

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JUNE 8, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 663

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ORGANS

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FAVORITES EVERYWHERE

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THEY ARE THE BEST

THE

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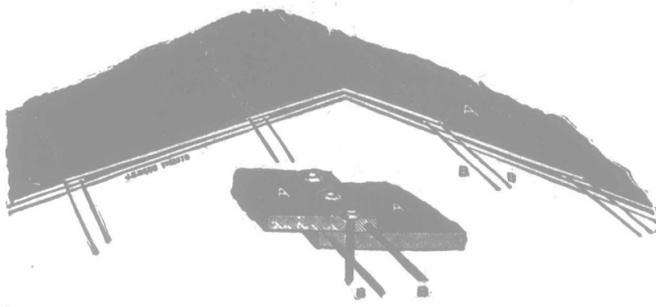
Piano and Organ Company,

LIMITED,

GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask.

Paterson's Wire Edged Ready Roofing



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

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

The Paterson Mfg. Company,

TORONTO. Limited, o MONTREAL.

Melotte

CREAM SEPARATORS



don't slop milk on the floor when the bowl is opened. A neat and substantial drip-cup is sent with every machine.

Melotte Drip-cup. WRITE NOW FOR BOOKLET.

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.

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LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

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\$66.75 from London.

Good going daily until SEPTEMBER 30th. Valid returning within 90 days from date of issue.

Special side trips to California Points.

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To points in Manitoba, Assinibola, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rates, \$30 to \$39.50. Good going June 18th, 27th and July 12th. Valid returning within 60 days.

For tickets and full information, call on E. DE LA HOOKE, P. & T. A., Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts., or E. RUSE, Depot Tkt. Agt., London, Ont.

J. D. McDONALD, District Passgr. Agent, Toronto.

THREE IN ONE

 Farmer Brighton Humane Swine V
Farmer Brighton Cattle Marker
Farmer Brighton Cattle Dohorner

Write for circulars and prices.

Manufactured by

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.,

Who manufacture the largest and best-assorted line of Hay Carriers, Barn-Door Hangers, Feed and Little Carriers, Barn Door Latches, etc., in Canada. Write for catalogues and circulars.

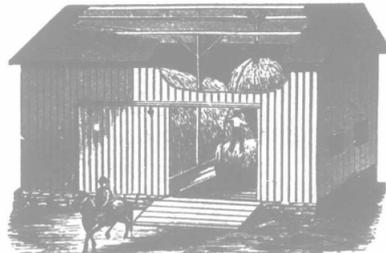
A good investment that pays dividends all through life is a course of training in any of the Departments of the

NORTHERN Business College

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

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

The Wortman & Ward Co.'s Hay Fork Outfits



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

THE WORTMAN & WARD CO.,

541 York Street, London, Ont.

Be sure and use the Street No. with address.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

The TOWN of ROSTHERN

with a population of 1500, is situated in the heart of one of the best wheat-growing and general mixed-farming districts in the whole of Western Canada. It lies nearly midway between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River, 300 miles west of Winnipeg. It has 3 chartered banks, 8 general stores, 2 first class hotels, 2 drug stores, 4 hardware stores, 6 implement agencies, 6 churches, schools, etc., while the capabilities of the district for wheat-growing are attested to by the 8 elevators and four mills of 125 barrels capacity. No better example of the opportunities which the Northwest wheat fields afford than by taking a short drive in the vicinity of Rosthern and see the farms and homes of men who only 5 or 6 years ago brought in all their worldly goods in a box car and who now live in homes which compare favorably with any farm home in the Eastern States.

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

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

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C.P. GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE



After all is said and done, more of Our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences combined. — Our Sales double every year.

HIGH CARBON.

58 INCH	9
45 IN.	8
41 "	7
34 "	6
28 "	5
23 "	4

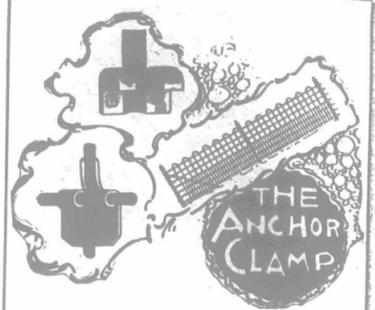
American Field and Hog Fence.

Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.

IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT HANDLE OUR FENCES, WRITE TO US.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Man. o HAMILTON, Ont.

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market



The illustration shows the famous

Anchor Clamp

Ready for use, also the same clamp attached to cross-wires. The ANCHOR is the best farm fence on the market. The clamps securely fasten at right angles the cross-wires and uprights.

We have the finest line of ORNAMENTAL FENCES and ORNAMENTAL and FARM GATES made in Canada. Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO.,
Stratford, Ontario.



THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER FOR 1905

Manufactured by
THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS,
OSHAWA, CANADA.
Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

THREE NEW PATENTS FOR FARMERS

The Automatic Aerator.
Driven by water. Will operate the whole night, and give to the milk its first quality.

Stone Lifter—Strong and durable. Can raise a stone weighing 18,000 lbs.

Snow Plow for making roads in winter. Will do more than 25 men and make better roads.

Address:

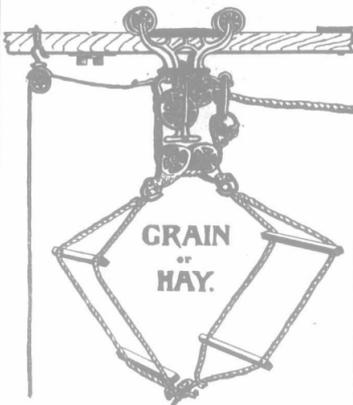
A. LEMIRE, - Wotton, Quebec.
OR
WM. L. AMIRAU, 40 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER



With the **ROLLER BEARINGS** and low draught bracket. It runs like a bird. Light of draught and easy on horses' necks. It will pay any farmer to learn all about the "BISSELL" before ordering a land roller. Send us your name and address for full particulars. **T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. W., ELORA, ONT.** None genuine without the name "Bissell."

Tolton's No. 5 IS THE BEST Fork and Sling Carrier

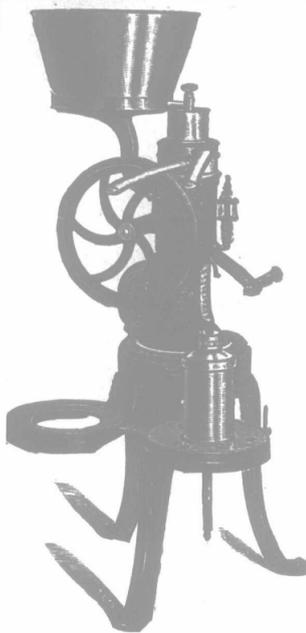


12 REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST:
It is a Malleable Carrier, neatly fitted and positive in action. It is an Automatic Seivel Carrier, and very easy on the rope. It is efficient in handling either Slings or Fork, and no trouble to change it. It is a Triple Purchase Carrier, when so desired. On account of direct action, it takes less power to lift the load than any other. It can be run into the mow at any desired point. It will unlock without any plunger entering the carrier. It has a leverage brake, and is a very durable carrier. The operator can unlock it whenever he wishes. It is very simple in construction, it has no springs to weaken or break. Its simplicity and strength insure certainty of action. Because of merit, we solicit your patronage.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd.
P. O. Box 476-B, GUELPH, Ont.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Bloor Ave., Toronto.



National Greatness

Depends on the Prosperity of the Farmer.

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on having a

National Cream Separator

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

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

Pays for Itself.

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

Don't worry about the price, the extra cream will settle for the National.

The RAYMOND MFG. CO., Limited, P. O. Box 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Our Metal Ceilings

in classified designs, always look neat and attractive—will not crack or get loose, are sanitary and fire-proof, can be put on over plaster, are easily applied and not expensive.

Our free catalogue will interest you, and if you send size of room we will make an acceptable offer.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING Co., Limited, - Preston, Ont., Dept. 3.

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LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

Steamboat Service now in operation.

Railway Service to Strassburg by July.

Write for Free Books, Maps, etc.



"OPENING OUT NEW FARM."

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

WM. PEARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINDMILLS



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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

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

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau**. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

IF YOU SAW



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

CANCER

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

The Railways Look to Permanency

They are the largest users of fencing in the country, and investigate thoroughly the merits of the fence they use. More "Ideal" fencing is being used by the railways this year than any other make, demonstrating its superiority. Investigation has shown that it decreases the cost of maintenance. Farmers who purchase "Ideal" are not experimenting. "Ideal" is made of No. 9 galvanized steel wire throughout. A postal card will bring FREE our Illustrated Catalogue of Fencing and Gates. Write for it to-day.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.
DO NOT EXPERIMENT. BUY THE "IDEAL."

Sunshine Furnace

Coal Wood Coke Burns all Fuels

McClary's

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

QUEENSTON CEMENT

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

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

ARE YOU EARNING MONEY? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

30 days only studying **BOYD'S SHORT-CUT** brings the **CASH** to YOU. Master Harold Bannerman, 8 McGill College Ave., Montreal, and only 19 years old, increased his salary from \$19 to \$30 per month in 24 days. So can you. Moon's Correspondence School, 2362 St. Catherine St., Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

Portland Cement

Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes, Hard Wall Plaster, Calced Plaster, Land Plaster, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, etc.

ALEX. BREMNER, Importer
50 Bleury Street, Montreal. o

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Insurance in force \$7,646,798 35
Total Assets for Policyholders' security \$1,953,216 05
Best Company to insure in. Best Company for agents to represent. Agents wanted.
H. MARSHALL, Secy. **DAVID FASKEW, President.**



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

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. **WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.** Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOCHERT Press Co.,
305 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

An English lawyer was cross-examining the plaintiff in a breach-of-promise case. "Was the defendant's air, when he promised to marry you, perfectly serious or one of jocularity?" he inquired. "If you please, sir," was the reply, "it was all ruffled with 'im a-runnin' 'is 'ands through it."
"You misapprehend my meaning," said the lawyer. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?"
"No, sir, an' no place like it. It was made in the wash-'ouse an' me a-wringin' the clothes," replied the plaintiff.

Nat Osborne, said Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate and copper king, used to blow the organ in the brick church. He had quite an idea of his own importance, and was always proud of his job.

I asked him once: "How much salary do you get, Mr. Osborne, for your work?"

Nat looked up, solemnly, and said with dignity: "Twelve hundred dollars."

"What!" said I, "\$1,200?"

"Yes," said Nat.

"That's big pay," said I.

"Pretty fair," said Nat, "but that's for 100 years."

Thos. Edison, the great inventor, is very fond of children. While on a visit to New York, recently, he was endeavoring to amuse the six-year-old son of his host, when the youngster asked him to draw an engine for him. Mr. Edison promptly set to work, and, thinking it would please the child to have an elaborate design, he added a couple of extra smoke-stacks and several imaginary parts.

When the plan was complete, the boy took it and eyed it critically, then he turned to the inventor with disapproval in every feature.

"You don't know much about engines, do you?" he said with infantine frankness. "Engines may have been that way in your time, but they've changed a whole lot since then."

Somebody starts the following good ideas around without credit, so we can only pass them along:

To conquer difficulties, to overcome all lions in our pathway, and always do our best.

To hope, even when the clouds lower around us, and it seems hopeless to try further.

To forget self that we may think of others; to rise above weariness, grief and sorrow; to look for the silver lining of the cloud.

To smile cheerfully, though tears are in the heart.

To conquer pain, and sorrow, and despair.

To rise above defeat and build anew.

To look for good in others, even if disappointed ninety times out of one hundred. The ten prove the possibilities for all.

To keep our faith in human nature, notwithstanding its weakness.

To view charitably our neighbors' acts, and scrutinize our own.

To rest our case on its merits, and be content when we have faithfully done our utmost.

Col. John T. Mosley, a famous Confederate scout in the Civil War, now an efficient special agent of the Department of Justice, said one day in Washington, apropos of success:

"The other morning I met Blank, hurrying along in his brisk, energetic way, the hopeful light still shining from his eyes, and the confident smile still playing about his firm mouth.

"My heart went out in pity to Blank. He was a hard worker, a very hard worker, yet in everything he undertook he failed. Three times in the last ten years Blank had failed in business.

"So I stopped the poor fellow, and shook him by the hand.

"Blank," said I, "it is too bad. With all your push you don't seem to succeed."

"I don't, eh?" Blank replied, "Haven't I made a success of my several failures?"

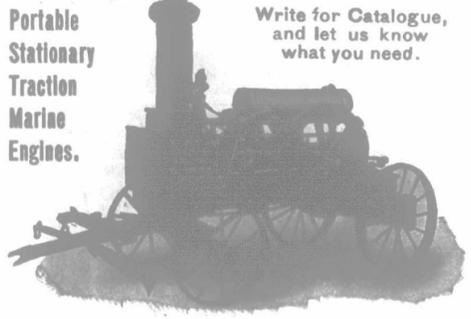
"And he hurried off to make, as he informed me, another fat deposit in his wife's name."

A DEFINITION

"DeLAVAL" From G. DeLaval Inventor

The best known and most efficient Cream Separator manufactured. 600,000 have been made and sold, many times all others combined. Winner of every highest award at every World's Exposition in twenty-five years. Unequaled in any respect. Indispensable to a Dairyman.

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL



Portable Stationary Traction Marine Engines.

Write for Catalogue, and let us know what you need.

On March 22, 1905, Mr. Chas. B. Phillips, Asker, N. W. T., wrote to W. C. Wilcox & Co., box 818, Winnipeg, agents for the McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd., as follows: "Possibly it may interest you to know the result of last season's threshing. Apart from the economical feature, the convenience of being able to thresh at our own time, as well as having so few hands about, is to ourselves a great consideration. We were 60 hours threshing 4,460 bu. of oats and barley, averaging about 75 bus. per hour. The consumption and cost of gasoline was 45 gals. @ 44c. = \$19.80, or per hour, 3 gal., costing 33c. The extra labor employed above that regularly on the ranch was two men for a fortnight. We were not threshing continually. The previous year, 1903, steam-threshing account for about the same quantity, including extra labor, amounted to \$169, or \$3.75 per 100 bus., wear, tear and renewals not taken into account, which the writer considers nominal."

The engine used was a McLACHLAN 10-horse power, manufactured by THE MOLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

The NEW KENT FARM WAGON BOLSTER SPRING
Makes a Farm Wagon a Spring Wagon.



The best Spring made. Easy on the horses. Easy on the man. Easy on the wagon. Neatly painted. Ready for use.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

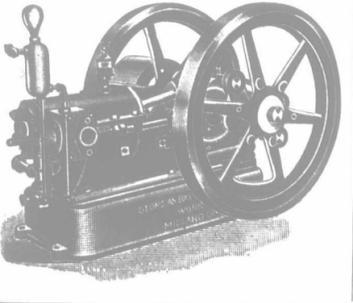
Write at once for prices.



AS THEY APPEAR WHEN MOUNTED.

Made Only by The DOWSLEY SPRING & AXLE COMPANY, Limited CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

EASIER WORK and MORE MONEY



are possible by using a "Midland" Gasoline Engine for all such work as Chopping, Cutting Ensilage, Sawing Wood or Pumping Water can be done just when you want to do it. We would be glad to tell you all about it.

Georgian Bay Engineering Works MIDLAND, ONT.

Several doctors were talking about insomnia and its various treatments. Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., used to tell a story, said one of the medical men, about a friend of his, a Judge Black, who had an infallible cure for insomnia. Captain Howell used to quote the Judge about in this fashion: "Whenever I go to bed and can't sleep, suh, I simply get up and take a drink of whiskey. Then I go back to bed, suh, and aftah a while, if I am still wakeful, I get up and I take anothah drink of whiskey. If that doesn't have the desired effect, suh, I get up once more and take anothah drink of whiskey. I keep repeating this treatment at intervals, suh, and aftah I've had six or seven I don't give a continental whethah I get to sleep or not."

President William J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, tells the following story on himself:

Some years ago he passed several weeks in a Maine country town. The next season he received a letter from his boarding mistress asking him to return. In reply he stated he should be glad to pass another summer vacation with her, but should require some changes.

"First," said the college President, "your maid, Mary, is persona non grata. Secondly, I think the sanitary conditions would be improved about your house if the pigsty could be moved a little from the house."

President Tucker was reassured when he received the following in reply: "Mary has went. We hain't had no hogs since you were here last summer. Be sure and come."

Judge Sylvester Dana, who was for some years Judge of the Police Court in Concord, N. H., always endeavored to smooth over any little difference between persons brought before him. On one occasion the charge was for a technical assault, and it came out in the course of the evidence that the parties were neighbors, and had been on the best of terms for some years.

"It is a great pity," said the Judge, "that old friends, as you seem to have been, should appear before me in such a way. Surely this is a case which might be settled out of court?"

"It can't be done, Judge," answered the plaintiff, moodily. "I thought of that myself, but the cur won't fight."

A certain Duke, while driving from the station to the park on his estate to inspect a company of artillery, observed a ragged urchin keeping pace with his carriage at the side.

His Grace, being struck with the cleanliness of the lad, asked him where he was going, the lad replying, "To the park, to see the Duke and sogers."

The Duke, feeling interested, stopped his carriage and opened the door to the lad.

The delighted lad, being in ignorance of whom he was riding with, kept His Grace interested with his quaint remarks till the park gates were reached.

As the carriage entered, it was saluted by the company and guns, whereupon His Grace said to the lad, "Now, can you show me where the Duke is?"

The lad eyed his person over, and then, looking at the Duke, replied quite seriously, "Well, I dunno, meester, but it's either you or me!"

An amusing little scrap of conversation was overheard in a certain market hall recently. In response to a question as to the time of day one old dame rather rudely advised her companion to "look at the clock."

"I have done so," was the reply, "an' it's stopped."

"Stopped!" ejaculated the other, glancing up in turn. "Ay so it is. What's come to the clocks? I've one at home, an' it's stopped, too. There must be a hepidemic among clocks just now."

"Hepidemic, indeed!" came the response. "You ought to come to my home, Mrs. B., an' you might talk about hepidemics."

"What? Is your clock stopped as well?"

"Rather!" was the grim reply. "I've a watch, three sons, two clocks and t'owd man all doing nowt! Hempidemic, indeed."

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The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

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VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 8, 1905.

No. 663

EDITORIAL.

Would an Export Dressed-beef Business Pay?

Following Mr. McCredie's letter on co-operation for the beef industry, any experience bearing on the feasibility of a Canadian export trade in dressed beef will be welcomed by our readers. In our editorial comment of a week ago allusion was made to the fact that the William Davies Co., of Toronto, has been catering to the domestic dressed-beef trade in several Canadian points, including Toronto, London, Brantford, and other places. This company, it appears, slaughters and packs hogs only, drawing its supplies of beef mainly from the Harris Abattoir Co., of Toronto, with which it is in affiliation, though in the case of its outside stores it buys usually on the local market. To ascertain the extent of the facilities of the Harris Abattoir Co., and to obtain their opinion on the possibility of a lucrative export business, we wrote them, and from their reply quote as follows:

"In regard to the capacity of beeves per week of our abattoir, we have facilities for killing 900 per week, but our capacity is considerably in excess of the requirements of our trade. Our killings vary according to the time of the year, our minimum being about 300, and our maximum about 650.

"In regard to the development of an export trade in Canadian beef, we have nothing on which to base an opinion, except our experience of three years ago, which led us to discontinue the business entirely, after experimenting with the trade about six months. We have no reason for changing our opinion then formed, that a profitable business with England in dressed beef is not possible."

Quoting again from a subsequent letter:

"The reasons are all summed up in the market quotations of export cattle at Toronto, and of refrigerated dressed beef on the English market. Anyone with a knowledge of an abattoir business who follows the quotations on export cattle on the Toronto market, and compares with them the quotations for refrigerated dressed beef in England, will see at once that no profit is possible in the trade. England is an open port for the world, and the countries which just now have the call on the English dressed-beef trade are Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic. It is true that, as yet most of the meat from these sources reaches the English market frozen, but the quality of the meat is good, and the price at which this frozen beef is sold depresses the refrigerated dressed-beef market."

It is quite true that the margin between live cattle in Toronto and refrigerator beef in London is not very wide. For instance, referring to our market reports of last issue, June 1st we find London cabling refrigerator beef at 8½c. to 9c. pound, while in Toronto export cattle were ruling from \$5.00 to \$5.65 per cwt., and medium butchers' at \$4.00 to \$4.75. Allow for shrinkage in killing, freight and other expenses, and it becomes evident that unless expenses can be cut down pretty fine, the transformation of live Canadian cattle into beef for the British market must be a losing game. The great drawback to such an enterprise is the comparatively small and irregular supply. Reduction of cost and profitable utilization of by-products are dependent on a volume of business sufficient to warrant an immense and up-to-date establishment, which would require practically all the beeves now raised in the Dominion. Since it is unlikely that any establishment, corporate or co-operative, will ever succeed in securing more than a proportion of the total, the question forces itself all the more

strongly upon us when considering this subject, "Have we the cattle?"

We have no desire to throw cold water upon the dressed beef project, realizing that if practicable and established upon a good footing it would be a great boon to our beef-raising industry, but it is better to be safe than sorry, and we regard it as the part of wisdom, before embarking upon an enterprise of the kind proposed, to take deliberate count of the drawbacks, so as to avoid the danger of rash and unsuccessful undertakings. Meantime, discussion is invited.

Defrauded Through the Mails.

Few people have any idea of the extent to which the mails are used directly and indirectly for the furtherance of schemes by which the public are swindled out of their money. Right and left all over the continent "get-rich-quick" concerns are operating in connection with race-track and stock-exchange gambling, bogus projects for distributing silverware, diamonds, gold mines, town lots and rubber-tree plantations, or dazzling dividends from investments of funds placed in the hands of "promoters," who, in a few weeks' time, have been known to gather millions of dollars together from their dupes.

Some time ago U. S. Postmaster-General Cortelyou inaugurated an energetic policy, in order to prevent the perpetration of these frauds upon the public. Heretofore, we understand, the United States Postal Department waited to receive complaints against persons or companies engaged in illegal business before issuing orders prohibiting their use of the mails. It is now proposed to scan the newspapers for advertisements inviting people to join in "get-rich-quick" schemes, and any which on their face appear questionable will be made the subject of investigation by an inspector of the Post-office Department. It also is intended, even before the investigation is begun, to stop delivery of mail at a place designated in the advertisement. If investigation should prove the business is legitimate, then the mail will be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed. The Department believes it has been successful in stopping the operation of men who advertise for money to bet on the races, claiming that with the special information which they had they could "pick the winners" every time. Later on the "discretionary wheat pools" were attacked. These are made up of swindlers who advertise for money, alleging that they were enabled with large sums to manipulate the markets and pay weekly dividends of three per cent. or more. Ruined characters, homes and fortunes follow in the wake of all these schemes, bearing out the truth of the teaching of the Good Book that, they fall into a snare who make haste to become rich, or of the modern Yankee philosopher who declared that it was a black day in any young man's career when he thought there was some easier way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it.

These swindling operations have spread their tentacles into Canada; how far, or to what extent, we can only guess. The Canadian Postal Department should be vigorously alive to guard the interests of the people from frauds perpetrated through the mails. It has been suggested also that the law of libel should be amended so that Canadian papers could speak out more plainly for the safeguarding of their readers, without running the constant risks of vexatious actions for damages by worthless fake concerns.

What of the School of Forestry?

With the prorogation of the Ontario Legislature and the closing of the school year at the Ontario Agricultural College will come leisure for the development of a more aggressive forestry policy in the Province. This will relate to the public domain, or the Crown Lands on the one hand, and on the other to the preservation and extension of timber plots in the older agricultural areas. For the former there will be the enforcement of stringent measures husbanding our public timber resources by the employment of competent foresters and otherwise, and for the latter a continued educational propaganda must needs be carried on through the agricultural press, the farmers' institutes and the Agricultural College, where many of the coming farmers of the country are being educated. It is in conjunction with that college that the proposed Provincial School of Forestry should be located, for the reason that it would there secure the proper class of students for the forestry service and enjoy the advantages of alliance with the great farmers' college in which many kindred subjects are taught. To make it an adjunct of the Toronto University, as has been hinted as the design of that institution, would be to foredoom the school to failure from the start, and tend, to the extent of whatever little influence it might exert, to divert the attention of farmers' sons to the professionalism of the University. The farmers of the Province, to a man, should look to the new Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Monteith) to mature plans for the early establishment of the Forestry School at Guelph, and to set his foot down hard on any incipient schemes for diverting it to Toronto, which would be directly against the interests of the school and against the interests of the farmer.

Concluding Problems in Co-operation.

This is the last of this series of articles on co-operation, summarizing as it does the chief remaining problems. The facts of co-operation—the experience of co-operators in Canada and abroad, and the principles and methods which have been shown to be practically essential to successful organization—have been put as clearly as possible from first to last, and there are many encouraging evidences that the essentials have been heeded by my readers. The treatment of the remaining problems may, therefore, be brief. Those problems may be grouped as follows:

1. Sale of eggs, poultry, homemade butter, etc.
2. Operation of canning factories for disposal of vegetables, various fruits, etc.
3. Sale and purchase of seed grains, etc., and the sale of other crops in market.
4. Ownership and operation of threshing machines.
5. War against noxious weeds and insects.

The first-named problem needs little comment, as organization should proceed on the lines already laid down for sale of bacon. The objects to be gained are economy by use of system, and the "Farmer's Advocate" has already outlined the system as adopted in operation by the Danish co-operators for this object. The first essential is the maintenance of high and uniform quality by regulations, penalties, individual marks for tracing violations, and a trade-mark on all products sold.

The second problem, operation of canning factories, is important enough to merit fuller discussion, but the conclusion is inevitable. Co-operative ownership and operation of numerous factories would make this industry as profitable to the farmers as it has done in the case of cheese factories, and would do it as easily. Organization could proceed as previously advocated.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday
(52 issues per year).

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
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gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
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however—first sale, and where necessary manufacture, as
soon as members are willing to undertake it. There
are enormous profits in this industry, and as much as
\$50 per acre has been received for peas sold to private
factories in Ontario. [Note.—A man who had been en-
gaged in tomato-growing for a canning factory in West-
ern Ontario, cited a case to us the other day, where as
much as \$125 per acre has been received for tomato
crops.—Editor.]

The sale and purchase of seed grains, and the mar-
keting of other crops, should prove a fruitful application
of co-operation. Those who have been watching the
discussion of the Pure-seed Bill, and all who deplore the
present unsatisfactory conditions in the purchase of seed
grains, etc., can see at once the advantages of co-opera-
tive action to ensure getting pure seed.

Co-operative ownership of threshing machines is possi-
ble, for it has been successfully tried in Ontario, as
readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are aware. It is
unnecessary to recount the details as already published.

War against noxious weeds and insects by co-opera-
tive organization has never been discussed in Canada,
so far as can be learned. French vine owners have
done wonders in this direction, however. In view of
the fact that enormous losses are caused every year by
insects, amounting to over \$700,000,000 annually in the
United States, and scarcely smaller losses by weeds;
seeing that provincial statutes, even when enforced by
municipal by-laws, do not effect a serious reduction of
such losses, it is high time something should be done
by all farmers anxious to remedy matters. Should
such men organize, township by township, with regula-
tions for the adoption of concerted action in the eradica-
tion of weeds by scientific methods aggressively ap-
plied, and in the combatting of insect pests of all kinds,
these foes of the farmer would be greatly reduced with-
in a few years. Such an association could secure, not
only the passage of the municipal by-law, but its en-
forcement through the association's officers, acting as
such instead of as individuals—a distinction potent
enough in every neighborhood. Everyone, without ex-
ception, agrees that weeds and insects are a nuisance
and a loss to the farm. Few are encouraged to take
the pains—often costly—to fight them when neighbors do
not, and so no one acts when each acts alone. By
organizing to ensure common action, few would stay
outside, and the majority, aided by the present law and
enforcement, would act in the interests of every farmer in
the township. It is safe to say that nothing effective
will be done in this direction until co-operation is
adopted.

In our country, a good deal of study

and some travel in countries abroad where farmers co-
operate as they cultivate, convinced me of the urgent
need for co-operative organization by our own farmers.
This conviction lies behind every word of this succession
of discussions of the subject, and my readers may be
sure that, had space, ability and the possibility of get-
ting absolutely complete information about what is al-
ready being done in this way by our own farmers per-
mitted, the same conviction would by now have been
strong in the minds of them all. Though brief for such
important subjects, the discussions have been put as
logically as possible, and as for further information, the
faith and works of the now many fruit-selling associa-
tions, of the Kent Produce Co., of the new Farmers'
Manufacturing & Supply Co., of Durham (of which I
may write subsequently), and others, do they not en-
courage the hopeful? Co-operation for profits is needed
in the farmer's business, and it is already evident that
he knows it. The chief caution should be, to have as
uniform a system as possible in all similar organiza-
tions, having an eye to complete ultimate federation.
For the rest, the objects of organization should never
be lost sight of, and they should be secured on organi-
zation by the rules adopted. Remember, the essential
feature of co-operation is its use TO MAKE THE
BUSINESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS MORE
PROFITABLE, not to invest money so as to earn
profits. True co-operation properly put to work can-
not possibly fail. Investments of money for profits may
prove a dead loss, as many shareholders of pork-packing
companies know. The farmers cannot organize too
soon—but they may organize too hastily. Proper cau-
tion is necessary, and careful understanding of the con-
ditions.

AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

Better Postal Service for Farmers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have read with much interest your editorials
of April 27th and May 25th, in reference to "Our Postal Service." I quite agree with
you that it is a matter of importance that the
farmers of Canada shall be given the best possible
postal accommodation. There is no reason,
that I can think of, why it is not as great a
pleasure and as great a necessity that the farm-
ers shall be enabled to receive daily newspapers
—with their general news and market reports—
as that such papers be carried daily to the resi-
dents of the villages, towns and cities, and the
same is true as to business and social correspond-
ence. Of course, some regard must be had to
economy, and it must be remembered that it costs
considerably more to carry the mail to a given
number of farmers than to the same number of
persons living in a village or larger place.

I do not believe that it would be wise to
attempt rural mail delivery in Canada, at least
at present. It would be quite too expensive to
inaugurate that system throughout the Dominion,
and with the system in operation in parts only
of the country, it would follow that while one
portion of the people would receive the benefit
of the service, the people of the unserved portions,
without any benefit, would have to help to pay the
expense. And it would likely be that the more
thickly-settled parts of the country, which have
already the better post-office accommodation, would
be the districts where rural mail delivery would
be established, leaving the conditions unimproved
in the more thinly-settled, and now more needy,
districts. And, again, there might be a
suspicion, whatever Government should happen to
be in power at Ottawa, a suspicion possibly
without foundation, that in the matter of rural
mail delivery constituencies that had favored the
Government were being favored in return.

I do think that country post offices should be
located, as far as possible, in convenient centers.
Where the office is near a school the pupils provide
a cheap and effective "rural mail delivery."
I further think that in the country districts daily
mails should be established as widely and as
rapidly as possible. I also believe that in many
cases country postmasters are not sufficiently paid
for the obligation to see, often at great incon-
venience, that someone is constantly in attend-
ance during office hours for the handling of the
mails, the house room given up, and the extra
housecleaning required, as well as the extra fuel
used—as is often done—by an hospitable and kind-
hearted postmaster to provide for the "warming"
of children and others who have come long
distances for their mail. Although the salaries
of the postmasters in the smaller country offices
have been increased in recent years, and although
there has been a considerable betterment of the
rural mail service, there is yet no doubt, room
for considerable further improvement.

For most of the desired improvement our
farmers will have to look entirely to the Post-
master-General, who is, I believe, anxious to
serve the interests of the farmers as fully as pos-
sible, and to make improvement in the
service as quickly as possible. There is, however,
something that our farmers can do for
themselves in the matter, and that is to be loyal to their own office. The
only guide that the Post-office Department has
as to the number of persons accommodated or
served at a country office is the revenue of the
office, and upon this is based the postmaster's
salary. And the revenue, as the measure or

gauge as to the number of persons served, is
the guide as to whether the office is of such im-
portance as to merit a more or less frequent
service. I think that farmers, in place of buying
their postage stamps at their little home office,
frequently get their stamps and mail their letters
when they "go to town" at the town office. If
sometimes it may be more convenient to mail
the letters in town, or if by so doing the letter
will reach its destination more quickly, it will
still be quite possible to buy the stamps at the
home office. I believe that if farmers will all and
always be careful to patronize their own post
offices, that they will thereby, to a surprising
extent, increase the respective revenues of the
home offices, and cause them to be looked upon
by the Department as of greater importance, and
thus entitled to improved service, with increased
salaries to the postmasters.

H. H. MILLER.

House of Commons, Ottawa, May 31st, 1905.

The Farmers' Postal Service.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your editorials of April 27th and May
25th on the unsatisfactory mail service in the
rural districts, were very timely, and I feel sure
are heartily endorsed by thousands of readers, as
well as myself. As it appears, we are not to
get rural mail delivery on account of the expense;
the taxes paid by the people apparently being
needed for railway subsidies, bounties for iron
and lead miners, the delivery of the mail two and
three times daily in the cities, and the number-
less other matters that are being so generously
dealt with—annually increasing our expenditure at
such an enormous rate. Some of us are begin-
ning to doubt the wisdom of our action some
years ago in helping to turn out the old Govern-
ment and replacing them with what we thought
were men who would do equal justice to all—the
farmers included.

Now, I live in a thickly-settled part of the
old County of Elgin, Ont. For a good number
of us, in quite a large district, the village of
Dutton is the most convenient post office, and
that will be from four to six miles distant. Just
think, Mr. Editor—some of us with a large cor-
respondence and anxious to get our mail every
day, having to go six miles to the P. O. ! A
number of us bring each other's mail to a central
place. Perhaps in that mail are letters to be
answered by return mail; then there is a drive
of six miles to the post office. For a number of
years we had an office in about the center of
this settlement, but for the miserable pittance re-
ceived the postmaster declined to keep it any
longer; he told me it would not exceed \$20.00
per annum. I understand the salaries for these
rural officers has been doubled a year or so ago;
but who would care to have his house turned in-
to a public office and be under the necessity of
having to keep someone there all hours of the
day to hand out mail for \$40 or \$50 a year? It
is remarkable what the farmers will stand.
For instance, the present Government gave a
subsidy of \$3,200 per mile to the Pere Marquette
railroad—running parallel to the M. C. R., noth-
ing but a fence dividing the two lines; it is no
earthly use to our people; it is simply a through
route for a foreign railway company; it has not
lowered the rate one cent on the M. C. R.; it
was simply a present of hundreds of thousands
of dollars to a Yankee railway company, and
they neglect to make needed reforms for
their own people in the matter of better mail
facilities. I am sure the great bulk of your
readers will appreciate your effort in their be-
half, proving that our old paper is really the
"Farmer's Advocate" in deed as well as name.
Elgin Co., Ont.

R. J. HINE.

May 30th, 1905.

The Folly of It.

We noticed the other day in a Western exchange a
note commenting on the amount of fertilizer used by
farmers of the New England, Atlantic and Southern
States, where, it said, the cost of fertilizers alone in
growing crops runs from five to six dollars per acre.
Under these conditions, it observed, the Western farmers
would not require to be lectured so much in order to
persuade them to take care of the fertilizing element
which they grow on their farms. Possibly not, al-
though our observation is that in the regions where
fertilizer is used the largest purchases are frequently
made by the most shiftless farmers, who take the least
care of their manure. While the manure leaches and
steams outside the stable door, the fertilizer man
pockets the dollars that should be invested in concrete
floors, manure sheds, manure-spreaders, and elbow
grease. Then we hear that "farming don't pay." No
wonder.

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

HORSES.

The Pastern in Horses.

Anyone who has studied the anatomy of a horse, or who has had anything to do with judging horses in the show-ring, must be well aware of the great value that is placed upon the character of the pastern. So important is the pastern that it matter little though a horse should have the very highest qualifications in other respects and be deficient in this, he will not be permitted to take first place. The following with reference to the pastern is found from the pen of Dr. J. C. Curryer, in the National Stockman:

"The pastern, next in importance to the foot, should be oblique, sloping, and springy, viewed from the side. It is made up of the long or pastern bone, articulating at its upper end with the lower end of the cannon bone at the ankle or fetlock joint; the smaller pastern bone bearing on this at its upper end and below with the coffin-bone inclosed in the hoof, and should stand at an angle of 45 degrees with the ground surface of the foot. It is plain to be seen—and all experience bears unquestioned testimony—that this sloping of the pastern, in conjunction with the cushion structure of the frog, is the main dependence of the horse from jars in movement and concussion of the joints of the feet and legs. The pastern bones, as it were, are suspended in a mass of ligaments and tendons, and when placed at the proper angle greatly relieve the bones of the foot from severe concussion, irritation, and possible inflammation, as well as relieving the sensitive frog from injury, by reason of such suspension at that angle. Ringbones, sidebones and joint troubles are generally associated with straight pasterns. Horses with springy pasterns have more freedom of action in their legs, are better walkers, smoother trotters and pacers, and the springy pasterns are indispensable to the easy-riding horse. The pasterns should be of medium length in draft horses, but this essential springing down of the pasterns at every step, or in pulling heavy loads, is of great importance in their lasting qualities, or for breeding purposes. The straight-pasterned colt will become more so as he advances in age and use. Straight pasterns bring the greater jar or concussion within the bones of the foot, and thereby have the greater effect on the coronary and navicular bony tissues."

