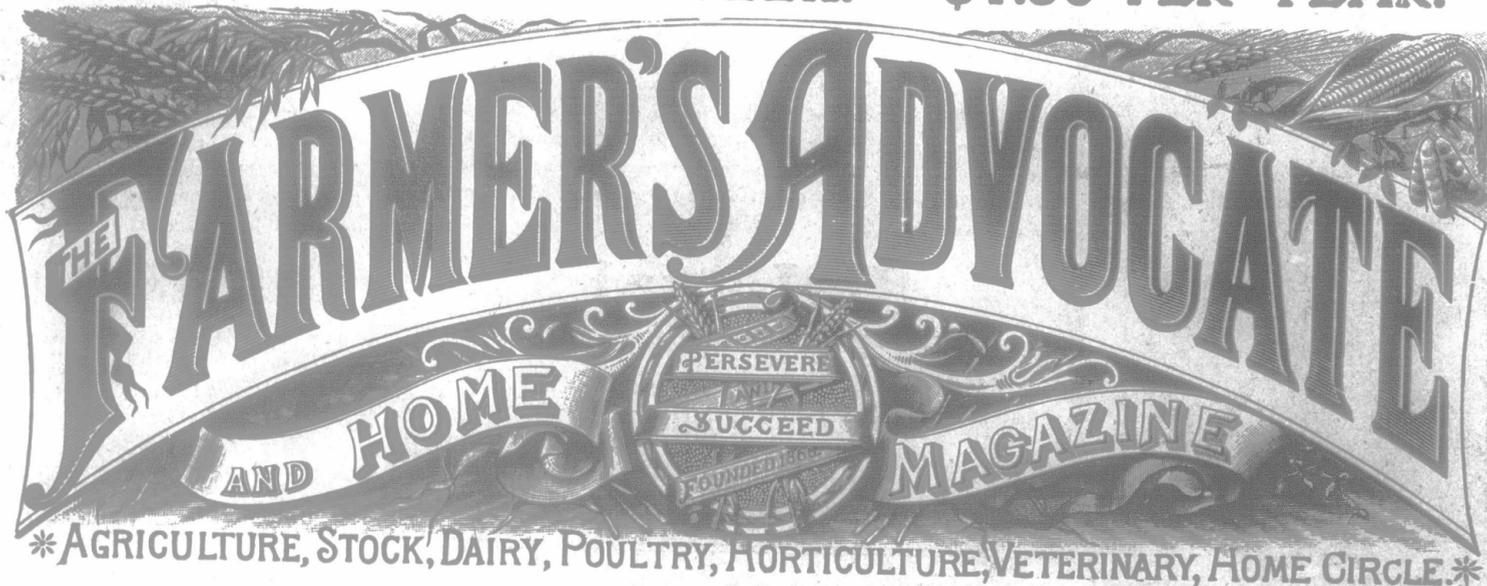


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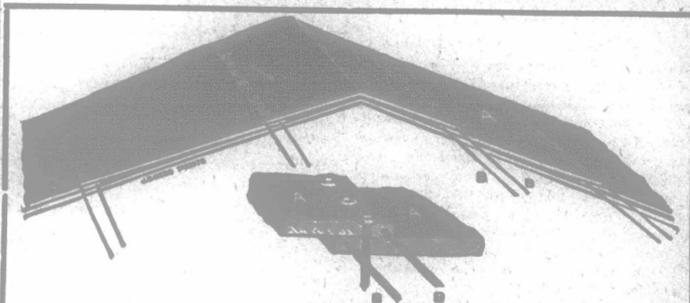
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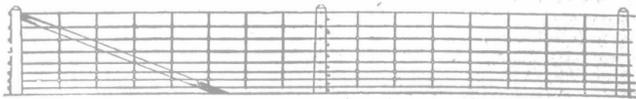
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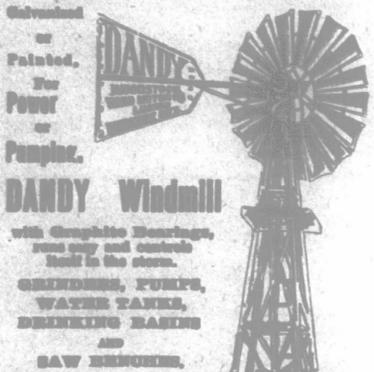
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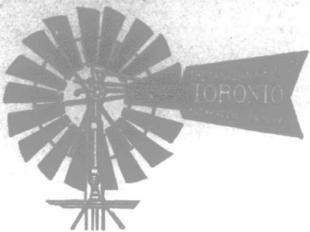
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 "Ontario Agricultural College."

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The
Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 24, 1904.

No. 600

EDITORIAL.

The Stockmen's Convention.

The calling of the National Convention of representatives of Stock-breeders' and Farmers' organizations, recently held at Ottawa, was a fortunate conception. The readiness of the response to the call for such a gathering showed clearly the felt necessity for such a conference of leading stockmen from the different Provinces of the Dominion. In a country of such vast proportions and magnificent distances, there is danger of sectionalism or provincialism creeping in and influencing the minds of people, to the exclusion of the broader and better national spirit, which tends to the upbuilding of a united country and the engendering of confidence in the disposition of the men of one section to deal fairly and liberally with those of other sections. The coming together of representative men for comparison of views and opinions, and for open-minded, dispassionate discussion, seldom fails to result in a better understanding and a more charitable estimation of the motives and purposes of each other. If the late convention bear no other fruit than this it will have proved to be well worth its cost. And we may add, that a finer representation of sterling, intelligent, broad-minded and progressive men has seldom, if ever, appeared in the Capital City.

The idea of a National Association of Stockmen, and of National Records, in these times of empire building, is a popular one, and although yet somewhat vague and crude, it commends itself to the careful consideration of the people interested, and would appear to be capable of being worked out in practice. But from the fact that it will be largely in the nature of an experiment, it was reasonable that the existing breed societies should claim the right to control the records they had established and supported until some other system had been demonstrated an improvement. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of one record for one breed in Canada, and invited the Dominion Department of Agriculture to test the system of national registration, by opening records for breeds of stock for which none are in existence in this country. Whether these records will be required to have back of them an organized society, in whose name letters of incorporation under the Dominion Act in that behalf shall be granted, does not yet appear. Some of the existing breed societies are now incorporated, others are not, while one of the provisions of the Act, we believe, is that only one record association for one breed will be incorporated. Until such new records are instituted, as those contemplated in the resolution requiring registration in Canadian records in order to pass our customs lines free of duty for breeding purposes, it is presumed that matters will go on as at present, American certificates of registration being accepted.

The question of the place of location of the offices and records of existing breed societies, which engaged so much of the attention of the meeting, while apparently of secondary importance, provided the records are efficiently kept, was properly settled by leaving it to the directors of each society to decide where they shall be maintained. It would appear at first sight desirable, if not necessary, for the sake of uniformity, under a system of national records, that all should be centered at one place, but in view of the fact that the scheme is at present merely tentative, it was

too much to expect that the representatives of the Breeders' Associations would surrender their records without first consulting the members of those associations at an annual meeting, or by some other means.

One matter that we submit must receive careful consideration by the breed societies, if harmony in the future is to prevail, is that the Provinces shall be granted equitable representation on their directorate, on the basis of registrations, or some other satisfactory ground; that the nominations of the Provincial Breeders' Associations shall be accepted and the expenses of directors attending meetings be provided for.

Another thing that should commend itself to the Dominion associations is that where the funds at their disposal admit, liberal grants be given for prizes at leading shows in outlying Provinces. It will be found good business policy for any breed society to spend money freely in this way to advertise the breed, and to open markets where in the future an increased demand may be reasonably expected. By these means a feeling of good-will towards the parent society may be maintained, and the results made mutually beneficial.

The fixing of the date for the next annual meeting was left in the hands of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and no officers were elected and no organization formed, it being thought advisable to leave this till another year, when the objects of the proposed association would be better understood, and organization could be more intelligently completed.

Directions to Contributors.

Have you anything to say which can be of real practical value on the farm or in the home to anyone else? If so, we extend you a hearty invitation to say it in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," where you will have an appreciative audience extending over every portion of the country, and may thus have the privilege of helping very many thousands of persons. However, although the great desideratum in regard to articles is that they be really helpful, there are other essentials that should be remembered as well.

(1) Articles should be concise. If ten words will explain what you want, why use twenty? Remember, we have little space for superfluous words in the "Farmer's Advocate."

(2) In writing, stick to the point.

(3) If you wish your MS. returned, enclose stamps for that purpose.

(4) Sign your name and address to every communication. If you do not wish them published say so, and your wish will be respected.

(5) Write on one side of the paper only.

(6) Do not roll your manuscript. Fold it flatly and put it in an envelope.

(7) Write as legibly and as neatly as you can, and if you have any doubt as to the spelling of a word "look it up" in the dictionary.

(8) Be prompt. Do not delay forwarding practical information or an important item of agricultural news till "next week." Send it now.

These conditions are not hard, and in suggesting them we have full confidence that our contributors will understand and comply, and so at the same time improve their own compositions and save us much valuable time.

W. C. Nelles, Norfolk Co., Ont.: Please find enclosed \$1.50 for my renewal for one year for your valuable paper, which is the best paper that I have ever seen for the money.

Seed Fairs.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the holding of seed fairs in many of the smaller towns throughout the country. The Maritime Provinces seem to have developed this scheme farther than other districts, and this year have a circuit of these fairs, at which they have leading authorities address the exhibitors and visitors on subjects relating to seed-growing and breeding. These fairs are also held at various places in Ontario with splendid success. Their importance can scarcely be estimated. They are the fingerboards that point men to a school of investigation, and when once an intelligent community sets itself to discover means and methods of improving its conditions, that community will not be one from which charitable institutions secure their recruits.

One cannot attend a seed fair and come away with the idea that it is all in the soil, or climate, or special act of Providence that one man grows better crops than another. He immediately remembers that "like begets like." The man who has the winning seed this year, was most probably in the show last year, or somewhere up the country preparing for the show, and in all probability the prizewinners this year will be back again next year. There is a deep fascination in moulding the forces that go to produce either plant or animal form, and in the breeding of seed grain there is an opportunity for anyone to indulge the fancy. Let any one try by selecting to produce a strain of wheat, oats or any other grain that in a few years' time will produce stalks whose average yield will be several grains more than the average when the experiment was first begun, and he will feel something of the satisfaction that every other benefactor of his country enjoys.

This is a class of work that many of our well-to-do farmers who are retiring to the private life of the small towns might take up with interest to themselves and profit to others. If this work, together with gardening, growing of plants, both for vegetables and fruit, grafting and such other similar occupations, were followed, instead of the idle, loafing life that one so easily falls into about the towns and villages, the small boys would always prefix the word Mr. to the names of retired farmers, rather than the often too significant title "old." Among such men the seed fair should become a trial ground where the most intelligent of plant breeders would receive annually the reward of his intuitiveness and skill.

Under the heading of "Bovine Aristocrats," the Superintendent of the St. Louis World's Fair Press Bureau, sends out a special article written by A. C. Cantley, in which it is represented that cattle from the finest herds in the world will "lock horns" in the greatest competition ever witnessed since history began to record the achievements of mankind, and among the aforesaid competitors he includes Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Red Polls and Polled Durhams. How he proposes to induce the latter to "lock horns" is a conundrum that will bother even Chief Coburn to solve, but it is probably no tougher than some other subjects which he has tackled since he assumed the management of the live-stock department of the show.

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.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

HORSES.

Overfeeding with Hay.

In a recent issue of the "Advocate," an article appeared on preparing horses for spring work. It said in substance, in changing from straw to hay, to feed lightly at first, and in about two weeks to give all the hay the horse will eat. It is surely a dangerous theory to advance. Many horses die every year from injudicious feeding of hay. Many will overload their stomachs with hay, and heaves, thick legs and blood disorders are sure to result. Careful feeders of horses don't give as much feed on Sundays when not working as other days. Many horses are in bad condition for heavy work after a day's idleness. Some farmers have a standing rule, that no hay be left in the horses' mangers one and a half hours after feeding—this applies to animals with good teeth.

Huron Co., Ont.

Training a Fast Colt.

Mr. D. J. McClary, the Canadian who has been so successful as a trainer and driver in the United States, gives in the following his idea of how a colt should be trained. Mr. McClary, having trained and driven the following horses to their records, Star Pointer 1.59½, Guynett 2.04½, Joe Pointer 2.05½, and many others, a word from him on the subject is of value to others. He says: "In regard to training and educating colts, the first and main object is to keep the youngster always feeling well. Do not get him tired, as that takes away his strength. Strength gives rapidness. When a colt gets tired so as to lose this, then is the time he is apt to hit himself and cause bad gait, or will cause him to break. Do not drive far from day to day; keep him fresh, with a very short jog and a little brush when he feels like it, and be sure and say 'whoa,' and take him back carefully before he has used all of his strength, so he will never know how fast or how far he can go. The colt not knowing his limit, his courage will stay good longer. The best place to train a colt is on a straight road towards the barn. Do this before he is tired. A person training a colt must form some judgment as to the disposition of the colt, as they must not all be

worked alike. Quite often it is necessary to turn one out for a day or two after hard work, and every colt should be turned out or let up a day or two in a course of twenty days' training."

Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Horses.

(Continued.)

DIARRHOEA.—This term is applied to all cases of simple purging in which the faeces are loose, liquid, and frequently discharged without co-existent inflammation. Diarrhoea may occur as a spontaneous effort to discharge from the intestines some irritating matter which is obnoxious to them, or to the system generally. It is also induced by various causes, such as indigestible food, sudden changes of diet (particularly from a dry to a moist one), frosted roots, food of poor quality, medicinal substances, parasites, diseases of the liver, copious drafts of cold water when the animal is heated, etc. A fertile cause of diarrhoea is the consumption of impure or stagnant water. This is particularly noticed in dry seasons on farms that have hollows that are not drained and contain a pond of water. As the season advances the water becomes less by evaporation and other causes, and as it decreases in quantity, there being no fresh supply, it becomes impure. Horses that have access to such water in hot weather frequently suffer from diarrhoea. Foreign matters, as sand, nails, etc., in the stomach or intestines also cause the disease. Some horses are so constituted that diarrhoea is easily excited; for instance, feeding a carrot or turnip is sometimes followed by purging. Other horses (called washy) purge more or less while driving, notwithstanding all possible care on the part of the attendant.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms cannot readily be mistaken. There is more or less severe purging, the faecal matters are fluid or semi-fluid, usually of a dirty brown color and without offensive odor; sometimes clay colored and fetid. There is usually an absence of symptoms of acute pain; there is, at least in the first stages, an absence of inflammatory action in the bowels. In many cases the patient eats fairly well; in others the appetite fails, but thirst is usually excessive or in proportion to the severity of the attack. Where spontaneous cure does not take place in a few hours, the symptoms increase, the patient becomes dull, mucous membranes injected, the pulse becomes frequent and weak, appetite fails, but he will drink large quantities of water if allowed to. He usually stands in one place, not caring to move, and soon becomes weak from the want of nourishment and the excessive drain upon the system.

TREATMENT.—If possible ascertain the cause and remove it. If it occur repeatedly in a horse after eating or drinking certain foods or fluids, under certain circumstances, we must, of course, endeavor to avoid such conditions. As in all cases prevention is preferable to cure, washy horses should, if possible, be allowed an hour or more after eating before being driven. If the purging arises from the presence of some foreign or offending matter in the stomach or intestines, its expulsion should be aided (unless the animal be very weak) by the administration of a gentle laxative, as 1 to 1½ pts. raw linseed oil. This, of course, increases the diarrhoea temporarily, and tends to increase depletion, but it also tends to cause the removal of the cause of the trouble, which must be done before thorough recovery can take place. If the animal should be in a weak condition, it would be dangerous to give a purgative, even though the cause be suspected or known to be an irritant as stated, as the action of the purgative might so deplete the animal as to cause death. In such cases we should attempt to check the diarrhoea, as will be described. Feed him well for a few days, and when he has gained strength administer a purgative to remove the irritant and prevent a recurrence of the diarrhoea. In many cases of slight or even acute diarrhoea, where the animal has not lost his appetite, a change of food and a few days rest will effect a cure. In mostly all cases, thirst being excessive, he should not be allowed to drink large quantities of water at a time, but be given water of good quality often and in small quantities. If, after the action of the laxative has subsided, the bowels do not regain their normal condition, but diarrhoea continues, or if we deem it unsafe to administer a laxative, we must endeavor to arrest the purging by administering astringents and calmatives. Except in very serious cases it is not well to check the diarrhoea suddenly, but in extreme cases we give large doses and check it as soon as possible, even though we may have to administer a little oil later on to overcome constipation. The most successful mode of treatment probably is the administration of opium, catechu and prepared chalk. The dose for an ordinary-sized horse is from 1 to 3 drs. powdered opium, 3 to 6 drs. each of catechu and chalk, mixed in a pint of cold water and given as a drench. In cases that are not severe, we would give the minimum dose, but in extreme cases the

maximum should be given, and in either case the dose should be repeated about every four hours until diarrhoea ceases. Care should be taken to not repeat the dose after the cessation of the purging, else constipation will be caused. It is also good practice to give cold water in small quantities, say of one gallon, in which a tablespoonful of starch has been stirred every hour, or as often as he will take it, but not more frequently than every hour. If excessive weakness is noticed, stimulants, as 4 to 6 ozs. of brandy, should be given, mixed with his drench, and he should be encouraged to eat dry hay and oats, but if he will not take these, give him a little of anything he will take, and if necessary drench him with milk, eggs and brandy. If the faeces be fetid, give about 4 drs. hyposulphite of soda, dissolved in his drinking water, about every eight hours. "WHIP."

STOCK.

The Sow and Her Farrow.

Fellow farmers! How do you care for your sow and her family? Do you provide a clean, warm, dry place for her to sleep in, free from strong drafts? Do you feed her a bulky, nutritious ration, and require her to get up out of bed and walk a few rods to get that ration two or three times a day? Do you see that she has plenty of clean pump water to drink? Do you know the day when she is due to farrow, and have her in a pen by herself, provided with a little soft, pliable bedding? Is she so fat that she is liable to bad luck in farrowing? Will you be around to see if she needs help? And when the pigs have all arrived, have you an instrument to remove those little needle-pointed tusks to keep them from pricking the mother's teats, thus causing her to jump up and tramp on them, and also to prevent them from cutting each other's face; the stronger driving the weaker away, and taking too much milk, while the weaker gets very little and soon becomes a runt? Probably not more than one farmer in every hundred ever thought seriously of this matter, and I never saw but one instrument made specially for this purpose, and that is made in our own town. My son said to me to-day: "I sent for another tusk clipper, for if I wait for you to get it we won't have it when we need it, and may lose twenty dollars."

Will you give the sow a quart of light feed for four or five days, night and morning, and increase it for ten days till you get her on a full ration, as indicated above, before farrowing? Have you provided room for her and her family to take a walk each day to let the youngsters see the new world? Have you provided a creep for the little fellows to go through to their own trough and get a little warm milk or thin slop with a mite of salt in it, and will you continue to make the slop a little thicker, until by the seventh week, when the little ones are eating more of dry feed and slop than suckling, will you then take most of the food from mother hog for a week, and then take her away from the pigs and feed them liberally?

If you do all this, you can tell your neighbors how to raise pigs, and be able to prove that you know how.

Franklin, Ind.

[Ed. Note.—If a special instrument for clipping the pigs' teeth is not available, a small pair of pinchers or nippers is the next best thing.]

The Angora Goat.

For three years the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with the Angora goat, and sums up its experience as follows: Angora goats are quite hardy and thrifty, and can be kept with the same winter care that sheep demand. It takes about 750 pounds of hay to winter one goat. With plenty of young woodland or brushy pasture there will be no food cost in summering them. They are effective in clearing up underbrush in woodland covered with birch or evergreen. They will likely destroy other varieties, except very large trees. They will clear out bushes and waste growth in pastures, in preference even to the grasses. Ordinary fencing will not hold them. A fine mesh-wire fence, of such height that they cannot rest the front feet upon it, will hold them, even in small areas. They do not jump, but are good climbers.

The flesh has a flavor between that of lamb and venison. The carcasses are small, and there is no market in the East for the flesh. The fleece is called mohair, and that from crosses brings a somewhat higher price than wool. The purer the breeding the better the mohair is, and the heavier is the clipping. Three pounds per animal is about all that can be expected from a clipping from seven-eighths bred goats.

They are very docile and intelligent, and make excellent pets. Their bush-eating proclivities would make them a nuisance among decorative shrubs. The Station does not recommend them for most Maine farms. CHAS. D. WOODS, Maine Experiment Station.

Values of Bran and Oats.

A correspondent asks the question: "Which is the more profitable to buy to feed with barley for cows and pigs, bran at eighteen dollars per ton or oats at forty cents per bushel?"

On its face this question looks quite simple. One would naturally suppose that by ascertaining by reference to chemical analysis the amounts of digestible nutrients furnished by each food, their comparative values could be ascertained; and this is true to a certain extent. It is true if the only consideration is the production of milk or the increase of weight. But these are not the only questions to be considered if we are to determine which food is the more profitable. There is the question of the fertilizing value of the manure made from animals fed upon the food purchased, and every feeder before deciding whether oats or bran is the more profitable must consider the relative amounts each food contributes to the fertilizing ingredients of the manure heap.

Suppose we estimate the relative values of these two foods simply upon their uses for feeding alone. A ton of oats has of digestible nutrients ninety-two pounds of protein (flesh former, and one of the principle ingredients of milk) and the equivalent of two hundred and fifty-two pounds of fat, which goes to the production of heat, energy and fat in the carcass. A ton of bran contains one hundred and twenty-two pounds of protein, and the equivalent of two hundred and one pounds of fat. Protein is by all odds the more valuable of the two ingredients under consideration, and the ton of bran contains thirty pounds more of protein than does the same weight of oats; the oats, however, have fifty-one pounds more of fat equivalent. Unfortunately, it is impossible to attach actual values to either protein or fat in foods, but their ratios appearing in the two foods about represents their average relative value, namely, two to one. On this basis then bran would be the better food to buy. But the purchased food is to be mixed with barley, and barley is a food rich in heat and force producing ingredients; oats are less so, and higher in protein, but bran is still higher in protein and poor where barley is rich. Bran, therefore, would naturally be the better food to mix with barley, especially for milk cows, as it makes a ration light and suitable to their tastes. For other reasons not explainable on chemical grounds, a mixture of the three would be better than of any two of the grains. Hogs, however, are not so well suited to utilize light grain rations, which contain a large amount of fiber, as does bran, consequently the latter is somewhat at a disadvantage for hog feed, and little is left to choose from between oats and bran for feeding pigs.

So far in our investigation we have left the consideration of cost out of the question, but have found for the purposes mentioned that bran would be the more desirable. Looking at the cost we find that the ninety-two pounds of protein and two hundred and fifty-two pounds of fat equivalent in the ton of oats costs twenty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, and the one hundred and twenty-two pounds of protein and two hundred and one pounds of fat equivalent in the bran costs only eighteen dollars. From this standpoint, also, bran has the advantage.

