I have been in the butter and cheese trade, every failure has been foreseen by members of the trade six to twelve months ahead.

Montreal, Que. J. A. VAILLANCOURT.

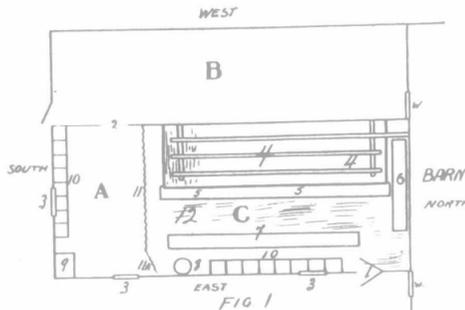
## POULTRY.

### A POULTRY-HOUSE DESCRIPTION AND PLAN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

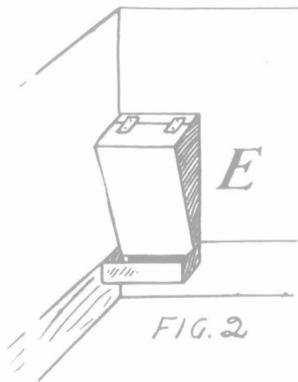
In a recent issue of your valuable paper, you request the experience of the readers in poultry-house building, breeding, feeding, etc.

Having built a new poultry house last season, I thought I would send you the plans of it, as it is giving good satisfaction. It is built at the south end of the barn, as you will see by fig. 1. Therefore, only three sides were necessary to be built. The walls are 15 x 12 x 18 x 8 high, and consist of a cement wall, 1 foot high and 6 inches wide, on which a plank sill is bolted, the bolts being placed in the cement before it became hard. On the sill was placed 2 x 4-inch scantlings, with a 4 x 4-inch plate; the studs being placed 1 inch from the outside edge of the sill. The siding consists of hemlock sheathing, nailed crosswise on the studding, over which tar paper was tacked, and then matched and planed hemlock was nailed perpendicular



over the tar paper. Tar paper was also stretched on the inside of the studding, and old lumber was used to side it in, making a wall 7 inches thick, with a 4-inch air space. The roof is sheathed with dry hemlock and covered with Flexible roofing.

The following is description of the different parts of the pen: No. 1 is a double door, the inside door being one, while the outside is divided into two parts, there being a small trap in the outside under door. No. 2 is a small trap door to allow the hens to pass from A (the hatching-room, which is only closed during the hatching season; during the winter months, the laying hens have free access of this room) to B, an enclosed run. No. 3 is the windows, each consisting of four 8 x 10-inch lights. No. 4 is the roosts, which are fastened to the wall, while the outer edge is supported by wires from the joist in the ceiling. Under the roosts is a board platform, sloping down to the front of the roosts, on which the droppings fall. No. 5 is a trough, hung by wires from the ceiling, into which the droppings are scraped with an old hoe. The trough is easily taken out of the wire loops, which are close to the ends, and can be carried out to the manure heap and emptied. No. 6 is a plank walk for the hens to ascend to the roosts. No. 7 is a trough



used for feeding mash. No. 8 is a galvanized drinking fountain. No. 9 is a grit hopper made of lumber, and has a capacity of a wheelbarrow of fine gravel. The hopper, as you see by fig. 2, is placed level with the top of the cement wall, being 1 foot from the floor; therefore, it does not take up any floor space, and prevents the hens from destroying or wasting their grit. No. 10 is the nests. No. 11 is a wire-netting partition. No. 11A is a wire-netting door between A and C. No. 12 is an earth floor. On the plate, and spiked to the rafters, are 2 x 4-inch joists, on which rough lumber is laid, and the space above filled with straw. As to the cost, I am unable to give the exact figures, as we got most of the lumber sawed at the sawmill from our own logs, and we did the building almost all ourselves.

a

As to the breed, number and feeding, I might say that we only have thirty pullets, one cock and one cockerel, pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, as we disposed of all our old fowl last fall. The following is the ration given this winter; two feeds each day; each feed consisting of three quarts of mixed grain (oats, barley, peas and wheat), always fed in a litter. Every second morning, the following mash was fed instead of the grain: Two quarts milk, 1 quart warm water, three quarts chop, meat scraps, and poultry food as per directions. Two medium-sized mangels were given each day, and plenty of fresh water was always kept before the fowl; the results being very satisfactory, as during January they laid 93 eggs; February, 366 eggs, which sold at 23c. per dozen, a total of \$8.80.

Perth Co., Ont.

GEO. S. HAMMOND.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### STRAWBERRY NUBBINS.

During the strawberry season of 1907, many people complained of the unusual quantity of nubbins produced on their strawberry patches. These malformations are the result of imperfect fertilization, which might be caused by one of the following:

1. Frost at blossom period.
2. Continual wet weather with low temperature.
3. Scarcity of insects.
4. Imperfect flowers.

In order to find out why a strawberry has a green nose when it ought to be ripe, we must first understand the construction of the flower and the fruit. If we examine a cluster of strawberry flowers, we shall find that some of them are expanded, while others are closed tight like a baby's fists. These tight, green wrappings are called sepals, and serve to protect the fruit to come. In the open flowers, we see five white leaves called petals, which are not only a protection to the essential parts, but serve as flags to attract insects.

Ordinarily, we shall find within the floral envelope a fringe of yellow, pinklike structures called stamens; these organs bear the anthers which produce the pollen or fertilizing dust. Within the center of this ring we shall find a group of structures called pistils. On the top of each pistil is a sticky receptacle for pollen, known as the stigma.

All these organs together make a complete flower; but many strawberries do not produce perfect flowers; therefore, they cannot produce perfect fruit. Some strawberry plants bear pistillate or female flowers, while others are bi-sexual.

Botanically speaking, the berry is not a fruit, but a swollen flower stalk; really the receptacle of the fruit which the farmer calls "seeds," but the botanist says that they are not seeds, but true fruits, called akenes, which contain one seed each. An akene is evidently a ripened pistil.

The berry is not produced for the sole pleasure of man, for the wild strawberry, like all other things, is spending its energies to reproduce its kind. With this end in view, it gives rise to a luscious berry, whose color attracts the birds, which digest the pulp, but void the seeds at a distance. Thus the birds aid in the distribution of seeds in a new soil, which is necessary for the welfare of the race of berries. Seeds dropped around a plant, crowd each other in the struggle for existence, and plants that live continuously in one place tend to exhaust the soil.

If a frost strikes the patch when the flowers are expanded, we shall notice, in many of them (though a few for some reason are harder than others), that the central column of pistils, or female organs, have turned black, which means that they have been killed, and, therefore, cannot produce fruit.

If the frost was slight, perhaps only a few pistils will have suffered, probably the top ones on the cone, which, when the strawberry ripens, will be at the bottom of the fruit.

In course of time the berry enlarges, but the growth of the point will be arrested, because the pistils connected with each "seed" at the point have been killed, and the resulting berry will be a nubbin.

Last season we not only had frosts, but a continual wet and cold season, which, I believe, did much towards the formation of the unusual number of deformed fruits on strawberry beds.

Insects fly less frequently in rainy weather, so they could not work the blossoms as usual last season. This is proved by the fact that our bees were unable to store a big harvest, although they began well.

Pollen is produced in larger quantities during bright, dry days, and it is also more easily discharged from the anthers. Rainy weather prevents the proper distribution of pollen, and probably causes waste by washing.

It is now easy to understand that unless a strawberry blossom receive the proper amount of pollen, a nubbin will be the inevitable result.

Lastly, imperfect flowers produce imperfect fruits. Purchasers of plants this spring should bear in mind that such varieties of strawberries as the Crescent, Enormous, Downing's Bride, Mark Hanna, Sample, Bibach and President bear pistillate flowers; i. e., their flowers have pistils but not stamens. In order to expect a crop of perfect berries, it is necessary to mate these plants with such bi-sexual varieties as the Wilson, Lovett, Wolverine, Texas, Climax, etc. Unless there are alternate rows of these pistillate and bi-sexual plants, the flowers will not be properly pol-

linated, and that will be one of the reasons why we have nubbins instead of strawberries.

EUNICE WATTS.

COMMENT BY PROF. H. L. HUTT.

The four causes assigned for nubbins or imperfectly formed fruit on strawberries are the ones usually recognized. Another cause which might be assigned is an inherent weakness in the pistils in the center of the flower of some varieties of strawberries, so that they are not capable of being fertilized, even from their own or foreign pollen.

This article is carefully prepared and thoroughly practical. The only statement to which I would take exception is that contained in the last paragraph, in which the writer says, "imperfect flowers produce imperfect fruit." This does not always follow. Imperfect flowers may produce perfect fruit if thoroughly pollinized with pollen from some bi-sexual variety.

MAKING A HOTBED.

Please give through your columns full directions for making a small hotbed. W. S. McI. Lanark Co., Ont.

Ans.—Select the warmest, most sheltered place available; mark out the bed, and dig it out to the depth of four feet. Then build a framework of 1 x 10-inch boards about the pit, one board being placed at the front end, and two at the back, to give the necessary slope towards the south.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

PROF. DAY COMES BACK.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 27th there appears a letter from Mr. T. C. Johnston, in reference to my letter of January 23rd, which was written in reply to his of December 26th.

In his last letter, Mr. Johnston asked why I say that he and "J. G." apparently have no use for experimental work. In reply to this question, I quote from his letter of December 26th as follows: "Those feeding trials are all very well, but it is not what we are after. It is the farmers that produce the hogs of this country, and not experimental farms, and it is how they can the farmer produce them."

Mr. Johnston says that the maximum or the minimum of grain in a farmer's barn has nothing to do with the amount of food required to make a pound of pork. Certainly it has not. The paragraph in my letter, however, was called forth by a statement in his letter of December 26th, where, referring to myself, he says: "He must have been looking into the storehouse bins instead of the farmers' granaries, for they are not so full as he claims."

claim, I was merely trying to show how unfair this statement is.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Johnston is anxious to get at the truth, and that he is experimenting on his own account, but I am sorry he does not give the public his results. The figures I offered are the best I have, and I would welcome additional facts regarding this important industry.

No one regrets the present occurrence more than I do, as it is no pleasure to me to engage in a controversy of this nature, but I do not see how I could have pursued any other course than the one I have taken, and maintained my self respect.

AUTOMOBILES A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and enjoy looking over its pages. I find the market reports valuable. I have been especially interested in the complaints against the automobile. I agree with one of your correspondents that it is a blessing we have a winter so that we can drive on our roads with our faithful animal, the horse, and be contented that we will not meet one of them.

This style of occupying our country roads makes it very inconvenient for us farmers. It seems as if our country roads were made by us, for the pleasure and convenience of the city people with their automobiles. I cannot see how it is that in the summer-time, when the farmer is so busy, his wife or children cannot have one day in the week to drive out to town or village to do their shopping, and be clear of the automobile, so that the farmer himself could work with ease regarding their safety.

I also think that automobiles should carry the number in front as well as behind, for it is impossible to catch the number behind for dust.

I hope my plea is not too much for one day a week to the farmer; it should be Saturday. Huron Co., Ont. READER.

FAVORS MILITARY DRILL.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read, with a great deal of interest, an article in your issue of February 27th, by Eunice Watts, on "Military Drill and Tuberculosis." Although I differ with the writer of the article in many points, she, nevertheless, gives good advice in many ways, and I believe, were she more conversant with military drill and calisthenics, as taught in some of the more progressive of our schools, she would change many of her views.

"How is military drill to affect our boys?" It will make them better citizens in every way. It makes them sharper in their movements, ready to obey their parents or teachers instantaneously, improves their physique, and by strengthening their bodies, also strengthens their minds, enabling them to resist evil and do good.

"Will it affect the girls of our country?" Yes. A good course in extension motions is an efficient method of building up their bodies, and thereby resisting tuberculosis. Let them be taught fencing, and even practice with the despised punching balls, and you will have a healthy lot of girls, fit in every way to be the mothers of the next generation.

Again the writer says: "If our boys enter the militia, will it not make them discontented with the quiet life of the old homestead?"

To this I say, decidedly: "No!" They take their annual drill as an outing, and come home more contented than they went away. I have heard many a farm boy say he lived the whole year to go to camp, and I know by my own experience that I come home each year strengthened, in fact, built up for the rest of the year, and fit to resist the germs of tuberculosis.

"A military-drilled farmer would be a ludicrous object."

If all military-drilled farmers are ludicrous objects, I am afraid Ontario must be a ridiculous Province, for it is full of them. Eunice Watts is behind the times. Farming is a profession in Ontario. Our O. A. C. and the Provincial Government have done much for the farmer. He, in Ontario, is not looked on as a "mossback," or "hayseed," but as our most progressive citizen, to the front in every movement which he believes beneficial to the welfare of his country.

"The old ax would be an efficient substitute for Indian clubs."

Here the writer, whose aim is to keep the young

people on the farm, advocates a very efficient method to send them to the city. There is no surer way to do this than by condemning them to a life of unremitting drudgery, to deny them possible advantages—as in the present instance—where a very good substitute for the much-envied gymnasiums of the city, is attainable.

"Would it not be wise to teach our school children to combat the deadly disease, consumption?"

To this I say, "Yes." And one of the ways to accomplish this is to teach the child military drill. By so doing, you are teaching him, not only to combat consumption, but also a foe that is far from being imaginary.

"But ye say, 'It will mar our comfort;' ye say, 'It will minish our trade.' Do ye wait for the spattered shrapnel, ere ye learn how a gun is laid?"

A MILITARY-DRILLED FARMER.

COMBINATION SALE AT GUELPH.

The Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle, held under the auspices of the Provincial Live-stock Associations, at Guelph, on March 4th, was fairly well attended, considering the state of the roads in the country, and though no high prices were realized, the buyers met good bargains; some of the animals being of very good quality. Following is the sale list:

Table listing various cattle breeds and their prices, including Tiddlewinks, Wanderer's Chief, Red Rover, Old Meidrum, Springs, Fyvie, Gilliat, Elm Grove Hero, Royal Hero, Royal Senator, Fergus Duke, Woodfield Glory, Woodfield Prince, Chief Matchless, King Matchless, Earl Buckingham, Bonnie Hero, Prince Charley, Belmont Marquis, Hero Boy, Lavender's Choice, Wanderer's Lad, Scottish Chief, Supremacy, Roan Lad, Victor Reliance, Fristrom, Elmbrooke Lad, Duke of Ratho, Scottie, Wattie, Snowball, and Golden Signet.

THE RIGHT KIND OF AN IMMIGRANT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading the discussions re immigrants that have appeared in your paper, and, although an immigrant of five months' standing, I feel that I ought to have something to say in the matter. The man who calls for a Canadian or none has evidently had somebody of the worthless sort, and naturally thinks everyone is like them. I know some Canadians that I would back any of the worst Englishmen against, and "John Bull" would come out best man. The man who had the carpenter must have had one of the smart sort. I guess the majority of English are willing to learn, if they have somebody who will teach them, although perhaps lots of them are no good at all. Those who come from the city think they have learned their work, and it is all plain sailing. I myself come from the country, and when I came I thought I knew something, but I am willing to admit that I know scarcely anything. It is the different way of doing things, I suppose. Wishing the immigrants every success, and the same to "The Farmer's Advocate."

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD IMMIGRANT.

Muskoka, Ont.

LET MAPLE PRODUCERS ORGANIZE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I consider your paper one of the best means for the best farmers of this country to become united. I would like to see the pure maple-syrup manufacturers united to increase the industry, as I believe the quality could be improved; a better way found to handle the goods; a better way to put it on the market, and, also, a better way to open up the market. The market is a wide one, and a very small amount was widely distributed last season. I shipped some to points in Ontario, in Manitoba, in Saskatchewan, in Wisconsin (U. S.), and also to Ireland; so, you can see how broad the trade is, if it were only larger in quantity; and, I believe the way to increase it is for the farmers of Ontario who manufacture syrup to unite and have a meeting each year, or twice a year, if necessary.

Now, I would like to know what some other manufacturers think along this line; and, as it is too late to take many steps before this season starts, we could take some before another season begins.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

H. A. BUCK.

## THE EDWARDS-DRUMMOND-WHITE SALE.

Favored with ideal weather, a crowd of over 500 of the leading Shorthorn breeders of Canada and the United States gathered at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction, on the occasion of the great sale of surplus stock from the famous Shorthorn herds of Senator Edwards, Sir Geo. Drummond and Peter White, K. C., on Thursday, March 5th. Seldom indeed in this country has there been so many high-class animals offered by auction at one sale, and the magnificent gathering of representative breeders, and the satisfactory average price of the whole offering, is positive proof that the great Shorthorn breed has by no means lost its well-merited popularity. The cattle were in fine breeding condition, and in nearly all cases the bidding was brisk, and occasionally quite spirited. The auctioneers, Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, and Col. Carey M. Jones, of Chicago, were in fine fettle, and kept the large crowd in good humor by an occasional partial perversion of the truth. The total for the 41 females sold was \$6,440, an average of \$157.70, the highest price, \$880, being reached for the grand, thick show heifer, Belvedere Lily 9th, two years old, by Sailor Bruce 2nd, from the noted Belmar Parc herd of Mr. White, and purchased by Mr. James Yule for the herd of Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Manitoba. The 17 bulls sold brought \$2,205, an average of \$129.70, the highest price, \$330, being paid for Huntleywood 4th, bred by Sir Geo. Drummond, and purchased by Mr. S. Dymont, of Barrie; an all-around average very satisfactory when it is remembered that nearly all the animals were young. Following is the price paid for all that sold for \$100 and upwards:

## FEMALES.

Belmar Mayflower 2nd; Arthur Johnson, Pickering.....	\$130
Belmar Mayflower; D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton.....	200
Rosemary of the Manor; John Bright, Myrtle.....	170
Belmar Wimple; Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's.....	115
Ramsden E.; J. Dryden & Son, Brooklin.....	105
Belmar Rosewood; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	205
Daisy Dalmeny; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington.....	105
Beauty's Queen; Arthur Howden, Columbus.....	100
Belvedere Lily 9th; Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk.....	380
Mina Lass 13th; A. D. Smythe, Elmira.....	180
Mina Lass 16th; Prof. Day, O. A. C.....	270
Belmar Bessie 3rd; J. Dryden & Son, Brooklin.....	150
Fame 6th; Prof. Day, O. A. C.....	175
Dora; Wm. Harkness, Brampton.....	100
Lady Baroness (imp.); John Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.....	245
Trout Creek Vanora; John Shaw.....	200
Pine Grove Mildred 15th; John Shaw.....	115
Duchess of Gloster 38th; John Shaw.....	100
Isabel Ruth 2nd; J. A. Watt, Salem.....	150
Molly Queen 2nd; Robt. Miller, Stouffville.....	180
White Feather 6th; J. Dryden & Son.....	170
Pine Grove Lily 4th; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington.....	200
Pine Grove Secret 5th; John Miller, Brougham.....	160
Pine Grove Ruby 11th; John Miller.....	125
Pine Grove Missie 8th; J. F. Mitchell.....	305
White Feather 5th; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.....	140
Pine Grove Nonpareil 9th; N. F. Wilson, Aylmer, Quebec.....	135
Pine Grove Lavendar; Geo. Miller, Brougham.....	350
Sunset; A. D. Smythe, Elmira.....	110
Sunbeam; J. F. Mitchell.....	220
Lady Lancaster 12th; W. D. Flatt.....	250
Princess Royal 60th; Jos. Barnett, Brooklin.....	300

## BULLS.

Isabel's Pride; W. J. Abernathy, Bond Head.....	\$140
Huntleywood 4th; S. Dymont, Barrie.....	330
Proud Plumpton; John Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.....	250
Royal Gwynne (imp.); H. Fairburn, Theford.....	145
Clipper Hero; C. W. McGamus, Ballieboro.....	130
Reformer; I. Groff, Elmira.....	150
Royal Chief; C. S. Gardhouse, Humber.....	100
Golden Crest; I. Groff.....	180
Gloster's Fashion; H. B. Lee, Highgate.....	100
Orange Chief; Geo. Bennie, Roblin.....	150

## HOW TO TRAP WEASELS.

There were inquiries in "The Farmer's Advocate" some time ago about how to trap weasels that were destroying poultry. As no person has answered it, I thought I would give you my plan:

Take two boards and set them up on their edge, and nail them together the shape of an A, then place them close around the henhouse; set a mink trap in the center; leave both ends open so they can see through; make the run no wider than the trap at the bottom. The weasel always likes to run under cover, in running through he cannot miss the trap. Make the runs about 10 or 12 feet long. Then, with the trap in the center, put the two edges on the ground, and spring them close to the trap so the weasel cannot get by the side of the trap. R. E. M. Haldimand Co., Ont.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 19th to 21st.—Vancouver Horse Show, Vancouver, B. C.  
 May 4th to 9th.—Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.  
 June 15th to 20th.—Galt Horse Show, Galt, Ont.  
 June 20th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta.  
 July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

## THE MILLER-GUNN SALE.

Held at the Toronto Junction Stock-yards, on March 6th, the day following the great Edwards-Drummond-White sale, the attendance was large and representative of the Shorthorn breeders from particularly all over Canada and a number from the United States. Among the offering were a number of extra good animals, and, while the prices obtained were not all that could be desired in some cases, the average for both the bulls and females was a satisfactory one. One of the most pleasing features of the two days' sale was the total absence of side bidding, which certainly gave the audience confidence, and reflects credit on the consignees. The animals were all in good breeding condition, and, with one or two exceptions, all the females old enough had calves at foot, which, with one exception, went with their dams, thus very materially enhancing the value of the purchase. In all, there were twenty-seven females sold for an aggregate of \$4,295, an average of \$159.70 each, and eight bulls for \$1,275, an average of \$159.38 each. The highest-priced female was Princess Royal 25th (imp.), consigned by Mr. Robert Miller and sold to John Shaw, of Harrisburg, Ill., for \$480. The highest-priced bull was Violet's Crown (imp.), also consigned by Mr. Miller, and sold to P. T. McGuie, of Tottenham, Ont., for \$295. Below is a summary of all that sold for \$100 and over:



W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park.  
 President Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

## FEMALES.

Maid of Promise 24th (imp.); John Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.....	\$265
Dunrobin Nonpareil; John Shaw.....	115
Trout Creek Missie 22nd; John Shaw.....	120
Fancy Ury; John Shaw.....	105
Royal Lily; John Shaw.....	120
Princess Royal 25th (imp.); John Shaw.....	480
Beaver Meadow Girl; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound.....	210
Roan Lady 38th (imp.); Peter White, Pembroke.....	375
Roan Lady 37th (imp.); Prof. Day, O. A. C.....	175
Rosemary of Shethin 2nd (imp.); John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.....	180
May Queen (imp.); F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.....	255
Moss Rose 5th; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph.....	150
Fancy Undine; P. M. Brett, Regina.....	130
Lady Primrose; F. McRae, Port Elgin.....	100
Celeste Ramsden 3rd; F. McRae.....	130
Mountain Maid 22nd (imp.); F. McRae.....	150
Averne (imp.); A. E. Meyer, Guelph.....	200
Rosetta 11th (imp.); H. Cargill & Son, Cargill.....	250
Ruby 2nd (imp.); W. G. Barnes, Green River.....	175

## BULLS.

Violet's Crown (imp.); P. S. McGuie, Tottenham.....	\$295
Spicy King (imp.); James Riddell, Beeton.....	190
Dunrobin Lavendar; John Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.....	150
Bracco (imp.); Greenlees Bros., Milton.....	180
Lucky Line; S. F. Johnson, Ashburn.....	175
Bull calf; John Shaw.....	170

## PERCHERON REGISTRATION AT OTTAWA.

The Canadian National Records, at Ottawa, are now in a position to record Percheron pedigrees, and application blanks will be forwarded upon application. After months of unforeseen delay, the Records office have at last secured full sets of both the French and the American studbooks. The first five volumes of the American book are out of print, and were obtained through the courtesy of Secretary Stubblefield, of the American Percheron Association, who went to a great deal of trouble to procure them from different persons willing to dispose of them.

## SOUTH ONTARIO NOTES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This has been a very severe winter, taken all through; the first part was rather mild, but the latter part was very cold with considerable snow. During most of January and first of February, the snow was fully twenty inches deep on an average over the fields, making it difficult drawing manure direct from stable to field. This plan so much recommended by your valuable paper is ever increasing in favor in this district; it saves much work, and it is done at a time of the year when help is plentiful. A few here have "jumpers" left in stable behind cattle, loaded up each day and taken out twice a week. The manure does not heat in this time. This plan might not suit in a dairy stable, nor where the farm is infested with weeds.

The low price of hogs is causing much anxiety. Grain is so high, and at this time of year they must be kept in and fed. I do not think hogs have decreased in number here. Some are putting away their sows, but others are breeding more, expecting higher prices soon. Three farmers in this district have nearly 200 pigs among them.

Very few cattle are being fattened, owing to the high price of feed, but many more than usual are being fed to be finished on grass. Owing to the high price of labor, considerable good land is seeded down and pastured.

Hay was almost an average crop last year. Two Toronto hay dealers have presses in this district, and they buy up nearly all the hay to be sold, paying a much higher price than teamsters can afford to pay for teaming to Toronto. From \$16.50 to \$17 per ton is paid for No. 1 timothy; at these figure, no more than necessary is fed.

The apple crop last fall was fair; but more were hurt by worms than usual, Greenings especially. Some orchards culled fully fifty per cent. on this account alone. One noticeable fact was where stock pastured, the apples were wonderfully free from worms. We have a farmers' association in this district called "The Oshawa Fruit-growers, Limited," with headquarters at Oshawa. Shareholders by this method get all there is in the fruit. An able man, as manager, looks after things to the satisfaction of all. This company has not only benefited members, but has made fruit buyers pay an honest price to all. There was some talk of organizing an association for handling grain, live stock, etc., but it has not been pushed much lately. Farmers are slow to take hold of such, but we do not think there is such a need for this as for the former, as prior to the formation of the latter Association, apple buyers paid just about what they pleased.

FRANK H. WESTNEY.

## NIAGARA PENINSULA FRUIT-GROWERS.

A notable three-day convention of practical fruit-growers was held on March 4th, 5th and 6th; the first day at Grimsby, the second and third at St. Catharines. Recently two very influential bodies have united in one, viz., The Niagara Peninsula United and the Southern Ontario Fruit-growers' Associations; and this united body now includes the whole peach district, from Burlington to Niagara River. The section is the center of the fruit industry of the Province, and it was here that the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association had its birth about fifty years ago. The new body is known as The Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association, and has Mr. W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, as President.

The attendance and the enthusiasm at this convention was unprecedented, several hundred intelligent growers being present at each session. A membership of over 500 is assured.

The speakers were: J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Connecticut, the peach king of the United States, whose orchards are so extensive that he sometimes loads ten or twelve carloads in a single day; Mr. W. G. Farnsworth, of Waterville, Ohio, who gave a very instructive address on "Soil Moisture and How to Conserve It"; W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, C. E. F., Ottawa, whose modest worth is everywhere appreciated, and who is a most faithful assistant to Dr. Saunders in extending the area of profitable fruit culture into the colder districts; Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the O. A. C., Guelph, whose work in the education of our coming fruit-growers deserves far more support than it has yet received; E. D. Smith, M. P., who has probably done more than any one man to develop the commercial end of the fruit industry in Ontario; and Mr. W. H. Bunting, the President, who is also ex-President of the Ontario Association, and the principal grower and shipper of fruit from the vicinity of St. Catharines.

With such a galaxy of stars, it is no wonder that the gatherings were large and attentive. Naturally, the chief subject of discussion was "Peach-growing and Marketing," and upon this, Mr. Hale dealt almost exclusively, filling in much sparkling humor amid many valuable hints drawn from personal experience. Prof. Hutt emphasized the importance of selection in plant propagation, and of seeking for quality rather than quantity in choosing varieties for planting.

Under other headings we shall give our readers some pointers of value gleaned from these addresses.

An Associated-Press despatch last week announced that Nova Scotia's exhibit of apples at the Royal Horticultural Show, in London, Eng., had been awarded the gold medal for apples shown. They were said to be in splendid condition, although picked six months ago.

FAULT NOT ALL ON ONE SIDE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have been following up closely for the past few weeks the discussion which has been going on in your paper about Old Countrymen. I think it partly lies with both parties—the hired man and the farmer. There are lazy farmers as well as lazy hired men of both countries, and I don't think a thrifty and hustling farmer would be suited at all with a slow servant, whether English or Canadian; or would a good working hired man stay long with poor management on the farmer's part. But I think, if two of the same stamp get together, they may get on well. The farmer who takes two years and a half to find out whether he has a good man or not, would be very slow. Wishing your paper every success. A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN. Essex Co., Ont.

COUNTRY VS. CITY LIFE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have read with interest your articles on country and city life. For my part, I think the country is far better than the city yet, even if one can make more money in the city. The person who signs, "A Farmer's Son," gives us an overdrawn picture of the hardships of farm life. With so many prosperous farmers around us, it is foolish to say it is impossible to make money on the farm. A few young people are used like machines, and thus are driven to the city; but do they fare any better there? Perhaps they make more money, but are they any farther ahead in the long run? They may not have to work quite so hard, but the person who leaves the farm because of a little hard work is liable to make a poor showing wherever he goes. I think if the farmer gave his boys more of an interest in things, and gave them an insight into the business of the farm, it would be easier to keep them from the city. I know of men in the city who are getting \$125 to \$150 a month, and who claim they cannot save a cent. In that case, or even where men accumulate large fortunes, what use is all their money? There are plenty of things more valuable than money—health for one, and how many men lose their health in the rush after the dollar, where, if they had been satisfied to gain a reasonable competence on the farm, they might have been happy and healthy men. And where do you find the wretchedly poor, in the city or in the country? In the city, to be sure,

where there are hundreds who don't know what it is to eat a good square meal. I think "A Farmer's Son" would have to travel many a mile in this part of the country before he would find a farmer's table on which there was nothing that would sell. It may be the case where he comes from, but it certainly is



H. M. Robinson, Toronto.

Secretary-Treasurer Canadian Hackney Horse Association.

not here. It is true the farmer gets the small end of the profits on farm produce, but, still, there is money in the farm if it is properly managed, and, besides that there is the pleasure of working out in the fresh air and sunshine, instead of in some stuffy city office.