Age of Breeding Mares.

Says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal: "I cannot say at what age a mare produces her best foal, but for the last eighteen years I have been agent for one of our largest insurance companies for mares against the risk of foaling; besides this I have had some personal experience. I have carefully analyzed the result of each year's business, and though others may find results different, to me the greatest risk is a four-year-old mare with her first foal; I much prefer a three-year-old. I attribute this to the fact that a mare at four years of age is almost at her full strength, and oftentimes when stunted at three years, is allowed to lie comparatively idle, generally not much handled. We all know that a mare is a most impatient animal, and at this age not perhaps under the best of control; the consequence is a ruptured blood-vessel and death. With a three-year-old my experience has been much more favorable; there is one mare this year which has proved barren for the first time, now fifteen years of age, that has produced eleven live foals, only one of which has the company had to pay for as dying before they were a month old. Mares of eight years are generally good breeders, and can be depended on up to fourteen years; but mares of ten years or upwards, when put to the stud, I find very irregular, many only bringing foals alternate years. From these we lose a great number of foals. I strongly advise, from figures in my possession, farmers to breed from their mares early, the first foal at three years, then rest one year if there is fear of spoiling her growth (which I do not think is the case). An early mother is the best milker and mother."

"Japan will probably become a good customer for a heavier class of horse. The war has brought into prominence the fact that Japanese horses are inferior in power for such work as the moving of artillery, while even for cavalry purposes they are not up to the mark. Recognizing this inferiority, the Japanese Government have recently passed a law requiring the gelding of every two-year-old stallion which fails to satisfy the veterinary authorities as to its fitness for stud purposes. But, as there is hardly any grass land in Japan, and the land is so much subdivided and so carefully tilled, that it would be difficult to provide much pasture, the breeding of heavy horses can hardly be practical, and it is recognized that improvement must be mainly effected by importation." So says the London Live-stock Journal, and why should not Canada cater to such demand, since shipping facilities by way of the Pacific coast are so favorable?

The Mare and Foal.

An English veterinarian, Dr. Harold Leeney, writing in the Live-stock Journal on parturition of the mare and care of the foal, says, in part:

"Many breeders have never been present at the act of parturition, and some will assert that foals are all born with the mare on the ground, but this is not so. She gets up and down, as a rule, during the very short period of labor, and if a protracted one stands longer than she lies. Parturition may, however, take place in either attitude, but the dam instinctively rises when it has actually taken place, and the umbilical cord is broken partly in the act, and completed, as a rule, when she turns to attend to her offspring."

"In view of the now known entrance of malignant organisms through the cord, there is an increasing disposition to adopt the customs of the midwife, and ligature at a suitable distance from the navel, to permit of its withering away in the usual course. This practice is to be recommended in districts where joint-ill and other troubles are to be feared, but there is no method of disconnecting the young creature so satisfactory as the natural one. The tied cord has a disposition to tumefy at the distal end, whereas the broken one, under normal conditions, first withers at the extremity, and by thus closing the vessels reduces the chance of organisms gaining access."

"Breeders should have some practical acquaintance with the subject of delivery of the

Horse Trade Keeps Good.

"Never in the history of the American horse trade was there such strength of demand and such an apparent scarcity of desirable horses as at present," said a Chicago dealer to a Live-stock World representative.

"One would naturally think the gasoline wagons were going to demoralize it entirely between the number of horses they displace and the number they scare off the roads; but the fact is, that, notwithstanding the great growth of the auto business, there seems no keeping pace with the growth of the horse business. True, there is a scarcity of big breeders who keep a hundred mares or more, but the number of men who have six, eight or ten good mares, seems to be on the increase, and it is a more wholesome sign of the times to have the business in the hands of small and middle-class farmers than to have it so largely in the hands of traders who deal on such extensive scale."

"For the most part the big breeders were discouraged some years ago, and quit the business at the wrong time. The men who stayed right in the breeding business are the ones who have made the good money, and they are the ones who win in any business. Those who dodge in and out are apt to do their dodging at the wrong time. It takes six years to get started again to breeding horses, and that is why the comparatively small breeder who keeps up the quality of his stock and keeps his horses sold off pretty closely, taking the market prices, whatever they are, is much more apt to do well in the long run than the plunger."

Asked what effect have the trolleys had on the horses of the busser and old streeter type, "Hasn't it knocked them out altogether?" the reply was: "From the scarcity of horses in those lines of work one would think so, and I am sure that the horse of the streeter type is not one that is good to tie to; but, strange as it may seem, even these horses have been and are selling at prices that would have looked very high in the palmiest days of the 'streeter' business in Chicago. How do I account for it? First of all, general good times; and, second, and perhaps more important than all, the telephone."

"How in the world can the telephone effect the market for bussers and streeters?" "Simply because, since the general extension of the telephone system, there is very little going to the grocery, the meat shop, and practically no carrying home of bundles from any kind of store. Every little green grocer has to have a nag or two, and some that are not very large in the volume of business they do, keep four or five, so keen is the competition, and so much advantage does prompt delivery give to the butcher, the grocer and the general store-keeper."



Oro del 36450.

Winner of first prize for Standard-bred Stallion 3 years and under, also reserve champion Standard-bred Stallion any age, at the Canadian Horse Show, 1905. Owned by the Cruickston Stock Farm Galt, Ont.

young when abnormally presented. Especially is such knowledge desirable where mares are concerned, because the period of labor is short, if the foal is to be born alive, and it is unlikely that professional aid will be forthcoming in time. Cows and other ruminants bear waiting for skilled assistance. I can call to mind no living foal, or, rather, should it be said, foal that lived after a labor extending to two hours, but many of cows that had been in labor more or less for two days, and even longer, and brought forth alive."

"Many of the obstructions to parturition are of the simplest character, while some malpresentations defy the experienced accoucheur. In the normal single birth the head and fore legs are presented, and usually preceded by the expulsion of a bladder or portion of the investing membranes. The inexperienced accoucheur, in his anxiety to render help, will prematurely rupture this so-called bladder. It should be allowed to accomplish its purpose of dilating the passage, and only broken when it is coming with the fetus and getting in the way. A foot turned back from the fetlock may be all that stands in the way of delivery, or a leg. Where any such impediment exists, a hand washed in some disinfectant, and with carefully-parad nails, should be introduced, and the limb brought into line, leaving the expulsion to be effected by the powerful muscular contractions which follow at short intervals in the ordinary course of things. It is time enough to exert traction when the animal's own efforts have failed."

The Shetland is a Favorite.

Possibly the Shetland is absolutely the purest-bred variety of horse in existence; that is to say, when he is pure-bred, which is not invariably the case with animals passed off as such. His diminutive size, however, is so soon increased by the introduction of a cross that the detection of foreign blood is not often a matter of much difficulty, and certainly the majority that can be picked up in the island are uncontaminated by such a taint. Master Shetland is disposed to grow too big when indulged in respect of good feeding and housing. The head of a Shetland is very delicate and fine, even for an animal of his inches; his short neck is small at the setting on of the head, but thickens considerably at the shoulders, which are usually short and straight. His back is short, ribs well sprung, and quarters very big compared to his size, whilst his legs are flat and feet rather round. Ten hands or a little under is the average height, but smaller specimens are occasionally met with, and when they are they realize a good deal of money if well made. The prevailing colors are bay, brown and dun, but occasionally a black or skewbald is met with, and very rarely indeed a white.

STOCK.

Treatment for Contagious Abortion.

The above disease is so on the increase and so serious that the recent address by Mr. Jas. Peters on the subject is given here in condensed form, and in a manner easily understood:

I will give you, he said, in the briefest manner possible, an outline of the treatment I have adopted for the past fifteen years, both as a cure and a preventive. I do not for one moment claim that it is infallible, neither do I urge it on anyone. I have no personal advantage to obtain from its adoption. I can only say I have found it an invariable success. I give each cow a half-ounce dose of Calvert's No. 5 (crude) carbolic acid three times a week, or daily, if necessary. My mode of administering it is this: Take the requisite amount of acid—that is, half an ounce for each cow—add a little glycerine in order to make a perfect emulsion, mix with sufficient cold water to make a bran mash for each cow; then add the bran, mix thoroughly, and divide the mash equally among the cows. In some cases a cow will, for a time, take exception to the smell of the mash, and in such cases I commence by giving her a quarter ounce or less, which is the maximum quantity, I have been able to get a cow to take at a time. In addition to this, all cows should be frequently injected with an antiseptic solution, such as corrosive sublimate as recommended by Nocard, or, as I much prefer a coal-tar disinfectant, Jeyes' Fluid (practically creolin), for instance. These injections should be given at intervals of a fortnight, during pregnancy, up till within six weeks of calving. In any case where abortion is suspected to be in the herd, the bull should be carefully disinfected after serving each cow, by injecting the sheath with a disinfectant solution.

I have also found excellent results, as a preventive, from daily spraying the hindquarters of the cows, after milking, with a solution of Jeyes' Fluid (creolin), 1 in 30. This is easily done with a garden syringe, and is an excellent means of preventing the germs of abortion from entering the womb.

QUARANTINE AFFECTED COWS.

All cows that show any signs of approaching abortion should be immediately isolated. All afterbirth and discharge should be burnt, as well as all litter, and the place thoroughly disinfected. The vagina should be flushed daily until all discharge is cleared away, and afterwards (frequently) for three months before being bred again, the carbolic acid mashes being given about three times a week.

I was discussing the question of abortion with a veterinary surgeon the other day, and he mentioned a herd which he had cleared of abortion recently by frequently washing out the womb with a chinol solution, and finally correcting its acid state by an alkali injection before serving the cow again. I understand this treatment was a complete success. If so, it seems quite simple, and well worth trying.

In conclusion, I should like to say a word as to the disinfection of the navel of the new-born calf, which, I think, is most important. Immediately the calf is dropped the navel-cord should be dressed with a strong disinfectant solution. I use crude carbolic acid, and this rapidly dries up the cord, and thus prevents the entry of germs, which have been proved by Professor Nocard to produce various kinds of scour. There are strong grounds for suspicion that the germ of contagious abortion and that of calf cholera, if not identical, are very nearly related, and anything that can be done to combat them should have the untiring attention of cattlemen.

It is significant that Mr. Peters' suggestions in the way of treatment were suppressed before the commission on contagious abortion in 1891.

Bicycle Pump Cures Milk Fever.

I had a case of milk fever this week. I got up one morning and found my one cow very sick. I drove about five miles to a veterinary to get his pump. When I got there it was broken, so I hurried home, got a bicycle pump from a neighbor and used on her, filling her udder with air, and in five or six hours she was up. It gave relief in less than ten minutes. I was surprised. I bled her and gave her a dose of ginger which warmed her up. I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best going.

Lincoln Co., Ont. P. MERRITT.

[Note—There is danger in giving a drench in a case of milk fever, as there is apt to be partial paralysis of the throat and loss of power to swallow, the dose often going into the trachea and lungs, causing pneumonia and death. The air cure alone is a sure thing.—Ed.]

Reward Deserves Further Effort.

I received the knife you sent me all right. I am very much pleased with it, and will endeavor to get you other subscribers.

A. W. MILNE,
York Co., Ont.

The Oxford County Show.

At the Oxford County Show, one of the first of the leading English summer stock shows, the cattle section was mainly Shorthorns, and was one of great quality. The Earl of Powis, with "Alastair," a roan five-year-old, bred by Lord Lovat, won first in the old bull class; Messrs. Denny second with Ascot Constellation. Mr. R. P. Cooper, with Meteor and Speculator, was first and second in the two-year-old bull class, and Mr. G. Freeman with Emancipation took third honors. In the yearling bull section, Mr. W. T. Garne provided the winner in Partizan, a compact roan son of Marechal Neil, who was by Count Arthur, dam by Clan Alpine; Captain W. B. Harrison with Caledonia, a Scotch-bred bull, took second honors.

In the cow class, Mr. J. Coleman was first and third with Adeline and Hawthorne Flower, both by Cairo. Miss Alice de Rothschild was first and second for three-year-old heifers with Fanny 36th and Waddesdon Venus, and in the class for two-year-olds she also won first with Waddesdon Butterfly, who was the champion female of the breed. Welsh Maid won first honors in the yearling class for the Earl of Powis, and Mr. R. W. Hudson with Littlewick Gipsy Countess won second honors in the same class.

The Earl of Coventry, Mr. G. D. Faber, and Peter Coates, were the leading winners for Hereford cattle, exhibited in small numbers, but with good quality. Mr. W. B. Greenheld and Mr. J. J. Criddle were the exhibitors that owned the best of a very good entry of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Lord Rothschild, Lady de Rothschild, the Earl of Cadogan and Mr. J. C. Drew were the leading winners in the Jersey classes, in which the entry was an extremely large one and the quality superior.

The Guernseys were not largely represented. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Frank Hargreaves and E. A. Hambro were the leading winners.

Shire horses came out in good form and with many excellent animals. The older stallion class was headed by Mr. J. Thomson's Markeaton Combination, Sir P. A. Muntz taking the corresponding place in the two-year-old stallion class, followed by Sir A. Henderson's entry, that came second. This breeder was first in the brood mare class, and also in the class of four-year-old Shire mares. The three-year-old and also the two-year-old mares were headed by two particularly well-grown fillies from Sir P. A. Muntz's stud, and this breeder had the satisfaction of owning also the winning filly in an excellent class of seventeen yearlings.

One of the features of this show is the entry always found of Oxford Down sheep. This year's entry consisted of 145 pens, the largest entry of this breed that will be seen at any show during the year. Mr. A. Brassy, M. P., won, with shearing rams of superior merit, champion, first and second prizes. The third place in the class was occupied by a very fine sheep, indeed, sent forward by Mr. J. T. Hobbs, and other successful competitors were Messrs. James Horlick, H. W. Stilgoe, G. Hawkins, W. A. Trewicke. In the ram lamb class for pen of three, Mr. J. T. Hobbs took first honors with a wealthy-fleshed pen, of even quality. A pen denoting more masculine type secured second honors for Mr. A. Wilsden. Third honors and reserve number went to Mr. W. A. Trewicke. Mr. Brassy led, without question, in the yearling ewe class with a well-developed and good-fleshed pen, which are very ripe. Mr. Hobbs was second and fourth with two pens, either of which are in that condition that will well pay inspection from any purchaser who desires to take them to America for the autumn fairs. In the ewe lamb class Mr. Hobbs repeated the success noted for ram lambs, with an equally fine pen. Mr. A. Brassy was second with a pen of more scale, but hardly so good in quality. Mr. Trewicke's pen, which were third, had more quality, and probably better flesh. Mr. A. Trewicke won first and reserve number for flock ewes. These were most typical specimens of their breed. Second honors went to Mr. A. H. Wilsden, with a notable lot of sheep.

The Hampshire Down entry was smaller than usual, but lacked none of its accustomed quality. Mr. James Flower led in the yearling rams, ram lambs and yearling ewes, with very superior quality, first-class to touch, and of excellent character. Mr. H. L. Cripps occupied second place, with yearling rams.

Mr. W. T. Garne won all the money awards in the Cotswold classes, and it may be said of these exhibits that they were just about as good as could be.

The Berkshire pig classes were fully represented, and very good, indeed. Mr. G. T. Inman was winner of all the first prizes, except that for the younger boars, in which Mr. J. A. Fricker took precedence. Mr. Inman's Highmoor Mikado was champion boar. Lord Capthorpe, J. Jefferson, E. J. Morant and Mr. N. Benjafield were also successful exhibitors, the last named winning second honors in the older boar class with Commander-in-Chief, who was reserve champion. Mr. R. M. Knowles won all through the classes for other

breeds, with Yorkshires, and the best boar and best sow were made champion winners for the best of their sex of any breed in the yard.

Parents' Influence on Progeny.

Dealing with living things, with animals or plants, we have yet so much to learn of the reason why we get certain results in our daily work, that it would often appear that we are groping in the dark, and playing at a hit-and-miss game in our breeding of animals and plants.

A great deal of time and much energy has been expended in endeavor to discover some laws of breeding that would enable one to carry on his breeding operations more intelligently and with some idea of what to expect in the offspring. Very little systematic work has been done, however, but it is noteworthy that several careful experimenters and observers have been most successful in their efforts. As a result of this we at present have at least a partial understanding of the laws of nature that govern the transmission of characters from one generation to the next. What we know, while only a smattering, is enough to indicate that there is much yet to be discovered, and that patient and careful work will be rewarded by the discovery of more of nature's truths and of her ways of working wonders.

For our present knowledge of the principles of heredity credit is largely due to a German monk called Mendel, who lived and worked in his garden about forty years ago. He discovered and gave to the world what we know as Mendel's Law. It is only about five years since the results of his researches really came to light, as through their early publication in a somewhat obscure magazine, they were soon unnoticed, and it was not until 1900 that they were rediscovered. Since that time his results have been verified by various workers.

Mendel worked largely with garden peas. He selected plants having different and opposite pairs of characters; for instance, smooth and angular seeds, long and short stems, full and constricted pods, white or gray seed coats, etc., and crossed the plants exhibiting the opposite sets or characters with one another. The plants produced from the cross-bred seeds were allowed the next season to fertilize themselves, and notes were taken on the proportion of the different types of plants produced. The seeds of these were again sown and the nature of the plants carefully watched through this and succeeding generations. In the first generation of the hybrids Mendel found that a certain proportion exhibited the character of the male parent, and in succeeding generations produced plants of that type only. The same proportion exhibited the character of the female parent, and the remainder were of an intermediate or hybrid nature, although having the appearance of belonging to one or other of the two classes already mentioned. In other words, a certain proportion of the offspring were pure-breds after the character of the male, and in future generations were incapable of producing anything but individuals having this character in a pure state. About an equal proportion transmitted the pure female character. The hybrids gradually split up in succeeding generations into individuals exhibiting the pure male or the pure female character.

In speaking of male and female characters, it must be borne in mind that only one set of unit characters is referred to; for instance, in wheats, the bearded and beardless characters; and in animals, the horned and the polled characters; the one being exhibited in the male parent, the other in the female parent.

To take for the purposes of illustration the polled and horned characters, according to Mendel, although he did not work with these special characters in breeds of animals having horns there is always present a latent possibility of a polled animal appearing; the horned character is "dominant," and the polled character "recessive." In each germ cell of the male and of the female there are present the two elements that go to produce the offspring, either horned or polled. In our polled breeds the polled element is the stronger, and hence we scarcely ever see any evidence of horns appearing; in our horned breeds, the opposite is the case. So long, therefore, as horned animals are crossed with horned there is little likelihood of any but horned offspring appearing; but when a horned animal is crossed with one that is polled, we may have one of three produced—either an animal with a pure-horned character and capable of producing, with horned mates, all horned stock; a pure-polled animal that will produce on polled stock only polled progeny; or hybrid stock that would, gradually, in future generations, split up into individuals exhibiting only the two pure characters.

Animals need not have any appearance of being hybrid, but have one character apparent, the other latent or recessive. It will thus be seen how, through the appearance of only one polled individual in a horned breed, the whole breed could eventually be polled.

In crossing two varieties of wheat, one bearded and one beardless, in the product of the hybrid, one proportion about 25 per cent. would

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be pure-bearded, and the remainder or one-half of hybrid character, but exhibiting the appearance of either of the two parents, whichever was dominant. The second generation, the 25 per cent. pure-bearded would produce nothing but pure-bearded plants, the beardless nothing but pure-beardless, and the hybrids would split up in the proportion of two hybrids, one bearded and one beardless. In subsequent generations the proportion of hybrids would gradually decrease, and the plants with pure characters gradually be differentiated. In other words, and according to the language now more commonly used, in the course of a few generations the characters would become fixed. One of the great differences between these principles of breeding, as enunciated by Mendel, proven by various other experimenters and now generally credited, and those formerly accepted, is that all the progeny of a cross was considered hybrid in character and would continue to vary for a number of years, but according to Mendel, the characters of a fixed proportion of a cross are fixed as firmly in the second generation as in the tenth. A vigorous selection in the second generation would, therefore, result in the elimination of many individuals that could not possibly produce what was required. But even with what Mendel has given us as the result of his elaborate experiments and with the discoveries in recent years by others working along similar lines, the door has just been opened to a field of unlimited expanse for useful work. The principles that apply exactly to one kind of plants may be different for another, and again different with animals. There is no longer any doubt, however, that there are laws that underlie the transmission of characters from generation to generation. What we hear spoken of day after day as prepotency, atavism, etc., are merely terms expressing phenomena unexplained. It will be the business of the animal and plant breeders in the next decade to get at the reasons why we find in breeding what we do.

Winnipeg, Man. JAS. MURRAY.

Weaning Pigs.

The practice of the most expert in the raising of swine, either for breeding stock or the block, is to wean the young pigs at eight weeks. They have previous to that time been taught to eat shorts and sweet milk, shared with the sow, and are strong enough to do for themselves. The boars in the litter should be castrated a week or so before weaning, as such an operation seems to affect them less when on the sow than later. At weaning-time cull the stronger from the weaker ones, and pen separately. Warm skim milk, in which is sprinkled some shorts, gradually increasing until the mixture is as a thin porridge, is about as good a thing as any for the young pigs. The addition of oil meal, one quart to the barrel of shorts slop, is a good thing. The pigs' bitters mixture (wood ashes, charcoal, salt and sulphur) should be kept in a box accessible at all times. A month after weaning the ration may be made of equal parts shorts and chopped wheat or barley. The hog-pasture should be one worthy of the name if gains are to be made, and for that there is nothing better than rape in rows, and the young pigs should be pastured separately from the brood sows. Experiments have shown that the most profitable gains are made when the hog pasture (either rape, clover, peas and oats) is supplemented with some grain, and not enough to make them lie down all the time. The ration mentioned above, plus buttermilk, is very good. At 5½ to 6 months they may be penned and finished on shorts and crushed barley, and, if available, a little pea meal; or, better, let them rustle peas in the straw. At 6½ to 7 months, with careful feeding they can be made to weigh 180 to 220 pounds, or what is termed by the packers—selected weights.

Regenerative Power in Animals.

Everyone is familiar with the physiological phenomena by which animals maintain their corporeal entity by replacing parts of the body that may be lost by accident. The extent to which this process of repair will go not being well defined, a noted German experimental biologist has been investigating this circumstance, using animals of lower orders for experimentation. Since it was known that the parts in the region of the bill in birds is renewed after injury, the question arose as to whether there would be a corresponding renewal of organs having the same functions in the reptiles, which are closely related to the birds. For this purpose lizards were used, certain bones in the jaw being removed, and it seemed to make a difference in the results obtained as to which bone was removed. A particular bone removed is protected by a bony shield, but after regeneration this shield was replaced by several small plates of bone. This was considered as an indication of a reversion to an ancestral type, in which the armature of the head originated as numerous small plates, which later on in the development of the race fused into the more substantial shield. Experiments were also conducted with the crawfish, legs being removed from a large number of specimens. After two months, with a few no leg had been replaced,

with others a new leg grew perfect in shape but smaller, and with several a perfectly normal leg, having the usual number of joints with pincers at the end was formed.

These experiments show the wonderful power of regeneration possessed by the lower orders, and when it is remembered with what difficulty some simple flesh wounds in the higher orders are healed it would seem to indicate that the higher up the order of development we ascend the less becomes the power to replace lost or worn tissue.

FARM.

Flax Fiber for Binder Twine.

According to the Farm Implement News, a promising industry for the near future is the manufacture of binder twine from flax fiber. For nearly twenty years experiments have been made along this line, only to be abandoned because of some deficiency in the quality of the twine, or because it could not be produced at as low a cost as that made from manilla and sisal. That the practicability of the manufacture was recognized may, however, be judged from the persistence with which the experiments were continued, and within the last few years that persistence has been crowned with success, several satisfactory systems being now in use. Among these one of the most notable was devised by Mr. George Ellis, under the direction of Mr. William Deering. This is the system now being utilized by the International Harvester Co., by whom an extensive flax twine plant has been established and is now in full operation. The Ellis machine not only extracts the fiber, but separates the weak from the strong, which alone passes out to be made into twine. The refuse is used as cheap upholstery tow, bedding for horses, and fuel for the plant.

Other systems are being found equally satisfactory, and are being put into operation by the Summer's Fiber Co., at Port Huron and Chicago, and the Continental



Success.

Hereford Stock and Show Bull, bred by Major Hengate, Herefordshire, and owned by Sir Chas. Rouse Boughton, Downton Hall, Salop, England.

Fiber Co., of Northfield, Minn., both of which, like the International Harvester Co., are contracting with farmers to grow flax, and supplying the finest grade of seed; clean flax only being suitable for the manufacture of the twine. Experiments made by the International Co. have demonstrated that one acre of flax will produce 360 pounds of twine, or enough to bind 1¼ acres of grain, on the basis of 2½ pounds of twine to the acre. It is expected that the amount of flax used this year will be much greater than last, and a constant increase for the following years is predicted.

A Tenderfoot Speaks from Experience.

I am a tenderfoot as far as farming is concerned, having been in business nearly all my life, and will say your splendid paper has been a great help to me, as it must be to any person requiring pointers along agricultural lines. I cannot for the life of me understand why every farmer in Canada does not take it, for I find the opinions and experience of our best and most successful farmers are learned through its columns as well as a great amount of information that, if followed, is sure to make for success. I find the most prosperous farmers in this section are the men who take and study the "Farmer's Advocate." Wishing you and your paper prosperity.

Norfolk, Ont. AUSTIN MILLER.

Mr. Downey's wood-lot tax-exemption bill before the Ontario Legislature was withdrawn, and the subject referred to a select committee to report at the next session of Legislature.

Turnip Culture.

The experience of successful feeders of cattle and sheep has satisfied them that for the healthy growth and development of young stock of these classes, for the rapid putting-on of first-class flesh or the making of milk in large quantities, turnips are one of the most valuable stock foods that can be grown and fed. Those who grow corn successfully and preserve it in the silo, have a succulent food that may to some extent take the place of roots, but not wholly, and the most successful feeding is done where there is a combination of these feeding materials with others, constituting a balanced ration. There has evidently been a considerable falling off in the growing of turnips since the advent of the silo in Canada, many farmers having given up their culture entirely. This, we believe, is a grave mistake. Fewer turnips may suffice where ensilage is fed, but roots should be provided in at least a moderate supply, in order to get the best results in feeding.

If well managed the turnip crop is not a very difficult or expensive one to cultivate and harvest. The land should be fall plowed, and if manure be available, the best results may be had from its application at that time; if not, it may be spread on the surface during the winter, or even at this season, being well worked into the land before it is ridged for the sowing, or else spread in the space between ridges, splitting the ridges to cover the manure. It is important that the land be thoroughly cultivated to reduce it to a very fine tilth, to induce quick germination of the seed, and in order that the young plants may be enabled to appropriate the elements of growth in the soil and go forward rapidly without check. Any time up to the 20th of June is early enough to sow, and we have known good crops from sowing as late as the 10th of July where the circumstances of weather and culture were very favorable. We prefer to sow immediately after a rain rather than before, as a rain is apt to pack the fine soil top closely, and a crust forming, excludes the air and hinders the plants from getting through, while if sown after the rain these hindrances are not so likely to occur.

Two pounds of seed per acre is sufficient, sown on drills or ridges which may be rolled to flatten them after sowing or when the plants begin to show, if the land is dry enough not to crust afterwards. Care should be taken to check weeds in the early stage by cultivating with the horse hoe, or better, with a wheel hoe, which may be run by hand astride of the row, stirring the surface and effecting the triple purpose of destroying weeds, admitting air, and conserving moisture. Much of the satisfaction of handling the crop depends upon killing the weeds in their incipient state, as when once they get strong it is much more troublesome to conquer them. Frequent cultivation with the horse hoe, running it as close to the plants as can safely be done, is, therefore, of the utmost importance.

As soon as plants are large enough for thinning or singling, the hand hoe is used for this purpose, striking out the width of the hoe, and thinning to single plants at about twelve inches apart. This can well be done without putting the hand to the plants; simply by pulling and pushing the hoe, being careful to destroy every weed, root and branch, and move the soil around each plant, so as to give it liberty to grow and do its best. With practice a man can go over a good deal of ground in a day in this singling process. After this, repeated horse-hoeing every week or two, and especially after a rain, will keep the crop going on to perfection. If weeds appear, or the singling has not been really well done, a second hand-hoeing will pay well for the doing.

The harvesting may be most rapidly done by cutting the tops off with a sharp hoe, striking the tops of two rows together, and running a plow-share (the mouldboard being removed) under the turnips, cutting the taproots and turning the bulbs over on the row of tops. With three double rows, a wagon and team straddle the middle row, and with three men or boys, one on either side of the wagon and one behind, the loading is rapidly performed, the turnips being rapped together while in the hands to knock off any clay sticking to them. It is well to use a slatted screen when running the roots into the cellar, to prevent earth going in with them; which is liable to cause heating and rotting at the place where they fall,

Indeed, the roots at this place should be picked back by hand, and the earth accumulated there thrown out, to ensure against heating.

Production of Good Seed.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Mr. G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, gave evidence before the Agricultural Committee a few days ago regarding the work of his department. He also alluded to the work being done by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. In opening, Mr. Clark referred to the importance of farmers using only seed of the best quality, and having it as free from weed seeds as possible. It was well known, he said, that if wheat or oats were sown on impoverished land year after year the quality would rapidly deteriorate, and the power of production become diminished. It was, therefore, not only important that farmers should secure the varieties of grass or other crops best adapted to their farms, but that they should use seed that had received the best care and cultivation. There might be quite as much difference between two strains of seeds of the same variety as between two sorts, so far as the capacity of the seed to produce a large yield was concerned. Continuing, Mr. Clark said that the Canadian Seed-growers' Association had endeavored by practical work to show the farmers of Canada the advantages to be gained by using good seed. In order that a sufficient supply might be obtained, the association had co-operated with farmers in different parts of the country who were favorably situated for growing good seed and interested enough to take up the work, with the result that a comparatively large amount of improved seed is now being produced. Mr. Clark explained the method followed to produce this improved seed. A farmer who has decided to take up the work, selects a plot of good land and sows it with the best seed he can obtain. Before harvesting the ripened crop of the seed plot, he picks from 80 to 50 pounds of the largest and ripest heads to be used for sowing the seed plot the following year. A larger plot can be sown with improved seed every year, until the farmer is producing a large quantity of good seed. It was pointed out that seed can be brought up to a high standard by careful selection in the same manner as a herd of cattle is graded up.

Mr. Clark then went into the conditions of the seed trade in Canada, particularly in regard to clover and timothy, and gave the causes which led up to the passing of the seed bill, which were in brief as follows: In Europe a strong demand exists for first-class seeds, owing to the fact that the farmers there have been educated as to the advantages of using good seed. Canadian seed possesses an excellent reputation on the British market, and brings high prices. Canadian seedsmen found it to their advantage to install special machinery for cleaning seeds. Some had exported the best seed to England, selling the screenings to the Canadian farmers. When this state of affairs became known there was vigorous agitation for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of inferior seeds. The seed bill passed at the present session of the Commons was the result.

Red Clover "Midge."

By Wm. Rennie, Sr.

While the red clover midge is such an insignificant insect that it is scarcely observable with the naked eye, it virtually has had control of the red clover seed crop in many parts of Ontario for a number of years. The eggs of this insect are deposited in the clover heads before any bloom appears, are hatched, and live on the substance of the petals. This pest can be overcome by cutting the clover as soon as the heads are formed, which is usually from the beginning to the fifteenth of June, according to the season. Whether in the northern or southern portions of Ontario, clover cut at this early stage makes a good quality of hay.

The chief advantage, however, is that the second crop will bloom before the second brood of midge is ready to do any damage. Occasionally, good seed is secured from a late crop of red clover, blooming between the second and third broods of the midge. In order to hasten the second growth of clover, tilt the front of cutter bar up so as not to cut too close to the ground. This insures a rapid growth of the clover, which helps to choke out any weeds that may be in the soil.

Alsike is secured from the first crop, so that it is more liable to contain weed seeds if such be in the soil. All impurities should be taken out of this crop while it is growing, either by hand weeding or by topping with a sickle or scythe without cutting the heads off the clover. The finest seed is from the early bloom of the alsike clover, as it is fertilized by the honey-bees, while the red clover is fertilized by the bumblebees, which are not developed in time for the second crop. The red clover midge does not work in the alsike clover.

Encouraged to go Ahead.

I am pleased to acknowledge your premium watch which you sent me. It is far ahead of anything I expected. I will try and get all the new subscribers to your paper I can, and wish you every success.

GEORGE LATHANGUE.

Dundas, Ont.

Get Out Your Camera.

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

A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.

B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.

C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.

D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.

E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.

F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:

First prize \$8.00
Second prize \$2.00

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

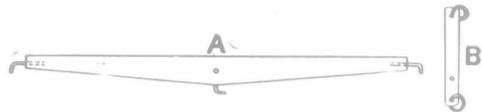
No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

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

Whiffletree for Six Horses.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

We have a nine-foot cultivator, a wide set of disks, and have used a four-horse team regularly this spring. We sometimes put six horses on the cultivator, disks or roller, and fasten the harrows behind. Six horses are handled as easily as four. We put the fastest walkers on the outside, with ordinary lines on them, and tie from bit to bit along the center of the string.



Accompanying is a cut of the whiffletrees we use for six horses.

A is a long doubletree, with a nook bolt screwed in each end. B is iron, one foot long, recently described in your columns for three horses. One of these irons is hooked on bolt in each end of long doubletree, standing upright. This allows six horses to be used without having an extra long tongue. L. M. BROWN.
Elgin Co., Ont.

Experience with Green Curing of Clover.

I would like to hear through the "Farmer's Advocate" the experience of any who have tried the "green-curing" method of making clover hay, particularly those who have tried it for some years. What are the essential conditions, and are the results uniformly good?

Ans.—The green-curing, or Glendinning method, as it is commonly known in Canada, after the first man in this country to advocate it, consists briefly of cutting full-blown clover in the morning, tedding, raking and cocking up the same day, and the next day, after opening out the coils to sun and air for an hour or so, hauling in and tramping directly into a large mow, enclosed on three or all sides. The tight packing excludes the air and prevents any marked fermentation, the hay being thus kept sweet and fragrant, and curing perfectly in its own sap, provided no extraneous moisture, such as dew or rain water, be present. This latter is a most important point.

While a number report excellent results from this method, others, notably Prof. Day, of the O. A. C., have not found it satisfactory. It would seem that one or more of the essential conditions are not perfectly understood, but believing that a collation of experience is the best means of arriving at the facts, we invite a general discussion between now and haying time, from those who have given the system a fair trial.

Damage by Lightning.

The following comments by Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Professor of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, are based upon data collected through reports of correspondents and newspaper accounts forwarded during the summer of 1904. Though the data do not include all the eventualities of the season, they seem to furnish sufficiently complete information from which to draw certain inferences of practical importance:

The number of barns reported as struck in Ontario last year is sixty-two, of which thirty-three have reported losses. The total loss of barn property reported is \$82,450, making an average loss of \$2,500. These figures, of course, refer to barns completely burned, in most cases with part or the whole of the season's crop. Of the sixty-two barns reported as struck, fifty-four were completely burned. Applying the above average loss to these fifty-four, there is the enormous total of \$135,000 loss in Ontario from the destruction of barn property alone by lightning, and these figures do not represent the total loss, since our reports are necessarily incomplete.

Of the total number of reports received, most were obtained from newspapers, and full particulars as to circumstances were not obtainable. We obtained, however, nineteen complete reports of barns struck. Of these nineteen, sixteen were isolated, with no trees or buildings near. Of the sixteen, fourteen were burned. Only one of the nineteen is reported as being situated near high trees, and this one was near some poplars, and was slightly damaged. Of the whole sixty-two reports, no mention is made of the buildings being rodded. Of the nineteen complete reports, none of the buildings was rodded. In one instance a windmill over the barn was struck first, and the current side-flashed into the building from this source, and the building was burned.

In my previous reports under this head I have called attention to the evident effect of trees in protecting farm buildings. While there is no absolute proof, either from this year's reports or from previous years, there is in all of them strong presumptive evidence as to the efficiency of this means of protection. The planting of trees, such as spruce, elm, or maple, near enough to buildings to protect them, but not so near as to endanger them, is strongly recommended. The trees should be planted at such distance that when full grown their branches will not touch the buildings.