We have still to consider the question in another light, namely, the value of each food as a fertilizer. In both foods there are three chemical substances that are valuable for this purpose, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The ton of oats contains two hundred and six, eighty two, and sixty-two pounds, respectively, of the substances mentioned. In a ton of bran there is two hundred and sixty-seven pounds of nitrogen, two hundred and eighty-nine of phosphoric acid, and one hundred and sixty-one pounds of potash. These are all valuable substances in manures. If bought in the form of commercial fertilizers, or as ordinary manure, the amount contained in a ton of bran would cost in many cases nearly as much as bran for feeding, and all of this fertility is voided by the animals. It is not required for sustenance of life. The fertilizing value of bran, therefore, is very considerable.

These are some of the questions to be considered in deciding what class of concentrated feeding stuff to buy. And the amount of fertility contributed by different foods is one of the questions of modern farming that more and more demands attention, as our soil becomes depleted from year to year. One of the most difficult features in this connection is to realize that so much fertility really exists in bran. The higher price of oats and their beneficent effect upon the animals to which they are fed seems to discredit the contention that they are less valuable as a fertilizer or food than bran, but the enhanced value of oats at this particular time is not on account of their higher content of digestible nutrients or fertilizing substances, but because of their peculiar suitability for feeding horses; the relation of the supply to the demand, and the fact that feeders do not attach the value to bran that its fertilizing power warrants.

Lengthening the Veterinary Course Assured.

(A paper presented to the Manitoba Veterinary Association, by A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M., in February.)

The campaign for a higher standard of veterinary education in Canada has probably been pushed home more forcibly within the last twelve months than at any other time, yet a great deal remains to be done. A short time ago, the attention of the President of

first year in the following subjects: elementary physics, elementary chemistry with laboratory work, elementary biology (including elementary mammalian anatomy) with laboratory work. By the latter, we assume dissection is meant. We would suggest, in addition, that the subjects of dentistry and horseshoeing be taken up, by so doing rendering the course more practical, and, therefore, more attractive to the average student. Pharmacy and materia medica should also be looked into, the major studies being, however, biology and its subdivisions, anatomy and microscopic anatomy (histology), backed up by plenty of work in the dissecting-room; the minor subjects being dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, physics and horseshoeing.

The second year's examinations are to be in animal physiology, anatomy, histology and embryology, pharmacy and pharmacology, parasitology, including bacteriology—a course of work with which little fault can be found, as it is quite comprehensive. Here again the practical must be brought out prominently by lectures and clinical work in veterinary medicine and surgery. Pathology (general), including laboratory, should be introduced during the second year's work. The instruction in dentistry and horseshoeing should be completed, and the introduction to veterinary obstetrics should take place.

The major subjects in the second year should be anatomy of the domesticated animals, physiology, veterinary medicine, veterinary surgery, general therapeutics and general pathology; minor subjects being histology and embryology, pharmacy and pharmacology.

The insistence on practice with a qualified practitioner during the vacation between the second and third years is to be commended. It might be well to go a step further, and indicate who may be considered as qualified practitioners, which would be of much benefit to the student. The possession of a veterinary

surgeon's diploma is not sufficient evidence that a man is fit or qualified to do tutorial work during the vacation. This matter might well be left to the Associations.

The third and final year's work is an important one, the subjects to be examined upon by the Senate statute being as follows: pathology, zootechnics, veterinary surgery and medicine, sanitary science, veterinary jurisprudence, toxicology. In addition, there should be examination in meat and milk inspection, and clinical medicine and surgery. The following subjects we would class, therefore, as majors: veterinary surgery, veterinary medicine, special pathology, special therapeutics, clinical medicine and surgery; under the classification of minors coming meat and milk inspection, veterinary jurisprudence, sanitary science, toxicology, and zootechnics. Three exceedingly busy years will have been filled in by the student, but the college product will be of a higher standard.

Under the university statute, the successful conclusion of the work will entitle the student to the V. S. diploma of the University. It is intended to admit the V. S. to the degree of D. V. S. one year thereafter, provided he presents an approved thesis or the result of special work in a research laboratory in one of the subjects in the curriculum. This regulation, we think, should be amended or there will be few doctors in veterinary science. Research laboratories open to veterinarians in Canada are few, to all intents and purposes as yet non-existent. It would be well to

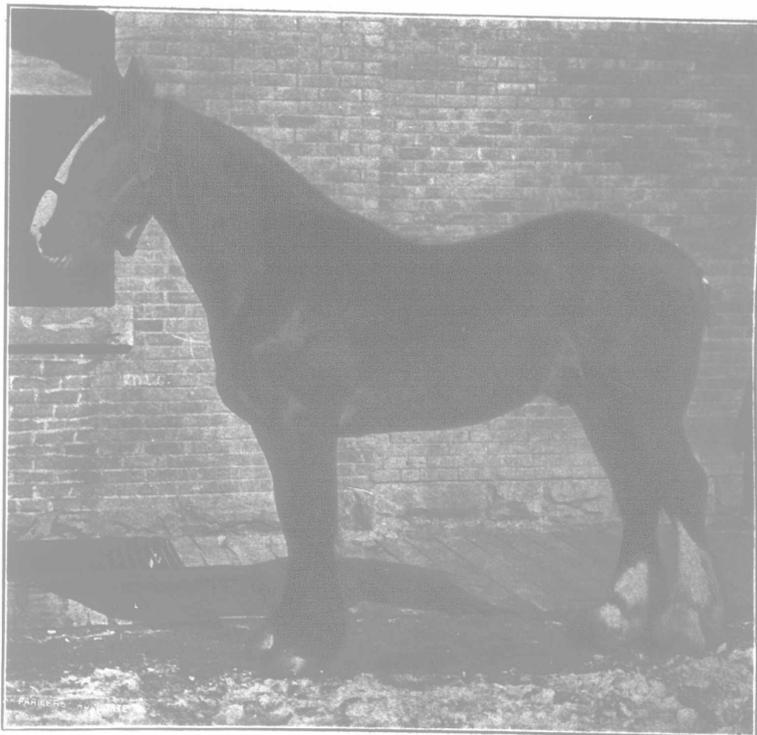


Royal Princess and Royal Belle.

First and second prize fillies in the under-three-year-old class, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1904. Owned by A. Aitchison, Guelph, Ont.

Toronto University was drawn, to the low standard of education demanded for entrance to the veterinary profession, and his sympathy enlisted to remove the stigma under which all members of the profession in Canada will remain until those standards are raised.

The Senate of the Toronto University has taken cognizance of the needs, and the committee on agriculture and veterinary science has drafted a curriculum, calling for an entrance examination in English and Canadian history, arithmetic, chemistry, geometry (Book I.), or its equivalent in elementary geometry and algebra through simple equations, the standard for the examinations to be the same as in junior matriculation, and,



Bogside.

Winner of third prize in the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion class, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto. Imported by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. Owing to the numbers being changed, this horse was called Gallant Barrie in our report.

in addition, the course to be one of three years. Such is an undoubted step in advance, and the benefits the profession and stockmen in Canada will reap are immense.

The course outlined by the Senate of the University is hardly as practical as the present-day demands call for. The practitioner knows by experience that, while the possession of a scientific education is a nice thing to have, he must have a thorough clinical knowledge, without which he will be a disappointment to his clients and himself.

The Senate regulations call for examinations for the

amend this regulation, so that the presentation of an approved thesis after five years' practice would admit to the degree, or, if considered necessary, an examination to be held in addition. A somewhat similar method governs in Great Britain with regard to obtaining the Fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The University should certainly appoint the examiners, and, as an additional suggestion, should elect one or two prominent veterinarians to the committee on agriculture and veterinary science. If the plan outlined above is followed, we are satisfied that the profession will rank higher with the public and the members will benefit thereby.

Improves Live Stock.

I must say that I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the most instructive live-stock journal published in Canada, and I think any farmer who wants to get on the top notch of his profession should take this paper. A. L. YOUNG, V.S. Grenville Co., Ont.

FARM.

Sow Thistle—Mixed Grain.

As it will soon be time for the farmer to commence his annual fight with weeds and thistles of many kinds, I will give my experience in dealing with sow thistle, which I think has a stronger foothold in this township (Luther) than any other weed, unless it is the worm-seed mustard. I have read many times that thorough cultivation, such as a hoed crop needs, would be enough to kill it, but I found out that, like the fabled giant of old, it but rose the stronger from its grave, as cultivation made loose and mellow the soil, so the few shoots that are bound to escape made but greater headway, and I have, where the land was light, traced a root for over twelve feet. I thought I would try another plan, which was the reverse of the one mentioned, so I sowed grass seed all over the patch (red-top, alsike and timothy mixed), and let it grow until the thistle was knotted for bloom, then I cut it down or pulled the stalks that were budded, going over the patch once or twice a week, preferably at noon, when the bloom, if there was any, was very easily seen. I did this for a couple of years, and found that where the ground was broken up that the thistle roots were in a shape that they did not grow again. While some might object to this method, because it leaves the land idle, as it were, I found that it was far more effective than any other, as the nature of the plant is to grow freely in loose soil. If the plot is small I take a few loads of long, strawy manure and cover it about a foot deep in the fall, and the succeeding summer I pull all the stalks that come up, and by the time fall plowing is in order the manure may be removed and spread, and the plot plowed along with the rest, as I never had a root to show up the second year, and I have tried it with several small patches, and had it completely killed every time. I also tried salting sheep and cattle on the patches, but would not recommend it, as it is not as good as either of the ways before mentioned. Where peas cannot be successfully grown, and even where they can, I would advise those wishing a good feed for hog fattening to try the following, as I had splendid results with it. Mix together an equal quantity of wheat, oats and barley, and then add a peck of vetches for every three bushels you intend sowing. Sow the latest kind of barley you can get, and New Zealand oats will about fill the bill for oats. As the barley will ripen first, the oats and wheat will prevent it from going down and being lost, and the hogs won't object even if it is a little colored waiting for the rest to ripen. Set your drill to sow the same as if you were sowing oats alone, and you will have a good stand, at least I had last year. I sowed Red Fife wheat, Abundance oats and Manitoba barley, but both the oats and barley were rather too early maturing to suit the wheat and vetches, and for that reason I name the New Zealand oats and a later-maturing barley, but I threshed about 225 bushels of good clean grain off five acres, and the mixture was so rich I have secured splendid results by feeding as many oats with it as I used of the mixture; that is, one of oats for one of the mixture, and prefer it to anything I ever fed hogs. I. L. H. Wellington Co., Ont.

Check the Sparrow.

Mr. G. Bettschen writes us: "I have another suggestion to make with regard to the sparrows: If every municipality where they are numerous would offer a reward of, say 2c. per head, at the same time giving notice that no singing and useful birds be killed, much would be done to arrest their increase, the consequence being that those species would be both pleasant and useful to man and would be likely to build their nests and increase greatly."

Suggested Plan of House.

A correspondent sends us a proposed plan of a house which he intends building this summer, the cost not to exceed \$1,200, not including the cellar. The proposed plan is 25x25, with a wing behind 18x18. The front room is intended for the parlor, and behind it the dining-room. The front door is at one corner, and the hall runs along the outside wall to the kitchen behind. Upstairs four bedrooms, a bathroom, hall and closet are wanted. The owner has a good supply of basswood lumber and would like to know if it would make good flooring. He also asks if the proposed house would be easily heated by furnace, and would like to enter the cellar under the hall stairs.



He asks what we think of the whole plan, and to suggest improvements.

The proposed plan does not appeal to us very favorably. The rooms are too much strung out. We like something more compact and more easily heated. The plan here illustrated, we think, would be much more suitable for the average farm, and can be built for the figure mentioned. The basswood makes excellent flooring, and can be used for other purposes. The contributor of the accompanying plan says at each side of the narrow front hall is a large rolling door, which can be thrown open, thus making provision for large entertainments.

There are two chimneys, which pass between the closets on the upper floor, but, being plastered



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When it became necessary to raise the material, we placed a long pole beside the silo, with capstan across the top, over which a rope was run, by means of which, with a horse, the wheelbarrow and its load could be run up and turned into the scaffolding.

With our rings two foot of a rise each day could be made by three men, with time enough to get the gravel from the pit. Thus in twelve days thirty feet in height is built, at a cost for labor on the farm well within the fifty-dollar mark. The cement (close upon forty barrels) costs us nigh another fifty dollars.

Thus about one hundred dollars in labor and material gives us a permanent, satisfactory silo, without a roof, which though desirable, is not really necessary. I purpose roofing my silos, and for this purpose put irons into the last course of cement, with ends projecting out on top to fasten roof to.

The manufacturers of the cement and the "Farmer's Advocate" supplied the technical instruction for carrying on the work. Waterloo Co., Ont.

Spring Wheat Growing.

Respecting my success in growing Preston wheat: I have not grown it extensively, owing to the low price of wheat. I have had 30 bush. to the acre every year. I have always sowed it on ground that I had corn on the previous year, and was manured for the corn. I sow 1 1/2 bushels per acre; the soil is clay loam, plowed in fall, sowed on fall plowing and then harrowed and rolled. I have grown it about four years. The prospect for growing wheat looks brighter. Carleton Co., Ont. JOHN CRAIG.

Our Silos.

By Anson Groh.

Some years ago we built a tub silo, which chanced to be the first of its kind for miles around, and interested parties came some distance to see and enquire of its construction and efficiency. We always argued that we did not believe it possible to build any other form of silo, of equal efficiency, with anything like the economy of first cost.

I had furnished my own design, engineer, lumber, and labor, and by adding thereto the cash expenditure of about twelve dollars, I became the happy possessor of an eighty-ton silo, without a roof, which did much to produce happiness and prosperity so long as I used it. Following it my stock increased; following the increase of stock the fertility of my farm increased; this worked an increase of crops, which again demanded an increase of silage capacity. In fact, the only thing of importance that did diminish was my debts.

This first silo, however, was not without its faults, chief of which was that it was sixteen feet in diameter, which I found quite too large for warm weather feeding. Desiring more silage capacity, yet less surface exposure, I took down the old structure, set it up again reduced to eleven feet in diameter, for a summer silo, which is a very important adjunct to any well-conducted dairy farm. With the remaining staves of the old silo, I constructed two hoops three feet high, between which to carry on construction operations for a round cement concrete silo, thirteen and one-half feet inside diameter, and thirty feet high. This silo is now in use for the second winter, and has proven quite satisfactory. We have begun a new one at the Bunker farms, purchased a year ago. Have gone up about fifteen feet, and filled it with silage; the hoops are on it ready to continue in height whenever we are ready.

Having built these silos with our ordinary farm help, we can give the following particulars:

Our silos are started from four to five feet below the feed room surface, in a naturally open gravel subsoil.

The walls begin at the bottom, about thirteen inches thick, and finish at the top, about seven inches, the batter all on the outside.

The outlet doors are formed where desired, by placing a frame, which when driven out of the wall leaves a shoulder of two inches all around the inside of it, against which to place the doors.

From the ground level up, about every twelve or fourteen inches, the walls have imbedded within them, near their outer surface, an iron chain, made by hooking together the ends of 1/2-in. half-round, three foot long irons, bought for 30c. per hundred lbs. at the local metal shingle factory.

The hoops, when slackened from the wall, were raised by means of poles from the ground, then tightened with about six inches of lap on the wall, and properly spread at the top with sticks.

Over the top of the rings or hoops lay three or four stiff, wide planks, which constituted our scaffold to work from.

The gravel was hauled onto the barn floor from the pit near by; there mixed in proportion of about seven and a half to one of rock cement; then with wheelbarrow taken to scaffold on top of silo, put into place and firmed down, some field stone being used with it.

When it became necessary to raise the material, we placed a long pole beside the silo, with capstan across the top, over which a rope was run, by means of which, with a horse, the wheelbarrow and its load could be run up and turned into the scaffolding.

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The manufacturers of the cement and the "Farmer's Advocate" supplied the technical instruction for carrying on the work. Waterloo Co., Ont.

How to Concrete-veneer a House.

Several of our readers have asked for details of the process of veneering a house with concrete. First there must be a good foundation for the veneer to rest upon, projecting beyond the walls from four to five inches. Then drive five-inch spikes about an inch and a half into the studding to hold the concrete. These may be from twenty inches to two feet apart up the studs. The cribbing or shoring is now placed around the bottom above the foundation. This shoring can be made of two-inch plank, cleated together, to enclose about thirty-two inches of concrete. Have sufficient shoring to allow the concrete to set before the shoring is removed or raised. If it is desired to block the wall off in imitation of stone, nail V-shaped cleats on the inside of the shoring, so that the wall will be divided into eight inch blocks. Care should be taken in putting on these cleats to see that they will fall in the proper line when the shoring is moved up, so that each joint will be broken evenly. Place No. 7 wire in the wall, about every four feet, to bind the concrete and prevent cracking.

The concrete is then mixed. The amount of sand, gravel or stone used in proportion to cement will depend upon the kind of cement used. Portland cement may be mixed one to ten of coarse sand or gravel. All gravel should contain from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of sand. Rock cement should be mixed at about one to five or six. The cement and gravel are first mixed dry, then moistened just enough to pack well behind the shoring.

To find the amount of material required, find the number of cubic feet to be built. Then one barrel of Portland cement, mixed one to ten, will build thirty-five feet of wall, and a barrel of rock cement will build about twenty cubic feet. One hundred and twenty cubic feet of gravel or coarse sand is required for each one hundred cubic feet of wall. Small stone may be used for filling; a cubic foot of stone displacing an equal amount of gravel or sand.

Outlook Good for Hard Spring Wheat.

I have grown Preston spring wheat for three years, with very favorable results. I grew three acres last year, which yielded twenty-two bushels per acre. This last season was not as favorable for spring wheat as the year before. In 1902 the yield of Preston spring wheat was thirty bushels per acre; soil clay loam, root ground heavily manured with barnyard manure the fall previous. After the roots were taken up the ground was lightly plowed and left in that condition till spring, and cultivated twice and harrowed down ready for the drill; drilled in 1½ bushels per acre. I think, no doubt, there will be a large acreage of spring wheat sown this coming seeding. Red Fern, Scotch Fife and Champion are good, hard varieties, consequently best for milling purposes. If farmers would sow good varieties they would no doubt have good results if the season is favorable. I have disposed of all my Preston spring wheat for seed this season.

York Co., Ont. T. W. STEPHENS.

Poor Opinion of Preston Wheat.

I have a very poor opinion of Preston spring wheat. The first year, at my request, Mr. Saunders sent me ten pounds. It did fairly well, as I took good care of it. The following spring I sowed about an acre, on land where potatoes and mangels were grown the season before; good clay soil, plowed the fall before. It was no good. I kept it by itself; when threshed there was not quite the full of an empty salt barrel of it. I wonder very much at Mr. Saunders recommending it. I get bulletins every year from Ottawa, in which always big yields are mentioned. One to hand a few days ago. As usual, Preston wheat 30 bush. 30 lbs. per acre. If any others wish to have a trial of it, let them, but do not say too much about it.

Grey Co. JOHN MOFFITT.

Feeding Cornstalks.

A reader asks regarding the feeding of cornstalks. Our plan is as follows: After husking the corn we tie in sheaves, using cornstalks as bands. To keep them till wanted is somewhat difficult, as if laid flat they will spoil. We set them on end, around on top of the straw, which will have settled in the mows enough for that purpose. During winter we run them through a cutting-box, cutting every two or three weeks, as here again a large pile will mould. We mix them in a large trough with chaff, pulped roots, a handful of salt, and enough water to dampen it, always mixing one feed ahead. Our cattle eat them up clean this way with apparent relish.

"SCOTTIE"

A Day at Mt. Elgin.

The Mount Elgin Institute, Middlesex Co., Ont., for the education and industrial training of Indian lads and lasses, was recently visited by a correspondent of the "Farmer's Advocate," who writes enthusiastically of the system, order and general efficiency with which that institution is carried on under its present management. Judging from the description before us, indeed, it would seem that the pupils of many "white" schools might well take pattern from the diligence of these little brethren from the ranks of the aborigines. "We visited the class-rooms," says our correspondent, and found the pupils motionless and silent, paying no attention to visitors, but attentive to their lessons."

"In the kitchen, girls were found attending to their culinary duties in a similarly quiet and businesslike manner, preparing pots of soup and boilers of potatoes, baking squash in the oven, and carrying viands to the



Wellington Johnston
A Graduate of Mt. Elgin.



Peter Miles
A Pupil of Mt. Elgin.



Alfred Johnston
Mt. Elgin.



Philomen Roundpoint
A General Favorite at Mt. Elgin.

dining-room. A visit to the sewing-room revealed still other 'dusky, dark-eyed maidens' busied in making coats for the boys, dresses of checked gingham for the girls, and quilts for the dormitories; while in the baking-room an interesting proceeding proved to be the setting of bread, also by the pupils—an operation which required the using of four pails of water, potatoes, a bowl of salt, and a whole box of yeast-cake. A subsequent visit to the farm and the stables, where over four hundred head of stock were quartered, also called forth enthusiastic comment."

The remarks of our correspondent have been supplemented by the following facts regarding the Institute, which have been very kindly supplied us by the Rev. T. T. George, Principal of the Institution.

Mt. Elgin Industrial Institute was founded by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in 1847. The first buildings were erected by funds collected for the purpose by said Society in England and Canada. The Government set apart two hundred acres of the

Caradoc Reserve to be used by said Institution as an Industrial School farm. The purpose of the school was the education of Indian children in the ordinary branches of a public school education, while, at the same time, giving to the boys a training in all departments of agricultural work, and the girls in all branches of domestic work. The original building was supplemented in 1895 by a commodious, four-story building, erected at a cost of \$25,000, borne by the Indian Department of the Dominion Government. Increased accommodation made way for an increased attendance. The old building accommodated forty pupils; the new, one hundred. The Government support is \$60.00 per annum per pupil to the number of one hundred, payment being made for those in actual attendance up to that limit. Nothing is received for any in attendance above the limit. This grant, the use of the two hundred acres of land and the buildings erected by the Department as supplemental to the original buildings form the sum total of the Government aid. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has stocked and furnished the farm and all the departments, and meets any deficiency of outlay not covered by the per capita grant and the income of the farm. The number of pupils having increased from forty to one hundred, and the expenses increased in proportion, it has been found that the acreage of the farm is altogether inadequate, and recourse has been had to the leasing of adjacent lands on the Caradoc and Delaware Reserves.

The staff is composed of the principal, who is responsible for the entire management and government of the Institution in all its departments; a head teacher, a gentleman, who, in addition to the class-work of the schoolroom, has immediate oversight of the boys in residence; an assistant teacher, a lady, having similar duties in respect to the girls in residence; a matron having charge of the general housework and management of the sewing-room; an assistant matron, giving instruction to the girls in the making and mending of garments of all kinds; a cook, having charge of the kitchen and dining-room and giving instruction to the girls in this important branch of domestic duties. Outside the main building staff, stands, first, the foreman of the farm, charged with the oversight and direction of the industrial work on the farm, and having as assistants two subordinate officers; next, a herdsman, having charge of the herds and the direction of the boys in this department of industrial work; a carpenter also gives instruction in the carpenter trade, and has, usually, associated with him certain boys, making and repairing such implements as are in use on the farm, the erection of gates, the erection and maintenance of buildings; a shoemaker, supplying the pupils with the necessary equipment of footwear.