Taking everything into consideration, I think the country life is far and away ahead of life in the city. A YOUNG FARMER. Oxford Co., Ont.

CANDIDATES FOR MEAT AND CANNED - GOODS INSPECTORSHIPS.

A written examination will be held by officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on April 7th, at Ottawa, Toronto and London, Ont., in order to obtain a list of men eligible to fill such vacancies as may occur from time to time in the inspection service of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" and the "Meat and Canned Foods Act." The examinations will comprise histology, anatomy, pathology, contagious diseases and meat inspection, and are open only to graduates of reputable veterinary colleges, twenty-one years old or over. Qualified veterinarians desiring to take this examination should apply to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa, at least a fortnight previous to April 7th, when particulars as to hour and place of examination will be furnished.

CANADA NOT ON PROHIBITED LIST.

Cable despatches last month stated that an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered in Scotland. Subsequently, it was announced that in order to prevent the further introduction of the disease, importation of hay and straw from a large number of countries has been forbidden by the British authorities, and that Canada was one of the countries included. On Friday, March 6th, a message from Lord Strathcona to Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, confirmed the fact that the British Government were taking precautions, but contained the welcome assurance that the British Board of Agriculture had so far conceded the disease in Canadian herds as to exempt Canada from the prohibited list. The message read: "Have been closely watching and in communication with Board of Agriculture since outbreak of disease in Scotland. An order received today contains a long list of countries from which importation of hay and straw is prohibited, but Canada is not included. Have also been so assured by the Board of Agriculture. (Signed) Strathcona."

GOSSIP.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS.

The Glengow herd of Scotch Shorthorns, property of Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., were never stronger numerically, and never contained so many high-class young things during its 50 years' existence as are in the herd at the present time. That grand old stock bull, Imp. Ben Lomond, for so many years at the head of the herd, will never be forgotten so long as the two dozen and more heifers of his get, now in the herd, are alive, as their superior type of the low-down, thick, even-fleshed order will keep his memory green around the Glengow Farm. He was selected and imported by Mr. Smith several years ago, and all the young things on the farm are sons and daughters of his, which necessitated a change at the head of the herd. A year ago, Mr. Smith purchased the grandly-bred Clara bull, Royal Clare =66772=, a beautiful roan son of the Bruce Mayflower bull, Imp. Royal Bruce, by the Wimple-bred bull, Winning Hope; dam Clara C. 2nd =54839=, by Imp. Count Douglas; granddam Clara 57th (Imp.), by Spicy Robin. After using this bull for one season, he was offered a tempting price and sold him, and immediately bought his half-brother, Lord Clare =59596=, a roan yearling son of the Coral Gem-bred bull, Cyclone (Imp.); dam Clara C. 2nd, etc. In the selection of this young bull, we believe Mr. Smith has been very fortunate, as his breeding leaves nothing to be desired, and his individuality is certainly of the show-ring order. He is particularly even-fleshed, and away above the average back of the shoulders and over the back, coupled with which he handles like feathers. He will certainly leave the herd better than he found it. Over 50 head make up the sum total of the herd to-day, all of which belong to the following Scotch strains, better than which there is none: Wedding Gifts, Strathallans and Kilblean Beauty, imported and Canadian-bred. In young bulls, there are six red yearlings, four of them sired by Imp. Ben Lomond, one of which is out of an Imp. Kilblean Beauty dam; three are out of Wedding Gift-bred dam. The other two are sired by a son of Imp. Ben Lomond and Imp. Kilblean Beauty; one is out of a Strathallan dam; the other out of a Wedding Gift dam. Here are half a dozen young bulls hard to duplicate for

up-to-date type and rich breeding. There are also on hand about 25 heifers, one, two, and three-year-olds, a grand lot, and the prices asked are so very reasonable that a better opportunity will never be presented for a man to lay the foundation of a herd of richest Scotch breeding and modern type. Write Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont. He has long-distance 'phone.

Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., breeder of Berkshire hogs, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "We have disposed of most of the young boars advertised; have a couple yet that are worth inquiring about. They are ten months old. In brood sows, we can supply some choice goods, due for April farrow. Among recent sales were a pair of sows just eight months old, weighing 300 lbs. each. One went to Mr. C. J. Bally, Dundas, and the other to Mr. J. Liddell, Mineral Springs; also an extra good pair just weaned to J. D. Clement & Sons, Vanessa. Our new boar, Stall Pitt's Middy (Imp.), is showing the right sort of stock—long and deep, with vigorous constitutions. We have received very many flattering letters from those who purchased stock at our recent sale. Some have inquired if we were going out of the business. Well, not yet. We're in it to stay, and are breeding the kind, brother farmer, that will yield you the profits. It's a good time to buy when prices are low."

NOTED STALLIONS FOR CANADA.

Mr. James Gray, Birkenwood, Gargunock, has sold his well-known Clydesdale Hiawatha stallion, Debonair (12937), and the prizewinning Hackney (8026), to Mr. J. horse, Warwick King (8026), to Mr. J. F. Elliot, Oxford Centre, Ont., Canada. Debonair was bred by Mr. James Stewart, Corscaple, Dunblane, and at the Stallion Show, only the other day, was the sire of Climax, the second-prize yearling colt of a very heavy class. He is a horse of a beautiful quality, winner of many prizes as a two-year-old, and was in the short list for the Glasgow premium as a three-year-old, when he secured the Poltalloch district. His dam, Madge Carrutaloch, is a splendid breeding mare, by the chan, is a splendid breeding mare, by the chan, is a splendid breeding mare, by the chan, is a splendid breeding mare, by the chan (8151). It is safe to say that few more promising breeders have left this country. The Hackney horse, Warwick

King, is a dark dappled bay, standing 15.3 hands high, with power and quality, and beautifully straight and high all-round action. His sire, the famous Forest King (5621), has been champion harness horse, both in this country and in America, and Warwick King's produce already show great promise.—[Scottish Farmer.]

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk Down sheep, writes: "Since last writing of our sales, we have sold a good young bull to Thos. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, Elm Park Ringleader 6th. He is a low-down, thick fellow, a good deal after the pattern of his sire, Lord Val 2nd, and is out of Elm Park Belle 2nd, dam of Mr. Lowe's champion bull, Elm Park Ringleader. Have sold another, of same sire, to Mr. J. C. Readey, of Tisdale, Saskatchewan, and he also is of the low-down, beefy sort. His dam is Elm Park Kyma 6th. Another of her calves, Elm Park Lad, was grand champion carcass over all breeds at Chicago International Show in 1901.

"Our Suffolk sheep are being more enquired for this season. We have sold sheep to parties in New York, Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Alberta and Ontario. Our customer from Virginia writes on receipt of his: 'The sheep arrived in good shape, and I am very much pleased with them, as I am with all well-bred Suffolks. I have had considerable experience with Suffolks, Hampshires, Oxford, Dorsets, Cotswolds, Southdowns and Shropshires, and I unhesitatingly declare the Suffolks as superior to any of the above-named breeds. In my mind, Suffolks have no equal as a moneymaker for the farmer.' This man raises 600 lambs a year for New York market. At Smithfield Club Show, England, Suffolks and their crosses have, for five years in succession, carried off the champion prize (1902-1906), and reserve number for same (1901-1906); three shearing wethers in one instance weighing 998 lbs., or 331 lbs. each. They have won more prizes in carcass competition than all other breeds combined. We have now in our flock all the prizewinners at the International Show at Chicago in 1907."

A perfect potato planter is the claim for a machine advertised in this paper—an implement that opens the furrow, drops the seed and covers it, and does all its work without damage to the seed, saves labor, and does the work systematically. W. A. Broughton, Sarnia, Ont., is the Canadian Agent. Send a postcard for their free book of 1908.

Mr. David Hume, of Barrelwell, Berchin, Scotland, the noted breeder of Border Leicester sheep, died in Switzerland, on February 18th, where he and his wife were on a holiday trip. For several years, Mr. Hume's Barrelwell sheep have been remarkably prominent at the annual shows of the Highland Society, winning the championship in seven years out of the last nine, besides being on several occasions, also, reserve. At the annual Kelso sales, his sheep were also classed among the "cracks."

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- March 12th.—Donald Gunn & Son, at Dunrobin Farm, Beaverton, Ont., Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred.
March 12th.—J. H. Patten, Paris, Ont., Holsteins.
March 12th.—W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont., Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires.
March 13th.—Jas. McCormack, Sr., Rockton, Ayrshires.
March 13th.—Ira L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont., Berkshires, Yorkshires, Shorthorns. Sale to be held at Shelburne (C. P. R.).
March 17th.—Jonathan Jantze, New Dundee, Ont., Holsteins.
March 18th.—C. M. & G. W. Blythe, Marden, Ont., Shorthorns.
March 18th.—N. A. Steen & Sons, Meadowvale, Ont., Shorthorns.
March 19th.—Myrtle Sales Association, Myrtle, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales and sheep.
March 26th.—Elias Pannabecker, Hesper, Ont., Holsteins.
March 26th.—McGarvin Bros., Chatham, Ont., imported and Canadian-bred Percherons and road horses.
April 8th.—F. A. Gardner, Britannia, and S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont., joint sale, Shorthorns.
June 4th.—John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., Shorthorns.

## THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1885

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## MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were 187 carloads, consisting of 3,281 cattle, 1,100 hogs, 887 sheep, 247 calves, 95 horses. The quality of fat cattle was fairly good, better than at any time this season thus far. Trade was generally good, with prices firm at quotations given below.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week at \$5 to \$5.30 per cwt.; export bulls at \$4 to \$4.50.

Butchers.—Prime picked cattle sold at \$4.80 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4.20 to \$4.40; common, \$3.80 to \$4.10; cows at \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Few good to prime milkers and springers were offered. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal calves continued strong, especially for good to choice quality. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. for the general run, but prime, new-milk-fed calves sell readily at \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was a strong market for sheep and lambs. Export ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7 for good quality, and \$5 to \$6 for common.

Hogs.—Prices declined, and packers last week quoted \$5 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$4.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—There was little change to record in the horse trade. At the Union Horse Exchange, Toronto Junction, where the bulk of the Toronto trade is now being transacted, about 100 horses changed hands at practically the same quotations as given in our last report. First-class heavy drafters are hard to sell at satisfactory prices. Light drafters sell the best, at \$160 to \$180 each; delivery and general-purpose horses sold at \$140 to \$175; serviceably-sound horses sold all the way from \$35 to \$90 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 white, 95c. to 96c.; No.

2 red, 95c. to 96c.; No. 2, mixed, 94c. to 94½c.; Goose, 91c. to 92c., all at outside points; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.22½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.10; feed wheat, 67c.; No. 2 feed wheat, 62½c.

Barley.—No. 2, sellers, at 74c.; No. 3X, sellers, at 70c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, sellers, 52½c.; No. 2, mixed, 52c.

Rye.—No. 2, sellers, at 91c.

Peas.—No. 2, buyers offer 86c.; sellers at 88c.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow, 66c. to 68c., Toronto.

Buckwheat.—Buyers at 69c.

Bran.—Car lots, bags included, \$25, at Toronto.

Shorts.—Scarce; car lots, in bags, \$26 at Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50 bid for export. Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers, \$5.30.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts limited, and prices higher. Creamery, pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; dairy, separator, 28c. to 30c.; ordinary store lots, 23c. to 26c.; tubs, 23c. to 24c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 28c. to 29c.; cold-storage, 21c. to 22c. On the farmers' market, new-laid sold at 30c. to 35c. per dozen by the basket.

Cheese.—Market continues firm. Large, 13½c.; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Steady at 11c. to 12½c. for extracted; combs, \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen, for choice clover honey; lower grades at correspondingly lower quotations.

Potatoes.—Firm. Car lots, on track, at Toronto, 95c. to \$1.05 per bag.

Poultry.—Deliveries of choice, fresh-dressed poultry were light, but about equal to demand. Turkeys, 15c. to 17c. per lb.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 11c., chickens, 12c. to 14c.; old fowl, 9c.

Beans.—Firm; primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75; hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$17.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$9 to \$10.

#### TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

During the past week there was little change. Choice No. 1 Spies, \$3 to \$3.50 for those now offering; but dealers are holding stocks in cold storage at \$4, and are not anxious to sell at that price; No. 2 Spies, \$2.50; Kings and Baldwins, \$2.50 to \$3; Greenings, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.

#### VEGETABLES.

Turnips are worth \$7 per ton; parsnips, 60c. to 75c. per bag; carrots, 50c. per bag; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

There has been more activity on the seed market. The Rennie Seed Co. report prices higher, as follows: Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$9.60 to \$10; alsike, No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; alsike, No. 2, \$8 to \$8.75; red, fancy samples, bushel, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 1 red, \$10.50 to \$11; timothy, per 100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7; alfalfa, per 100 lbs., \$18 to \$23. The quotations for timothy and alfalfa are what farmers have to pay at the seed stores. There is little, if any, alfalfa seed grown in Ontario.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

The hide market declined last week 1c. per lb. The E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., East, Toronto, were paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 5c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 4c.; country hides, 4c. to 4½c.; calf skins, 8c. to 9c.; kips, 6c. to 7c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.50; horse hides, No. 2, each, \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 25c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; lamb skins, 90c. to \$1 each.

#### BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.65 to \$5.90.

Veals.—\$5 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Yorkers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; pigs, \$4 to \$4.60; roughs, \$4.10 to \$4.35; dairies, \$4.70 to \$4.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.60.

#### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables, 10½c. to 13c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Liverpool cables, United States steers, 12c. to 12½c.; Canadians, 11½c. to 12c.; cows, 11½c.; bulls, 11c.

### MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock from Portland, Me., and St. John, N. B., amounted to 2,053 head of cattle and 1,304 sheep, for the week ending Feb. 29, against 1,667 cattle and 800 sheep the previous week. Generally speaking, local prices were on the easy side last week, doubtless owing largely to the advent of Lent, but the offerings were large also, and the demand not being very keen, prices were bound to weaken. As high as 5½c. to 6c. was paid for a few extra choice steers, but choice quality was obtained at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.; fine at 4½c. to 5c.; good at 4½c. to 4½c.; medium at 3½c. to 4½c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Offerings of sheep and lambs were light, and prices held firm, at 6½c. to 6½c. for choice lambs, good around 6c., and common down to 5½c., choice sheep being 4½c. to 4½c., and down to 3½c. for inferior. The supply of hogs showed a slight increase, and, as a result, prices declined; select lots, 5½c. and inferior lots, 4½c. to 5c., weighed off cars. Even at the decline, the market was easy.

Horses.—Market dull. The only item of interest is a reported shipment of a few head to the vicinity of Quebec, the horses being evidently for use of farmers. Although prices were about the same as formerly, dealers declared that if matters continued as at present, there will likely be a decline. Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs.—On the whole, the market for dressed hogs was lower than the week before, partly due to the decline in the market for live. Demand was good, and fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock sold at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., country-dressed being in good demand, at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Deliveries from the vicinity of Montreal have been fairly heavy of late, potatoes arriving from one section, in heated cars, twice a week, regularly. Many buyers are taking twice as much as usual, the price being reasonable, and the period being now at hand when interruptions from bad roads and weather may be looked for. Best white stock cost in the vicinity of 90c. to 95c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and resold in the same position, in loads, at \$1 to \$1.05. In single bags, and in lots of a few bags at a time, delivered into store, they are selling at \$1.10 per bag, reds being about 5c. or so less.

Eggs.—Really new-laid eggs continued very scarce, but increasing slightly in quantity, selling at about 35c. per doz., mixed and new-laid being 28c. to 30c. Cold-store eggs and limed were quoted at about 23c. per doz.

Butter.—Stocks are running lower from week to week, and now that Lent has begun, consumption should be considerably heavier. Arrivals light. A few rolls and a little dairy has been coming along, and selling at 29c. Otherwise, about the only thing offering was grass creamery, this selling at 30½c. to 31½c., wholesale, and at 33c. in single packages, or in a few at a time.

Cheese.—Stocks are much lighter than a year ago, in Canada, being estimated at but 55,000 to 60,000 boxes. Those in Liverpool, London and Bristol are estimated at 185,000 boxes, this being a reduction of 64,000 boxes during the month. On the whole, the market was very dull. Since the flurry of a few weeks ago, when sales and shipments were quite large, nothing has been sold for export. Prices are steady at 12½c. to 13½c. for best white cheese, and 13½c. to 13½c. for colored.

Grain.—Wheat markets stronger last week, but the situation remained the same otherwise. Little export. The local market for oats remained much the same as formerly. There is a fair demand for oats on spot, and sales were made at 53c. per bush. for Eastern Can-

ada No. 2 white oats, 49c. to 49½c. for No. 3, 48c. to 48½c. for No. 4, and 46c. to 47c. for rejected, Manitoba rejected being 49½c. to 50c. store.

Flour and Feed.—Prices \$5.50 for second patents (Manitobas), in bags, and \$6.10 for first patent. Bran and shorts have been in good demand, at \$23 and \$24 per ton, in bags.

Hay.—Fair demand. Deliveries not very large, but have increased of late, so that supplies on spot are about equal to requirements; \$15 to \$16 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$14 to \$15.50 for No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13 for clover-mixed, and \$12 to \$12.50 for clover, carloads, on track.

Seeds.—The market for seeds holds very firm. Demand is good, and supply is not excessive. Dealers predict that higher prices will be experienced ere long. Meantime, sales are going on at \$22.50 to \$24 per 100 lbs., for red clover, \$17 to \$20 for alsike, and \$6.25 to \$7.50 for timothy.

Hides.—Demand dull; quality poor, the hides being now affected by grub. Dealers are paying 5c., 6c. and 7c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, and 7c. and 9c., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins, and selling to tanners at ½c. advance. Sheep skins are 5c. down, at 75c. to 80c. each, and horse hides are steady at \$1.25 for No. 2, and \$1.75 for No. 1. Tallow is 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 5½c. for rendered.

### CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.25 to \$6.15; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$5.75 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.90.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$4.55 to \$4.60; butchers', \$4.55 to \$4.60; light, mixed, \$4.45 to \$4.50; choice, light, \$4.50 to \$4.55; packing, \$4 to \$4.55; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.40; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25.

### TRADE TOPIC.

SEED OATS.—For profitable out-growing, it is essential to work into new seed every few years. To meet this want, Geo. Keith, the seed merchant, Toronto, after thorough tests, offers his White Lotherian oat, Canadian-grown stock, at \$1.25 per bushel; Scottish-grown stock at \$1.75 per bushel. You cannot do better than to place an order for some of these. Mr. Keith also handles No. 1 Government Standard clover seed, Mammoth, red, alsike, also alfalfa and timothy, free from the seed of such noxious weeds as buckhorn, ragweed, catchfly and mustard. This is one of the oldest and most reliable seed houses in Canada. For present prices, see the advertisement.

### GOSSIP.

An important auction sale of imported and Canadian-bred Percheron stallions and mares, matched carriage teams and high-class roadsters, is advertised in this paper by McGarvin Bros., Chatham, Ont., to be held at their stables in that city, on March 26th. Look up the advertisement, which tells the story. This should be a favorable opportunity to secure good horses of these classes, on favorable terms. As we have now a Canadian register for Percherons, the prospect is that this grand breed of farm and draft horses will become increasingly popular.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement in this paper of the important auction sale of 25 Shorthorn cattle, 100 registered and high-grade Cotswold sheep, 50 Yorkshire and Chester White swine, and Clydesdale and Hackney horses, the property of W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge, Ont., to be disposed of at his Rosehill farm, near that town, on Thursday, March 26th. The Shorthorn herd is headed by the prizewinning imported bull, Beside Ranger =64225=. The Clydesdales and Hackneys are bred from noted sires, and have been prizewinners. The Cotswold ewes should find ready buyers with the present prospect for a big demand for breeding sheep and for butchers' stock. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.



Life, Literature  
and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COROT.

Until the earlier part of the nineteenth century, landscape painting was all done in the studio, and it never seemed to dawn upon the world that such compositions must be, of necessity, artificial, uninspired, untrue both in conception and coloring. To the Barbizon School belongs the credit of beginning to turn out work of a different order. This school was simply a coterie of artists who settled, for the purpose of studying nature and painting her from herself, at the little town of Barbizon, on the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau. Here lived Rousseau and Diaz; then Millet came, and others, but Corot, who was really the father of the new nature-movement, never resided there.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot was born on the 26th of July, 1796, in the very heart of Paris. His mother was of Swiss origin, and was a dress-maker; his father was a thrifty merchant, whose great ambition was to make his son a draper, as he himself had been. When the lad was ten years of age he was sent to the beautiful City of Rouen to be educated. Here he remained for seven years, then, in accordance with his father's wishes, entered a draper's shop in Paris, where he worked conscientiously until he was twenty-six years of age. During this time, however, his brush was not idle. He spent much of his spare time painting, and held steadily to the idea of being at some time an artist. It is told of him that, regularly on his father's birthday he sought his consent to his giving himself up to his profession. The elder Corot was for many years obdurate, considering the idea impracticable, but, at last, wearied, perhaps, by the youth's importunity, he gave way, qualifying his approval, however, with the proviso that he would allow the budding artist but 1,500 francs a year upon which to subsist. Corot, however, was quite satisfied with this. His wants were

few, his work everything; so, at the age when most men are considering settling down in life, he began his studies, first with Michallon. Later he received instruction from Bertin.

From the very first he seems to have been dissatisfied with this indoor practice, and soon came to the conclusion that the studio in which he should work was out of doors. In 1817 the grand opportunity came. His father then bought a place at Ville d'Avray, a beautiful spot beside a lake about four miles from Paris, and here the young artist, with great delight, took up his abode. The mists that so often hung over the lake were an especial fascination to him. He studied them at all hours, rambling along the shores, or leaning from his window at dawn, waiting until the first beams of the sun should have struck them into golden vapors. To this study is attributed his love for the misty effects so characteristic of his best pictures.

Shortly after the removal to Ville d'Avray, Corot went to Rome, where he spent two years, still scraping along on his 1,500 francs a year. While there he painted chiefly archi-

until his death, in 1875, he only once failed to exhibit.

At first his pictures were either "skied" or given other obscure positions. The public had not yet learned to appreciate pure landscape thrown as a bit of God's bright heaven and earth upon a bit of canvas for the enlightenment of the gloomy indoors, and, as a consequence, Corot's pictures came back unsold after each exhibition. But this troubled him little. He had his 1,500 francs, and he found ample reward for his work in the delight—simple-hearted as that of a child—which it afforded him. It is, perhaps, noteworthy that it never once entered his head to give up the line which he had chosen and paint the figures and artificial compositions which would have appealed to the market. "Blessed is he who has found his work." A letter to a friend, which has been preserved, shows, possibly, better than any amount of biographical description, his temperament and attitude of mind towards life and his art:

"A landscape painter's day is delightful. He gets up early, at three in the morning, before sunrise. He goes and sits under a tree and

gauze behind which the meadow and the valley and the hills on the horizon hide. The vapors still hang like silken tufts on the cold green grass.

"Bing! Bing! The sun's first ray—another ray. The little flowers seem to be waking in a joyful mood, and each one of them is drinking its drop of quivering dew. The leaves feel the cold, and are moving to and fro in the morning air. Under the leaves the unseen birds are singing—it sounds as if the flowers were singing their morning prayer. Amoretti with butterfly wings are perching on the meadow, and set the tall grasses swaying.

"We can see nothing, but the landscape is there, all-perfect, behind the translucent gauze of mist which rises—rises—rises, inhaled by the sun, and, as it rises, discloses the river silver-scaled, the meads, the trees, the cottages, the vanishing distance. We can distinguish now all that we divined before. Bam! The sun is risen. Bam! a peasant crosses the field, and a cart and oxen. Ding! Ding! says the bell of the ram who leads the flock of sheep. Ham! All things break forth into a glistening and glittering and shining in a full

flood of light, of pale, caressing light. . . . It is adorable! And I paint—and I paint. . . . Boum! Boum! The sun grows hot—the flowers droop—the birds are silent. Let us go home! We can see too much now."

Mark that last sentence, will you?—and the opening of the next paragraph, in which he describes evening:

"Bam! Bam! The sun is setting now in an explosion of orange, of cherry, of purple. Ah, that is pretentious and vulgar—I don't like that; I shall wait, and so will the patient, thirsty flowers, who know that the sylphs of evening are presently coming to sprinkle them with vapors of dews from their invisible arrosoirs; and, at last, with a final Boum! of purple and gold the sun sinks out of sight. Good Lord! how beautiful it is! The sun has disappeared, and in the softened sky has only left behind a gauzy, vaporous

tint of the palest lemon, which melts and blends into the deep blue of the night, through all the tones of deepening green, of pallid turquoise, of inconceivable fineness, of a delicacy fluid and inappreciable.

"We can see it no more; we feel that it is all still there, while the fresh evening breeze is sobbing through the foliage, and the birds—



Dance of the Nymphs.

(From a painting by Corot.)

tectural subjects, with a landscape background, his canvases usually being very small, with every detail minutely worked out. In 1834 he went again to Italy, and this time spent some months in Venice studying the wonderful lights and shadows of the city of the waters. In the meantime he had begun exhibiting his pictures in the Paris Salon, and

watches and waits.

"There is not much to be seen at first.

"Nature is behind a white veil, on which some masses of form are vaguely indicated. Everything smells sweet. Everything trembles under the invigorating breezes of the dawn.

"Bing! The sun is becoming clear and begins to rend the veil of

those voices of the flowers—are singing Evening Prayer.

"Bing! A star in the sky pricks its portrait in the pond—anon a second star—three—six—twenty stars! All the stars in the sky have made a tryst to meet in this fortunate pond. All around now is darkness and gloom—only the little lake is sparkling—an ant-heap of busy stars.

"The sun has gone to rest. The inner sun—the sun of the soul—the sun of art is rising. Good! My picture is made!"

Picturesque, this—poetic, religious, of a child-like happiness—and all these qualities spell the man Corot. Note, also, the peculiarity with which light, color, seem to suggest to him sound. Bing! Bam! Boum! An explosion!—and yet he writes of things absolutely soundless. The artist, the poet, the musician—three, yet one.

Although Corot won many medals and prizes in Paris, he was never a great favorite with the Directors of the Salon, who never once awarded him the "Prize of Honor." He had, during his life, however, many admirers in Paris, who, at one time, took affairs into their own hands, and presented to him a beautiful gold medal. Corot was greatly pleased. "I am very happy," he said, "to be loved like this." At another time, during the siege of Paris, in the terrible Franco-Prussian war, a company of marauders forced themselves into a room in the Tuilleries in which were hung a number of Corot's paintings. A painter in the room rushed before them exclaiming, "Respect for art! These are Corot's!" and the men, after looking at the pictures, quietly went away. . . . As an instance of Corot's charity, it may be mentioned that, when this war was over, he subscribed 50,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers. Long ere this, of course, he had found the sale for his pictures which brought him an independent fortune.

In 1874, his sister, with whom he lived—for he had never married—died, and he never recovered from the shock. A year later he too passed away, peacefully, happily, as he had lived. When he knew that he was dying, he said: "Truly, if my hour has come, I shall have nothing to complain of. For fifty-three years I have been a painter. I have, therefore, been permitted to devote myself entirely to that which I loved the most in all the world. I have never suffered from poverty. I have had good parents and excellent friends. I can only be thankful to God." These were almost the last words of this talented, lovable man.

Corot's pictures are now worth fabulous prices, and he is acknowledged as one of the greatest landscape painters who ever lived. Moreover, the world owes him universal gratitude as the founder of the Barbizon School, whose influence has ever since dominated all art which has to do with the outdoor world. And yet, perhaps, in reading of him, we think more of the man than of his work, of his life, serene, lovely, full of truth and sunshine, like one of his own beautiful pictures—a life which may well be an example to us all.

#### FOR CANADA BEAUTIFUL.

##### Some of the Hardest Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

[List given by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Exp. Farm, Ottawa.]

##### DECIDUOUS.

Ginnalian Maple (*Acer tartaricum, ginnala*).—A shrubby maple, growing from ten to twelve feet high and having highly-colored leaves of many shades in autumn.

Thunberg's Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*).—A very ornamental barberry, with scarlet berries and highly-colored leaves. Height about four feet.

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*).—This shrub grows from twelve to fifteen feet in height; has

yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May, and attractive green foliage.

Russian Olive (*Elacagnus angustifolia*).—A small tree, with silvery foliage.

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*).—The green ash is a hardy tree, and is ornamental on account of its glossy, bright-green foliage.

Tamarack (*Larix pendula*).—The native tamarack is very hardy, and in early spring, especially, it is quite ornamental, as the leaves are bright green.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*).—A beautiful shrub, with pink and white flowers, blooming in May, and reaching a height of fifteen or more feet.

Canada Plum (*Prunus nigra*).—The wild plum makes an ornamental flowering tree, and is very hardy.

Siberian Crab (*Pyrus baccata*).—Another highly-ornamental tree, which is useful as well.

American Mountain Ash (*Pyrus americana*).—this is a desirable tree on account of its attractive flowers, foliage and fruit.

Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*).—This currant has yellow, pea-shaped flowers, and is quite ornamental.

Japanese Rosa (*Rosa rugosa*).—A handsome hardy rose, with large, single, deep-pink flowers and glossy, green foliage.

Spiraea arguta.—A white, graceful spiraea, blooming early in May.

Van Houtte's Spiraea (*Spiraea Van Houttei*).—Another graceful, white-flowered spiraea, blooming in May, a little later than the last.

Lilac (*Syringa*).—The lilac, in many varieties, is one of the hardiest and most ornamental shrubs.

American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*).—One of the most graceful hardy trees.

Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*).—A well-known hardy shrub, with white flowers in globular clusters. The high-bush cranberry, of which this is a sterile variety, is also desirable on account of the highly-colored fruit.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum Lantana*).—Attractive principally on account of its white flowers and ornamental fruit, which is red, afterwards turning black.

##### EVERGREENS.

White Spruce (*Picea abies*).—A native spruce, and very satisfactory.

Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*).—The most attractive hardy spruce, the best forms of which have blue foliage.

Banksian Pine (*Pinus banbisiana*).—The native scrub pine, which makes a useful ornamental tree.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).—This pine is harder than the white pine, and, while not so ornamental, is well worth growing.

American Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).—The Arbor Vitæ is well known, and it and its varieties are very useful for planting. T. occ. Wareana is one of the hardiest.

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*).—Where trees are scarce, this evergreen, which is one of the hardiest, may be planted to good advantage.

Common Savin (*Juniperus Sabina*).—A very useful, low-growing juniper, and quite hardy.

#### HOW TO IMPROVE THE FARM LAWN.

By W. O. Throop.

As one drives through the country, the great number of farmhouses to be seen without any pretense at a lawn or flower garden whatever, must be very noticeable, while, if there are any trees, it is an odd one that has fortunately been spared by the woodman's axe for some unknown reason, and has grown till it has become the only redeeming feature about the farm dwelling.

One of the problems confronting us to-day is "How to keep the boy on the farm," and the solution of this problem, we think, would be to make the home-life so attractive that the boy will not wish to leave it. Surely a well-trimmed lawn, with its accom-

panying flowerbeds and shrubbery, would appeal to the care and pride of our country boys and girls, and they would bring their friends to their homes without feeling any need of an apology regarding its surroundings. Some will say, "There are so many farmers who have not time for this," but, if a little time and thought were expended each year much could be done in the way of improvement. After all, the labor would be amply paid for in the increased value of the farm property, and even if the pecuniary side of the question were not considered, the pleasure and satisfaction derived would be sufficient.

If there are no trees growing naturally around the farm buildings, no time should be lost in starting them. What can improve a place more than a fine row of maples along the front? while a row of evergreens on the exposed sides of a dwelling is always much appreciated. The spruce or cedar may be planted in May or early in November, as they are then well set for the first growth in the spring. Great care should be taken to protect the roots from exposure to the atmosphere, as this will very quickly kill the tree. Much attention and care should also be taken in planting. The roots should be carefully spread out in their natural position, and some fine rich soil should be well worked in among the fibrous ones, for it is through them that the tree or shrub is to be fed, and, if the planting is carelessly done, and an air-space left among the roots, the tiny fibres cannot find nourishment enough, and consequently the tree will die.

After the tree is planted, it should be well mulched and watered, if possible, with rain water. Each tree should be supported by being attached to a stake driven into the ground, as this holds it in its place, so that the winds during the first summer's growth cannot blow it about. A good plan is to tear some old sacks into strips, drive a stake on each side of the tree, and then tie the stakes and tree together. The wide piece of material, such as the strips of sack, is preferred, because, in rubbing the tree, it will not injure the bark.

As regards the hedge, the cedar makes a much better one than the spruce, as it is likely to fill out better and make a more uniform growth. The hedge should be planted as early in the spring as possible, so that it may benefit from the spring rains and receive all the spring growth.

In selecting the bushes to plant, one should gather them of a uniform size, as this will be a great advantage in growing the hedge. Of course, the larger the bushes, the more quickly will the hedge develop.

The cedar bushes to be planted on a lawn should never be taken from swampy ground, or from a place where they have been protected from other growth, as the change of conditions will be so great that they will probably die. Before gathering the bushes, a trench should be dug of a suitable size, as this enables one to get them transplanted more quickly, as it is very important to not let the roots be exposed to the atmosphere. The bushes should be planted not less than eighteen inches apart. They should be carefully dug, and not pulled. A careless planter will pull them up, but this so tears the roots that it is the cause of many dying.

In planting the cedar, a single row of bushes is to be preferred to a double one, as they thrive better and grow more quickly, and soon become as thick and lusty as can be desired.

In pruning the hedge, if the farmer be equipped with a large pair of hedge shears, that can be bought for a dollar, the work can be done very easily, and at any time throughout the summer.

The hedge, like the trees, should be well watered, and, during the first summer, if a drouth occurs, both

should be frequently watered, as it will pay better to lose a little time watering them than to have them die for the need of a drink, and have all the trouble of planting for nothing.

Then there are the flower-beds and ornamental trees to be considered, which help much to beautify a lawn. Of course, if a farmer is determined to have his farm stock around his door, as is seen so often, there will be little use in his trying to have much shrubbery, as a cedar hedge is a poor thing to turn cattle or horses. But if he be anxious to improve the surroundings of his home, with a little exertion, he can easily do so. Hiawatha.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

A few days ago, when turning out some old clippings, I came across the following account of a happy day spent at Port Stanley by the inmates of the Protestant Orphans' Home, of London, Ontario, nearly twenty-five years ago, written by myself in the character of a reporter. The remembrance of that day, with an almost life-like picture of some of the wrinkled old faces, stands out vividly before my mind's eye as I write. Each of the old folks has passed away long ago, and we who were then middle-aged are now upon the "old folks" list instead, many, however, remaining upon the Board of Trustees of that admirable institution, and taking as deep an interest as ever in its welfare. Their work is now more definitely confined to the care of the orphan and friendless, a separate home having since been established for the old people. Seeing that probably many of the little ones who shared in the joys of that eventful 23rd of August, 1883, are scattered throughout the broad Dominion, probably in homes of their own, and, looking for inspiration as to the cultivation of their land and the management of their farms to the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate" for them; more, perhaps, even than for any others of our readers, my little old-time story may have an interest, and to them I would dedicate it:

#### A True Tale.

Some Children's Money Boxes, and What They Did With Them.

Every morning's paper tells of some big picnic to Port Stanley—the picnic of this society and of that society, of this Sunday School and of that, etc., etc.; of the speeches made and the compliments exchanged; and very interesting it all is to read about. Now, I venture to think that some will like also to hear of our little picnic, too, and of how it came about that we had a picnic at all. This "we" applies, if you please, to the inmates of the Protestant Home and a few of its friends.

As Mr. Hiscox's big wagon unloaded our party at the Richmond street depot, on the morning of Thursday, 23rd inst., I assure you we created quite a sensation—or we ought to have done so, if we did not. After the goodly array of baskets (thank you friends, for their contents) were safely deposited on the ground, a real weighty subject had to be settled, viz.: How should one of us, who was a good way out of her eighties and into the nineties, of good, substantial make, and, from infirmity, having no legs to speak of, to be conveyed out of the wagon into the train? A pair of sturdy arms settled the question by conveying her in triumph through the admiring crowd, and depositing her in the waiting-room. We were some of us lame, none of us blind, thank God; one of us, alas! deaf and dumb, a few more or less shaky, or why should we need the shelter of the Home, kind friends? whilst amongst the little ones of the flock were some almost mere babes in arms. But we all meant to enjoy ourselves, and sure enough we did. You should have heard the jokes! You need not think that we have no fun left in us. Why, we have

heaps, and, as regards the "little 'uns," more a-growing. We had our bit of chaffing over what might happen if the second pair of friendly arms, which were offered to convey our poor old Mrs. A. from the waiting-room to the train, but whose owner knew nothing of her personal appearance, should lay hold of Mrs. Somebody else, whose husband might naturally resent such a peculiar mode of transit for his wife! Well, that was only one joke amongst many. You only come up and see us, and we will tell you all about them. The children laughed with delight when the train began to go at full speed, and the fences seemed to be running races with us. They clapped their hands and shouted from sheer light-heartedness, whilst the eyes of our poor Dumby, as we all affectionately call her, told us what her tongue could not—"how very nice it was." Then, everyone planned for our comfort so kindly—Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent; Mr. Allison, the conductor; the baggagemaster at Port Stanley; Mr. Fraser, who would not take a cent for his bus; the kind infection spread, so that all combined to give us a "real good time."

I heard one of the ladies say that, up to quite a late hour the night before, she had been a little afraid

that we should have none too bountiful a supply for our wants, and no money left for contingencies, whatever they may be. No lack had we, however, but enough and to spare. Heaven sent us our ravens in the shape of liberal-handed human beings whose names are too many to mention. "Little Orpha," "Two Sisters," two or three ravens which hovered about us on the railway platform, ministered to us in money, whilst for money's worth we are indebted to Messrs. McDonough, Fysh, Mountjoy, Perrin, McCormick, Bradford, Macallum, Ferguson, Trebilcock; neither did Mrs. C. Elliott, Mrs. H. Payne or Mrs. Bremner forget us. Several young ladies helped to feed and amuse us. Our own Mr. Dignam was untiring in his labors, and performed wonders on our behalf. Single-handed, he could not have done all. Judge, then, how valuable to us were the zealous efforts of and excellent arrangements of Mr. —; but there, he said his name was on no account to be mentioned, so I durstn't say any more than that the Y. M. C. A. are his most intimate acquaintances.

"Where is my tale about the money boxes?" you ask. Why, had there been no money boxes and no unselfish children to pour out their contents for our benefit, there would

have been no tale to tell. Those money boxes, and the gifts of the St. Paul's, Shelburne, Sunday School children, were at the bottom of it all. It was they who started the project by providing a holiday for our little ones. The daily press of our city, never backward in similar good deeds, let their myriads of readers know what was on foot. The good example bore good fruit, and thus we, aged, orphans, and friendless, of the London Protestant Home, had a happy, healthful holiday at Port Stanley, for which we say, "God bless you all."

H. A. B.

### Current Events.

The funeral of Judge Killam, of the Railway Commission, was held on March 2nd.

New Brunswick elections have resulted in a victory for the Opposition, led by Mr. J. D. Hazen.

Unsuccessful attempts to assassinate President Alcora, of Argentina, and the Shah of Persia, were made recently.

A rich placer-gold find, which, it is believed, may rival the Yukon, has been discovered on the Findlay River, in north-eastern British Columbia.

A claim for \$208,093 has been filed against the City of Toronto by Mr. E. J. Lennox, the architect, in connection with his work at the City Hall.

A Canadian syndicate, of which Mr. William Mackenzie, of Toronto, is one of the leading factors, has been formed for the purpose of opening up Bolivia for commercial purposes.

Large numbers of Hindoo laborers are taking passage at Hong Kong for Vancouver, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King has been sent to England to confer with the Indian and Colonial offices in regard to restriction of the immigration.

Upwards of one hundred and seventy children were burned to death in a fire in a school at Collinwood, a suburb of Cleveland. This catastrophe is surely another object lesson as to the necessity of erecting fireproof buildings wherever human beings must congregate.

## With the Flowers.

### WILD-ROSE HEDGE.

1. Can any of the different species of the native wild rose be successfully used in making a hedge? If so, what kinds? What information can you give regarding the establishing and maintaining of the same?

2. Can the ordinary red cherry be grafted on the wild black cherry? Lambton Co., Ont. W. A. W.

Ans.—1. The wild roses have not been used to any great extent for hedges in this country, although there is no doubt that some of them might be used in this way quite effectively. They are not in such general favor as the improved, cultivated varieties, with large double flowers, for the reason that their bloom usually lasts for a shorter period. The wild roses have a grace and beauty of their own which makes them well worthy of cultivation where the grounds are large enough to admit of both the cultivated and wild varieties being grown. They should not be planted in a hedge with the idea of cutting it back the same as the cultivated varieties are usually pruned, but are best in masses or clumps, with shrubbery for a background. In this way I believe they would prove more satisfactory than grown in a hedge.

Among the varieties native to this Province which might be used for this purpose are the Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), which grows to a height of six or eight feet, and has an abundance of beautiful single flowers, which, as well as the foliage, have a delightful fragrance. The Swamp Rose (*Rosa Carolina*) also grows five or six feet in height, but is better adapted to moist locations. Of the smaller species, there is the Early Wild Rose (*Rosa blanda*), and the Dwarf Wild Rose (*Rosa lucida*), which grow freely upon dry soils, and vary in height from one to three feet. These species might be grown in clumps next to the taller-growing kinds, or they may be used by themselves in forming a low hedge. One of the best wild climbing roses is *Rosa setigera*, which is found in south-western Ontario. The canes of this variety reach a length of six or eight feet. There are now a number of cultivated forms of this species which are an improvement upon the wild form.

One of the most satisfactory of all roses for a hedge is the Japanese or Chinese Wild Rose (*Rosa rugosa*). There are now a number of varieties of this under cultivation, with both single and double flowers. The large, red or white-flowered, single varieties are very showy. This species of rose has the handsomest foliage of all roses, being of a very dark green, and is of a tough, leathery substance, which makes it enduring. It is the one kind of rose which is not subject

to attacks of insects as are most other kinds.

2. Yes, the common red cherry may be grafted on any of the wild cherries, but the operation has to be carefully performed, as the scions do not take so readily as in grafting apples or pears. The stone fruits, such as cherry, are usually budded instead of grafted. The budding is done upon young wood; while grafting, such as ordinary cleft grafting, is usually done upon older wood.

O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.

## The Quiet Hour.

### THE SIN OF COMPLAINING.

And when the people complained, it displeased the LORD; and the LORD heard it; and His anger was kindled; and the fire of the LORD burnt among them, and consumed them that were in the uttermost parts of the camp.—Num. xi: 1.

What a terrible text that is! If God is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, then He must still be greatly displeased when His people murmur and complain. If He so plainly showed the severity of His displeasure then, surely He does not lightly overlook the same sin now. He was displeased when the people complained—and yet, if we had been forced to endure their hardships, we might have fancied ourselves justified in grumbling. They were homeless, marching through a desert, never able to lay up any provision for the future, often parched with thirst, weary and foot-sore. And yet God was so greatly displeased when they complained that He sent a fire to consume them.

What of ourselves! Do we not accept hundreds of everyday blessings without much gratitude, and then grumble and complain if some little thing goes wrong? A man dying of thirst in the desert would lift up his heart in the deepest thankfulness if he was given a scanty supply of water—though it might be warm and flavorless. Yet we seldom think of thanking God for the priceless gift of plenty of clear, cold water, and grumble because we can't have luxuries—as though water were not one of the greatest of luxuries. One of the gasping captives who were shut up in the stiding "Black hole of Calcutta," would have known how to thank God for the gift of pure, sweet air; another luxury we accept as a matter of course. God's best gifts are very common—love, health, air, water, light. They are not to be bought with money, but can be enjoyed by poor as well as rich.

If the sin of the Israelites was very great in God's sight, how much more displeased must He be when He hears us grumbling. He had been kind to them, but they had no idea of the length and

breadth and depth and height of His infinite love. They never could have imagined that for love of them God would leave His throne and endure agony and death. We know something of the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, we know that He is seeking our eternal good always; and yet we are so quick to complain if the rain spoils a pleasure trip, if we have to wait a few days for a coveted letter, if we are called upon to do some distasteful piece of work, or to entertain for an hour or two some unwelcome visitor. Jonah was saved from death in a most marvellous fashion, yet he grumbled and murmured in a very unprophetlike manner when he lost the gourd vine which had made a comfortable shelter from the sun.

Who can say that the sin of grumbling and complaining is only a trifling fault? It can ruin the happiness of a home almost more effectually than a crime, for it goes on all the year round with some people. Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of so-called "little sins," says that it is not necessary to break the glasses of a telescope in order to prevent you from seeing through them. Just breathe on them, and the dew of your breath will shut out all the stars. So it does not require great crimes to hide the light of God's countenance. Little faults can do it just as well. It is not so much the great sins which take the freshness from our conscience, as the numberless petty faults which we are all the time committing.

Think of the want of faith we show every time we grumble! Our lives are in God's hand. He knows what training and environment we need, and he is giving us the best. One word of complaint shows that we don't trust His wisdom and His love. If He were to offer us our choice, should we not be afraid to risk our own judgment? Surely we would say: "Lord, choose Thou for me, for I am sure to make mistakes." Why, then, are we not ready to trust Him when He doesn't offer us our choice? Why are we not quite sure that His choice is, and must always be, the best possible? Yet we constantly find fault with His ordering, as though we knew, far better than He, the things that would be best for us. And this habit of complaining is not only a sin against God—a sure proof that we don't trust His love—it is also a sin against our neighbor and ourself. It makes an uncomfortable atmosphere wherever we go, and it soon writes its name unmistakably on the face. It is foolish to study advertisements of complexion improvers, when one is deliberately writing lines on the face which cannot fail to make it unpleasing to others, depriving it of the beauty which all have the power to obtain—the beauty of bright cheerfulness. The sin of complaining can never be conquered in negative fashion. It is not enough for us to keep from spoiling the good times of other people, we are

bound to actively help them to have good times. Whatever the weather may be outside our homes, it is our business—as Christians—to keep the inside bright and pleasant.

A Zanzibar legend shows that even the heathen see the duty of homemaking. The story goes that a woman of Zanzibar once went to a medicine man for a charm which would make her husband love her. She was told that the charm could not be made unless she brought the eyebrows cut from a live lion. The woman was in earnest, so she hunted up a lion, fed him day after day, and at last tamed him so he went to sleep with his head in her lap. She cut off the eyebrows and hurried back to the medicine man, who said: "Oh, you brave woman, you need none of my charms! You who have succeeded in taming that savage beast, can't you win your husband's love in the same way?"

So she whitewashed her house, painted door and windows, swept it up inside and out, and cooked good meals. When her husband came home she always met him with smiles, keeping her troubles to herself; she never scolded him, and was always at leisure to listen when he wanted to talk. Of course, he soon found that his own home and his own wife were the best. Where there's a will, a way can always be found. And a cheerful temper is a blessing to its possessor also. Bancroft, who was vigorous at ninety, used to say that the secret of a long life is in never losing one's temper. Discontented people, who go about the world looking like chronic thunder-clouds, are seldom very healthy. Plenty of people settle down into melancholy invalidism simply because they will not exert themselves to be happy. One great secret of happiness is service. If you feel inclined to be cross and "blue," the surest way to become sunny again is to do something to make someone else happy. And it isn't always necessary to go out to visit the sick and the poor. We owe a good deal of kindness to the people who are well and who are well-to-do. Someone has said that we should never be "too busy to be kind." If we are to enter into the lives of others, in helpful sympathy, we must not be too busy about our own affairs. Let us remember the parable-picture of Martha bustling about the house, and Mary, who was called "idle," but who won the high approval of the Master of the world because she sat quietly and entered into His thoughts. The mother who is too busy working for her children to spare time for real listening—sympathetic listening—when they come to her with their little pleasures and sorrows, is making a mistake she will deeply regret in the future, when, perhaps, her children will have drifted away from her just because they found she could never make time to be a companion to them. And the wife, who, like the woman of Zanzibar, wishes to charm her husband, will never do it

by becoming a household drudge, a slave who can never break loose from work.

Life is very big, no matter how obscure it may appear to be. Did you ever realize that every act and word and thought is not over and done with as soon as it has dropped into the past? It is always living on, having become a part of character. God sees it still, and one day He will hold it up for us to see again, saying that it is great and glorious—if done for love's sake—or mean and dishonorable—if inspired by selfish motives. Sins done secretly will not always be hidden. So we should live our lives in honest frankness, then we never need fear exposure. And there is really no need to make ourselves unhappy if other people find fault with us. If we can look up joyously into our Master's face, sure of His approval, then it is a very unimportant matter whether men approve or not. And the approval or disapproval of men often veers round very suddenly. "Sister Dora," of Walsall, was stoned by the rough men she was trying to help, but she met roughness with gentleness, conquered hate by love, and when she died, the people mourned as if each had lost his best friend.

The gloom of a complaining spirit must vanish if the soul is flooded with the abiding presence of the Sun of Righteousness. Gladness is our duty, and it is our privilege. If we are neglecting this duty, and casting away this privilege, we are wronging ourselves and all who know us.

"Why darken we the air  
With frowns and tears, the while  
We nurse despair?  
Stand in the sunshine sweet,  
And treasure every ray,  
Nor seek with stubborn feet  
The darksome way."

HOPE.

## About the House.

### RECIPES.

**Devil's Cake.**—Beat two-thirds cup of butter to a cream; beat in 1 cup sugar. Beat the yolks of four eggs very light; beat into them one cup sugar, then beat the two mixtures together. Add one cup hot, mashed potato, two squares melted chocolate, and, alternately, half a cup sweet milk and two cups sifted flour, sifted again with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  level teaspoons baking powder, a teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and half teaspoon cloves. Lastly, add, if you choose, a cup of chopped walnut meats, and the whites of the four eggs (beat dry). Bake in a loaf or a sheet. Frost with chocolate or plain icing, as desired.

**Dried-apple Pie.**—Fill open crust of pastry with this mixture: One pint dried apples stewed soft; rub through a colander, and add a piece of butter the size of an egg, one and one-half cups sugar, one teaspoon each of mace and cinnamon, one-half a grated nutmeg. Bake, and when serving spread with whipped cream.

**Brown-sugar Icing.**—Boil one cup brown sugar and one-third cup water until it spins a thread. Then pour in a fine stream on to the white of one egg beaten very light. Beat while pouring on and for some time afterwards.

**Apple Butter.**—Put the apples, after peeling and coring, through a meat grinder. Take nine pints of the prepared apple, 4 pints sugar, and 1 quart good cider vinegar. Cook until thick, flavor with cinnamon, and seal while hot.

**Coffee Cream.**—Put two tablespoons gelatine to soak in one-half cup of water. Then add two tablespoons strong coffee, and one-half cup sugar dissolved in one-half cup water. Let this mixture stand on ice until it begins to harden; then beat in one cup of whipped cream, and set again on ice until it hardens.

**Tapioa Cream.**—Soak over night two tablespoons tapioca in enough milk to cover. Bring one quart milk to boiling point. Beat well together three eggs, half cup sugar, and one teaspoon vanilla, and stir into the boiling milk. Add the tapioca; let boil once, and take off the fire. Serve cold, with or without fruit. The whites of the eggs may be kept out, if preferred, and made into a meringue for the top. Tapioca cream is delicious served with layers of uncooked oranges, pineapples or bananas.

**Boiled Custard.**—One quart milk, two tablespoons cornstarch, two eggs, a pinch salt, butter size of a hickory nut. Mix the cornstarch smoothly in a little of the milk, heat the remainder to near boiling, then stir in the cornstarch, and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. When quite smooth and thick, stir in the well-beaten eggs and four tablespoons white sugar; let just come to a boil again; take off the stove, and beat well. Flavor with lemon. Let get cold, and, just before serving, cover the top thickly with grated cocoanut.

## Children's Corner.

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

### THE OPPOSITES.

Little Mr. Whineyboy came to town one day,  
Riding on a Growlygrub, screaming all the way,

Howlyberries in his hat,  
Screecher leaves atop o' that,  
Round his neck a ring o' squeels,  
Whineywhiners on his heels,  
What do you think?—that awful day  
Everybody ran away!

Little Mr. Smileyboy came to town one day,  
Riding on a Grinnergrif, laughing all the way,

Chuckleberries in his hat,  
Jolly leaves atop o' that,  
Round his neck a ring o' smiles  
All of the "very latest styles."  
What do you think?—that happy day  
Not a body ran away!

—Saint Nicholas.

6. If the alphabet were invited out to dine, what time would u, v, w, x, y and z go? Ans.—They would go after tea (t). STELLA NIVEN (age 10).  
Virgil, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My two uncles take "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like to read the Children's Corner. I must tell you about my pets. The biggest pet is my pony, Topsy, and she is a darling. I drive her every day that is not too cold. She is very fond of sugar and apples. Next, is my dog, Benny; he is thirteen months old, and is a Boston Terrier. My little sister, Ruth, and I play with him, and he is full of fun. My other pet is a big black Persian cat that we call "Sir Gibbie." He is very fond of fish and partridge. This is my first letter to you, so I hope you will put it in your paper.

ELANOR M. CAMERON (age 9).  
Rockland, Ont.

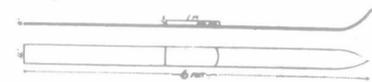
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm, and my big brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I live two miles from school, but I go every day, and like it fine. Last year I got the second prize in my class, but this year I am going to try to get the first. I have a dog named Gip, and two cats, Peter and Muggins. I have learned to skate this winter, and it's just lots of fun. We have three horses. One is a great pet; he is twenty-seven years old, and sound as a dollar. I ride him all over. Once I rode him down to the post office. Well, this is quite a long letter for the first one. I hope it will not go in the waste basket. WRAY HAYWARD (age 8).  
Corinth, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Second

barn, and as the horse turned the corner quickly, the boys both tumbled off and fell into the well. The Indians came up, and started hunting for them, but the father and mother had seen them coming. They both fired. One Indian was killed, and the other rode away. Both father and mother, when they saw their boys were not hurt, were very thankful.  
Darlington, Ont. NELLYE GURY.

### Making Skis.

Dear Sirs.—In your issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 20th, I notice "A Young Reader" enquires how to make skis. The following is how I made a pair that gave me entire satisfaction: I went to a planing mill, and procured two pieces of white ash, 7 feet by 4 inches by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. I then scalded the end to be turned up thoroughly after cutting it to a point. After half an hour's scalding, I bent up the pointed end a few degrees. To facilitate the bending, it is as well to plane the point a shaving thinner than the body. A deck the length of the foot was then screwed on, half way along the ski, with two holes cut under to allow skate straps to buckle on. The deck was one inch thick. The following is a diagram of my ski:



Just plane the bottom, sandpaper, and oil well. ARTHUR R. HOLDEN.  
Beamsville, Ont.

### WHY SOME LETTERS DO NOT APPEAR.

Every week a letter or two for the Children's Corner comes addressed to "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Now, Cornerites, this is a mistake. Cousin Dorothy does not live in London, but at 52 Victor Ave., Toronto, as given each issue at the top of the Department. If you want to see your letters in print, you must send them to this address, so please do not forget next time.

### THE CROCUS' SOLILOQUY.

[Mr. C. J. Fox has contributed the following, which first appeared in the Saturday Magazine, Feb. 13th, 1836.]

Down in my solitude under the snow,  
Where nothing cheering can reach me;  
Here, without light to see how to grow,  
I'll trust to nature to teach me.

I will not despair, nor be idle, nor frown,  
Locked in so gloomy a dwelling;  
My leaves shall run up, and my roots shall run down,  
While the bud in my bosom is swelling.

Soon as the frost will get out of my bed,  
From this cold dungeon to free me,  
I will peer up with my little bright head,  
All will be joyful to see me.

Then from my heart will young buds diverge,  
As rays of the sun from their focus;  
I from the darkness of earth will emerge  
A happy and beautiful Crocus!

Gaily array'd in my yellow and green,  
When to their view I have risen;  
Will they not wonder how one so serene  
Came from so dismal a prison?

Many, perhaps, from so simple a flower,  
This little lesson may borrow;—  
Patient to-day, through its gloomiest hour,  
We come out the brighter to-morrow!

A Kentuckian with a huge whiskey jug asked a countryman to take him in a wagon a few miles over a hill, adding, "How much will it be worth?"

"Oh, a couple of drinks out of that jug will be about right," said the countryman.  
After the journey had been made and the driver had taken a "swig," he said: "Stranger, I am a peaceable man, but unless you want to be full of lead to-night you had better find out a new way to carry your molasses."



Is Baby Enjoying It?

Family of A. D. Perry, Valleyfield, Que.

### THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second attempt at writing to the Children's Corner, but I guess it must have got lost, as I did not see it in the Corner. I have three brothers and three sisters. I have just one brother home now, and he goes to school every day with me. We have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to go, but we do not mind it, as we are nearly always driven in stormy weather.

NELLIE TUFGAR (age 9).  
Millgrove P. O.

### Riddles.

1. Why is the letter g like the sun?  
Ans.—Because it is the center of light.

2. Which animal travels with the most and which with the least luggage?  
Ans.—The elephant the most, because he never travels without his trunk. The fox and the cock the least, because they have only one brush and comb between them.

3. Of what color is grass when covered with snow?  
Ans.—Invisible green.

4. You eat me, you drink me, deny it who can, I'm sometimes a woman and sometimes a man.  
Ans.—A toast.

5. Why should you not go to London by the 12.50 train?  
Ans.—Because it is ten to one if you catch it.

Class. We have a dog, whose name is Shag; he is the shape of a bear, only not so large. He is an English cattle dog. I like him very much.

EVELEEN HORNE (age 8).  
Wolfe Island, Ont.

### A Narrow Escape.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, so here is a story to start with:

In a county in North Dakota lived a man, his wife, and two little boys, Albert and Willie. This was a long while ago, and the country was covered with forests.

This man's wife was always thinking at night that she heard Indians around; but her husband would not believe her.

One day the two little boys wanted to go for a horseback ride on Swayback, their favorite horse, so their father let them go. They rode quite a ways into the woods, when the little boy said he wanted to turn back, but the other boy wouldn't.

Suddenly, there was a wild whoop, and they saw two Indians on horseback chasing them. Swayback knew what it was, and galloped for their barn. There was an old well at the corner of the

## The Ingle Nook.

### A Letter from a Newcomer.

Dear Dame Durden,—Before making a few inquiries, I wish to express a few words of appreciation for the pleasure and help I derive from the Ingle Nook chats, as I resort to it each week. I enjoy very much your weekly letter, and also those sent occasionally by the others.

1. Can you secure for me the address of A. E. Richardson, Middlesex Co., who furnished a plan for a house in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few years ago?

2. What would you suggest as suitable furnishings for a reception room (1) as to floor, (2) curtains and furniture?

3. Can I procure a remedy to make my boy's hair stay parted? He has very thick, wavy hair, and I find it impossible to keep it in place by simply using comb and brush?

4. We are looking forward to building a new house in the spring, and I am sure that in a Nook, where so much intellect has been displayed in the past, I can not do better than to ask for a few "Wrinkles," "Bright Ideas," also suggestions from "Jack's Wife," "Helponabit," and the many others who contribute help in so many different lines; also would like suggestions for a name for the farm.

To the mothers who have little ones, try making your cashmere stocking legs into little drawers by cutting down half way the back seam, and then joining the stockings together by machine. To enlarge the body part, insert a square piece where you left off cutting the seam. I find them to equal anything I can buy, and they are so easily and quickly made.

To make fruit go farther, put sweet apple sauce through your fruit squeezer or potato ricer, and mix with plums or other tart fruit. It improves both.