The electric storms seem to have been unusually destructive of human life. Sixteen persons are reported as being struck by lightning, of whom thirteen were killed outright. Five of these who were killed were standing under trees and two were in houses. The danger of accident to persons standing under trees during an electric storm ought to be sufficiently evident to prevent the recurrence of this exposure. It is certainly very unsafe to seek refuge of this sort during thunderstorms.

Forty-nine animals are reported killed, with a total estimated loss of \$2,010. Of the forty-nine, twenty-five were under trees, and nine were standing in the open field. One is reported as near a wire fence; three in a bush; with the remainder the circumstances are not specified.

The Culture of Sugar Beets.

In view of the interest being taken in sugar-beet culture, excerpts from a recent bulletin of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, written by Prof. Woll, will be found interesting:

INFLUENCE OF FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Good yields of beets can only be obtained on land that is in a good state of fertility. Soils that are naturally poor or are worn out by continuous cropping are not adapted to sugar beets; a judicious system of working up such land should be commenced by application of farm manure or commercial fertilizers, and by cultivation of crops in regular rotation. Farmyard manure is preferably applied to the crop preceding beets, or if applied directly to the beets, always in the fall before the land is plowed, so that the manure may be thoroughly decomposed in the early summer. It will then readily yield up its store of fertilizing ingredients to the beet roots when these are ready to make use thereof. Green-manuring, by means of leguminous crops, is advocated by some writers, for the purpose of increasing the humus and nitrogen content of the soil, but where sufficient live stock is kept to consume most of the rough feed produced on the farm, it is, in general, under ordinary farm conditions in this state a better plan to feed the crops to farm stock and take good care of the manure produced by the stock.

METHOD OF GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

In order to reach the best results for factory purposes, the beets should be planted on thoroughly-prepared land that has been plowed deep, and, preferably, subsoiled. Fall plowing, as stated, is always to be preferred. The seed is planted in rows 18 inches apart, using 18 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre, and burying this about one-half of an inch deep. The land is frequently cultivated and hoed during the early part of the summer so as to retain the moisture of the soil and keep the weeds down. Weeds in the beet field reduce both the tonnage and per cent. of sugar in the beets. The beet plant has been brought to its present wonderful development through the most painstaking methods of selection and culture, and unless it receives favorable growing conditions, entire possession of the field and an abundant food supply in the soil, its sugar

content will be below normal, and may be reduced to a content similar to that which it had when the improvement in quality was commenced, about a century ago. In our trials with high-grade beet seed we have found the sugar content of the beets reduced from over 15 per cent., when the crop was given proper attention, to below 9 per cent., when the beets were grown on weedy land under wrong cultural methods, and weeds were left to grow up with the beets.

The beets are thinned when three or four leaves are formed; the thinning is done by punching the beets, i.e., cutting out with a sharp hoe all the plants at regular intervals in the row so as to leave small blocks of beets one to two inches long, which are next thinned, leaving one strong beet plant every 8 to 9 inches in the row. If the rows are 24 inches apart, the beets in the row should be somewhat closer than this.

The cultivation of the field is continued until the beets nearly fill the space between the rows, when the field is "laid by" until harvesting time, except for going over it once or twice hand-pulling single weeds that may have escaped attention. In our State the best fields are generally laid by during the middle of July or before, leaving the beets nearly three full months after this period in which to grow and mature. Harvesting may begin when the leaves assume a uniform yellowish color. The best harvesting time varies with the character of the season; ordinarily the beets are sufficiently mature by the half of September in the southern part of the State to be acceptable at the factory, but the yield of beets and per cent. of sugar will be improved considerably, under favorable weather conditions, from this time on until frost sets in. It is, in general, safest to plan to have the harvesting finished toward the end of October or before. The beets may be thrown into piles in the field as topped, and covered with leaves or dirt for protection against frost. If delivery is delayed until after November 1st (when the factories pay 25 cents extra per ton of beets), they should be thrown in large piles and protected by a three to four inch layer of dirt. They will keep safely in this way for a limited period of time until the worst rush at the factory is over, when fall plowing and other fall farm work is out of the way, or when cars can be readily had for delivery by rail. If the farmer lives too far away from the factory to haul the beets by wagon.

The expense of growing an acre of beets is supposed by many farmers to be very heavy, on account of the large amount of hand labor that beets ordinarily require, and this keeps them from taking up sugar-beet culture.

Spring Conditions in B. C.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, the Provincial Fruit Inspector, has just returned from an inspection trip along the Fraser River Valley, and has some interesting things to say about that fertile region. According to his observations, extending over a number of years, never before has he seen the Fraser Valley look better than it does this year. The grass is most luxuriant, and the cattle are in the pink of condition; giving evidence of improved care and feeding. The heavy shipments of cream and milk from different points show that dairying is in a prosperous condition.

Nicomien Island, which was almost abandoned a few years ago, is now well occupied with prosperous dairy farmers, who are receiving very satisfactory returns in cash every month of the year. This is a great improvement on the old practice of selling hay once a year by poor fellows who had been buying their supplies on credit, and seldom realized enough by their annual sales of hay to square their accounts. The dairy business has changed all this. Farmers have now ready cash to put down for any supplies they may need, and their land, instead of being exhausted by continual cropping, is being enriched by their well-fed cattle. This is true of every section of the Fraser Valley where farmers have engaged in dairying, for which the land and climatic conditions are more favorable than in any other part of Canada.

The Agassiz Valley, which has long been neglected, is now sharing the general prosperity, and farms that have been held at prices far below their intrinsic value are being bought up. The area devoted to hop-growing is also being increased, but after all it is the dairyman who is really building up the country on safe lines.

The City of Vancouver is growing so rapidly that it will require every acre of land in the Fraser Valley to keep the local market supplied with milk and butter, and the by-products of the farm, such as bacon and hams. All these are cash articles, which are necessary to life, so that the Fraser Valley farmer has a safe and sure business for all time.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that a bargain has just been concluded between the Maple Ridge Creamery Association and the Valley Dairy Company in Vancouver, whereby the former has agreed to hand over all its produce at market prices. The creamery will send twice a day to Vancouver 1,000 gallons of milk and 100 gallons of cream. The cold-storage creamery of the Association is kept at Port Hammond, which, being situated both on the C. P. R. and the Fraser River, is a most convenient point for collecting. The Valley Dairy Company also keeps a small steamer of its own on the Fraser River,

which will move about from point to point and gather the milk from the farmers at the most convenient hours.

From present appearances no harm has been done the fruit crops in the Valley by pests, and as the season has been unusually dry pollination has been perfect this year. A bumper crop of fruit may be expected, and unless all signs fall, we shall not suffer as much as usual from fungoid disease.

It is not often we need rain in May, as we generally have too much; but the spring has been very dry, and at present a heavy shower would do a great deal of good.

J. M.
May 18th, 1905.

Economy of the Hay Loader.

The problem of increasing the productiveness of farm labor is being solved by the adoption of more machinery to expedite the work, especially in the busy seasons. This is notably the case in the hayfield, since the area of meadow on many farms has been increased (relatively to the amount of regular help employed), it being often very difficult to hire an extra man to help out in a rush; consequently, the method of haymaking formerly recommended, viz., raking when thoroughly wilted, and putting up in small coils to stand a couple of days before hauling in, is being discarded by many in handling their timothy, and in some cases their clover. As many of our readers are aware, the method of loading hay automatically is to attach the loader to the rear of the wagon and drive up and down the windrows, the hay being picked up by a revolving spiked cylinder, not unlike that of a manure spreader, carried up by a revolving carrier, and dumped into the back of the rack, at a rate corresponding to the speed of the team and the heaviness of the windrow. There are special side-delivery rakes manufactured for the purpose of putting the hay into rows for the loader, which greatly facil-



An English Haymaking Scene.

itate the operation. At the Ontario Agricultural College farm they use the side-delivery hay rake and hay loader, believing the saving in labor affected by these implements more than compensates for any slight superiority in the quality of the hay which might be obtained by the old method of putting in cocks.

Regarding this matter of quality, there are two or three points to be considered "on the side." One is that the greater the despatch with which the grass is handled after being cut the less the chance of damage from rain and dew. Another point is that where there are facilities for hustling the haying along a larger proportion of the crop may be cut and cured at the proper stage of maturity; so that, everything considered, it is an open question whether the man having a large area to make with a limited force of hands will not secure a better average quality of feed by dispensing with the curing-in-cock process. Certainly he would be enabled to lessen the cost considerably, and by keeping the work pretty well within his own family, render himself comparatively independent of the vicissitudes of hired labor. No doubt in the latter part of the haying season, when the work is rushing, there is much to be said in favor of the loader. The disadvantage of the loader in harvesting clover is that the hay must be allowed to dry out very thoroughly in the swath and windrow, and when handled thus loosely in this dry condition considerable loss of leaves and finer parts is liable to occur. Again, if put into the mow a little too green, without having "sweat" in the coil, there is danger of damage by heating and musting. The grasses, however, such as timothy, are less liable to loss of leaves in handling or by heating in the mow, and for the harvesting of them the hay loader has come to stay, and its use with clover is admittedly on the increase.

This is an age of progress; antiquated methods must go. We have long thought that one of the chief causes of the depression in British agriculture was the extreme conservatism of the British farmers, which prevents them from availing themselves readily of the contrivances which are effecting such radical economies in the methods

of their foreign and colonial competitors. The accompanying illustration of an English haying scene, depicts the Old Country custom of having many men to do little work. When the English husbandman perceives the extravagance of allowing four men to fritter away their time loading a one-horse cart-rack with hay, and adopts instead the Canadian plan, of one man and a boy to load a two-horse rack, by means of the hay loader, unloading it by slings or horse fork, then, and not till then, will we begin to hope that the British may be able to produce agricultural products at a substantial profit in competition with the world. For Canadian farmers the lesson is plain. We have long since abandoned the cart, but not all our practices are yet models of enterprise, and in the matter of hay-making we may well ask ourselves the question, which shall it be for 1905, pitchfork or hay loader?

Windmills on the Farm.

The farmers of this country are rapidly awakening to the fact that cheap power and improved machinery are one of the conditions of success on the farm, as in nearly every other industry.

And why not? Farming is the greatest industry of this country (let the farmer fall and we all fall), and ought to be conducted on the most improved and up-to-date methods. The more cheaply the farmer can do his work the better he can compete with wheat-growers in other countries, and the more money he will make for himself. Why should a farmer haul his grain several miles back and forth to get it crushed, when with a moderate outlay he can do it in his own granary, besides securing the convenience of having a power at home to run any machine he may wish to attach to it?

That the windmill is the cheapest power no one will deny. The people of Holland were about the first to harness the wind and make it do the work that others were doing by hand, and the first windmill we know

about was made with four long arms, or sails, and many of them are still to be seen doing their work in England and other countries.

The windmill as a power has been developed to its present state of efficiency by the untiring energy and inventive genius of the American people. They have made, and are making to-day, more windmills and better windmills for less money than any other people in the world, and to them justly belongs the credit of being the best windmill men on earth. The question

may be properly asked, what should a windmill do, and what size should one buy? If it is for pumping water only, a six, eight or ten foot mill is sufficient, the size to use varying according to the depth of the well and the amount of water to be pumped. An eight-foot mill, with a thirty or forty foot steel tower, is a very satisfactory pumping outfit for ordinary purposes.

For power purposes sufficient to do a farmer's ordinary work, such as sawing wood, running a meat grinder, cutting straw, etc., a twelve or thirteen foot geared mill will do the work. If, however, a man wishes to run an eight or ten inch floor grinder, and do custom grinding for the whole district, then he had better buy a fourteen-foot mill, but do not expect a windmill to do impossibilities and take care of itself into the bargain. The mistake so many people make is thinking a twelve-foot mill will do as much work as a twenty horse-power threshing engine. For example, they will ask it to run a ten and sometimes a twelve inch floor grinder, and that when there is very little wind; then they oil it when they think about it, which is not very often, as they have heard some fad about graphite and bronze bearings running a lifetime without oil, or some other nonsense which does not work out in practice, and are only talking points, and so they think any old time will do to oil the mill, the result being they often come to grief, the mill breaking down—through their neglect—but they never blame themselves, it is always the mill that is no good, although their neighbor has one just like it doing good work, the only difference being one man looked after his, and the other did not. Some will say this is not true, but I have seen more pumps and windmills spoiled for the want of a little oil and attention than I have seen worn out. In conclusion, let me say to the reader: If you want a good and cheap power on your farm, to do your own work, then a windmill is what you want; but please keep in mind the following points:

1. Buy from a good, reliable man, whose guarantee is worth something.
2. Buy, if possible, from general agent.
3. Buy the best, not always the cheapest.

4. Don't expect it to do more than the maker intended it to do.

5. In making your selection, buy one with good heavy castings and strong wheel, with long anti-friction babbitt metal bearings; they are the best (ninety-five per cent. of the world's best machinery is run on such bearings).

6. Take good care of it. Oil it often; tighten up all nuts occasionally; keep the bolts tight and your machinery in good condition, and you will prove by experience that a windmill is the cheapest, simplest and most useful piece of machinery on the farm.

Brandon.

H. CATER.

In no branch of the manufacture of agricultural implements has there been a more marked advance than in the production of efficient labor-saving machinery for cutting and saving the hay crop. Leading Canadian and American firms, whose announcements appear in the "Farmer's Advocate," have produced machinery of the very greatest service to farmers in these days of big crops, and, in many cases, an insufficient supply of help. Our readers would do well to see that haying equipment is complete and in good working order.

DAIRY

The breed and individuality of the cow largely determines the quality of her product and the quantity of production from a unit of food. Neither heavy feeding nor skill in compounding rations can be made the means of causing her to overstep her constitutional limitations.—[Jordan.

It must always be remembered that the true value of a dairy cow does not lie in having a nice square vessel and well-set teats (though these add to her general appearance), but in the amount of milk and butter she is individually capable of producing in a year, and the only way to ascertain this is by means of the spring balance and butter-fat tester.—[Robb.

Since it costs about \$12.50 per cow to pay for the work connected with milking, and from \$7 to \$8 to raise the calf on skim milk, a cow must produce, in order to be profitable, at least \$20 worth of butter-fat before it will pay to milk her, assuming that the skim milk pays for hauling. With four per cent. milk and 15 cents for butter-fat, this would mean 3,333 pounds of milk per annum; with 18-cent. butter-fat it would be 2,777 pounds of milk per annum, and with 20-cent butter-fat it would be 2,500 pounds of milk. This is assuming that a dairy cow would eat no more when giving milk than she would when not. Doubtless she would eat some more, and this would have to be added to the above cost.—[Kansas Bulletin, 125.

The texture of butter depends upon the state of the granular condition of the fats. When the butter is first formed in the churn it makes its appearance in the shape of minute, irregular granules. In the subsequent process of manufacture these granules never completely lose their individuality, and constitute the so-called grain of the butter. The more distinctively the individuality of these granules is marked in the mass of butter, the better the texture. The texture of the butter is shown by an appearance like broken cast iron when a mass of butter is broken in two transversely, and when a metal is passed through the butter, as a knife or trier, if the butter be of the best texture, no particles of fat adhere to it. The texture of the butter is deteriorated if the particles of butter are churned in too large masses, and in the process of working the individual particles are made to move upon one another at too high a temperature. The mere warming of the butter to a point approaching the melting point destroys the grain upon subsequent cooling, even though the mass of butter may have been undisturbed.—[Wing.

If the cream is thoroughly and uniformly ripened, the separation will be more uniform and the churning more complete than when creams of different degrees of ripeness are churned together, but under various conditions, and from time to time, the completeness of separation varies with the size of the granules of butter; that is to say, if the granules have reached a certain size, it does not always follow that the fat has been removed from the buttermilk to the same degree, so that the size of granules of butter is not a certain indication of the completeness of churning. When the churning process is complete the buttermilk takes on a thin, bluish, watery appearance, quite distinct from the thicker creamy appearance of the unchurned cream, and the churning should be continued until this condition of the buttermilk is reached, even though the granules are increased in size beyond the point favorable to their best separation from the buttermilk. The higher the temperature at which the cream is churned, the greater the percentage of fat left in the buttermilk and the more granular the cream separated with the butter.—[Wing.

Cheese and Butter Grading Standards.

Until further notice the official referee for butter and cheese will observe the following standards and classification in giving certificates as to the quality of cheese and creamery butter which he is asked to examine:

CHEESE.

First Grade.

Flavor.—Clean, sound and pure.

Body and Texture.—Close, firm and silky.

Color.—Good and uniform.

Finish.—Fairly even in size, smoothly finished, sound and clean surfaces, straight and square.

Boxes.—Strong, clean, well made and nailed. Ends to be of seasoned timber. Close fitting. Weights stencilled or marked with rubber stamp.

Second Grade.

Flavor.—"Fruity," not clean, "turnipy," or other objectionable flavor.

Body and Texture.—Weak, open, loose, "acidic," too soft, too dry.

Color.—Uneven, mottled, or objectionable shade.

Finish.—Very uneven in size, showing rough corners, black mould, dirty or cracked surfaces, soft rinds.

Boxes.—Too large in diameter; top edge of box more than half an inch below the top of the cheese. Made of light material. Ends made of improperly seasoned material.

Third Grade.

Flavor.—Rancid, badly "off," anything inferior to second grade.

Body and Texture.—Very weak, very open, showing pinholes or porous, very "acidic," very soft or very dry.

Color.—Badly mottled, or very objectionable shade.

Finish.—Anything worse than second grade.

Boxes.—No question of boxes sufficient to make third grade if other qualities are good.

Explanations.

It would be impossible to define exactly the qualities or defects which may appear in cheese. The standards given are intended to indicate the range of quality for the different grades rather than to establish hard-and-fast rules to guide the grader.

The expression "good color" means that the color must be of a proper shade. There are cheap, inferior cheese colors used which do not give the proper shade no matter what quantity is used.

The expression "clean surfaces" in the definition for first grade does not exclude from that grade cheese with a slight growth of blue mould, although it is desirable that the cheese should not show any signs of mould. "Black mould" (see definition for second grade) is simply the advanced stage of the ordinary blue mould.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality: Flavor, 40; body and texture, 60; color, 15; finish and boxing, 15; = 100.

It is obvious that a defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish or boxing of the same degree.

Cheese which are strictly sour, or otherwise inferior to third grade, will be designated as "culls," for which there is no classification.

Any lot of cheese shall be considered third grade if it shows three or more defects of second-grade class.

If there are not more than 15 per cent. of defective cheese in any lot, the inferior ones may be sorted out and classed separately. If more than 15 per cent. are defective, the classification for the defective cheese may apply to the whole lot.

This does not apply when inferior cheese have been properly marked so as to be identified, in which case the inferior cheese shall be treated as a separate lot.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

First Grade.

Flavor.—Sound, sweet and clean.

Body and Grain.—Waxy; not too much moisture.

Color.—Even, no streaks or mottles, not too high.

Salting.—Not too heavy if salt butter. Salt all dissolved.

Finish.—Good quality parchment paper lining, neatly arranged. Package well filled; bright, even surface.

Packages.—Well made, of good material, and clean.

Boxes to be of right size to hold 56 lbs. of butter when properly filled. Paraffined on inside. Neatly branded.

Tubs to be lined with parchment paper of good quality.

Second Grade.

Flavor.—Not quite clean, or other objectionable flavor.

Body and Grain.—Salvy; overworked; too much moisture.

Color.—Slightly mottled or streaky; too high, or objectionable shade.

Salting.—Too heavy; salt undissolved, or unevenly distributed.

Finish.—Very light or poor quality parchment paper lining; lining not arranged to protect butter; mould on parchment paper. Rough, uneven surface. Package not properly filled.

Packages.—Rough, badly made, or of poor or unseasoned material, including sapwood. Dirty packages. Uneven weights.

Third Grade.

Flavor.—Very stale; very strong stable flavor, or anything inferior to second grade.

Body and Grain.—Very salvy; "mushy"; mould in butter.

Color.—Very mottled or otherwise inferior to second grade in regard to color.

Salting.—No question of salt alone sufficient to make third grade if other qualities are up to first grade.

Finish.—No parchment lining. Very rough finish. Dirty surface.

Packages.—Inferior to second grade.

Explanations.

It is difficult to explain exactly the qualities or defects which may appear in butter. The standards which have been adopted are intended to indicate the range of quality for the different grades, rather than to establish hard-and-fast rules for the guidance of the grader.

"Fresh" or saltless butter will be judged on the same standards as for salted butter, by leaving the matter of salting out of the consideration.

A package is not considered well filled if the butter is more than half an inch below the top of the package.

It is very important that all boxes should hold only 56 lbs. No other weight should be marked thereon. Tubs should be of uniform size and weight.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality: Flavor, 40; body or grain, 25; color, 16; salting, 10; finish and packing, 15; = 100. It is obvious that a defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish or packing of the same degree; and so on.

The expression "too much moisture," applies to all butter which contains over the legal limit of 16 per cent. of water, or to any butter that, according to the custom of the trade, would be described as containing too much water. (From many tests made, finest Canadian butter does not contain, or should not contain, on the average, over 13 per cent. of water.) The official referee will not be expected to determine the actual percentage of water.

"Too heavy salt" means more salt than is generally demanded by the trade for salted butter.

"Too high color" means over-colored, or too much coloring material used. "Objectionable shades" or unnatural colors are those which result from the use of inferior or unsuitable coloring material.

J. A. RUDDICK,

Ottawa, May, 1905. Dairy Commissioner.

Co-operation in British Dairying.

The great drawback to success in dairy co-operation is the lack of cohesion among farmers. They will not stand in and help one another. The big drop in milk prices, both north and south, this year, has made some listen who formerly were deaf to the cry of the co-operator. It is calculated that the drop of one penny per barn gallon in Staffordshire this season means a loss of something like £24,000 to the members of the Farmers' Association in that county. This drop could, in the opinion of those who have studied the question, have been prevented, had the Association had central factories to fall back upon. It is suggested that such factories could be established at a cost of £1,500 each, and were such in constant operation the price of milk would be sustained at a uniform level. During seasons of scarcity, following on a big demand, the factories would distribute the milk whole; during seasons like the present, the milk supply would be restricted and cheese made with the overplus, so that prices would be equalized. All this looks well on paper, and some are sanguinary enough to suppose that, in addition to getting a steadily uniform price for their milk, those who were members of such factory companies would be getting five per cent. interest on capital. These things have been said before, but the results have not come up to expectations. The principal thing to be aimed at in the factory system is the equalizing of prices through making the producer more or less independent of market fluctuations. Without such a back-door it is impossible for any farmer's agent to conserve the interests of his clients as they ought to be conserved, and a Dairy Farmers' Federation is not of much use unless it helps the producer in a season like the present. It is calculated that a drop of one penny per barn gallon in the price of milk supplied by one English affiliated association means a loss of £150,000 per annum. By organization and co-operation with a system of factories, the greater part of this loss could have been prevented.—[Scottish Farmer.

Australian Butter for England.

Acting on the recommendation of Mr. Swinburne, Victorian Minister of Agriculture, the Export Freight Committee, appointed by the butter-shippers, has concluded a contract with the White Star, Aberdeen and Lund lines for the carriage of butter to England. The freight rate will be 2d. per pound, and the duration of contract is to be three years, and subject to a year's notice. A weekly sailing is guaranteed during the season. The present freight rate is 1d. per pound. Last season's output of butter was 12,000 tons, and the freight paid to the P. and O. and Orient companies amounted to £84,000.

Milk Beats Beer.

Milk is replacing beer for consumption amongst the workmen in the Imperial Dockyards at Kiel. A milk purveyor, whose sales last year averaged 2,000 to 3,000 bottles of milk per month, is now supplying 18,000 bottles per month. The cold season has made no break in the consumption, as the freshly pasteurized milk is brought to the consumers in closed, insulated vans. Through the introduction of pure, cheap milk, the demand for beer and other alcoholic beverages should be considerably reduced, especially as the use of alcohol reduces the physical capacity of the workmen.

Co-operative Supplies Purchase.

A new departure in co-operative trading is announced from Denmark. The business of Constantin Hansen & Schroeder, a firm well known as manufacturers of pasteurizers, heaters and other dairy machinery, has been acquired by the Danish Dairies Trading Society. This is an Association formed some time back for the purchase of the various machinery and other dairy requisites for the use of the many co-operative dairy societies in connection with which it was established. So much success has resulted that it has been decided to take over this engineering business and manufacture dairy machinery in future instead of purchasing it. The price paid for the business is stated to be £11,000.—[Creamery Journal.]

With dairy cows the taint of non-productivity in the lineage is a most important one to guard against, and until breeders and farmers come to keep and depend upon reliable records of individual production, instead of conformation or pedigrees showing descent from some great ancestor—many individuals that may have had more to do in deteriorating the offspring than that great ancestor had in bringing it out—until that time comes the cow that does not pay will go always with us.—[D. B. Foster.]

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Canadian Fruit Crop Report.

The general conditions for fruit of all kinds are excellent. The winter, though cold, has not resulted in exceptional damage to trees and vines. The only serious losses are from tree-girdling by mice, and the mutilation of trees by the heavy snowfall in the Maritime Provinces. Minor losses by winter-killing in Eastern Canada are reported in cases of trees injured but not killed outright by the winter of 1903-4, as well as in cases of trees that were overloaded in 1904.

Apples.—Reports are almost unanimous that the show for bloom is excellent. It must not be forgotten that the critical period of "setting" is not yet reported over any large area. The weather has been very unfavorable for pollination for the past two weeks in Western Ontario. It is also too early to report on fungus and the most destructive insects.

Pears.—Pear bloom is most abundant.

Plums.—The commercial plum sections all report the outlook favorable. The light crop last year, as well as the good weather conditions for growth, has placed the plum trees in excellent condition for a large crop this year, if insects, frost or fungus do not intervene. It is not too early to make preparations for an exceptional crop and prevent a repetition of the disastrous losses of 1903.

Peaches.—The new plantings have scarcely balanced the winter-killing of 1899 and 1903, so that even with a favorable outlook for this season on healthy trees the aggregate crop will not be large.

Other Fruits.—Cherries and bush fruits are all in good condition. Strawberries are reported in fair condition, but with some winter-killing. The spring frosts to date have not seriously hurt the crop, except in very limited areas. Raspberries promise well, but there is likely to be no over-production.

Spraying.—The spraying demonstrations of the Departments of Agriculture, Dominion and Provincial, together with the teachings of the fruit-growers' associations, are making an impression. Spraying is more general than ever before. Power sprayers operated by private parties for hire are reported in several sections.

Foreign Countries.—The report of the apple crop in the United States would indicate a medium to good crop. The English plum crop is medium, with a prospect of being less than average.

Mr. Macoun to Resign.

Though not officially announced, it is understood that Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, will resign his position in the fall of the present year, to accept a similar position at Sir Wm. McDonald's Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Macoun is regarded as one of the best horticulturists in Canada, and it will be difficult to secure a man to fill his position. He has been connected with the farm staff for seventeen years.

Canning Factory Prospects and Outfits.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have received a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," referring to the prospects for embarking in the manufacture of canned goods in Canada. Generally speaking, I do not think, with a few exceptions, that the manufacture of canned goods in Canada during the past ten or twelve years has been very profitable. The unsatisfactory condition of the trade was the principal cause of the consolidation of a majority of the factories under the management of the Canadian Cannery, Limited.

Owing to short crops of staple articles, notably tomatoes and corn the past two years, the Cannery have not been able to supply the demand, and prices have ruled high. Unfortunately, the growers of produce have not shared in the increased price. A number of independent factories have been organized during the past two or three years, and it would seem that under normal conditions the present factories could more than supply the demand for canned goods. It must be noted, however, that the consumption of canned fruits and vegetables in Canada is increasing very rapidly from year to year.

If your correspondent would consult some of the trade journals, he would find nearly all manufacturers of canning machinery represented. Some machines are made in Canada, but the chief manufacturers are located in the United States.

WM. H. BUNTING.

Lincoln Co., Ont.
[Note.—The following are manufacturers of machinery for use in canning factories: Brown, Boggs & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Burt Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Hemingway Mfg. Co., Syracuse N. Y.; Jensen Can Filling Machine Co., Astoria, Oregon; Hercules Iron Works, 215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.—Ed.]

Standard Apple Box.

Fruit-growers and box-makers should bear in mind the amendment to the Act regulating the size of fruit packages recently passed, legalizing a minimum standard box. This box has a minimum size of 10x11x20 inches, inside measurement. There is no specification as to the thickness of the material, other than that it should be strong and seasoned wood. It is recommended, however, that the ends should be at least five-eighths of an inch thick, and the sides at least three-eighths of an inch thick, and there should be no objectionable odor to the wood.

There are no specifications as to what grade of fruit shall be packed in boxes. The market reports, however, would discourage the shipment in boxes of anything but apples of the very highest grade; the rest of the fruit can be more economically shipped in barrels.

APIARY.

Clipping Queens.

When natural swarming is practiced—that is when the bees are allowed to swarm naturally instead of having their swarming done for them by their owner, "shaking," or otherwise manipulating them—there is nothing which will give more satisfaction than having the queens clipped. It used to be the fashion to let the queen have her wings and for the beekeeper to follow the swarm or try to do so, wherever it might go—often into the top of the highest tree in sight. If the swarm has sense enough to cluster on a branch it is not so bad, as they can then be cut or shaken down with little or no injury to the tree; but in the writer's experience, before he practiced clipping, about three-quarters of the swarms would make for the evergreens and cluster on about six feet of the trunk, from

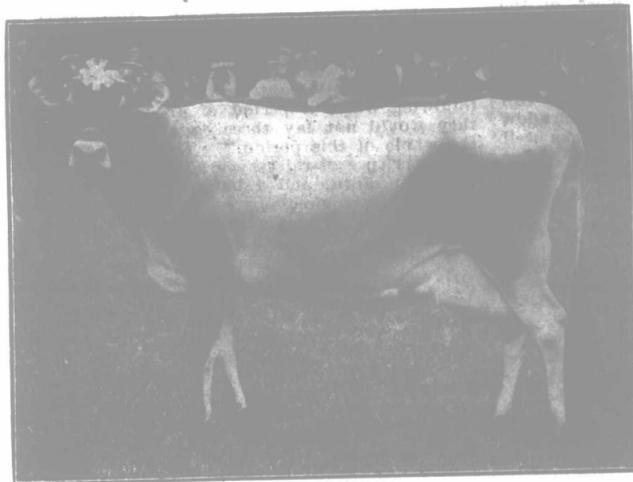
which they could only be removed by cutting the tree off below them, unless the queen could be found and caught, which is not just the easiest thing in the world to do under the circumstances. There is an easier, quicker and better way of doing it, which is to catch the queen when she is in her hive on the ground and easy to get at, and fix her so she cannot follow the swarm. This is done by clipping one of her wings so that she cannot fly, and should be performed in the spring or early summer before the swarming season commences. There are several ways of doing it, but one which is largely used and gives general satisfaction is to pick up the queen by the wings with the right hand, first, of course, having opened your hive and found the queen. Allow her to catch hold of the left thumb or forefinger with her feet, and then, holding her by two or more legs with the left hand, cut off about half of one of the large wings with a pair of sharp, fine scissors, and let her go back to work. Now,

when the bees swarm the queen cannot fly, but will be found crawling on the ground in front of her hive. Have a little wire cloth cage ready, with one end open. Hold the open end over the queen, and she will crawl up inside. Close up the open end, and set the queen in a safe place out of the sun. Lift the hive which the swarm came from to a new stand, and set an empty hive ready to receive a swarm in its place. The swarm in the air will soon miss its queen, and, returning home to look for her, will run into the new hive which is where their home was when they left it. When they are going in well, allow the queen to run in with them, and there you are. In clipping queens care must be taken not to injure them. It is well for a beginner to practice on drones until he learns how to pick them up and hold them. Never clip a queen unless you are certain she is a laying queen. A clipped virgin queen is worse than useless—she is a nuisance.
E. G. H.

Stray Notes.

No one has done so much harm to the market for extracted honey as beekeepers themselves—those who have put unripe honey on the market. Yes, I know that is not an original remark, but it needs to be said a good many times.

Honey-dew may possibly, says Professor Cook, be better for bees than something else, because it needs no digestion. Allow a layman to suggest, in a humble way, that doubts arise. Isn't the bee built to do a certain amount of digesting, and better for the work if not a task in that direction? Protest has been made against the idea of overdoing the matter of providing predigested food for the human stomach.—[Cleanings in Bee Culture.]



Joyful.

English-bred Jersey cow, winner of many prizes, including first at Royal Show, 1903, and first at London Dairy Show, 1904. Owned by Lord Rothschild, Tring Park, Herts.

Bisulphide of Carbon for Wireworms.

The use of bisulphide of carbon as a remedy for wireworms in flower-beds and borders is discussed in the May number of the Journal of the Board of Agriculture (British). It is noted that the bisulphide has been used very successfully on a large scale against the vine phylloxera, and there are excellent records in its favor against the cabbage maggot. In using bisulphide of carbon as a remedy against wireworms, the following directions should be observed:

- (1) The soil must not be too wet or too dry at the time of use, and after applying it there should be no cultural operations for a week at the very least.
- (2) The treatment should be longer would be better.
- (3) The treatment should be in time; i. e., whenever the plants are known to be attacked, not when they are dying off.
- (4) Make a hole (with a stick), beginning three or four inches from the plant, and passing down in an oblique direction till a point is reached rather below the root.
- (5) Pour in a teaspoonful of bisulphide of carbon for each plant treated, and quickly stamp the soil in over the hole and press down.
- (6) The material must not touch the roots; the liquid will harm the plant, but the vapor is harmless.

The plants treated will be quite free from any poisonous properties and thoroughly wholesome. If the pest be taken in time one injection should be enough.

A Big Comparison.

The premium wrist-bag reached me safely, and I am well pleased with it. Your paper, the "Farmer's Advocate," stands paramount in comparison with any agricultural paper printed in America.
M. P. BECKER.
Dundas Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Notes on Poultry-keeping.

Kerosene oil for scaly legs.
Kerosene oil on roosts in coops and nest boxes for red mites.

Fresh water for old and young stock is essential to best results.

Skim milk, sour milk and cottage cheese take the place of animal food for poultry.

Movable roosts and nests are best in poultry-houses. Roosts should all be on a level, and within three or four feet of the floor. Two feet or two feet and a half is high enough for the heavier breeds. If droppings boards are used underneath the roosts, the entire floor space is available for scratching floor.

The hardest worker is usually the best layer. Make them all work and get more eggs.

When a flock of poultry do not eat their food greedily and quickly it is a safe proposition they have been overfed.

One breed fed right and properly cared for will make more money on the farm than where several varieties are kept.

Give the late-hatched chicks extra care and attention, and they will repay all your trouble. They should be fed separate from the older chickens where they are allowed to have all they want, and it is surprising the rapid growth they will make. But if the other chickens are allowed to domineer over them they will be stunted.

The hens should have a good chance for dusting themselves, and if the place is under cover, a little insect powder can be added to good advantage. It will prevent the lice getting much of a start, in this way, without much work of the poultry-keeper.

There is no discounting the advantages of free range for poultry. Yarded fowls can be made profitable, but when chickens are growing and developing there is no care or feeding that can take the place of a good free range of meadow and woodland. The freedom they enjoy, as well as the great variety of food they obtain, goes far toward building up strong, vigorous constitutions and fitting them for best results as breeders or layers.—[The Farmer.]

"Rhode Island Red" or "American Red?"

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your letter addressed to the Director of the Experiment Station has been referred to me, and in reply will say that the "American Red" is the proper name for the "Rhode Island Red" breed of poultry. This breed is doing exceptionally well in the West, and is gaining great popularity.

O. ERF,

Professor of Dairy and Animal Husbandry,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

[Note.—The "American Red" were so named in the egg-laying breed test, results of which were given in our last issue. We were under the impression that they were the breed referred to by several writers in recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate" as "Rhode Island Red," but presume the genuine "Reds" by any name will lay as well. We have been told that trouble over the name of this breed is one of the reasons for the delay in the issue of the long-expected "Standard of Perfection."—Editor.]

Concrete for Poultry-house Floor.

In the Canadian Poultry Review, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, quotes approvingly a few remarks by Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Ottawa Fruit Division, to this effect:

"There is, in my experience, no floor for a hen-house like a concrete one. My house is of concrete, too, and nearly frostproof. My floor is made by putting in about six inches of sand, gravel or cinders, well rammed. On this put an inch of concrete of one part cement to two of coarse, sharp, clean sand, well pounded, and floated with a wooden float only. This is rat and weasel proof, and perfectly dry. One or two inches of dry earth on this floor, with one or two on the droppings, will keep everything sweet and clean for some time. A little cut straw or chaff on top of the earth on the floor will give you one of the best scratching shed floors ever invented."

"And," says Mr. Gilbert, "our experiments with concrete as a flooring material corroborate in every respect what has been so well said."