The stock of the farm at present includes thirty head of horses and colts, one hundred pigs, thirty milch cows, and upwards of three hundred head of store cattle, etc. All grain raised on the farm is fed on the farm, all milk is likewise consumed on the premises. Profits are looked for alone in the sale of cattle and pigs, some eight or ten carloads of the latter being marketed each year.

Pupils are now in attendance from the following Reserves: Caradoc, Delaware, Orford, Walpole, Sarnia, Saugeen, Cape Croker, Rama, Rice Lake, Alnwick, Cornwall Island, Caughnawaga, St. Regis and Oka.

Beside the morning and evening prayers, all pupils are required to attend public service on Sabbath morning, and Sabbath school on Sabbath afternoon, and Bible study on Sabbath evening in the chapel.

All pupils are clothed, boarded and instructed free.

Hydraulic Ram.

We all prize the weekly visits of the "Farmer's Advocate" very much, and would not like to be without it.

I noticed some enquiries about hydraulic rams. I have had one working for ten years, and think it an excellent water-pumper. We got 400 feet of tamarack logs bored out and banded same as pump logs, and laid them a short distance in the ground, and ran the water in a small tank made of two 12-ft. planks, one 10 in. wide, the other 14 in.; cut in two in center and coal tarred them well on both sides, then spiked together, and had a 10-in. square tank inside. We put a tight bottom in, and cut a bevelled hole near the bottom to fit the end of the tamarack log tight into. Now this would raise the water nearly to the top, so I put a waste pipe about one foot from top of tank, and the feed pipe to ram about two feet from top of tank, and use fifty feet of feed pipe. We raise the water about 30 feet high, and drive it about 250 feet. The discharge pipe is laid in tile. We receive at barn about one gallon per minute. Ram is working fine all the time.

J. F. BROWNRIDGE.

Thrift.

Mr. Duncan N. Campbell, Elgin Co., Ont.: "I wish to congratulate you for your ability and foresight in providing such a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate" for Canada. If all Canadians followed the advice given in your columns, an unthrifty farmer would soon be unknown in our country. Wishing you continued success in the future."

Forestry in Canada.

One of the auspicious signs of the times is the increasing interest which is being taken in the art of forestry, and the urgency with which those who have become awakened to the subject are pressing the necessity for some sympathetic, organized method of preserving and adding to our forest wealth. This agitation is, in Canada, a comparatively new thing. Long enough ago, foreseeing individuals saw, with regret, the ruthless slashing away of the forest growth, and predicted the misfortune that must come to climate, to water supply, and to soil fertility, if such depredations were permitted to go on unchecked. The Government, it is true, took steps to acquire forest areas to be held in reserve and as a source of revenue, but even these it was found were not immune from losses occasioned by chance fires and other causes. Probably the first strong hope for our forest wealth arose with the founding of the Canadian Forestry Association, which recently met for its fifth annual meeting in the reception room of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. This Association, which has done good service in the past, is planning greater things for the future, and much is expected from its efforts. Not content with the mere extension and protection of the Government reserves, the members hope, finally, to bring the question before the farmers with a strength that will bear fruit in practice. The question is, indeed, one of vital importance to farmers. That it is not generally recognized as such must surely be due to the fact that the object and scope of the art of "forestry" and the possibility of its practice by the individual is not understood as thoroughly as it should be. When once it is, when it is known that "forestry" applies, not only to the conservation of Government areas, but that knowledge of its principles is of immediate value to the farmer himself in showing him, not only why he should keep a certain amount of his farm in "bush," but also how he can harvest it so as to make it a continuous source of profit to himself and his posterity, then will the subject receive the attention it deserves, then will the farmers be satisfied to learn and to do. This harvesting, yet keeping, of forest wealth is no paradox. As Prof. Roth, of Ann Arbor, explained in his address to the Association, there is a forest in Germany to-day which has been cultivated and cut for one hundred years, and is now better than ever. This is, or should be, an object lesson of value to Canadian farmers.

The annual meeting, which began with the President, Mr. Hiram Robertson, in the chair, was one very satisfactory to all interested. Among the speakers, who were all men in a position to speak with authority, were Mr. John Bertram, Pres. Loudon of Toronto University, Mr. F. G. Todd, Hon. Mr. Dryden, Prof. Roth, Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. J. S. Dennis, Commissioner of Irrigation for the C. P. R.; Hon. E. J. Davis; Mr. H. Unwin, of the Dominion Forestry Branch, and Prof. Hutt, of the O. A. C., Guelph.

In the annual report read by the President, the protection of forests from chance fires was urgently advocated. It was stated that the work done by the present fire-rangin staff is proving effectual, but the number employed is inadequate for the large areas to be protected. The running of the new transcontinental line will expose still larger areas to this danger, hence the necessity was urged for both Government and railway authorities to take further steps for guarding the forests. It was also urged that there should be a more systematic and scientific study of the conditions of reproduction and development of the forest, and that the information at the disposal of the authorities should be more definite and exact than that which is now available.

Mr. Bertram strongly advocated educating people of rocky sections, e. g., Muskoka, in forestry. He believed that if they had larger holdings, upon which they grew trees on definite principles, they would profit themselves and add to the wealth of the country. He also suggested that townships be authorized to acquire abandoned farms in such sections, and hold them as forest reserves. Prof. Loudon recommended the founding of a Provincial School of Forestry. As there are 40,000,000 acres of land in Ontario suitable only for reserves, with an annual yield of 6,000,000,000 feet, he judged there would be employment in perpetuity for many trained foresters. Mr. J. S. Dennis advocates protection of forests for conserving of water sources, referring especially to the growth on the foothills of the Rockies, whose watersheds supply the water necessary for the irrigated belt of Alberta; and Prof. Hutt, in a comprehensive address, said that what we need at present is a larger staff of experienced foresters to personally oversee the forests of the north. In settled portions of Ontario, he stated, the woodland in many counties only amounts to eight or nine per cent., or about one-third what it should be to maintain the most favorable climatic conditions. As a result, the snow, which should melt gradually and soak into the soil to enrich it, goes away rapidly, carrying much of the soil's fertility into the streams. One of the first problems of the Association was to induce an indifferent public to take immediate action to check any further wasteful removal of forests. He also stated that some of the prominent points in forestry to be emphasized in future Farmers' Institute meetings are:

1. The economic value of the wood lot.
2. The rational harvesting of the wood crop.
3. The best means of securing natural regeneration and continuous cropping.
4. The needless waste caused by allowing cattle to browse in the wood-lot, this being more wasteful

than to allow them to pasture at will in the corn-field.

The "Farmer's Advocate" heartily concurs in the suggestion that Farmers' Institutes should take up the subject of forestry, and, also, that in certain districts farmers' wood-lots, by being properly fenced and cared for, be used as object lessons in timber preservation and culture.

Frostproof Pipes.

I would suggest, as a solution to the question of H. M., of Ont. Co., as regards frostproof pipes, to thoroughly pack with dry sawdust, where possible, in a box around the pipe, for a space of at least eight inches. The sawdust should be kept dry, as when wet it is no longer impervious to the frost. This we did, with a short space of overground waterpipe last fall, and it has given us no trouble whatever, although we have had an exceptionally frosty winter.

The check-valve may prove a better solution in H. M.'s case, but not in ours, where there already is a check-valve in well at entrance of pipe.

Bruce Co., Ont.

J. W. Y.

Best Farmer's Paper on Earth.

"I am very much pleased with the weekly edition of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' the best agricultural paper on earth.

"JOHN B. HAIST.

"Lincoln and Niagara, Ont."

"Enclosed please find my renewal (\$1.50) to the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Permit me to congratulate you on your efforts to make the 'Advocate' interesting and instructive. No farmer can afford to be without it. Yours truly,

"HON. W. OWENS.

"Montreal, Quebec."

"I enclose herewith my renewal to the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I like it very much. It is the best farm paper printed in Canada, and I wish you every success.

"FRED DOW.

"Charlotte Co., N. B."

Broadcast Seeding.

Mr. James Bowman, Elm Grove Stock Farm, Guelph, in writing us, says: "We think seed grain grown on the most fertile fields will produce a better crop than that grown on unfertile land, for the same reason that a well-fed animal will produce better stock than a poorly-fed one. We always prefer the plumpest seed, and use plenty of wind in cleaning. In sowing peas, and wheat seeding to grass, we prefer drilling, but for oats and barley, when not sowing grass seed, we would sow broadcast, and always test the drill, as grains of different sizes of the same kind do not run equally fast. Changing seed from light to heavy land, and vice versa, gives a noticeable improvement."

It Stands Alone.

W. H. Taylor, Bruce Co.: I am renewing my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" for 1904. Let me express my appreciation of your paper. As an agricultural and stock journal it certainly stands alone. It may and certainly has its contemporaries, but no equal. I think I can safely say that I never read a number but I get some information which means money to me, and to think that it is a weekly, I wonder how you can do it for the money!

John W. Young, Bruce Co., Ont.: "I am well pleased with the 'Farmer's Advocate' as a weekly. I thought it would deteriorate in size, but it has not. Every farmer that pretends to farm ought to have at least one good farm paper. The 'Advocate' fills the bill all right. I am re-mitting you for one new subscriber and my own renewal. As this was unsolicited, it speaks well for the paper."

DAIRY.

Siberian Butter.

In a recent issue of Wedel & Co.'s London circular the future of the Siberian butter trade is referred to, and we give the following extracts:

"The Russo-Japanese war must have an important effect on the butter market of the United Kingdom during the coming six or eight months, owing to the stoppage of the import of Siberian butter. On this there can be no two opinions. The Russian military authorities will not allow the safety of the Russian army or the existence of the Russian Empire to be imperilled for the sake of Siberian dairy farmers. The railway is about 4,000 miles long, and is a single line, having sidings at stated distances, and belongs to the Government. The full journey of goods trains under these conditions will take quite a fortnight each way, and as the empty trucks must be returned with the utmost speed from the Far East, no delay to take up Siberian butter or any other merchandise can on any condition be allowed by the military authorities. During the two years ended 31st December last, the imports of Russian butter into the United Kingdom exceeded 24,000 tons per year; of this amount 16,000 tons came from Siberia. It is estimated that another 4,000 to 5,000 tons found a market in Denmark, Germany, and other Continental countries; thus there will be during the coming summer a shortage of about 20,000 tons of Siberian butter, to be made good in the butter markets of Europe and the United Kingdom. The Siberian butter which goes to Denmark releases an equal amount of Danish butter for export here, while that which is now consumed in other Continental countries will prevent an equal amount of better quality butter from those countries finding its way into the United Kingdom. It appears, therefore, that the supplies of Siberian, Danish and other Continental butters to British markets during the present spring and summer will show an average shortage of over 12,000 cwts. a week."

Breeding Dairy Cows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your Feb. 25th issue, I notice this subject once more brought up by Mr. T. G. Raynor. He quite agrees with Mr. D. in Jan. 28th issue in some ways. From my experience, and what I have seen, read and heard about crosses, I think it a very uncertain thing to do. I admit the late Mr. E. D. Tillson had a wonderful cow in a grade Holstein-Durham, as also Mr. Edy, who won the prize in the dairy test at Guelph in 1903, but while they were getting one good beef-milker, they no doubt got nine that were neither milkers nor beef. About the first thing to look for from such crosses would be three or four dairy steers, and then a beef heifer. No one can tell, and life is too short; we can't afford such loss of time. Better, I think, breed dairy for dairy, and look for such results. No one can get the highest type of both in one animal.

I believe in breeding from pure blood every time, and every thing in its own class, as we then have enough disappointments without mixing up. Even our chickens, let us breed for purity, and build Canada even higher than she is. These are my views on this subject. I would like to hear from others. Wishing your paper every success.

A CONSTANT READER.

Fodder Cheese Condemned.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir.—I would like to call the attention of cheese factory men, and patrons of same, to a feature of the business that at the present time I think it would be prudent to consider. I understand that some factories contemplate beginning to make cheese during the present month. Anyone having a reasonable knowledge of the trade at the present time, and who is desirous of seeing the cheese industry maintain the position it has held during the past few years, surely cannot fail to realize the utter futility of such action. As all fodder cheese are made to cure rapidly, and thereby be ready for consumption within a few weeks, it follows that unless they are consumed within a short time, they deteriorate rapidly in quality, and soon become rancid and unfit for food.

Now while there does not appear to be an unusually large quantity of old cheese in sight, yet it is generally conceded that there is quite a sufficient amount to satisfy the demand there will be in the British market, until such time as there will be grass cheese available, or within at most a few weeks of that time.

But if fodder cheese in any appreciable quantity goes forward within the next three or four weeks, it will mean that not only will it retard the clearing off the stocks of old cheese, but a portion of this stuff made for immediate consumption will be found being offered for sale by British dealers long after it has become unfit for food.

thereby injuring the reputation that Canadian cheese has on the British market, and which we as Canadian dairymen have striven so hard to obtain. I appeal to you as dairymen to give this matter your careful thought, and I believe if there was not a box of cheese made in Canada before the middle of April at the earliest, it would result in your receiving more money and much better satisfaction during the year 1904.

J. N. PAGET,
Pres. Dairy Asso. Western Ontario.

Cheese-curing Rooms.

It has been proved by experience that the most favorable temperature for cheese curing is nearer 40° F. than 60°. Those factories which have cured their cheese at the higher temperature will require to make some alterations in order to maintain a temperature around 40° F., or else permit others to benefit by the more perfect process of curing. The first thing to look to, is the proper insulation of the curing-room, and an efficient way to improve this is to nail battens on the old walls, floor and ceiling, and finish with good quality matched lumber. Before doing this it might still further improve matters to nail stops in the corners, and where the walls meet the floor and ceiling. Building paper could be used, and mineral wool placed loosely between the new and the old boards. I adopted this plan last year in our cold-storage room, and was able to maintain the temperature 10° lower than before. The windows and doors must be made close, and double doors and windows are indispensable. Next to the insulation, the ventilation must be considered. Curing rooms that have hitherto not been constructed with close walls, etc., have been ventilated as a rule by the looseness of the windows and the openings around the door and floor. In a tight, perfectly-insulated room, the curing of the cheese will raise the temperature, so there must be some means of cooling the room. The use of a sub-earth duct has proved a very effective means of cooling and ventilating, but it is not possible to maintain a temperature much lower than 60° by this method. The cheapest and best plan is to put ice cylinders in the middle of the room, or in each corner. In fact, the modern cheese-curing room must be a modified creamery cold-storage room. The average curing-room is too dry, and the ice cylinders will provide moisture. These cylinders should be fifteen inches in diameter, and made of the heaviest galvanized iron procurable. They can most conveniently be filled from the ice-house, by arranging a wooden trough, which delivers the broken ice into the cylinder on the floor above the curing-room, and thus prevents moisture coming through the ceiling. The cylinders must be turned down on the floor above the curing-room, and fitted with strong covers. They must also be well packed round, where they go through the ceiling, between this and the floor above. The number of cylinders to use depends on the size of the room, and although it may be possible to maintain a temperature of 40° without using salt, I think that the saving of ice would justify its use. The method of cooling by means of ice cylinders is too well known to need lengthy explanation here; let it suffice to say that wherever the cylinders or drain pipes pass through the walls or ceiling, pack well with mineral wool, to insure perfect insulation. Creamery cold-storage rooms can be easily made more serviceable by attending to the insulation as already described, together with the addition of one or more ice cylinders, to provide larger cooling service. The chief defect in the cold-storage and curing-rooms of the present day is in insulation.

H. WESTON PARRY.

A Song of the West.

Oh! wind that comes out of the West,
The land of the sunset skies,
Where far o'er yon mountain's crest
Those glorious colors rise.

You bring me the fragrance of pine,
The coolness of mountain snow,
The music of falling streams
By the hills where the lilies grow.

Oh! wind that comes out of the West,
You sigh on your way to the plain,
The mountain land is best,
Will you not come back again?"

Glow skies with your golden light,
Blow softly dear wind from the hill,
For my heart has a longing to-night
Which only the West can fill.

—M. E. Moodie, in "Canadian Magazine."

Perfect Now.

D. J. McDougall, Wellington Co., Ont.: "Being a subscriber of your valuable journal for a number of years, I can say that it is the best farm paper I ever read. Changing it from a semi-monthly to a weekly is the only thing that was required to make your paper a perfect one."

Ottawa Dairy Test.

Cows Name and Date of Calving.	Owner and P. O. Address.	Lbs. Per cent.		Lact. reading at 60°	% solids not fat.	Lbs. solids not fat.	Lbs. milk.	Day's milk-ing.	Points for day's milk.	Points for solids fat.	Total points.	Remarks.
		Milk.	Fat.									
Rose of Robin Hill, Oct. 1st.	Wm. Ormiston, Columbus, Ont.	48	4.6	32.6	9.33	4.48	128	10.00	44.2	17.92	72.12	1
Spot; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg	"	108.25	3.8	34	9.52	10.31	2	.3	81.8	41.24	123.24	1
Carrie;	"	108.2	4.2	33.8	9.55	9.86	0	0	86.6	39.44	126.04	2
Roan;	"	104.5	3.8	31.8	8.97	9.37	26	2.6	79.4	37.48	119.48	3
Lady;	"	97.15	3.5	32.4	9.06	8.80	28	2.3	68	35.20	105.5	4
Lily of Robin Hill; Wm. Ormiston, Jr.	"	65.60	3.5	33.4	9.31	9.11	36	3.6	46	24.44	74.04	1
Lady Nancy; J. G. Clark, Ottawa	"	96.90	3.8	31.4	9.87	8.59	52	5.2	73.6	34.36	113.16	1
Brown Duchess; R. Reid & Co.	"	97.75	3.7	33.6	9.35	9.14	0	0	72.4	36.56	108.96	2
Meda Meadowside;	"	98.15	3.5	34.8	9.66	9.48	8	.8	68.6	37.92	107.82	3
Clarissa of Woodruffe; J. G. Clark.	"	94.7	3.7	32.4	9.10	8.62	6	.6	70	34.48	105.08	4
Nellie of Maple Cliff; R. Reid & Co.	"	95.55	3.50	34	9.46	9.04	1	.10	66.8	36.16	103.06	5
Maple Cliff Showdrift;	"	40.55	3.8	34.8	9.72	3.94	21.5	10	30.8	15.76	56.56	1
Lady Colanthus De Kol; Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.	"	151.8	3.4	33	9.19	13.95	15	1.5	112.2	55.8	169.5	1

Let your little girls learn to cook by going into the kitchen and "make things." For instance, when she cannot think of anything to do send her down to make ginger drop cakes after the following rule: Half a cup of molasses, a quarter of a cup of butter, or clear, sweet beef dripping, the same amount of sugar, and the same of boiling water, a cup and a half of flour, an egg, a pinch of salt, a scant teaspoonful of soda, salt- spoonful of cinnamon, and a half a teaspoonful of ginger. Mix the sugar and butter, add the molasses, then the beaten egg, then the spices and the boiling water, mixing well together. Stir the salt and soda into the flour, and mix with the other ingredients, beating well. Butter a big

baking pan, and drop small spoonfuls of the mixture about two inches apart, and bake them in a quick oven.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Budding Cherry Trees.

"A Constant Reader" writes: "Kindly let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper, how to bud cherry trees, which, I understand, is more successful than grafting them; also, when to do it, and when to take the buds off for it."

Cherries are budded when the bark is in suitable condition and the buds sufficiently matured—the latter part of July and in August. The buds are taken from the new growth of wood of the same year. The growth of new wood is usually complete about that time. There are a number of buds on every terminal shoot or twig of new growth. These buds are formed at the base of the leaf stem. The usual practice is to cut off a piece of the new growth having a number of buds on it. This is called a stick of buds. The leaves are cut off, leaving a piece of stem attached as a handle. Then, with a sharp knife, cut out the bud in the shape of a shield, entering the knife a little above the bud and coming out a little below, cutting just deep enough to reach the wood, but not to remove any of the wood with it. Then make a vertical cut in the bark of the stock to be budded, and also a cut across, so the incision will be in the form of a cross, just cutting through the bark and no more. Then with a budding knife raise the corners of the bark where the cross cut is made sufficiently to slip in the little shield containing the bud, using the piece of leaf stalk left on it to handle it by. See that the inside surface of the shield comes in contact with the moist, slimy surface of the wood from which the bark has been raised. Then press down the corners of bark over the shield, and tie with yarn or some soft material, winding it around the limb several times, and tie securely, so as to hold the bud in position and exclude the air. The bud should be inserted as soon as possible after cutting, and not allowed to become dry. If the operation is successful, then, after the bud has made a few inches of growth, the limb should be cut off just above, but close to, the bud, making a slanting cut, and keep covered with wax until healed over. Although budding is a simple process, yet it would be far better, if convenient, to go to some gardener, orchardist, or to a nursery, and see the operation performed, as an object lesson is far better and more easily understood than a written description.

Injury to Fruit Trees by Mice.

The Horticultural Section of the Iowa Experiment Station is in receipt of numerous reports, that during the recent period in which the ground was covered with snow, many fruit trees were badly girdled by field mice. Such trees, if left unattended, are very likely to die. The majority of them, however, may be saved by covering the injured portion with earth. The growing layer which lies just beneath the bark will form a new layer of bark if it is kept moist by banking up with earth for two or three inches above the girdled portion. The earth should be firmly tamped about the stem, and pains taken to see that it is not separated by the tree swaying in the wind. Another effective method of treatment, which is more trouble, but surer, perhaps, is to wrap the wound with broad strips of cloth coated with grafting wax. The wax is made by boiling together:

Four parts rosin,
Two parts beeswax,
One part tallow.

To make this work effective, the wound should not be allowed to become dried out, and no time should be lost in covering the girdled portion. In cases where the injury has not been too severe, this treatment may also prove effective in saving trees injured by rabbits. In this connection attention is called to the fact that trees may be protected from injury by mice by mounding up with earth for a distance of four or five inches on the stem each fall. A large number of young fruit trees are destroyed annually by mice which might be protected from injury in this way.

A. T. ERWIN.

Apple Day at St. Louis.

A unique feature of the World's Fair at St. Louis will be "Apple Day." Upon the 27th of September, over 20 carloads, or about 1,000,000 apples, will be given away, each being wrapped in tissue paper, which has printed upon it the name of the variety of the apple and that of the locality in which it was grown. The main center of distribution will be the Palace of Horticulture, in which four acres of space will be devoted wholly to the exhibit of this fruit. The idea of the "Day" originated with the Apple-growers' Congress, which is engaged in a systematic exploitation of the apple as a regular article of diet, and which hopes to demonstrate its value as a health food at the World's Fair. A quantity of literature bearing upon the subject will also be distributed on the same day.

Advocates Co-operative Orcharding.