Very often I melt granulated (never brown) sugar to a syrup, and add to it maple syrup, and by being careful not to use too much sugar to destroy flavor, one can increase the supply almost a third.

Pardon me as I correct an error which I have more than once noted in recipes given for cream puffs. Instead of unbeaten eggs, I find that the more you beat them, the lighter the puffs. Another important item is to have a hot oven till they rise, and then do not after that increase the heat. In my first experience with them, the recipe did not tell to fill with whipped cream, and we ate the empty shells. Isn't that about as absurd as poaching the eggs in rubber rings?

Now, as this is my first appearance in your cozy corner, and fearing I wear out my welcome with too lengthy remarks, I make my bow and say adieu.

DAPPLE GRAY.

1. Mr. Richardson's address is Kerwood, Ont.

2. Before giving you explicit directions re furnishing your reception room, we should have to know (1) the location of your room, whether with a sunshiny or with a northern exposure; (2) the amount of money you wish to spend upon it; (3) the exact use to which you wish to put the room.

We can, however, give you a few general hints, from which you may select such ideas as may appeal to you. Perhaps this is the better way, after all, since it leaves more room for individuality, and individuality, you know, should be a characteristic of every home.

In the first place, if your room is to be strictly a "reception-room," such as proves so useful in the city when receiving callers, or for use on formal occasions, you may have its furnishings as dainty as your taste and purse can afford. If, however, it must be called into more general use, and serve in some sort for a living-room also, you will do well to confine yourself to serviceable colors, and substantial furniture. In any case, if I were you I should have a waxed floor. Hardwood floors, waxed and polished, are quite handsome and very sanitary, but they are also somewhat expensive, and, often, too slippery for comfort. There are, however, "finishes" which may be put on ordinary floors, which look well, and require little care, save a good waxing two or three times a year. . . . Below you will find a few suggestions which may be

of use to you in selecting a color scheme:

(a) Green and brown rug, two-toned green paper running straight to the ceiling, where it may be finished by a narrow wooden moulding, or plain green paper with a deep frieze; furniture varied, say of mahogany and rattan, or uniformly Antwerp or mission, the latter to be used if the room must serve as a general living-room. Ceiling may be cream or pale yellow.

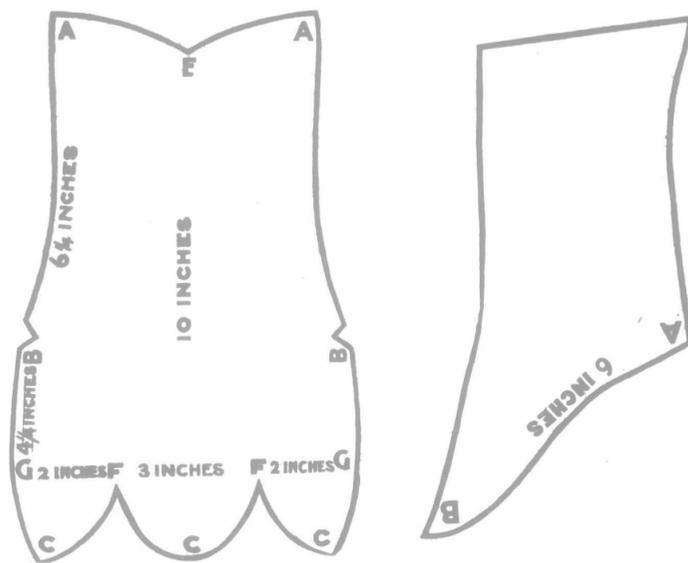
(b) Deep two-toned ivory paper for both walls and ceiling, deep frieze of pink roses bounded below by ivory moulding; green and old rose rug. Antwerp or mission furniture would not be suitable in this room. Use rattan and mahogany.

(c) English flowered paper, pink flowers and green leaves on ivory ground; deep drop ceiling in plain ivory, ivory moulding. Plain green rug; chintz-covered furniture to match walls; white woodwork.

(d) Dull yellow or tan, plain or two-toned paper, with drop ceiling to harmonize with whatever shade is used, oriental rugs, mission furniture in weathered oak.

(e) Walls two-toned ivory, rug old blue, furniture rattan, walnut or mahogany.

It is to be understood, of course, that all the colors mentioned must be soft, the greens, soft olive or sage, not a bright, glaring shade; the blues "old" or "delft"; the pinks, soft rose, etc. Harsh, crude colors are never artistic. . . . The prevailing tone of curtains should, as a rule, match the wall paper,



although some rooms look well with curtains of soft cream net or Madras, or even scrim or cheesecloth with a border stencilled in the same shade as the prevailing tone in the paper. Curtains may come to the floor in a formal room, but never lower than the sash in a living-room.

3. If your little boy's hair is naturally curly, the chances are that you can do little to change it. Has any Chatterer a suggestion to offer?

4. I am glad you have called for hints from the Chatterers in general in regard to this important matter. To set the ball rolling, I may give a few ideas of my own. In the first place, if you have a china closet and pantry combined, as so many have nowadays, be sure to have it between the kitchen and dining-room, not clear across the kitchen, necessitating constant journeying to and fro when setting the table. Many, nowadays, prefer to have no pantry at all, using, instead, a large wall cupboard in the kitchen, near the dining-room door, and a baking cabinet. Such cupboards should be about three times as large (in length at least) as an ordinary cupboard, and should be provided with a ledge beneath the upper doors upon which dishes, etc., may be placed when necessary. They should, also, be provided with sliding doors.

Have you ever seen stairs arranged so that back and front stairs meet on a landing, a single stairway sufficing to traverse the rest of the way to the upper floor? It seems to me that, if two stairways are required, this is a

great saving in space. . . . Another convenient wrinkle is a clothes chute leading from the bath-room to the basement laundry. This chute should be supplied with a second opening leading from the kitchen, down which soiled towels, etc., may be conveniently thrown. . . . Two other things which I have always thought advisable are a balcony, upon which one may air bedding, shake skirts, etc., without the necessity of running downstairs, and large closets fitted across one end with shelves, which, if closed in by doors, may very well take the place of the cumbersome dresser. All white clothing, etc., may be placed on these shelves; while the ordinary dresser mirror may be well replaced by a full-length mirror fastened to the wall of the bedroom proper, with a few shelves or brackets beside it for toilet utensils. . . . Now, who will bring forward the next wrinkle?

Many thanks for your household hints, Dapple Gray. Do you know you didn't make such an awful mistake about those puffs after all. I stayed once at the house of a millionaire for a couple of weeks, and several times while there saw "empty" puffs served, but for breakfast, and to be eaten hot with butter and maple syrup. Of course, they weren't cream puffs, but something similar, so far as the shells were concerned. They were made less expensively, however. I managed to get the recipe, and here it is: One egg, 1 cup milk, pinch salt, 1 level cup flour. Bake in a hot oven in deep, buttered patty-pans.

That was a joke about the rubber

teaspoon salt, 1 cup suet dredged with a little of the flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, and 2 well-beaten eggs. The apples may be flavored with whole cloves or any spice preferred. Butter, melted, may be used in place of suet; sour milk and soda as a substitute for water and baking powder. Other fruits may be used in their season. Rhubarb makes a very nice pudding. Bake one hour, and serve with or without whipped cream.

Lemon Pudding.—One pint of fine bread crumbs, 1 quart of milk, 1 cupful of sugar, yolks of 4 eggs (well beaten), and grated rind, and a very little of the juice of one lemon. Bake in moderate oven, and stir at first, so that it may heat evenly. Beat the whites of the four eggs to a stiff froth; add 1 tablespoon of sugar, and the juice of the lemon. Put in the oven until the frosting is a delicate brown. Serve cold. BUNTY.

New Brunswick.

### FOOTING STOCKINGS.

The following is the method for footing stockings requested by "Subscriber's Wife," Brockville. It was sent in the first place, you remember, by "Jack's Wife." Cut off the worn part, as in fig. 1, removing all thin material at A, and let the point B come well down on the instep. Notice that the line between A and B in the leg is curved up, while on the foot it curves down. This is to prevent a baggy instep. The sizes given are for a 9 1/2 stocking, which is the large size of women's hosiery. In fig. 1, the length from A to B is about 6 inches; in fig. 2, C to E, ten inches; F to F, 3 inches; F to G, 2 inches. The curves, C, F, must exactly correspond in size. The curves, C, G, are much flatter than C, F. A to B on foot is 6 1/2 inches; B to C, 4 1/2 inches. The depth of heel, A, E, depends on how much has been cut from the leg of the stocking to be mended. If 3 inches have been cut away, the heel must be 3 1/2 inches deep to allow quarter-inch seams to be taken without shortening the stocking.

Now to put the pattern together, sew up the heel, A, E, then join the edges between B and C. Join the points marked C, and sew each way to F, thus completing the toe; open out all the seams, and "cat stitch" to hold them flat. Now, join A on foot to A on leg, and sew towards B, first on one side, then the other. Open this seam also and tack down. Be sure your stitching will stretch a little, or the stitches may break in putting on the stocking. This work can all be done by machine, if a long stitch and loose tension are used.

### Puddings for "Trix."

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often been intending to send some of our favorite recipes to "The Farmer's Advocate" columns, and, since "Trix" is asking for puddings, will give you four, hoping the Chatterers may find them all useful.

BUNTY.

Date Suet Pudding.—Take 1 cup of finely-chopped beef suet and mix with it 2 cups of bread crumbs, 1/2 a nutmeg (grated), 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/2 a teaspoon each of cloves, mace and salt, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of sour milk, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup of flour in which 1 teaspoon of soda has been sifted, and finally add 1 1/2 cups of dates cut into small pieces and dredge with flour. Turn into a mold, and steam three hours. Serve with hard or liquid sauce.

Ginger Cream.—In 1/2 pint milk dissolve 1/2 package Knox's gelatine; add 1 tablespoon pulverized sugar, 2 ounces preserved ginger, 2 tablespoons syrup from the ginger. Afterwards, when gelatine has set a little, stir into the mixture 1 pint of well-whipped cream. Let ripen for several hours, and then serve.

Apple-batter Pudding.—Pare, core and quarter good, juicy cooking apples, and place in baking dish with a very little water and sugar to sweeten. Cover with a batter made with 2 cups of sifted flour, 2 tablespoons sugar,

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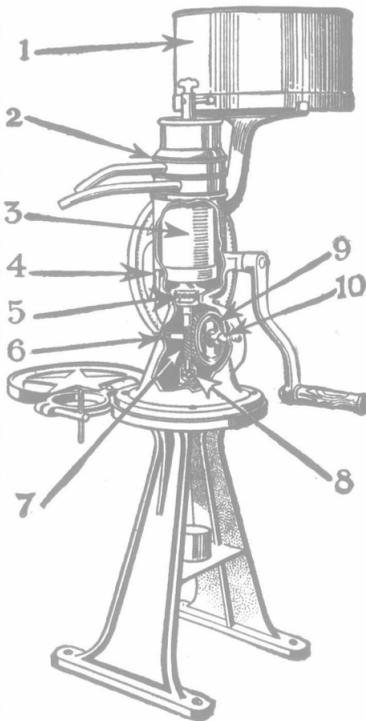
[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

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- 2 Feed cup, skim milk cover and cream cover made of pressed steel, tinned. Absolutely true, and doubly as strong as the tin kind used in others.
- 3 Light weight bowl—chief cause of easy running.
- 4 Very simple brake, applied at the base of the bowl, the only place where a brake may be used without injury to the bowl. No wear on bowl—all on a little leather washer.
- 5 Ball Neck Bearing which eliminates all wear on the spindle. Takes but ten drops of oil a day.
- 6 Case hardened pinion gear cut out of worm wheel shaft. No chance of working loose. Practically indestructible.
- 7 Spindle threaded to bowl. If ever wear should occur it can be unscrewed and replaced at less cost than on any other separator.
- 8 Three ball bottom bearing on which the point of the spindle revolves when bowl is in motion. The point costs little to renew. No wear on the spindle proper. Bowl will always adjust itself to proper centre.



- 9 Worm wheel clutch stops all mechanism when crank is stopped, with exception of bowl and worm wheel. No lost motion in again starting crank as clutch grips instantly and without jar to the mechanism.
- 10 Points on worm wheel shaft are case hardened until they will cut glass. Fit into case hardened sockets. Wear is reduced to a minimum. Worm wheel and its shaft may be taken out and replaced by just removing a plug on one side. Cannot be put back wrong. In fact, there is not a single part of the Frictionless Empire that can be placed anywhere but in its correct position.

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### CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Whatever others might have thought of this inclination, I, at least, did not wonder much. Gay Torrance, the beauty, had become the neighborhood talk, and the wildest speculations were indulged in at her expense, the more readily since it was so impossible to find out anything but the most meagre details. She was down, at any rate, and there were enough to throw just a little more mud upon her. Common-place maidens who had angled with all the skill they knew for the young doctor, were now ready enough to say that it served Gay Torrance right after the shameful way she had run after the doctor; and mothers, to whom Gay Torrance's loveliness had always been an eyesore, were now not slow in saying that they "alwus knew Gay Torrance 'ud come to some bad end. She'd been a handful to her mother, sure enough." As for the doctor, they had always been suspicious of him, and had let him know there was little use of his coming round after their Ethel Margaret, or Henrietta Jane. Well, well, the country was well rid of him. They really must go and see poor Matilda Torrance. . . . But when a few of them had gone and been gruffly snubbed by Dave Torrance, their tide of sympathy in that direction speedily ended, and a few more drops of acid were added to the cup that appeared whenever Gay Torrance's name was mentioned. Those who approached Amanda Might on the subject met with little better success, for she had made short shrift of telling the over-inquisitive how to be about their business.

But, lest it be thought that our neighborhood was hard, I must say that these of whom I have spoken were not the greater number. The great majority were ready to make the best of a sorry matter, and to make bad no worse. There were motherly souls who were not ready, at least, to exaggerate, and, as for the men, they, as a rule, said nothing, for with them all Gay had been a favorite.

So things went on for a fortnight. Then, of a sudden, Gay began to go out everywhere with Mrs. Might, subdued and quiet, but carrying her head very high and proudly. Mrs. Might told me about it afterward, how Gay had got over her sullenness all of a sudden one day, and had thrown herself into her arms, sobbing like a baby, and how, after that, she had followed Mrs. Might around like a pet lamb, and had done everything she told her, and had become willing to go in and out among the people, as she had advised her, and as a decent girl should.

"It was just a miracle how she turned over," Mrs. Might said; but I knew well that the miracle lay in Gay's having at last found out the prim old lady's great warm heart, hidden down far beneath the severe features, and the purple ribbons, and the cut and hewn "way o' the Greens."

Mrs. Torrance came to visit her girl every day, but it was long enough before Dave Torrance was willing to meet her again, and then, I am sure, the good work was due to Miss Tring, although no one ever knew from anything she ever said in reference to it.

When the reconciliation took place, however, I saw her watching intently, and when the good word was spoken I saw her turn away with a radiant face.

That was one Sunday, just as we came from the church door, perhaps six weeks after Gay's misadventure. I was quite close to Gay, and so heard quite plainly when Dave Tor-

rance came up and said, almost gruffly:

"Comin' home to-day, Gay?"

But that was enough. With a little gasp she looked up and said:

"Yes, father."

And with that the two of them walked off together toward the sleigh.

I looked to find Amanda Might, who had, as someone said, gone back into the church for a book, or handkerchief, or something; but when I found her behind the door leading to the vestry, blowing her nose violently, and with her eyes suspiciously moist, I had reason to think she had been mistaken about the handkerchief in the church.

"I've got sich a cold in my head!" she explained; then, when we were going down the steps, she thought of other matters.

"We hev' reason to be thankful this day," she said. "But I'll miss the child, I'd got to feel almost as if she was my own, doin' my dooty by her. Well, well, 'twas good to hev' a taste of her anyway. 'N it 's the happy girl she'll be this day!"

As for the other poor creature who had come to our house with her baby, we were at first sorely put to it to know what we should do with her. But, as old Yorkie Dodd had been responsible for bringing her to us, so he solved the problem of taking her away. Just before Christmas he came driving along one day and asked for my mother.

"I've come to reason at last, Mrs. Mallory," he said, "'n' I know no spry girl or wumman 'ud be willin' to take an old block like me fer a man. But I was thinkin' mebbe that poor young thing that's with ye, 'n' seems to hev' no folks of her own, 'ud be glad enough to git the chance of earnin' a home fer herself 'n' her baby. She looks likely enough, 'n' there ain't no great shakes o' work to do, fer my sister kin do plenty of odd chores, 'n' 'ud be real handy to mind the little one when Mrs. Jamieson was attendin' to the cookin' 'n' that."

So the wail which had come drifting so pitifully into our little harbor with the curling mane of the great sea, at last found calmer waters, and, in time, being not one of the super-sensitive kind, seemed happy enough, having found, as she said, "an easy place," with the possibility of keeping her child, upon which she lavished all the affection in her dull, bovine nature.

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### A Revolution.

It was not long after this that the series of "meetings" began in the Back Line schoolhouse, which eventually shook our district, as old Chris said, "like a reed shaken by the wind, stiddy, yet thrilled all through, 'n' ready fer more."

For some time, some members of a sect, calling themselves simply "Christians," had been settling along the Back Line, where the lots were small, and the land poor. A quiet, decent sort of people they were, keeping to their own affairs, quite in disregard of the somewhat Pharisalical condensation with which our wealthier, more orthodox neighborhood was disposed to regard them.

Now they had become "strong" enough to have a "preacher" of their own, and his coming was heralded by a series of meetings, to which, by some strange chance, our people began going.

Before long little else was talked of among those who attended, not in a racy, nine-days-wonder style, but with a seriousness, as though the latter days were at hand (although this was not once mooted among them), and life had become filled with a new and strange import.

Chris was the first of our household to attend, and even in him there was a change, and that strongly marked. It seemed as though he had got a new lease of life, and I was not surprised when, one day, he said:

"Dash it, Peg, that was all bosh

I told ye about glidin' down hill easy-like—d'ye ye mind? A man ought to die in the harness—that's where he ought to die, with the straps all buckled 'n' the check up! . . . Dear, dear, Peg, will I ever git old enough to ha' learned things right, 'n' not be tellin' ye wrong all the time? It's enough to make me keep me old mouth shut tight, like old Ben Peters beyond, who believes that every word ye say more 'n' 'Yea' 'n' 'Nay' 's a sin. . . . I kin tell ye, Peg, a man never gits too old to need wakin' up, 'n' that fellow over at the meetin' house jist got here in time to pick me, fer one, up off me slope and turn me round, 'n' set me climbin' up the other way to the hill-top, where the air is bracin' like, 'n' the big river 'll jist creep up 'n' up afore one knows it, 'n' take a fellow off afore he kin shuffle his harness aside, collar 'n' hames 'n' all!"

Yet I had always had a prejudice against "revival" meetings, and to the last held out against going, with my mother, who refused to go because "Robert Mallory, who was elder o' the church fer fifteen years," had never thought it necessary to go to "them riotous things."

Indeed, I think we should not have gone at all had it not been for a rather peculiar incident which happened at the time of the meetings, although, ostensibly, not because of them.

About Oroway Centre, to which the mail arrived from Saintsbury only three times a week, we had established a sort of rural-mail delivery system of our own. Each farmer had erected at his gate a substantial mail box, fitted with door and key, and with a slit for placing the letters; and whoever happened to have business at the "Centre" acted voluntarily as postman, distributing the mail on his way home as far as he went. Among others, we Mallorys had been induced to erect a box, and, considering the fact that, to reach it meant a drive through the wood-lane to the Clearing, the frequency with which we found our letters therein was no small testimony to the obligingness of our neighbors.

Going down to the box one bright morning in January, not long after the New Year, I found, along with a parcel of letters all bearing the Oroway Centre postmark, a bulky envelope bearing neither postmark nor postage stamp, and addressed to my mother in a thin, scrawling hand.

"Now who kin this be from?" said my mother, putting on her glasses and scanning the writing. "I'll bet ye it's that new neckscarf Amanda Might was makin' fer me fer a Christmas box, 'n' clean fergot because of that fuss over Gay Torrance. Open it, Peggie, fer it's time my hands was in the bread."

So saying she handed me the package, and began beating the bread sponge vigorously with a big iron spoon, while I, at my leisure, tore off the end of the envelope.

"Why, it's—money!" I exclaimed.

"Money?"

"Yes, money," I repeated, mystified, yet jumping at the conclusion that Dick might have sent it in consideration of our loss at his father's hands long ago. Yet the writing was not Dick's. And the sickening dread came upon me that Dick was ill—perhaps dead.

As I drew out the roll of green bills, however, a paper came out with them. Opening it, I read, written in the same scrawling hand, the words, "Conscience Money. I pay back fourfold." Nothing else, neither mark nor signature to show who the sender might be; but I could have shouted with relief, for this was not Dick's way of doing things.

My mother had come close to me, and as I handed money and paper to her, I saw that she was trembling violently, with her face in the contortion of agitation which only the strongest emotion could have caused.

"It's Carmichael!" she almost shrieked as the bills touched her

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You will save money.  
You will be correctly dressed, and your Costume will be a pleasure to you and your friends.  
You will save the tiresome fittings by dressmakers and you will have a perfect fitting, man-tailored Costume, made to your measure, and expressed to you within ten days.

- Tailor-made Suits - - - \$7.50 to \$30.00
- Separate Skirts - - - 4.50 to 15.00
- Silk Skirts - - - 10.00 to 25.00

Express prepaid to any part of Canada.

**WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU AND PLEASE YOU OR REFUND YOUR MONEY AT ONCE.**

Write today for our New Spring 1908 Style Book. We will send it FREE together with a large quantity of magnificently assorted samples. We know from the experience of thousands of pleased customers, that you will be delighted with our styles and the splendid materials we use—furthermore, we know you will be pleased with the Fit, the Appearance and High Quality of our Tailoring, as well as the exclusiveness of the model.

BE SURE TO MENTION COLORS YOU PREFER

**The MORTON-BROWNE CO., Limited** 110 Morton-Browne Bldg. TORONTO, ONTARIO  
Reference: Any Bank, Mercantile Agency or Express Company.  
MAIL ORDERS ONLY. NO AGENTS OR BRANCHES.

## AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING



your wash will all be out on the line. Think of it!—and you yourself not a bit tired but fit to sit down and enjoy a comfortable breakfast. That's what will happen if your washing is done with a

### "1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

It will not only wash a tubful of clothes in six minutes and do it better than hand work or machines which work on the washboard principle, but it will save many times its cost by preserving your health, strength, time, and your money by making your clothes last longer.

When you hear of a good thing, why not see it and try it. This will cost you nothing if you avail yourself of our

### EXTRAORDINARY FREE TRIAL OFFER

We are the only people on the continent that make nothing but washing machines and that are willing to send a washer on

**ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL** to any responsible party—without any advance payment or deposit whatsoever.

Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally, F. A. A. BACH, Manager  
THE 1900 WASHER CO., 355 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA

The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.

We ship it free anywhere and pay all the freight ourselves. You wash with it for a month, see if you enjoyed it. Then if it doesn't do all we claim for it, ship it back to us at our expense. Could any offer be fairer?

Look for this Label on the Tub. None Genuine without it.



## SWEET AS A NUT

That's what people say about bread made from

# PURITY FLOUR

It is reliable.  
It is appetizing.  
It contains more nourishment than most flours.

Your Grocer Sells It.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED  
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

**"Classified" Metal Ceilings and Wall Designs**

are becoming more and more used. They are sanitary, decorative, clean, fire-proof and very easy to install. No chance for cracking or warping. Resist smoke and dirt. Easily washed with soap and water.

Mr. H. C. Britain, of Strathroy, Ont., writes in 1907: "In January 1900, I purchased a ceiling, which has given perfect satisfaction. To-day it is as good as when it was put up."

**ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA**

SEND TODAY FOR OUR CATALOG NO. 15 OF DESIGN AND DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR METAL WORK. THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Limited, Preston, Ont.

SEND \$1. receive 6 cloth remnants, suitable for boys' knee pants up to 11 years. Give age and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage. N. Southcott & Co., 8 Coote Block, London, Canada.

After Using  
DIAMOND DYES  
Skirt and Blouse Look  
as Well As the Day They  
Were First Made.



"For the benefit of other women in Canada, I am pleased to give you my experience with DIAMOND DYES. I have been a user of DIAMOND DYES for nearly ten years, and can truly say that I find them perfect at all times. A few days ago I colored a faded light brown skirt, using your Diamond Seal Brown for Wool. On the same day I colored a much faded light blue Cashmere Blouse with Diamond Navy Blue for Wool. In each case, the work was easy and very successful, both pieces looking as well as the day they were first made. DIAMOND DYES are the best in the world; this is my experience after trying many other dyes."

Mrs. Alfred T. Farley, St. John, N.B.

A Valuable Hint.

Never take a dye from a merchant who says that it will color Wool and Cotton equally well. Wool (an animal fibre) and Cotton (a vegetable fibre) require different dyes. DIAMOND DYES are the only dyes that specially provide for this, in order to make home dyeing successful. Had Mrs. Farley used one of the common dyes sold by some dealers, her work would have proved a failure.

DO NOT FORGET that a new color made by DIAMOND DYES practically means a new dress, blouse, skirt, jacket or cape. No skill is required in using DIAMOND DYES,—simply care and the following of easy directions which are given on the envelope. Full, rich, fashionable and even colors are always produced by DIAMOND DYES.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS. When your merchant offers you such, insist upon getting the reliable and warranted DIAMOND DYES.

SEND US YOUR ADDRESS and we will mail to you free of cost the famous Diamond Dye Annual, New Teddy-Bear Booklet, and Diamond Dye Cook Book. WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., LIMITED

MONTREAL, P. Q.

LEARN DRESS-MAKING  
BY MAIL

In your spare time at home. We will give, direct to the public, our \$15 course, including our Ladies' Tailor system for wholesale price, \$5. As there are a large number say you cannot learn by mail, we will send system and first lesson (which teaches how to make a perfect fitting waist) to any address in Ontario. After you are satisfied you can learn, send \$5 and we will forward full course of lessons. We guarantee to give \$500 to anyone we cannot teach. These lessons teach how to cut, fit and put together any garment, from the plainest shirt-waist suit to the most elaborate dress. We have been in business for over ten years, have taught over 7,000.

Write for particulars.  
Address—SANDERS' DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL,  
31 Erie Street, Stratford, Ontario, Can.



Every Woman  
is interested and should know  
about the wonderful  
Marvel Whirling Spray  
Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Bargains—Ladies shirt waist suits \$1.50 up; cloth suits, \$3 up; waists, 50c up; skirts, \$1.25 up; misses' cloth suits, \$2.75 up; child's dresses, 50c up; boys' suits, 75c up. Send for free samples and catalogues.

N. SOUTHCOTT & CO., London, Ont.

hand. "It's blood money!" And with an involuntary impulse she threw the roll from her as though it had burned her. It fell upon the damper of the stove, and rolled from it thence into the open grate, where the coals had been arranged all hot for the breakfast toasting.

I sprang for it, and so did Miss Tring, but between us, interfering with each other as we could not but do, it was not snatched out quickly enough, and, before we could rescue it, it had burst out into a flame.

Miss Tring, it is true, snatched the flaming mass from the stove, but it burned her hands and fell again upon the coals, where we could but watch it fall rapidly into a quivering black mass, upon which a solitary X shone out, first red, then white, ere the suction of the chimney drew it whirling among the flames.

Then, what was there to do but sit down and look at one another in speechless wonder.

My mother was the first to break the silence.

"Oh dear, oh dear!" she wailed, with her saving propensity again paramount, "What made me do that? I'm sure I never thought it 'ud ha' gone into the stove! 'N' we didn't even know how much there was! 'N' if Henry Carmichael hed a mind to pay up fer that timber he took, why the money was ours, 'n' I never thought to ha' done you out of it, Peggie."

"Are you sure it was Henry Carmichael who sent it," asked Miss Tring.

"Sure, yes sure! who else 'ud be sendin' conscience money to me? . . . Hev' ye any idea how much was in it, Peggie?"

"Not the slightest."  
"Oh dear, oh dear! It was a fine heap, anyway! Whatever made me do it? 'N' me so anxious to lay up fer ye, just as yer father 'd ha' done, Peggie!"

So my poor little mother wailed away, rocking to and fro in her low chair, and wiping her eyes with her apron, while I tried to assure her that I should do very well without the money, which we had never expected to see, anyway.

When Chris came in the story must be told him. He took the envelope in his wrinkled hands and looked long at it.

"Well, I don't know who sent it," he said, "but there's one thing clear, 'twas the stirrin' o' some poor soul set it on it's way, 'n' the power o' God 's surely abroad in this place!" "Carmichael sent it, of course," said my mother.

But Chris only shook his head, and sat down to eat his breakfast in a very preoccupied way.

All day long my little mother kept bemoaning the loss of the money, and all it might have done for me, but I only kept hearing Chris's words, "The power o' God 's surely abroad in this place!" How the power of God could be working, especially in Henry Carmichael, who had attended none of the meetings, and was not, therefore, likely to be wrought upon at this season more than any other, I could not exactly see; but was not I, in my way, just a sort of little heathen?—And then, there was no knowing how far influences may travel.

At any rate, I should like to see something of those meetings, from which, according to Chris, had emanated a power sufficient to send down money as from the clouds; and, as evening drew on, I set myself to induce my mother to go that night, and so prevailed that she at last consented to go, and suggested that I should run round and bring Amanda Might also. Miss Tring, who had only been prevented from attending sooner by the fact that my mother and I had not gone, consented, as a matter of course.

"I never did hev' much use fer revival meetin's," said Mrs. Might, when I drove over for her. "Fer they always seem to me like the fizin' up that comes when ye put soda in a vinegar drink; 'n' it seems to

make light o' religion to think it needs special stirrin' up once every two or three years, when it's given us fer our daily bread 'n' meat. Livin' right right along, 'pears to me, is all that's expected of us, 'n' the noblest thing we kin do. 'N' sich livin' comes easiest o' daily trustin' . . . But I'm not sayin' good isn't sometimes got out o' sich things, 'n' seein's ye've come all this way fer me I'll go—though ye've got to bring me back to-night, Peggie, fer I've promised to sit up with Mrs. Carmichael after twelve."