A farmer is kicking because he gave his daughter a pair of chickens two years ago and promised to feed the increase for four years if she would take care of them. He says that she has \$64 in the bank, and also 200 chickens that he had to feed all winter. He also says that at the end of the four years she will own the farm and will be charging him rent for living upon it.—[Ex

Possibilities in Egg Production.

Mr. James Long, writing in the Farmer's Gazette (British), says:

"A correspondent writes, referring to the English Utility Poultry Club's competitions, as well as the competition in New South Wales, in which as many as 220 to 250 eggs had been laid within a year, or an equivalent number in four winter months, to say that he regards such figures as almost incomprehensible. There are, no doubt, many persons who take the same view, and who look upon 158 eggs as a large number to be laid by a hen within twelve months. In this case the writer believes that seven eggs laid in fourteen days by hens of the very best breed is excellent work, and he points out that at least twelve weeks in the year are non-productive, so that, taking forty weeks as the period which would cover a hen's laying season, we get 140 eggs as the net result. It is perfectly true that such a number, is excellent, and that were it common throughout the whole of a flock of birds it would pay extremely well. Unhappily it is not common by any means, and so far from a hen laying 140 eggs on the average in this country, it is more than probable that the average is nearer to 80. What with the period of moulting in the autumn, and the cessation of laying in the winter, owing to severe weather, it is quite possible that instead of twelve weeks the average hen in the poultry-yard is still longer unproductive. I cannot for a moment find fault with my correspondent's suggestion that 150 eggs is first-class, but he makes his own remark on the basis of the results attained in his own poultry-yard. He says: "I have at this moment 23 pullets, hatched in April last year, kept apart. They have been laying eleven weeks, and only since some three or four weeks have they laid from 58 to 68 eggs per week, or practically three eggs per bird, which would be equal to 120 in the forty productive weeks of the year." Now we come to the more crucial point. My correspondent says, "What can be done with birds hatched in January by the aid of incubators, I cannot say. They would commence by the latter end of August, and might lay right through to the following July, a period of 45 weeks, although they would not lay three eggs per week during the whole of this period." That is the result of his experience of thirty years; the eggs have been daily set down, and a balance sheet made each year. It is precisely this question of early hatching which touches the spot. Nobody supposes that the hen after her first year will lay 200 eggs or more in her second year. It is the early-hatched pullet which commences to lay in August, or thereabouts, and which continues to lay with more or less frequency until the moulting time in the following year. We cannot date the commencement of the laying year until the bird commences to lay, at which time she possesses a specific value. After commencing to lay, we date forward twelve months, and it is the early-hatched pullet that lays a batch of eggs in autumn, and continues to lay through the winter and the following spring, that does the best work. It is these pullets which compete in connection with the Utility Poultry Club tests, and which were employed in this year's laying competition inaugurated by the Government of New South Wales; and, after all, an average of four eggs a week is not a very serious thing to contend for in the case of an early-hatched pullet, especially of the non-sitting varieties, but, curiously, it is the sitting varieties which usually come to the top.

Care of Young Turkeys.

Success in turkey-raising comes only to those who are careful in every detail. It is for this reason that many of the most successful turkey-breeders are women.

This care must begin when the poult first comes out of the shell. Each should be taken from the hen as soon as it is dry, and covered with woollen. When the hatch is completed a little grease should be put on the head of each to prevent lice from working there; one big louse on a poult's head may kill it, but too much grease is as bad as the louse. Dust each well with insect powder, and repeat once a week till too large to handle well.

Put the hen in a box with a crack in the cover through which she may put her head. Put liquid lice-killer in the box. Leave her there an hour.

She should be shut up in a coop for the first two days; three if the weather is chilly or damp, but not longer than that. Turkeys need exercise and must range. It is well to watch the hen and see that she comes back to the coop at night, where she may be shut in and protected from rain and vermin. The coop should be kept clean if it has a bottom, and shifted frequently if it is without a bottom.

Great care is necessary in feeding at first. It is far better to let them run with the hen on free range and give them no feed at all than to overfeed them or feed them improperly. Feed them boiled eggs. Start the eggs in cold water and boil half an hour. Chop them up shells and all.

Alternate this with milk curd, or cottage cheese, as it is sometimes called; chop a little lettuce or dandelion into it. They should be fed in the morning only what they will eat up quickly. If fed enough so that they are not hungry, they will stand around and not exercise, and die of indigestion. If not fed at all the hen will keep them moving so much in search of food that she will tire them out. Two feeds a day are enough. After the first four weeks they may be fed chick-food or small grains. No corn should be fed to a turkey before it is full-grown.

A turkey's worst troubles are three in number, and in order of their seriousness stand thus: overfeeding, lice and rain. W. I. T.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Mr. Frank Cochrane, of Sudbury, has been sworn in as Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario.

Right Rev. Alexander MacDonell, Bishop of Alexandria, is dead.

The G. T. R. has let the contract for a large elevator at Midland, Ont.

Work has been begun on the erection of the great mills of the Keewatin Flour Mill Co., at Keewatin. The mills will have an immediate capacity of 3,000 barrels per day. Storage elevators will also be built at Keewatin and other points in the West.

British and Foreign.

A Boxer outbreak is reported from Western China.

A massacre of Armenians by Tartars in the Transcaucasian district is in progress. The streets of some of the villages are said to be filled with dead.

It is feared that the French schooner Cousins Renuis, en route to St. Pierre Island, has been lost with all on board, numbering 160 souls.

Owing to the continued eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Italy, the Funicular Railroad has been compelled to stop running. There are now four streams of lava issuing from the volcano.

While King Alfonso and President Loubet were driving through Paris recently, a bomb was thrown at their carriage. It went too high, however, and only succeeded in killing a horse and wounding several horses and people.

Every additional detail of the terrific Battle of Tsushima, fought in the Straits of Corea, May 27th and 28th, but adds to the magnitude of the Russian loss. Nineteen battleships and three destroyers have now been authentically reported as sunk or captured. Three, the cruiser Almaz, torpedo-boat destroyer Grozny, and a hospital ship, have managed to straggle to Vladivostok, and three others, the Aurora, Oleg and Jemtchug, have reached Manila, so badly damaged that their pumps have been kept going continually to keep them afloat. A Russian torpedo-boat with 180 men on board has arrived at Shanghai. All the others, so far as known, have fallen into possession of the Japanese.

The story of the encounter, as told by the survivors on the Almaz, would seem to indicate that it might well be termed the Battle of the Torpedoes. Admiral Togo, it appears, held his position steadily in the vicinity of the Straits, refusing to be lured away, until warned by wireless messages that the Russian fleet was approaching. When the opportune moment came he pursued forward and opened a terrific fire on the flank of the port column. Steadily, systematically, he pressed the whole division toward the Japanese coast, then, as evening fell, the torpedo boats—the "mosquito fleet"—did their work. Out they came in swarms, pressing round the big battleships in every direction, and aided to some extent by a fog which partially concealed their movements. One after another the great vessels foundered and went down, while now and then was heard a terrific explosion, which told that a magazine had become ignited, or that a submarine mine was doing its deadly work. Presently Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Souvaroff, was seen to tremble from stem to stern, then to settle slowly into the waves, leaving her crew struggling helplessly in the water. Rojestvensky, severely wounded, was lowered from the sinking vessel into a destroyer, which was afterwards captured. At all events, to him has been accorded the credit of being taken while fighting bravely at his post. Nebogatoff's surrender, on the contrary, is looked upon as a disgrace. Cut off from the rest of the fleet by the slower movement of his vessels, he, it seems, turned and fled, followed by swift Japanese cruisers, which succeeded in overtaking him near the Liancourt Rocks. Of his five vessels, four surrendered; the other made good its escape. Nebogatoff and Voelkersam are both among the 3,000 Russian prisoners. Upon the day following the battle, boats and wreckage kept drifting in all day to the shore, even the debris being covered with clinging and exhausted men, many of whom were badly wounded.

As yet the Japanese losses have not been published, although it is known that two at least of her vessels were sunk.

The Czar has been prostrated by the news, but in

many parts of Europe the disaster is looked upon as, possibly, a merciful termination to a long and cruel war. Foreign nations, especially France, are bearing all their influence in favor of peace, but Russia's determination has not yet been announced. Should she choose to go on with the war, Vladivostok will certainly be invested in the near future, and Admiral Birleff, to whom has been recently given supreme command of the port, will in all probability be Russia's next offering to the little yellow power of the East.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Just south of Saskatoon a steam plow is at work, breaking the sod in a seven-thousand-acre field. This looks like the return of bonanza farming.

An Englishman named Taylor, left Lancashire this spring, and within three weeks had bought a farm in Manitoba, team, outfit, and had a large amount plowed and sown. It is seldom an immigrant makes such rapid progress as this.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, announced in Parliament the other day that he hoped to make satisfactory arrangements to displace American silver from circulation in Canada to a large extent, and substitute Canadian silver therefor.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has received a private note from a member of the Dominion House of Commons, to the effect that the proposed amendment editorially condemned in our issue for May 25th, designed to exempt incorporated race-tracks from the operation of the criminal code against common gaming houses, will not be pressed for a third reading. The strong moral sense of the country revolted, and the pressure was sufficient to head off the scheme.

Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador medical missionary, dealt some sledge-hammer blows at the liquor traffic in his address before the Canadian Club in Toronto. He said: "I am an uncompromising foe to liquor. I am a teetotaler myself. I was never ill in my life, and if I do fall ill I reckon I'll be able to get along without alcohol. To the fishermen of that evil coast the danger of whiskey and rum are far worse than the dangers of fogs and storms and shoals. It is the wives and children of the men who know that best. We closed the last licensed saloon in Labrador in 1902."

South Perth.

The spring here is rather backward. While we have had about the right amount of rainfall, the temperature has been rather low, with frost at night. However, we think there was scarcely enough to injure the fruit, and the bloom on all kinds of fruit has been abundant. The delegates of the Fruit Institute visited us early in April, but failed to arouse much interest in fruit-growing. Practically no spraying is being done, for the good reason that apples as a money crop are a flat failure. Buyers will not come in here readily, as they say they can get all they require more conveniently in a district more specially devoted to fruit. Consequently, less and less attention is given the orchards, and the quality of the fruit is deteriorating. Our farmers seem to think there is more money in hens. Incubators are becoming quite common, and gaudily-painted brooders relieve the monotony of the landscape in many orchards. As for the hatches, they are hardly yet equal to those of the old hen, although seventy-five and eighty per cent. is a probable average.

Although we can boast of having the largest creamery in the Dominion, for some unexplainable reason comparatively little milk is finding its way there. Competitors have sprung up around it, and many of its former patrons are making their own butter, or sending to the cheese factory. J. H. BURNS.

Live-stock Judging.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Preparatory to the live-stock judging competitions to be held at a number of the county fairs in Eastern Ontario this fall, a series of instruction classes will be held at central points in the counties interested, commencing June 9th. Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, G. A. Putman, is arranging for the classes, which will be conducted by Mr. Arkell, B.S.A., M.A., of the Ontario Agricultural College. These classes are being held in order that the young men who intend taking part in the competitions at the fairs may be instructed regarding the fundamental principles of live-stock judging. The places where the classes will be held and the dates, are as follows: Beachburg, June 9th; Renfrew, June 10th; Cornwall Center, June 12th; Lancaster, June 13th; Vankleek Hill, June 14th; Maxville, June 15th; Vars, June 16th; Mosgrove, June 17th; Newington, June 19th; Winchester, June 20th; and Carleton Place, June 21st.

Not Quite an Equalizer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A set of whiffletrees (three-horse) given by John McDd, in your April 27th issue, are wrong in figures. He gives the short end of the small whiffletree as 11 inches, and the long end as 1 ft. 9 in., which ought to be 1 ft. 10 in., unless he intends the middle horse to have more than his share of the work. I think he ought to have a little advantage for being in the middle. W. T. MELVIN.

Facts About Manitoba and the Northwest.

Canada has the largest continuous wheat field in the world.

Canada's wheat field is approximately 300 by 900 miles in extent.

Canada's wheat-growing area in the West is, according to Prof. Saunders, 171,000,000 acres in extent, and has as yet only 5,000,000 acres under cultivation.

If one-quarter of the 171,000,000 acres was under wheat, it would not only supply the British demand three times over, but the home market also.

Manitoba has only ten per cent. of her lands taken up.

Manitoba's area under wheat, 1904, was ten per cent. more than 1903.

Canada's Northwest land areas are 50 per cent. larger than ten of the Western States.

Northwest Territories' area under wheat, 1904, was 20 per cent. more than 1903.

Ten million acres of Northwest lands were acquired for settlement by grant and purchase in 1903.

Sixty-four thousand homestead entries were made in the Northwest in the last three years, equal to 10,000,000 acres.

The Northwest land companies and railways sold, in 1903, 4,000,000 acres of land for over \$14,000,000.

The C.P.R. has sold over 5,000,000 acres of its land grant of 25,000,000 acres. The 5,000,000 acres realized \$18,000,000, an average of \$3.60 per acre.

Canada has given 57,000,000 acres of land to railway companies in the Northwest—an area as large as that of Assiniboia.

Of the 31,883 homestead entries in 1903, 11,841 were taken up by Americans who came from forty-three States and Territories. Dakota sent 4,006, and Minnesota 3,887.

Manitoba's population has two of English speech to one of foreign speech.

The Northwest Territories have 84,600 of foreign birth, and 74,870 of Canadian and British origin.

Canada has 10,000 miles of rivers west of Lake Superior navigable by steamers.

Winnipeg is Canada's half-way house between oceans. Winnipeg ranks third in Canadian cities in her clearing-house business.

The Galt Horse Show.

Three gala days in Galt (Ont.) was the occasion of the fifth annual horse show, held in Dickson Park, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Galt has earned a provincial reputation for having the best open-air show of the kind in Canada, one which for prizes and excellence of exhibits rivals the more pretentious tanbark exhibitions of the larger cities. The show is run by a local horse-show association, supported by the town council, the Waterloo County and the North Dumfries township councils, while this year, as a recognition of its educational character, the Government came to its assistance with a couple of hundred dollars. It is fortunately officered all round, President R. O. McCulloch, in particular, being a man of experience and exceptional aptitude for horse-show executive work. Under these circumstances it is natural that the show should grow and improve with each succeeding season, and this year, with the perfect June weather that prevailed from beginning to end, the high-water mark in entries and attendance was shoved away up. The prize money hung up this year was augmented by \$700 over last year, making a total of \$2,700; entries were more numerous by 25, and as for attendance, an official estimate last Saturday afternoon placed it at 12,000, or about 2,000 ahead of last year. This is the more noteworthy when it is remembered that the Guelph and Brantford shows, the latter just starting this year, might naturally be expected to detract somewhat from the visiting attendance to Galt. It is worth while, perhaps, calling attention to the increase in the number of shows in the western part of the Province. The people of Galt are not afraid of competition, but, like the canny Scotsmen that they are, point out that three should be about enough for one part of the Province, and, as Sec.-Treas. C. R. H. Warnock says, any further increase in the number could not but prejudicially affect the newer and younger ones.

The ribbons were placed by some of the leading judges of the continent, several of whom had previously officiated at Toronto. Their names are: Dr. Walsh, M. P., Huntingdon, Que.; Mr. R. P. Stericker, West Orange, N.J.; Mr. Robt. Beth, Bowmanville; Mr. L. Llewelyn Meredith, London; Mr. Geo. McCormick, London; Mr. Robt. Graham, Claremont; Mr. Seward Cary, Buffalo, N.Y.; Major Geo. R. Hooper, Montreal; and O. Moulton, Batavia, N.Y.

A detailed review of the horses is scarcely necessary, since most of them had previously shown at Toronto. Among the extensive exhibitors were Hon. and Mrs. Adam Beck, of London; Geo. Pepper & Co., Toronto; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Miss Wilks, of Galt, and A. Yeager, of Simcoe. Miss Wilks figured prominently in the roadster classes and in horses to halter, while the others divided honors as usual in the heavy harness, saddle and hunter sections.

A feature which the management seek to emphasize is the agricultural classes, including the heavy draft and general-purpose. Of these there was a strong showing, the principal exhibitors being the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt; Edward Mara, Clandeboys; A. Aitchison, Guelph; Wm. Moran, Hespeler, and D. McKinnon & Sons, Coningsby. The Dominion Transport Co. showed the draft team, Charlie and Prince Arthur, which won first in the corresponding class at Toronto for John W. Cowie, of Markham. A good second was the team of D. McKinnon & Sons, Coningsby. The agricultural class was well represented by pairs from the stables of D. Milloy, Paris; Robt. Cochrane, Ayr; Geo. Hancock, Galt; Isaac Gof-ton, Washington, and Goldie & McCulloch, Galt; the first four winning in the order named. Some good things were seen in the young classes. Without attempting to enumerate the winners, mention may be made of Miss Gilmore, a three-year-old Clydesdale filly, imported by the Sorbys, of Guelph, and shown by And. Aitchison, of Guelph, for first in the three-year-old filly or gelding class best suited for draft purposes. She is a stout, well-coupled sort, of extra good girth and quality. It is the intention of the management to increase the prizes still further next year, by offering more money in the young breeding classes.

Tell Your Wants

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



Eminent 2nd.

Imported Jersey bull. Sold for \$10,000 at T. S. Cooper & Sons' sale at Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th, 1905.

The International Sunday-school Convention.

The Eleventh International Sunday-school Convention, which meets in Toronto on June 23-27, will be the outstanding event of the year on this continent in religious circles. It is expected that 1,600 accredited delegates will be present from the United States and Canada, and that this number will be greatly increased by visitors interested in the work. The meetings will be held in five of the largest churches of the city and Massey Hall, the Metropolitan church being the convention headquarters. The list of speakers comprises the great Sunday-school experts of both countries, and includes such men as the Hon. John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of New York; Sec. Leslie M. Shaw, D.C.; Robert E. Speer, New York; Dr. W. J. Dawson, England; Bishop Vincent, Indiana; Principal Falconer, Halifax; Dr. Potts, Toronto, and a host of others. The many features of the convention afford a wide range of choice for those interested in different departments of the work. There will be special rates on all the railways, and all who are interested in Sabbath-school work cannot do better than to time a visit to Toronto at that date. The general theme of the convention will be "Winning a Generation." It is expected that the convention will make a recommendation in reference to grading the "International Lessons" to omit different classes of students in age and capacity.

Nova Scotia Agricultural Legislation.

The recent session of the Nova Scotia Legislature had very little legislation pertaining to agriculture, it being generally considered that the new college which was promised in the Governor's speech would absorb as large a part of the revenue of the Province as the agriculturists could expect. The paragraph in the Governor's speech referring to the College was as follows:

"In pursuance of the policy of extending the educational work of the Province so as to increase its practical utility, I am pleased to announce that during the past year the Agricultural College at Truro has been completed, and will be formally opened in a few days. A capable staff of instructors has been provided, who will, I believe, obtain the confidence of the agriculturists of the Province, and a course of study will be afforded best designed to meet the practical requirements of this large class of our population."

The College was formally opened by Premier Murray on Feb. 14th, there being a large number of visitors and students in attendance, although not nearly as many as would have been had the farmers from Annapolis Valley, who were snow-bound, been able to reach Truro.

The staff in charge of the College and Farm at present consists of Melville Cumming, Principal; F. C. Sears, in charge of Horticultural Department; F. L. Fuller, Agriculturist, and Joseph Landry, in charge of Poultry Department. At the present time, Principal Cumming, who is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is making a tour of the Province, partly in the interest of the College, and partly to ascertain wherein our conditions vary with those of Ontario, in which Province he obtained most of his experience.

Prof. Sears has been busily engaged since spring opened setting out experimental orchards. By an Act of Legislature of 1902, it was decided to set out six acres of experimental orchards in each county of the Province, dividing each county with three orchards of two acres each.

The other expenditures for agriculture remain about the same as in the past, and embrace grants of \$10,000 to agricultural societies. These grants are probably reaching nearer the general farmer who needs encouragement than any other Government expenditure, unless it be the travelling dairies under the management of Miss Laura Rose and Miss Bella Millar. Grants are given to Provincial exhibition at Halifax yearly, and to any county desiring to hold a local exhibition, to the Maritime Fat-stock Show at Amherst, to Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and to county associations, the total expenditure for the encouragement of agriculture amounting to about \$40,000 yearly, with an additional increase this year of \$12,000 for the purchase of improved stock—some of this stock for the Farm at Truro, and the balance to be sold during exhibition at Halifax to farmers or others residing within the

Province and agreeing to keep said stock for a period of time in the Province.

Some sharp newspaper criticism regarding this latter expenditure has taken place in the Eastern part of our Province, where a gentleman conducting a newspaper is a strong advocate of the Standard-bred trotter in preference to the Hackney, which seems to be the breed in horses that the advisers of the Government considered the best breed to improve the carriage horses of our Province.

Ontario Agricultural Legislation of 1905.

It was from time to time announced that as the new Government came into office, almost immediately before the calling of the Legislature, it would be neither advisable nor practicable to introduce much fresh legislation. The new ministers, with much reason, claimed that they should be permitted to study certain questions from the inside before asking the Legislature to put their findings on the Statute Book. Keeping this in mind, a session of routine and conservative enactment was expected. Along some lines, of course, the Government have caused some surprise and aroused enquiry, but in the main the legislation has been confined to matters that required immediate attention. We do not find, therefore, a great deal to attract our attention. What was done, however, should be noted, and we propose to direct the attention of our readers to a few things that concern them in particular.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—As it is understood that the reorganization of the entire agricultural society system is now under consideration and the matter will come up for discussion next year, only two small items were dealt with this year: The amendment of this year requires the directors of a township society to hold the annual meeting in January at the township hall, or at the place where the annual municipal elections are held. This will necessitate the holding of the meeting at township headquarters and avoid the possibility of taking the meeting to some inconvenient or extreme point. The other section provides for the holding of a district fair outside of the district. Thus, if fifty members petition the minister for permission to hold their fair outside the limits of their district, the minister may have an order-in-council passed granting the same for the current year.

CO-OPERATIVE COLD STORAGE ASSOCIATIONS.—The grant or bonus to such associations to assist in the erection of buildings expired this year. In response to the request of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, the time to earn this grant (\$500) has been extended for another five years. The section referring to the powers of such associations has been amended by inserting words so as to make it read as follows:

"At any time hereafter, any five or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the business of storage of fruits, dairy products, animal products, canned

goods, evaporated or dried vegetables, and all similar food products, and for the purchase or sale or disposal of same, may make, sign and acknowledge before a notary public, commissioner or justice of the peace, in duplicate, and file in the office of the registrar of the registry division in which the business is to be carried on, a certificate in writing, in the form mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or to the same effect, together with the rules and regulations signed by such persons, respectively."

The force of this is that it makes it clear that such an association has the power to purchase fruit to add to the productions of its members. The reason advanced for this is as follows: Frequently the members of the association may not have enough of a certain kind of fruit to make a complete shipment. Under this amendment they may buy the extra fruit thus required.

HIGHWAYS.—In 1901 the Legislature set aside \$1,000,000 to assist in highway improvement. In 1903 the time for earning the grant was extended to 1906. It has now been extended to 1907. The amendment of this year seems to leave the payment of the grant less dependent upon Government supervision or inspection. The new section reads as follows:

"6a. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order-in-Council direct the payment to any county corporation out of the fund set apart under this Act, as a sum equal to one-third of the amount expended by the county upon such roads as have been designated by the law approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as provided by section 4 of the Act, passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign, chapter 26."

The section 4 of the 1903 Act referred to requires that the by-law for a county road system shall be passed and then be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

AUTOMOBILES.—Every automobile must carry its number "securely fixed" on the back of the body of the vehicle, and the figures must be five inches in height, instead of three as at present. Lamps must be carried in the front of the vehicle, and the number of the vehicle must be displayed on the glass of the lamps. The section requiring the motorist to be careful not to frighten horses and to stop on signal is amended so as to compel the motorist to slow down within a hundred yards, and to pass a horse at a speed not greater than seven miles an hour. The necessity of signalling to the motorist has been removed. The Provincial Secretary is given power to suspend or revoke licenses, and the same Minister is required to send to every municipal clerk on 1st May and 1st September a list of licenses granted. In case of accident through runaway of a horse, the onus of proof as to cause of damage is cast upon the owner or driver of the motor vehicle. This law comes into force July 15th, 1905.

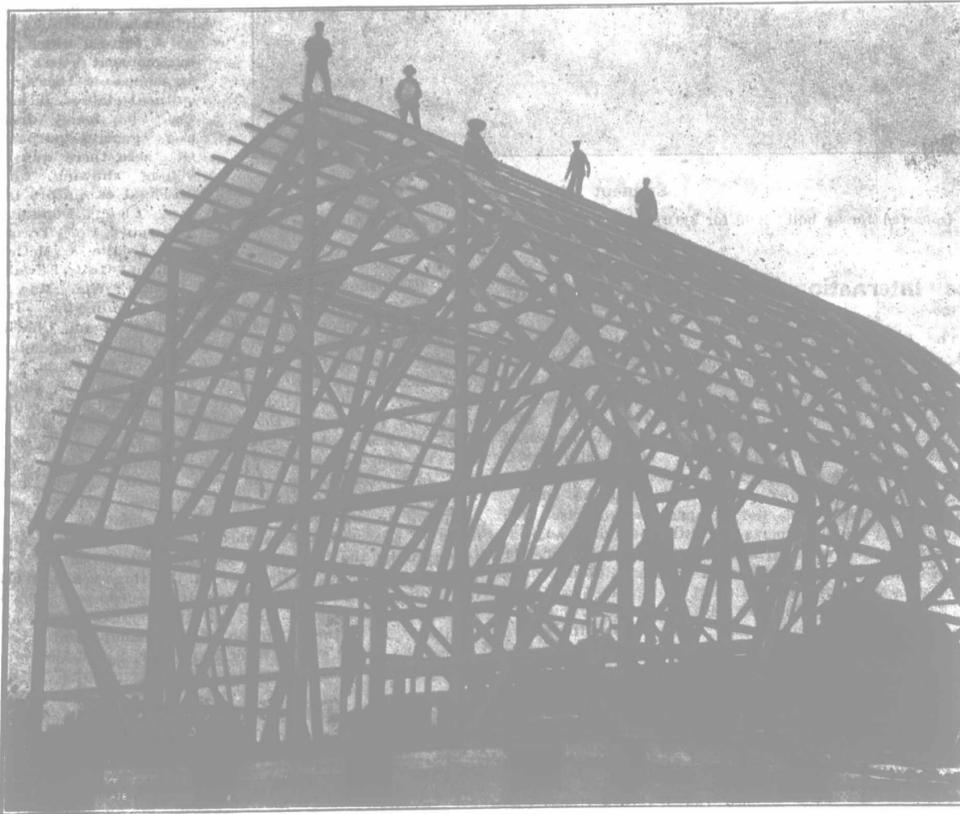
SLEIGHS.—Section 29 of the Act to amend the Statute Law would be a first-class example for criticism by a public school class in grammar and composition. We reproduce it here:

"29.—(1) On and after the coming into force of this section, no person shall use on any public highway, except within the limits of any city, any sleigh or other vehicle upon runners drawn by horses or other animals (except cutters) manufactured after the 1st day of December, 1906, unless the same is so constructed that the distance between the outer edges of such runners at the bottom is not less than four feet."

"(2) This section shall be given effect to, notwithstanding any by-law or by-laws that may have been passed by the council of any county under paragraph number 6 of section 559 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903; provided that the council of any county may pass a by-law exempting such county from the operation of this Act."

The meaning of the enactment probably is that country sleighs made after Dec. 1st, 1906, must measure four feet wide in the runners, and that any county council may pass a by-law exempting that county from this requirement. Others may, however, get other meanings out of it.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The amount voted in 1904 for agricultural work, exclusive of the expenditures on capital account, was \$397,756. The amount expended was \$468,847. In this, however, is included \$71,716 as bounty on beet sugar, which is provided for by special statute and not voted in the estimates. Deducting this amount, there was an expenditure of \$397,134, or \$625 less than the amount estimated. There was a revenue, however, of \$56,989 in connection with agricultural work, consisting of fees at the College, receipts for students' board, sale of produce, revenue from dairy schools, etc. So that the net expenditure was \$340,142. This year the appropriations are not amounts; that is, the revenue at the College and the Dairy schools is to be credited direct to these accounts, so that the appropriations at first sight appear to be less than last year. The net total amount voted for 1905 is \$339,543, about \$600 less than the net expenditure of 1904. A fair inference,



View of Plank-Frame Barn Erected on the Farm of Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Ontario Co., Ont.

then, is that the work of 1905 must follow pretty closely along the lines of 1904.

The College estimates provide for the annual increases in staff salaries arranged for by order-in-council two years ago and a couple of additions to the teaching staff. Macdonald Institute, running in full force the whole year, requires more money than it did last year.

Turning to the other agricultural items, we find some slight changes or rearrangement. The various votes have been classified. Agricultural societies receive an additional \$3,000, mainly for expert judges. Live-stock work stands at the same figure as last year, \$17,500. But here an explanation seems necessary. The members of the Opposition did not appear to understand what was intended, for this vote was challenged. The votes for the cattle, sheep, swine and poultry associations are this year not voted directly to these associations. The Minister explained that the organization of these associations is not altered, nor is their work changed. The votes are directly specified for the Winter Fair, Guelph and the Eastern Live-stock and Poultry Show. The two winter fairs will be conducted as usual and with the same appropriations as before. The Department takes over Secretary Westervelt and his assistant, Mr. Elderkin, and places them on the Departmental payroll, the same as the Supt. of Farmers' Institutes and the Supt. of Agricultural Societies. Mr. Westervelt's title is Director of the Live-stock Branch. The work of the Secretary is thus brought into direct harmony with the working of the Department, and all possibility removed of diverting the Government grants to purposes other than those for which they are intended. In dairy works the grants to the two associations are cut from \$8,000 to \$4,000, and the grant for instruction increased from \$11,000 to \$19,000. This means that the Department takes over entirely the work of providing instruction. The associations will confine their operations to conventions and meetings. This is an arrangement mutually agreed upon. Under fruit, the vote for experiment stations is increased from \$3,100 to \$4,000, and an appropriation of \$500 is made for a fruit and flower show at Hamilton. The intention is to hold the show in September, and to make a specialty of early fruits and flowers of amateur growers. The Vegetable-growers' Association, lately organized, receives a grant of \$600, and the five horse fairs (Galt, Guelph, Stratford, Brantford and Orangeville) have \$1,000 in all. Last year's votes had \$10,000 for dairy building at London, and \$6,000 for winter fair building at Ottawa. There are no votes to correspond with these. Leaving these extraordinary expenditures out, the ordinary agricultural appropriations really show a net increase of about \$15,000.

The following is the complete statement of moneys voted for agricultural purposes in Ontario, 1905, including expenditures on capital account. The expenditure on capital account is for various additions and improvements necessitated by the increasing attendance, and \$25,000 for a new building at the College for farm mechanics, implement demonstrations and manual training.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Civil Service (\$22,200), Agricultural Societies' Branch (\$7,910), Live-stock Branch (\$18,500), Dairy Branch (\$32,000), Fruit, Honey and Insects Branch (\$17,700), Farmers' Institutes Branch (\$21,000), Experimental Union (\$2,000), Bureau of Industries (\$5,500), Reports, Bulletins, etc. (\$16,000), Miscellaneous (\$3,950), Agricultural College, Macdonald Institute and Experimental Farm, services and maintenance (\$134,988). Totals: \$361,743 and \$408,473.

Hon. William Macdougall.

With the death of the Hon. William Macdougall, a figure once prominent in Canadian politics and journalism has passed away. For many years he has lived quietly far from the arena in which he was once a most active participant, and now with his death has been again resurrected the story of his life, and the benefactions he has conferred upon Canada. He was born January 25th, 1822, near York (Toronto), and spent his boyhood on the farm there. Later he entered Victoria College, Cobourg, and for a short time practiced law. His leaning toward journalism, however, soon asserted itself. He established The Canadian Agriculturist, which subsequently passed into the hands of Hon. George Brown, and, at a later date, The North American, which was severely criticised by both political parties because of its so-called "ultra-radical" principles. These principles have since, however, almost without exception, been embodied in bills passed in the cause of legislative reform. A union with George Brown, once his most active opponent, led to the uniting of The North American with the Globe in 1854. Mr. Macdougall remaining on its staff as editor for two years. In 1858 he was returned as member of the Dominion House for North Oxford, and represented that constituency until 1863. In 1862 he was made Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands, under Sanfield Macdonald. From 1864-67 he represented North Lanark, and served as Acting Minister of Marine during 1865-66. When the question of confederation came up, he was one of its most ardent advocates. He took part in the London Conference in regard to it, and upon the day on which confederation was consummated was rewarded by the title of C. B. for his services. Upon that day also he was sworn in as Privy Councillor and Minister of Public Works in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet. He now set himself to work for the acquisition of the Northwest and the breaking up of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly over the great Western plains, and in order to present the cause to the Imperial House, went to England, in company with Sir George Cartier. In both missions the delegates were successful, and in recognition of what he had done he was appointed as Lieut.-Governor of Rupert's Land and the Northwest. On proceeding to the West he found the Riel rebellion

in full swing. A misunderstanding ensued, and he returned to place his resignation before the Dominion House. After this he held a succession of offices, was for a time M.P.P. for South Simcoe, and afterwards M. P. for Halton. For a time, also, he practiced law. In 1878 he removed with his family to Ottawa, and in 1881 was appointed a Q. C. Gradually, however, he drifted completely from the political field. At all times he showed himself to be a man of remarkable strength of character, and was universally admitted to be one of the most brilliant journalists and orators of his day. Now, when the time of misjudging and misrepresenting him has long passed, he is acknowledged by all to have shown admirable foresight, and to have been in truth one of the fathers of all that makes for the present liberty and well-being of the Dominion.

Macdonald Institute Staff.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, has made the following appointments on the staff of the Macdonald Institute, Agricultural College, Guelph:— Miss Isabella M. Speller has been appointed instructor in domestic art, in place of Miss Robbarts, who has resigned to continue her studies abroad. Miss Speller is a Toronto young lady, a graduate of the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, New York. Miss Grace Greenwood has been appointed instructor in domestic science, in place of Miss Pierce, resigned. Miss Greenwood has taken courses at several training institutes, including the Teachers' College of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University of New York. She has also had experience in teaching her subject. Mr. Ernest W. Kendall has been appointed assistant instructor in manual training. Mr. Kendall comes from Brookville, where he attended the first manual-training course provided by the Macdonald fund in 1900. For a time he taught at Ottawa; thence he went to Boston to complete his studies. He has recently been on the staff of the Harvard School of Chicago University.

Michigan C'op Prospects and School Conditions.

A Crosswell, Mich., subscriber writes of the crops in his region: "Hay is very promising; clover unusually good; grain, fairly good; some wireworms. Acreage of beets lessened on account of excessive rains. Dairying interests beginning to awaken. But the fly in this climate of roseate crop prospects seems to be the country schools, which are characterized as "one great big farce," the poor little boys and girls having "to suffer the consequence." Possibly consolidation might effect a solution.

If You Want Anything

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

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

ILLUSTRATIONS. Oro del 36450 847 Success 849 An English Haymaking Scene 851 Joyful 853 Eminent 2nd 855 View of Plank-frame Barn Erected on the Farm of Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Ontario Co., Ont. 856 EDITORIAL. Would an Export Dressed-beef Business Pay? 845 Defrauded Through the Mails 845 What of the School of Forestry? 845 Concluding Problems in Co-operation 845 Better Postal Service for Farmers 846 The Farmers' Postal Service 846 The Folly of It 846 HORSES. The Pastern in Horses 847 Age of Breeding Mares 847 The Mare and Foal 847 Horse Trade Keeps Good 847 The Shetland is a Favorite 847 STOCK. Treatment for Contagious Abortion 848 Bicycle Pump Cures Milk Fever 848 The Oxford County Show 848 Parents' Influence on Progeny 848 Warning Pigs 849 Regenerative Power in Animals 849 FARM. Flax Fiber for Binder Twine 849 A Tenderfoot Speaks from Experience 849 Turnip Culture 849 Production of Good Seed 850

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A will-wages claims; married woman's property; feeding bull calf 867 House Water Supply 875 Veterinary. Roars; miscellaneous; thoroughpin, bone spavin, etc. 867 Lameness-inversion of uterus; fatal tympanitis 875 Endeavor to select your mares, and keep away from your horse those old jades of unabating sexual desire. A little oil meal or linseed oil is much fancied by some horsemen. There is no specific to do what you want, and any person pretending to have secret drugs, etc.; to do the above work, viz., increase a horse's sexual vigor, in dealing in subterfuge and deceit. A male, if in good health and with sound sexual organs and plenty of masculinity, will not prove disappointing. ONE WAY FARMERS LOSE MONEY. "There are not only thousands, but hundreds of thousands of dollars, lost year by year by the farmers of Ontario from not having their lambs castrated, and their cattle dehorned." The above statement was made by a prominent live-stock dealer at the Toronto markets to the "World" recently. Nothing so easy to find as an excuse when you want to do something else. "I can't" too often means "I don't want to," with forceful people.