It is too early yet to speak definitely of the probable effect of the severe winter on the fruit buds and trees, but no doubt the buds of a number of the tender varieties of cherries, peaches and plums will be killed. I think the trees will be all right. We have not tried any of the winter washes, either for scale insects or to retard growth. The first spraying in spring that we use is two pounds of copper sulphate to one barrel of water, before the buds burst; this is for the black spot on the apple. We also use the same mixture on plums and cherries for black-knot. We have no scale insects but the oyster-shell bark-louse, and for this we use one pound of whale oil soap to seven gallons of water, when the insects are running. Judging from experience at our station, apples, and more especially the long-keeping commercial varieties, such as the Spy, Baldwin, Greening, and a few other sorts for the Manitoba and the Northwest trade; Baldwin, Greening, Ben Davis, and a few other varieties for the export trade, are most deserving of particular attention by farmers of this district. Another variety of fruit that is much neglected is the cherry. We do not grow one-third cherries enough for the local markets; as Mr. Dawson, of Toronto, says he had orders for 15,000 baskets last season, but could not supply them, for the simple reason they could not be got.

There is a most noticeable improvement in the cultivation, pruning, spraying and general management of the orchard, but the picking, grading, packing and marketing of the products of the orchard are greatly neglected, but this we expect to remedy as soon as we can establish sufficient co-operative shipping associations, under the central packing-house system. This is, I believe, the only way along with the fruit inspection that our apples will be packed honestly, and put on the market in that condition which will command the prices that the grower should receive to make apple-growing profitable. At Walkerton we have been shipping our apples under the co-operative plan for the past two seasons, and this year we are going to adopt the central packing-house system, and I believe this will give such an impetus to apple growing that this district will become one of the leading fruit districts of Ontario.

Walkerton, Ont.

A. E. SHERRINGTON.

How to Plant Trees.

J. H. writes: "Kindly give directions for planting trees next spring. The land is new, heavy clay, has been spaded once. Trees to be planted, plum, cherry, pear and peach."

Heavy clay is not a congenial soil for cherry and peach, though plum and pear will do very well, climatic conditions and other things being suitable. However, if the land is well and deeply drained they may do fairly well. In such a soil it would be an advantage to have the land in ridges, made by plowing several times in the same way, something like a turnpike road, and planting the trees on those ridges. When planting the tops should be cut back sufficient to balance the roots, which are always more or less injured by removal. The peach especially should be well cut back, but on all the trees some of the terminal shoots on the center stems should be left, as these facilitate the upward flow of the sap when growth begins. The holes for the trees should be dug large, and, if possible, a lot of loamy soil should be worked in firmly about the roots, especially the small fibers. The trees should be planted slightly deeper than they stood in the nursery.

If the soil is to be cultivated between the trees by the growing of small fruits or some kind of hoe crop, it will not be necessary to mulch; otherwise the soil around the trees should be well mulched to retain moisture. This is important, as if trees become stunted in the first year's growth they are not likely to ever do well after.

If the roots of the trees have been allowed to become dry before planting, make a puddle of soil and water like thin mortar, and put the roots in it for twenty-four hours before planting.

Black Currant Bushes.

Have several black currant bushes that never bear any fruit of any account. Are well cultivated and manured, also pruned, but can't get them to bear. Grow lots of fine, healthy-looking leaves.

Perth Co.

Ans.—If the plants are well cultivated and pruned, it is difficult to understand why they do not fruit well. You do not state whether they are all of one variety, or what variety they are. Black currants are sometimes badly infested with oyster-shell bark-louse. Examine closely and see if these are infested, and if so spray them with fresh lime whitewash, one pound of lime to a gallon of water; when the first coat dries white, give a second spraying. Do this early, while plants are dormant. If there is no scale, and they are all of one variety, plant a few of some other sort alongside of them—Black Naples or Lee's Profit, for instance. Try also covering the ground

about them deeply with mulch, sufficient to hold the moisture all summer, and keep down grass and weeds, and keep them well pruned.

Pruning.

By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A tree is pruned principally to get large, good and highly-colored fruit in paying quantities. Judicious pruning also promotes the growth of the tree and gives it a good form, which helps it to withstand the strain of a heavy crop of fruit and prevents it from splitting, which often occurs in badly-pruned orchards. Trees pruned to low heads are better than those with high ones. The fruit is picked easier, there are not so many wind-falls, and the windfalls are not so much bruised. A trunk from three to four feet in height is quite high enough, and many good orchardists now grow their trees with little or no trunks, and find this method very satisfactory. In the colder parts of this country low-headed trees are not so subject to sunscald as those with high heads. Many trees have been ruined in Canada by injudicious pruning. A tree has, perhaps, been growing for eight or ten years without having been pruned. At last the lower limbs interfere too much, in the farmer's opinion, with the cultivation of the ground. They are thereupon cut off, and the trunk is lengthened, but at what a sacrifice. The tree may, by having its trunk thus suddenly exposed, suffer badly from sunscald, but even if it does not the cutting off of the lower branches forces the growth of the tree upwards, and the fruit becomes more difficult to pick from year to year. Trees should be pruned back and opened up from the top and outside, rather than from below and inside. This will cause the buds to develop at a reasonable distance from the ground, and this arrangement of the fruit buds will be better. Pruning should be planned to obtain the largest crop of fruit of the highest grade, with the least spread of branches. Often the whole ground is taken up by trees with long, bare limbs, having fruit buds only at the extremities of the branches. This condition can be avoided to a large extent by judicious pruning. Pruning is usually done during the latter part of March and April. Wounds often heal quicker when the pruning is done a little later on after growth has commenced, but it is not often practicable to prune at that time. Further information regarding pruning may be found in the bulletin on apple culture by the writer.

Sugar-beet Settlements.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I noticed an article in the March 3rd issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," stating that the prospects for farmers to make money out of sugar beets are good, and that two of the factories will get more beets than they did last year. Well, that may be true, but there is one company that will not get many beets, in this section at least. About one year ago, this company had men getting people to raise beets in this section, and a number took contracts, but last fall shipped the beets to the Wallaceburg factory instead. We took seed for one acre, and had seven tons for our trouble, which were shipped about November 20th last, and since then we have never been able to get any satisfaction from said company, and neither has anyone else that we know of here. I would like to ask you if it is any wonder that some papers are publishing pessimistic reports about the beet-sugar industry? There undoubtedly is money in raising beets, if companies pay enough and use us farmers right, but the way we have been treated would make any person disgusted. We contracted to supply what we raised at \$3.50 per ton, delivered at our station, less fifteen pounds of seed at fifteen cents per pound. So you see we would not have made very much if we had been paid promptly. I notice in a daily paper that J. W. Garvin, of Peterborough, and several others are trying to get a bounty on sugar from the Government. The next thing they will want the Government to do will be to pay for the beets they have bought. If the sugar industry in Ontario is run on this plan, there never will be money in it for anybody but the factories. F. W. SCOTT, Hastings County.

[NOTE.—We are advised by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Wallaceburg Sugar Company that they contracted with the company referred to by our correspondent for the beets delivered to them last fall, and received part of those grown, for which settlement was made last fall by payment in full to the said company. What disposition was made of the money, or whether the farmers were paid by the company referred to, the Wallaceburg Company is unable to say. It would be unfortunate if the progress of a promising industry should be hampered in any locality by the non-settlement of transactions as referred to. If such be the case, steps should certainly be promptly taken to put the matter in question in satisfactory shape.—Editor.]

APIARY.

Gilt-edged Buckwheat Honey.

The production of buckwheat comb honey during a good season is quite simple, and consists in boxing all strong colonies. Sometimes the conditions are such as to produce a swarming mania. Especially are such colonies disposed to swarm as have old queens. They are usually the colonies we "shook," or the new swarms, and are not on a full set of combs. When the season is not very good, and we care not for any increase, a very good way is to unite two and two of such colonies and shake them. Later these shaken swarms may be reinforced with bees from upper stories, the same as was done during the white honey season. But one must feel his way. This reinforcing at this season of the year does not always work. Sometimes the added bees are unmercifully slaughtered. If the bees are disposed that way, better not try the experiment a second time. In order to obtain the finest honey I shake on but five frames or a half-story, the latter giving the best result. Only starters are used. The brood combs obtained are massed together on as few hives as practicable; and when the season is over, the swarms that were shaken on half-stories are placed back on to these same combs; those shaken on full-sized frames receive enough of the combs of honey and brood to fill up their hives. When this is done as soon as the honey-flow ceases, in this locality about Sept. 7th, the colonies so treated will usually be in good shape for winter. If wintered in the cellar they come out just as well in the spring as others that were on a full set of combs all the time.

When the buckwheat season begins I often find myself with colonies that were tiered up with those sets of brood-combs from the latest shaken swarms. Sometimes there are three or four sets of these combs on one stand piled up, with an immense quantity of bees in them. The colonies with queens of the same year's rearing are simply reduced to one story about Aug. 6th, and the sections are applied (only small starters in them). A large yield of fine buckwheat comb honey may be expected of them. The colonies having old queens are shaken on half-stories; starters only both in frames and sections. At this time of the year there is little danger here of pollen being stored in the sections. These colonies will produce the honey that will tickle the palate of the epicure (if it is buckwheat), and take the cake at the fair if the judges know their business, and not give the all-worker comb honey built on comb foundation the preference. F. GREINER, Naples, N. Y., Dec. 22nd.

Cellar Wintering.

I am much interested in wintering bees in a cellar with a furnace. I had a furnace in my cellar for several years until last season. Did I have the courage to try to winter bees in such a place? The main part of my cellar where the furnace is, is 20x20; then there is an L 9x14. This I partitioned off by setting 2x4's up on end and siding up on both sides. This left a space of four inches, which I packed with sawdust. This is a non-conductor of heat. I have a door through this partition, connecting the two cellars. I have a north window and outside door in this "cold storage," as I call it. In this room I have all my vegetables for winter use. Last winter I placed 22 colonies of bees in this storage place—the lightest I could pick out. I kept this place as near 45 degrees as possible by opening the window. If it got too cold I opened the door, letting in some heat. Now, how did the bees come out? Just perfectly clean, and as sweet as when put in. When I set them out they spotted but little. I don't think they consumed over three pounds each while in the cellar. Now, I have over 30 in test this winter; and, say—what a fine place to keep vegetables! This could be kept nearly at the freezing-point.

If any one having a furnace in his cellar will partition it off with a sawdust packing, he will find it all right. I could not see that fresh air from the windows did any hurt so long as it was dark. I darken the window from the outside.—[W. D. Soper, in Gleanings in Bee-culture.]

Sanitary Squad of Bees.

Bees ventilate their hives and keep the air pure by having a sanitary squad beat the air into motion with their wings, after the manner of our own electric fans. This ventilating squad is relieved every half-hour. Other facts no less remarkable are related by Dr. Henry C. McCook, President of the American Entomological Society, in an article on "Insect Commonwealths," in Harper's for March. The cleanliness of both ants and bees—in both cases immaculate—is not the only virtue in which their example might well be followed by mankind.

POULTRY.

How to Get Eggs in Winter.

Some people will perhaps think that this is rather late; others again will think it rather early to be talking about getting eggs in winter, but if we expect to get our pullets to lay next winter now is the time to begin. As the average farmer has about fifty hens, he should select twelve of the best. What I mean is, he should select the low-set, blocky hens, or as the Hon. John Dryden would say, "The Shorthorn type." These should be mated to a strong, vigorous, pure-bred cockerel, of the same type. By doing this the cockerels will be of the correct type to command the highest prices on the market when properly fattened. In order to get this type, the birds should be of the Orpington, Rock or Wyandotte breed. By commencing now to mate our birds, we will be able to have our chicks hatched between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, which is the proper time to have pullets hatched to insure their beginning to lay about the 15th of October. If they are hatched earlier they will be molting as winter appears, and it will be mid-winter or early spring before they begin to lay. These pullets require to be fed liberally to keep them growing, and to be in shape for their winter work. Be sure to have their winter quarters ready before snow falls, as many of them will be laying, and if the house be not ready they will likely stop, and so you will have to say good-bye to eggs till spring. For particulars as to winter rations, you can do no better than join the local institute and get the bulletins, and see how they feed at the Experiment Stations at Guelph and Ottawa. C. E. BROWN.

Making Hens Lay.

Mrs. W. W. B. writes, in March 3rd number of the "Farmer's Advocate," telling us how she makes her hens lay. She says she gives the following ration, daily: One gallon of bran, two spoonfuls of Carnefac Poultry Food, and one and one-half gallons of barley. Supposing that fifty per cent. of the hens lay eggs daily, how much profit would Mrs. W. W. B. get at the following prices:

1 1/2 gallons of barley, at 48c. per bushel.....	9c.
1 gallon of bran	2c.
2 spoonfuls of Carnefac Poultry Food	1c.
	12c.

It would cost twelve cents daily for twelve hens' feed. Six eggs daily at twenty-five cents per dozen would bring twelve and a half cents.

Six eggs, at 25 cents per dozen	12 1/2c.
Cost of feed for 12 hens	12c.
Profit on 12 hens	1/2c.

At that rate, Mrs. W. W. B. would have to keep 2,400 hens to make a dollar a day. Rather poor pay, I say. R. SEARE.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A French non-commissioned officer and his wife are to be tried on the charge of selling secret naval documents to a Japanese officer.

Hon. Mr. Brodrick has stated in the British House of Commons that the mission to Thibet so far has cost \$1,500,000.

General Manning has had another engagement with some of the Mad Mullah's forces; 150 of the tribesmen were killed, and 3,000 camels were captured by the British.

Montreal is to be made the Canadian terminus of another steamship line, which will run between Montreal, Bordeaux and Antwerp. Four freight vessels will run fortnightly, but a passenger service may follow.

The eleven-year-old son of Henry McDonough, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been cured of lockjaw by the injection of antitoxin serum into the spinal cavity. The method is an entirely new one, and physicians are delighted over the result.

A St. Petersburg periodical, the "Novoe Vremya," says: "Great Britain is maintaining the strictest neutrality, but at the same time she is sending an expedition into Thibet and guns to India." Evidently the Russians consider that their distrust of Great Britain is well founded.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, the interesting announcement was made by the Inspector of Mines for Quebec, that uranium ores, the only ones which have been found to con-

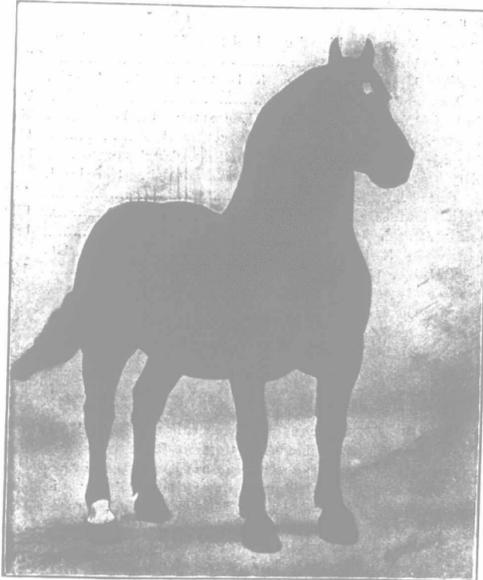
tain radium so far, have been found in Quebec. Further research will be made at an early date.

Four hundred British troops have been sent to China, and 2,000 have been dispatched to reinforce the British garrison at Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is believed the latter movement has been made to facilitate the speedy reinforcement of British stations in China, should necessity arise.

The Louisiana Purchase Co. is offering \$100,000 in prizes for the most successful flying machines exhibited at the St. Louis Fair. Already Santos-Dumont is on the field with his fine cigar-shaped vessel, and later other inventors with their inventions will come from Austria, France, Germany and England. The exhibit promises to be one of the most interesting at the Fair.

Particulars of the disaster at Bloemfontein, which occurred in January, have been received. A waterspout caused the sudden overflow of the stream which passes through the town, streets were flooded, the Royal Hotel was swept away, and many houses were wrecked. Twenty people in all lost their lives. The locality will be well remembered by many Canadians who were quartered in the town during the South African war.

Revolutionists in Russia are very busy. Thousands of copies of a manifesto, appealing to citizens not to contribute toward the war fund, are being distributed in St. Petersburg and other cities, and many patriotic demonstrations have



Percheron Stallion.

Imported by J. A. and E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Ont. A fair sample of the class of stock found in their barns.

been suppressed for fear they should give rise to counter demonstrations from those who have no sympathy with Russia's war policy in the Far East.

The War Secretary has announced in the British House of Commons that a new field and horse artillery gun, which will be unrivalled in Europe, has been adopted for the British army. He also stated that it is hoped to complete 108 field guns and 18 horse artillery guns during the year. Practically the whole of these will be sent to India.

Prof. Rutherford, of McGill University, Montreal, who was a pupil of the famous English scientist, Sir William Ramsay, and is himself a scientist of no little repute, has been sent by the manufacturers, for experiment, a quantity of radium. Radium, it will be remembered, is valued at upwards of \$2,000,000 per pound, and the selection of Prof. Rutherford as the recipient of a portion of the precious mineral comes as a decided honor to McGill University, as well as to the Professor himself.

The Russians still cling to the almost obsolete custom of carrying flags to the battlefield. Their flags are regarded as sacred by the soldiers, and each bears a picture of the patron saint of the community from which the corps that carries it came. The army also carries with it an image of the virgin, encrusted with precious stones, the same that accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great and Alexander I. in all the great battles in which they were engaged.

The people of Australia and New Zealand are united in opposition to the importation of Chinese laborers for the South African mines. At a meeting of 5,000 people in Melbourne recently, a protest was made against the step being taken without its being sanctioned by a referendum vote. Premier Seddon wants New Zealand to petition the King to veto the Act of the Transvaal Legislature which legalized the proceeding.

Another series of reports from the Far East has been exploded. It now appears that Port Arthur was not badly riddled during the bombardment, as reported by the ubiquitous "Chefoo correspondent"; that the Japanese did not leave poisoned swords behind them in Manchuria; that the Russian fleet did not make a dash out of Port Arthur to join the Vladivostock squadron; that the Russian torpedo boat, Skorri, was not blown up recently by a mine in Port Arthur Harbor; and, lastly, as a grand climax, that the "sharp engagement" reported from Anju resulted in the killing of one horse. Of course the Russians lost that. . . . Striking developments have not occurred; that much, at least, seems conclusive. On the other hand, it is known that the Japanese are pressing forward with much resolution and endurance over the snow-blocked roads of Corea, where they have at last been joined by the Coreans themselves; 2,000 troops of the latter being now at Seoul ready for transportation to the north. Upon the Russian side, Admiral Makharoff is engaged in laying an intricate system of mines in the sea outside of Port Arthur, in consequence of which it has been found necessary for the Russians to warn neutral vessels not to attempt a passage without the escort of a Russian ship. War funds are being raised extensively by both Japanese and Russians, the former having made provision for over \$122,000,000, while the Russian financiers have pledged themselves to supply \$200,000,000. The latest report is that a strong force of Russian field artillery is on the north bank of the Yalu, where they are throwing up entrenchments in preparation for attack. It probably remains for the Chefoo correspondent to say what will be the denouement in that quarter.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Over 1,000 Russians, who fled from Russia to escape army service, have arrived in New York.

A Colorado fruit-grower, after experimenting seven years, claims to have succeeded in producing a seedless apple.

The sum of \$25,000 has been appropriated by the Dominion Government for colonization roads in the Northwest.

The local branch of the Canada Woollen Mills at Hespeler has been closed down, and 500 people thrown out of work.

The Welland Canal will be lighted by 550 arc lamps, and the locks and swing-bridges will be operated by electricity.

"There is room to-day for the brightest and best educated young men in the country on the farm," so said the Hon. Sydney Fisher in a recent address before the Canadian Club.

Twenty thousand men in the building trades alone are out of work in the United States, as the result of labor troubles. It is feared that the strike epidemic will be as bad as that of last spring.

The appointment of Dr. J. H. Wilson to the Senate gives Western Ontario four members in the Upper House—Sir John Carling and Mr. Casgrain, Conservative; and Mr. Coffey and Dr. Wilson, Liberal.

Mr. Napoleon Antoine Belcourt, who has been chosen to succeed Mr. Brodeur as speaker for the House of Commons, is a well-known barrister and educationist in Ottawa, and has held a seat in Parliament since 1896.

This winter has been a record one for sickness in Toronto, the death rate for January being the highest in the history of the city. Physicians attribute the unusual amount of illness to the severity of the weather.

On March 9th the Grand Trunk Railway Co. deposited the sum of \$5,000,000 in cash with the Bank of Montreal as a guarantee for the satisfactory performance of their share of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

One hundred and fifty English and Irish immigrants arrived in Toronto one day recently. All who wanted work on farms have found ready employment, with salaries ranging from \$100 to \$240 a year, according to experience.

The fire record for the past week includes a \$90,000 blaze in St. John, N.B., where the Maritime Nail Works were consumed; the burning of Eaton's big brewery at Owen Sound, Ont., with a loss of \$40,000; and that of the cotton mills at Cornwall, Ont., with a loss of \$20,000.

A rather peculiar incident happened at Brantford recently. The city was thrown into darkness

owing to the fact that muskrats had undermined the embankment skirting Mohawk Lake, so that the water flooded the fields instead of going into the canal, which supplies the power for the electric light.

The Board of Education in Kingston has decided to abolish the vertical system of writing, and return to the medial slant style. This will be matter for rejoicing to all Kingstonians who care for individuality in the "written page," and many there are in other places who hope that the return to the good old way may spread.

Mr. W. L. Grant, in an article on "The Study of History in Ontario," which recently appeared in the Canadian Magazine, strongly condemns the history text-books in use in Ontario. "The public school history," he says, "is in some respects the worst text-book in the world." This is strong, but not too strong. Had the object of the compilers of this monument been to instil in children for all time a hatred of the study of history they could not have succeeded more admirably.

Robert Machray, Anglican Primate of Canada, who died recently in Winnipeg, assumed the position of Bishop of Rupert's Land in 1865. Although his bishopric was the largest in the world, being nearly as large as all Europe, Bishop Machray for many years labored rather as a hard-worked missionary than as a potentate of the church, and it is on this account that he has been most loved by the Canadian people. He was also identified with the re-founding and continuous progress of St. John's College. Anglican churchmen considered him the greatest of their number outside of England.

London Hackney Show.

Scotsmen are jubilant over the results of the judging at the London Hackney Show, which took place the first week of March, Mr. C. E. Galbraith, Terregles, Dumfries, having captured both male and female championships with Administrator and Rosadora. These have now performed this feat twice, the stallion being champion last year, and the mare in 1900. The reserve for the stallion cup was Diplomatist, also owned in Scotland by Mr. Iain Ramsay. Administrator was first in the four-year-old class, not exceeding 15½ hands. In the class for stallions, five years and upwards, not exceeding 15½ hands, Sir Walter Gilbey won with Bonny Danegelt, and it was in the class five years and upwards, and over 15½ hands, that Mr. Ramsay, of Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, N.B., won first honors with Diplomatist. The reserve mare for the championship was Mr. Henry Moore's Lobelia, who was second to Rosadora in the class for mares five years and upwards, over 15½ hands.