"Is Mrs. Carmichael ill?"  
"Jist one of her turns, but ye see Dick isn't there now to take his share with Henry Carmichael at the nursin'. A rare hand Dick was with his mother, jist Henry Carmichael over again, that gentle 'n' tender-like with her. . . . Peggie, I never did see why you 'n' Dick Carmichael didn't take to other. I alwus had ye set out fer other, 'n' after that night o' my parin'-bee, when ye went home together, I thought—"

"Mrs. Might," I said, "did you work a little plan that night?"  
She glanced at me rather shamefacedly, then looked away crossly.

"Yes, I did," she said, "'n' neither o' ye ever guessed, neither; but a pile o' good it did anybody! Adam 'n' me might ha' saved ourselves the trouble!"

And so evident was her dudgeon at the thought of the failure of her plan that I burst out laughing. Mrs. Might as a matchmaker was truly Mrs. Might in a new guise.

"All the same," she went on, "if ye ever git a chance o' Dick Carmichael, Peg Mallory, 'n' don't take him, I say ye don't know how to put yer best foot foremost."

"Well, well, Dick isn't here, so how can I smile on him?" I laughed.  
"No," she grumbled, "though what he wants rampin' around them lumber woods at the land's end fer, 's more than I kin make out."

When the time came for setting out from the Clearing for the schoolhouse, the night was crisp and beautiful, with the moon shining, and a thin mistiness on the evening congealing into rime on every twig; and as we jingled along in our little jumper sleigh, with old Chris holding the reins and singing snatches of hymns in the old, low drone, but more uncertain of the tune than ever, we could hear bells in all directions and see the sleighs turning down here and there toward the Back Line.

When we arrived the little schoolhouse was already packed almost to its fullest capacity; but some of the "Christians" made way for us up near the front, and they themselves found seats on the platform, where the preacher, a serious-faced man, with a deep, thrilling voice, was giving out the number of a hymn.

I do not know what there was about that meeting which affected us all, especially me, who had been so often careless, and "mindful about many things." But I know that when I looked upon these "Christians," humble people, for whom the foolish things of the world seemed to have few attractions, and saw them singing with rapt and devout faces, I felt as though I had gone back over the centuries, and had come face to face with the little band who had been destined to become fishers of men. I did not wonder at the silence and reverence of the place, for here noise or foolish gaping would have seemed sacrilege; and when the "preacher" began—his low, earnest voice, telling just the old story, but with new power, all shorn of cant and the stale and meaningless expressions which so often are as but the tinkling of cymbals, and make but as little impression on the heart—I wanted to cry, and dared not look up lest the big tears should roll down my cheeks. When the sermon was over, there was just a little time given in which others might speak, and I listened intently, and felt that these simple

THE REFINING INFLUENCE OF  
MUSIC IS ONE

of the greatest factors in moulding character, therefore all loving fathers and mothers will see that their children have the advantage of a musical atmosphere in the home.

The first step should be the selection of a

Sherlock - Manning  
ORGAN

which is recognized by all competent judges as an instrument of distinctly superior excellence.

We will gladly send you complete information, and tell you where you can conduct a personal examination on the Sherlock-Manning Organ.

Write to-day.

The Sherlock - Manning Organ Co.,  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Manitoba Farms  
FOR SALE.

Valuable improved farm, section 27, township 8, range 30, west 1st P. M., in one of the best wheat belts in Manitoba, two miles west of H. Field, with elevators on G. N. Railway, and sixteen miles south-west of Brandon. There are three hundred and eighty acres under cultivation, of which three hundred and forty are ready for wheat. There is also a full outfit of new machinery, which could be sold with the above property if required.

One section of land, being the east half of section 20, and west half of section 31, township 8, range 11, west of the 1st, four miles north of Holland, on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R. There are fairly good buildings on this property. There are three hundred and forty acres under cultivation, of which one hundred and seventy acres are ready for seeding.

Saskatchewan Farms  
FOR SALE.

For sale, the whole of section 15-43, west of the 3rd, eight miles west of Red Berry Lake, and ten miles north of Fielding, on the C. N. R., six hundred and forty-two acres—all virgin prairie, and being one of the nicest sections in the district, practically the whole section can be broken.

Any of the above lands will be sold for quick sale at sacrifice prices, and terms can be made to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the owner.

THE HANBURY MANFG. CO.,  
Brandon, Man.

FACE TO FACE



with yourself, does the reflection satisfy you? If not, come in and see us, or write. We've had sixteen successful years at treating ailments of the skin, scalp, etc. Consultation free.

Pimples and  
Blotches

often ruin a good complexion. They always yield quickly to our reliable home treatment. Let us cure that face of yours. Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc. eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis Satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet "F" on request.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE.  
FORMERLY GRAHAM  
61 COLLEGE ST. COR. LAPLANTE AVE. TORONTO.

\$12 WOMAN'S SPRING SUITS \$6.50

Tailored to order. Also suits to \$15. Send today for free cloth samples and style book.  
Southcott Suit Co., London, Ontario

**THE UNION TRUST CO., LTD.,**  
175 Bay Street, Toronto.

OFFER A

**Farm of 175 Acres  
FOR SALE,**

Situated in Norfolk County, Township of Charlotteville, 10th Concession.

Three miles from Nixon Station, Ont., and seven miles from Simcoe, near the main gravel road. First-class brick dwelling, twelve rooms and two cellars, heated by furnace; three large barns (2 on stone walls); three acres of choice apples; abundant water; level ground; plenty of wood; everything in first-class order; soil good sandy loam. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser, and has lately been put in thorough state of repair. Dwelling newly painted and decorated. Barns newly painted.

**PRICE, - \$8,500**



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. **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.

**EXTRA** choice seed corn for sale; White Cap, Essex grown. George Gould, Edgar Mills.

**FARM** hand. Well up in horses. Married. Age 30. Good testimonials. Siemner, Warsaw P. O., Ont.

**SEED CORN**—Reliable seed corn that we guarantee to grow or money refunded. The largest and most comprehensive seed catalogue published in Canada; send for it; sent free to all who write for it. Globe Seed Co., Ruthven, Ont.

**WANTED**—Herdsman for Shorthorn cattle. Married man preferred. House provided. Address J. A. Pettit, Fresman, Ont.

**104 ACRES**—\$3 100—County Elgin—2 miles from Wardsville; fine farm; clay loam; mostly cleared and cultivated; house, barn, stable, etc.; two orchards; fine opportunity. Cronyn & Betts & Coleridge, London, Ont.

**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.

**BARRED ROCKS**—To introduce my stock, eggs for hatching 75 cents for fifteen. N. Smith, Jerseyville, Ont.

**CANADA'S** champion Barred Plymouth Rock; at Toronto. First, cocks First, second, third, fourth hens, First, fourth, cockerels. First, second, fifth, pullets. Some excellent cockerels for sale. Jno. Pringle, London, Ont.

**EGGS** for hatching. Pekin ducks (imported), eggs twenty-five cents each. White Wyandottes (Fisher), R I Reds (Thompson), eggs fifteen cents each. Farwell Poultry Farm, Oshawa.

**MY** Barred Rock—237-egg-hen—is still Canadian champion. All breeds. Send for circular. J. R. Henry, Waterdown.

**MAMMOTH** B. turkeys for sale, bred from imported stock. Young birds took 1st and 2nd at London, 1907. Pairs and flocks mated not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

**MOTTLED** Ancona eggs, \$1.50 per 15; single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15. \$4.50 per 100, Winter layers. Money makers both. Circulars free. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford.

**RHODE** Island Reds, rose-comb. Bred nine years from carefully selected heavy winter layers. Large brown eggs. Dollar-half per fifteen. Good hatch guaranteed. Jno. Luskcombe, Merton, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandottes exclusively. Winter-egg strain. Write to W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

**POULTRY FOR SALE**

**SINGLE-COMB** B'ack Minorca cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Prizewinners and grand laying strains. One yearling pedigree Shorthorn bull. Geo. E. Barclay, Poplar Hill, Ont.

**WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER**

people had indeed found something of which I knew, oh, so little.

Then, when several had spoken, and some belonging to our church at the Centre and not to the "Christians," Jim Jamieson got slowly up.

I remember yet the quick revulsion of feeling that took place in me. I had nothing against Jim Jamieson, nor had anyone, so far as I knew; but we were all used to his long "testimonies," and his yet longer prayers, interspersed with sighs and groans, and uttered in a voice as different from Jim Jamieson's ordinary voice as might be. It was almost as though the spell of the meeting was broken, and I turned away, prepared to think of something else. Yet, in a moment I found myself listening breathlessly.

(To be continued.)

**GOSSIP.**

Too late for this week's issue, an advertisement of Holstein cattle came to hand. These are the property of Mr. Thos. Hartley, Fairview Farm, Downsview P. O., Ont., seven miles from Toronto, on the northern branch of the G. T. R. Several of the cows in this herd are in the Record of Merit. Cows and heifers are in calf to a Toronto champion, and young bulls, as well as females, are for sale. See the advertisement next week.

**ADJOURNED SALE.**

The Shorthorn sale of Mr. F. A. Gardner and S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., advertised for March 3rd, owing to the snow blockade, was postponed, and will now be held on April 8th, at the farm of Mr. W. B. Gardner, one mile east of Meadowville Station (C. P. R.). The place of holding the sale at that late date was necessitated owing to the danger of a flood of the Credit River, should the weather be mild. Nothing whatever was sold on March 3rd, so that intending buyers may rest assured of getting everything advertised at their own prices on the future date. Look it up in next week's paper.

**THE MYRTLE SALE.**

As previously announced, at Myrtle Station (C. P. R.), on Thursday, March 19th, the Myrtle Sales Association will hold another of their bi-annual pure-bred stock sales that have been so successful, and proved so satisfactory to their many patrons in the past. This time there will be sold, absolutely without reserve, a number of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies, about 15 Shropshire ewes and ewe lambs, about 25 Cotswold ewes and ewe lambs, and a few flock-heads of both breeds, besides 21 Shorthorns, 10 heifers, among which are: One Crimson Flower, a show heifer; one Jilt, a roan yearling, with imported sire and dam, a show heifer, two yearling Clementinas, got by Imp. Royal Archer, a grand good pair; one of the noted Wedding Gifts, got by Imp. Ben Lomand, a high-class heifer, safe in calf; one yearling Stamford, by Imp. Royal Archer, a thick good kind; two two-year-olds of the grand old Syme tribe, got by Roan Mackay =37867=, a pair of splendid heifers, of a good milking strain; one Lavinia, with calf at foot, got by Imp. Royal Archer, a beautiful young cow, also bred on dairy lines; another two-year-old, dairy-bred, sired by Imp. Ben Lomand. Also eleven bulls, as follows: Sittlyton Yet 67650, a red yearling, by Rosebud Champion 55760, dam Imp. Cherry, a Carnation, and a very heavy milker; Crimson Archer, a roan nine-months-old, by Imp. Royal Archer, dam Crimson Maud 9th, by Imp. Clan Campbell; Gloster King 64319, a yearling, by Imp. Clarified Prince, dam Gloster Queen 3rd, a Duchess of Gloster; Canadian Duke of Gloster 4th by same sire, dam Canadian Duchess of Gloster 13th; two from the noted Glengow herd, one of them a Wedding Gift, the other a Strathallan, both sired by a son of Imp. Ben Lomand, out of Imp. Kiblean Beauty. Then there are three straight dairy-bred bulls, two of them of the Syme tribe, the whole making a very attractive offering of Scotch and English-bred Shorthorns. There will be no catalogues. Pedigrees will be produced at sale. Look up the advertisement in another column.

**THE McCORMICK**

**THE BINDER THAT MAKES PROSPEROUS FARMERS**



**HARVESTS GRAIN WITHOUT ANNOYANCE OR DELAY**

If you have a McCormick binder you know you have a right working machine.

There is no question about it. It was among the first successful binders in the field. Today it is called "the standard of its line." Farmers everywhere bear testimony to its good work and durability.

You have no trouble with its knoter. It is exceedingly simple and positive working, having only two moving parts.

The adjustable reel enables you to handle the grain in all conditions—tall, short, down and tangled.

The bundles are squarely butted and tightly bound. The least twine is used and the twine tension handles it so there is no kinking and no breaking.

The binder has a strong main wheel, and an exceedingly strong, solid main frame. Yet the machine is of light draft.

All shafts carrying heavy loads run

on roller bearings. There is great range of adjustment everywhere. The draft is low and direct. Machine balances perfectly, no neck weight or side draft. Machine is easily mounted on trucks for transporting.

Binders are made in both right-hand and left-hand, in standard and wide (8-foot) cut.

The McCormick line also includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scuffers, also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

For particulars about binders or any other machine call on local McCormick agents, or write the nearest branch house for catalogs.

Canadian Branch Houses: Calgary, London, Montreal, Hamilton, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U. S. A.**  
(Incorporated)

**A NEW WHITE OAT  
RENNIE'S "BUMPER KING."**

Every live farmer knows how necessary it is to make a change of seed oats from time to time—but the change, to be worth while, should be to the best of the newer importations. **Don't buy an old variety under a new name; there's no profit in that.**

We have imported direct from the North of Ireland all the stock possible to obtain of that wonderful new variety, **"Bumper King."** The seed stock itself averages 48 lbs. to the bushel.

Field report: Medium length straw; stands up well; large, full, compact head; large plump grain; shows an increase of 20 bushels per acre over older sorts.

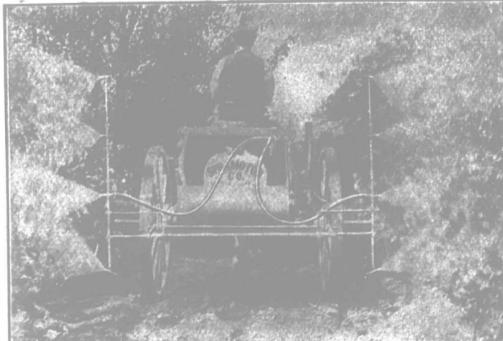
**SEND YOUR ORDER IN EARLY. STOCK IS LIMITED.**

**Price:**  
Ex. warehouse, Toronto. Ex. warehouse, Montreal.  
Peck, 50c. Bush., \$1.75 Peck, 50c. Bush., \$1.85.  
Ex. warehouse, Winnipeg. Ex. warehouse, Vancouver.  
Peck, 60c. Bush., \$2.00. 10 lbs., 80c. 100 lbs., \$7.00.

ORDER FROM NEAREST POINT TO YOUR STATION.

**Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd.,**

**TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.**



THIS is a photographic reproduction of the latest model horse-power SPRAMOTOR, fitted as a vineyard sprayer. A most excellent machine worthy of your careful investigation. For vineyard, orchard, potato, mustard or surface spraying. If you are interested, write for free catalogue.

**SPRAMOTOR, LTD.,**  
1069 King Street,  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

**READ THIS!**

Kingsmill, Ont., Feb. 27, 1908.

Dain Mfg. Co., Preston, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I enclose clipping from "Aylmer Express" of July 25th, 1907. I do not regard this as a big day's work; the man with the loader easily kept the unloading gang at work, and they had long, narrow sheds to work in most of the time. I believe one man with your loader, and roller racks, such as we use, will load ten loads per hour, all day, if empty wagons are brought to him in the field.

Respectfully yours,

L. M. BROWN.

**THE GREAT DAIN**

The haying outfit of L. M. Brown, of Kingsmill, put in 31 loads of hay one day last week, the product of 14 acres, two of which is orchard. Twenty-eight loads were loaded with a Dain Hay Loader on roller rack, with only one man on the wagon, and for 24 loads the man drove his own team. Mostly unloaded in a shed with ordinary horse fork, although a gasoline engine is used for unloading in the barn. This looks like very fast work, and shows what can be done by an up-to-date farmer with modern machinery, even if men are scarce.

Write at once for catalogue and prices.

DAIN MFG. CO'Y, Preston, Ontario.

(Mention this paper.)

**Corn That Will Grow!**

Buy your seed corn on the cob, and avoid uncertainty. Hand-selected Canadian-grown seed corn—all leading varieties. Your money refunded if you are not satisfied. Send for price list to

J. O. DUKE, Ruthven, Essex County, Ont.

Volume 29 of the Shire Studbook of Great Britain has, through the courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, Mr. J. Sloughgrove, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., been received at this office. It is a bulky volume of over 1,100 pages, containing pedigree of 1,017 stallions, numbering from 24,782 to 25,799, and 3,122 mares, numbering from 52,734 to 55,856, a total of 4,139 in one volume, evidencing the increasing popularity of this great heavy-draft breed. The volume also contains a long list of breeders, members, prizewinners and the officers and directors of the Society.

**Great Dispersion Sale of Imp. and Home bred Live-stock**

**35 Shorthorn Cattle, about 100 Cotswold Sheep, 50 Yorkshire and Ohio Improved Chester White Swine, 5 Clydesdales and 5 Hackneys,**

the property of Mr. W. A. Bagshaw, at Rosehill Farm, Uxbridge, Ontario,

**THURSDAY, MAR. 26, '08**

In case of inclement weather sale will be held under cover. Conveyances will meet all morning G. T. R. trains at Uxbridge station on day of sale. All animals will be at risk of purchaser when bid off, but those shipped by train will be loaded on cars at Uxbridge free of charge. Terms: nine months' credit on approved notes, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. For catalogues and fuller particulars address:

W. A. BAGSHAW,  
G. Jackson, } Auctioneers.  
F. Silversides, }

**GOSSIP.**

R. M. HOLTBY'S CLYDESDALES.

Quite close to Manchester Station, on the Whitby-Port Perry branch of the G. T. R., in the great pure-bred stock-raising County of Ontario, is the stock farm of Mr. R. M. Holtby, one of the leading Clydesdale breeders of that noted county. At the time of our visit, a few days ago, Mr. Holtby showed us seven imported fillies and two stallions, all selected from recent importations, a wonderfully choice lot of the big, drafty kind, and most fashionably bred, as a perusal of the following notes will show. The chief stallion in service is the world-famed sire and show horse, Acme (imp.) (10485), one of the most noted breeding and show sons of the great Baron's Pride, dam Sibyl Gray (18049), by the H. A. S. champion, Orlando, whose sire was Prince of Wales, and whose dam's sire was Darnley, thus showing Acme to be one of the strongest-bred horses on the blood-lines of the two great founders of the Clydesdale breed living. His superb individuality and quality and great show record in Scotland is too well known to need comment from us. He will stand for service in his own stable. Fiscal Member (imp.) [6149] (12144) is a bay roan six-year-old, fully 17 hands high, on a grand quality bottom; has a very stylish top, and moves just right; he is a grand, big, good kind, and is for sale. If not sold, will stand at Layton, three days, and Sunderland, three days, each week during the season, sired by Prince Alexander (imp.) [2898], dam Sally Hood [9244], by Flashwood's Best, grandam by Prince Romeo, great-grandam by Darnley. Miss Guild (imp.), Vol. 30, is a bay four-year-old, by Prince of Johnstone, dam by Brooklyne, grandam by Lord Erskine; she is a low-down, very thick mare, on a strong, flat bottom and grand feet, and is heavy in foal to Sir Herbert. Royal Madge (imp.) [12947] is a brown three-year-old, by Royal Favorite, dam by Mountain King; she is a grand good kind, with type, size, character and quality, a full sister to the North of Scotland champion for the last three years; she is in foal to Sir Herbert. Lady Everard (imp.) [12948] is a brown three-year-old, by Sir Hugo, dam by Gay Everard; a very richly-bred and extra good, big quality mare. Nan (imp.) [12942] is a bay three-year-old, by Baron Mitchell; dam by MacCuag; a very large mare, grandly quartered, and, withal, smooth and choke-full of character, on the best possible kind of a bottom, a show mare. Crocus (imp.) [12941] is a black two-year-old, by Clan Chattan; dam by Sir Everard; grandam by Macgregor; royally-bred, and will make a big quality mare; in foal to Sir Herbert. Jean Risk (imp.) [12940] is a bay three-year-old, by Count Fauntleroy; dam by Balwill Gartley. She is a splendid type of a draft mare, with size and character, and an extra good bottom. She, too, is in foal. Bellina (imp.) [12943] is a brown three-year-old, by Lothian John; dam by Cawdor Cup; she is a mare of vast scale and draft character, with a deal of quality, a mighty good kind. All these mares are for sale at living prices. Long-distance telephone; Manchester Station and P. O., Ont.

**Dimes Or Dollars**

A hen does well or poorly according as her food supplies necessary nutriment in right proportions. Doubtless you give a nutritious ration, but does the *larger part of it digest?* If not, your profits will be in dimes rather than dollars.

It is easy to see why this is so. The domestic hen is a captive; she is denied the privilege of selecting food at times and in ways that Nature meant she should. Man attempts to coax and cajole her into laying many eggs under these unnatural conditions, and it is evident there can be little success until natural conditions are restored as far as possible.

If you make the hen derive from her food the same elements she would get when at liberty, your end is gained. This can be largely brought about by giving once a day a small portion of

**DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and according to the testimony of expert medical men, contains the elements necessary to make the hen digest perfectly by far the greater portion of her food, and to derive from it increased power to produce bone, flesh, feathers and eggs. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains also iron for the blood and nitrates to expel poisonous matter. It makes young chicks grow fast and fits fowls for market in the shortest time. It is also a germicide and prevents roup and other poultry diseases. Endorsed by poultrymen in United States and Canada. Costs a penny a day for 30 hens.

Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75  
25 lb. pail \$3.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A.  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

**AUCTION SALE**

OF

**Imported and Canadian-bred Horses**

McGARVIN BROS. will offer at public auction at their Feed and Sale Stable, Chatham, on

**THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1908,**

At 1 p.m. sharp, rain or shine, the following:

Dapple-gray stallion, Courbillon (44897) 11810, 40623; dapple-gray stallion, Victor Hugo 10869; black stallion, Brilliant 15482; black stallion, Blackbird 10874; black stallion, Mignon, for whom certificate has not yet arrived, but will be here in ample time for sale. Courbillon is registered in both the French Draft Book of France and of America, and the American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers' Association; the latter four are registered in the French Draft Book of America, in which the following mares are also entered: Dark steel-gray mare, Castellet 15478; black mare, Lottie 15481; white mare, Silphide II 10871; black mare, Cassie 10873. Also twenty head of half- and three-quarter-bred mares and geldings, two years old and upwards and several brood mares in foal to Courbillon. Matched carriage team of sorrel mares, four and five years old, by Simon 27679, out of a Bluebull mare, supposed to have a mark of 2.15½. Matched team of black geldings, four years old. Any person needing a high-class team of this stamp will do well to see them, as they are perfectly sound, stand 16½ hands, good lookers and actors, and weigh over 1,500 lbs. each. Bay stallion, 6 years old; Sidney R., a bay gelding, 5 years old, and a bay gelding three years old, all by Simon 27679, out of Roadina, out of Roadmaster; bay gelding, 4 years old, by Simon 27679, out of the dam of Gallagher, 2 03½, and Owen Gallagher, 2.16½; bay gelding, 4 years old, by Highnoon; bay gelding, 4 years old, by Agitator; brown gelding, 3 years old, by Celtic, and a blue-roan gelding, 4 years old, by Tom Collins. This one is the makings of a grand saddle beast.

One year's time given on good bankable paper, or a discount of 7 per cent. allowed for cash.

Catalogues on application.

McCOIG & HARRINGTON,  
Auctioneers.

McGARVIN BROS., Props., Chatham, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

The sale stables of Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont., the well-known dealer in high-class horses, were totally destroyed by fire on the morning of March 6th, together with all the contents, including thirteen horses, many of them being pure-bred Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, and some trotters of note. This is, we believe, the second time in the last two years that Mr. Kidd has suffered the loss of his stables and horses by fire.

It is encouraging to Shorthorn breeders owning animals tracing on the dam's side to some of the good old families of the early importations to know that the heifer which brought the highest price for a female at the recent sale at Toronto Junction, of drafts from three of the leading herds in the Dominion, was bred in a comparatively obscure herd, sired by a Canadian-bred bull, and traces to a cow imported from Yorkshire, England, to Canada in 1833, seventy-five years ago.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

Veterinary.

SLINGS.

What is the best kind of slings to be used in a barn, 35 feet high? Which would be better, a wooden track or steel track?  
I. W.

Ans.—Experience invited.

REGISTERING A CLYDESDALE.

Could you inform me if a Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion has to have six crosses, with dam and grandam registered, in order to be eligible for registration? Please give me full information or registering one.  
S. W.

Ans.—The rule governing entries of that class is as follows: Clydesdale stallions having five top crosses by recorded sires, and Clydesdale mares having four top crosses by recorded sires. In all cases of Canadian-bred animals, the dam must be recorded before the male foal is eligible, or in case of a female foal with five crosses, the dam must be recorded before she is eligible. Write "Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for blank forms for registering Clydesdales, stating the number of these forms you require. Full information as to fees, etc., are printed on these forms.

BREEDING YOUNG BULL—UNTHRIFTY CALVES.

1. I have an Ayrshire bull, calved August 10th, 1907. He is large and well developed for the age. Would it hurt his growth in any way to breed a few of my best cows to him? I would not want to breed until last of July or during August. If you think it safe, how many could I put to him?

2. Have a couple of calves that got sucking each other in the summer, and are now very unthrifty; can not get them to eat roots or any good, succulent feed to get them started growing. What would you advise?

Ans.—1. It is not uncommon to breed a strong young bull of the dairy breeds to a few cows at the age of twelve months. We would, however, limit the number to eight or ten, and avoid giving him more than one on any one day, and would permit only one service.

2. Would advise giving each a half pint of raw linseed oil to purge them. Then take one ounce each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix and make into twenty-four powders, and give each a powder three times daily in a pint of cold water as a drench. Feed good clover hay, and ground oats and bran as much as they will clean up.

MOTION OF FETUS IN WOMB—WHEAT FOR IN-FOAL MARES.

1. Is there any foundation of truth in the saying that in case of a mare carrying a foal, that to see the fetus rolling or kicking, as it is commonly called, frequently is an indication of a weak foal? I have been told that it is a sure sign of a weak foal.

2. Has the feeding of a small quantity of wheat to a mare in foal any effect to the producing of a strong foal?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Journalistic experience brings to one's notice a long list of absurd notions, but this is a new one to us. Such misconceptions are probably formed by someone having observed, or thought he observed, one or two weak foals from mares showing the signs mentioned, and like many other people unscientifically trained, he jumped to the conclusion that coincidence must necessarily spell cause and effect. Hypothetically speaking, we should say a strong foal would be more likely to manifest its vigor in this way than a weak one. If there be any substratum of truth at all in the notion quoted, we should say it was explained on the ground that careless treatment as to working, allowing ice-cold water to drink, etc., adversely affected the development of the fetus, the immediate effect upon which would be to produce unusually violent conditions within the womb. But we would not advise paying any attention to such barnyard vapors.

2. A number of good horsemen make a practice of feeding a small quantity of wheat to in-foal mares, but we opine that oats and bran are better.

ALOES FOR CATTLE.

Is bitter aloes a valuable medicine for cows?  
T. W. J.

Ans.—Aloes has very little action on cattle. It is supposed to have an action upon the third stomach, but, in practice, we generally fail to notice much results. Those who understand the action and uses of drugs, do not administer aloes to cattle, except in cases of fardelbound (impaction of the third stomach), when, occasionally, it is given in conjunction with saline purgatives. Aloes is not harmful to cattle, except from the fact that it gives an unpleasant odor and taste to the milk of milking cows.  
V.

LAME MARE—UNTHRIFTY MARE.

1. Mare galloped to stable door and stopped short. Next morning she was lame in both fore feet. She got better, but was a little stiff. The foot bulged out at the coronet. This has now grown down, but the feet are very irregular in shape, and she goes stiff when in harness.

2. Five-year-old mare is in poor condition. She has lampas. She urinates frequently, and little at a time, and sometimes the urine is whitish and thick. She sweats easily, and remains damp for a long time.  
W. R.

Ans.—1. The trouble is doubtless in her feet, and it is doubtful if she will ever get right. Make a blister of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, and blister the coronets once every month for several months in order to encourage the growth of hoof. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.

2. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth and scarily the lampas. Give her four drams nitrate of potassium in soft food every night for three nights. Feed well, and give regular exercise. As soon as the weather becomes warm enough, have her clipped.  
V.

SELECTING A STALLION.

1. I have a mare by a Standard-bred stallion, out of a well-bred mare. She is 15½ hands and weighs 1,150 lbs. Should I breed her to a Hackney, Thoroughbred or Standard-bred? Would breeding to Hackney or Thoroughbred be called cross-breeding? How should I breed her to produce a harness horse?

2. Five-year-old mare has never been bred. Her mammae enlarged and run milk occasionally. Would it be wise to breed her?  
E. D. W.

Ans.—1. As this mare is not pure-bred, it might be called cross-breeding to breed her to any stallion. She is a mare that should give fair results if bred to any of the classes you mention. The selection of a stallion should be governed largely by the general characteristics of the mare. If you want a saddle horse, one that will also do fairly well in harness, breed to a Thoroughbred. If you want to produce a heavy-harness (carriage) horse, breed to a Hackney, and if you want a road horse, breed to a Standard-bred. Unless she has considerable quality, do not select a Hackney, as this class of horses do not produce well out of coarse mares.

2. This phenomena is occasionally noticed, and is supposed to be due to irritation of the genital organs, usually occurring about the period of oestrus. It is not serious, and cannot be checked. It would be all right to breed her.  
V.

TRADE TOPIC.

Farm and garden seeds of the most approved varieties are advertised in this paper by the old and reliable seed house of John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont. It is the part of wisdom to secure select seed early, before the stock in the market has been culled. See the advertisement of this firm, and write them for their free catalogue, giving particulars.



NO painting—No repairing. That's the story of Amatite.

It means a tight roof—an economical roof—a durable roof.

Do not confuse Amatite roofing with the ordinary smooth surfaced kind. It is in a class by itself.

Many so-called "ready roofings" are not "ready" until they get a special coat of paint, which you pay for extra,—if not at once, surely a year or two after they are laid.