POOR COPY

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Live-stock receipts at the Western Cattle Market last week amounted to 214 cars, and included 3,502 cattle, 1,086 sheep and lambs, 2,829 hogs, and 646 calves. At the Union Stock-yards during that time the receipts amounted to 80 cars, and included 1,366 cattle, 52 sheep, 1,301 hogs, and 88 calves.

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

Butchers' Cattle—Good to choice are quoted at \$5.10 to \$5.35, fair to good at \$4.80 to \$5.10, mixed lots, medium, at \$4 to \$4.75, and common at \$3 to \$3.50. Cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and bulls at \$2.90 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, bulls at \$3.40 to \$3.80, stockers at \$2.50 to \$4.25, and stock bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—Good cows are in excellent demand. The range of prices is quoted unchanged at \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—3½c. to 6c. per pound, and \$2 to \$12 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.; grain-fed lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; barnyards, \$3 to \$4, and springs, \$3 to \$5.50.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Sales of 58-pound wheat at 97c.; No. 2 red and white is quoted at 97c. to 98c.; goose is nominal, at 85c. to 86c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 99½c.; No. 2 northern, 96c.; No. 3 northern, 90c.; lake ports, 6c. more grinding in transit.

Flour—Dull; Ontario 96 per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.50 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20 for seconds, and \$5 to \$5.10 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Bran, \$14 to \$14.50; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18; Manitoba, \$18 for bran and \$20 for shorts.

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

Rye—There is no demand, and a carload offered down to 61c. found no buyers.

Corn—Canadian nominal; American, kiln-dried, No. 3 yellow, 60c. to 60½c. at Ontario points.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 42c. to 43c. outside.

Peas—A good demand finds insufficient supplies at 70c. for No. 2, west and east.

Buckwheat—59c. to 66c., east or west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market for all kinds continues to hold an easy tone. Dairy butters are coming forward in large lots. Prices are unchanged.

Creamery, prints18c. to 20c.
do, solids18c. to 19c.
Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice.....15c. to 16c.
do, large rolls14c. to 15c.
do, medium13c. to 14c.
do, tubs, good to choice.....14c. to 15c.
do, inferior12c. to 13c.

Cheese—Has an easy tone, at 10½c. to 10½c. for new, in job lots here.

Eggs—The market has a firm tone, and few eggs are selling below 16c. Larger receipts are expected here, a circumstance which may result in lower prices.

Potatoes—Quoted steady; Ontario, 60c. on track and 65c. to 75c. out of store; eastern, 85c. on track, and 70c. to 75c. out of store.

Baled Hay—The market is fairly steady. Quotations are unchanged, at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and mixed and clover \$6.50 to \$7, in car lots, on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged, at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

Beans Are quoted unchanged. Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and undergrades, \$1.25 to \$1.50.



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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, white	1 02
do, red	1 02
do, goose	78 to \$0 80
do, spring	92
Peas	78
Oats	46 to 47
Buckwheat	54
Rye	75
Barley	49
Hay, No. 1 timothy	9 00 to 10 50
do, clover or mixed	7 00 to 8 60
Dressed hogs, light, cwf.	9 00
do, heavy	8 50
Butter	18 to 20
Eggs	19 to 20
Spring chickens	30
Potatoes, per bag	70 to 85
Apples, Spies	2 00 to 3 00
do, others	1 25 to 2 60
Beef, hind quarters	9 to 10½
do, fore quarters	6½ to 7½
Mutton	8 to 10
Lambs, per lb.	14 to 15
Spring lambs, each	6 00 to 8 00
Calves, per lb.	7½ to 9½

WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front Street, wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf and sheep skins, tallow, quote:

Inspected hides, No. 1 steers	\$0 09
Inspected hides, No. 2 steers	8
Inspected hides, No. 1 cows	8½
Inspected hides, No. 2 cows	7½
Country hides, flat, at	7½ to \$0 08
Calfskins, No. 1 selected, each	11
Sheepskins	1 25
Horse hides	3 15
Horse hair	25
Tallow, rendered	4 to 4½
Wool, unwashed	14
Wool, washed	22
Rejections	19

Toronto Horse Markets.

Dealers report reasonable dullness in the horse trade here, but there is still a well-sustained demand for good-quality light horses, and prices in most lines show little variation, though where fluctuations have been registered they have tended towards a lower level. However, values are still considerably above those prevailing a year ago and the volume of trade is also greater, but just how long these conditions are going to prevail is a question which is agitating the minds of local dealers, some of whom are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the outlook. They claim that the farmer at present is holding his horses at prohibitive prices, and, as a result, buyers have been compelled to buy poor quality and low-priced animals, whenever possible, in preference to meeting the extravagant views of values held by sellers. In the opinion of Mr. Stock, of the Horse Exchange, the present attitude of farmers will result disastrously to the market later on. He bases this belief on the fact that his representatives at various country points report an unprecedented number of foals and young horses generally in all sections, the very high prices which have been obtained for some time back having greatly stimulated the breeding industry, and if farmers continue to hold their horses back for awhile longer, many of these young animals will be ready to come on the market, and the result will be that the trade will be overloaded. The impression is held that prices are now about as high as they are going to go, and that the next movement will be a downward one. In the meantime there is a good demand for

railroad horses here, Burns & Sheppard having an order for instant delivery of 60 teams, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., and another order for 20 pairs of superior workers. Buyers are out securing the horses now.

Burns and Sheppard's weekly report of the market follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	125 to 250
Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 175
General-purpose or express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	140 to 225
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	150 to 225
Serviceable second-hand workers	75 to 110
Serviceable second-hand drivers	75 to 100

The Canadian Horse Exchange report the following range of prices:

Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	160 to 250
Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 175
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	125 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,700 lbs.	140 to 225
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 110
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 110

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.50; mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Yorkers, \$5.55 to \$5.60; pigs, \$5.60; roughs, \$4.60 to \$4.85; stags, \$3 to \$3.75; dairies, \$5.30 to \$5.50. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.40; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.35. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$3.50 to \$4.40; native lambs, shorn, \$4.60 to \$6.25.

Cheese Board Prices.

Prices reported from the cheese boards the latter part of last week are as follows: Perth, 9½c.; Napanee, 9 3-16c.; Ottawa, 9½c. and 9 3-16c.; Huntingdon, Que., cheese sold at 9½c., and fresh butter at 19½c., salted butter at 19c.; South Finch, 9½c.; Brantford, 8 13-16c., and 9c.; Iroquois, 9½c. bid; Brockville, 9 3-16c., a few, 9½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 8½c. for both large and small, dairy twins, 8½c.; Belleville, 9 3-16c.; Cowansville, Que., 9½c. to 9 3-16c.; London (Ont.), 8½c. (bid); Corawall, 9½c. to 9 5-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 9½c. Vank-leek Hill, 9½c. to 9 5-16c.; Canton, N. Y., tub butter, 21c., twin cheese, 8½c.; Alexandria, white, 9 5-16c., colored, 9½c.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per pound; sheep, 13c. to 14½c. per pound.

Montreal.

Butter—Last Friday the high prices which have been mystifying the trade took a tumble, cold-stores merchants offering only 19c., at which figure good stock was available. Quality of the stock arriving is excellent.

Cheese—Holders of choicest Ontario grass cheese are asking 9½c. to 9½c., and of Quebec, 9½c. to 9½c. The quality is the best, and considered worth a good half cent more than that obtainable a week ago. Demand fair.

Eggs—Market unprecedentedly high for the time of year, holders asking 16½c. for straight-gathered stock.

Potatoes—55c. to 60c. per bag of 90 lbs. for car lots on track.

Maple Products—Demand for syrup fair of late, and prices reasonable, the make having apparently been fairly large in the latter part of the season. Dealers quoting from 5½c. to 6c. in tins; sugar, 7c. to 8c.

Hay—All grades except No. 1 have declined 25c. ton, with probabilities of further drops unless the present bright crop prospects are endangered. No. 1 is quoted \$9 to \$9.25 ton, car lots, on track; No. 2, \$7.75 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$6.75 to \$7, and clover, \$6.50.

Feed—Market less active than formerly, but demand still satisfactory; millers obliged to refuse export orders of late. Manitoba bran in bags, \$18 ton; shorts, \$20.

Live Stock—Local market fairly steady. Packers, however, claim that the price of live hogs show considerable decline, owing to the lower markets in England. Offerings light, and demand fair, but it is said that very few animals brought as much as 7c., while the bulk of the select hogs sold at 6½c. off cars. This is the lowest price for some considerable time past. Choice cattle firm, being 5½c. to 6c.; fine, 5½c. to 5½c.; good to fine butchers' stock firm, at 4½c. to 5c.; medium stock ranges from 3½c. to 4c., and common at 3c. Sheep steady, at 3½c. to 4c. per pound; lambs being \$3 to \$5 each, and calves, \$2 to \$8, according to quality. A few milch cows brought from \$25 to \$50 each, according to quality.

Flour—No demand for export, but at the bottom figures there is a fair local and domestic demand. Manitoba strong bakers' are quoted at \$5.10, and patents, \$5.40 bbl., in bags.

Grain—Only grain dealt in locally now is oats, which have advanced one cent a bushel. Sales of carload lots being made here at 45½c. for No. 3, in store, and 46½c. for No. 2.

Beans—Choice prime, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel; \$1.50 to \$1.60 in car lots.

Standard of Living in Britain

In Mr. Austin Chamberlain's British budget speech, he called attention to the changing conditions among the people, there being a marked decrease in the amount of spirits consumed, and an increasing popularity of innocent outdoor recreation, such as pleasure excursions. That the British population is learning to spend more of its money upon bread and less upon drink, the following figures will demonstrate. The table gives the amount of consumption per head of the ordinary articles of diet for the years 1893 and 1903:

	1893.	1903.
	lbs.	per head.
Bacon and Hams	11.72	16.35
Fresh meat (beef)	5.67	11.38
Butter	6.58	10.57
Cheese	5.86	6.99
Wheat	188.85	232.53
Fresh mutton	5.73	10.60

These figures point to the fact that the working classes are living better than they did ten years ago, and all those acquainted with economic and industrial conditions will welcome this as a very necessary improvement, though they may, perhaps, wonder where the extra money is coming from.

It was a little boy in an American Sunday school who, in reply to his teacher's question, "Who was the first man?" answered "George Washington," and, upon being informed that it was Adam, exclaimed: "Oh, well, if you are speaking of foreigners, perhaps he was!"

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



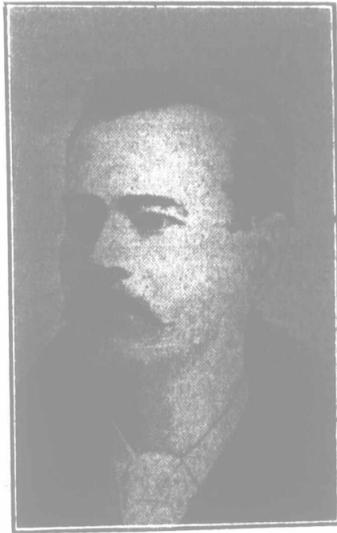
Life, Literature and Education.

The Good Angel of the Labrador.

A rough, rocky, forbidding coast, dangerous of navigation and out of the track of the world's traffic; unprotected by lighthouse or fog-bell, or floating buoy; open to the great bergs and ice-floes that drift down continually from the white Arctic seas—such is the coast of Labrador, and such the vast sea upon whose borders, day by day, all through the short Northern summer, creep out little scattered knots of frail, crude fishing-boats, which glean from the sea the livelihood of the people along the coast. A pitiful people they are—poor to destitution, ignorant, often degraded, cut off from civilization and from one another by huge headlands or wild wastes of water, living in huts filthy and unsanitary to a degree unimaginable in more favored lands. Yet, even ten years ago their condition was more pitiable still. To-day they have, at long distances apart, it is true, yet available for some small portion of the 8,000 inhabitants huddled in the sparse villages, hospitals at which modern treatment may be given; to-day they have, here and there, stores at which they may obtain goods at cost price, instead of buying everything from unscrupulous traders, whose system was to supply a meagre pittance of supplies at highest prices during winter, and mortgage in return the entire catch of each individual for the coming summer; to-day they have, at various points, little churches; and, here and there, saw-mills and fish-driers, at which the poorest may obtain employment. To-day, too, from time to time, there comes creeping along the coast, under the vast headlands and up into the fjords where clusters of huts cower away from the northern blasts, a little steam vessel—taut, trim and modern. When the people see it they run down to meet it, sometimes bearing their sick and injured with them, for they know that it carries with it the Good Angel of the Labrador—a tall, slight Englishman, who talks with the slightest English accent, and possesses one of the greatest hearts in the world, sole teacher, physician and magistrate of the coast, friend and benefactor of the Labrador—the one man, in short, who has accomplished every reform mentioned above—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. Yet, he has not worked single-handed, for he has been ably backed by one of Canada's greatest old men, Lord Strathcona, who has not only supplied the missionary doctor with the little steamer by which he makes his trips, but supplements the gift by an annual grant of \$1,000, which does much toward providing Dr. Grenfell with the means so urgently needed for carrying on his work.

It is not certain that to this young doctor the self-imposed banishment to the lonely Labrador is a sacrifice. He says it is not, and after thirteen years of toiling up and down the bleak reaches from Belle

Isle to Chidley, he knows whereof he speaks. Yet that such a man, friend of Sir Frederick Treves, Oxford graduate, citizen of London, metropolis of the world, should deliberately throw aside professional opportunity, social position, visions of affluence, hosts of friends, and choose instead oblivion, loneliness, comparative poverty, hardship, discomfort, danger, all for the sake of suffering humanity, surely bears witness to the type of man that he is. To-day the world rings with Togo's, Kamimura's fame, and bravery surely deserves its tribute. But there are heroes and heroines, and men and men. In the true balance of things, may not Wilfred Grenfell, and such as he, apostles of peace, ministers to the suffering, well stand among the world's highest and best. To those who would know more of Dr. Grenfell and his work, we would add that he has written a book, "The Harvest of the Sea," which will tell much more of him than we can



Dr. Wilfred Grenfell.
One of Canada's Heroes.

afford in our limited space. "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," by Mr. Norman Duncan, who has travelled much along the North-eastern coast, will also be read with much interest. A good many Canadians living in some of the larger cities, recently had the good fortune of meeting Dr. Grenfell and hearing him speak upon the platform.

National Security.

In these days of splendid progress in our industrial and commercial enterprises, our British connection, as described by the late Nicholas Flood Davin, whose silver-tongued orations were once the delight of the Canadian House of Commons, may be recalled with advantage. In one of his speeches in Parliament, Mr. Davin said:

Sir.—We in Canada occupy, in my opinion, the happiest position that a race of people can occupy. We have a strong executive, but we have boundless individual liberty. There is no country in the world where

the citizen is more free, and there is no country where law and order are so certainly and steadily maintained. Here in this country, therefore, Scotsman, Irishman, French-Canadian, Englishman, or German, whether he be born on the soil, or whether he has become naturalized, would be a dastard unless he felt grateful to the great empire that has conferred on him such priceless privileges. And there is this to be said in regard to our position—that we have certain material advantages, purchased at a very low price. We have behind us miles and miles of ships, the great sea-dragons her sons have bred, of the empire; we have all her prestige and power. We have all this behind us, and every man, be he a settler of three years' residence, or be he born on the soil, wherever he goes, not a hair of his head shall be touched, for all that power and all that overshadowing prestige are behind him. For as the evening gun is fired on the Pacific waters and at Halifax the august mother puts her arms around her Canadian child and says: "Sleep in peace, my invincible arms are around you." It is because those arms are around us that we have that sense of security, that confidence in the present and in the future that belongs to us to-day.

"Useless" Knowledge.

Is there not a danger of running the technical idea in our educational system until it becomes a fad and works to the detriment of the coming generation of men and women? In swinging away from classical education and the study of Greek and Latin literature, is it not possible to go so far in quest of what we call the "practical," as to abandon altogether that wide and thorough reading which has been the distinguishing characteristic of many of the greatest minds of this and previous periods in various departments of human activity and progress. People nowadays are not disposed to take time to become "educated" in the old sense of that term. The N. Y. Independent, one of the most rational American weekly papers that we come across, is evidently impressed with this view of the situation in the Republic. We are getting highly-trained men, it declares, but narrow men, and every day the educated man, in the old-fashioned sense of the word, is appalled as he meets and talks with the younger fellows and discovers how amazingly little they know. They do not read; they have not time to read. They hurry and grind, and read the headings out of the newspapers, and from these superficial and often worthless impressions construct their opinions of politics, world tendencies, science, religion, philosophy and art. They have neglected knowledge for its own sake, and lack the mental basis for cool and rational judgment. They forget that the questions of to-day have been met with a thousand times before in human experience, and that human experience has already sifted folly from wisdom in dealing with them. The Independent quotes President Roosevelt as a marked exception to this rule, in the thoroughness of his general educa-

tion and reading, out of which have sprung, in large measure, his high ideals in life, the moral qualities which he possesses, and his power for leadership in the nation. We believe, declares our contemporary, that President Roosevelt is the man among men that he is to-day—the man of power and influence—because, like the great men of other lands and of an earlier day in our own land, like Bismarck and Gladstone, like Jefferson, Hamilton and John Adams, he has continued through life to drink of the fountains of what some people call useless knowledge.

Religious Education Association.

In an age of rapidly-multiplying organizations we do not wonder that some American mind conceived an association, designed especially "to reach and to disseminate correct thinking on all general subjects relating to religious and moral education, initiating and completing investigations of fundamental importance." One may ask, "Does not the Church and the Sabbath School, the Religious Press and Home Training sufficiently provide for the direction and culture of the religious element in mankind?" An unbiased examination of the proceedings of the second annual convention, held last year at Philadelphia, of the "Religious Education Association," will justify its existence. If it did but issue this splendid volume of 650 pages, we would not ask for further vindication. The theme of that great gathering of educationists, religious preachers and writers, was "The Bible in Practical Life." It was a recognition of the fact, that among the many possible and truly efficient means of promoting the responsiveness of the human soul to God recognized to-day, the Scriptures are pre-eminent, that the Bible shall continue to wield its Divine influence over the conduct and character of the people. The Association conducts its work under seventeen different departments: (1) Committee of Religious Education; (2) Universities and Colleges; (3) Theological Seminaries; (4) Churches and Pastors; (5) Sunday Schools; (6) Secondary Public Schools; (7) Elementary Public Schools; (8) Private Schools; (9) Teachers' Training; (10) Christian Associations; (11) Young People's Societies; (12) The Home; (13) Libraries; (14) The Press; (15) Correspondence Instruction; (16) Summer Assemblies, and (17) Religious Art and Music. In the addresses and discussions every department was represented in relation to the convention theme. Men and women of acknowledged authority contributed of their best thought, and the result was of the very highest character. Profound, practical and far-reaching subjects were presented, and yet the conciseness of the papers was remarkable. We doubt if its equal in that respect has ever been published before. Less pretentious bodies and individuals would do well to make it their model. The volume contains, likewise, complete information regarding the membership, constitution, officers and workings of the Association. The annual

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membership fee is \$3, and all members receive the Journal of the Association and a copy of the volume of proceedings, the retail price of which is \$2. The General Secretary of the Association is Clifford Webster Barnes, A. M., President Illinois College; Assistant Secretary, Rev. Henry F. Cope; and the executive offices are in the First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Many Canadians are on the membership roll, and several contributed papers which appear in the volume under review.

Up from Slavery; An Autobiography.

Two books have lately come into my hands, the one a sequel to the other, which so impressed and interested me that I just had to read them again, not book and pencil in hand, with a view to culling out here and there a little for the readers of the Home pages of the "Farmer's Advocate." But where all was so good it was well-nigh impossible to make a choice, therefore let me advise those who possibly can do so, to read them for themselves. Such as are within reach of public libraries, however small, can probably obtain them there, whilst there should not be a Farmers' Institute without having upon its reference shelves Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery; an Autobiography"; and its sequel, "Working with the Hands," which gives in detail the account, most modestly told, of his wondrous work at Tuskegee for the educating and uplifting of his race.

The Autobiography should come first, as it was through the awakening of the neglected little colored lad himself to a sense of the possibilities within him which led to results so beneficent.

In these days we hear so much of the influence of environment and here it is, perhaps, all the more surprising to note this exceptional instance of the triumph of individuality over all that was adverse in both. There was everything to hinder, nothing to help the little boy born in slavery, who neither knew the date nor place of his birth, only surmising that it must have been about 1858 or 1859, for in those days not much attention was given to "black family records." "I suppose my mother," says the boy, "attracted the attention of a purchaser who was afterwards my owner and hers. . . . I do not even know his name. . . . I never heard of his taking the least interest in me, or providing in any way for my rearing. The addition of my mother to the slave family caused about as much attention as the purchase of a new horse or cow." The cabin which the little slave-boy called home, is thus described: "It was not only our living-place, but it was also used as the kitchen for the plantation, my mother being plantation cook. It had no glass windows, only openings which let in the light, and also the cold air of winter. There was a door—with uncertain hinges and large cracks in it—no wooden floor, only the naked earth. I cannot remember having slept in a bed until after our family was declared free by the Emancipation Proclamation. We three children had a pallet on the dirt floor, or, to be more correct, we slept in and on a bundle of filthy rags I hid thereon." T. Booker Washington, a name evolved later on, under and exigent and on the spur of the moment, from the indignation of the boy himself, who thought he might as well have a pre-sounding name whilst he was about it, had but little of play-fellowship in his earliest years. When a large enough to be of any use, still he was occupied with the cleaning yards, and the other duties of a slave boy.

to be ground. . . . This work he always especially dreaded. The heavy bag of corn thrown across the horse would often so shift as to become unbalanced, and fell off the animal, the rider falling with it. Not being strong enough to reload, hours would often pass before a chance hand would come to the rescue of the sobbing child. The road was lonely, through a dense forest said to be full of soldiers who had deserted, and who, it was currently reported, "always when they found a negro boy alone, cut off his ears." Added to this terror, was the certainty of a severe scolding, if not a flogging, should he be late in getting home. The first aspirations towards a more intellectual life were stirred by the sight from the open door of the schoolhouse to which he had conveyed the school-books of one of his young mistresses. "I had the feeling that to get into a schoolhouse and study would be about the same as getting into Paradise." From first to last throughout the two books nothing but a kindly spirit towards the white race finds manifestation. Where the negroes were treated with anything like common humanity, they returned affection. "During the Civil War one of my young masters was killed. I can recall the sorrow which existed amongst the slaves when they heard of the death of 'Mars Billy.' Some had nursed him; some had played with him; 'Mars Billy' had begged for mercy in the case of others when the overseer or master was thrashing them. The sorrow in the slave quarter was only second to that in the 'big house.' In order to defend and protect the women and children left on the plantation when the white men went to war, the slaves would have laid down their lives, and anyone attempting to harm 'Young Mistress' or 'Old Mistress' during the night, would have had to cross the dead body of their black guardian to do so."

Before Emancipation and after, the mother of Booker seems to have done her very utmost, under every possible disability, to promote the welfare of her children. All the time she could give them, under slave conditions, was the few minutes she could snatch in the early morning before her work began, and at night after the tasks were ended. Later on she strained every nerve to help him find a way to learn, clearing from his path what obstacles she could, so that he might get night lessons when day work in the salt furnace was done. It was his experiences in the night-school which bore fruit afterwards at Tuskegee. For moral conquests, also, the lad owed much to the example and precept of his mother (see pages 32 and 33). One of the first lessons which impressed itself upon his mind was that the negro boy has obstacles and discouragements unknown to the white boy. "When the latter undertakes a task, it is expected that he will succeed; when the negro undertakes it, he is expected to fail." But out of the unequal struggle, a touch which he had to pass, our dark-skinned hero first, that it is individual merit and individual effort which tell, not merely the belonging to a privileged race; and, secondly, that mere connection with what is regarded as an inferior race need hold no one back from his goal if only he be in dead earnest to reach it.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Two Irishmen entered one day into earnest discussion on the comparative usefulness of the sun and moon.

"Shure, the sun gives a stronger light," said one.

"But the moon is more sensible," replied the other.

"How do yees make that out?"

"Oh, it's aisy."

"Let's hear yees prove it."

"Bedad, the moon shines in the night, when we made it, while the sun comes out in broad daylight, when even a one-eyed man can see without it."



A Narrow Escape.

Many years ago, on a dark, dreary night in October, when the clouds hung low, the people of a small village in Scotland were watching for the appearance of an army, yet dreading its approach. Spies were out, which numbered very few, as the people were doing their utmost to fortify the village. No help was expected, and what would naturally happen but the few inhabitants would be taken prisoners, for what could an army of about 500 do against one of 1,500, or perhaps larger?

A boy of about thirteen summers, with curly hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion, known from his babyhood to all the village as "Little Clare," was just as anxious as any to help, and as some nails and other necessities were needed he asked to be allowed to go to a village six miles distant. The village was situated in the Highlands, and on his way there were many large hills. When about half way his eyes dazzled him, and on looking again he discerned the features of an approaching army. What could he do? Was he to hide and let the people fall into the enemy's hands, or was he to try and get back and deliver the news before the army arrived? He knew his duty, so he started homeward.

The army was nearly upon him. "What's that moving behind those bushes?" cried one. "See, it is a young spy." "Little Clare" was within hearing distance, and to be safe he knew he must get out of there. Not far distant was a high rocky place over which were cross tracks, and to go around the rocks was out of the way, so he climbed over the rocks, and he knew the shortest way, so he took it, but the army followed him. In a few minutes they were upon him again. "There he is crouching behind that log. Fire!" The aim was not true, so the poor boy, pale with terror, thought the best thing to do was to run, so he ran, and, although many a time they were nearly upon him, he arrived in time to deliver the news.

The army had to cross a foaming river before reaching the city, so everyone took their axes and loosened the bridge. It was finished just in time, for in a few minutes the army was seen approaching. The army knew nothing of the bridge being unsafe, so they came gallantly on. The bridge was strong enough to hold a few at first, but when they were all on it that it would hold, it was so loose it fell. All could not be on the bridge at once, so the first ones landed safely, which numbered about 200. The people then thought they might still gain the day, so they fought away till evening.

They won the victory. There was great rejoicing among the people, and "Little Clare" not only had a narrow escape himself, but so also had the whole village.

ANNIE E. MCGOWAN (aged 13),
Blyth P. O., Ontario.

A Narrow Escape.

It was a beautiful day in March. The crows were perched on the apple trees, caw, cawing for spring to come. The sheep and their lambs were out playing "hide-and-go-seek" in the sunshine, and to look out there seemed every appearance of spring. Although the day was nice and warm, it had frozen real hard the night before.

About nine o'clock that morning I was working around, when all at once, I heard a knock at the door. I went to the door and found it was my chum. She asked me to go skating with her. Although I was a poor skater, I did not like to refuse her, and so decided to go. I put on my coat and hat, got my skates ready, and we started for McPherson's pond. It was quite a long distance away, but we chattered to ourselves, which helped to pass the time away, and also shorten the distance. We were both

in the fourth class, and so talked a great deal about the fun we would have trying the entrance exams that summer.

After walking for about an hour, we came to the pond. We were both very tired and so sat down on an old log to rest. After resting for a short time, we put on our skates. We, at last, ventured on the ice, which was as smooth as glass, and skated splendidly for about half an hour. We were both beginning to feel very hungry, and so went over to this log again to eat our lunch, which we had brought with us. After we had ate it all, I wanted to go home, but my chum wouldn't hear to that, so to please her I stayed.

We went on the ice again, and for about ten minutes we skated fine, but I began to hear ice cracking underneath. It was nice and warm, that it was beginning to thaw. I told my chum, but she said it was safe, and that we would have one more good skate and then go home. We were both skating along quite close to the shore when I heard it crack again, and before I had time to say it I was down in the water nearly up to my neck. I shouted to my chum, who came running and crying after me, but I told her there was nothing dangerous. After working for a long time, I at last got my feet out of the water, got up, and went to walk over to the shore, when down I went again, farther than ever. I started to cry, but crawled over to the shore best I could. My feet were soaking wet, and I felt very uncomfortable. I sat down and took off my skates and struck for home, my chum after me. I certainly never skated any more, unless I was perfectly sure it was safe.

ISABELLA HANNAH (aged 14 yrs.),
Blackheath, Ontario.

Three Little Brown Men.

By Viola Virginie Antley.

Three little brown men were out walking one day

In the pleasant, sunshiny weather,
And while they walked they gossiped and talked,

As the fashion of men when together.

Said one: "I'm as hungry as hungry can be,

Not a thing have I had fit to eat;
Though the closest I searched, nothing there did I see
Except an old towel and sheet."

Said another: "I live on the best in the land,

No a fellow fares better in town;
I've eaten an elegant hand-painted fan,
And the mistress' best satin gown."

"She had laid them away, after smoothing the folds,

With camphor and cedar and mace,
But I've cut them both up into eyelets and holes,

Till they look just like Battenberg lace."

Said the third: "I dine off a rich Persian rug,

Which was brought from over the sea;
The mistress thought it was tucked away snug,
But she could not hide it from me."

"There are laces and handkerchiefs, ribbons galore;

Dear me, I have cut the whole lot,
And I know when my lady looks over the store
That her temper will get very hot."

And thus as they walked they gossiped and talked

Of persons and places and things;
Of this and of that, the dog and the cat,
And how long it takes to grow wings.

"How nice it is here," said the little brown men,

As they stretched out their legs in the sun,
But along came the maid, and all three scampered in—
They were cockroaches, every one.

Rest in the Lord.

(Psalm xxxvii : 7.)

Come unto ME, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—S. Matt. xi. : 28.
Let us labor therefore to enter into that rest.—Heb. iv. : 11.

“Come unto ME
And I will give you rest.” Once more the voice
Is in my ear. It seems to echo now
The mournful hope that Death should give me Rest;
And yet I know this is no dream-like sound
Of sad Death making answer. This the Voice
Of Life and not of Death! . . . He spake
Of giving Rest, and on the bitter Cross
He gave the promised Rest.”

An invitation from a king to a subject is always a command. What of this gracious invitation to “Rest”? Are we accepting the priceless gift held out to us: or are we hurrying on, thinking that rest can only be ours on the other side of Jordan? The Rest offered by our King is not the stagnation of inaction—although, even in the sense of sometimes taking a real holiday from work, people who are too busy to obey the Master’s command to “rest awhile” suffer great physical, mental and spiritual loss. But the worn-out woman who thought it would be the height of bliss to “do nothing forever and ever,” would soon find such an existence very wearisome. No, the soul-rest which Christ promises to those who take His yoke upon them, is rather a fore-taste of “Heaven’s unresting rest”—for in heaven “they rest not day and night,” although—strange paradox—“there the weary be at rest.”

Let us look for a moment at that beautiful picture painted by St. John, that picture in which our Lord’s Humanity stands out in such bold relief. He was wearied with His journey—how well our Elder Brother knows what weariness of body and soul means—and also hungry and thirsty. Sitting down at Jacob’s well to wait for the food which the disciples had gone away to buy, He soon entered into conversation with a woman who had come to draw water. Beginning with a very natural request for a drink, His tender sympathy soon brought Him into touch with her deepest spiritual longings and needs. Hunger, thirst and weariness vanished before the eager desire to help another soul: and the returning disciples were astonished to find that their food was not needed. He had meat to eat that they knew not of, and they wondered, saying, “Hath any man brought Him ought to eat?”

One way, then, to obtain soul-rest is to turn the attention resolutely from one’s own personal cares, troubles and heart-sick longings in an earnest desire to help someone else. Self-centered persons are always restless, and minding one’s own business may become a vice, if it mean taking no interest in other people.

But the great secret of Rest is Trust: “Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee.” What an atmosphere of quiet restfulness breathes in those well-known words. To translate them into actual fact—to live them—just think what that would be like! In the press of work, in the thick of care, to lean always on Jesus’ breast and know that all is well! There is a beautiful touch in the Revised translation of St. John’s Gospel which seems to me to express the very essence of restfulness. St. Peter beckoned to the loved disciple to ask a question that was troubling them all, and he—“leaning back, as he was, on Jesus’ breast”—put the question in simple, childlike confidence. We, too, if we accept our privilege, need not go to Him with anything that troubles us. If we are already resting confidently on His everlasting strength, we have only to “lean back, as we are,” and look our request into His eyes. What need of many words when the quick instinctive thrill of perfect sympathy makes us feel our living unity with Him, as we meet the smile which answers all anxious questions and satisfies our utmost need.

Once, in a storm at sea, a woman asked her husband why he did not seem in the least afraid. His answer was to draw his sword and press its sharp point



against her breast. When she smiled, in happy confidence, he asked why she was not afraid. “Why, because I know you love me and would not hurt me,” she answered, unhesitatingly. Then he explained that he also felt perfectly safe in his Father’s hands.

If we can only form the habit of trusting God in the little crosses of life, we shall grow strong enough to trust Him even though He should not only hold a sword to the heart of His loving child, but should also drive it home. Many a woman has trusted her husband when, as in the Indian mutiny, he has struck her to the heart with his own hand, and she has fallen asleep as restfully as a little child, with his pledge of undying love upon her lips. So our dear Lord fell asleep in perfect peace on His Father’s Heart, as he commended His weary Spirit into those strong and tender Hands. Our souls will rest always in happy confidence, if we can only make our own that wonderful self-surrender of the “Imitation of Christ.”

“Lord, Thou knowest
In what way it is better.
Let this or that be as Thou wilt.
Give to me what Thou wilt,
How much Thou wilt,
And when Thou wilt.
Do with me as Thou knowest, and as it pleases Thee.
Put me where Thou wilt,
Deal freely with me every day.
In Thine hand I am:
Wheel me and turn me back again.
See, I am Thy slave,

Ready for everything.
I would not live unto myself, but unto Thee:
I wish I could, worthily, perfectly.”

Hard indeed it must have been for the mother of our Lord to trust God when the sword pierced her heart—when she saw her only Son tortured to death. But surely many another mother has had to endure a far more terrible trial of faith. How almost impossible it must be to trust God, when the white soul of the child she loved has become the blackened soul of a hardened criminal, and she knows that His execution is only the due reward of His deeds. One who, in such a strait as that, can enfold the poor sinner in her marvellous mother-love and, at the same time, can rest her agonized heart on God’s still more marvellous love and trust Him still, must have mighty faith indeed.

Like the Israelites, we can only obtain manna enough to carry us through a few hours of life, but there is always enough for one day ready to be gathered. If we concentrate our strength we can surely trust God for to-day. As Phillips Brooks says: “Why cannot we, slipping our hand in His each day, walk trustingly over that day’s appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home.”

Each member of the great flock is very dear to the heart of the Good Shepherd, and those who have found the day’s journey hard and painful are tenderly

cared for, one by one. The expression in the Shepherd Psalm—“Thou anointest my head with oil: my cup runneth over”—is beautifully explained in Knight’s “Song of our Syrian Guest.” The shepherd inspects the sheep one by one, as they pass into the fold. “He has the horn filled with olive oil and he has cedar tar, and he anoints a knee bruised on the rocks or a side scratched by thorns. And here come one that is not bruised, but is simply worn and exhausted: he bathes its face and head with the refreshing olive oil, and he takes the large two-handled cup and dips it brimming full from the vessel of water provided for that purpose, and he lets the weary sheep drink.”

Surely this is the rest wherewith He may cause the weary to rest: and this is the refreshing. Our dear Lord is waiting to apply healing balm to each wounded soul, no trifling soreness of spirit can pass unnoticed under His searching gaze, and the tender pressure of His hand on a weary, discouraged heart is enough to “still each over-straining throb, each pulsing pain.” His Presence not only gives Rest, it is Rest.

Asa made no mistake when he said: “LORD, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power: help us, O LORD our God; for we rest on Thee.”

“Deep in the heart of pain, God’s hand hath set
A hidden rest and bliss.
Take as His gift the pain, the gift brings yet
A truer happiness.
God’s voice speaks through it all the high behest
That bids His people enter into rest.”
HOPE.

To-day.

By M. C. Hayward, Corinth, Ont.
Thou hast to-day, dear heart.
Its golden opportunities are thine:
To thee a priceless boon, a gift divine.
See thou that in each moment be inwrought
Thy highest ideals and thy noblest thought.

We are so prone to think
“Some future day, when I have time to spare,
I’ll help to lighten others’ load of care:
Life is so trying now, and so complex,
I’ll be more kind when there is less to vex.”

And thus we idly dream
Of what life might have been in other spheres;
Or of what it yet may be in future years:
While the good we crave lies all about our way,
Could we but grasp the meaning of “to-day.”

This very day may bring
A blessed chance to know the pure delight
Of leading some lost soul back to the light.
A chance to give a kindly word or smile,
Which we might miss in the fancied “after while.”