The Scottish Farmer says: "Some features of the show are worthy of special comment. Four hundred and ten horses and mares were examined by the veterinary inspectors, and of these only 23 were rejected as unsound under the schedule on which the vets. work. This is a great tribute to the soundness of the Hackney breed. Prior to this show, 4,530 animals had been 'vetted' at London, and of these 4,312 passed, only 218 being rejected as unsound. It seems evident, from these figures, that if the Hackney fails to make headway in Scotland, it is not because of any inherent defect.

"A gratifying feature of this week's event was the reduction in the number of animals with exceptional white markings. In recent years there has been an uncomfortably large number of bright animals, bay or chestnut, having conspicuous marks of identification. This militates against the commercial value of the Hackney. Carriage horses with these embellishments are not in favor, and it is pleasant to be impressed with the number of good hard-colored breeding animals shown during this week. The foreign trade in breeding Hackneys continues brisk."

Light Farming in Algoma District.

To those who like light farming, and who are well informed and practical, there are offered surely rare chances for success in Algoma, and especially that part of it within marketable distance of the Soo. A large proportion of the soil is most fertile, and plant-growth most luxuriant. Potatoes, roots, grasses and all kinds of vegetables and small fruits are every year produced in the height of perfection, but all garden truck, eggs, poultry, and small fruits are exceedingly high-priced, and most of it inferior as well, having been brought in from outside points and becoming old, stale and wilted in transit, and still advancing rapidly along the stages of decay while on the dealer's stand for sale. A large quantity of early vegetables are brought in from the United States, and it is a pity, as they might be grown for local and outside markets as well. Prices early in March were about as follows: Potatoes, \$1.25 per bag; onions, \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel; cabbage, 2½c. to 3c. per lb.; small heads 10c.; turnips, parsnips, beets, carrots, etc., \$1 per bushel; chickens (old hens, poorly dressed, frozen since fall), 17c. per lb.; chickens nicely prepared for market cannot be had (market's cold-storage stock), 20c. per lb.; eggs (fresh), 4½c. to 5½c. per doz.; eggs (cooking), 80c.

per doz. Green cucumbers, in the most plentiful season, sell of five cents each, and everything else from the garden correspondingly high. The fact is that the country is new, and the city has grown very rapidly, and outdistanced the pace of the truck farmer.
Algoma District. J. W. NEWMAN.

Hallman's Holstein Sale.

The fierce snowstorms and consequent blocking of railways and the common roads of the country contributed towards considerably discounting what, judging from the applications for the catalogue from all over the country, promised to be one of the most successful sales of pure-bred stock held in Canada this year, namely, the offering of 30 head of high-class Holsteins from the noted herd of Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont., slated for March 3rd. Owing to the abnormal difficulties of travelling, only a small company succeeded in reaching the farm, and postponement was seriously discussed, but those present meant business, and the sale went on, resulting in what must be considered, under the circumstances, a very fair success. The average price for females over two years figured out at \$138, the highest price being \$340, for the five-year-old cow, Queen Hengerveld De Kol, the purchaser being Mr. Matt Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. The second highest price, \$195, was paid by Mr. A. Lussie, Varennes, Que., for Queen Hengerveld De Kol 2nd, a three-year-old daughter of the highest-priced cow, sired by Mr. Hallman's champion, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd. There were not buyers enough present to take all the bulls, and the highest price reached for a bull was \$125, for the yearling, Sir Netherland Akkrum, purchased by Mr. Lussie. The average price for all sold was a little over \$100 each, including the youngest calves. Following is a list of those selling for \$100 and upwards:

Queen Hengerveld De Kol; M. Richardson, Caledonia	\$340
Queen Hengerveld De Kol 2nd; A. Lussie, Varennes, Que.	195
Eugenie Netherland; J. H. Patten, Paris	155
Grace Zeeman; M. B. Shantz, Breslau	135
Eugenie De Kol; T. B. Carlow, Warkworth	125
Lilly Acme De Kol; C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.	115
Guillemette De Kol; J. H. Patten	110
Lady Acme's Pearl; R. O. Morrow, Hilton	105
Abbey De Kol 2nd; Lt.-Col. Bruce Campbell, St. Hilaire, Que.	105
Acme's Jewel; Bailey Bros., Nober	100
Minnie De Kol; J. Buchannan, Elia	100
Sir Netherland Akkrum; A. Lussie	125
Judge Netherland De Kol; J. M. Van Patten, Aylmer	100

Anent the Bay of Chaleur Route.

Mr. W. D. Duncan, of Campbelltown, N. B., writes us, strongly recommending the selection of some point on the Bay Chaleur coast as an export terminus of the great transcontinental railway system. After vindicating the policy of the men who succeeded, in the face of much opposition, in bringing the I. C. R. around the north shore of New Brunswick, he deprecates the fact that nothing further has been done, and that, consequently, the bulk of Canadian trade has been permitted to pass through a portion of American territory, and find an exit at Portland and other American ports. "Is it not time that the Western shipper," he asks, "took a look at the map of his country, and then ask himself why he pays freight on four of five hundred miles extra railway carriage, when he could save all that by shipping via the Bay Chaleur? In these days, when the question of a fast mail and passenger service between our country and Europe is of such moment, the selection of a route along the line of least resistance should be made, and for this condition the Bay Chaleur, navigable at all seasons of the year nearly two hundred miles from its mouth, with safe and commodious harbors, offering by far the shortest way to Europe, is unrivalled by any other body of water on the Atlantic seaboard. To be sure, we need a few wharves—a kind Providence has done the rest. If we intend to compete with the United States, we must use the shortest route. This is a question of supreme national importance and should be treated from a national standpoint; hence, if the gentlemen of the Transportation Commission are honestly seeking for 'an economical and satisfying channel of transportation,' we invite them to look this way. We have the genuine article."

Coming Events.

- Horse and Cattle Show, Calgary, May 10th.
- Treherne Show, August 9th.
- Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, July 25th to Aug. 6th.
- W. A. A. A., Brandon, August 9th to 12th.
- June 28th, Hudson Usher, Queenston, and others, Shorthorns, at Hamilton.

Helped His Broken Leg.

John Moore, Nipissing, Ont.: I have been laid up this last six months with a broken leg, and it was a great pleasure to me to have your paper coming in every week, when I could do nothing but read.

The Railway Commission re Port Arthur.

A marked division among the members of the Railway Commission occurred in the consideration of the telephone case at Port Arthur, upon which judgment has been delivered. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Application was made for the connecting of the municipal telephone system with the passenger and freight stations of that town. Objection was taken to this on the ground that under the agreement made between the C.P.R. and the Bell Telephone Companies, the latter was given the sole right of placing telephones in all C.P.R. stations. The question was referred to the Railway Commission, of whom no two were able to agree as to the decision. Mr. Blair, the chairman, held that the agreement between the C.P.R. and the Bell Co. was valid and binding, and that any violation of it legally entitled the companies to compensation. Mr. Bernier believed that the agreement was binding, but held that it could scarcely preclude a municipal telephone system from reaching a railway station; he would give compensation, not because of the agreement, but by reason of the fact that no party had a right to take advantage of another without granting remuneration. Dr. Mills claimed that the agreement, which was virtually a monopoly, was against public interest and public policy, and that, in consequence, the contracting parties to it had no right to compensation. However, since according to Section 10 of the Railway Act, the judgment of the Chief Commissioner is the one which rules in all questions of law, Mr. Blair's decision carried the day, and the Port Arthur system was granted the order, which, however, has been held pending further inquiry and adjustment of the Board regarding terms of compensation.

MARKETS.

The wheat market remains unchanged, but buyers are a little slow, owing to further declines in the Chicago speculative market. European prices, however, tend to rise, which, no doubt, will effect the prices here. The live-stock market is being watched with considerable interest. Feeders who have prepared export cattle can, so far, find little in the reports to encourage them. Export cattle are quoted at \$4.70 to \$4.90, on the Toronto market, and, on the Montreal market, \$4.80 to \$4.90, but dealers say there is little space offering on the boats and that supplies can easily be made up in Chicago. Not long since, drovers bought in Chicago simply to complete their shipments, but now the inclination seems to be to take Canadian cattle if there is nothing else available. The Toronto hog market is now experiencing considerable activity. Improvements in prices and shipping facilities have opened the way for a rush of hogs to market, with a consequent weakening of the price, which had advanced to \$5.37½, according to the packers' quoted prices, but really to \$5.50. Throughout the country the drovers seem to be fighting for stuff. Buyers for Ontario markets have been forced to compete with those for Quebec points, who pay up to \$5. Following are the quotations:

TORONTO MARKETS.

- Cattle—Exporters—Best lots of exporters, \$4.70 to \$4.90 per cwt.; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.60.
- Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls, \$3.75 to \$4; medium to good, \$3.50 to \$3.60.
- Export Cows—Export cows are worth \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt.
- Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.40 to \$4.60; good, \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
- Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
- Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.50; off-colors and of poor breeding quality, \$2.50 to \$3.
- Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers, \$30 to \$55 each.
- Calves, \$2 to \$12 each, or from \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt.
- Sheep—\$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, bucks \$3 to \$3.50.
- Yearling Lambs—Choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.40 to \$6; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.
- Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs, \$6 to \$9 each.
- Hogs—Loads of good bacon hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. in weight, \$5.12½ to \$5.25 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

- Toronto Wholesale Prices.
- Wheat—For No. 2 red and white, west or east, 94c. to 95c.; goose, 84c., No. 2, east. Spring is steady, at 89c. for No. 1, east. Manitoba wheat, \$1.05 for No. 1 hard, \$1.04 for No. 1 northern, \$1 for No. 2 northern, and 96c. for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit.
- Barley—No. 2, 45c.; No. 3, 44c.; and 43c. for No. 2, west or east.
- Corn—Canadian, mixed, 38c.; yellow, at 39c., f. o. b. cars west. American, No. 2 yellow, 54c.; No. 3 yellow, 53½c., on the track, Toronto.
- Oats—No. 1 white, 33½c.; No. 2 white, 33c., east;

82c., high freights, west, and 82½c. to 38c., middle freights.

Peas—66c. for No. 2, west or east; choice milling and seed peas, 68c. to 70c., outside.

Flour—Hungarian patents, \$5.30; second patents, at \$5, and strong bakers', \$4.90, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Shorts, \$17.50; bran, \$16.50, freights, east or west. Manitoba mill feed, \$21 for cars of shorts, and \$20 for bran, sacks included.

Seeds—Prices are steady; \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover; \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice; \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots.

Beans—There are plenty offering; quotations are: \$1.65 to \$1.75 for hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.45 for under grades.

Detroit.—Beans—Cash, \$1.84 bid; April and May, \$1.85 bid.

Baled Hay—Receipts are still light. Car lots on track here are quoted steady at \$9.50 per ton.

Baled straw is quiet and unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Potatoes—Receipts are about equal to the demand, and quotations are steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at 80c. to 90c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy rolls are coming in freely and the market has an easy tone. Quotations are:

Table listing various dairy products and their prices, including Creamery prints, Creamery solids, Dairy, pound rolls, etc.

Cheese—The improvement in England has not had much effect here, and stocks are still large. Quotations are unchanged at 11c. to 11½c. per lb. for twins, and 10½c. to 11c. for large.

Eggs—The demand continues very heavy, and all that are coming forward are snapped up quickly. The market is very steady at 22c. per dozen.

Poultry—Receipts are light and trade is quiet: 15c. to 16c. for choice chickens; 9c. to 11c. for scalded stock; 7c. to 8c. for old fowl.

Honey—The demand is quiet, and prices are unchanged at 6c. to 6½c. for bulk, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for frames.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain—No. 2 oats, Ontario points, millers' prices, 34c. for export, 33½c. low freights west; No. 2 peas, asking 65c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight roller, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—Dealers are asking \$2.25 to \$2.30 for bags, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 for barrels, on track. These figures are for ninety-pound bags; eighty-pound bags are also on the market.

Hay—Country deliveries have increased, resulting in an easier tone to the market: No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country-dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New-laid, 23c. to 24c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19½c. to 20c.; new-made, 20½c. to 21c.

Butter—Dairy rolls are coming in freely and the market has an easy tone. Quotations are:

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Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country-dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50.

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Provisions—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country-dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New-laid, 23c. to 24c.

Cheese—Ontario, 10c. to 10½c.; townships, 9½c. to 10c.

Potatoes—Per ninety-pound bag, 75c. to 80c.; 65c. in car lots.

Retail prices, Toronto street market:

Table listing various grain and livestock prices, including Wheat, white, red, goose, spring, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Peas, Hay, No. 1 timothy, etc.

Egg Trade, 1903.

The following is the report of Mr. A. W. Grindley, Agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, regarding the egg trade: "The Canadian egg trade is in a good way, best brands selling as high as fresh or Danish selected. Both "fresh" and glycerines" have come forward late in the year in large quantities. The quality was good, but the total shipments have not been so large, owing to scarcity of eggs in Canada. Russian and Danish eggs have been arriving regularly several days every week of the year. Canadian exporters must take great care in selecting and sending forward only eggs which are perfectly fresh, clean and graded into sizes. During 1903, the United Kingdom imported 19,848,897 great hundreds (120) of eggs, valued at £6,617,619. Canada's share of this large trade amounted to only 557,080 great hundreds, valued at £218,571. The imports from Russia amounted to £1,866,421, and from Denmark to £1,648,367. Germany, Belgium and France are the other leading exporters of eggs to Britain, each of these countries sending from three to four times as many as Canada.

Horse Market.

One hundred and eighty horses were disposed of during the week at "The Repository," Toronto. The sales were attended by many farmers and dealers from all parts of the Dominion, and bidding was lively. On Tuesday, one hundred and sixteen head were sold. The top price was paid by the Dominion Transport Company for a pair of bay geldings, five and six years, 3,200 pounds, \$440. On Friday, sixty head were sold, and prices were fully equal to Tuesday's.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices:

Table listing horse prices, including Single roadsters, Single cobs and carriage horses, Matched pairs carriage horses, Delivery horses, General-purpose and express horses, Draft horses, Serviceable second-hand workers, Serviceable second-hand drivers.

Bacon and Ham Trade, 1903.

Mr. Grindley reports to the Canadian Department of Agriculture as follows concerning the bacon and ham trade: Canadian mild-cured bacon and hams are becoming very popular in Great Britain, and are preferred to those imported from the United States, as they are leaner, and there is always a demand for lean cuts. Canadian packing-houses should make a close study of the various British markets, and supply them with the cuts which are in demand by the consumer. There is still room for improvement as regards packing cases. These are often of knotty lumber, badly nailed, and no battens at ends (same as American packers use), which give double nail bearings. Heavy split wood hoops should be used to bind round each end of the case, and, for extra large cases, an extra binder should be placed round the center. Shippers of these mild-cured meats must take advantage of the best means of transportation which are now provided. Ship goods as little as possible to be sold on commission, and then only to reliable firms who will see that they are warehoused under proper conditions as regards cleanliness and temperature. W. A. CLEMONS.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.30; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.50; Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.40; good to choice heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.50; light, \$4.85 to \$5.35. Sheep—Choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$5.35; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Western sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.25; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Prime beefs, 4½c. to 5½c. per lb.; good mediums, 4½c.; ordinary mediums, 4c.; the common stock, from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Sheep, 8½c. per lb.; spring lambs, \$5 each. Good lots of fat hogs, 5½c. to 5½c. per lb.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo.—Hogs—Heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.80; few, \$5.85; mixed, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Yorkers, \$5.60 to \$5.70. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4.60 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$3.25 to \$5.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 11½c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8½c. per lb. Sheep, 18c. to 18½c. per lb.

LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.

Please take notice to the DATE of the address label on your Farmer's Advocate. If the date on same is not changed within three weeks from time of remittance, please advise us at once, giving full particulars as to how money was sent.

I believe that the "Farmer's Advocate" stimulates those farmers who read it to keep better stock on their farms. Since I subscribed for the "Advocate" I have replaced my scrubs with Shorthorns, keep pure-bred pigs, and am negotiating now for a few Clydesdales. C. C. HANSON, "Maple Park Farm," Quebec.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations: Royal Princess and Royal Belle, Bogside, Wellington Johnston, Peter Mills, Alfred Johnston, Philolomen Roundpoint, Percheron Stallion.

EDITORIAL.

Table listing editorial content: The Stockmen's Convention, Directions to Contributors, Seed Fairs.

HORSES.

Table listing horse-related articles: Overfeeding with Hay, Training a Fast Colt, Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Horses.

STOCK.

Table listing stock-related articles: The Sow and Her Farrow, The Angora Goat, Values of Bran and Oats, Lengthening the Veterinary Course Assured, Improves Live Stock.

FARM.

Table listing farm-related articles: Sow Thistle—Mixed Grain, Check the Sparrow.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Table listing contents of the issue, including Suggested Plan of House, Our Silos, Spring Wheat Growing, Outlook Good for Hard Spring, Poor Opinion of Preston Wheat, Feeding Cornstalks, A Day at Mt. Elgin, Hydraulic Ram, Thrift, Forestry in Canada, Frostproof Pipes, Best Farmer's Paper on Earth, Broadcast Seeding, It Stands Alone, Dairy, Siberian Butter, Breeding Dairy Cows, Fodder Cheese Condemned, Cheese-curing Rooms, A Song of the West, Perfect Now, Ottawa Dairy Test.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Table listing garden and orchard articles: Budding Cherry Trees, Injury to Fruit Trees by Mice, Apple Day at St. Louis, Advocate Co-operative Orchardring, How to Plant Trees, Black Currant Bushes, Pruning, Sugar-beet Settlements.

APIARY.

Table listing apiary articles: Gilt-edged Buckwheat Honey, Cellar Wintering, Sanitary Squad of Bees.

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry articles: How to Get Eggs in Winter, Making Hens Lay.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Table listing notes and news: London Hackney Show; Light Farming in Algoma District; Hallman's Holstein Sale; Anent the Bay of Chaleur Route; Coming Events; Helped His Broken Leg; The Railway Commission re Port Arthur.

Table listing market prices and other information: MARKETS, HOME MAGAZINE, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Veterinary, Capped hock; chronic partial paralysis; caked udder—designing; actinomycosis; oedema, Worms; partial paralysis; nasal gleet; bloated steer; mare with tender feet, Impotent bull; cow with split teat, Miscellaneous, Stamp collection; rabbit-proof fence; which breed of cows; grading up a herd, Rats; no butter; sow crushes pigs; white scours, Lathyrus sylvestris; butter-fat; registration question; skins to tan; homemade vinegar; washy horse; milking machine; stalls and stanchions; stabling—wireworms—potatoes; drill marker, Narrow passage; egg eating; alfalfa clover; clarify vinegar; mammoth clover; Suffolk sheep, Breeding to sire; abscess; malt sprouts; care of cow at calving.



"Don't look for flaws as you go through life; And even when you find them, It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind, And look for the virtues behind them. For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light, Somewhere in its shadow hiding; It is better far to hunt for a star Than the spots on the sun abiding."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Well," she said, glancing at the group gathered under the laburnum-tree, "just now aunt Belinda thinks we had better go over to her; so, suppose we do it? At any rate, I found out that I was too complaisant to Mr. Poppleton."

When the party separated for the afternoon, Barold took Lucia home, and Mr. Burmestone and the curate walked down the street together.

Mr. Poppleton was indeed most agreeably exhilarated. His expressive little countenance beamed with delight.

"What a very charming person Miss Bassett is!" he exclaimed, after they had left the gate. "What a very charming person indeed!"

"Very charming," said Mr. Burmestone with much seriousness. "A prettier young person I certainly have never seen; and those wonderful gowns of hers—"

"Oh!" interrupted Mr. Poppleton, with natural confusion, "I—referred to Miss Belinda Bassett; though, really, what you say is very true. Miss Octavia Bassett—indeed—I think—in fact, Miss Octavia Bassett is quite, one might almost say even more charming than her aunt."

"Yes," admitted Mr. Burmestone; "perhaps one might. She is less ripe, it is true; but that is an objection time will remove."

"There is such a delightful gayety in her manner!" said Mr. Poppleton; "such an ingenuous frankness! such a—a—such spirit! It quite carries me away with it,—quite."

He walked a few steps, thinking over this delightful gayety and ingenuous frankness; and then burst out afresh,— "And what a remarkable life she has had too! She actually told me, that, once in her childhood, she lived for months in a gold-diggers' camp,—the only woman there. She says the men were kind to her, and made a pet of her. She has known the most extraordinary people."

In the meantime Francis Barold returned Lucia to Lady Theobald's safe keeping. Having done so, he made his adieu, and left the two to themselves. Her ladyship was, it must be confessed, a little at a loss to explain to herself what she saw, or fancied she saw, in the manner and appearance of her young relative. She was persuaded that she had never seen Lucia look as she looked this afternoon. She had a brighter color in her cheeks than usual, her pretty figure seemed more erect, her eyes had a spirit in them which was quite new. She had chatted and laughed gayly with Francis Barold, as she approached the house; and after his departure she moved to and fro with a freedom that was unusual to her.

"It has been making himself agreeable to her," said the lady, with grim pleasure. "He can do it if he chooses;

and he is just the man to please a girl,—good-looking, and with a fine, dominating air."

"How did you enjoy yourself?" she asked.

"Very much," said Lucia; "never more, thank you."

"Oh!" ejaculated my lady. "And which of her smart New-York gowns did Miss Octavia Bassett wear?"

They were at the dinner-table; and, instead of looking down at her soup, Lucia looked quietly and steadily across the table at her grandmother.

"She wore a very pretty one," she said: "it was pale fawn-color, and fitted her like a glove. She made me feel very old-fashioned and badly dressed."

Lady Theobald laid down her spoon.

"She made you feel old-fashioned and badly dressed,—you!"

"Yes," responded Lucia: "she always does. I wonder what she thinks of the things we wear in Slowbridge." And she even went to the length of smiling a little.

"What she thinks of what is worn in Slowbridge!" Lady Theobald ejaculated. "She! May I ask what weight the opinion of a young woman from America—from Nevada—is supposed to have in Slowbridge?"

Lucia took a spoonful of soup in a leisurely manner.

"I don't think it is supposed to have any; but—but I don't think she minds that. I feel as if I shouldn't if I were in her place. I have always thought her very lucky."

"You have thought her lucky!" cried my lady. "You have envied a Nevada young woman, who dresses like an actress, and loads herself with jewels like a barbarian? A girl whose conduct toward men is of a character to chill one's blood!"

"They admire her," said Lucia simply, "more than they admire Lydia Egerton, and more than they admire me."

"Do you admire her?" demanded my lady.

"Yes, grandmamma," replied Lucia courageously, "I think I do."

Never had my lady been so astounded in her life. For a moment she could scarcely speak. When she recovered herself she pointed to the door.

"Go to your room," she commanded.

"This is American freedom of speech, I suppose. Go to your room."

Lucia rose obediently. She could not help wondering what her ladyship's course would be if she had the hardihood to disregard her order. She really looked quite capable of carrying it out forcibly herself. When the girl stood at her bedroom window, a few minutes later, her cheeks were burning and her hands trembling.