Amatite needs no attention of this kind. When you have finished nailing it on your roof it is a complete roof which needs no painting.

It has a top surface of real mineral matter—Amatite—which not only makes painting unnecessary but resists storms and snow better than paint or coating of any kind.

It is also an excellent fire retardant.

Another source of satisfaction in buying Amatite is that it can be put on by anyone. No special tools or skilled labor required. Nails and liquid cement for laps are furnished free.

You save both money and labor when you use Amatite.

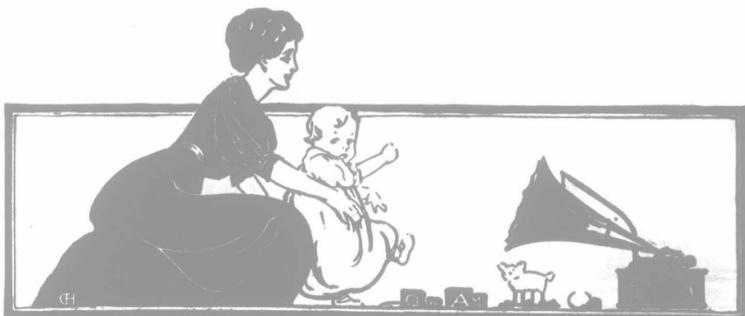
When the roofing question comes up, ask yourself—Are the old methods good enough for me or do I want something new and better?

If you do this you will surely buy Amatite. No progressive man would do otherwise.

FREE SAMPLE.

We should like to send you a Free Sample of Amatite and illustrated Booklet telling all about it. Write to-day to our nearest office and you will learn something to your advantage.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
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The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

MR. EDISON has perfected his Phonograph until it is a marvelous reproducer of music and other sounds. The list of Records issued each month comprises all that is good, lively, entertaining and amusing in music and spoken speech. The cost of a new Record is a small thing, yet with it you open the door to amusement if you have an Edison Phonograph.

If you have not heard the new model with the big horn, go to the nearest Edison dealer and hear it, or if you cannot do that, write for a descriptive booklet. WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## Take my Poultry-for-Profit Outfit Without Spending a Cent in Cash

Tell me to ship you a **PEERLESS** Incubator and a Brooder, and you take your own time to pay for them



You never saw an incubator so certain to hatch strong chicks—nor a Brooder so sure to raise them

You can start raising poultry for profit without spending a cent for the important part of your outfit.

Simply tell me to ship you a **PEERLESS** Incubator and a Peerless Brooder—you need them both to start right.

Promise to pay for them in two years' time—that's all I ask you to do.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make a success of poultry raising. I will work with you as your expert advisor, if you want advice. I will see you through—show you just how to make most money quickest.

I will even find you a high-paying cash-down buyer for all the poultry you want to raise, all the eggs you care to ship.

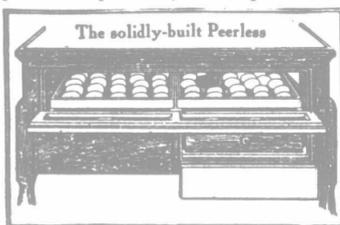
And I will put a Ten-Year **GUARANTEE** behind the incubator and the brooder—an absolute, plain-English guarantee that puts ALL the risk on me, where it belongs.

I can afford to, because I know for sure you can make money if you go at it right,—and then I will sell you more incubators and more brooders—

So I can afford to give you a ten-year guarantee—and two years' time to pay for the outfit in.

It will earn its whole cost and plenty besides in the very first year, if you will do your part—and it's no hard part, either.

I know every incubator that's sold on this continent. I don't hesitate to say that the Peerless has them all beaten a mile as the foundation for a poultry-for-profit enterprise for anybody.



Unless I can prove that to you beforehand I won't be able to sell you a Peerless. What I ask you to do is just to let me submit the

proof for you to examine.

You do your own thinking, I know. Read my free book—it's called "When Poultry Pays"—and think over what it says. Then make up your mind about my offer to start you raising poultry right—

Remember that the risk is on me. The incubator and the brooder will easily earn you much more than their cost long before you pay me for them.

Suppose you send for the free book anyway—and send now. That commits you to nothing and costs you nothing



**The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited**  
432 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ont.



## SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES, SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLDS

BY AUCTION.

Under cover at Myrtle Station, C. P. R., on

**Thursday, March 19th, at 1 p.m.**

The Myrtle Sales Association will sell by auction, without reserve, 20 Scotch Shorthorns, 10 bulls and 10 cows and heifers, of most fashionable breeding and unexcelled merit. Forty Shropshire and Cotswold ewes and ewe lambs, and a few flock-heads. Also Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred.

Terms: Same as the Provincial Government sales.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Pres. A. QUINN, Myrtle, Sec.  
JAMES BISHOP, Oshawa, Auctioneer.  
No catalogues.

### NOTICE TO READERS!

When writing advertisers kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### GOSSIP.

Remember the auction sale of pure-bred Berkshire and Yorkshire brood sows, sows ready to breed, and young pigs, also Shorthorn cattle, the property of Ira L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont., to take place on Friday, March 18th, at Shelburne, on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R. Good stock on easy terms of payment.

Attention is again called to the important dispersion sale, on Wednesday, March 18th, of the entire Shorthorn herd of Colin M. & Geo. W. Blyth, at their farm at Marden, Ont. (G. T. R.), fifteen miles north of Guelph, when and where will be sold 25 head of imported and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of the best of breeding, including the excellent imported bull, Roan Chief, of the Cruickshank Butterfly tribe, and bred by the Earl of Rosebery. The females of breeding age have calves at foot, or have been bred to the imported bull, and are from first-class families, some of them of excellent milking strains.

Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Indiana, have recently sold to G. W. Sopher & Sons, Kendall, Ont., the three-year-old Belgian stallion, Harlequin; weight, 2,010 lbs.; price, \$2,500; to Messrs. John Hill and J. C. Fluhrer, of Dunville, Ont., the three-year-old German Coach stallion, Haimow, for \$2,700; and to A. E. Ratz and J. S. Cook, Tavistock, Ont., the German Coach stallion, Euto, price \$3,000. Messrs. Ratz and Cook also exchanged the black Percheron stallion, Dagobert, for the dappled-gray Percheron stallion, Vichow. Messrs. Crouch & Son report an increasing demand from Ontario for Percherons, Belgians and German Coachers.

The postponed Shorthorn sale of Messrs. R. H. Reid & Sons, at Clover Lea Stock Farm, Pine River, Ont., on Feb. 26th found weather conditions not improved in the least, with the railroads blocked, and the country roads almost impassable. Many had written that they wanted to come, but not a solitary buyer from outside could get through. This, combined with the scarcity of feed, and from the fact that there were enough animals to go around, it is surprising that the prices realized were paid. However, a good attendance of the neighboring farmers and stockmen were present. Many came to see the cattle sold, and returned home feeling that they were well repaid for their trouble in getting through. The cattle were brought out in excellent condition, and their quality was highly commented upon by those present. Messrs. Reid & Sons deserve credit for the way everything was carried out. It was advertised there would be no bidding on the side, and, even under unfavorable conditions, this was carried out to the letter; only one heifer, Claret Cup 4th, being withdrawn. Following is a list of animals sold at \$70 and over:

Royal Apple Pie; S. H. Farrel, Kin-cardine	\$142
Golden Opportunity; Currie Huston, Ripley	100
Dr. White; Robt. Pollock, Ripley	92
Gem's Golden Cross; Ed. Maize, Dunganon	89
Roan Ruler; Culbert Bros., Ripley	80
Golden Crest; Mathew Moore, Pine River	78
Red Cross; Sam Brown, Amberly	78
Silver Cross; Patrick Courtney, Amberly	72

### TRADE TOPIC.

A STUMP PULLER is yet needed in many parts of Canada where land is being cleared. Life is too short to wait for stumps to rot out when they can be pulled out by the roots quickly and cheaply by the use of the Swenson Stump Puller, advertised in this paper by Canadian Swensons, Limited, of Lindsay, Ont. See their advertisement, and send for their free catalogue, which contains fine illustrations of the machine at work, together with many testimonials from satisfied purchasers. It pays to pull stumps and get the full use of the land clear of obstructions to cultivation.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE MATTER of lot number nineteen in the seventh concession of the Township of McGillivray in the County of Middlesex and Province of Ontario, east of Centre Road.

Notice is hereby given that Archibald Stewart and David Torrance, both of the Township of McGillivray, Esquires, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Campbell, late of the said Township of McGillivray, Esquire, have made an application to the High Court of Justice for Ontario for a certificate of title as such Executors to the above mentioned property, under "The Quietting Titles Act," and have produced evidence whereby they appear to be the owners thereof in fee free from all incumbrances, but subject to the provisions of the said will of the said Alexander Campbell, deceased, wherefore any other person having or pretending to have any title to, or interest in, the said land or any part thereof otherwise than under the will of the said Alexander Campbell, is required, on or before Tuesday the 31st day of March, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, at my Chambers, in Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, and to serve a copy on Kenneth Goodman, Esq., K. C., at his office in Parkhill, in the said County of Middlesex, as solicitor for the said Archibald Stewart and David Torrance, and in default of every such claim will be barred, and the title of the said Archibald Stewart and David Torrance as such Executors will become absolute and indefeasible at law and in Equity, subject only to the reservations mentioned in the 25th section of the said Act, and the provisions of the said will of the said Alexander Campbell.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of February, 1908.

(Signed) GEO. S. HOLMESTED,  
Referee of Titles.

To be inserted in the Ontario Gazette on the 29th day of February, inst., and in The Farmer's Advocate & Home Magazine once a week for two weeks prior to 14th of March next, and a copy to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the Court House and in the Post Office nearest the premises for one month prior to 30th March next.

February 25th, 1908.

### GOSSIP.

Owing to an error of the ring attendants at the recent Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, in Toronto, there was a mistake in the numbers worn by the pair of two-year-old Clydesdale stallions exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, hence the second prize won by one of them was officially credited to the wrong horse. The winner of second prize in this class was Buttress [6812] (13392), by Everlasting, not Glensman, by Flash Sturdy, as was generally reported.

## Think What A Telephone System Would Mean To You And Your Neighbors

It would save your time—save you any amount of inconvenience and trouble, and facilitate business and social intercourse.

In case of serious sickness or accident, no time need be lost obtaining help. It is a handy moment you use the receiver off the hook.

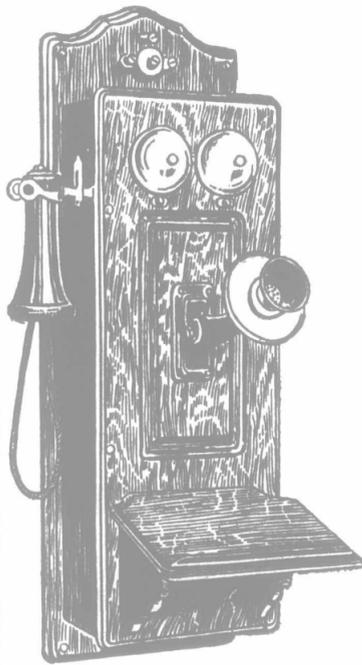
If you live on a farm or at a distance from neighbors—think of the convenience of ordering from the stores—talking to friends—and the protection a telephone affords in case of fire or burglary.

We are placing "Canadian Independent Telephones" within reach of everyone. We are manufacturing and operating telephones in opposition to the trust. All our telephones are fully guaranteed for 10 years.

Write us for full information as to how you and your neighbors may have a telephone system at a fair price. Write to-day for our Rural Telephone Book if you are interested.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co.**

26 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont.



WALL TELEPHONE, MAGNETO TYPE

### TRADE TOPICS.

**ABSORBINE FOR SHOE BOILS.**—S. Farnsworth, Lunenburg, Mass., writes, April 4th, 1907: "Last fall I sent to you for a can of Absorbine. My horse had a large shoe gall, I should say as large as a quart measure, and Absorbine took it all down, and I have used only half of the can. I should not be afraid to recommend it to anyone." Absorbine is a mild and pleasant remedy to use. It is prompt and positive in its action, and will remove blemishes, cure lameness and pain without blistering or removing the hair. Horse can be used. Send to address below for free book, "How to Remove Blemishes." Absorbine is \$2 per bottle, at dealers, or express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul St., Montreal.

**FREE SAMPLE OF AMATITE.**—It is so difficult to convince the average farmer that it is really possible to make a roofing which does not have to be painted or coated, that the Barrett Manufacturing Company takes elaborate pains to supply every inquirer with a free sample of Amatite, in order to show what the famous mineral surface is like. This real mineral surface is firmly embedded into the top surface of the roofing and is, of course, practically indestructible by wind or weather, and can be exposed to the elements without fear of damage. Paint or coating is not needed for Amatite, and the manufacturers do not manufacture anything in the way of paint for use upon it. An Amatite roof, once laid in position upon a house or barn, will stay there indefinitely without further care or attention of any kind. This is a vast improvement over the roofings which require a new coat of paint every two or three years; and if Amatite cost more than the other roofings, it would still be worth while for this reason alone. Amatite, however, does not, in fact, cost as much as other roofings, and farmers who are preparing to roof any of their buildings should investigate it.

The manufacturers are always ready to send a free sample on request. Address the Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Canadian Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John (N. B.), Halifax (N. S.).

### GOSSIP.

At the Perth (Scotland) Show and Sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Feb. 18th and 19th, 362 head were sold for an average of \$120, and the highest price was 180 guineas (\$945).

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the dispersion sale of the entire Holstein herd of Mr. J. H. Patten, Paris, Ont., when 26 head of richly-bred and high-producing Holstein cattle will be disposed of by auction at the people's own prices. Parties wanting heavy-milking cows or young stock bred from such, will, we are persuaded, find what they want at this sale.

A woman suffrage lecturer in Yorkshire recently brought down the house with the following argument: "I have no vote, but my groom has. I have a great respect for that man in my stables, but I am sure, if I were to go to him and say, 'John, will you exercise the franchise?' he would reply, 'Please, mum, which horse be that?'"

One day last summer a German entered the establishment of a photographer in a Southern town, and, after several glances about the place, observed, mournfully, that the photographer did not seem to have the properties essential to the taking of a picture he desired. "I should like a picture of myself weeping beside my wife's grave," he said. "Maybe you fix up a grave here in de shop for me." "I am afraid I haven't the necessary accessories," said the photographer. Then, with an attempt at facetiousness, he suggested, "Couldn't we arrange to have the portrait made at the grave itself?" "Dot's in Pennsylvania," sighed the German. "It woud be too expensive to go there. Yust you fix up some kind of grave heer in de shop. I could weep on dot. It's no drouble for me to weep anywhere."

## Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning  
Rust and Storm Proof  
Durable and  
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

**Metallic Roofing Co.**  
Limited  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

## CHAS. A. CYPHERS' Model Incubators and Brooders

On my Model Poultry Farm I now have poultry numbering 80,000 hatched and brooded in my famous Model Incubators and Brooders. Buying your incubators and brooders of a man who knows nothing (or next to nothing) about hatching and raising poultry is running a useless risk. Don't do it.



I not only sell you a Model Incubator or Brooder, but I add to them the valuable experience of years as shown in their construction. Model Incubators show excellent hatches, hatch every hatchable egg. The Model Brooder grow sturdy chicks.

Send your order in to-day, and get in line with the profit getters.

Free catalogue for everyone.

**THE MODEL INCUBATOR CO.**  
196-200 River Street TORONTO, ONT.

## WESTERN CANADA

IF YOU THINK OF MAKING A HOME IN THE WEST YOU SHOULD HAVE THESE

### Free Books

"SETTLERS' GUIDE"  
"WESTERN CANADA"  
"TOURIST SLEEPING CARS"  
TIME TABLES

Just the practical information you need



Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent, or to C. B. FOSTER, District Pass. Agent, TORONTO

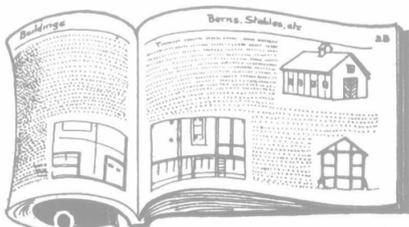
## HARRY YATES

General Auctioneer.

Graduate of Jones College of Auctioneering, Chicago, Ill. Pedigree stock sales especially. For terms address: Box 907, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

Myrtle's father was very homely; and one day, after looking at him steadily for some time, she said: "Say, papa, was you the only man there was left when mamma got ready to marry?"

## Here's help in your Building



FREE TO YOU FOR A 2-CENT STAMP TO COVER POSTAGE.

Have you seen it—the 48-page book, written by an expert, containing practical up-to-date ideas for building everything, from a hen house to a stable?

Every point from foundation to roof is taken up in this book and thoroughly explained through working plans, sketches and detailed information which cannot be secured from any other source. It is more than interesting—it is invaluable.

Write for it—write now—ask for a free copy of "Practical Farm Buildings." Incidentally it gives you information on the ready roofing question which anyone who believes in getting his money's worth will be mighty glad to have.

Tell us when you write if you're interested in roofing

A silver plated iron dollar looks as good as another, but it won't pass at the bank. Many poor roofings look good outside, but soon show what they are under actual test. PAROID READY ROOFING not only LOOKS good but is good clear through—the finest felt put into a roofing—made in our mills, NOT BOUGHT IN THE MARKET.



But this is one reason only—you will learn the others and a great deal more when you get the book. DON'T miss the book—send for it—send NOW.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Est. in U.S.A. 1817. (Dept. 8) Hamilton, Ont.

## 17 Head of Registered Holsteins at Auction

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1908, 1 p. m. sh. rp. at Pine Grove Stock Farm, 4 miles north west of New Dundee, and 5 miles south east of Baden stn., G. T. R. main line. Will sell my entire herd of pure bred and a number of grade Holsteins. Have disposed of my farm. Everything will be sold without reserve. Stock of good quality and of the richest families of the breed. Terms: 10 months' credit on approved security; 5% off for cash per annum. Send for Catalogue. Morning trains will be met.

Jas. Mickus, Auctioneer.

JONATHAN JANTZE, PROP.,  
New Dundee, Ont.



# Clip Your Horses this Spring

Don't put your horses at the hard spring work before clipping off the long, thick winter coat. Unclipped horses sweat much, dry out slowly and are liable to all kinds of cold, pneumonia, etc., from standing in a long, wet coat during chilly spring nights. Clipped horses dry out quickly, rest well and their food does them good. They can be cleaned in a quarter of the time. *They look better, feel better and do better work.*

Progressive Farmers and Horseowners Everywhere all Clip in the Spring

## This Splendid Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine

is unquestionably the most perfect clipping machine ever made at any price. The gears are all cut from the solid steel bar, are file hard and completely enclosed. They run in an oil bath and will practically never wear out. So well is this machine made, and of such high grade materials, that WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS against all defects of workmanship or materials.

Clip Boys' and Men's Hair with this Machine, too. It does it easily, quickly and well. Save at the \$1.50 to \$3.00 that you pay for hand clippers. Make the price of the machine by clipping for others. **Shear Your Sheep with it**, using our special shearing shaft and knife. It gets 20 cents worth and up more wool from each sheep than by hand shears. Send for our free book, "How to Shear Sheep." **Our Special Offer:** Get one of these machines from your dealer. If he hasn't it, send direct to us. When you get it clip your horses with it and clip the hair of all the boys and men about your place; compare it in every way with all other clipping machines you ever heard of, and if it doesn't do better work and prove better in every way, send it back and get every cent you paid out. Get one of these machines from your dealer now. If he hasn't it send \$2 direct to us and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Write for our big new 1908 Catalog of clipping and shearing machines. Write today and ask for Catalog No. 24C.

Comes **\$6.75**

ONLY



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### ROUPE.

I have a Plymouth Rock hen, healthy, and in good condition. A swelling started around her eye three weeks ago, and is now half the size of her head. Please state if this is disease or not.

A. E. C.

Ans.—The hen is suffering from roup, and, according to correspondent's description, this has reached the advanced stage. She should be killed and burned, not buried, and some permanganate of potash placed in drinking water of rest of fowls. We generally use about as much as can be placed on a 5c-piece to a gallon of water. This disease is contagious, and is caused by drafts, filth or too warm quarters. W. R. GRAHAM.

O. A. C.

#### BASEMENT UNSUITABLE FOR USE AS A SILO.

Following the comments regarding silos in your valuable paper, would like to ask a question. I have a space in the basement of my barn, 38 feet long 18 feet wide, 10 feet high, which I used last winter as a turnip cellar. Do you think it would answer as a silo? It has a cement floor and two cement walls, other two sides are close boards, which keeps heat of stable from turnips. Would you advise me to grow corn and put it in there, or keep on at turnips till I can afford to build silo? B. S.

Ans.—By no means would we think of attempting to ensile corn in such a place. A large amount of waste, and little or no first-class feed would be the result. Sixteen feet should be the minimum depth of any silo, and thirty is better. The large superficial area of this space is an insuperable objection, as the silage could not be fed down fast enough to keep it good, and using from one end would let the air in to the remaining mass, causing mold. If a proper silo cannot be built, keep on growing turnips.

#### HISTORY OF SHORTHORNS.

1. Will you please inform me where I can get Sanders' "History of Short-horn Cattle," and at what price?  
2. Also a good book on the history of Leicester sheep, and price?  
3. Does not a calf that is from a cow and bull of some family, say Mayflower, Broadhooks, Rosebud families, etc., sell quicker and at higher prices than one from a cow registered in the herdbook and belonging to no particular family? E. M.

Ans.—1. From this office; price, \$2.15, postpaid.

2. We do not know of a book on the history of Leicesters. "Modern Sheep, Breeds and Management," by Shepherd Boy; price, \$1.50, postpaid, from this office, tells the story well of all the British breeds.

3. Probably, though individual merit of form and function should be the principal criterion. All Shorthorns are of some family on the dam's side, and the value of a pedigree depends mainly upon the character of the four or five top sires.

## TO STALLION OWNERS

**\$1,000**

To be given by the

### Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto,

in seven premiums to Thoroughbred Stallions standing for half-bred mares. Owners of Thoroughbred stallions should communicate with

W. P. Fraser, Secretary Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto.

Entries close May 1st, 1908.

### Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices.

In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

**John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.**  
Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 3 1/2 miles.



Long-distance phone.

### CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.

Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiope and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long distance telephone.

**ROBT. NESS & SON,**

**HOWICK, QUEBEC.**



### DUNROBIN STOCK FARM.

Don't Buy a Clydesdale Mare or Filly until after our AUCTION SALE, on MARCH 12th, at our farm. Write for catalogue. **DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton P. O.**



### Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney pony; also Welsh ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. **A. AITCHISON, GUELPH P. O. AND STATION.**

### SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HOGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance phone.**



### OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prize-winners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock. **JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CAN.**



**Imported Clydesdales** I have on hand for sale 7 choice years old. All in full. They have size, quality and grand action. An extra good Imp. Clydesdale mare 3 and 4 yrs. Also the best old Imp. stallion, Fiscal Member (1907), a horse of great size, grand quality and a sure seller. All these are richly bred. Write for particulars. **R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester P. O. and Station. Long-distance phone.**

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

### GALVANIZED IRON FOR ROOFING AND LIGHTNING PROTECTION.

Is galvanizing-iron roofing a protection from lightning? If it is, whether would it or first-class cedar shingles last the longest, and which would be the cheapest, first cost, taking lightning-rods into consideration? W. J. C.

Ans.—Galvanized-iron roofing, or any kind of metal covering, is a complete protection from lightning, so far as the roof is concerned. If the building is fitted with metal eavestrough and conductor pipes, with metallic connection between the lower ends of conductor pipes and the earth, or if from each corner of the roof a wire cable descends to the ground and into it to where the earth is permanently damp, scarcely any better protection from lightning could be devised. As to first cost, shingles cost only a little more than half of corrugated, galvanized-iron sheets, and even with the expense of lightning-rods added, that is, present-day expense, are still much cheaper. If lightning-rods be made of wire according to directions given repeatedly in "The Farmer's Advocate," the cost is scarcely worth mentioning. Corrugated-iron roofs have been in use only a comparatively few years, and it is rather early, as yet, to say how long they will last. Manufacturers claim they have a decided advantage on the score of durability.

### GOSSIP.

At an auction sale of Shire horses, on February 14th, from the Trink Park Stud of Lord Rothschild, the average price received for 35 head was \$1,130, and the highest price, 900 guineas (\$4,725), for the yearling stallion colt, King Cole, by Birdsall Menestral, purchased by Lord Winterstoke. One stallion sold for 640 guineas, and one, Hotspur 4th, brought 800 guineas. Mares sold up to 620 guineas.

### DEATH OF PERSIMMON.

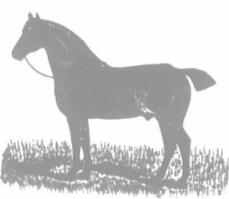
The King's Thoroughbred racehorse and stallion, Persimmon, died on February 18th. A few weeks ago, the horse sustained a serious accident, which resulted in a fractured pelvis. He was hung in slings at the Sandringham Stud, and hopes were entertained of saving him. The horse was by St. Simon-Perdita II., and won stakes amounting to 34,706 sovs., included in his successes being the Coventry Stakes, Ascot, and Richmond Stakes, Goodwood, as a two-year-old, while, in addition to winning the Derby in the following season, he also credited His Majesty with the St. Leger and Jockey Club stakes. As a four-year-old he won the Ascot Gold Cup and Eclipse Stakes, at Sandown Park.

In addition to Sceptre, he sired Pericles, Zinfandel, Mead, Cheers, Achaicus, Pearl of the Loch, Fugleman, Burscough, Royal Dream, Sea King, Gourd, Key-stone II., and many other winners. Altogether his progeny won 146 races worth about £130,000. His Majesty's representative in this year's Derby will be Perrier, a son of Persimmon.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



Stallions and mares, both breeds, representing the best blood of England and Scotland, combining size, quality and faultless action. Stallions are all guaranteed sure foal-getters, or replaced by one of equal value. All will be sold on the long-time payment plan. Stallions insured against risks of all kinds. If in need of something choice of the above breeds, write or wire for full particulars and catalogues.



**DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.**



### Fourteen Years Selling Direct

We are the only manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in Canada selling direct to the consumer, and have been doing business in this way for 15 years. We have no agents, but ship anywhere for examination. You are out nothing if not satisfied. Our prices represent the cost of making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete line and gives prices. Send for it to-day.

No. 10 Piano Box Buggy. Price \$57 00.

**International Carriage Co., BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.**

### JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, England,



Have at their American branch, at St. Thomas, Ont., under the management of C. K. Geary, a number of good big stallions, also several very fine fillies coming three years old, and safe in foal to some of England's leading sires. Address all communications to:

**C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.**

### Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 30 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 5 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 2 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

**T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.**



### CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.**



### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

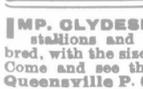
Our new importation has just landed. An exceedingly good lot. Some extra big fellows. They may be seen at our stables, Fraser House, London. Call and see them, or write

**MESSRS. DALGETY BROS., GLENCOE, ONT.**



### 25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25

Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high-class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. **GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda P. O., Steelesville and Germier Stations.**



**IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.**—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O., Ont., Newmarket Sta., G. T. R. Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.**



**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES** Up to over a ton in weight, with the very richest of breeding and the best of quality. I think no better shipment of stallions ever left Scotland. I have also nine fillies, without doubt the best lot in Canada. All will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.**

### 2 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Sired by Prince Alexander and Macgregor's champion, recorded in Clydesdale Stud-book of Canada. Terms and prices reasonable. **Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. London Ry. Station.**

### GOSSIP.

AN ABLE CITIZEN.

Accompanying an illustration of the Plymouth Rock pullet, said to have laid 251 eggs in her first active business year, Collier's Weekly comments as follows: For her utility, instinct, and absence of intellect, our heart has long throbbed warmly for the hen. Not for her the labyrinthine processes of thought, the uncreative and unproductive efforts of mere analysis. We know no stouter inhabitant of the globe, and none more devoted to her task. Not to finite wisdom does she bend, but to the stern commands which echo back to the laws by which from chaos have been evolved the wonders of all life. Gladly do we celebrate, in type and photograph, the record of the chicken on this page. She appeals to our heart, to our head, to our interest in those vast destinies in which the centuries are but as little moments fleeting in the dark.

Mr. J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., writes: "In your issue of Feb. 20th, in which you describe a number of animals to be sold in a combination sale, you refer to a young bull, full brother to the champion, Queen Ideal. In thus describing him, Queen Ideal is said to have been sold for the sum of \$1,500. Queen Ideal cost us, at nine months old, \$1,000. Five months later, at the Chicago International, where she won first premium, we refused \$1,500 from a well-known Indiana breeder. Next season, she won first and junior championship at Winnipeg, Toronto and Chicago. When she had won at Toronto, she was bought by Sir George Drummond for the sum of \$2,500, with the provision that we were in possession of her until after the Chicago Show. This explanation is only fair to the Shorthorn public, and her present owner. I wish to report the sale of three beautiful young bulls to Mr. I. Groff for W. C. Fleury, South Omaha, Neb. Two of these bulls are real show animals. I have sold to Wm. Hamilton, Guelph, the black pair of Clydesdale mares, Moss Bank and Queen Maurice. A. C. Towris, River Bank, purchased the promising filly, Grace Darling 7th."

### BOOK REVIEW.

"FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SOIL FERTILITY."

To understand aright the principles of soil fertility and their application is to have laid the foundation of successful farming. While it is true that soils can never be completely exhausted, they do become exhausted for all practical purposes when the crop produced ceases to be profitable, hence so many abandoned farms. At the same time, successful farmers have succeeded in doubling the average of crops at a cost very little more than is required for the half crop. At this season of the year, preparatory to the approaching seeding, no more practical subject can be studied than maintaining fertility, and the new handbook, by Alfred Vivian, Professor of Chemistry in the Ohio College of Agriculture, makes its appearance from the Orange-Judd publishing house at an opportune time. The simplicity of the work will commend it to those who might be staggered at more obtruse and cambrous volumes. Written largely from lecture notes used before the winter-course students, it is especially adapted for home reading, and not only the text, but the illustrations are alike well adapted to make the book a popular and useful addition to the library of every farmer and agriculture student. It deals with the sources of fertility, soils, tillage, drainage, rotation, manuring, commercial fertilizers and related topics. The author commends the application of fresh manure and the use of the spreader, concluding with a paragraph in which he expresses doubt that salt is of any value in promoting plant growth. The book may be obtained through this office at \$1.00, or by sending us two new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate."