And it may hold for thee,
Privilege to learn sweet patience under trial;
The grace of meekness or of self-denial;
A chance “for Christ’s sake” to forgive a wrong,
Thus making thine own life more sweet and strong.

The prize to-day, dear heart:
May thy very best in word and deed and thought
Through all its precious moments be inwrought.
To-day is thine, to-morrow may not be,
Oh, live it then as for eternity!

Under the Trees.

A very Sabbath calm rests under these stately trees: there is hardly a ripple in the winding brook, and not a bird’s wing cleaves the air. We may surmise that the scene Mr. Hart depicts for us is taken from one of the mid-counties of the motherland.
H. A. B.



(Painting by Jas. M. Hart.) Under the Trees.

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Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto, Established 1892.

Mother—"Were you good at the party?"

Six-year-old—"Yes."

Mother—"You didn't ask twice for anything at the table?"

Six-year-old—"No, I didn't. I asked once, and they didn't help me; so I helped myself."

Harry—I went to a wooden wedding last night.

Frank—Who were married?

Harry—Two Poles.

Tootles (who has just had his photo taken)—"Well, what do you think of it?"

Wife—"Beautiful, dear. I wish you would look like it sometimes."



Cleaning Summer Clothes.

Sometimes during the summer light-colored wool dresses, voiles, etamines, nun's-veilings, etc., become soiled long before the season is over, and one scarcely knows what to do with them. They are too good to discard, too dirty to wear, and it costs so much to have them done by the "professional" cleaners! A friend of mine who had a pearl-gray crepe-de-chine in just such a condition, tried the following plan a few weeks ago, and was delighted with its success. She got a gallon of gasoline and put it in a boiler in the back shed, away from fire or lights of any description. She then laid the dress in, covered the boiler tightly, and left it thus over night. In the morning she rinsed the gown a little in the gasoline, then laid it on a clean cloth on a table and brushed it down with another cloth. Finally she hung it out on a clothesline, and when thoroughly dry pressed it out on the wrong side with a warm iron. The result was a beautifully clean gown, as good as new, which, with the addition of some new chiffon trimmings, has been standing the little lady in good stead ever since as a very dainty "best" gown. Gasoline is truly a treasure, but one cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping it at all times away from fires or lights of any description. It should never be used in the same room with either. We knew a girl whose arms were terribly burned by an explosion caused by a lighted candle, brought near, while she was washing out a pair of gloves. Not only the gasoline, it must be remembered, but the gases also that rise from it are very inflammable. For this reason, articles that have been washed in it should never be hung to dry in a room, but always out in the open air. It should be observed, also, that a hot iron must never be brought near articles still damp with gasoline. Wait until they are perfectly dry and thoroughly aired, then you may iron with safety. Rusty black wool dresses may also be freshened wonderfully by the above process. Do not wring out of the gasoline; simply press the liquid out, shake, and hang outside to dry.

For cleaning spots on gowns the following methods have been recommended: (1) Grease spots—Cover with French chalk or magnesia, lay the garment away for a day or two, then brush off, repeating the process if necessary; for light-colored goods this method is very effective. (2) For darker material's steep soap bark in hot water, then rub on the soiled places, keeping the portion you are working with over a linen towel folded underneath to absorb the grease. Another method is to dissolve a tablespoonful of pearline in a quart of hot water, then put the mixture on the stove and boil two minutes. Put away in a jar, and when needed rub on the spots (coat collars, etc.) with a damp cloth. If the jelly becomes too thick add a little hot water.

Black tulle may be freshened up by sponging with strong tea to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added. Press on the wrong side, using a damp cloth between. Old chiffon may be made look like new in the following manner: Wash it gently in a lather made of good white soap; rinse in clean water, then dip into water which has had a few drops of vinegar added to it, and a tiny bit of gum Arabic dissolved in it. Do not wring, but

press gently between soft muslin. When ironing place thin paper over the chiffon.

To clean a white straw hat, rub with lemon juice, then with sulphur, and let dry; or, simply moisten with saits of lemon oil. To brighten a dingy black straw hat first clean with alcohol applied with a brush, then sponge with a little glue water to stiffen. When this has dried give the hat a coat or two of good liquid shoe-blackening. Coal oil is also often useful in cleaning colored straw hats that have become grimy.

If muslins or cottons become faded they may sometimes be revived by washing with white castile soap, rinsing well, and dipping, last of all, in alum water.

Now, then, just a word about shoes, and we are done. If you have fine black shoes, try treating them with glycerine instead of the patent polishes. Rub it in well, leave for awhile, then rub well with a woollen cloth, polishing with a few drops of lemon or orange juice, if you wish a brighter gloss. For patent-leather shoes use vaseline. Tan shoes, which are so fashionable this season, may be cleaned by using a few drops of turpentine on a woollen cloth, following up with the lemon juice, if desired. Banana skins have also been recommended as a cleaning agent for tan shoes.

Trusting that these hints may be of use to someone. Sincerely yours,

DAME DURDEN.

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

Letter from Cousin Bee

Dear Dame Durden,—I am one of the "noble army" deeply interested, and I am sure much helped, by your Ingle Nook letters and chats.

A "City Farmer's Wife" and I have much in common. I was transplanted from an English boarding school and a London (England) life, to a Canadian farm. Imagine the change! Could anyone have been more unfit to take up the reins of management? However, after many, many failures, I have taught myself to do anything and everything. I am always eager for suggestions to ameliorate the work, or improve the house. I was not asked nor expected to milk, nor feed animals, except hens, nor to churn; but I do help with the fruit trees and the garden.

Farm and city life are as opposite as black and white. Every year our city friends must get their two months' rest to recuperate! From what? Afternoon teas! Musicales! Meetings! Bridge parties! When does a farmer's wife get two months to recuperate? Are not the majority of us treated as machines, warranted not to rust nor need oiling like our city friends? Exceptions prove this rule, but wouldn't it be better if the exceptions were the other way. I would like, above everything, to see the "whole noble army of farmers' wives" rise up in rebellion and resolutely refuse to milk and feed animals, and surely the change for the better would be immediately felt. It would show in better-kept homes, better meals, better dressed and not worn-out wives. The whole atmosphere of the home would be different, and possibly that common custom of eating and living in the kitchen might be broken through, and mothers might be induced to do away with that everlasting "best parlor" and have a cosy, comfortable sitting-room for all, family and friends alike. I have seen five-o'clock tea services displayed in a drawing-room, but I have not heard of an afternoon tea yet. Our work is harder and heavier and never-ending; but it is more profitable and certainly more healthful.

Will you, dear Dame Durden, when convenient, ask for hints or suggestions from farmers' wives who have to work single-handed no daughters, no servants, no

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

one to fall back upon. They are the ones I would like to compare notes with.

May I offer one or two suggestions? Will "Martha" try my way and bake her pumpkin, either whole or cut in half, with only a little water in the pan, either for pies or as a vegetable. You can easily separate the pulp from the seeds and rind.

An "indurated fibreware" butter bowl is superb. It cannot be beaten. I have had mine for years.

To another of your writers: Instead of a box for medicines, I have a three-cornered cupboard, made of 12-inch boards, in my bedroom. It is a few inches from the ceiling and has several shelves. Made of pretty wood, nicely oiled, it is not disfiguring, and poisons are absolutely safe, when under lock and key there.

We have already set the campaign going for which Cousin Bee asks, and trust that she will receive much help from others in similar situations.

Four-hour Bread.

Dear Dame Durden.—As I have received help and suggestions from "Ingle Nook Chats," I think it my duty to try and help some other readers, be they farmers' wives or housekeeping bachelors, by sending recipe for four-hour bread, which is as good as other bread, besides saving time and labor.

Yeast—Mix in a crock, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup salt, and 1/2 cup flour; add 1 quart mashed potatoes, 1 yeast cake, 4 quarts lukewarm water, including potato water; let stand over night. Take 1 to 2 quarts of mixture, mix stiff with flour. Let rise one hour; mix again, and let rise one hour. Then put in pans; let rise one hour, and bake.

N. B.—Flour and yeast should be warmed before mixing.

MRS. EDITH S. Callander, Ont.

Domestic Economy.

TESTED RECIPES FROM AUNT AGNES.

To make a fancy loaf of bread for afternoon tea, half fill a large baking powder tin with dough, and bake in the usual way.

Nut Cookies.—1 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm water, 1/2 lb. or 1 cup dates, 1 cup walnuts, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon allspice; chop nuts and dates; drop small quantities on buttered tins.

Aunt Agnes' Cake.—A tried cake without eggs: 1 1/2 cups buttermilk, 1 1/2 cups brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups raisins, 1 1/2 cups currants, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 nutmeg, 3 cups flour; sometimes I add 1 cup of walnuts.

To keep pies from running over, roll a piece of wrapping paper in the form of a small cylinder, and insert it through the top paste.

Lemon Biscuits.—2 cups sugar, 1 cup hard, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 5 cents ammonia, 5 cents oil of lemon, flour to stiffen; knead 20 minutes; cut with square cake cutter.

Cream Filling.—1 cup of milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, beat 1 egg with 1 tablespoon of sugar, stir into other slowly, cook until it resembles cream.

Recipes.

Roll Jelly Cake: Three eggs (beaten), 1 1/2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour, cream tartar and soda each 1 teaspoonful, 1 teaspoonful essence of lemon.

Doughnuts: Two tablespoonfuls melted butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup sour milk, a little salt and spice, 1 teaspoonful soda, and enough "Five Roses" flour to make into a soft dough.

A man dropped his wig on the street and a boy who was following close behind the loser, picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig, "you are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

"But she did not know that; she did not see you."

"We don't know what she saw nor what Mrs. Belden saw."

"Well, well," I said, "who knows what a talk with Mrs. Belden will evoke. And, by the way, she will be coming back soon, and I must be ready to meet her. There is one thing which must be immediately attended to, and that is, a telegram must be sent to Mr. Gryce."

"All right, sir," and Q started for the door.

"Wait one moment," said I. "Mr. Belden received two letters from the postmaster yesterday; one in a large and one in a small envelope; if you could find out where they were postmarked—"

Q put his hand in his pocket. "I will not have to go far to find out where one of them came from. Good George, I have lost it!" And before I knew it he had returned upstairs.

That moment I heard the gate click.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Q.

"It was all a hoax; nobody was ill; I have been imposed upon—meanly imposed upon." And Mrs. Belden, flushed and panting, entered the room. "What is the matter? How you look at me? Has anything happened?"

"Something very serious has occurred," I replied; "you have been gone but a little while, but in that time a discovery has been made which is likely to produce very important consequences."

To my surprise she burst violently into tears. "I knew it, I knew it!" she murmured. "I always said it would be impossible to keep it secret if I let anybody into the house; she is so restless. But I forget, you haven't told me what the discovery was. Perhaps it isn't what I thought; perhaps—"

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "A woman who, in the face of the most urgent call from law and justice, can receive into her house and harbor there, a witness of such importance as Hannah, cannot stand in need of hearing that she has accomplished her design of suppressing valuable testimony, and that the innocent woman whom this girl's evidence might have saved, stands for ever compromised in the eyes of the world."

Her eyes flashed wide with dismay.

"What do you mean?" she cried. "I have intended no wrong, I have only tried to save people. I—I— But who are you? What have you got to do with all this? You said you were a lawyer. Can it be you are come from Mary Leavenworth to see how I am fulfilling her commands, and—"

"Mrs. Belden," I said, "I am the friend of the Misses Leavenworth, and anything which is likely to affect them is of interest to me. When, therefore, I say that Eleanore Leavenworth is irretrievably injured by this girl's death—"

"Death? what do you mean?—death?" The burst was too natural, the tone too horror-stricken for me to doubt this woman's ignorance of the true state of affairs.

"Yes," I repeated, "the girl you have been hiding is beyond your control. Only her dead body remains."

I shall never lose from my ears the shriek with which she dashed from the room and rushed upstairs.

Nor that after scene when wringing her hands and protesting, amid sobs of the sincerest grief and terror, that she knew nothing of it; that she had left the girl in the best of spirits the night before; that it was true she had locked her in, but that was what she always did when anyone was in the house.

"But you were in here this morning?" said I.

"Yes; but I was in a hurry and thought she was asleep; so I set the things down where she could get them, and came right away."

"It is strange," said I, "that she should have died this night of all others. Was she ill yesterday?"

"No, sir; she was even brighter than common, more lively."

"You never thought of her being sick?" a voice here interrupted. "Why, (Continued on next page.)"

"Do You Know" That "SALADA"

Ceylon is the purest Tea the world produces. One trial will prove it. Sold only in lead packets. 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb. By all Grocers. Highest award St. Louis, 1904.

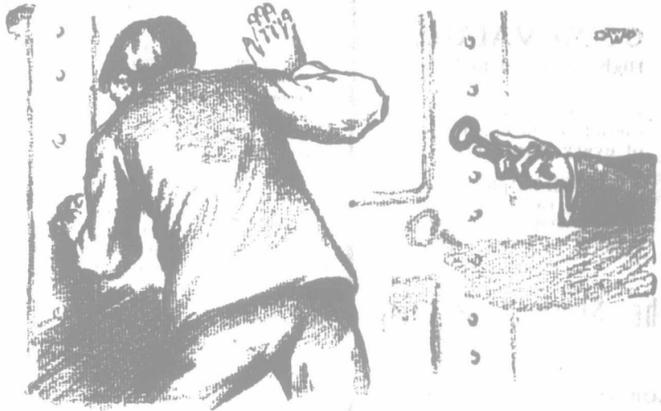
Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



The Spramotor

will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half. The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse. The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B"; it's free. SPRAMOTOR CO. 68-70 King St. LONDON, Can. 157-300 Elm St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Agents Wanted



THE KEY IS KNOWLEDGE

BEHIND the door is Success. We can help you to open it. You can become an expert farmer, a business manager, a successful student, a mechanical expert, and thus make your future secure by

STUDY AT HOME IN YOUR SPARE TIME

Capital is paying high prices for the people WHO KNOW SOMETHING WELL.

We are a PURELY CANADIAN COLLEGE. Our tutors are well-known professors. Our courses are thorough, practical and cheap. Cut out and mark the coupon below and mail it to us TO-DAY. It will be the first step on the ROAD OF SUCCESS.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED 161 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars and free booklet regarding course marked "X" in list below, or written on the extra line at bottom.

- Chartered Accounting, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Business Correspondence, Druggist, Industrial Chemistry, Electrician, Machine Designing, Mechanical Drafting, Adv. Writing, Scientific Farming, Stock Judging, Household Science, Insurance, Civil Service, Journalism, School Teacher, Junior Matriculation, Senior Matriculation, Nature Study, Library Science

Extra Line _____ NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

A TEN-HOUR DAY.

Can a township council compel a man to work ten hours for each day of statute labor? J. T. B. Ont.

Ans.—No; but the council may enforce the payment of a commutation in money in lieu of the performance of the statute labor.

WOOL-BALL IN LAMB.

Have a pure-bred lamb, been sick a month. Eats very little; sucks three to five times a day; dam has plenty of milk; on good pasture; stretches often; have given raw oil several times, has little effect. Lamb is two and a half months old, and was well for the first six weeks. Wool is getting loose. H. N. M. Ont.

Ans.—The symptoms are those shown when a lamb is suffering from the presence of a wool ball in the stomach. It is incurable, as no medicine will break up the ball. Lambs sometimes take in the wool when nursing, and sometimes from picking clover leaves from the back of the ewe when lying down.

CLEANING CREEK.

On account of the natural channel of a small creek, which runs across the road near my farm, becoming filled up with dirt and the bridge not being large enough, part of the water runs down the wrong side of the road into my field. To whom am I to look to clean the natural creek bed and have the bridge made larger? Is it the township council, or the pathmaster? SUBSCRIBER. Ont.

Ans.—You should first apply to the pathmaster, and, if he refuses or neglects to do the necessary cleaning, then to the township council, whose duty it is to keep the road allowances, including ditches, watercourses, culverts, etc., in a proper state of repair.

AMOUNT OF SALT PER POUND OF BUTTER.

Could you please inform me how much salt to use for a pound of butter? I have been guessing at it, or measuring the salt by the look of the roll, but sometimes make a miss. MRS. E. P. Ont.

Ans.—The amount varies according to the taste of the consumer, say from half to one ounce per pound of butter, or even more. Ascertain, by experimenting a little, weighing salt and butter, about what degree of salting your customers prefer and use always that amount. Endeavor to educate them in the direction of using less and less salt: they will buy more butter.

DAMAGE TO SHADE TREES.

I have a ten-acre fruit farm, with roads on two sides, south and west. These are given roads, one rod in width, being given off my lot and one rod off the adjoining lot. I wish to grow ornamental and shade trees along my side of the road, and planted out some two years ago. The cattle are permitted to run on the roads. Can I collect damages from the township council for trees being destroyed by the cattle? I have a lawful wire fence (if there is any lawful wire fences). I put in a bill for damages last fall, but the council say that they are not responsible for what damage cattle do that run on the road. There was a vote taken some four years ago by the ratepayers, and carried, that cattle should be kept off the road, but as there were a few in villages that had cows and had no place to pasture them, there was a petition carried to have a vote taken over again at the next general municipal election, which was done, and the cattle were then allowed to run at large by a vote of five or six, if I remember rightly. A READER. Ont.

Ans.—No; you cannot hold the municipality liable for damages caused by cattle that are permitted by the ratepayers to run at large.

REGISTERING SHEEP.

How many crosses from registered sires are required to register lambs from grade ewes? I commenced 12 years ago to breed Oxfords from grade ewes; have used both pure-bred and grade sires; have only the number of the last one. Is it necessary to have number of all sires used? H. N. M.

Ans.—There is no provision for registering grades in any of the pedigree records of sheep, so far as we are aware. The requirement is that they trace to imported ancestry in both the male and female lines from flocks registered in Great Britain, and all sires used must have record numbers.

AGREEMENT FOR A SHORT CUT.

A has a farm leased from B, and C has a farm lying between the place where A lives (he not living on rented place) and B's place.

1. What would be a fair price for track across C's farm (50 acres) for one year, place being unbroken land for pasture, for by crossing C's place A would save about a mile every time he went to work on B's farm.

2. What would be a good form of agreement between A and C? READER. Ont.

Ans.—1. No opinion can be given. The amount to be charged would be regulated by the convenience afforded A and the detriment occasioned C.

2. A writing setting out in simple language the agreement between the parties—the location of the way, the price to be paid for it, the time fixed for termination of the privilege, and, possibly, a provision for cancellation—is all that is necessary.

CLOGGING A DRAIN.

A, B and C are three farmers, B living between A and C. There is a ditch running through the farms of A, B and C. A has a big tile drain running up to B's fence, emptying on B. C also has another tile drain running on B, in another ditch emptying into the big ditch. C pastures the field through which the ditch runs and cattle have tramped it full so that it backs the water on B and floods about 2 acres of his land. B cleaned out his ditch to C's fence. C won't open the ditch, and a ditch 14 inches deep, 2 feet wide, would drain the land. What can B do for an outlet? J. E. Ont.

Ans.—B should formally notify C in writing to clean out the ditch. If he fails to do so within 30 days from the receipt of such notice then B should notify the engineer to inspect the premises and proceed to have the matter adjusted in the way provided by the Ditches and Watercourses Act, R. S. O., 1897, Ch. 285.

COWS EATING WOOD.

My cows are eating and chewing wood. My barnyard fence is put up with hemlock lumber, and if they come across an old plank they will chew at it till it is done. They started to eat wood three months ago, and now every one of my seven cows is doing it. They have failed in flesh and milk; before calving they were all fat, now they are very thin. I thought they would quit when I put them on the grass, but they are as bad as ever. They are all young and have good clover pasture; they eat around fence corners and seem to have no appetite. C. G. Ont.

Ans.—The habit of chewing sticks, etc., is usually attributable to an abnormal appetite, induced possibly by a lack of some essential mineral constituent of the food, or more probably by a lack of regular supplies of salt. The composition of the unnatural substance eaten is not always an indication of what is lacking in the food. Ordinarily, the habit disappears on turning out to pasture, but in this case it seems to have become confirmed, and from the fact of their not eating well and failing in flesh it may be inferred that the cattle are suffering from indigestion. Would suggest the feeding of a tablespoonful of sifted wood ashes per head twice a week, in a handful of salt, or mixed with meal. If this does not suffice, try a tonic made up as follows: Copper sulphate and iron sulphate, each one ounce; powdered gentian root, 2 ounces; soda bicarbonate, 4 ounces; all well powdered and thoroughly mixed. Dose for mature cattle, a level tablespoonful once a day.

MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Where would we send, for examination, a sample of milk from a cow that is said to have tuberculosis? She eats splendidly; has been calved four months and yet fills a patent pail.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—To Prof. F. C. Harrison, bacteriologist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

BUSH FIRE

A and B have adjoining farms. A set fires in his bush which spread and burnt a portion of B's fence.

1. Can B compel A to replace the fence?

2. If so, what way would he legally proceed? J. W. Ont.

Ans.—1 and 2. No; but if A refuses to replace fence, B should institute proceedings against him for damages for the destruction of the fence.

HORNED DORSET CLUB

Can you tell me if there is a Horned Dorset Club in Canada? J. D. N.

Ans.—We believe there is no such club or society in Canada. There is the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, in the directorate of which Dorset breeders are represented. Canadian Dorset breeders have been registering in American records up to the present. We are not aware of any action being taken as yet to establish Canadian sheep records under the new nationalization scheme.

RE MUSHROOMS.

A subscriber, in Welland Co., Ont., asks where reliable mushroom spawn can be obtained, also if any bulletin has been published on mushroom-growing.

Ans.—Apply to any of the following for the spawn: Wm. Rennie, Steele-Briggs Co., J. A. Simmers, Geo. Keith, all of Toronto; or John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton. We cannot say at the present moment whether a bulletin on mushroom culture has been issued, but nearly all reliable seed firms send a booklet containing full directions with the spawn. Ask for it.

RASPBERRY YELLOWS.

My one-year-old red raspberry bushes are all turning a light yellow. They are on high, rolling clay loam soil. Please tell me cause and treatment. J. W. S.

Ans.—Your berry bushes have probably been smitten with the disease called "raspberry yellows." As yet, according to bulletin 226, of the New York Experiment Station, the cause is not known, nor has any preventive or remedy yet been found, Bordeaux mixture and other treatment having been so far found to be quite ineffectual.

IMPROVING THE CLYDESDALE.

In your paper of May 25th appears an article, "Studying the Clyde." As the writer of the article admits, the Clyde a short time since was possessed of excessive growth of coarse hair about the legs. What means were used to get rid of the coarse hair and produce the "fine, silky feather," etc., as stated in said article? By giving information on this point you will confer a favor on the subscriber, he having read many times in your paper the axiom, "like produces like." D. M.

Ans.—We are not aware of any other means having been used to effect the improvement than that of selection and breeding from sires of the same breed that were superior to the average in respect to quality of bone and hair, in which case the axiom referred to would seem to have been justified.

DEVICE WANTED FOR SUCKING COW.

Does any of your readers know a successful manner to prevent a good cow from sucking herself? Would be obliged for the experience of others. J. K. F. Mich.

Ans.—A good device is a leather halter with sharp nails through the nose piece, the points of which stand out and prick her flank when she attempts to suck. Another contrivance, called a nose jewel, is made as follows: Take a piece of light, tough wood which will not split—basswood, for instance—about eight inches long and five inches wide; on one side of it whittle an oblong opening, which will fit into the cow's nose, somewhat after the old-fashioned bull-ring, sometimes called a "humbug." When the animal tries to suck itself, this piece of wood will flap down over its nose in such a manner that it cannot reach the teat, the wood coming between the nose and the teat.

A RECEIPT IN FULL.

A runs store bill with B. A goes to B, and asks for his bill. B gives him his bill and A paid B. A asked for a receipt and got one and marked paid up in full to date. Can B collect anything after that date supposing it is not mentioned in the receipt? ONT.

Ans.—If B, by pure mistake and oversight, has omitted something from the bill, the receipt given would not prevent him from collecting it, but he ought to notify A of the mistake as soon as he discovers it.

GOSSIP.

Excursionists to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, are reminded by a change ordered in his advertisement that Elm Park Stock Farm, the home of Mr. James Bowman, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Clydesdale horses and Suffolk sheep, joins the city limits, just west of Guelph Junction station, G. T. R., or can be reached by street railway or Waterloo Avenue car, last crossing on road before terminus, about 15 minutes' easy walk from either place. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the stock.

A Manitoulin correspondent writes the following hints on horse-breeding:

"A man in this vicinity bred two mares last season, one to a scrub stallion filled as a heavy draft horse, with a pedigree as long as your arm, but not registered, the other to a registered horse of about the same weight. The mare bred to the scrub stallion was considerably the better of the two. They have both foaled. The foal from the best mare the owner offered for a calf or a couple of young pigs, for the other one he was offered \$50. This is no hearsay, but facts. The owner of the scrub horse collected the service fee for his horse, and all the harm he wished the owner of the mare was that he wished the colt had died before anybody had seen it. Look to your own interest, and use the best sires, for the best is none too good for the people of Manitoulin."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

Since publishing a list of meetings for Women's Institutes, Supt. Putnam has found it necessary to make the following changes:

- Division 2.—Jordan Station, June 14th, instead of 15th.
Division 6.—Brussels will have a meeting, instead of Bluevale, on June 20th.
Division 10.—East Hastings meetings have been re-arranged as follows:
Foxboro ... June 14
Halston ... " 15
Read (aft.) ... " 16
Melrose ... " 17
Lonsdale ... " 19
Marysville ... " 20
Shannonville ... " 21
Meetings will be held in North Renfrew as follows:
Foresters' Falls ... July 5
Beachburg ... " 6
Westmeath ... " 7

REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.

To whom should I write to get Short-horn pedigrees registered, and will the old blank forms be all right now that the office is removed to Ottawa? P. T.

Ans.—A new form of certificate of registration will be issued in a few days. This form will be necessary to entitle breeders to reduced railway rates. All certificates issued from this office after May 1st can be exchanged for the new forms free of charge. All certificates issued before May 1st can be exchanged for new forms at a cost of ten cents each. New application forms will be supplied to all who apply, which new form must be used after June 1st. The cost of registration has not been changed. All charges must accompany the application, and may be sent by postal note, P. O. money order, registered letter, express money order, or marked cheque. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

There are a great many pedigrees now on file for registration. They will be dealt with as quickly as possible.

All communications hereafter should be addressed to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Correspondence addressed in this way may be sent free.

Signed, Robert Miller, Chairman National Record Committee, May 28rd, 1905.

USF Carnefac Stock Food

For those UNTHRIFTY Calves and Hogs.



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

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

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

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

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

TRADE TOPIC.

BINDER TWINE.—With the brilliant prospects for bumper crops, farmers will be interested in announcements regarding binder twine for the coming harvest. Look up the advertisement in this paper of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company; note their offer, and write Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, Ontario, for further information.

STUDY AT HOME.—The attention of readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" is called to the new advertisement in this issue of the Canadian Correspondence College, in which "the key of knowledge" is offered to those who cannot attend college and who are willing to study at home to qualify themselves for book-keeping, business, farming, mechanical handicraft, or any one of a score of lines of work in which there is opportunity for making a success in life with little outlay of money in the necessary training.

Bishop Whitaker, of Philadelphia, one of the best story-tellers a man could wish to listen to, recently told of a young clergyman whose pastoral charge had fallen to him out in the thinly-populated end of a western state. Riding the circuit of his tiny churches, he never imagined that the auditors of one town ever sat under him in another, and so he had been delivering everywhere the same sermon. It was a good sermon, and it seemed to take well; but just how well that young preacher never guessed until one Sunday he was stopped at the church door by a negro. "Pahdon me, suh, fer a moment," he said, with a most respectful bow. "I jus' wan' to say that I sutlin' have enj'ed dat sermon. De fust time I heard it, suh, I liked it, an' de secon' time I liked it better, an' as I ben follerin' you aroun' hit just kep' growin' on me like. Now, suh, I se sorter in de preachin' business my own se'l, an' it jus' occurred to me dat you gwine to wear out dat sermon some fine day, an' den I wants to buy it. When you git ready to sell it, suh, I stan' to give you fifty cents."—[Exchange.]

The bull is half the herd, if he is a bull. The understanding of the word "bull" by all stockmen, when applied to one of the male bovine species, should mean more than the mere possession of a positive generative apparatus, such should mean masculinity and virility, typified by head, horns, neck and bold appearance. One of our illustrations, that of the head of Nobleman (Imp.) 28871, demonstrates the point nicely: a look at his head and you are in no doubt as to his sex. The impressive sire of the bull is a striking masculinity.

GOSSET.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Summer Hill Stock Farm, Millgrove, Ont., write: "We have just received from Scotland a very select importation of Yorkshires, mostly all young, and some sows in pig to noted boars in the best herds in the Old Country. To parties wanting a first-class brood sow, we would say we have them to offer and at reasonable prices. Write us for particulars."

Lord Rosebery's Cicero, bred by himself and sired by Cyline, won the Derby stakes of 6,500 sovereigns at Epsom last week for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1902 (distance about a mile and a half), beating M. Blanc's Jardy by three-quarters of a length. Segmorino was third. Nine horses started. Jardy led to the mile post. When fairly in line for home, Cicero came to the front, and in an exciting finish Maher landed the unbeaten colt a winner, giving Lord Rosebery his third Derby, and being the first American jockey to win this classic race twice.

Mr. John Richards, Biddeford, P. E. I., recently returned from a visit to Great Britain, where he purchased a number of Aberdeen-Angus and dairy or dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle, which will be shipped to St. John, N. B., where they will be quarantined the usual period.

The difficulties in the way of purchasing Shorthorns, especially of the dairy type, over there, says Mr. Richards, are enormous, and arise chiefly from what he terms the silly and uncalled-for regulations of our Canadian herdbook as to registration, which really exclude many of the most useful and most highly bred Shorthorns in Great Britain.

THE TIME TO SELL.

When my father was a backwoods lad, says a writer in an exchange, he and his brothers made a trap for wild turkeys. It was a rail pen in the woods, with a door on one side that would fall when a string was pulled. From this door he laid a trail of corn out along a game-frequented path, and corn was placed inside the trap. Then the boys stationed themselves to watch. Fortune favoring them, soon came a pair of old turkeys and fourteen nearly grown young ones, and, finding the corn, started eagerly upon the trail, picking it grain by grain. They reached the pen, some went in and the boys' hopes rose. More went in; all was tense excitement behind the blind. All the young were in; then the mother of the brood entered. "Pull the string, William," whispered the brothers. "Wait till the old gobbler goes in," he replied. "Pull the string," they insisted. "Wait, I say; we want them all." Out came the old hen. "Pull, pull," "Wait till she goes back in." Out came two young turkeys. "Pull the string, William," was the demand, despairingly. "Wait till they go back, I tell you." More came out. Finally the string was pulled. One runty youngster was imprisoned, the rest flew away.

Afterward when William was a man he was offered 11c. per pound for his live hogs. He wanted 12c., and held them—only to peddle out the dressed meat, home-cured, at 11c. A neighbor of William was offered \$1.35 for his wheat. He decided to hold for the inevitable \$1.50, and sold instead for 93c.

The writer, having several cars of fat lambs to sell, was offered \$7 per cwt. for them. He wanted a little more money than that to make his accounts look just right and declined the offer. He has the lambs yet, waiting in hopes the old hen may go back!

The moral? Only the rich can afford to scoop the whole pile. The poor should be content with the old hen and her fourteen young ones.

A RECORD JERSEY SALE.

A telegraphic despatch says the auction sale of T. S. Cooper's imported Jersey cattle at Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th, was a record-breaker, the eight-year-old bull, Eminent 2nd, selling for \$10,000 to Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y., and one hundred head averaged over \$600. Further particulars next week.

"This custom of having two telephones in the office has its disadvantages, too," said the business man. "We've got a new office boy, and one of his duties is to answer the telephone. The other day he heard the bell ring, and, coming to me, said: 'You're wanted at the 'phone by a lady.'"

"Which one?" I enquired, thinking of the 'phones, of course.

"Please, sir," stammered the boy, "I—I—I think it's your wife."

John Jacob Astor, at a dinner in Philadelphia, talked about Niagara.

"Every one who goes to Niagara," he said, "hears some absurd, ridiculous, and inept remark there. You stand and gaze at the Falls, profoundly moved, unspeakably impressed, and then, all of a sudden, something fatuous is said, and the effect of all that grandeur is dissipated forever."

"Who, since the Falls were discovered, has been allowed in peace to drink in their superb beauty? Not I, for one."

"The day I first saw Niagara a man touched my arm as I looked up at those white waters. I turned to the man. He had the silly and vacuous smile of the confirmed joker."

"It seems a shame," he said, "to see all this going to waste."

"What are you?" said I. "An electrical engineer?"

"No," he answered. "A milkman."

The official records of 75 Holstein-Friesian cows were confirmed in the American Advanced Registry from May 3rd to May 9th, 1905. Seventy-four made seven-day records soon after freshening which averaged as follows: Nineteen full-age cows; age, 7 years 10 months 21 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 425.6 lbs., quality 3.41; fat, 14.386 lbs. Thirteen four-year-olds; age, 4 years 5 months 3 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 404.9 lbs., quality 3.43; fat, 13.743 lbs. Fourteen three-year-olds; age, 3 years 5 months 3 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 379.9 lbs., quality 3.34; fat, 12.525 lbs. Twenty-eight classed as two-year-olds; age, 2 years 2 months 22 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 297.2 lbs., quality 3.36; fat, 9.967 lbs.

One of the most striking of these records is that of a cow 18 years 10 months 21 days old at the time of dropping her last calf. In seven days she produced 418.4 lbs. milk, containing 13.611 lbs. fat, an average of 59.8 lbs. milk and 1.944 lbs. fat per day.

Five thirty-day records were confirmed.

The largest was of a cow aged 4 years 3 months. Her record is 1,872.9 lbs. milk and 63.082 lbs. fat. The second was 3 years 7 months old at date of calving. She produced 1,731.2 lbs. milk, containing 54.955 lbs. fat. The third was 2 years 9 months 27 days old. She made a record of 1,749.6 lbs. milk, containing 52.959 lbs. fat. The most remarkable records of thirty days were made by two heifers under two years old; one dropped her calf at 1 year 10 months 29 days, and produced 1,257 lbs. milk, containing 44,400 lbs. fat; the other calved at 1 year 10 months 29 days, and produced 42,143 lbs. fat.

Two twenty-one-day records, not included in the above, were confirmed. A heifer 2 years 5 months 2 days old, produced 1,156.5 lbs. milk, containing 38,254 lbs. fat. A four-year-old cow produced 991.7 lbs. milk, containing 29,357 lbs. fat.

The record of a heifer made subsequent to eight months from calving was also confirmed as follows: Age, 2 years 7 months 17 days; first record—milk, 296 lbs., quality 3.84; fat, 11,380 lbs. Second record—milk, 173.8 lbs., quality 3.77; fat, 6,657; number of days from calving to close of second record 325. If this heifer was properly cared for during the period of milking, a reasonable estimate based on these figures show a product of 10,205 lbs. milk, containing 418.6 lbs. fat.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"In our army at the west," said a captain of the Third Missouri Infantry in the civil war, "the word 'Potomac' was given as the password for the night. A German detailed for guard duty under, stood it to be 'Bottomic,' and thus transferr'd to another German guard as 'Buttermilk.' Soon afterward the officer who had given the word wished to return through the lines, and, approaching the sentinel, was ordered to halt and the password was demanded. The officer gave 'Potomac.'

"'Nich right; you don't pass mit me dis way,' said the sentinel.

"'But this is the word, and I will pass,' replied the officer.

"'No, you stan', at the same time placing a bayonet at his breast in a manner that plainly told the officer that 'Potomac' didn't pass in Missouri.

"'What is the word, then?' asked the officer.

"'It ish 'Buttermilk,' was the answer.

"'Well, then, 'Buttermilk.'

"'Dot ish right. Now you pass mit yourself all about your piziness.'"

George Washington Thomas, an able-bodied negro of Sleepy Hollow, appeared before Magistrate Nussbaum, charged with stealing chickens. The negro was accompanied by his lawyer, Col. Simmons, a rising young white attorney. The old Judge sauntered into the dingy courtroom, where he had reigned for more than twenty years, and, after calling for order, looked around on the little company there assembled. Seeing George Washington Thomas, he pointed to him and said:

"Be you the defendant in this case?"

Quick as a flash George was on his feet, and, not understanding legal terms, he exclaimed, politely:

"No, sah; no, sah; I ain't de 'fen'ant; dar's de 'fen'ant ovah dar."

And he pointed to his lawyer. There was a general laugh about the room, in which the queer old Judge joined heartily.

The darky felt abashed. He was visibly embarrassed, and thinking to correct the mistake, if mistake it were, said again, pointing at his lawyer:

"Yes, sah; he's de 'fen'ant," and pointing to himself, he said, "I's de gent'man what stole de chickens."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MUSTARD SPRAYING.