"I am afraid it was very badly done," she said to herself. "I am sure it was; but—but it will be a kind of practice. I was in such a hurry to try if I were equal to it, that I didn't seem to balance things quite rightly. I ought to have waited until I had more reason to speak out. Perhaps there wasn't enough reason then, and I was more aggressive than I ought to have been. Octavia is never aggressive. I wonder if I was at all pert. I don't think Octavia ever means to be pert. I felt a little as if I meant to be pert. I must learn to balance myself, and only be cool and frank."

Then she looked out of the window, and reflected a little.

"I was not so very brave, after all," she said, rather reluctantly. "I didn't tell her Mr. Burmestone was there. I daren't have done that. I am afraid I am sly—that sounds sly, I am sure."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Contrast.

"Lady Theobald will put a stop to it," was the general remark. "It will certainly not occur again."

This was said upon the evening of the first gathering upon Miss Belinda's grass-plot, and at the same time it was prophesied that Mr. Francis Barold would soon go away.

But neither of the prophecies proved true. Mr. Francis Barold did not return to London; and, strange to say, Lucia was seen again and again playing croquet with Octavia Bassett, and was even known to spend evenings with her.

Perhaps it might be that an appeal made by Miss Belinda to her ladyship had caused her to allow of these things. Miss Belinda had, in fact, made a private call upon my lady, to lay her case before her.

"I feel so very timid about everything," she said, almost with tears, "and so fearful of trusting myself, that I really find it quite a trial. The dear child has such a kind heart—I assure you she has a kind heart, dear Lady Theobald,—and is so innocent of any intention to do wrong—I am sure she is innocent,—that it seems cruel to judge her severely. If she had had the benefit of such training as dear Lucia's, I am convinced that her conduct would have been most exemplary. She sees herself that she has faults: I am sure she does. She said to me only last night, in that odd way of hers,—she had been sitting, evidently thinking deeply, for some minutes,—and she said, 'I wonder if I shouldn't be nicer if I were more like Lucia Gaston.' You see what turn her mind must have taken. She admires Lucia so much."

"Yesterday evening at dinner," said Lady Theobald severely, "Lucia informed me that she admired your niece. The feeling seems to be mutual." Miss Belinda colored, and brightened visibly.

"Did she, indeed?" she exclaimed. "How pleased Octavia will be to hear it! Did she, indeed?" Then, warned by a chilliness, and lack of response, in her ladyship's manner, she modified her delight, and became apologetic again.

"These young people are more—are less critical than we are," she sighed. "Octavia's great prettiness—"

"I think," Lady Theobald interposed, "that Lucia has been taught to feel that the body is corruptible, and subject to decay, and that mere beauty is of small moment."

Miss Belinda sighed again.

"That is very true," she admitted deprecatingly; "very true, indeed." "It is to be hoped that Octavia's stay in Slowbridge will prove beneficial to her," said her ladyship in her most judicial manner. "The atmosphere is wholly unlike that which has surrounded her during her previous life."

"I am sure it will prove beneficial to her," said Miss Belinda eagerly. "The companionship of well-trained and refined young people cannot fail to be of use to her. Such a companion as Lucia would be, if you would kindly permit her to spend an evening with us now and then, would certainly improve and modify her greatly. Mr. Francis Barold is—is, I think, of the same opinion; at least, I fancied I gathered as much from a few words he let fall."

"Francis Barold?" repeated Lady Theobald. "And what did Francis Barold say?"

"Of course it was but very little," hesitated Miss Belinda; "but—but I could not help seeing that he was drawing comparisons, as it were. Octavia

was teaching Mr. Poppleton to play croquet; and she was rather exhilarated, and perhaps exhibited more—freedom of manner, in an innocent way,—quite in an innocent, thoughtless way,—than is exactly customary; and I saw Mr. Barold glance from her to Lucia, who stood near; and when I said, 'You are thinking of the contrast between them,' he answered, 'Yes, they differ very greatly, it is true; and of course I knew that my poor Octavia could not have the advantage in his eyes. She feels this herself, I know. She shocked me the other day, beyond expression, by telling me that she had asked him if he thought she was really fast, and that she was sure he did. Poor child! she evidently did not comprehend the dreadful significance of such terms.'

"A man like Francis Barold does understand their significance," said Lady Theobald; "and it is to be deplored that your niece cannot be taught what her position in society will be if such a reputation attaches itself to her. The men of the present day fight shy of such characters."

This dread clause so impressed poor Miss Belinda by its solemnity, that she could not forbear repeating it to Octavia afterward, though it is to be regretted that it did not produce the effect she had hoped.

"Well, I must say," she observed, "that if some men fought a little shyer than they do, I shouldn't mind it. You always do have about half a dozen dangle around, who only bore you, and who will keep asking you to go places, and sending you bouquets, and asking you to dance when they can't dance at all, and only tear your dress, and stand on your feet. If they would 'fight shy,' it would be splendid."

To Miss Belinda, who certainly had never been guilty of the indecorum of having any member of the stronger sex "dangle about" at all, this was very trying.

"My dear," she said, "don't say 'you always have;' it—it really seems to make it so personal."

Octavia turned around, and fixed her eyes wonderingly upon her blushing countenance. For a moment she made no remark, a marvellous thought shaping itself slowly in her mind.

"Aunt Belinda," she said at length, "did nobody ever?"

"Ah, no, my dear! No, no, I assure you!" cried Miss Belinda, in the greatest possible trepidation. "Ah, dear no! Such—such things rarely—very rarely happen in—Slowbridge; and, besides, I couldn't possibly have thought of it. I couldn't, indeed!"

She was so overwhelmed with maidenly confusion at the appalling thought, that she did not recover herself for half an hour at least. Octavia, feeling that it would not be safe to pursue the subject, only uttered one word of comment,— "Gracious!"

(To be continued.)

"How dirty these chairs are, Norah!" said the mistress of a rosy Celtic treasure, lately acquired. Norah looked disturbed for a moment, but quickly recovered.

She ran her finger along the seat of one of the chairs, and then regarded it closely.

"Now, who'd iver think 'twud make all that difference to have nobody sit in 'em just the wan day, mum?" said Norah in amazement. "If 'twasn't for visitors O'd have to be at 'em wid a cloth all the toime!"

Fashion Notes.

Now that winter is almost past, it is time that the spring sewing should be well in hand. The underclothing is usually the first on the programme to be done, and the best plan is to get it out of the way as early as possible. In order to have the dress fit well, attention must be paid to the correct fit and neatness of the undergarments. As this is a period in which lace is being used profusely, it is shown to a great extent as a trimming for corset-covers and petticoats. The valenciennes and fine terehon laces are found to be the most durable, and make a dainty finish to the garments. Embroidery is by no means out of fashion, and stands even more wear and washing than the lace.

The materials for spring suitings are mostly coarse and loosely woven fabrics that lend themselves to the soft, flowing lines of this season's fashions. Canvas cloth, mohair, Sicilian cloth, voiles and nunsvelling are among the most popular goods shown for spring dresses and suits. The colors are beautiful. Care should be taken to choose the color that is most becoming, never mind what is termed the "most fashionable." No matter how elaborately it may be trimmed, nor how up-to-date the dress is made, unless it is of a color suitable to the complexion, it will never look well.

The fashions of 1830 are being revived, and in their train come laces of all descriptions. Frills of lace are worn at the wrists of both dress and coat sleeves. If it is the same color as the material upon which it is to be used, it gives a very pretty effect, and can be made to almost form a part of the fabric itself. Applique is still in vogue, and the ever-beautiful cluny lace makes an elaborate trimming. The French valenciennes is pretty on wash silks and other fine materials.

There are numerous styles of collars and other neck pieces, without which the costume is incomplete. They are being made of lace and chiffon, with a foundation of featherbone to hold it up. A pretty collar may be made of white chiffon of double thickness, put on a foundation where the supports are at the sides and back only, being merely enough to keep the collar from crushing down too much. At the top is a fold of pink satin, and at the bottom three folds of the satin are put around and crossed in front, with the two ends left quite long. Over the satin at both top and bottom, tiny steel beads are scattered, and also at the ends of the tabs. Another is made of white satin baby-ribbon. Rows of the ribbon are sewn on the foundation collar at an equal distance apart, until the whole collar is covered. Each row is scattered with steel beads. For the front: five pieces of the ribbon are caught together with a little steel buckle, to form the tab effect. These also have beads scattered over them.

Ribbon is being used for stocks, with the little hemstitched turnovers at the top, and tied in a large bow in front; the loops being the same length as the ends.

The old-time ruchings are again in vogue, and are pretty on ribbon stocks, as well as those made of the material of the waist.

Tucked chiffon forms a pretty collar. The tucks are tiny, and are put up and down. At the top is a row of narrow velvet, brightened in the front and at the back with tiny flat gold buttons. A wider fold of the velvet at the bottom finishes the collar, and this is brought together in the front with the tab ends, trimmed with the gold buttons.

The foregoing has been written for M. H. R. O., who wrote to Dame Durden, asking suggestions for pretty collars. As Dame Durden referred the question to me, I have been much pleased to do what I could for M. H. R. O., and hope that these few suggestions may be of use to her.

AUNT LYN.

"Ah, yes," sighed Miss Bluestocking. "Emerson appeals to us women of Boston. Although he has passed into the beyond, we always retain him in our hearts."

"You don't say?" replied Miss Wash. "I wonder how he likes being kept in cold storage."



The Hurt Family.

"THE HURT FAMILY HAS MANY BRANCHES."—JAMES PAYN.

Do you belong to the Hurt family? Now, don't be in a hurry to answer, but just look back into your life and think the question over, remembering that "the Hurt family has many branches." If you do find yourself even a distant connection of one branch, it would be a good plan to sever that connection promptly. There is

THE SENSITIVE BRANCH,

the members of which pride themselves on being more sensitive than their neighbors. Therefore, they are very easily hurt by the chills and slights of a cold, hard world, and they nurse their wrongs and consider themselves very badly treated.

"In the case of another thick-skinned person it would not matter, but I am so sensitive that more consideration should be shown me."

You never find a member of this branch of the family taking trouble to help a neighbor. You never find her visiting the sick; she is much too sensitive. "How that Jones woman can go every week to the hospital and take flowers and things to the patients she cannot understand. 'I am so sensitive, it would make me ill to see anyone suffer.'"

Then comes the

SELF-CONSCIOUS BRANCH,

whose members are always thinking of themselves, and suspect the world of doing likewise, and not doing it kindly. If two people say something at the other end of the room and laugh, this member of the Hurt family is badly hurt indeed. She knows well enough they were laughing at her. If you pass her in the street without noticing her, she thinks you meant to cut her, and worries herself over what she has done to cause such a slight. A little reflection would surely convince her that no reasonable being would "cut" another in the street without some grave and known offence. Of all branches of the Hurt family, the self-conscious is the most unhappy, though those who think and suspect evil and ever see the worst side of life run them close.

Often one thinks of the quaint little couplet:

"Two men look out through the same bars;
One sees the mud, and one the stars."

Then one meets a confirmed evil-thinker. She will bring evil out of such trifles that a nice-minded woman would never dream of regarding with suspicion.

There is a branch of the Hurt family blessed—or shall we say cursed?—by the possession of

A LONG MEMORY FOR WRONGS.

"I can forgive, but I cannot forget," says its members. Have they ever tried to forget? As far as one can see they are trying hard to remember every trifling detail of the hurts administered to them. Letters are kept, and taken out now and then to be read in order to recall all the old ill-feeling. Days are remembered and spoken of. "Ah, it was just such a day as this six years ago —" and we have the whole story over again.

"We, all of us, try to forgive and forget. When similar treatment we crave, And think we are virtuous paragons, yet We cannot forget we forgave."

It is foolish to remember trifles, but is it not worse to remember real wrongs and continue to feel hurt be-

cause of them? More lives have been spoiled in this way than perhaps in any other. The hurt feeling has been encouraged, every detail of a wrong kept in mind, and there is no real forgiveness, as there is no forgetting.

A WOMAN MAY BE JUDGED

by the sort of thing she will remember or forget. There is so much that is good to remember, so many kind words and actions, so much to thank God for every day of our lives. Then, why not let the bad things drop right out?

"Remember all that time has brought
The starry hope on high,
The strength attained, the courage gained,
The love that cannot die."

"Forget the bitter brooding thought,
The word too harshly said,
The living blame love hates to name
The frailties of the dead."

Cultivate a short memory for wrongs, if you would break away from the Hurt family. Forget family feuds, forget silly chaff, forget all littlenesses, and then with a free mind take whatsoever things are pure and lovely and of good report, and think on these things.

Be always ready to make allowances for others. Wrong may be done, wrong is sure to be done, and we are sure to suffer it now and then; but we can always refuse to receive it, not by angry words, but with the soft answer, and, above all, with a mind so full of what is good and lovely that wrong feelings can find no lodging there. Then no member of the great Hurt family can call us cousin.

"Sometimes we fondly nurse our grief
With soothing tender care;
And then to see how fast it grows,
Makes e'en its owners stare."

"We feed it with the richest food
A fertile mind can give,
When smarting under fancied griefs
From those with whom we live."

"And with this food it thrives so well,
And grows to giant size,
That though rich blessings strew our path
They're hidden from our eyes."

"'Tis wiser far to take our griefs
And troubles day by day
To Him who waits and yearns to bear
Our every grief away."

—Selected.
HOPE.

Little Men and Women.

Treat the children like little men and women. It will do much toward making them men and women. Perpetual frowns, scoldings and fault-finding do much toward making them surly, ill-tempered, and story-tellers. Love wins in every instance. A mother should never be so busy that she cannot listen to her children. If they live to be men and women they will all too soon leave her. She should make the most of them while she has them. She should encourage outdoor exercise or sports, and she should not forget to train them with proper regard for their personal appearance. She should never allow them to form such habits as coming to the table in negligee, neglecting their nails or their teeth, or carrying soiled handkerchiefs about. She should never nag them, or forget that they are creatures of reason, not animals that require to be driven, nor should she fail to instill in them a distaste for all that is vulgar. — [American Queen.

A Father's Love.

Much is said and written in glorification of mother love. Father love is less in evidence, but one little girl's opinion of it appears in the following story:

A young rector was in charge of a large church in the west end of London, whose wife died, leaving a motherless child. The people hoped that some aunt, sister or niece would come to look after the child, but none such appeared.

Gradually it came to be known in the parish that their scholarly and eloquent rector was as much at home amid the mysteries of the nursery, the warming of a child's mug of milk, the washing of "baby's" face, etc., as he was familiar with the mazes of theology and the changing phases of biblical questions.

Four years slipped by, and one Easter Sunday, when the church was adorned with wreaths and lilies of sweet perfume, the child was placed, as usual, in the corner of a front pew, and the service went on until the sermon began.

This was on the Mother of Christ—her agony of heart at the cross, her wonder at the news of the resurrection, and from this he turned to tell of the sadness and misery of those who feel the mother want in this world."

The face of his motherless child inspired unusual earnestness as he pictured that wonderful mother love.

In conclusion he said: "Think what a child's life is without a mother's love? Who can tend, who cherish, who can love—who—but a mother?"

And in the depth of his feeling the rector's strong voice halted, as if for an answer.

In the hush of the great congregation a little voice spoke out very sweetly from that front pew:

"A faver (father) would do ev'ry bit as well, papa, dear!"

The rector closed the service somewhat abruptly, his voice trembling as he gave the benediction.

The little child ran into the vestry and the rector clasped her to his heart, as the little one, in a half-frightened tone, asked: "You arn't angry wif me, are you, papa, dear? I forgot ev'body was a-lis'-ning!" — [Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Spurgeon's Wit and Wisdom.

Some excellent sayings of the late C. H. Spurgeon are given in a volume of "Personal Reminiscences," by the Rev. William Williams. Here are some of them:

"I don't like dancing. It was through a dance that the first Baptist minister lost his head, and I may well be afraid of it."

"Mind your illustrations are correct. It will never do to describe Noah as one did, sitting outside the ark reading his Bible."

"Always get the true meaning of a text. One local preacher took 'He for Our Profit,' and preached on 'The Prophetic Office of Christ.'"

"Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said, 'I fly from star to star, from cherry-beam to cherry-beam.'"

"Get amongst your people, or somebody may be saying of you as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays."

"Shun all affectation in the pulpit and mind you never get into the goody-goody style. One of this sort once said, 'I was reading this morning in dear Hebrews.'"

"Mind the theme of your sermon suits yourself. A beardless boy should not preach from 'I have been young, and now am old.'"

"Have just been reading Feb. 18th issue. Was thinking that 'The Quiet Hour' was worth the subscription price. Hope is such a helpful writer. — Simcoe Co. JOHN A. MARTIN.

Domestic Economy.

Clothespins may be made to do duty twice as long if they are kept clean. Every two or three weeks boil them and dry them quickly.

A sharp pain in the lungs or side can be driven away by applying vaseline and mustard in the proportion of two parts vaseline and one part mustard. Rub it together and spread on a piece of linen as you would an ordinary paste. This is also excellent for a severe pain in the back of the neck, and has been used with good results for breaking up the grip.

WHY FLANNELS SHRINK.

Flannels, or any articles made of wool, are entirely different in their ultimate fibers from linen or cotton or any vegetable fabric. The fibers are spiral in form, and heat and cold and rubbing make them draw up, while certain strong alkalies seem to produce the same effect. It is therefore necessary that flannels should be washed in water of even temperature, wrung dry and rubbed as little as possible. Rub when necessary with the hands, and not on a board. Do not put flannels outdoors to freeze in winter, but hang them before the fire, or in a warm room, to dry as quickly as possible, and they will not shrink.

HEALTHY BEDROOMS.

Each person requires 1,000 cubic feet of air in the sleeping room. Measure the room you sleep in and see if you have 1,000 cubic feet. Multiply the length by the breadth, and then multiply this product by the height of the room, and if this equals 1,000 you have 1,000 cubic feet. For instance, your room is 10 feet square and 10 feet high, then you have exactly 1,000 cubic feet in your sleeping-room. A room of this size, if it is well ventilated, is, says Science Siftings, sufficient for healthy respiration. If it is smaller than this, it is insufficient. If your sleeping-room is only eight feet high, it should be a little over eleven feet square. From these examples anyone can figure up for himself the size of his sleeping-room. Generally speaking, however, if more attention were paid in the direction of keeping bedroom windows open all night, summer and winter, less attention would be required as to the size of the room.

CARE OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

It is necessary to know just which parts of a machine are subjected to the greatest friction in order to keep the instrument in good condition, as well as to understand how to reach the hidden parts. Any machinist will explain to a seamstress the mechanism of her machine. For every twelve hours of use the machine should receive a thorough cleaning and oiling and all the surplus oil must be wiped away. Should a poor quality of oil be used, and the works become clogged in consequence, a thorough oiling with kerosene, afterwards wiping dry and oiling with the best sperm oil, will be found to remedy the evil. When the stitching is not neat and regular, the tension is probably too loose or too tight, or possibly the tension spring has become broken. With the lengthening or shortening of the stitch, the tension must be changed accordingly. Anything which may give a shock to the machine should be avoided. One shock may cause more serious injury to the works than a year of steady service. Nothing contributes so readily to throwing the machine out of order as the breaking of needles. The machine should be run steadily and evenly, never started nor stopped with a jerk. When not in use it should be well protected from dust, and left unbandaged with the foot lifted from the feed.—[In Prairie Farmer.



Grandma's Angel.

Mamma said, "Little one, go and see
If grandmother's ready to come to tea."
I knew I mustn't disturb her, so
I stepped as gentle along, tip-toe,
And stood a moment to take a peep—
And there was grandmother, fast asleep.

I knew it was time for her to wake;
I thought I'd give her a little shake,
Or tap at her door or softly call;
But I hadn't the heart for that at all—



Grandma's Angel.

She looked so sweet and so quiet there,
Lying back in her old arm-chair,
With her dear white hair, and a little
smile
That means she is loving you all the
while.

I didn't make a speck of noise;
I knew she was dreaming of little boys
And girls, who lived with her long ago,
And then went to heaven—she told me
so.

I went up close, and didn't speak
One word; but I gave her on her cheek
The softest bit of a little kiss,
Just in a whisper, and then said this,
"Grandmother, dear, it's time for tea."

Helen's Babies.

Oh, I've such a lot of dollies,
It would really make you stare!
Just twelve! Would you believe it?
—Twelve children in my care!

Every one says, "Such a family!"
But they're a great comfort to me.
Mamma calls 'em "Helen's Babies";
And that's what they are, you see.

There's Bessie, my biggest dolly;
She's as old as she can be;
For she was my mamma's dolly
Before she belonged to me.

There's Clara, and Alice, and Jennie,
And Gracie, with golden hair,
And eyes that shut and open;
She's 'most alive, I declare.

Now, Dot is a dear little dolly,
In the sweetest blue satin dress;
And Nellie, and Celia, and Hattie—
You'll think there's a lot, I guess.

There's Robbie, my little sailor,
And Topsy, as cute as can be,
And Ko-Chung-Kee, the Chinaman—
They're all so dear to me.

I'm sure so big a family
You won't very often see;
But this is a "truly story,"
About my dollies and me.

Grumble Town.

"Oh, keep away from Grumble Town;
It is a horrid place,
Where every woman wears a frown
Upon her gloomy face;
And every man in sullen tone
Has something mean to say.
The very children whine and moan
In quite a dismal way."

I am sure none of you children live
in Grumble Town all the time, but
you may visit there sometimes, and
if you go there often you will get
fond of the place and spend more
and more of your time with the
grumblers, and grumblers are very
unpleasant people to live with. They
generally get the best of everything,
because all their friends know they
will make such a fuss if everything
doesn't suit them, but they are not
any happier for that. I once read
of a family which always found some-
thing to complain of at meal times.

Lord, for the food that Thou hast given us, give us grateful hearts." One Sunday the whole family had been to church, and had enjoyed the sermon very much. As usual, a very good dinner was waiting to be eaten, but the grumbling was worse than ever. After dinner, Mr. Porter said: "I've been thinking, children, it would be just as well not to ask a blessing on our food any longer. We have such poor things to eat we can't be expected to be thankful." The children looked very astonished and ashamed, for the sermon they had all listened to that day had been about some of the very poor people in the world, who were very thankful for even a piece of dry bread. They had such nice dinners every day, as they all knew, although they chose to find fault while eating them. Mr. Porter then said that they had better get a grumble box, and they each agreed to put a cent into it as a fine for every grumble or complaint about the food on the table. At first the coppers rattled in pretty quickly. "The potatoes are stone cold," said Nell the very first day—and so they were—but when Harry handed her the box, with a polite bow, she laughed, and owned that it was a real grumble. After the first day or two, very few grumblers were caught, but it was with great glee that all the children shouted, "You owe a cent, father!" when one day he remarked, mildly, "This is very tough steak, my dear." Even the mother had to pay a cent once, when an unexpected visitor dropped in for dinner, and she said: "I am so glad you came, but sorry we have not a better dinner to offer you!" A cent, mother, a cent from you!" they all exclaimed. "That's a genuine out-and-out grumble," said Harry, and Mrs. Porter looked caught, as she smilingly slipped her copper into the box held out to her. They decided to spend the money on a good dinner for some really poor children, but, after a few weeks, no more grumbling was heard, and it seemed likely that the poor children's dinner would suffer, unless the Porter family started fines for some other bad habit. It isn't always necessary to tell everybody about things we don't like. A school teacher used to teach subtraction in a very curious way on stormy days, when everyone seemed rather miserable.