A rather gaily-dressed young lady asked her Sabbath-school class what was "meant by the pomps and vanities of the world." The answer was honest, but rather unexpected: "Them flowers on your hat."

### Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring worm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. 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. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.**

### Tuttle's Elixir

Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never fails if cure be possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.



### Tuttle's Family Elixir

Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c. **TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 64 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.** Sole Agents: **H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 28 St. Gabriel St., Beware of all others; only temporary relief, if any. C. N. R. Crocker, South Farmington, Nova Scotia.**

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

Here is just one case out of thousands—**HAMOTA, MAN.,** March 15, '06. "This is to testify to the value of Kendall's Spavin Cure as a Spavin Remedy and Liniment for general use. I used it for Spavins on a colt two years ago, and found it a complete cure."



Save your horse with Kendall's—the sure cure for all Bony Growths, Swellings and Lameness. \$1 a bottle—4 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or **Dr. S. J. Kendall Co., Eastport Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.**

### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

### ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 20c free.



**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for manking, \$1.00 delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Variocoele. Book free. Made only by **S-S-JOHN, P.O. 73, 73 Monument St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents: **LYMAN BROS. & CO., Montreal.**

### RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 3 imp. mares 2 and 4 yrs. of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 fully foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain. **A. V. Carefoot, Thornbury Sta., Redwing P. O.**

**FOR SALE: CLYDESDALE STALLION** rising 3 years this spring. Grandson of Imp. Bold Boy. His sire full brother to a world-champion show horse at Chicago. A light chestnut. White face. Well feathered. Good mane and tail. Bands 16 hands. Good block and splendid action. Plenty of good flat bone. Was bred to 13 mares last season: 9 or 10 have proved in foal. The property of the late Henry K. Schmidt. Must be sold. For further particulars apply to **GEO. MOORE or J. H. ENGLE, Y. S., Waterloo, Ont.**

**Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Yorkshires** One stallion rising three years, by imported Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. **W. H. TRAW, Cedar Grove P.O., Leont Hill Sta., G.P.R.**

**YOUNG MEN WANTED**—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address **VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. L. L. Conkey, Prin.**

**WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER**

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The World's Greatest and Surest  
Veterinary Remedy  
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

## SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,  
WIND PUFFS,  
THRUSH,  
DIPHTHERIA,  
SKIN DISEASES,  
RINGBONE,  
PINK EYE,  
SWEENY,  
BONY TUMORS,  
LAMENESS FROM  
SPAVIN,  
QUARTER CRACKS,  
SCRATCHES,  
POLL EVIL,  
PARASITES.  
REMOVES  
BUNCHES or  
BLEMISHES,  
SPLINTS,  
CAPPED HOCK,  
STRAINED TENDONS.  
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

## THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.  
CHAS. KOTT, Manager,  
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard  
VETERINARY REMEDY  
Always Reliable.  
Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of  
The Lawrence-Williams Co.  
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the  
U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.

## CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

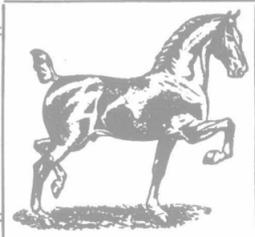
Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEK, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co.  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## THE UNION STOCK-YARDS COMPANY, Ltd. HORSE EXCHANGE

KEELE ST., - - TORONTO JUNCTION

Auction Sales of  
Horses, Carriages and  
Harness every  
Monday and Wednesday.  
Private Sales every  
day.



Come and see this new  
Horse Exchange,  
it will interest you, also  
the Quarter-mile Track  
for showing  
and exercising

The Directors of the above Company have not spared anything in the building of this new Horse Exchange. The stables, which are built of cement and brick, will stall between 900 and 900 head of horses and are considered by judges, who have seen them, to be the most sanitary they have yet seen.

We have sold on an average of 100 horses per week since the opening of this great horse market, and now that the success of the horse business is assured, we are in a position to handle Breeders' Stock Sales of all kinds, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

Breeders will find that advertising from a central place like Toronto will be advantageous in many ways, as this is unquestionably the most complete market of its kind in America for both buyer and seller.

We have our own railway chutes, which are the finest, and can load any number of cars at once on both G.T.R. and C.P.R. No charge for loading or unloading stock of any kind.

Correspondence solicited as to terms, etc.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

(Late Grand's Repository).

## Graham - Renfrew Co.'s CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4488.

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES! 9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 3 Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. Phone.

## GOSSIP.

Another important dispersion sale of pure-bred Holsteins is advertised in this paper to take place near Hespeler (C. P. R. and G. T. R.), on March 26th, when the entire herd of 25 head, belonging to Mr. Elias, Pannabecker, of that place, will be disposed of by auction. The prospect for high prices for dairy products is so bright, there should be plenty of buyers to take care of this stock at fair prices.

## HEAVY-WEIGHT HOLSTEIN CALVES

In response to Prof. Cumming's enquiry, allow me to say that on Nov. 30th, 1906, my pure-bred Holstein cow, Tidy Pauline De Kol, gave birth to a heifer calf, which weighed next morning, when dry and not having sucked its mother, 140 lbs. She was the largest, and yet, in two weeks, as fine a specimen as I have ever seen. She was carried just 28 days over the nine months' gestation period, which I think accounts for the fleshiness and heavy weight. H. BOLLERT.  
Cassel, Ont.

A good horse, tested and proven, is usually a wiser investment than an untried one of the most promising breeding. In this issue is offered for sale the imported Clydesdale stallion, Carron Jamie, travelled for five consecutive seasons over one route by the Hyde Park Clydesdale Horse Co. His breeding traces to Prince of Wales, and, as a stock-getter, he has amply substantiated the promise of his pedigree, having sired a large number of excellent foals, quite a few of which have sold for \$100 apiece off their dams. Look up the advertisement, trace out the pedigree, and call on, or write, Geo. Long, Ettrick, Ont.

Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., in ordering a change of his advertisement of Shorthorns, writes: "I wish to state to readers of 'The Farmer's Advocate' that my large herd is in extra nice shape. We have lots of feed of all kinds, and, consequently, the cattle have fared well. I have a particularly fine lot of young heifers and bulls, and some extra good young cows bred to the great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning. I have young bulls good enough to head any herd in the country, from imported sires and dams, and some from home-bred dams and imported sires. I can also show fourteen of the best yearling heifers I ever saw stand in my stable at one time. Am always pleased to have lovers of good stock call and examine the herd, whether they wish to purchase or not."

On or about the 1st of May, The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, will hold a dispersion sale of all their live stock. This consists of a dairy herd of pure-bred and high-grade Holstein cattle numbering about one hundred head of all ages, a flock of one hundred and forty-five breeding ewes with their natural increase, a herd of sixteen brood sows with their litters, and five young horses. The dairy is beyond doubt one of the best in Ontario, being the result of careful and intelligent breeding for years from pure-bred sires of the highest milking strains procurable, and an idea of the quality of the herd can be gained from the fact that the average production of the herd for the year 1907 was 8,006 lbs. per cow, despite the disastrous drought which prevailed over the Bay of Quinte district throughout the whole of the past summer. Watch for a more detailed advertisement, which will appear in this paper at an early date, and, in the meantime, any information desired as to the stock will be supplied anyone writing to A. Leitch, Farm Supt., Deseronto, Ontario.

Judge.—You have been sworn, sir. It behooves you to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Lawyer (to client, who has seated himself in the witness chair).—Did you present your bill to the defendant for payment?

Client.—I did.

Lawyer.—And what did the defendant say?

Client.—He told me to go to the devil.

Lawyer.—Then what did you do?

Client.—I went to you.—[Judge.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser.  
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## THE LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. CROUCH & SON, PROPS.  
LaFayette, Ind.



Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. The three popular breeds. The States have about disc-a-d-d all breeds of draft horses except the Percheron and Belgian. They are low down, blocky shaped, clean legs, cuppy foot and tough, and can go over rocky roads without shoes; are close made, long ribbed, and live on half the food that the leggy, shorty ribbed, big Roman nose kind do. They mature at three years old. Long time to responsible buyers. Guarantee the best. Prices from \$700 up to \$2,200.

## HORSE ACTION DEVELOPERS

Royal Letters  
Patent No. 256



FOR PRODUCING  
AND IMPROVING  
ACTION IN HORSES

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.

## Imported Clydesdale Stallion for Sale

CARRON JAMIE,

Property of Hyde Park Clydesdale Horse Co. Eight years old. Sure getter of high-class stock. Weight, nearly a ton. Sire Goldfind, by Goldfound, by Prince of Wales. Has been five years on present route. Good reasons for selling. Inspection invited. Call on or write:  
GEO. LONG, ETRICK, ONTARIO.

## NOTHING BUT THE BEST

New importation of Clydesdales and Hackney Stallions. For sale more Old Country premium and H. and A. Society winners than any other importer. Such horses as A. C. M., Mercurius, Marquis, Roxelle, Ardian, Baron's Charm, King's Seal, Baron's Charm, Baron's Carrick, Abbey Fashion, Medallion, and many others equally good. Thirty six in all. Prices reasonable.  
OSWALD SOBRY, GUELPH P. O., ONT.

## MR. A. I. HICKMAN,

Court Ledge, Egerton, Kent, England,

exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

## Young Clydesdale Stallion

RIISING THREE YEARS OLD

For sale, a grand good one, Stonewall (6868), sire Cornerstone (Imp.) (11016), thick, strong and healthy, grand disposition, stands well on his feet, clean bone. Inspection invited. Write or call.

JOS. W. HOLMAN, Columbus, Ont.  
Myrtle, C.P.R. Oshawa or Brooklin, G.T.R.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

J. G. ROSS, Jarvis P. O. and Sta.

## Imported Clyde Stallions and Fillies

For Sale, sired by Marcellus and Prince Alexander; one home-bred stallion rising two years, black, imported-bred.  
ALEX. McCREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

**MAKES HIS OWN STOCK FOOD**

In interviewing a prominent stock dealer recently, the question of Stock Foods was discussed. He states that for some time he has been making his own stock food, and that the results he had obtained were very satisfactory, that by making it himself he was sure of obtaining only the best and purest of drugs and in the proper proportions, and that the ingredients would not produce the harmful results that he had experienced with many of the preparations now on the market.

As a conditioner and flesh-producer for all kinds of stock, he found nothing that would equal this home mixture, both in economy and results.

He has given this recipe to be published for the benefit of stock owners in general, and is sure that it will be to their advantage to use it.

He found that best results were obtained by using one pound Barnes English Compound and mixing with three pounds of Linseed Meal and six pounds of Corn Meal. Barnes English Compound can be procured from S. G. Amsden, Box 668, Windsor, Ont., who will send a one-pound package, sufficient to make ten pounds of the home mixture, postpaid, on receipt of 50c., money order or stamps.

**OAKLAWN FARM**

**400 HEAD**  
We offer largest and choicest collection Most reasonable prices Safest guarantee  
**THE BEST Percherons, Belgians French Coachers**

Horses delivered to any part of United States or Canada free of charge. Three large importations since July 1st, including tops of twenty leading breeding establishments of France. Visit us.

**DUNHAM & FLETCHER**

WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

**DISPERSION SALE**

**Shorthorns**

ON **Wed., March 18**  
AT SPRINGBANK FARM, 1 MILE NORTH OF MARDEN.

**C. M. & G. W. BLYTH**

will sell by auction, without reserve, their entire herd of 95 high class Shorthorns, headed by the extra good 3 year-old imported bull, Roan Chief 60866. Terms: 8 months' credit will be given on approved joint notes, 6% per annum off for cash. Teams will meet the morning trains at Marden station.

Thomas Ingram, Auctioneer.

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

**Hyde Park Herefords** Choice young heifers, and cows with calves at foot and bred again, for sale.

Thomas Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont.

**CONSUMPTION Book Free!**

Do you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 122 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Don't wait—do it now.

"My dear," said the caller, with a smile, to the little girl who occupied the study while her father, an eminent literary man, was at dinner, "I suppose you assist your father by entertaining the bores?" "Yes sir," replied the little girl, gravely, "please be seated."

**GOSSIP.**

**THE SYLVAN SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.**

The auction sale of young Shorthorn bulls, from the herds of Messrs. Nicholson, Fairbairn and Rawlings, held at Mr. Nicholson's Elmdale Stock Farm, at Sylvan, Ont., on Feb. 20th, was fairly well attended, and a useful lot of well-bred young bulls sold at prices decidedly in favor of the buyers, the highest price being \$95, being reached twice, and the average for the thirteen head sold figuring out at within a few cents of \$70 each. Following is the sale list:

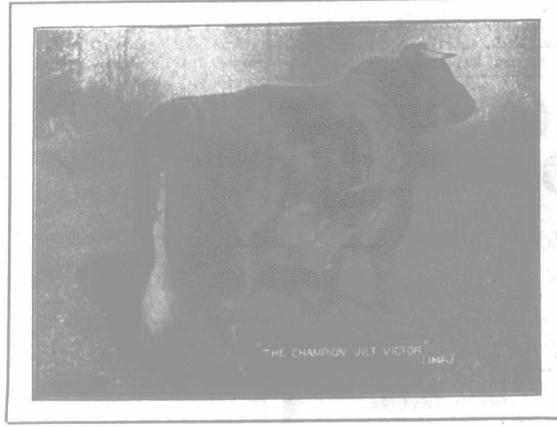
- Messrs. Nicholson's offering—  
Count Averne 2nd, 11 months; Morley Pros., Brinsley .....\$85  
Count Averne 3rd, 6 months; C. H. Wilson, Greenway ..... 52  
Signal Seal, 13 months; Wm. Young, Waubuno ..... 85  
Count Sunbeam, 16 months; S. W. Edwards, Watford ..... 95  
Corsica, 16 months; James Robinson, Wyoming ..... 90  
Nobility, 16 months; James Paxman, Parkhill ..... 92  
Spicy Duke, 15 months; John Gunson, Strathroy ..... 67  
Count Rodger, 13 months; John Lewis, Kerwood ..... 47  
Mr. Fairbairn's contribution—  
Lynden Prince, 16 months; E. R. Barclay, Poplar Hill .....\$95  
Royal Hero, 23 months; Wm. Cauley, Arkona ..... 47  
Mr. Rawling's offering—  
Spicy Duke, 15 months; John Gunson, Strathroy .....\$67  
Bright Crown, 10 months; A. W. Augustin, Arkona ..... 50  
Crown Gem, 10 months; A. P. Wilcocks, Arkona ..... 50  
Red Jewel, 12 months; A. McIntosh, Arkona ..... 45

**N. A. STEEN'S SHORTHORN SALE.**

As the following notes will show, the Shorthorn females to be sold at the dispersion sale of Mr. N. A. Steen, Meadowvale, Ont., on Wednesday, March 18th, are a very desirable lot from a fashionable-breeding standpoint: Mellenstain 6th, Vol. 14, age twelve years, by Lord Durham 20610, dam Mellerstain (imp.); Missie Mellerstain, Vol. 19, red, seven years old, by Aberdeen Statesman 24878; Missie Bell 81915, red, five years old, by Favorite 30955; Missie Royal 81917, red, two years old, by Royal Scot; Missie Lady 81916, red, two years old, by Royal Scot; Missie of Whitehall 82219, red, yearling, by Royal Scot. The foundation of the Cecelias was Cecelia 10th 24805, red, fourteen years old, by Brighton Lad 14766, dam Cecelia 8th; Cecelia 17th, Vol. 16, a red, ten years old, by Imp. British Statesman, dam Cecelia 6th, by Imp. Baron Lenton, grandam Cecelia (imp.); Cecelia 18th, Vol. 16, red, nine years old, by Imp. British Statesman, dam Cecelia 6th. The balance of this tribe are the get of Royal Scot 49813, Royal Diamond 2nd 58459, Banff Boy 55572, Scotland's Fame (imp.), Favorite 30955, and Trout Creek Banff 40076. With the exception of those above mentioned, the balance are all young, mostly one and two-year-old heifers, among which are some really good things. Lady Victoria, Vol. 17, by Imp. Scotland's Fame, is a red eight-year-old, the foundation of the Victoria family, whose pedigree goes back to Imp. Beauty, by Snowball. Besides her, there are three, a one, two and three-year-old heifers, two of them by Royal Scot, the other by Trout Creek Banff. To-day, when there is so much said about heavy-milking Shorthorns, this sale should be an alluring one to parties desiring to get that class of stock, as they will certainly be sold here. Of the other Scotch families represented in the sale, they are so well known and so extremely fashionable that they speak for themselves. The herd has never been overfed, but has always been kept in the best possible breeding condition, consequently purchasers can rest assured they are not getting a lot of useless, sterile animals.

Scotch Keeper.—That's verra fine car you have got.  
Chauffeur.—Oh, it ain't a bad car.  
Scotch Keeper.—She had be a verra powerfu' car whatever?  
Chauffeur.—Oh, no; I wouldn't say that.  
Scotch Keeper.—I was not judgin' by the size. I was judgin' by the smell!

**Salem Herd of Shorthorns**  
J. A. WATT, SALEM P. O.



I will take a very limited number of high-class cows for service to Jilt Victor. I can supply any number of Shorthorns of either sex, or willingly help buyers in making selections elsewhere.

Elora Stns., G. T. R. and C. P. R., 13 miles north of Guelph. Long-distance 'phone.

**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907**

An exceptionally choice lot of heifers and young bulls for sale now. Best milking strains.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

**Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.**

Our herd numbers sixty-five head. We are prepared to give bargains to suit all who wish to buy from one animal up to a carload of females, and 12 bulls from 9 to 18 months old. Also 25 Berkshires of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.  
Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

**10 IMPORTED 10 BULLS**

Recently arrived from Scotland in good condition. They are a superior lot. Selected for herd-headers. We also have a number of Canadian-bred bulls of excellent quality, and representing the choicest breeding. Females suitable for show or breeding purposes.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. Bell telephone at each farm.

**Maitland Bank Shorthorns**

Five bulls, 19 to 16 months; six bulls, 9 to 12 months, got by Broadhooks Prince (imp.) = 55002 =, and some of them from imp. cows; also cows and heifers, milking sort and right breeding. Lowest prices for quick sale. Come and see them, or write.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

**MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS**

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 months old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy.

L. S. POWELL, Walkenstein P. O. and Stn. G. P. R.

**HOME-BRED BULLS**

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Spicy Broadhooks (imp.) and Whitehall Bamsden. Priced for quick sale.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

**PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

For sale: 8 young bulls by Old Lancaster Imp., from Imp. dams, including Lancaster Victor, first prize sr. bull calf at Dom at Sherbrooke, second at C. N. E., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat Stn. & P.O. C. P. R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

Winners at the leading shows have been sired by bulls bred here. We can sell you a good bull to head your herd of SHORTHORNS, or for use on your good grade cows. The bull catalogue explains the breeding. Write for it.  
**John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklyn, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

**Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate**

## BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Our BOOKLET plainly tells the story of Blatchford's Calf Meal, with convincing testimonials from some of the 20,000 progressive farmers who have had excellent success with this perfect milk substitute. It costs about half as much as milk. It prevents scouring. It is the oldest and best. It is free from mill feed. It is cooked. The Booklet is FREE. Write for it.

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont.  
Taylor Bros., Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.  
J. H. Byers, Stratford, Ont.

## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new 32c book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book, we send free, if you name this paper, a 2c packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to Rm Birds of Lica," and "Bird Magazine." Send 3c to-day; stamps or coin. Refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Address:

COTTAM BIRD SEED  
25 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duchesses of Gloster Strathallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

J. F. MITCHELL,  
Burlington Jct. Sta., Burlington P. O. and Telegraph.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.,  
Breeder of Short-horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

## 2 Very Fine Young Bulls

ONE RED AND ONE ROAN  
10 and 16 months old  
From imported sires and dams. Both will make winners.  
W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 856, OWEN SOUND.

## TWO IMPORTED BULLS

Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.)—33070. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.  
GEO. D. FLETCHER, Sinkingham P.O., Ont.  
Erin Sta., C. P. R.

## GREENGILL HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form. Pure Scotch. Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls—Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Rampton, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS I

We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dam. Will be sold right. G. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Four choice bulls, all from imp. sire; two from imp. dam. Females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (Imp.) at head of herd for sale or exchange. ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P. O. and G.T.R. Station.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### OPACITY OF THE CORNEA.

Dog has a whitish growth over the pupils of both eyes, and he is almost blind. The eyes have been weak and sore since last summer. A young horse is the same way. Did he catch it from the dog?

Ans.—It is doubtful if treatment will be successful in either case. It is not contagious, hence the horse did not contract it from the dog. In the horse, it is a constitutional disease, and it is probable he will eventually go totally blind from cataract. The condition is practically the same in both, and requires the same treatment. Take 10 grains of nitrate of silver and dissolve in 2 ounces distilled water, and put a few drops in each eye twice daily.

### TUMORS—ECZEMA.

1. Colt has hard, flat lumps on top of his neck, caused by the collar, about three months ago.  
2. Colt has itchy skin, and is rubbing the hair off. He is not lousy.

Ans.—1. These are little, fibrous tumors, and the better treatment is to dissect them out and dress the wounds daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. They can be removed by caustic, as the daily application of butter of antimony, or acetic acid, until they disappear. But an operation, as advised, is much quicker and less trouble.  
2. Purge with 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a pint of water, and dress the parts twice daily with it.

### FARDELBOUND, ETC.

1. Cow has been sick for a month. My veterinarian says it is impaction of the third stomach. Give cause and cure.  
2. Give proper food for laying geese, and the care of them and their goslings.  
3. Are black teeth harmful in pigs?  
4. Have the O. A. College advertised seeds for experimenting on this spring?

Ans.—1. Impaction of the third stomach, or "fardelbound," is caused by eating dry, indigestible food. Treatment is often unsuccessful. It consists in giving a purgative of 2 lbs. Epsom salts, 1 ounce aloes and 1 ounce ginger, and giving 2 drams nux vomica three times daily. In twenty-four hours after giving the purgative, if necessary, give 1 pint raw linseed oil, and 1 pint black molasses, and repeat every twelve hours as long as necessary. If she will not eat a little soft food after the second day, drench with boiled flaxseed.  
2. A poultry man can answer this question.  
3. This is purely an imaginary trouble in pigs.  
4. Write Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, for information on this subject.

One day there was received at a bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington a communication, addressed to it by an Indiana farmer, and which read as follows:

"I want an agricultural report on being in the farmin' business. I order git it."

The chief in charge of the bureau, a man of great courtesy in his correspondence, dictated a letter to the Indiana man stating that the Department would be most happy to comply with his request, but that it was necessary that he be informed somewhat more specifically which of its numerous reports was wanted. Would Mr. Blank be kind enough to mention the date, or, at least, the subject of the document in question?

The farmer answered promptly and succinctly in this wise:

"I don't care what the book is about, or when it was wrote. I want it for a scrapbook."

"What is the most important thing about handling a sail boat?" The old salt looked the novice over thoughtfully, and then replied: "Knowing how to swim."

## Dispersion of the Whitehall Shorthorn Herd

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908

MR. N. A. STEEN & SON,

at his farm, Whitehall, 3 miles from Streetsville Jct. Sta., C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, east and west, and the north at Meadowvale, will sell his entire herd of

## 35 Head of Shorthorn Cattle

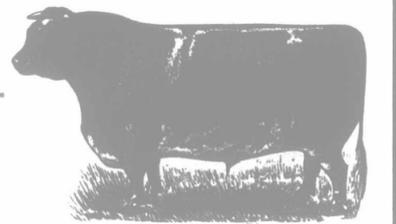
This is an exceptionally well-bred herd of Missies, Cecelias and Victorias, females and 10 young bulls. All in good healthy breeding condition, and guaranteed right in every respect.

Terms cash, or 7 months' on bankable paper with 5% interest. Sale at 1 p. m. sharp.

John Smith M.P.P. Auctioneers.  
W. A. Russell

Lunch at noon.  
Catalogues on application to

N. A. STEEN,  
Meadowvale P. O.



## SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—50077—(Imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

## A. EDWARD MEYER,

BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.,  
BREEDS  
Scotch Shorthorns

exclusively. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.)—55043—(90083), a Shethin Rosemary; Gloster King—58708—288804, A. H. B., a Orlichshank Duchess of Gloster. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

## Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager.  
Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud GM, Imp.  
Marigold Saller. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

## SHORTHORNS Shorthorns!

For want of stable room will sell cheap 10 heifer calves, 12 yearling heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers in calf, and 3 red bulls about 14 months old. Right good ones. CLYDESDALES.—Two-year-old mare in foal, and a good pair 4 and 5 years old. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR,  
GOBLES, ONTARIO.

WOULD EXCHANGE

a few high-class Shorthorns FOR PURE-BRED OR GOOD GRADE SHEEP, Shropshires preferred.

D. Allan Black, Kingston, Ontario.

## Scotch Shorthorns

Our breeding females are very heavy milkers, also good individuals. For sale are a few young bulls and a few choice heifers, all from imported sires, and a number from imported dams. The imported Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.  
R. J. DOYLE, Box 464, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

## R. H. REID, SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Clover Lea Stock Farm,  
PINE RIVER, ONT.,  
BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE  
Golden Cross (Imp.) at head of herd.

Two young imported bulls of the very best quality and breeding. Six Canadian-bred bulls mostly the get of Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) Prices right.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

## LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED  
Montreal, Que. Baden, O.

## SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1905, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER,  
Brougham P. O. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

## Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance 'phone.  
WM. SMITH,  
Columbus P. O.



FOUR HOSPITALS FAILED.

James Heard, of Morton Park, Ont., says: "While employed at the Specialty Works of Newmarket six or seven years ago, I bruised my ankle, but, through neglect, this bruise turned to an ulcerated or burning sore which caused me a great deal of suffering. I tried a great number of doctors, and was in the hospital four times. I tried almost everything, but nothing did me any good. I could not sleep at night with the scalding and burning pain, but from the first application of Zam-buk I never lost any sleep, and felt nothing more of it than if I hadn't had any sore at all. It started healing and gave me no further trouble. Shortly after this, as I was getting on the street car, my foot slipped, and I came with all my might down on the edge of the step, and gave my foot a terrible mauling up. This made it far worse than ever, but I started again with Zam-buk, and it did the same work over again as it did at first, and my ankle is sound and well as ever it was. I cannot speak too highly of Zam-buk."

Zam-buk cures cuts, burns, chapped hands, chafings, cold sores, itch, chilblains, eczema, ringworm sores, sore throat, bad chest, ringworm, piles (blind or bleeding), bad legs, inflamed patches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, abscesses and all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Obtainable of all druggists and stores, 50c., or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-buk Co., Toronto.

Am offering at the present time 3 Very Fine Imp. Young Bulls. Good colors, and of the best breeding; also some extra good Canadian-bred bulls ready for service. Also cows and heifers imported and Canadian-bred. Prices reasonable. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder, Woodstock, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels. Size Price, doz. 50 tags. Cattle 75c. \$2.00. Light Cattle 60c. \$1.50. Sheep or Hog 40c. \$1.00. Cattle size with owner's name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers. Sample and circular mailed free. Get your neighbors to order with you and get lower price. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. For sale: One extra good young bull, 11 months old, from imp sire and dam; also a few good young Leicester ewes in lamb. At easy prices for quick sale. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia station, Tuscarora P. O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires. For sale: 2 bulls 18 months, 1 bull 12 months, and 4 from 7 to 9 months; and females all ages. In Cotswolds a few good ewe lambs. Nothing to offer in Berkshires. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm. Herd Established 1855. The great Duthie bred bull, Imported Joy of Morning = 32070 =, and Scottish Banner = 61023 =, at head of herd. Young cows bred to the above sires; also bulls and younger heifers for sale. Very choice. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

Herd Bulls for Sale. We now offer our grand show and breeding bull, Ridgewood Marquis = 48995 =, good disposition and sure breeder, and Good Marquis = 69299 =, roan, calved Dec. 16th, 1906, a bull good enough to show anywhere. Our prices are reasonable. Write for particulars or, better, come and see. Jno. Lee & Sons.

Shorthorns & Leicesters. I have a few cows and heifers for sale; also Leicester sheep different ages. Prices reasonable. JOHN LISHMAN, HAGERSVILLE STA. & P. O. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Two-year-old bull and several fine bull calves. Boars ready for use. January pigs ready to ship. John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SHEEP DIED AFTER SHORT SICKNESS.

What do you think was cause of death of in-lamb ewe, ill only a day and a half; gritted her teeth? A small lump, about size of a penny, was found on top of withers—seemed quite firm, but nothing could be squeezed out of it. Looked as if it might break soon. J. R.

Ans.—It is not likely that the lump described had any connection with her illness. We have often seen that feature on perfectly healthy sheep. The probable cause was acute indigestion, and the remedy would have been a brisk purgative, as four ounces Epsom salts, or half a pint raw linseed oil.

TREATMENT OF LAWNS.

At the Collegiate and on one or two lawns in the town they have, this winter, been running skating rinks. What treatment would you suggest in order to start the grass as early as possible in the spring, and, as far as possible, prevent injury as a result of the use as a rink? F. H. R.

Ans.—It is quite possible to use a lawn as a skating rink without injury to the grass, provided the lawn is well drained and the water can get away from it rapidly, as fast as the ice melts. The chief danger of smothering out the grass is where the soil is undrained, and the water soaks into the soil and thoroughly fills it, and covers the plants, effectually excluding air from them. I have known of a case where a bowling green was used for several years as a skating rink in the winter time without injury to the green. In this case, the soil was of a very sandy nature, and the water drained away quickly. H. L. HUTT, O. A. C.

KAFFIR CORN.