What is the mixture that is used for killing mustard by spraying, and when is the best time to spray? P. T.

Ans.—Copper sulphate (bluestone), 3 lbs. to 10 gallons water, or 12 lbs. to a 40-gallon barrel, prepared by dissolving the bluestone by suspending in a sack in a few gallons of warm water in a wooden vessel. One barrel of this has been found sufficient to an acre. Apply when plants are young, just before blooming; a second application may in some cases be necessary. If rains comes soon after, it will probably be necessary to repeat the spraying.

MULBERRY-KOHL-RABI-EGG-PLANT.

1. Is the "Downing mulberry" intended as an ornamental tree, or is it one of the best fruiting varieties?

2. At what stage of maturity are kohlrabi and egg-plant supposed to be used, and how is each prepared for table use?

3. When and how should egg-plant be used? R. C.

Ans.—1. Nearly all of the mulberries are grown more for ornament than for use. The Downing and several other improved kinds bear fruit freely, but the fruit is so sweet and insipid that it is not as a rule used to any extent. It falls as soon as ripe, and when wanted for use, is usually gathered by shaking it into sheets.

2. Kohlrabi may be used as soon as the bulbs are two or three inches in diameter, and is best used when young and tender, as it becomes tough and woody when fully matured. It is used very much the same as turnips.

3. Egg-plant may be used when full grown and well colored. It is usually sliced and fried in butter, or prepared much the same as beefsteak.

H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

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

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER

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



STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Kingbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 3,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

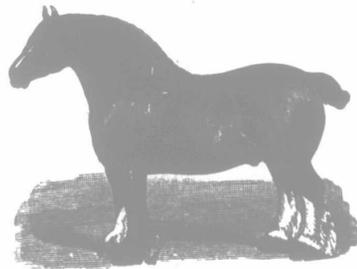
SHIRE HORSE

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

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

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry.



SIMOEE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

BEAVERTON, ONT.

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



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A WILL—WAGES CLAIMS.

A died and left a will, stating that his wife is to own and control his farm and stock until her death, and after her death the son is to have the farm, stock and everything that his wife leaves.

1. Could his wife dispose of all the stock and do with the money what she liked, or could the son stop her?

2. Can she sell the farm without the son's consent?

3. A niece of A is to receive a certain sum, if she stays with his wife till the age of twenty-one. Could she claim anything if she left A's wife before that age?

4. Will she have to sign any papers if she stays till that time, or if she leaves before that age?

5. Does a person that is mentioned in a will have to sign any papers when he gets his share paid?

6. Can A's son claim wages if he stays with his mother and works the farm till her death, if she should leave a will to have her money go to someone else and he having worked for her without set wages?

There is an executor to will. G. S. Ont.

Ans.—1. She could.

2. No, only her life estate therein.

3. No.

4. She would probably have to do so in the former case, but not in the latter.

5. He is usually required to sign a receipt, and may be called upon to execute a formal release under seal.

6. No.

A peasant's son in Limerick enlisted in the militia for a month's training, for which he received a bounty of £3. With part of this money he bought a pig, and gave it to his father to feed up. When the pig was fattened the father sold it and declined to give him the price. So the son was seen by the police to take his father by the throat, saying:

"Bad luck to you! Do you want to deprive me of my pig that I risked my life for in the British army?"

"THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors,



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock on approved. Commitments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

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

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 26440). Prices reasonable. W.M. McINTOSH, Prop, Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

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

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales

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

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ROARS.

Horse makes a noise while breathing, when subjected to violent exercise as drawing a heavy load, driving fast, etc. It does not interfere with his usefulness, but I do not like to hear the noise. Would it be better to feed whole oats than chopped ones?

J. J. B.

Ans.—This is called "roars," and is due to a shortening of the muscles of the larynx. It usually occurs as a sequel to laryngitis or influenza, and cannot be cured except by a very expensive operation. Even the operation fails in many cases. The nature of the food has no effect in these cases.

V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. At what age should a colt be castrated?
2. What will make the hair grow on a cut on a colt?
3. Yearling colt is very thin, and occasionally passes worms.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The better time is when the colt is from 10 days to 3 weeks old. If not done then, it should be done in May or June of its yearling form.

2. If the hair roots are destroyed nothing will reproduce them. Keep the part soft by the daily application of vaseline, and if the roots are not destroyed the hair will grow.

3. Get 6 drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic; mix, and make into 12 powders; give 1 night and morning, and 12 hours after giving the last, give half a pint raw linseed oil.

V.

THOROUGHPIN, BONE SPAVIN, ETC.

1. Colt sprained her leg a year ago, causing a puffy enlargement, resembling phorouphpin; sometimes it disappears for a while and comes again.

2. Horse had bone spavin. My veterinary fired and blistered it, but he is still lame.

3. Young beast bruised the side of hind leg, causing quite an enlargement on the bone.

S. B. A.

Ans.—1. This is thoroughpin. Blister once every month, as long as necessary, with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off blister again, and monthly afterwards as stated.

2. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister again. When this treatment fails, as it occasionally does, a cure cannot be effected.

3. This is very hard to remove. Repeated blistering, as in No. 1, will reduce the enlargement.

V.

Miscellaneous.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

My father gave me a cow which milked eight years and I never got one cent; also sold one heifer for beef. The cow and another heifer were sold at the sale, also the hens which I put on the place were sold. My husband took all the money, and he now says I have no right to any of it. What is my claim?

ONT.

Ans.—We consider you are legally entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the cattle and hens, but not to anything in respect of the milk or eggs.

FEEDING BULL CALF.

I have a Holstein bull calf that sucks the cow night and morning. What ration would you prefer at noon to cause good growth and development? I would like to have him fit for service the season of 1906.

G. E. H.

Ans.—Green grass or good clover hay and a mixture of chopped oats and bran, equal parts, as much as he will clean up every day. A little nutted (course ground) oil cake night, with advantage, be added, and water kept within reach.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.



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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE

REMOVES

RUSAL ENLARGEMENTS, THICKENED TISSUES, INFILTRATED PARTS, and any PUFF OR SWELLING, CURES LAMENESS, ALLAYS PAIN without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits. Always Pain. Book free. Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL, ONTARIO

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavine, Ringbone, Curb, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Calf, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation blisters. 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 YORK STREET, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carrochan, Gilt, Monarch of the Marquis (1883) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallions

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

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

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

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

IMPORTED

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

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

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

WHEN NERVES PLAY OUT

MIND AS WELL AS BODY IS IN
DANGER—HELP FOUND IN

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Suicide, insanity, falling sickness, paralysis. These are some of the results of worn-out nerves.

The vitality of the body cannot stand the strain, and, overcome by worry, failing health, anemia, menstrual derangements, overwork or exhausting disease, mind and body have been wrecked.

No one would neglect a disease so dreadful in its results as nervous exhaustion if the danger were only realized with the first symptoms.

The time to begin the restoration of the nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is when you find yourself unable to sleep at night, suffering from headaches or neuralgic pains, indigestion or weak heart action.

Loss of flesh and weight, growing weakness and debility, a tendency to neglect the duties of the day, gloomy forebodings for the future, are other indications of depleted nerves.

You cannot liken Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any medicine you ever used. It is a nerve vitalizer and tissue-builder of exceptional power.

Naturally and gradually it rekindles life in the nerve cells and forms new red corpuscles in the blood—the only way to thoroughly cure nervous disorders.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

William Pinkerton, the detective, was praising the various cash registering devices that have come of late years into world-wide use.

"These machines," he said, "have undoubtedly diminished crime. I heard of a clerk in a grocery the other day who was getting \$8 a week. He had to be on duty at 7 o'clock in the morning, and he was not through till 7 and sometimes 8 at night.

"He found time, though, to get married, and the week after the ceremony he asked his employer for a raise.

"Why, Horace," the employer said, "you are getting \$8 a week. What ails you? When I was your age I kept a wife and two children on \$8 a week and saved money besides."

"They didn't have cash registers in those days," said Horace, bitterly.

HE'S ONLY ONE OUT OF SCORES

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Made
Him a New Man.

Richard Quirk Doctored for a Dozen Years
and Thought His Case Incurable—
Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Fortune Harbor, Nfld., June 12.—(Special)—Scores of people in this neighborhood are living proofs that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ailments from Backache to Bright's Disease. Among the most remarkable cures is that of Mr. Richard Quirk, and he gives the story of it to the public as follows:

"I suffered for over twenty years from Lumbago and Kidney Disease, and at intervals was totally unable to work. After ten or twelve years of doctors' treatment, I had made up my mind that my complaint was incurable. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills tempted me to try them. I did so with little faith, but to my great surprise I had not taken more than half a box before I felt relief, and after the use of seven or eight boxes I was fully cured and a new man.

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured my Lumbago and Kidney Disease, and the best of it is I have stayed cured."

GOSSIP.

WEATHER SIGNS.

Mingled with the signs and omens of old, there was just enough of fact that the old-timer sometimes gets the best of it now in foretelling the weather:

Rainbow at night, sailor's delight;
Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning;
Rainbow at noon, rain very soon.

Just adapt this couplet the next time a rainbow comes your way, says the Scientific American, and see for yourself. A combination of rain and sunshine was also supposed to bring rain the next day. Another verse which found favor was:

Evening red and morning gray
Will set the traveller on his way;
Evening gray and morning red
Will pour down rain upon his head.

This is but an adaptation of the adage that a red sunset is the sign of clear weather. And if the sun goes down in a cloud rain will surely come the next day.

If it clears off in the night, look for rain the next day. If smoke from the chimney settles instead of rising there is a storm at hand. When sound travels a long distance, there is a storm near. Never expect much storm in the old of the moon. The absence of dew and an unusually heavy dew are alike forerunners of rain. Not much frost need be expected in the light of the moon. An owl hooting in the hollow is a sign of a cold storm; on the hill it foretells a thaw.

If the hornets build low, the winter will be hard. When leaves fall early, the winter will be long. When snow falls on a hard road, it will not last long. The last spring snowstorm never comes until after the "sugar snow," which may be recognized by coming in unusually large flakes and only lasting a few minutes. If the hog's melt is found big at the front, the first part of winter will be most severe; if the reverse is true, we may look for hard weather in February or March.

Bright "northern lights" bring severe cold. If the sun shines on the second day of February so as to permit the woodchuck to see its shadow it will go back into its hole and remain six weeks. If March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion; if it comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb. In other words, one extreme at the beginning promises the reverse at the end of the month. Sundogs indicate a bad storm.

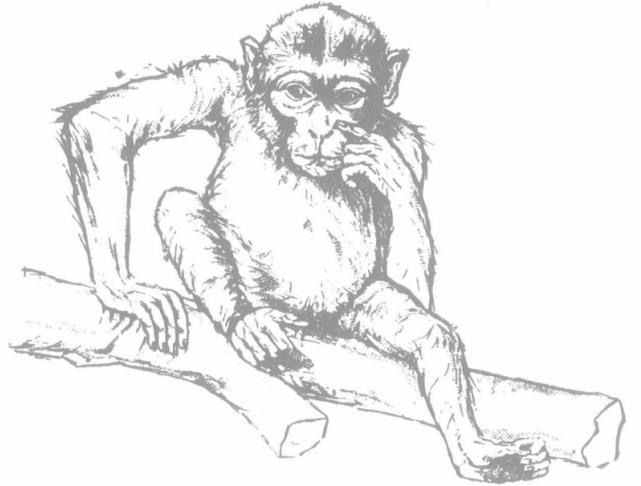
Distant sounds distinctly heard forebode no good weather. If the sun "draws up water" it will rain. The pitcher sweating and the teakettle boiling dry also indicate rain. Cobwebs thickly spread upon the grass are an indication of fair weather.

Animal life seems, according to the popular notion, to have peculiar warnings regarding the weather changes. Some of these are explainable by natural causes. It is a fact recognized by all intelligent stockmen that cattle have an intimation of an approaching storm some hours before it is visible to the human eye. There is a certain restlessness which the cowboy has learned to interpret at once. When you see a pig pasturing in the field build for itself a nest, you may look for a storm.

Chickens take extra pains in oiling their feathers just before a rain. Pea fowl send forth their shrill cries as a warning, and when the quail cries "more wet" from the meadow, the farmer works briskly to get his hay under shelter. If the chickweed and scarlet pimpernel expand their tiny petals, rain need not be expected for a few hours. Bees work with redoubled energy just before a rain. If the flies are unusually persistent, either in the house or around stock, there is rain in the air. The cricket sings at the approach of cold weather. Squirrels store a large supply of nuts. The husks of corn are unusually thick, and the buds of deciduous trees have a firmer protecting coat. If a severe winter is at hand. If the popular or quaking asp leaves turn up the under side, rain will soon follow.

If the fog rises in the morning, it is a sign of rain; if it settles a clear day

BINDER TWINE



The Canadian farmer is now up against it. He has his choice—co-operation, prosperity and happiness, or monopoly, combine and tough times. The latter means two prices for everything the great Trusts can control. The former means: Farmer absolutely master of the situation. If through scepticism and indifference this mother co-operative company, the regulator of them all, is driven from competition, to say nothing of binder twine, the price of binders in the hands of our opponents will in all probability be advanced to \$200 each, and agricultural implements of every description raised proportionately.

This Farmers' Company has set the price on binder twine for the harvest of 1905 at about cost, while our SPECIAL MANILA or NUMBER 3 is said to be comparable to any binder twine in the hands of the opposition of any length or make. The farmer who turns down one of our agents for his binder twine requirements, or treats these co-operative movements with indifference, is little better than insane and is on the road to wrecking not only his home, but the country.

We will send you, on application, the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for April, one of the greatest publications in the United States, giving the history of the whole black family of trusts.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, GENERAL MANAGER,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.



THOMAS EASY WASHER

Turns Mother's drudge
Into child's play

Will not injure the finest fabrics or laces, and with a minimum of labor will take all the dirt out of any description of clothing—has a natural rub.

Its compound pressure lever gives two-thirds more power than any other.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

may be expected. Watch the smallest cloud you can see. If it increases in size it is going to rain; if it melts away and vanishes completely fair weather will follow.

If the camphor bottle becomes roily it is going to storm. When it clears, settled weather may be expected. This idea has seemingly been utilized in the manufacture of some of our cheap barometers. The main trouble is they seldom foretell the change until about the time it arrives.

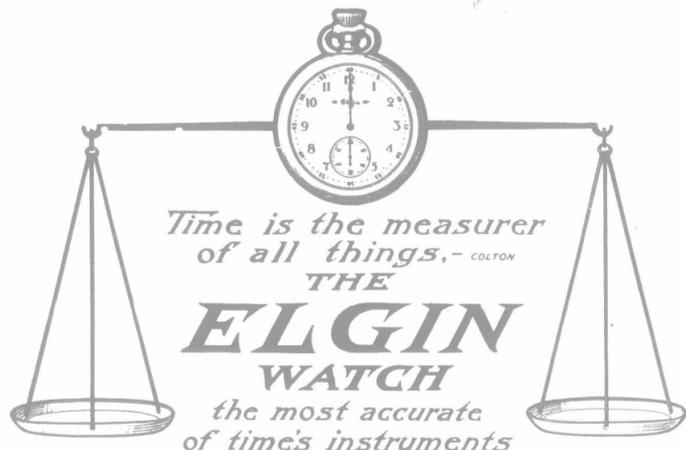
Last, but not least, rheumatics can always tell it "in their bones" when a storm is approaching, and to this prognostication the octogenarian of to-day is as firm an advocate as were his forefathers.

Pacific Coast Excursions.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North-Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round-trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Exposition), Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes; best of train service; favorable stopovers, and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

The fact that things turn out better than you expected is no reason why one must not insist upon going according to his best judgment at the moment.

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



Time is the measurer
of all things.—COLTON

THE
ELGIN
WATCH

the most accurate
of time's instruments

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have them. "Time-makers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. Boyes, Jr., Churchill, Ont., writes: "Since last report have sold a lot of stock through our advertisement in your paper, and have a choice lot to offer yet. Our spring pigs (Berkshires) are exceedingly good this year, being sired by Willow Lodge Crown 8th and Concord Professor, which are leaving them the correct type."

Messrs. H. Golding & Sons, Thamesford, Ont. in ordering a change in their advertisement of Shorthorns, write: "We have disposed of all our young bulls fit for service, but still have a number of fine young things of both sexes growing up ready for next season's trade. We must say that we are well pleased with the advertisement in your paper."

Mr. J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales, writes: "As I have sold the two three-year-old stallions I advertised in your paper, I now offer three two-year-old stallions, also imported mares with foals at foot. These should find ready buyers, as the horse trade is in a very healthy state, and heavy drafts in great demand at good prices, as they are likely to be for years to come."

Messrs. C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont., breeders of Holstein cattle, write: "We are herewith sending you a change of advertisement, as the bulls in recent advertisement are sold. The youngsters now offered are the kind progressive breeders want. Our recent sales are as follows: To Harold Moorehouse, of our own village, a choice heifer and a calf from a Tensen female; to Mr. John Cruise, of Lachute Mills, Que., the Aug. calf from Juanita Sylvia, a cow that has won 2nd in dairy test, Ottawa; to Mr. Alex. Taylor, Athens, the young cow, Sherwood Gipsy, bred by Mr. Shunk, while her son, by our old stock bull, went to Mr. Chas. Hicks, of Harrowsmith; to Mr. Doyle, of Rockfield, our last one-year-old bull, a son of Tilly, a young cow, sired by a brother to sire of Inka Sylvia."

TRADE TOPIC.

THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.—A recent letter from the above firm draws our attention to the fact that they have moved to a new factory, office and factory being now found on the Lake Shore Road; mail address 1500 King St., West. The McLachlan people are well known to readers of our advertising columns as manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines, portable, stationary, traction and marine, complete threshing outfits a specialty. Their standard of excellence is a high one, and their motto: "No equal, or no sale." If interested in cheap, convenient power, write for particulars to the above address.

The scientist who tells us there is no immortality, and that the soul dies with the body, might be better employed. So might the dear people who read or think much about such things. We are not here to speculate about the hereafter.

Hating always hurts, but not the hated so much as the hater.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL SELL
HOMESEEKERS'
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE
NORTHWEST

Winnipeg	\$30.00	Estevan	\$33.00
Mowbray		Yorkton	
Deloraine	31.50	Sheho	33.50
Souris		Regina	
Brandon	31.55	Lipton	33.75
Lyleton		Moose Jaw	34.00
Lenore	32.00	Saskatoon	35.25
Miniota		Pr. Albert	36.00
Bincarth	32.25	Macleod	38.00
Moosomin	32.20	Calgary	38.50
Arcola	32.50	Red Deer	39.50
Strathcona \$40.50			

Going June 13th, returning until August 14th.
Going June 27th, returning until August 28th.
Going July 15th, returning until Sep. 16th.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Agent, W. FULTON, C. P. & T. A., London, Ont., or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

To have your child truthful, be truthful.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things.

To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others.

Prescribe healthful amusements and so far as you can take part in them.

Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches.

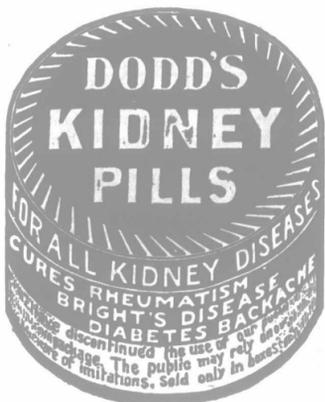
Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be got by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty.

The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observation. Acts mean more to him than speech.—(Live-stock World.)

"I am afraid you are one of those people who look down on toil."

"Not at all," answered the luxurious youth. "My great-great-grandfather worked hard and invested his money, and we are quite pleased with him for doing so."



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

A Good Crop of Pumpkins.

The following anecdote is contributed by our senior editor, a former neighbor of whom is author of the somewhat remarkable account:

The neighbor in question was a farmer along the banks of one of Ontario's important rivers (name withheld to avoid the semblance of personalities). Bordering the stream was a piece of exceedingly rich, flat land, usually devoted to raising corn and pumpkins. In the summer of '76, soil and season seemed to conspire for the production of an extraordinary crop of pumpkins, as instancing the luxuriance of which it is related that one of the vines extended itself right across the river and began to produce a pumpkin on the opposite bank. During the summer the vine was used as a foot-log by those crossing the stream. Along in August a brood sow about to farrow was missed from the farm. About the middle of October she was by chance discovered. She had sought seclusion by crossing the river and eating a hole into the pumpkin, into which she had crawled and given birth to a litter of ten pigs, which by this time weighed seventy to seventy-five pounds apiece. Elated with the discovery, the owner took home his property, deciding at the same time that there must be a good many more pumpkins in the river, if he could only get them out. Hitching on six yoke of oxen he finally succeeded in hauling vine, pumpkins and all out of the water, to find to his amazement that there were forty barrels of fish in the pumpkins in the river!

GOSSIP.

Mr. Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont., writes: "We are booking orders for Yorkshire pigs from a litter just farrowed by the imported sow, Dalmeny Lassie 4th. This is her second litter. They are an exceptionally fine lot of large, strong pigs, sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topsman 2nd. Our hogs are doing finely, and we are shipping them all over Canada from Quebec to Assiniboia, and they are giving entire satisfaction. We have a few choice hogs for sale yet, including a pair of sows six months old, not bred. We also have a few choice Shropshire ram lambs for sale, bred from imported stock."

Mr. John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que., writes: "Since last writing we have sold the fine yearling Shorthorn bull, Carlton, to Mr. W. J. Jamieson, Leeds Village, Que.; a yearling bull to Mr. W. Green, Lennoxville, Que., and an eleven-month-old bull to Mr. B. C. Howard, Sherbrooke, Que. Our four-year-old bull, Nonpareil Victor 2nd =34534=, will shortly be for sale. We are on the lookout for another to take his place. Berkshires have been in fair demand. The young things we offer and have been selling are principally from litters of from 12 to 16 pigs. We endeavor to keep hogs of good size, form and quality, that are easy keepers and prolific. Regarding a recent shipment of Berkshires, Mr. C. E. Wert, of Wales, Ont., writes: "The pigs arrived on Friday morning all safe and sound. They are a fine litter. The sow is a very fine one. She looks as if she was a very easy keeper. I am well satisfied with the deal, etc."

Mr. L. Rogers, Emery, Ont., writes: "I have had a large number of inquiries for Yorkshires this spring through my advertisement in your valuable paper, and have made a number of sales, among which are the following: To Mr. Geo. I. Reid, of Bognor, Ont., two sows of the Weston Lady Frost family (litter sisters), by Weston Topsman (imp.), a hog of up-to-date and choice quality. Their dam, Weston Lady Frost 4th, has proved an easy winner in keenest competition, as did also her dam Dalmeny Lady Frost 9th, and this pair bid fair to uphold the reputation. It will be remembered that the Dalmeny Lady Frost sows topped Messrs. Flatt & Son's auction sales, making the highest prices ever reached in Canada at auction. Mr. Reid also bought a young boar by Weston Advance, whose description and record is well known to 'Farmer's Advocate' readers. His dam, Nottingham Lady Sarah 15th (imp.), is sired by the noted boar, Borrowfield Long Sam 2nd, and her grandsire, Borrowfield Eclipse, champion of England (whom the youngster resembles), sold for \$525.

SUMMER SCHOOL during July and August in our school.



of TORONTO, affords a splendid opportunity for teachers and others to spend a portion of the holiday season in a most profitable manner. Write at once for particulars. Address W. H. Shaw, Principal, Yonge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE

Mr. Henry Dudding will hold at Riby Grove, Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, on **THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, NEXT** The week after the Royal Show in London, an **AUCTION SALE**. A grand lot of

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE and Lincoln Long-wool Yearling Rams and Ewes, and many prizewinners. The choicest strains of blood will be represented in the animals included in the sale. Catalogues from the owner in due course, and JNO. THORNTON & CO., Princess St., London.

10 Hereford Bulls

Breeding and quality of the best. Ages, 10 to 20 months old. Show and breeding females of all ages for sale. They are good ones, and prices right. Address: **H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.**

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 3 year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.**

Uderton Sta., L. H. & E.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 15 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 3743. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Goddell, winner of 1st at London this year.

H. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

We have **BULLS** fit for service; three imported females bred to a bull that was a winner at Int'l Show Chicago. A few home-bred females; some of them winners. Good individuals and reasonable prices. **JAMES BOWMAN, O'Neil, Ont.**

BARGAINS for 30 days. Durham cow, 7 years, and bull calf, by a Wagon bull, \$100; two dark red bulls, 9 months, \$40 each; Yorkshire boars and sows, 30 to 40 lbs., at \$6 each; our yearling stock boar, quiet and a good getter, \$16. **W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.**

FOREST 4 bulls from 8 to 15 months old; prizewinners and from HEREFORDS, oral heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Str. and P.O.**

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 9 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sale. Also a few young cows and heifers.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

A few young cows and heifers, either with calf or calves at foot. At a bargain if taken soon.

JOHN FORGIE, Proprietor, Clarendon Sta. and P. O.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 375, Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shetlin Rosemary; Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank; Lovely. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

Two Grand Scotch Bulls

One dark roan Missie, 11 months, by Aberdeen Hero. One light roan, 8 months, from imp. Marr Roan Lady cow and by imp. sire. Both bulls of choicest quality, at very reasonable prices.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Bull—Imp. Prince Cruickshank 3281, an excellent stock-getter, for sale reasonable. Apply to **BUX BELL, Brampton, Ont.**

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.). **H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.**

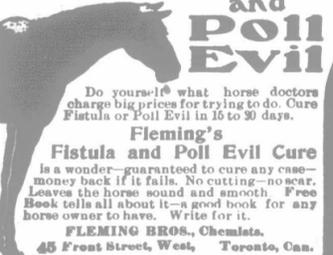
GOSNOL

Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., the well-known breeders of Ayrshire cattle, write: "Cows are doing good work, milking 40 to 50 lbs. per day by the scales. Have some nice bull calves and heifer calves for sale. Have a bull calf, out of Scotch Lassie Jean, who has produced nearly 3,000 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk since April 1st. She is a large, strong cow, with splendid udder and teats."

Glencairn Stock Farm, the property of Mr. A. D. McGugan, is situated about three miles south of the village of Rodney in a very fertile part of Elgin Co., Ont. Mr. McGugan has been breeding Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep for several years with marked success. His herd has not reached the usual number since the Hamilton sale of a year ago, when several from this herd were disposed of, but what is lacking in numbers is made up in quality. Most of the young stock is by Imp. Aberdeen Hero, and are a good-quality bunch. Among the heifers is a Marr Roan Lady, calved September, 1903, by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), dam Rosetta 8th, by Abbotsford. This is a show heifer with a little fitting. Two young bulls, nearly ready for service, should soon find buyers. One, a dark roan ten-months-old Missie, by Aberdeen Hero, is richly bred, lengthy, large and smooth, with good back and loin, from a dam bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. The other is a seven-months-old light roan, Marr Roan Lady, from Rosetta 3rd (imp.). This youngster is an excellent handler, mellow as velvet, soggy and thick, with extra good loin and twist. A two-months-old Miss Ramsden bull calf, by same sire, is a lengthy, straight fellow (red) that promises to be a good one. Mr. McGugan has had good success with his Lincoln sheep the past season, having now upwards of 50 lambs for the season's trade, which is a very fortunate thing at this time, when both wool and mutton is on the advance, and this is likely to be one of the best years for sheep men they have seen for many years. These lambs are by a first-class imported Dudding ram, and will, no doubt, be picked up as soon as they are old enough to ship. Several of them are from imported ewes also.

Farnham Farm, the beautiful property of Mr. Henry Arkell, the veteran importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, of Arkell, Ont., is situated close to Arkell Station and P. O., and convenient to the City of Guelph and the Ontario Agricultural College. A large number of the flock have been imported from the leading flocks of Great Britain; others are by the noted ram, Bryan (imp.). The present crop of lambs is by four different imported rams, viz., Bryan 13th and Bryan 24th (imp.), bred by John Bryan & Sons, Witney, England, also Hampton Squire, a second-prize winner at the Royal, afterwards sold to Mr. Arkell at a long price. The fourth one in service was a St. Louis champion, which lot of sires combine breeding second to none, and the crop of lambs this year are equal to any ever bred on the farm. Mr. Arkell imported upwards of 20 head last year, several of them being shown at the St. Louis World's Fair, where he had the honor of winning many of the best premiums against all comers. Another importation is planned for this season, some of which will be for exhibition purposes, as well as the supplying of show stuff to American and Canadian showmen, in which he has been very successful. He can supply yearling rams and ram lambs in car lots, if required, of the best quality, as well as a grand bunch of young ewes in breeding or show-fitted condition. Mr. Arkell is quite as strong as usual in all classes, and is laying out to meet all his old customers at the principal Canadian exhibitions. In addition to breeding Oxfords, Mr. Arkell has been breeding Shorthorns for many years, and those on hand at the present time are a good, useful lot, and he is always ready to part with a few good ones. When writing him, making inquiry, don't forget to mention that you saw his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate." Now is a good time to get a few, as they are going to be high. A few of the best stock pays better than any other. It is likely to in-

Fistula and Poll Evil



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

Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Six bulls ready for service, sired by Merry Hampton, imp., 30068, 166715, and from thick-fleshed, heavy-milking dams; also heifers by same sire. Prices reasonable for early delivery. For particulars, write to

JOHN SOCKETT, Rockwood Stn. & P. O.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Sply Count (imp.), 5 thick, fleshy bulls, 12 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Clydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

JAS. McARTHUR

Pine Grove Stock Farm. GORLE'S, ONT.

8 First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

SHORTHORNS

Of choice quality and breeding. Present offering: One 2-year-old bull, sired by Siltiton Champ on (imp.), and a few females of different ages. Inspection of herd invited.

N. S. ROBERTSON, o Annprior, Ont.

ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM

OF SHORTHORNS

Greengill Archer (imp.) 45184, at head of herd. Present offering: Young cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence or inspection invited.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle P. O., Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P. O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Shorthorns—We have for sale several young bulls ready for service, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also a few heifers and cows, bred to Wandering Count, by Wanderer's Last (imp.).

J. R. McALLUM & SONS, Foss Stn., Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls—I have for sale two good young roan Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, sired by imported Scottish Peer = 40424. Come and see, or address,

JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

J. WATT & SON—Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale. Apply for particulars.

Salem P. O., Elora station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. o

River View Stock Farm—Present offering: A couple of thick young

Shorthorn Bulls; ready for service, of excellent breeding; price extremely low considering quality. For particulars, write to

A. J. ROWAN, Dumbane P. O., Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

Cedar Vale Stock Farm is offering for sale a few Shorthorn

Bulls of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 60 days. For particulars, write to

J. R. McALLUM & SONS, Foss Stn., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale my imp. bull, 13 months old, and two red bull calves (one of them is a Golden Drop) ready to wean. Also two good heifer calves.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

Veterinary Examination.

A veterinary surgeon, writing in an Old Country exchange, presents the following arguments in favor of a veterinary examining a horse before it is purchased:

Most people who have anything to do with horses believe themselves to be good judges; anyhow, they take offence at the bare suggestion from anyone else that they are not. Many of what I should call lesser judges scout the idea of asking a vet. to examine or advise them before making a purchase. Some of these would be surprised to learn that the very best judges and largest of dealers (both as to numbers of horses and prices paid) are in the habit of paying for a vet.'s examination. I think the explanation is to be found in the fact that all who know a horse from a mule cultivate an eye for conformation, and with opportunities of comparison daily, sooner or later conceive an ideal horse or standard of outward perfection as to shape and make and general behavior, and thereafter a horse is good, bad or indifferent in their opinion according as he more or less conforms to that ideal. This education of the eye is not the monopoly of the scientifically trained or of the cultured, many illiterate men possessing it in larger degree than those with greater opportunity of developing the sense of comparison, the possession of which "sense" is in itself usually considered a proof of high civilization. There are many degrees of comparison in the thoughts of the people of this country. Among the Zulus there are none. A man is "good man" or "bad man," they have no conception of a "middling man."

Where buyers come to grief when acting on their own judgment of horseflesh is in their failure to detect infirmities or causes of unsoundness. I am inclined to give the average horseman credit for being as good a judge of general conformation and suitability for his purposes as the average vet., but the latter will often see some damning fault, from the other side of the road, which the horseman has not looked for or thought of until its effects have been brought home to him.

The Vet.'s Advantage.

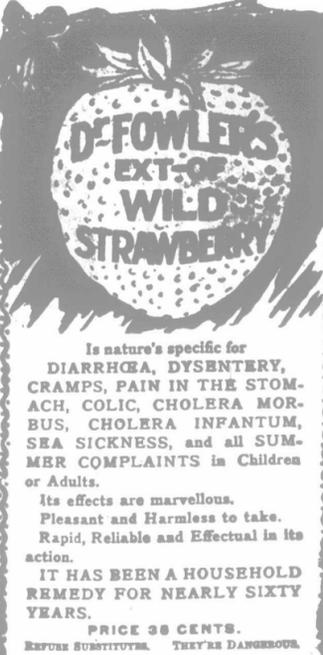
The horseman sees the animal as a whole; the vet. sees him as an engineer views an engine, and with an eye to the portions of the machine known to most frequently develop faults or be subject to greatest friction or strain. He has the advantage of having taken horses to pieces in the dissecting room, as the engineer has done in the machine shop. He knows how the respective parts ought to fit, and what may be expected if they do not.

A knowledge of the structure of an animal and the purposes for which his various parts are designed is an essential preliminary to a correct judgment as to soundness. An ideally sound horse has been conceived, just as an ideally formed one has taken root in the mind of the horseman, and though a theoretically sound horse is rara avis in terra, yet the anatomist has handled perfect specimens and easily detects imperfections.

Let me give an example of what happens for want of a knowledge of anatomy, and that not of a kind which must be learned in the dissecting-room. A man came to me to-day to appoint a time for an examination as to soundness, as he said, "he had been took in over the last horse, and found after he bought him that he had had two holes punched in the inside of his nose." I asked him if they gave any trouble, and he replied in the negative. Asked him if he had looked in any other horse's nose to see if more of the same sort of holes could be found, and he replied with some dignity that he had not. "Well," I said, "if you can show me a horse that hasn't such holes I will buy him for you and make you a present of him." We adjourned to a stable where several horses could be examined, and found that on the floor of each nostril every horse had a hole which has very much the appearance of being "punched," as this man said, so clean-cut is it in a healthy animal.

If the reader will look inside his horse's

(Continued on next page.)



DeFOWLER'S
EXT. OF
WILD
STRAWBERRY

Is nature's specific for
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOM-
ACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MOR-
BUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUM-
MER COMPLAINTS in Children
or Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its
action.

IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD
REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY
YEARS.

PRICE 38 CENTS.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Present Offering of
SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE
(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 30098 =, (799/7), 6 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.

One junior yearling show bull in show form, a good one.

4 bulls, from 14 to 16 months old, from imp. sires and imp. or pure Scotch dams.

One senior yearling show heifer, a winner, from imp. sire and dam.

Imp and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages.

25 yearling Frop hire rams and 20 yearling ewes.

Carload of ranch bulls furnished on short notice. For catalogue and prices, write

W. G. FETTIT & SONS, o Freeman, Ont.,
Burlington J.C. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

BELWAR PARC SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) = 32075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (51773) = 45292 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.

Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

WM. McDERMOTT,

Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

Forest Hill Stock Farm Shorthorns—3 choice serviceable age, and a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply

G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Two young bulls 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26385.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, Cedarvale Farm, Markdale P. O. and Station

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P. O. & Sta., G.T.R.

Shorthorn Bull

Provost = 32865 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. **RICHARD WILKIN**

Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and DORSETS

Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

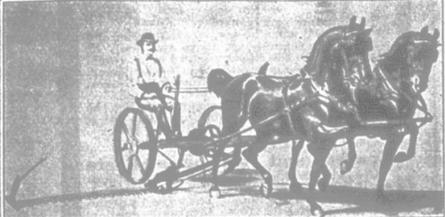
Three young bulls. One dam Lady Ythan 5th, imp.; 2 others by Invincible, second prize Toronto, 1904; also heifers of like breeding and quality.

G. H. OKE, Alvinston, Ont.

Inserting any advertisement in this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOUR GREAT HAYMAKERS!

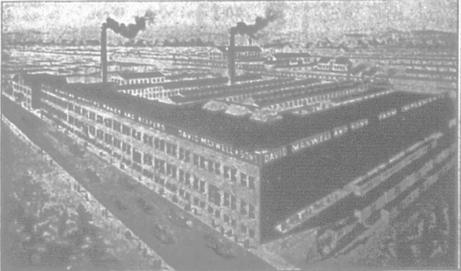
THE BEST LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS FOR THE FARM.



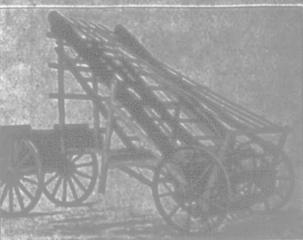

Maxwell Mower. Maxwell All-Steel Tedder.