"Let's all subtract unpleasant things
Like doleful dumps and pain,
'And then,' said she, 'you'll gladly see
That pleasant things remain.'"

If we subtracted all the unpleasant things, and added up or multiplied all the pleasant things, dividing the nice times with other people who don't have many, what jolly arithmetic lessons we should have. A little boy was once carrying home a fine basket of blackberries, and a man who met him on the road said, "Won't your mother be glad to see you come home with such a lot of berries, Sammy?" "Yes, sir," said Sammy, "and I won't tell her about the briars in my feet." Probably he did tell her, all the same. Most of us do tell when we cut or burn ourselves or run a splinter into a finger. But some people can bear even greater troubles without mentioning them. I once knew a dear little girl who had hip disease. She was tied to her crib—tied with straps round her shoulders, so that the heavy weight which was fastened to her feet would not drag her down. As she grew taller, the crib was lengthened. Did she grumble, do you think, because she could not run and play? No, indeed, she did not. Her face was like sunshine whenever the pain was not very bad. She loved to have other children play hide-and-seek near her, although they would gladly have played quieter games that she could join in, but she said she liked to watch them running about. Once I went to see her, when she had the measles, and when I tried to tell her how sorry I was, she laughed, and said, "It is my birthday, so the doctor said the



Helen's Babies.

She opened her eyes and looked at me,
And said, "Why, let, I have just now
dreamed
Of a little angel, who came and seemed
To kiss me lovingly on my face."
I never told her 'twas only me,
I took her hand, and we went to tea.
—St. Nicholas.

The soup was too peppery or too cold, the bread was dry or the meat was tough. Jim "just hated hash"—when there was hash for dinner—and Maggie didn't see why she was expected to eat rice pudding so often. Mr. Porter, their father, always said before meals: "O



measles would do for a birthday present, and I might as well have them now, for I have to stay in bed anyway."

Dear little May, what a favorite she was with everybody, but she laid down her heavy cross years ago. Her short life was a very happy one in spite of the pain and the long months in bed. In fact, I don't think I ever knew a happier child, which shows that people can always find a silver lining to a dark cloud, if they only look for it.

"I know a funny little boy—
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

"I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan—
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

"There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks
Like waves on snowy sand.

"He smiles the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The schoolroom for a joke he takes—
His lessons are but fun.

"No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and moan and sigh."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Address all communications intended for the Children's Corner to Cousin Dorothy, Newcastle, Ont.

Helps to Keep Well.

Lettuce and celery help nervous people.

Visit your dentist every six months.

Eat tomatoes, which are good for the liver.

All varieties of the onion tribe help digestion.

Don't worry unless you really enjoy worrying.

Rest for half an hour, anyway, in the middle of the day.

Spend at least an hour outdoors every day—more if possible.

Never drink water which has stood in a sleeping room all night.

Peas, beans and lentils are a very economical food, and also nourishing.

Eat an orange or an apple—two of them are better—every morning before breakfast.

Eat always less than satisfies you to repletion. Drink two quarts of water a day—eight glasses.

Don't have a light in your room at night of any kind. It takes up the oxygen of the air, and is irritating to the eyes.

The paper handkerchief is suggested by a hospital magazine as more sanitary in some kinds of contagious diseases than the linen one. It can be destroyed at once.

Air out your house thoroughly twice a day—early in the morning and before you go to bed. Then sleep with a current of air through the room. Pile on the bedding if you need it.

These few rules, observed faithfully, will make you healthy, wealthy and wise—for is not a healthy man always rich?—and his health is a sign of his wisdom. Try these for the first half of 1904, and you will need no other New Year's resolutions.—

[Canadian Thresherman.

"Well, some ways I'd like to an' some ways I wouldn't," said Farmer Bentover, when the suave dispenser of encyclopedias had paused in his siren song.

"You see, if I was to sign for that 'ere cyclopedee in forty-seven parts, including the index and appendicitis, I'm sorter afraid I'd hev to work so hard to pay fer it thet I'd be too tired to enjoy readin' it; while if I read it at my leisure, as I ort to, in order to get the good of it, I wouldn't have time to ern the price. So, all things considered, I'll have to deny myself the privilege, as it were. Looks sorter like rain off to the sou'east, don't it?"

Some Floral Troubles.

To the Flower Corner:

"Will you please tell me about the cyclamen. I sent for two last fall. One bulb was started, but has not done much; the other has never come up. I have given them good care. I have a beautiful salmon-colored azalea, which I bought in November. It has had over thirty flowers, and has been flowering for a month; it has fifteen blossoms on now. I should like to know how to care for it when it ceases to flower. My pelargoniums do not flower as much as I would like; please tell me about them. I enjoy the Flower Corner so much. I have about one hundred house plants, and have had plants blooming all winter. Our windows are large, and the house warm."

MRS. TREMEER.

"Randolph," Possibly you did not get your cyclamen bulbs in good condition. If they were perfectly dry when they reached you, it is little wonder that they did not do much for you. Florists, in shipping these bulbs, should always see that they are packed in damp moss, but, unfortunately, this precaution is not always taken. If, on the other hand, the bulbs reached you in good condition, it is quite possible that you did not attend to the watering properly. Cyclamens are very particular about this. They require to be kept continually moist, yet too much wet at the roots will destroy them, hence especial care must be taken with the drainage. In potting them, first put some broken crockery in the bottom, cover it over with some fibrous material such as sphagnum moss, which will prevent the clay from washing down, then fill up with good garden loam with which has been mixed about one-fourth the quantity of old, well-rotted manure. In the spring, when the blooming period is over, give less and less water until finally just enough is given to keep the roots from drying out entirely; set the pots away in a cool, shady place for the summer (remembering, of course, never to let the plants get bone-dry) and on rainy days turn the pots over so that too much moisture will not get in. When the plants show signs of new growth take out as much of the soil as possible from the top and fill up with rich earth; if the pots are filled with roots, re-pot very carefully into pots a size or two larger; water well and set in a warmer, lighter place where the plants may be urged on to fresh growth. Cyclamens should be kept in a cool window, an eastern one is admirable, and the foliage should be syringed every day. You may grow them from seed if you like, although they will not likely bloom the first season for you; but if ever again you have to deal with a "dry" bulb try sinking it well into the soil, covering it up with moist fiber, and keeping it in a dry, cool place until the leaves have started; then remove the moss and move into a warmer place. . . . It may possibly be interesting to you to know that the cyclamen is a native of Palestine, where it grows in the clefts of the rocks and on the hillsides, blooming earliest of all the flowers in the Holy Land. Many superstitions have clung about it. It was at one time called the "Bleeding Nun," and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and it was held that disaster would come to any maid or woman who dared to step over it.

Regarding your azalea, I may say that amateurs find it very hard to get this plant to bloom a second time. However, I have talked with a successful "home" florist, who

has one now well in bud for the second time. She says the method she adopted with this plant, which bloomed magnificently last year, was to plant it out in the garden in the summer, giving it the same care and cultivation as the other flowers. In the fall, she potted it in rich, friable soil and brought it in. During the winter she gave it a great deal of water (always tepid), and syringed the foliage every day.

Pelargoniums do best in a rather cool situation where they are not exposed to the glare of a hot sun. They need plenty of water and pure air, and should be sprayed frequently. They should not be set out in the garden in the summer, but, after blooming, should be cut back and set in a cool, shady place, and given very little water until they have had a thorough rest. The cuttings may be used for starting new plants. When you want the old plants to grow again, break off some of the leaves, bring into a warmer place, and water plentifully. As pelargoniums, like all other flowering plants, bloom best when the pots are pretty well filled with roots, the pot should never be too large. The soil should be rich garden loam, and drainage material should be placed in the bottom. FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Welcome Wag.

A gentleman was walking with his youngest son at the close of the day and in passing the cottage of a German laborer the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was only a common cur, but the boy took a fancy to him, and asked his parent to buy the animal for him, promising to take good care of it.

Just then the owner of the dog came home and was demonstratively met by the dog. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog and I should like to buy him. What do you ask for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him I will give you a sovereign for him."

"Yaas," said the German, "I knows he is very poor dog, and not vort much; but der ish van leetle ding mit dat dog I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."

The Law of Work.

That there is much discontent with work among the so-called middle classes in America is due in large part to the pampering of children, to the supplying of their natural and artificial wants, and to the sentimental idea that "their day of toil will come soon enough." In general, work is not a curse, but a blessing—a positive means of grace. One can hardly begin too early to impress upon children lessons of self-help by tasks appropriate to their age and forces, and to beget in them scorn of idleness and of dependence on others. To do this is to make them happy through the self-respect that comes with the realization of power, and thus to approximate Tennyson's goal of man: "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,"—[Century.

A lady, having sent an order for a joint of mutton to the butcher who usually supplied the wants of her household, received the following note in reply: "Dear Mem,—I am sorry I have not killed myself this week, but you can have a leg off my brother.—Your affectionate Butcher."

Travelling Notes.

Florence, January, 1904.

I think, in my last letter from Venice, I said more about the Square of St. Mark's and its flock of pigeons than I did of the church itself, and yet, amongst the many churches I have visited, I consider it by far the richest and most beautiful. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, with five domes, five hundred marble columns, forty-six thousand feet of mosaics, and the altar over the tomb of St. Mark, where it is supposed that the body lies, is one solid mass of gold and silver, studded with precious stones. The marvel is that these wonderful, bright, clear, crystal mosaics, each representing scripture scenes, should have survived throughout long centuries and still retain their exquisite coloring. Whilst it was impossible not to give the fullest meed of admiration to this miracle of art, I could not but think of the immense districts in our big Northwest, where, in scattered homes, live so many of our own Canadians, far away from even the very smallest church in which to meet for prayer and praise. True, "God dwelleth not in temples made with hands," and is not far from any one of us, whether in mansion or prairie shack, but, all the same, the sense of contrast seemed, as I gazed upon that gorgeous scene, almost overwhelming. (In Rome, they say, there are over four hundred churches, and, of these, we must at least see fifty.)

On leaving Venice, we had most affectionate "adieux" from our German landlady and her maids, the latter of whom poured many blessings upon us, wishing us "journey trip, journey trip," by which we understood them to mean a pleasant journey or delightful trip. But we are getting used to mixtures of all kinds, and generally manage to read all our riddles, or not to bother our heads about them if beyond us altogether. That latter remark applies more especially to the dishes set before us at meal-time. Their composition is mostly guesswork, but as, so far, they have not disagreed with us, we have been quite content, and found them, on the whole, tasty and good. It is remarkable how much poultry is served at Continental tables. We are sure to get it at least once a day, sometimes twice, and generally of excellent quality. Here, at Florence, from which I now write, and where we shall probably remain for another three weeks, is an excellent boarding house. We shall not only have our usual courses of poultry, but of many other things equally as good, as well. As far as the weather is concerned, we find this a great improvement upon Venice, especially the first three days after our arrival, when the sun shone brilliantly from morn till eve. So warm and summerlike was it, that our kind landlady invited us all, no less than fifty of us, to go with her to her farm, five miles distant. When we arrived, we found a bountiful tea prepared for us in the garden. Think of that, in mid-winter!—and so warm and balmy was the air that many of the ladies discarded their wraps altogether. The last two days have gone back on their previous record, for they have been raw and rainy. I wonder if it would interest you to know how we manage to keep our expenditure within reasonable bounds? Well, we are independent of Gaze or Cook, choosing our own routes, and even traveling third-class for shorter journeys. Then we eschew hotels, which are always expensive, and go to well-recommended pensions, where, being a party of three, we are always received on very moderate terms. For instance, here at 37 Corso dei Tintori, of first-class reputation, we pay only five francs each, or one dollar per day. There are some very pleasant English and American guests, who share with us the comforts of a really lovely home, with splendid fires all over the place, several sitting and reading rooms, and many other advantages, all included

in the terms. The three colonials are more than content with their pleasant surroundings, and two of them, anyway, make the fullest use of their opportunities. They are regular students of art, sculpture, architecture, languages, and everything which comes under the name of culture. I freely confess that I am not. I am content to skim the surface of things, and to take their interpretation of everything without demur, though I try to conceal the fact that I do not really appreciate these "old masters." My very head whirled as I look upon picture upon picture of wooden figures and oddly-shaped animals. There may be something wrong in my point of vision, but when I think of the graceful creatures which are presented from week to week in the pages of the dear old "Advocate," I cannot believe that the models from which the old masters painted their pictures had really necks like swans or legs puffed out as if from acute inflammation. There, the heresy is out, and with it goes Mollie's reputation, if she ever had it, as a woman of culture! The people of the present, their ways and customs, interest me much more than any representations of the past. It amuses me to tackle the ever-recurring difficulties of language, postal regulations and coinage. Sometimes it has been the pounds, shillings and pence of Old England; then the francs and centimes of Belgium; the thalers, the marks and pfennings of Germany, and now the lire and centesimo of Italy, but I am fast becoming an adept. It behooves one of us to come out of the clouds and regulate the petty details of our lives, and that generally and fittingly falls to the share of willing— MOLLIE.

How to Live to 100.

[Senator Wark, in the Globe.]

I find that the information usually sought from me is as to my food and habits of life, that may show why my life has been extended beyond the usual span. As to food, I have been accustomed to eat oatmeal porridge and milk from my childhood, and I still use it for the principal part of my breakfast, with a single cup of black tea and a slice of plain bread after it. I consider it both wholesome and nutritious. Till quite late in life I ate butchers' meat, I did not care how fat, but the fat began to disagree with me, and I have made it a rule to eat nothing that disagrees with my digestion, no matter how palatable. I have, therefore, for many years, eaten neither beef or mutton or pork in any form. I take instead a little fowl or fish with my cup of tea at mid-day for dinner, and at six o'clock I find a cup of tea and a slice of bread is all I need. My cup of tea is my only dessert; I eat no pie or pudding, drink nothing stronger than tea, eat no suppers, go to bed at or before ten o'clock and rise these dark mornings about half past seven.

I now ask my young readers to open their Bibles at the 25th chapter of Matthew, and read from the 31st verse to the end, and learn that, whether life is long or short, the important point is to be prepared for its end.

A Presence.

By Cora A. Matson Dolson.

In the old house she sits
Still in the same low chair;
While she patiently knits,
Rocks in the silence there.

Knitting, with head bent low,
Weak hands, wrinkled and old,
Here where the firelight glow
Long on the hearth lies cold.

When the gray moth its fill
Seeks in the shadowed bowers,
Then, with slow step and still,
Walks she amid the flowers.

Ever a quiet ghost
Gentle and old and sweet,
Here where we knew them most
In the old age worn feet.



Dear Friends,—

With the end of March, good-bye to winter! Is there one of us who doesn't hail the thought with delight? A whole, long, bright, glorious summer ahead of us! A whole summer's work, too—but what of that! On a farm, if one can't have all pleasure—according to the social definition of the word—one can

Another of our members upon whom the inspiration of this coming event has already descended, has sent us a very timely letter upon the subject. We think the points of this letter are very well taken. The most of us do, as a rule, leave too much for the "final plunge," hence accomplish results which are not always as satisfactory as they might be if more forethought were exercised.

Prized in the Home.

I would like to say something regarding the high standing of your paper in our home. We long for its appearance every week, and when it comes it is enjoyed very much by each member of the family. It is the best farm and home paper printed to-day. Please find enclosed \$1.50 for another new subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate. Wishing you every possible success, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. W. LEE.

Brant Co., Feb. 7, 1904.

at least find pleasure in one's work; and, after all, isn't that just the truest, most sensible, most satisfying "pleasure" in the world? Work is not the thing that drudgery is, and should never be permitted to degenerate into it. Let all of us "Ingle Nookers" recognize that fact, and in planning for the coming summer, let us study out every means by which we can avoid the drudgery and make our work a real pleasure, to which the little social enjoyments, the "teas" and picnics, and visits of friends may only come as a pleasing variation, not as the oases in the dead blank of a great Sahara of toil and moil and hate-it-all.

Perhaps just now the most formidable bugaboo in the work horizon is housecleaning. It does seem rather "funny," to be sure, to think

HOUSECLEANING—ITS JOYS AND SORROWS.

Perhaps in the near future we may have the pleasure of having our housecleaning done by the new system of compressed air; in the meantime, we can only use the means we have to the best advantage and wait patiently for the gasoline engine.

The time is drawing near when the music of the carpet stick will fill the air. My opinion is that we leave too much for the grand final plunge. Just now, when our nerves are quiet and our minds are clear, how many things we can arrange for. For instance, we are going to paper a room. Take a look around, and find out what colors will harmonize best with the furnishing of it; examine the curtains, and see what is needed in that line. Mentioning curtains, a friend of mine told me of an excellent plan for



Venezia.—Riva degli Schiavoni e Monumento a Vittorio Emanuele.

View in Venice.

of pleasure in connection with housecleaning; yet there is a great big satisfaction about it, too. It does seem so good to "get at the dirt," up with the carpets, down with the curtains, and out with every speck of the accumulated, unattractive dust of a whole winter season. Little wonder, after all, that a young girl should write, as she did lately, "I am just crazy to get at the housecleaning."

repairing large holes in lace ones, which are so hard to mend. Take a piece of an old lace one, and cut it a little larger than the hole; place it underneath, starch and press. When the curtains are hanging, the mended part can hardly be noticed in the fold of the drapery, certainly not nearly so much as heavy darning.

We who have to practice economy must needs find every plan we can to help and save. Still, things will wear out no

matter what we do. All the more need for us to buy as carefully as we can, and with good judgment, get what we need, not only to wear well, but also what will be pleasing and restful to the eye. If carpets are opened in the center seam, and the fresh, untacked sides put together, the room will have a fresher appearance, and the carpet will be all worn alike.

If we take a little more time during the heavy part of housecleaning season, our work will be as well done and our strength saved. Some people have no mercy on themselves, or anyone else. They tear every room inside out all at once, and for days there's nothing but confusion and ill-temper. By taking one room at a time there is more peace, less fuss, and more rest. Try to manage so that the men can help you to lift heavy furniture, mattresses, etc.

When everything is clean and ready for its place, take a look around. See how you can hang your pictures to give the best effect. Some pictures look so much better in a subdued light, while others need a good light to show the best points. Next thing, move the furniture to a different place. This not only takes away the old look of last year, but helps to preserve the furniture, which, if upholstered, will be faded in the place which is always nearest the light. If a good paint is needed for the kitchen floor, try using yellow ochre, linseed oil and a little turpentine. This is a good lasting paint, and much cheaper than the prepared ones.

The joy of housecleaning comes in at the last. When we see how beautifully clean everything looks, we give a sigh of contentment, and remember that "labor has sure reward."

A HOUSECLEANER.

Some of our readers, possibly, may not have heard of the housecleaning machine referred to by "Housecleaner." It is a new invention, but its work has been proved to be so effective that it is already being introduced into every large city. It is conveyed from house to house, stands outside while doing the work, yet does it perfectly and with such speed that one man or woman operating it is able, with the greatest ease, and without lifting a carpet or taking a piece of furniture outdoors, to clean a house of twelve rooms thoroughly in a day. The motor power is electricity, and from the machine run long tubes like water hose, which, when moved around over carpet and upholstery, draw through them every particle of dust in and beneath the fabric. Of course, as will be understood, the cleaner only removes dust. The machine which will apply soap and water automatically has yet to be invented. Yet this dust-eater is surely the greatest invention which has yet been perfected for making the endless cleaning processes easier. Is it too much to suppose that before ten years every progressive rural community, as well as every city and town, will have its housecleaning machine, and so help to conserve the strength of its women and add to the comfort of everybody?

The following letter will, we are sure, be most interesting to many, as well as to Pacific. We all like to hear from those who have had "experience":

A LETTER FOR "PACIFIC."

Dear Dame Durden,—The spirit moves me this evening to write something with reference to Pacific's wonderings whether a farm free from debt will be worth all the privations necessary to its accomplishment; also as to some ways and means which have been tried and found practicable by some women in this sparsely-settled country, who have been able to contribute a small share towards that attainment? Whereas the means must be prior to the end, we will discuss some of the means which have been used, and if the circumstances are not identical, perhaps they may suggest similar attempts to some struggling wife and mother. When we arrived in this country, the much-maligned but greatly useful, C. P. R. was very far from completion; consequently, freight was higher and less was brought into the country, especially in the line of

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LEANER

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household supplies; therefore, the settlers were obliged to depend for their comforts very much upon their own resources, and when money was lacking, very many expedients were resorted to for filling the empty purse. Not many settlers bought land; the majority settled under homestead regulations, and frequently had little money left after the ubiquitous shack was built, and the team of oxen or shaggy ponies, the plow, wagon and harrows were paid for. Time, too, was precious, for during the summer the land must be prepared for crops or nothing could be had for next year's supplies.

Housekeeping was not the easy matter that novices may think, where so little room was available that when one article was wanted almost every other thing in the shanty had to be moved to get at it. Still, not much time was spent in the home decorations, which we now-days read so much about. Our valleys along the rivers were not overrun with cattle, consequently from July till fall frosts, the banks were heavily laden with small wild fruits. July brought us Saskatoons, and from them onward through a routine of gooseberries, raspberries, black currants, pin-cherries and choke-cherries, till we ended with thorn apples, we could always find abundantly more than we could use ourselves. Strawberries also were small, but plentiful. Sugar was dear in those days, but not nearly so expensive as preserved fruits or jams. As it was found difficult to get such provisions for the large gangs of men working on the uncompleted railroad, a man who kept a store in one of the small station villages offered to send pails of jam. We picked fruit and bought sugar and pails from him; he did the shipping and paid us the money. It was hard work, but brought quick and large returns. We only got eight pounds of sugar for a dollar. We spent many days of hard work, and tore our dresses and boots some, but we got twenty-five cents per pound for our jam, pails returned. He shipped once a week, so we had several pails ready for each shipment, though we had to go nine miles to his station. That was one out of many plans. Another, which helped to pass away our long winter evenings, when oil was dear and books were scarce, was the knitting of coarse, warm, double mittens. It did not take long to get used to knitting in the dark, and many happy evenings my girls and I spent in that occupation, during which time we also played numbers of guessing and other impromptu games. One of my daughters and I grew to be such experts that we could wind the yarn and complete a pair of mittens from tea time till ten o'clock. I trow we neither of us can do so now, though. These mittens were so much better than the woven ones in the stores that men gladly gave us fifty cents per pair for them. I think that is enough for the business part of my story. As for the satisfaction of having a home free from all embarrassments, I can truly say it has all paid. We can look back at all those early struggles now, as almost being like some far-away dream, but this realization of our hopes does not prevent our sympathy reaching out and extending a warm hand-shake and wishing God-speed to others who are experiencing these privations and hardships at the present time. RESIDENT.