- 1. When should Kaffir corn or Millo maize be sown?
2. Is it good feed for cattle?
3. Can it be cut three times a year, and will it have seed each time?
4. To whom should I send for a 25-cent bottle of nitro-culture for alfalfa? W. J.

Ans.—1. Kaffir corn and Millo maize thrive best in warm weather, and should not be sown until danger of frost is past in the spring. They should be sown a little later rather than earlier than corn.

2. Both Kaffir corn and Millo maize should make good feed for cattle.
3. These crops cannot be grown in Ontario with the prospect of securing the ripe seed even once, and certainly not three times in the one season. We have grown both the Kaffir corn and the Millo maize at the Agricultural College in each of the past nine years, but the crop has not matured in any one season. The total yield of green crop per acre of the Millo maize was 9.7 tons, and of the Kaffir corn, 12.9 tons, while that of the Early Amber Sugar Cane was 16.8 tons per acre. The Early Amber Sugar Cane has given decidedly better results than either the Kaffir corn or the Millo maize in Ontario. The last two crops are more suitable for the southern part of the United States.

4. For a 25-cent bottle of nitro-culture for alfalfa, which is sufficient to treat one bushel of alfalfa seed, write to Prof. S. P. Edwards, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. C. A. ZAVITZ, O. A. C.

TRADE TOPIC.

35 CENTS FOR A 2-CENT STAMP. Mrs. F. V. Currah, of Windsor, Ont., offers to send a package of the Orange Lily treatment absolutely free to every sick and ailing woman who will write for it, per her advertisement on another page in this issue. As this package is worth 35 cents, it indicates a confidence in the merits of the remedy that is certain to prove attractive.

There was a canny old Scotch minister who said one day from the pulpit, with a dry smile: "Weel, friends, the kirk stands urgently in need of silver, and as we have failed to get it honestly, we must e'en see now what a bazaar can do for us."



MANSON CAMPBELL, President, The Manson Campbell Co. Limited.

You can make money raising chickens—I know you can

I want you to write me to-day and say, "Send me full particulars of how I can make money raising chickens." Then I will send you my 1908 booklet on the Chatham Incubator, which is full of valuable information.

I will also send you a booklet giving the experience of Chatham users all over Canada—showing in actual figures what big success they have had. This will prove to you how easy it is to turn a very small amount of time into good money.

In the same mail I will give you

My special price, on time

I know that as soon as you get this information and my easy terms you'll want to start raising chickens at once. My booklet tells you how the Chatham Incubator is made—the sound lumber and honest workmanship—tells why it hatches more chickens than any other make. It also tells why I can guarantee my incubator for five years, and the strength of the Company that is back of that guarantee. Sit right down now, while you have it in mind, and send me a post card asking for my booklets and special price on time. To save time address my nearest office.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man. The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Calgary, Alta. D. Hammond, Box 194, Victoria, B.C. Cote & Co., 6 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.

Manson Campbell, President The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd. Dept. 12 Chatham, Ont.

I also have a shipping warehouse at Halifax, N.S.



J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Short-horns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Oriskany (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytown Victor (Imp.) = 50098 = (87897). Young stock from imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

J. Watt & Son

For sale—2 high-class bull calves of the richest breeding; 20 young cows and heifers, a number of which are well gone in calf to Imp. Pride of Scotland. Moderate prices. Correspondence invited.

Salem P.O., Elora Sta. G.T.R. & C.P.R.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

(Adjoining the new Macdonald College.)

Breeders and Importers of High-class

Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Collie Dogs

Anything for sale. We offer especially a few select young bulls to clear cheap. Orders booked for spring pigs. HAROLD M. MORGAN, Prop. E. BJORKELAND, Manager, Bell Phone connection.



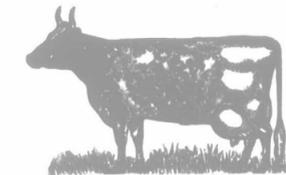
Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.

Trout Run AYRSHIRES and POULTRY

1 imported bull calf, 2 August bull calves from imported stock, 1 May bull calf. Females all ages; heavy milkers and from heavy milking stock, with good teats. Also Shropshire ram lambs. Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, B. Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin ducks at \$1.25 each. Toulouse geese, \$6 per pair. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. For particulars write: William Thorn, Lynedoch, Ontario. Trout Run Stock Farm.



Ayrshires & Yorkshires

We expect to again import a few choice head. Our J. Retson, now in Scotland, is securing young bulls and females, bred from the best milking stock in Scotland. We would be pleased to fill your order at lowest living prices. Choice animals, either sex or any age, either home-bred or imp., always on hand. We bred and own the grand champion female of Toronto, 1908 and 1907, grand champion at Sherbrooke (Dom.), 1907, also the first prize 3-year-old cows at Toronto, Sherbrooke (Dom.), London, Ottawa and Norwood fairs in 1907. A few young sows due last of April. Long-distance phone, Campbellford. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

AYRSHIRES Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. H. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM.—Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Buff Orpington poultry, eggs \$1 per 13, \$4 per hundred; orders now being booked. H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Williamsburg P. O.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD. Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec, breeder of HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES. Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

Cloverleaf Holsteins YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. Bull sixteen months, R. of M. dam. Bull three Well-backed sires.

A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Holstein Bulls. Two choice bulls, 10 and 13 months old, sired by Sir Abbe Kirk Posch, No. (1244), and from heavy-producing dams; also a few young cows in calf. For sale. Martin McDowell, Norwich, Ont.

**SHAKE IN A BOTTLE.**

Now is the time when the doctor gets busy, and the patent-medicine manufacturers reap the harvest, unless great care is taken to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. This is the advice of an old eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney-trouble weather is here, and also tells what to do in case of an attack.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy: one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Just try this simple homemade mixture at the first sign of Rheumatism, or if your back aches or you feel that the kidneys are not acting just right. This is said to be a splendid kidney regulator, and almost certain remedy for all forms of Rheumatism, which is caused by uric acid in the blood, which the kidneys fail to filter out. Anyone can easily prepare this at home and at small cost.

Druggists in this town and vicinity, when shown the prescription, stated that they can either supply these ingredients, or, if our readers prefer, they will compound the mixture for them.

A stranger, says a contemporary, addressed the farmer's boy across the fence: "Young man, your corn looks kind o' yellow." "Yes, that's the kind we planted." "Don't look as if you would get more than half a crop." "We don't expect to." The landlord gets the other half." Then, after a short time, the man said: "Boy, there isn't much difference between you and a fool." "Nope," replied the boy, "only the fence."

**RAW**

SHIP TO WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

**E. T. CARTER & CO.**

83-85 Front St., E., TORONTO CANADA.

Extra Special **SPRING MUSKRAT** Prices for **LINX, FOX, SKUNK**

WRITE FOR MARCH PRICE LIST

The Oldest and Most Reliable

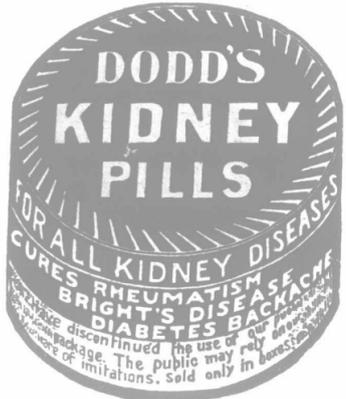
Hide, Wool and Fur House in Canada

**FURS**

It was Monday morning, and the rent collector was pursuing his task. His bag was getting heavy when he reached the house of Mrs. McPherson. Little Johnnie opened the door and said: "Mother and father are out; will you please call on Friday?"

"And why on Friday, my little man?" asked the collector.

"That's what I don't know," replied Johnnie, "unless it's because we are going to leave on Thursday."



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**CEMENT-CONCRETE WALL.**

1. Which is the cheaper, stone or cement for walls?
2. How much cement and gravel would it take for a wall 60 x 42, 9 feet high, 14 inches thick?
3. What would be the cost of such a wall?

Ans.—1. Cement-concrete, if gravel is available.

2. Mixed in the proportions of 1 of Portland cement to 10 of gravel and stone, approximately, 90 barrels and 25 cords of gravel. The more broken stone you bed in, the less other materials.

3. Cost will depend upon the price of materials and labor locally.

**HOW MUCH CEMENT?**

How much cement would it take to wall and floor a building 26 x 36 feet; wall to be 8 feet high and 1 foot thick?

Ans.—Of Portland cement, mixed in the proportions of 1 to 10 of gravel and stone, from 28 to 30 barrels, depending upon the quantity of stone bedded in; and 11 or 12 barrels for the floor, assuming that the whole surface is to be covered, say, two inches thick, the concrete being mixed in the proportions of 1 of Portland cement to 6 of gravel; or, if three inches thick, a couple of barrels more.

**REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.**

1. Is Count Sarcasm =32057= (74301) an imported Shorthorn bull?
2. What action should I take to get a Shorthorn calf registered?
3. What is the best food to give a two-year-old Shorthorn bull that is having heavy service?
4. Was Beauty (imp.) =30= of a milking strain, or a beef family?

AMATEUR.  
Ans.—1. Yes. He was bred by William Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, and imported in 1899 by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

2.—Write "Accountant," National Livestock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for blank form for registering Shorthorns. The terms and instructions are printed on the back of these forms.

3. Good clover hay, two gallons a day of chopped oats and same bulk of bran, and half a bushel of turnips. A little ground oil cake, say two quarts a day with the meal mixture, will be helpful. If you have ensilage, feed the meal mixed with twenty pounds of ensilage daily.

4. The cow had the reputation of being a heavy milker, and certainly many of her descendants have been excellent milkers. It is doubtful whether any other family in this country has produced more good milkers or better feeders.

**FATTENING CALVES—FEEDING HORSES.**

1. Some persons claim that it is impossible to make veal of a calf, except on whole milk. If it can be done satisfactorily in two months, please inform me of the way to feed it, and the proper substitute.

2. Would you advise buying oats for horses at 50c., or would you buy a substitute? If latter is as safe and cheaper feed, please state what it should consist of.

Ans.—1. We do not think any substitute is quite equal to a sufficient supply of whole milk drawn from the udder by the calf. But skim milk fed judiciously in limited quantity three times a day, lukewarm, with a cupful of flaxseed boiled to a jelly added to each meal, will put on flesh to make a fairly-good veal in two months. The calf may be taught to eat clover hay and whole oats at one month old, which will increase its weight. A good plan is to put a few oats in its mouth to chew at as soon as it has taken its milk, and it will soon learn to eat. There are prepared-milk substitutes of English preparation on the market, sometimes advertised by leading seed houses in this country. These are highly spoken of, but we do not know their composition.

2. We would not advise buying any substitute for oats for horses at present prices for other feedstuff. Oats are the safest and most suitable food for horses.

**BRAMPTON JERSEYS**

**CANADA'S PREMIER HERD.**—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

**Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

**PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS**

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**—Holsteins of richest breeding and highest production. Tamworths of best British blood and ideal bacon type. Herd headed by prizewinning Imp. Knowle King David Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Young sows bred to imp boar. Write, or come and see: **A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.**



**ROCK SALT** for horses and cattle, in 5 lb and 25 lb lots.

**TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO.**

**Holsteins and Yorkshires.**



**R. HONEY, Brickley, Ontario,**

offers a very choice lot of young bulls also boars and sows fit to mate.

**DISPERSION 25 PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS**

**SALE OF**

**To be held MARCH 26, 1908**

Two miles north-east of Hespeler, C. P. R. and G. T. R. A. M. trains will be met.

Catalogue on application. Terms of sale, 10 months on approved paper. Lunch at noon.

**Elias Pannabecker, Hespeler, Ontario.**

**STEVENS DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS**

I have now for sale two bull calves 6 months old sired by a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol; also four choice young cows due to calve in February.



**W. G. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE P. O., DELTA STATION.**

**Homestead Holsteins**

Yearling bulls for sale, out of cows with records from 16 to 21 lbs., and sired by Rosie Bros' famous bulls, Cornelius Posch and Count Mercena Posch. Write for prices. **G. & F. Griffin, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.**

**RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS**

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 8 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.

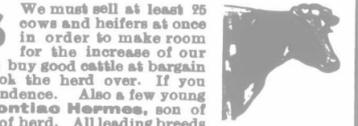
**F. D. EDM, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station.**

**HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Gotawolds and Tamworths—Present offering:**

Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P.O. Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

**HOLSTEINS**

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.** Putnam station, near Ingersoll.



**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!**

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.



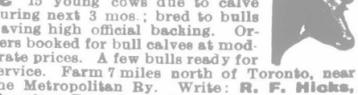
**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO**

**FOR QUICK SALE.**

Choice registered Holstein bull calves at \$25.00 each, sired by Prince Grequi De Kol, whose dam has an official record of over 18 pounds at three years old. Express paid anywhere in Ontario. **W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont.**

**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.**

15 young cows due to calve during next 3 mos.; bred to bulls having high official backing. Orders booked for bull calves at moderate prices. A few bulls ready for service. Farm 7 miles north of Toronto, near the Metropolitan Ry. Write: **R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.**



**Evergreen Farm Holsteins—FOR SALE:**

Bull calves 3 months old, from A. R. cows. Dam and sire's dam average from 30 55 lbs. as 3-year olds, to 23.10 lbs. as mature cows in 7 days; also young females bred to Sir Mercena Pasfort. **F. C. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

**Only Bull Calves**

**FOR SALE. HOLSTEIN and Ayrshire.** Of the best performing strains.

**GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW HERD**

is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 15 pounds at less than two years old to over 31 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. Dellar, Havelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS**

Herd of 35 head with A. R. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs as a two-year-old to over 26 lbs, as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A. R. O. test of one is over 26 lbs. for dam and s. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale. **G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

**"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD**

Young bulls fit for service. Bull calves. Also a few choice heifer calves.

**Walburn Rivers, FOLDEN'S, ONT.**

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE!**

The undersigned are uniting their herds, and to make room must sell a number of cows and heifers, also several young bulls. 75 head to choose from. Come and see them, or write for prices and description.

**E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD P. O. Frankford and Belleville Sta.**

# Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT or LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED.

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.**

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will proclaim its great virtue by promptly eradicating the bad effects, and a persistent use of the remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.

Do not be humbugged into buying so-called Norway Pine Syrups, but be sure and insist on having Dr. Wood's. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mrs. Henry Seabrook, Hepworth, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past three years and I consider it the best remedy known for the cure of colds. It has cured all my children and myself."

## SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Unequaled for fine quality of both mutton and wool, hardiness of constitution, and earliness of maturity.

**STRIDE & SON** will sell by auction at **Chichester, Sussex, England, on**

**AUGUST 19th, 1908,**

6,000 Southdown ewes,  
500 Southdown rams and ram lambs.

**ON SEPTEMBER 16th, 1908,**

4,000 Southdown ewes,  
300 Southdown rams and ram lambs.

Commissions carefully executed.  
Telegrams: **STRIDE, Chichester, England.**

POSTAL ADDRESS:  
**STRIDE & SON, Chichester, Sussex, Eng.**

## To Cure or Prevent Contagious Abortion

**USE West's Disinfecting Fluid**

Write for circulars by Veterinary Surgeon

**Special Price:**  
5 gallons, \$6.50, freight prepaid.

**The West Chemical Co.**  
125 Queen St. E., Toronto

## Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.**

### FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE OFFERINGS

Show rams, show ewes and breeding stock. Of the best of breeding and best in quality. For 25 years the flock is known as the Producer of the highest type of sheep. If you need a choice ram, or a few good ewes, Write for circular and tempting prices to **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

### SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES

for sale, bred to high-class imported Butlar ram.  
**GEO. HINDMARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONTARIO.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### COW FAILS TO COME IN HEAT.

I have a cow that calved last May. Am milking her yet, being a stripper. I would like to breed her as soon as possible. Can you advise me how to bring her in heat?  
D. M.

Ans.—We can suggest nothing but letting her go dry and feeding her liberally. Occasionally, a cow is found that will not come in season while milking, but it is a rare case that goes so long after calving as the one described without showing signs of oestrus. Some stallions claim that a forced service will generally bring a mare in season in a few days, but we have never heard this applied to cows.

#### FEEDING A BOAR.

Would feeding turnips and chopped screenings, which consist principally of foxtail seed and light oats and other seeds taken from cleaner at threshing time, have any effect on a boar not being successful as a stock-getter, he being successful before, being fed above-mentioned articles? Have been advised to quit feeding turnips, they being the cause of his being unfertile. Kindly inform me of your opinion.  
D. T.

Ans.—I do not think the feeding of a moderate amount of turnips would cause any injury, but that the trouble likely resulted from not feeding sufficient nourishing food along with the turnips. The screenings were probably not sufficient to maintain the vigor of the animal. A few turnips are an excellent thing for a boar, but it must be remembered that a sufficient amount of nourishing food should be fed with it, and, in addition to this, the animal should receive plenty of exercise.  
O. A. C. G. E. DAY.

#### ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

I read an article in your issue of Feb. 13th about artificial fertilizers, and would like to know something about how to treat peaty or swampy land.

1. Where can I get basic slag?
2. What is it likely to cost?
3. How much should be put on an acre?
4. What is the best way to apply it?
5. Would it do any good to put it on the top of a field of grass?

Would like these five questions answered in regard to potash fertilizer as well through "The Farmer's Advocate."

Ans.—Usually the first step in the improvement of peaty or swampy land ought to be a thorough underdraining. Although these soils are naturally very rich in organic matter, still some have been known to benefit by a moderate dressing of stable manure. The artificial fertilizer requirements of such a soil would be met by an application of basic slag and muriate of potash, both being thoroughly mixed together before using.

1. Basic slag, also muriate of potash, may be obtained from the Messrs. W. A. Freeman Co., Hamilton, Ont.

2. A high-grade basic slag (16 to 18 per cent. phosphoric acid), and only high-grade brands ought to be purchased, would cost about \$1.20, and muriate of potash (50 per cent. actual potash), \$2.75 for 100 lbs., but in larger quantities the price per 100 lbs. would be proportionately reduced.

3. The quantity to be applied per acre will depend on the crop to be grown: For hay or pasture apply 400 lbs. basic slag and 125 lbs. muriate of potash; for potatoes, 500 lbs. of the former and 160 lbs. of the latter; for root crops, 600 lbs. of the former and 140 lbs. of the latter, and for cereals, 300 lbs. of the former and 100 lbs. of the latter.

4. The method of application in this case is to broadcast the fertilizers over the surface of the ground previous to seeding. This may be done either by hand or by fertilizer distributor. As basic slag requires to be in the soil for some time before its phosphoric acid becomes available to plants, it is advisable to apply the slag, and the muriate as well, as early in spring as possible. Phosphoric acid and potash are firmly retained in the soil, so there is no danger of leaching.

5. These fertilizers may be applied to a field of grass without risk of detriment to the herbage, but preferably before growth commences.  
B. L. E.

## Elmhurst Berkshires

Our large brood sows are all imported. Stall Pette Middy, Imp (18856), winner of first at Oxford, 1907, heads the herd. All stock shipped by us as represented or money refunded. Express prepaid. Large stock to choose from. Write us.

**H. M. VANDERLIP,**  
Importer and Breeder, CAINSVILLE P. O., BRANT CO.

### EAST BANK HERDS

Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Shorthorn Cattle.

As I must leave farm in March, I am offering 40 sows of choice breeding and quality. Prize-winners and the get of prize-winners. Also cows and calves bred, fed and sold right.

**IRA L. HOWLETT, KELDON.**

### Duroc-Jerseys

Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 19007 heads our herd. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

**MOUNT PLEASANT HERD OF TAMPWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS.**—For sale: Pigs of either sexes from 6 weeks to 3 years; also 12 bull and heifer calves from 1 week to 1 year old. Phone in residence. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O.

## MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily fed, quick maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.

**JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.**

### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For Sale: 100 pigs, both sexes, all ages. Sows from 10 months to 2 years, bred to Imp. Cholerton Golden Secret, all descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also two choice Shorthorn bulls, ready for service, from choice milking dams, and sired by a son of Imp. Joy of Morning. **A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

### Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

**David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.**

### OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. **L. E. MORGAN, MILLIKEN P. O., CO. OF YORK.**

### Meadowbrook Yorkshires.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. H. SNELL, Hagerville P. O. & Station.**

### Yorkshires and Tamworths

—Either breed, any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. **CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta. C.P.R. Morrisston P.O.**

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.**

### SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 3 months old, imported in dam. **JOHN McLEOD, Importer and breeder, Milton P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.**

### Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Young stock, all ages, for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. When Writing Mention this Paper.**

### FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. **HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.**

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most improved 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 champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable. **D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**

### PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock, all ages, for sale. Some imp in dam. Guaranteed as represented. **W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C.P.R. Ashgrove P. O. Georgetown, G.T.R.**

### Maple Grove Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian-bred boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and quality. A fine lot of both sexes and all ages. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices reasonable. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shelden Sta.**

### Large English Berkshires

for sale from imported stock. Sows with pig and pigs for sale. All ages. At reasonable prices. Guarantee satisfaction. Boars and sows delivered at Woodstock station, C. P. R. or G. T. R. **JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTER, ONT.**

### YORKSHIRES

—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. **GEO. M. SMITH, Waverille Ont.**

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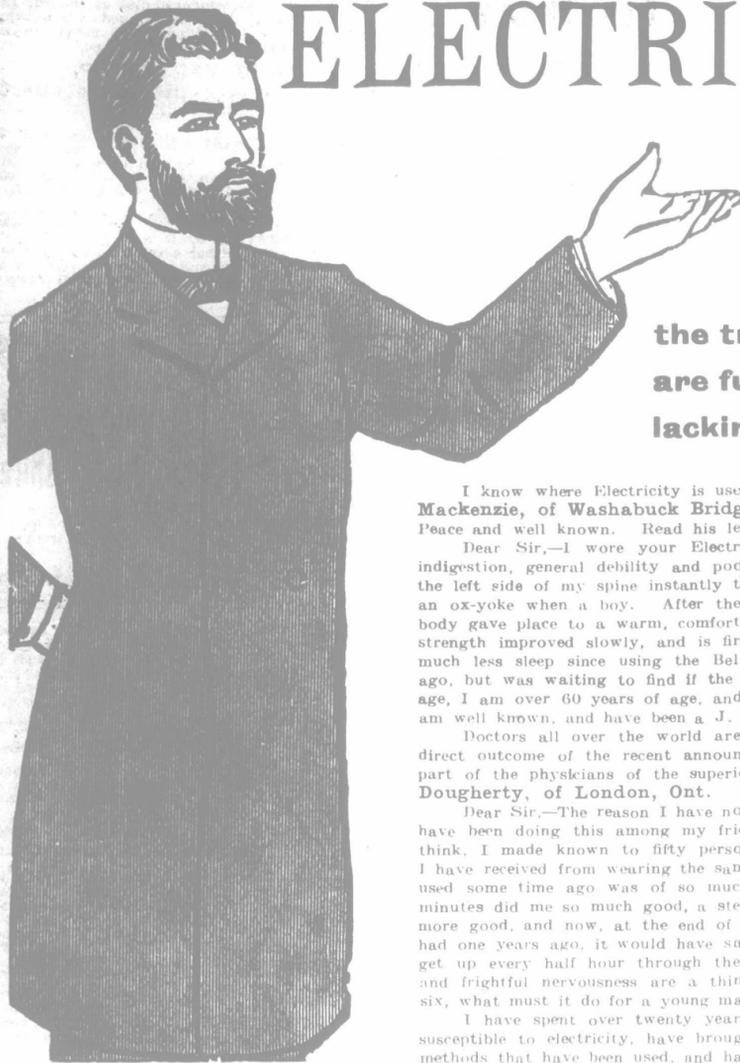
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# ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

**The Greatest Scientists in the world have declared Electricity to be the basis of nerve vitality. My success for the past twenty years has demonstrated the truth of this contention that strong people are full of Electricity, and that weak people are lacking in Electricity.**

I know where Electricity is used, as I apply it, pain or weakness cannot exist. Take this case of **Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, of Washabuck Bridge, N. S.**, a gentleman over 60 years of age, who has been a Justice of the Peace and well known. Read his letter:

Dear Sir,—I wore your Electric Belt with suspensory more or less constant since the 1st of May last for indigestion, general debility and poor circulation, etc., etc. The first time I wore it I felt the current tearing up the left side of my spine instantly to a weak spot that is under my shoulder blade, that was caused when carrying an ox-yoke when a boy. After the first two or three applications of the Belt, the cold, stagnant feeling of my body gave place to a warm, comfortable feeling, and in a short time my color began to improve, my appetite and strength improved slowly, and is first-class now. In a word, I am a new man, and never felt better. I need much less sleep since using the Belt, and always rise feeling good in the morning. I would have reported this long ago, but was waiting to find if the cure was to be permanent. I consider your belt the greatest blessing of the age, I am over 60 years of age, and my troubles began 40 years ago. You may use this letter as you please. I am well known, and have been a J. P. for my county for some time.

Doctors all over the world are now taking Electricity; and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcement of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of the physicians of the superiority of Electricity over drugs as a curative agent. Take this case of **Thomas Dougherty, of London, Ont.** Read what he says:

Dear Sir,—The reason I have not written you earlier is that I wish to do you all the justice in my power. I have been doing this among my friends in this city and elsewhere. Yesterday, when I was in St. Thomas, I think, I made known to fifty persons the state I was in when I wrote you about the Belt, and the grand results I have received from wearing the same. The Belt has done for me all you said it would. The electric treatment I used some time ago was of so much benefit that I came to the conclusion that if an occasional treatment of twenty minutes did me so much good, a steady flow of electricity into my system for hours would do a thousand times more good, and now, at the end of a few weeks' treatment I can say, "Thank God for your Electric Belt." If I had one year ago, it would have saved me hundreds of dollars, and, oh, what pain and misery! I don't have to get up every half hour through the night as I used to—no more pain or sediment or disgusting odor. The pains and frightful nervousness are a thing of the past. If it will do all this for an over-worked, run-down man of fifty-six, what must it do for a young man?

I have spent over twenty years of my life in study and practical experience in the treatment of diseases most susceptible to electricity, have brought forth all the virtues and exposed all the faults that have existed in the methods that have been used, and have given an experience which should qualify such a student, such an enthusiastic advocate of the modern methods of electro medical treatment as I am to-day. I have developed a practical system of self-treatment which has produced great results. We will take this case of **Mr. W. H. Lee, of Aurora, Ont.**, you can read what he says:

Dear Sir,—I got your Belt some time ago, and must say that it has given me great comfort. I could hardly eat or sleep, or ride in a car, as I was suffering from a severe pain in the back, and had sometimes to rise several times in the night. I thought I was threatened with Bright's disease, and had doctored for it and taken lots of medicine, but received no benefit. After I had worn your Belt for a month, I was in good shape, and free from pain or ache, and I have gained 30 pounds in weight, and can now do my own work on my farm.

Too many physicians make a mistake in treating the condition and overlooking the cause. I first find the cause of the trouble and remove it. If it is in the stomach, I restore the power there; if in the nerve system, I build up the nerve force; if in the kidneys, the blood, or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause, nature will cure the disease.

There is **Mr. F. B. Moffatt, of Palmerston, Ont.** Read what he says:

Dear Sir,—One year ago I purchased one of your best Belts, and have never regretted it. For over five years I have suffered with rheumatism. When I wrote to you I had very little faith of ever getting cured. I had just worn the Belt two weeks when I got relief, and thank you for the complete cure it has given me. I can highly recommend your Belt, also your system of doing business. I got my money's worth.

To those who still doubt there is any cure because they have been misled by false representations and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I say, disregard my testimonials if you will, but be convinced by what I can do in your case before you pay. I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of **Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy, resulting from exposure and excesses in middle-aged men.** Give me reasonable security, and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED.

**FREE BOOK.**—I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it, I will send it to you, closely sealed. **Free.** Consultation **Free.** You are invited. If you cannot call, write for this book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

**Dr. McLaughlin's Belt** is as good for women as for men. I have a book especially for women. **Free** if you send this Coupon.

### CONSULTATION FREE!

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p. m.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,**

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

NAME

ADDRESS

Please send me your book free.

#### GOSSIP.

##### W. F. STEPHEN'S AYRSHIRES.

Intelligent breeding along producing lines, the daily weighing and testing of each cow's milk, the weeding out of all cows not proving profitable, this course followed out for a number of years has resulted in a herd of Ayrshires that harbors no culls, and that proves a source of profit to the owner, Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. As is well known to all Ayrshire breeders on both sides of the line, Mr. Stephen is strictly up-to-date in his method of handling his large herd of cattle, always on the lookout for new ideas that would prove a

benefit and a source of profit. To-day he certainly has the handling of his herd and their products reduced to a science. Statistics in his office give the daily yield of each cow for a number of years, all of which show a little improvement over the former year, until last year, when a long, dry period completely destroyed the pasturage. Following is the result of a few of the younger cows yields last summer: Miss Vera, four years old, 7,123 lbs., testing 4 per cent; Lady Allan, three years old, 6,788, testing 3.9 per cent; Garish, three years old, 6,715, testing 4.1 per cent; Mamma May, two years old, in fourteen months gave 8,844 lbs., testing 3.9 per cent; Crown

Princess, two years old, in fifteen months gave 8,599 lbs., testing 3.04 per cent. The average for the herd ranged from 7,800 to 8,400 lbs. for the year, a splendid showing, considering the poor condition of the pastures and shortage of feed. At the head of the herd, for the last two or three years, is Imp, Lessnessock Crown Prince, a bull of ideal type and a very prepotent sire, his get exhibiting a remarkable uniformity of type, and giving splendid promise. His predecessor in service was that great stock bull, Comrade's Last of Glenora, whose worth as a sire is amply attested by his remarkably choice lot of heifers. These heifers, now being bred to the

present stock bull should result in a lot of very choice things. Mr. Stephen reports the demand last year as having been exceedingly brisk, and the outlook for the Ayrshire breeders very bright. For sale are four young bulls, from five to fifteen months of age, all sired by the present stock bull, and all out of dams that have proven profitable producers.

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," the physician told Mr. Marks.

"If I had always followed that rule, Maria," he remarked to his wife, "where would you be?"