We Make a Full Line of Haying and Harvesting Machines.

Also a Complete Line of Stock Raisers Implements.



Where Maxwell Machines Are Built.

Maxwell Side-Delivery Rake. Maxwell Hay Loader.

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

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS

ST. MARYS, ONT., CANADA.

Veterinary Exam. — Continued.

nostrils he will see a hole on the reflected skin near the margin. It is the orifice of the duct or canal which conducts the surplus moisture from the front of the eye, and is squeezed into the corner or top end of canal when the horse blinks. All animals are so provided. Men who refuse to cry at scenes of grief blow their noses in order to dispose of the tears which would otherwise run down their manly cheeks.

Slaughter of the Innocents.

To impress young readers, may I tell another story? It shall be short. When thousands of horses were being sent to South Africa, and the supply of vets. ran out, some of the transports sailed without these officers. On one of them a zealous militia officer in command, who could not distinguish between the nasal discharge of influenza and that of glanders, and had been told (and rightly) that the presence of an ulcer on the membrane was diagnostic of glanders, made the astonishing discovery of my friend of this morning, and proceeded to pistol 180 horses before someone else discovered that other horses had the same "ulcers" that had not shown any nasal discharge or other symptoms of disease.

A flock of sheep will get more substance on poor land and at the same time do it more good than any other stock on the farm.

A hog wallow suggested the idea of a cheap and practical way to put dirt roads in good condition. There is nothing so poor or unsightly but it has a value. The puddling of the clay after drying made it capable of holding water, and from this came the idea of dragging muddy roads so that when dry they were smooth and shed the water off into the ditches.

An advertisement should not only be clearly and plainly and truthfully written, but it should be well and attractively illustrated. We all like to look at pictures, do we not? Most assuredly, and the better the pictures the more attractive they will be.

It is safe to say that an illustrated advertisement will have at least twice the pulling power that one without illustration would have. A word to the wise is sufficient.

"Ah, ze English language, eet ees impossible," a Frenchman said to a friend. "For example, ze English host fills up his glass, rises, holding it out to you, saying, 'Here's to you,' and zen drinks himself. I can make nozing of eet. Anuzzer example: Ven I was crossing ze Channel, in ze top berth was an Engleesh gentleman, and I was in ze lower one; it was very stormy and ze Engleesh gentleman he became very ill. Zuddenly he cries, 'Look out there,' vich I naturally did, but ah, my friend, I regretted doing so ver much."

United States Senator Beveridge, according to the Buffalo Commercial, was describing a precocious little girl. "She showed her precocity the other day," he said, "by a question that she asked me. It was a clever question. It was the question of a misogynist and a cynic. I had said to her, in the course of an examination in mental arithmetic: 'How old would a person be who was born in 1861?' She smiled and asked: 'Was the person a man or a woman?'"

Mr. Guy Bell, Brampton, Peel Co., Ont., advertises for sale in this issue his stock bull, Imp. Prince Cruickshank =32081= (75277). This bull has been used in Mr. Bell's herd for three years with marked success, his progeny being of excellent type and quality. He is a large, well-proportioned, thick-fleshed roan, bred by Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, Aberdeenshire, weighing, in good ordinary condition, about 2,500 lbs., is active and good for many years' service. He is sired by Emperor (67008), by Coldstream, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, Sittyton, dam Golden Princess, by Master of the Mint (57749), bred by Mr. Duthie. Mr. Bell's farm is four miles from Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Sharple's Tubular Separators

Tubulars Find Gold In Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



TUBULARS
Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-193.

Canadian Transfer Points Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: **The Sharple's Co., Chicago, Ill.** **P. H. Sharple's, West Chester, Pa.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeder of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeder of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. *Scotch Prince (Imp.)*, Vol. 46, at head of herd. *Royal Albert (Imp.)*, at head of stud. Farms 25 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

ED ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O.
Farm within town limits.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at choice

BELL BEOS, The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. McLELLON, Morrisburg, Ont.

For Sale—Three extra good **SHORTHORN BULLS**, at special prices for one month. Ages range from 6 to 11 months; two are dark red and one dark roan. All are first-class individuals, and will sell at reduced prices if sold within one month.

JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality. Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

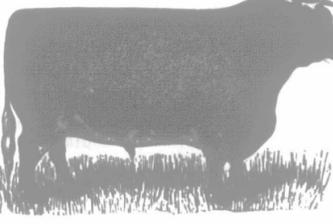
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklyn P. O., Ont.

1864 — HILLHURST FARM — 1905
Five registered

SHORTHORN BULLS

ready for service; also bull calves, Scotch-topped, from good milking families, for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue and particulars. Inspection invited.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,
Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.



Arthur Johnston

GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
- 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
- 7 imp. cows and heifers.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855

Large and old-established herd of **SHORTHORNS**. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch-topped. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.

James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns

Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o **Tyrone P. O.**

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep milking **SHORTHORNS**, Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty =37861=. Also a few females.

Londeshoro Sta. and P. O.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep

Herd headed by Royal Prince (Imp.) =36092=.

W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O.
Markdale Station.

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

GOSSIP.

"Why, Mrs. Mussel," says the neighbor who has dropped over for a moment, "I see your husband has hired a man to dig the garden. He is such an advocate of exercise that I should think he would do the work himself."

"He would," explains Mrs. Mussel, "but by the time he goes through his physical culture exercises in the morning he is too tired to do any other work."

A young lady teacher, who was a great favorite with the poet Whittier, had recently married. Meeting the young husband one day, Mr. Whittier remarked: "John, thee ought to be on the school board."

The young man, somewhat surprised, said: "Why, Mr. Whittier, what makes you think so?"

"Because," was the reply, "thee is such a good judge of schoolma'ams."

The following is an excerpt from one of Allan MacLachlan's letters to the Toronto News: "An' what bee has got intil Tam Crawford's bonnet. Ah doot he's ben readin' about the man I' Californy growin' staneless plums an' seedless aipples. An' noo he wants us tae hae nane but hornless kye. Gif the Lord had inteded the kye tae dae without horns he wadna hae made ony but Polled Angus an' mulleys. Sure am I that Tam Crawford, wi' a' his wisdom, has nae mair richt tae say that ma coo shall nae keep her two bonnie horns than ah hae tae require an inch aff his neb because it's lang enuch tae poke ower far intil thir folks' business. Losh keep me, man, Jeanie, wad tak ma heid off, gin ah sae muckle as mentioned knockin' aff the coo's horns."

"ALLAN MACLACHLAN."

Admiral "Bob" Evans in a recent conversation with a group of officers threw a great white light upon one of the methods at least by which the Japanese have attained that splendid adaptability to European and American ways.

"When I commanded the New York some years ago," he said, "I had a Jap servant with whom I was especially well pleased. He was prompt, remarkably quick to learn, and took such a deep interest in everything that sometimes, just to amuse myself, I devoted not a little attention to explaining things that he appeared not to understand. A good waiter, too, he was. Well, finally he disappeared."

"Some time later, when on the European station, I made a call on a Jap Battleship lying in the harbor of Marseilles. The captain met us at the gangway and escorted us to his cabin. As we were seated he suddenly turned, threw off his hat, and whipped a napkin over his arm."

"The captain would drink?" he said in a tone I remembered.

"Kato!" I cried, jumping to my feet.

"The same," he said, bowing. "Captain Kato of the Mikado's navy."

HORACE GREELEY AND THE DISSENTIENT SUBSCRIBER.

An Acquaintance met Horace Greeley one day, and said: "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" said the editor, "well, that's too bad," and he went his way.

The next morning Mr. Greeley met his subscriber again, and said: "I thought you had stopped the 'Tribune.'"

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," said Mr. Greeley, "for I just came from the office and the presses were running, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"Oh!" ejaculated the subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper; I stopped only my copy of it, because I didn't like your editorials."

"Pshaw!" retorted Mr. Greeley, "It wasn't worth taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterance of the 'Tribune' by the purchase of one copy a day, or if you think to find any newspaper or magazine worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment."

EMPIRE Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking. Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal

James Smith, W. D. FLATT, Manager. o Hamilton, Ont.

Selvoir Stock Farm SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender. OLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show. YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. An ong the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1901. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Bingham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler = 52236 =, sire (imp.) Chief Ruler = 45165 =, dam (imp.) Missie 159th = 31154 =; young stock, either sex. E. C. ATTRILL, GODBRIGHT, ONTARIO. Breeder of

Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Present offerings young bulls and heifers from first-class stock. Correspondence or inspection of herd invited.

JAS. BROWN, Thorold Sta. & P. O.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate rates.

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

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O. Thornbury Station

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Good bulls at reasonable prices, out of good Scotch cows, and by such bulls as Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Scottish Beau (imp.), Nonpareil Archer (imp.), Clipper Hero, etc. For further particulars, apply to

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

TRADE NOTES.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF FILLIES. Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes the "Farmer's Advocate" announcing that, in response to the expressed wish of a number of gentlemen who attended his late sale of Clydesdale fillies that he would import another lot, he has placed an order with Messrs. Montgomery for a consignment of 50 fillies, which will be sold by auction at the Hamilton Stockyards on August 9th.

NEW DE LAVAL CATALOGUE.—To both the experienced and inexperienced buyer of cream separators the new catalogue of the De Laval Separator Company, of New York, offers a source of much valuable information. Not only is the importance of the separator as a profit-making machine for the cow owner discussed therein in a clear and easily understood manner, but the book is illustrated throughout with cuts of the different styles of De Laval machines and their interior parts, which illustrations give the reader an excellent idea of the De Laval separator and its operation. Attention is also called to the improvements made in the 1905 De Laval machines, and the fact that the De Laval separator to-day offers even greater advantages to the user than ever before. Over twenty-five years' of experience in manufacturing separators, on the part of the De Laval Company, have made the 1905 De Laval machines ideally perfect in skimming efficiency, durability, ease of operation, etc. Anyone seeking separator facts or information upon the centrifugal separation of cream can do no better than write to the De Laval Separator Company, at their general offices, 74 Cortlandt St., New York, or one of their various branches, for a free copy of their most interesting catalogue.

Mr. Jas. Dalgety, of London, Ont., the noted importer of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, will sail on June 14th for Glasgow for a new importation. His address, while there, will be Park Place, Dundee, Scotland. He will make careful selections of horses suitable to the demands of the Canadian trade, and will return about the end of July.

CLYDESDALE STUDBOOK, VOL. 27. From the Secretary, Mr. Arch McNeillage, Glasgow, Scotland, we have received a copy of volume 27 of the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain, containing the pedigrees of mares from 15,909 to 16,445, and of stallions from 12,411 to 12,792, an increase over the previous year. Mention is made of the fact that of the exports of 1904, by far the largest number, 397, came to Canada, the United States taking the next largest contingent, 35. The volume is uniform with previous ones in style and excellence. It is embellished with a frontispiece portrait of Revelanta (11876).

SHEEP NOTES.

The wool crop is one of the surest on the farm. Either wool or mutton always brings the cash.

The most rapid bodily development of the lamb is made during the first two months of its life.

Wool and its character depend very largely on the health of the sheep. The requisite in raising the finest grades of wool is regularity of condition. This will give an even healthy growth of wool, without break or flaw, which will show the best results in manufacturing, with the least waste.

Give yearling sheep extra attention, as sheep generally require more care and better feed at this age than at any later one.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh.

In feeding sheep, perhaps, more than any other animal it is important that they be not clogged by over feeding; never feed more than is readily eaten up clean.

The greatest argument in favor of feeding sheep, rather than cattle or hogs, is that so much greater returns can be realized from the amount of feed consumed.

Their value as scavengers, the value of the voiding as a fertilizer, the income from the carcass and fleece, make the sheep an important factor on the well-conducted farm.

Ring-Bone

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head in our herd. The choice breeding bull, imp. Green-gill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, heads herd. We have for sale a dozen young bulls of the strong-bone, deep-body and short-leg kind; some from our best imp. cows. Also 20 imp. females and 20 home-bred females, all of well-known Scotch families, either in calf or with calf at foot.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

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

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

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

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

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

DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten Bu. Is. from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

Jerseys—Bull calf for sale, from Dido of Pine Ridge, a granddaughter of One Hundred Per Cent, and sired by Ida's Sonny, a son of Canada's John Bull the 5th Junior. Also Barred Rock eggs for sale, \$1 per setting of 13. WILLIAM WILLIS, o Newmarket, Ont.

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williamsburg, Ont.

Whiteaker & Sons, Props. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, R. P. Rocks and R. Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching \$1 per doz. Young stock for sale. A. R. YUILL, Carleton Place, Ont.

AYRSHIRES, a choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

AYRSHIRES 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 Sta. o New P. O., Ont.

COOPER SHEEP DIP

Standard of the World for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool. Dipping Tanks at cost. Send for Pamphlet to Chicago. If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for 22 (100 gal.) pkt. to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill. o

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

Gossip.

When business is slack advertise. Any one can sell when things are booming. To overstate a case attracts attention to the matter, but is apt to weaken one's confidence in the one who exaggerates.

Mr. J. C. Jordan, of River Glade, N. B., recently visited Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., and after going over the herd of Jerseys very carefully selected a son of Hood Farm Pogis 9th, the great bull at the head of the Hood Farm herd, the only son of Figgis in service, and probably the most valuable bull living. Figgis, it will be remembered, was champion and grand champion cow in the World's Fair show-ring at St. Louis last fall. This young bull carries the blood of Sophie's Tormentor, the sire of the grand champion, Figgis, and 20 others in the 14-lb. list, through both sire and dam. To mate with this bull, Mr. Jordan selected six very choice cows, all highly bred, and combining the Hood Farm requisite, utility and beauty. They are all of about the same color, light fawn, and are as handsome a bunch as anyone could wish to see.

Anyone wanting to purchase A1 Shropshire sheep will consult their own interests by looking up the advertisement of Mr. Abram Rudell, of Hespeler, Ont., in this paper, who is offering Shropshires of different ages from first-quality stock, several of the breeding ewes being of Mansell's breeding. The best of rams having been used upon them has built up a flock second to none in quality, as a proof of which we note that at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, with stock of his own breeding, Mr. Rudell won first prize for a pen of three lambs against St. Louis and Chicago International winners. These young things look like continuing to go forward, and, perhaps, repeat similar honors again. This flock can be seen conveniently, as it is just about a mile from the town of Hespeler, which is only a few minutes' ride on the G. T. R. from Guelph, or it may be reached by trolley line from Berlin or Galt. When wanting a few good yearling rams or ewes or good lambs, give him a call.

Mr. Richard Wilkin, Harriston, Ont., breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, and whose advertisement runs in this paper, has a strong, useful herd, headed by two well-bred Scotch bulls. Most of the young stock is by Provost =37865=, a Cargill-bred bull, by Palermo (imp.) 36074, dam Scottish Ringlet (imp.). This bull has produced some really good stock for his owner and others. Mr. Wilkin has just landed a choice, thick thirteen-months-old bull to use upon his young stock, in Scottish Volunteer =56870=, sire the massive, thick show bull, Scottish Prince (imp.) =50090= (84728), dam Clementine 3rd, by Prince Louis (imp.). Scottish Volunteer is a mellow, soggy, dark roan, with a mossy coat of hair, and plenty of substance, a good deal like his sire. We look for him to produce the right kind of stock, as he is a good one from good ones. At the same time as the above was bought, a fine pair of heifer calves, namely, Fairy Pearl, a red, by Imp. Scottish Prince, dam by Imp. Guardsman, that should make a show heifer. The other is a nice quality roan, Lillian 2nd, by the same sire, dam Lillian 39726, by Guardsman (imp.). Mayflower 3rd, imported by the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane, has developed into a smooth cow of good size and is breeding well, having produced a good yearling in Mayflower 4th, by Imp. Scottish Hero, and a bull calf, by Provost. The above mentioned lot, along with some others, in the herd that have won many honors for their owner at county and township shows, make up a bunch that are a credit to any breeder anywhere. Among Mr. Wilkin's Clydesdales we noticed a pair of exceedingly well-bred imported mares. One, Maid of Ireland, rising three years old, by Woodend Gartley (10663), dam Nellie of Ireland. She is in foal to Imp. Baron Lorne and should breed something good. The other mare referred to is Lily Alexander (imp.), a five-year-old, by Captain Alexander (10175), dam Sally, by Cairngorm (6567). This bit, strong mare is also in foal to Baron Lorne. When in need of either of the above lines of stock, write Mr. Wilkin, or better still, call and see what he has.

The Successful Sheep Man Uses WONDERFUL ZENOLEUM.

He does not allow his sheep to become a prey to scab, lice, ticks, stomach worms, etc. He destroys the parasites and heals the wounds of his sheep for two reasons: First: It is profitable to him. Second: It is humane. He knows that securing sheep health and sheep comfort is the surest guarantee of his profit both in wool and in mutton. Good shepherds differ on the minor details of sheep raising, but on the one great point of how best to secure the health and profit of their sheep they are all agreed. They have found Zenoleum the infallible remedy through experiment. The great prize winners and the most successful feeders have passed the experimental stage. **Good Shepherds Everywhere Endorse Zenoleum. The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip and Disinfectant.** Its worth is now a matter of common knowledge. It comes not only from common experience, but the highest scientific authorities of the land have proved and proclaimed it.

Forty Agricultural Colleges Use And Endorse Zenoleum.

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

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

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

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

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., BRAMPTON, ONT. OR 119 BATES ST., DETROIT MICH.

Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write F. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. 0

An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELCH CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Two 13-months-old bulls, choice individuals, from grand milking cows, at very much reduced prices. Also an extra lot of last fall bull calves, away down in price if taken soon.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE: HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

Special offering for next 30 days: Two cows at \$65 each; one bull calf, \$35; one yearling bull, \$45; also a few heifer calves, from \$20 to \$40 each, according to age. Poultry—Eggs for hatching, from W. Wyandottes, Silver-gray Dorkings, B. P. Rocks, Houdans and Black Spanish at \$2 per 15 eggs. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TEAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. Special inducements are offered in high-class bulls to quick purchasers. For particulars address,

W. ROBERT, Canal, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Present offering is of young bulls of great quality, from producers. A spring calf from the champion dairy test cow, Carmen Sylvia, another from her granddaughter, Juanita Sylvia 2nd; a richly-bred Nov. calf from imp. cow, sired by Jr. De Kol; also an Aug. calf from a first-prize Toronto winner. No females. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buel, Ont.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 23.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos. for sale.

GEO. RICE, Annapdale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

J. A. CASKEY

Madoc, Ontario.

BULL CALVES

FOR SALE, sired by Count Echo De Kol, a sire of Record of Merit cows, and out of excellent dams.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by Sir Mechtildis Poch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigree and prices.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS.

For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.75 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Shipping Stations, Ontario County. R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS

One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One boar ready for service. Young pigs ready to wean. Write at once for bargain.

A. O. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Wreslan, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

R. R. Stns—Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R. R. station. LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, on

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale all ways on hand.

John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. R. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMARSH, Altona Craig P. O., Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS

I have some good yearling rams; also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, sired by first-class imp. rams. Come and see them, or write.

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine, including several boars ready for service. A grand lot of boars and sows, from 3 to 7 months old. A few sows bred and ready to breed. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful Shorthorn bull calf, about ready for service; besides a few choice heifer calves, heifers well forward in calf, and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTH AND HOLSTEINS

We have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows. A few boars fit for service and one yearling boar. Also a choice lot of bull calves, from 1 to 6 months old.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O., Grafton Station.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Forgie, Claremont, Ont., reports the following sales of Shorthorns and Clydesdales since advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate" only a few weeks: "To Mr. Campbell, of Claremont, the sixteen-months-old red bull, Enterprise, sire Royal Sovereign (imp.) =28877=; to Mr. Geo. Coates, of Altona, two heifers, sixteen months old, one by Royal Sovereign, and one by Bobs 2nd =46014=. These heifers are of the thick, short-legged type, and ought to make a good beginning for Mr. Coates for a herd of Shorthorns. I have still one heifer, seventeen months old, sired by Royal Sovereign, for sale, and also a few young cows and heifers, with calf or calves at foot, by Scotland's Fame =47897=. To Messrs. McCrimmon, of Williamstown, I have sold the two-year-old stallion, Masterpiece, sire Macqueen (imp.), dam Royal Queen [2458] 8667; to Mr. Wellington Burgess, of Norwood, the Macqueen filly, Flora Macqueen. She will be three years old in July, and is in foal to Baron Sterling (imp.). To Mr. Samuel Johnston, of Trent Bridge, the filly foal, Baroness Cairnhill, rising one year old, sire Cairnhill (imp.), dam Baron's Nellie [3905], by Baron Burgie (imp.)."

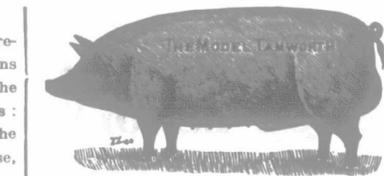
Elmhurst Stock Farm is situated a couple of miles east of Cainsville, Ont., on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R., in a beautiful section of country, where the genial proprietor, Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, whose advertisement appears in this paper, has the necessary equipment for handling pure-bred stock to the best advantage, having a modern barn, well lighted, with water convenient and stabling admirably laid out. The Shorthorn herd is headed by two grandly-bred sires, viz., Chancellor =41876=, a red, by Imp. Christopher, dam Myrth 11th, and Prince of Stars =49804=, by Chief of Stars (imp.) by the great Star of Morning (58189), whose calves sold for three years in succession at an average of £53 8s. each, and who was sire of several Scottish champion winners. Prince of Stars' dam, Estelle of Sylvan, is a straight-bred Rosemary, from Estelle (imp.) =31153=, by Blue Ribbon (imp.). This young bull is richly bred, and will in all probability be a valuable sire. The imported cow, Eliza, has at her side a good red heifer calf in Eliza 2nd, by Imp. Scottish Pride, and is again in calf to Prince of Stars. The herd is not large, but a few young things can be bought from it worth the money.

The Berkshires that Mr. Vanderlip is championing are of the best that he could procure, his herd being headed by Elmhurst Compton Duke, imported from the herd of Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, a boar of good length and depth, whose sire is Polegate Decoy, dam Compton Dawn. This boar is assisted by Windson Model 4th 9299, bred by the well-known breeders, A. J. Lovejoy & Sons, Roscoe, Ill. This boar was a prizewinner, and is the sire of a lot of good ones, most of the young stock in the herd being by him, his sire being Model Lee 2nd 9288, dam Windsor Lady 9225.

Among the choicest of the sows we class Ladysmith 11723, a winner of several first prizes. She is said to be a regular breeder, with as high as 14 pigs to a litter. She is now bred to Windsor Model. Elmhurst Compton Dawn is a promising imported sow, from the same herd as the boar, by Polegate Dragon, dam Polegate Dawn, a winner of many prizes in England, and half-sister to Decoy, the champion at the Royal and several other leading shows of 1904. Elmhurst Compton Dawn is bred to Imp. Stratton King Clare, winner of first and grand champion silver medal over all breeds at two of the leading shows in England, never being beaten. Another good sow is Elmhurst Princess, by Windsor Model 4th (imp.), dam Princess, bred by Her late Majesty the Queen. From such breeding as the above should come some valuable stock. Mr. Vanderlip has good young stock on hand for sale, and parties wanting such would do well to write him for full particulars.

CREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JOHN LAWRENCE, VINE P. O.



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths

From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON

MILLER ROVE, ONT.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: O Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Present offering: A number of good Berkshire sows, due to farrow in August; also choice young stock of both breeds, at reasonable prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our stock are of the large, smooth bacon type that respond to the feed.

S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service.

Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$19 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

Oakdale Berkshires



Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

Large English Berkshires—Boars fit for service.

Sows bred and ready to breed. Choice stock, both sexes, from 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs and trios not akin. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Stock Farm, Churchhill, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

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

A man in Missouri gave his daughter two chickens and agreed to feed the increase for her for four years. He evidently didn't realize just what sort of contract he had entered into, for at the end of two years the girl had \$64 egg-money in the bank and 200 chickens for the old man to winter.

Mr. W. R. Bowman, of Mount Forest, Ont., is well known to "Farmer's Advocate" readers as a genial off-hand stockman. While his principal stronghold is Yorkshires and Shropshires, a few Shorthorns of good value are for sale at present, among them being two young bulls ready for service that are well bred, thick, strong, growthy chaps that are exceptional bargains at prices quoted. The Yorkshires are a strong-backed, good-feeding lot, headed by a choice young boar from the Summer Hill herd of D. C. Flatt & Son. The sows are from prizewinning stock of Jos. Featherston & Son, which makes a combination of breeding second to none. Mr. Bowman is offering pigs from this combination at very low prices. Mr. Bowman is willing to give a good share of the profit to his customers.

Quite a large flock of Shropshires, mostly yearlings, are in stock, nearly all by imported rams, and some from imported ewes. They are an even, nicely-covered lot that should command good prices at this time of high-priced lamb and mutton, and a rising wool market. It may be truthfully said that sheep are just commencing to have their innings, and when we look around and see how few there are in this banner sheep-raising province, we look for them to be a profitable line of stock for several years to come. The two-shear imported ram, Prolific, heads this flock, and is in good form. He was winner of third prize at the International, at Chicago, last fall, which is a good position in such competition. The lambs promise to make good ones, and are for sale along with the rest, as soon as they are fit to wean.

Among the oldest importers and breeders of pure-bred stock, the name Snell has become a household word. James Snell, of Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton, Huron County, Ont., the well-known breeder and capable judge of heavy draft horses, Shorthorns and Leicester sheep, takes no second place among the many good stockmen of the Dominion. His stock of Shorthorns at present is not large in numbers, having dispersed his herd less than three years ago on account of losing his outbuildings and crop by fire. The barns were replaced a year ago with one of the best modern barns in the County of Huron, in which are to be seen many as up-to-date buildings as are to be found anywhere in the Province, and Mr. Snell is gradually gathering together a few choice individuals, headed by the rich roan three-year-old bull, Scottish Peer (imp.) =40424=, bred by Mr. Geo. Still, Kinlaidie, Aberdeenshire, sired by King of Hearts (76961). This magnificent sire is a typical Scot, low-set, thick-fleshed, full of quality and character, has been thoroughly tested, and has proven himself a number-one sire, as well as being an extra good individual. Among his get we noticed a young red bull, whose dam, Primrose Pearl, a Rose of Sharon, was by Star of Morning (son of an English Lady dam by Barmpton Hero), that is going to grow into a smooth, thick, heavy bull. Among the daughters, by Scottish Peer is a Lady Jane calf that will make a show heifer if she continues to grow as smooth as she is at present.

Sheep, of which a right good flock of Leicesters is maintained, are even better property than Shorthorns at present, as sheep are now having their innings. The flock of breeding ewes is descended from imported stock and from World's Fair winners, as many of our readers will remember the remarkable success this flock had at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, since which time they have not been fitted for show, although drafts from the flock are frequently sold to strengthen other show flocks. The stock rams used are from Mr. Twentymen's flock in Great Britain. The lambs are typical Leicesters, and some of them look like minkie show lambs. Parties wanting such should look up Mr. Snell's advertisement, and write him, always mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."



GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow. Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau Street, New York.

RUPTURE

Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing. The Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be CURED. One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears. He is cured at 90 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen Street (Block 277) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure—Now.

FREE

Woodstock Herd of Large White YORKSHIRES



Present offering: A choice lot of young sows, bred to Craig-crook Hero, 1st prize boar at Edinburgh, 1904. Also a number of imp.-in-dam boars and sows of September farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Write

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows, to farrow in March and April, and expect to have some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Now is the time to buy Berkshire boars. I have 6 registered Berkshires just ready to wean. All of good bacon type. I will sell them cheap if sold before July 1st.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM,

W. B. Roberts,
St. Thomas Station, Sparta P. O.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for

Poland Chinas

Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered.

F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Bargains in YORKSHIRES during March and in April. Orders booked for Holsteins calves of both sexes. For description, price, etc., write

R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

English Berkshires

A fine lot of young pigs of the Sallie and Highclere families. Prices reasonable.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.



(3)
FREE HELP FOR MEN The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvelous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedies have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocele, pain in the back and falling memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, Montreal.

WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and easy to load for farm and general work. Made by the best workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
 H. R. ANDERSON & CO., Wharfedale, Agents for Manitoba and the N.W.T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

WEAK PEOPLE
 I CAN GIVE YOU STRENGTH.

Are you weak? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Is your vital power growing less? Are you Rheumatic and Gouty? Have you Varicocele? These are all the result of the waste of the vital force.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT builds up broken-down people, restores youth and manhood, and makes you look and feel strong. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail—it cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened nerves the force of life and strength.

PAST THREESCORE YEARS AND TEN.

Dr. McLaughlin, Bredenburg, Assa.
 Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that your Belt, which I got over three years ago, did me lasting good for rheumatism, as I did not have a return of it until about a month ago, and it was of years' standing with me previously to wearing the Belt, and at my time of life, past threescore and ten, I was most thankful to find a remedy that would remove this disease. Yours sincerely,
 WILLIAM PORTER.

"The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt."—T. W. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man.

"I am perfectly satisfied with your Belt, and feel like a young man again. I would not take a thousand dollars for it if I were sure I could not get another."—CAPT. JAS. MOORE, of the schooner Eva Stewart, Parrsboro, N.S.

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 am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, LOST ENERGY, resulting from exposure and excesses in young or middle-aged men.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED.

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

For twenty years I have studied Electricity as applied to the upbuilding of manly strength, and my method of treatment, now tried and successful, is the result of my study and experience.

Electricity is life to the nerves and organs of the body. They cannot live without it. Get back the power and make yourself a man among men.

FREE BOOK. Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belt not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....
 Address.....

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., LONDON, ONT.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.

LAMENESS—INVERSION OF UTERUS.

Cow went very lame and had to be assisted to rise before calving. Now, two weeks after calving, she is much better, can rise without assistance, but throws leg (hind leg) outwards from body when walking. She had difficulty calving, and she expelled the uterus. In replacing, I ruptured it with my thumb. Her appetite is good, and she is improving in production of milk, but occasionally she discharges a dark-colored matter. Will the wound heal? Can I breed her again, and how can I prevent inversion of the uterus next time?

B. R.

Ans.—From symptoms given, I cannot tell what caused the lameness, but as she is improving I do not think you need treat her for it, and nature will effect a cure. It is probable the rupture of the uterus is healing, else the symptoms would have become severe by this time. You cannot inject the womb as we do in most discharges, as the fluid would pass through the rupture into the pelvic cavity and cause complications. Give her 80 drops carbolic acid three times daily until the discharge ceases. Do not breed her again for at least three months. Nothing can be done to prevent inversion of the uterus, further than tying in a narrow stall and building up behind after calving so that her hind quarters, whether she be standing or lying, are about a foot higher than her fore.

FATAL TYMPANITIS.

Cow had two attacks of bloating. In about three days afterwards she was on old clover during the day, and after milking she was turned on alsike. About nine o'clock she was terribly bloated. Father tapped her, but she died. Another one bloated up and died next night. They had been on clover for two weeks, and they did not bloat at first. Do you think the disease contagious? What is the best way to treat a case. J. E. B.

Ans.—It is seldom cows bloat so badly after being on clover for two weeks, but having been on red clover all day and changed to alsike in evening they ate too greedily, or probably the clover was wet and the evening cold. The condition is not contagious. It is simply indigestion from overloading the rumen with easily-fermented food. In cases of excessive bloating, death takes place very quickly. The only treatment in such severe cases is puncturing on the left side with a trocar and cannula and following with a purgative of two pounds Epsom salts. In slight cases, a dose of two ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil will generally dissipate the gases.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE WATER SUPPLY.

Have an excellent spring well about 27 rods from dwelling house. House is on slightly higher ground than where well is. Well is 12 feet deep; water at lowest in dry time being 4 feet deep.

1. What would be the best and cheapest way to place water in house?
2. Could it be drawn by a cistern pump?
3. What would be the probable cost of placing water in house? D. V. E.

Ans.—1. As in many other cases, you probably could not adopt a plan that would be at once the "best and cheapest." What you should aim at is an efficient system of supplying your house with water at a reasonable cost. A pumping windmill at the well and a tank in the house from which the kitchen and other taps would be supplied, and through which it might flow on through other pipes to the barn, would probably be the most serviceable plan.

2. It could be drawn by a pump at the house, but it would be slow and hard work.
3. The cost of the plan suggested in answer 1 would range according to size of piping, distance, etc., from \$125 to \$150.

Will some of our readers who have adopted a plan that has proven satisfactory under similar conditions send us a description of same.



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers.

DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.
 Toronto, Ont.

The Cream Separator that is the Cheapest in the End.

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

Price isn't the only difference.

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

Durability is important.

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

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

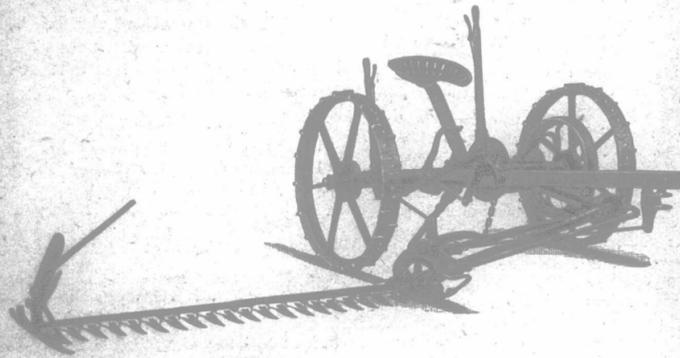
To insure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for their Canadian customers, they ship from their warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, but all letters should be addressed to Bellows Falls, Vt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please Mention "Advocate"

Have You Purchased

a new MOWER for this season's haying?
If you have not as yet decided what make of machine you are going to buy, we would ask you to examine closely and in detail a

Frost & Wood New No. 8



It is made in four sizes, cutting 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet, respectively. THE LARGER SIZES have larger frames, that they may stand the strain caused by the longer outer-bars. THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are all found on Frost & Wood Machines, and some of the best and most useful devices are used exclusively on our Machines. OUR CUSTOMERS like it; in fact, say it is the best Machine on the market. Their verdict is the one that should convince you. Your name and address will bring our 1905 Catalogue "F" and a copy of our new Vest-Pocket Memo Book. Both are interesting and useful books.

The Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED

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Man., Ont., Que., Que., N. B., N. S., P. E. I.

Care and Precision

This Trade-mark is on every ball of the best twine made.



Are the characteristics of

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manufacture. Each ball is just as good as it can be made, it contains no inferior fibre or weighting substances, nor does the ball collapse when partly used, as frequently happens with cheap twine, wasting time and twine. The use of PLYMOUTH saves money and gives pleasure to the farmer, saves money by its great length, gives pleasure by its freedom from tangles, tow and twist and other imperfections that mark the common kind of twine. PLYMOUTH can be depended on at all times, no matter how hard the work or how old the binder.

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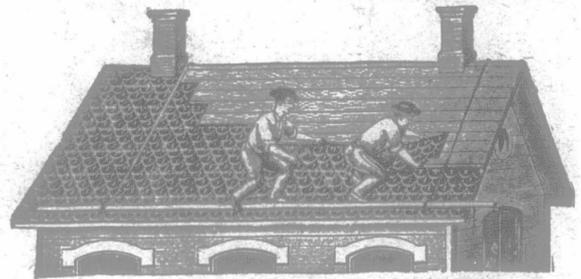
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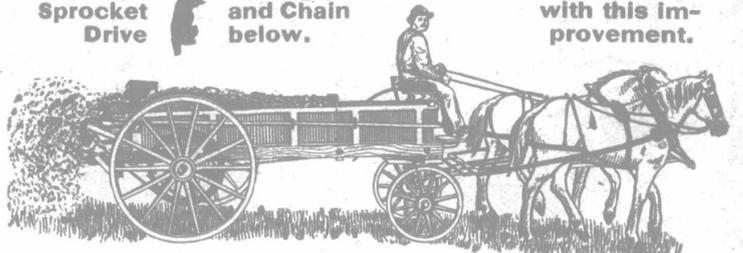
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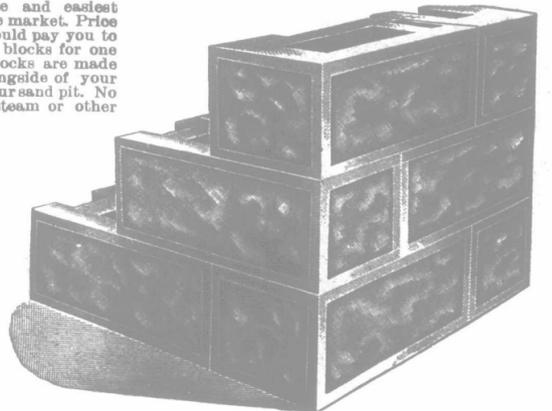
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