Assa. Many letters from others are still held over, but will appear as soon as possible. W. J. Barnard, in a subscription letter says: "I enjoy your paper very much, especially Ingle Nook Chats. I wish you were able to give that department more room. It is so helpful to young housekeepers and bachelors." I thank Mr. Barnard very much for his expression of appreciation. I should be much pleased to comply with his request, but that is impossible just now. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

STEEL AND WIRE FENCING and gates and posts are specialties of the Munro works, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, whose advertisement appears in this issue. Everything in the line is included in their offering, and they have invented a steel post which they feel sure will supply a long-felt want, and which is sold at a reasonable price. Look up the advt., and write for their circulars, with information as to prices, etc.

THREE GATEWAYS TO THE WEST.

Since The Southwest Limited, the new electric-lighted train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has been placed in service, Chicago to Kansas City, this company offers the best of train service to the West through three important gateways—Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul.

The Pioneer Limited, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, for years has been the most popular train between these cities. The Overland Limited, Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco, is the most famous of transcontinental trains through Omaha.

The Southwest Limited, Chicago to Kansas City, with its standard and compartment sleepers, library-observation cars and other excellent equipment, offers travellers to the Southwest better service than they have heretofore enjoyed, and in consequence has proved a success from its initial trip.

A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, No. 8 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

April 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904. Fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) is the cost of this great exposition. Over 500 distinct buildings. Almost every foreign nation has a pavilion, and each State a club-house. Canada's building is finished, and the Grand Trunk will have a fine exhibit. Fifteen of the buildings are giants, as shown by the dimensions. It will, no doubt, be the last great exposition held in America for a long time. It will be worth a year's education to your son and daughter to visit. The Grand Trunk have arranged to allow stop-over at any Canadian station and at Detroit and Chicago on the excursion tickets, which will be placed on sale April 25th, and continue for the season. Fifteen-day tickets will be sold at single fare. Thirty-day tickets at fare and one-third, and good until Dec. 15th at 50 per cent. of double one-way rates. Full information on application to Grand Trunk Agents, or J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

A WAR PUZZLE.

SOLVE IT AND GET THE MONEY. Can you answer this riddle? "Why are Dunlop Detachable Tires like the Japanese?" The Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., Toronto, will give ten dollars for the best answer posted to them before April 30th. The company bars out the simple one: "Because they are hard to beat." Can't you think of another reply. Send it on the back of a postal card under your name and address. Remember Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires are world-famous. Two hands are the only tools you need in taking them off or putting them on. Advt.

The North-Western Line Russia-Japan Atlas.

Send ten cents in stamps for Russo-Japanese War Atlas, issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. Three fine colored maps, each 14 x 20; bound in convenient form for reference. The Eastern situation shown in detail, with tables showing relative military and naval strength and financial resources of Russia and Japan. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Dates Claimed for Live-stock Sales.

April 7th.—Albert Lawson, Jersey cattle, Wilton Grove, Ont.
April 6th.—M. Thomson, Shorthorns, Walkerton, Ont.
June 28th.—Hudson Usher, Queenston, and others, Shorthorns, at Hamilton.
Nov. 8th.—H. Cargill & Son and W. G. Pettit & Sons, Shorthorn bull calves, at Hamilton, Ont.
Intending advertisers of sales of pure-bred stock are requested to claim dates with us, in order to prevent conflicting events.

PURE GRASS SEED.—Farmers interested in keeping their land clean, all know the importance of getting pure grass seeds. George Keith's (seed merchant, Toronto) specially-selected "Sun" brand red and "Ocean" brand alsike clovers at \$8; and his "Diamond" brand timothy at \$2.50 per bush, are the best that can be got. Ask for samples, and see for yourselves. There are other offers in Mr. Keith's advertisement in another column.

Everything You See in Flowers. Everything You Eat in Vegetables. All shown in picture and story, arranged and classified for easy selection in SIMMERS' 1904 SEED CATALOGUE. You should have a copy whether you intend planting a single flower or farm. For nearly fifty years SIMMERS' SEEDS have held first place for freshness and growing qualities. We want to demonstrate this to you. A postal card will secure a copy, provided you intend to purchase seeds. J. A. SIMMERS, Toronto, Ontario.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS. have machine-cut clock-work gearing turning on ball bearings and NO worm threads. Gear wheels of high-grade steel, permitting reduction in their size and weight. These, with the frictionless, self-balancing bowl and unexcelled oiling arrangements, are the causes which make the "Melotte" the easiest running and most durable cream separator on the market. Write for booklet. R. ALISTER & CO. LTD. 679 4th ST. EAST, STREET MONTREAL.

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS. We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a Spring-weight Cheviot suit in black, navy, myrtle green, darker light grey, dark red and seal-brown. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15.00 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you direct at our factory price, \$1.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The skirt is trimmed with a band of the goods at the knee, the seams are rapped, they are stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and velvet bound. The coat has a tight-fitting back, with blouse front. Nice full sleeves. The coat is lined in good black mercerized saten. If you prefer the coat with a skirt or ripple attached to the belt state length wanted—we have this same coat with skirt or ripple attached as well. The suits are all the latest spring styles. The sizes are from a 14-year-old girl to a stout woman 44 bust. Any suit can be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure, length from neck to belt in back, sleeve length, under seam; also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper. Send this ad. SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can.

SANITARY HEATING is an absolute necessity for the home. It implies pure air, an even distribution of heat, well-ventilated bedrooms, and the absence of dirt and dust. How to secure this by using our Hecla Furnace is described in our booklet, "About Heating," which will be mailed upon request. Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, PRESTON, ONT.

GET THE BEST, PURE AND CLEAN SEEDS FROM GEO. KEITH SEED MERCHANT ESTABLISHED 1866. TORONTO. Specialties for 1904. STORM KING OATS, a new ideal white oat; first in yield, earliness, size of grain and strength of straw. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, post-paid; peck, 75c; bush, \$2 (bags included). Finest quality Red Clover, "Sun" brand, per bush.....\$3.00 Finest quality Alsike Clover, "Ocean" brand, per bush.....\$3.00 Finest quality Timothy, "Diamond" brand, per bush.....\$2.50 Bags 20c. Ask for samples and see for yourselves. Catalogues sent on receipt of address.

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY. British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to T. R. PEARSON NEW WESTMINSTER BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRECKLES. Are caused by the oxygenation of pigment under the skin. Spring winds aid this, and many fair faces are made very unattractive. Princess Complexion Purifier will clear the skin of freckles, moth patches, sallowness, muddiness, and all discolorations, and cure eczema, pimples, etc. Price, \$1.50, express paid. Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., permanently removed by electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Consultation free at office or by letter. Descriptive books sent on request. Graham Dermatological Institute, Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto. Catalogue Printing Our Specialty. Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge. London Printing and Litho. Company, Ltd., LONDON, ONTARIO.

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



EVERY SUCCESS

Produces a Host of Would-be Imitators

and the Berliner Gram-o-phone being the first and only invention of its kind, as well as a world-famous success, is being so freely imitated by various so-called "phones" that the public is in danger of being confused and imposed upon.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is the original Flat Disc Talking Machine invented by Mr. Emile Berliner (who also invented the Telephone Transmitter). Does any one know who invented the various other "flat disc machines" that are being advertised to trade on the enormous success and reputation of the Berliner Gram-o-phone? The Gram-o-phone is the only Talking Machine manufactured in Canada, and is the only Talking Machine sold with an absolute five years' guarantee. Gram-o-phones are also made and sold in every part of the civilized world, but all nothing, and you should be wary of the "philanthropic" (?) concerns who are going to give you a Talking Machine—really "given away," the chances are it would not be worth accepting even as a gift.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is not a fake. Its splendid reputation is built on a solid foundation—it has earned and enjoys the confidence of its patrons—the admiration and endorsement of the greatest singers and musicians. Our business methods are known and approved by the business world. We refer you to the Bank of Montreal—to the Commercial Agencies—to the Express Companies—to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of which we are members. More conclusive still is the testimony of thousands of our customers—clergymen, cabinet ministers, lawyers, physicians, farmers, mechanics and merchants who own Berliner Gram-o-phones and who have experience of our business methods (some of their unsolicited opinions are given below). These are the proofs which convince you—enable you to distinguish between the true and the false—between a responsible business firm and an aggregation of "fakers."

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS are made of a hard Maroon material (don't forget the color). They are practically unbreakable, and will wear ten times as long as any other records made. By actual test they have been played on more than 1,200 times without any appreciable loss of sound. There is an illustration of the dog listening to his master's voice on the back of every Record (don't forget the dog). The Records as well as the Gram-o-phones are made in Canada. Three records are included in the price of each Gram-o-phone—meaning a saving of \$1.50 on your first purchase. Our terms are the easiest and within the reach of any honest person. You can pay one dollar cash and promise to pay \$2.00 a month for 8 months, and you will get a Berliner Gram-o-phone complete with the latest "Automatic Sound Box" (the finest made), 16-inch Japanned Concert Horn, 3 seven-inch records of your own choosing, 200 extra hardened needle points—the weight complete 25 lbs. This is what you get when you buy a Berliner Gram-o-phone. If you want a spun brass horn, the first payment will be \$3.00 instead of \$1.00. If you want to see our full Catalogue of Gram-o-phones and full list of over 2,000 Vocal, Instrumental and Spoken Records—a postal card will bring them to you without charge. If you want fuller particulars about easy payment plan we will send them. If you buy on the easy payment plan and conclude to pay in full within 30 days you get the advantage of the spot cash price at the end of that time.

You may be acquainted with some of the writes, if so, ask their opinion of the Gram-o-phone, of the Records and of us. This will convince you that the Berliner Gram-o-phone is the only talking machine to buy.

MR. BERLINER, the only inventor of the Flat Disc Talking Machine.

Do you know who invented the "others?"

Only Talking Machine made in Canada and sold with a 5-year guarantee.

Beware of the fakers who offer to give you a "talking machine" for "nothing."

From the Bank of Montreal to the latest purchaser—we refer you to the business world.

Read the coupon, fill it in, cut it out, and send it to us to-day.

Remember the color and the dog.

Records are made in Canada, too. List of more than 2,000 sent you on request—all we can afford to give you "free."

If you want to pay in full after 30 days you get spot cash price.

A few good words from owners of Gram-o-phones. Write them, if you wish.

Plays any instrument. Plays the full band. Plays for you to dance to. Plays choral music.

Sings operatic airs by operatic stars. Sings the latest ballad or coon song.

Talks, recites, repeats sermons and speeches.

Gives a liberal musical education to the children. Entertains and instructs the whole family.

Fill in, Cut Out and Mail Coupon To-day.

B. STONE, Stayner, Ont.:
I am delighted with the Gramophone; it is the best thing I ever got to drive away the blues, I feel just like I could grip you by the hand and say "God bless you."

PETER W. SCOTT, Belgrave, Ont.:
I am well pleased with the Gramophone. I bought a year ago. It is a capital entertainer for an evening.

W. J. BIGGIN, Assesippi:
I am well pleased with the Gramophone. It is better than I expected, and am sure it will sell more.

WM. E. WHITELEY, Perry Vale Beach, Alta.:
The new Maroon records are superior to the black ones, and every one who hears my machine declares they have not heard any other talking machine articulate so plainly, and the music renditions are perfect.

ARTHUR LUNEGAN, Little River, N.E.:
Your Gramophone is superior to any I have ever heard—am very much pleased with it, and have given several concerts with it.

CHAS. DIEHL, Cypress River, Man.:
Received the Gramophone in good condition. Talk about clearness, my Gramophone beats them all. Please accept my grateful thanks for your prompt attention.

CHAS. GRASLEY, Crossfield, Alta.:
Received Gramophone in splendid condition. It is in every way superior to the many different makes I have heard.

DAN. McVICKER, Salmon Arm, B. C.:
I received the Gramophone O. K. I would not sell it for \$75.00 if I could not get another. It is a peach. We can hear it a mile away.

E. H. BICKUTAN, H. M. S. Flora, Esquimault, B. C.:
(The Flora was wrecked near Esquimault, December, last year.)
The Records came out O. K., being four days under salt water. The machinery of the Gramophone is also in a good state. (This is probably the hardest test that Records were ever put to.)

L. J. McNUTT, Carrieburg, N. B.:
Am perfectly delighted with the Gramophone. Visitors say it excels any other talking machine. Had it to an entertainment, and the audience were greatly pleased with the tone, it being so loud and clear. Am perfectly satisfied with your dealings in every respect all through the contract.

NEWTON BREYNTON, Bryenton, N. B.:
Your Gramophone is a dandy. The Records are increasing in sound.

There are thousands of similar letters on our files, and all of them are from unsolicited but delighted purchasers.
CASH PRICES FOR BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES, \$15 to \$45.
(These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice.)
Any Style of Instrument sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE plays every instrument and the Instrumental Records are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments—Band and Orchestral Selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band Selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone) and other famous American and European Bands, civil and military. Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest Songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Min trels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

Manufactured only by
E. BERLINER,

2315 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

Montreal.

SEND COUPON TO-DAY.

E. BERLINER,
2315-19 St. Catherine St.,
Montreal, Que.:

Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch japanned concert horn and 3 records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....

Occupation..... P. O. Address.....

Express Office..... Province.....

If you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:

..... F. A. O.

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

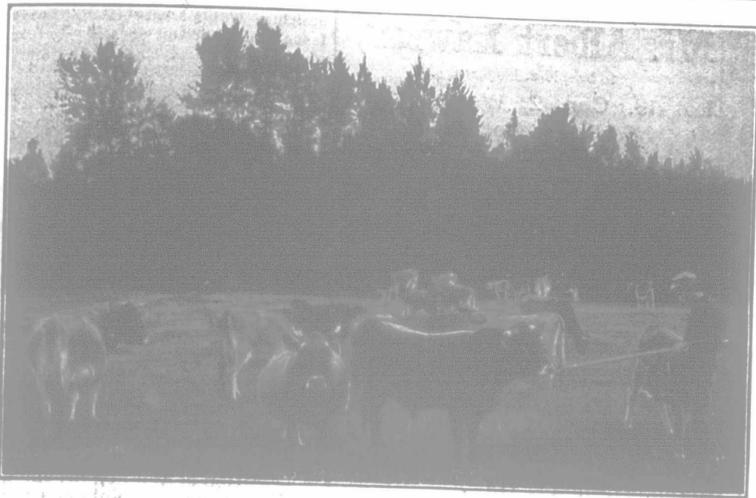
The Land of Homes

THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CALIFORNIA WINTERS.

HAS IT STOPPED FREEZING YET? IT WAS COLD IN YOUR COUNTRY, WASN'T IT?

NO ZERO FROSTS.



This is a Typical Bush Dairy Farm on the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C.

We can sell you bush land at \$10.00 per acre (with five years to pay for it), one mile from school, three miles from railway station, river landing, store, church, and telephone, and in three years, with a little hard work and money (not much money), you can own a farm just like this one,

A Home in the Best Sense of the Word.

Send for our pamphlet containing official statistics, as to temperature, rainfall, and market prices of twenty-seven different kinds of farm produce.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

322 Cambie Street,

Vancouver, British Columbia.

SPRING TERM

OPENS TUESDAY, APRIL 5th,

and continues right into the SUMMER TERM, without any break on account of holidays. Every department splendidly equipped. Sixteen regular teachers on our staff. Thorough training given in all

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING & TELEGRAPHY.

Write for our handsome catalogue. Address

Central Business College

TORONTO.

W. H. SHAW, PRINCIPAL.

DO YOU EXPECT

to learn how to PLOW by reading about it? Not much. You are not so theoretical. How can you acquire a knowledge of business? By DOING business instead of reading about it. This is how the

FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT.

Y. M. C. A., teaches you to do business. Are you interested?
J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ont., advertises for sale a Standard-bred Hambletonian stallion and a Standard-bred mare six years old, also a non-Standard Hambletonian stallion, handsome and with some speed.

Are You Going to the Coast?

In continuing my letter, which appeared in your last issue, with reference to small farms in the lower Fraser Valley, B. C., I will try to show still further how a man can get along here, where there is no land suitable for homesteading, just as well as the man who homesteads on the prairies, and, at the same time, have all the advantages of a mild climate. The man of no means, or very small means, who settles here, may, if he chooses, spend only part of the year on his farm, and work during the rest of it in the lumber, mining or railway camps. If he spends, say, even two months every winter and one every fall making improvement, he can soon make a good place of it. In three years it should be sufficiently cleared to give him profitable work the year round.

Homeseekers intending to take up twenty or forty acre farm will find it a good plan to come out in small parties of four or more individuals or families, and take up among them, say, one quarter section. In this way, better terms can often be obtained, if all the land is bought from one man. When bachelors take adjoining blocks, they can build a house on one man's farm and a barn on the other's, a temporary expedient which enables them to put all their energies into clearing—the most important thing during the first few years. The heaviest part of the cost of clearing is the stumping. The better plan is not to attempt to stump as soon as the brush is burnt off, but to seed down for two or three years, and turn the land into pasture. The cattle help to get rid of the small stumps, others are removed by logging operations, and it is astonishing how soon all will disappear, except the big ones, which do not interfere materially with working the farm, and can be blasted out at one's leisure.

During this time the settler will be getting returns. Clover, it must be remembered, is almost a natural growth here, hence the pasture is good from the first, and practically the year round. On my own place, I had sixteen acres chopped, burnt, and seeded down; the

DO YOU KNOW THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER? NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WON'T GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER. WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE, SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY. CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED. AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP BY THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON, ONTARIO

next year I had good pasture, and the next, by June 1st, the clover was two feet high, and very thick. This field, when seeded down, was full of stumps of all sizes, and a great deal of it is now ready to plow without any stumping at all.

After the first year, a farm of this kind will be far enough advanced to keep a few cows and some poultry, and to have a big vegetable garden and the nucleus of a fruit garden. I would never, however, advise planting an orchard larger than sufficient for home use. At the end of the first year, also, a man can safely put up a small house, cow-shed, root-house, and chicken house. The cost of keeping a family will be only nominal, as there are no bills for fuel, milk, vegetables, fruit, water or rent; in fact, a family can live comfortably on one-fifth the cost of living in town. In addition, the school system is excellent, being free and non-sectarian. The Lower Fraser Valley, as a whole, is well opened up by fairly good roads, and no part of it is over twelve miles from either a railway station or a steamboat landing. As soon as the Great Northern branch line is completed, there will be few places except the Chilliwack and Sumas districts, more than six miles from a station.

As regards transit, at this season the
(Continued on next page.)

It speaks for itself!

Head-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded. All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

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

Are You Going to the Coast?—Continued.
C. P. R., the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways run cheap excursions to the Coast. Intending settlers can get full particulars from the local station agents, or from the General Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Winnipeg, or the General Passenger Agents of the N. P. or G. N., at St. Paul. Freight rates may also be obtained from these sources. It should be borne in mind, however, that, while these railways have large areas for sale in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, none of them have land in the Lower Fraser Valley or Coast districts; hence, their interests are distinctly against promoting immigration into the Province, and all their inducements are offered to prairie settlers. For this reason, carload freight rates are high. Anything less than a carload is out of the question. In fact, unless a man is bringing out a number of high-grade, registered animals, it hardly pays to bring any. Average grade cows, horses and other stock can be bought here almost as cheaply as on the prairies. Registered cattle, however, are not plentiful, and if a man has enough to make up a car, and a good place to put them in when they get here, it might pay him to bring them. As regards bringing household effects and farm implements, don't. The former can be bought here cheaply, and the implements used on the prairies are often not suitable for farming on the coast.

CHAS. E. HOPE,
Vancouver, B. C. Settlers' Ass'n.

TRADE NOTES

ROOFING.—Because shingles are becoming daily more expensive and harder to obtain, the question of securing other roofing material becomes important. What is required is a roof that will last, be effective in turning the rain, and be a reasonable price. All of these features are combined in the Patterson wire-edged ready roofing. It costs less than the poorest shingles; it is fireproof, and durable. This roofing can be bought of any hardware merchant in Canada, or from the manufacturers: The Patterson Co., Toronto and Montreal.

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE COMPANY, whose advertisement appears on the back cover of this issue, have built up a very large and successful fence business in a comparatively short time—not over four years. Its manager, Mr. A. E. Bashill, is known personally to several members of the "Advocate's" staff to be a man not only of business integrity, but with a wide and practical knowledge and experience in the requirements of wire fencing for the farm. We have always found the company prompt in carrying out its undertakings. Their machines and fences deserve the large and growing demand which they are receiving, as they appear to be giving general satisfaction. We have no doubt whatever that anyone availing himself of the proposition made in their advertisement on the back of this issue will get reasonably prompt shipment of the goods.

A WAR PUZZLE.

THE JAPO-RUSSIAN SITUATION.
Can you answer this riddle? "Why are Dunlop Detachable Tires like the Japanese?" The Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., Toronto, will give ten dollars for the best answer posted to them before April 30th. The company bars out the simple one: "Because they are hard to beat." Can't you think of another reply. Send it on the back of a postal card under your name and address. Remember Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires are world-famous. Two hands are the only tools you need in taking them off or putting them on. Advt.

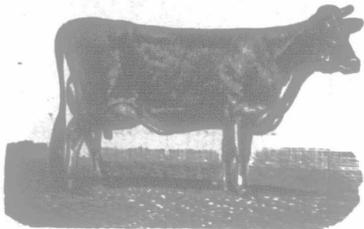
\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast
Via the Chicago-Union Pacific & North-Western Line from Chicago daily during March and April, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Corresponding low rates from all points. Daily and personally-conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, through without change; double berth only \$7.00. Choice of routes. For particulars address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

DISPERSION SALE of Registered and High-grade JERSEY CATTLE



Property of
Mr. Albert Lawson,

to be sold at his farm,
Lot 18, Con. 2, Westminster,
Middlesex Co., Ont.,

½ mile from Westminster Station, 4½ miles
from London, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 7th.

17 registered Jerseys, including 14 cows, 10 of which are fresh or due to calve soon and 4 in August; also 10 high-grade Jersey cows, all fresh; also all the work horses and farm implements; all of which will be sold without reserve, the owner having sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

TERMS.—Six months' credit on approved joint notes, or six per cent. per annum off for cash.

A. N. HUNT, Auctioneer. o ALBERT LAWSON, Prop., Wilton Grove, Ont.

UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE OF 120 Registered Shropshire Sheep,



Property of
Abram Rudell, Hespeler, Ont.,
at his farm, 1 mile from Hespeler Sta., G.T.R., and 7 miles from Guelph, on
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 1ST.

50 BREEDING EWES, with lambs at foot, and the famous 3-year-old Mansell ram; balance ram lambs and ewe lambs about 12 months old. A rare chance to get good sheep at your own price, as this is one of the best flocks of Shropshires in the country.

TERMS.—\$10 dollars and under, cash; over that amount 6 months' credit on approved joint notes. 6 per cent. per annum off for cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. o ABRAM RUDELL, Prop., Hespeler.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

The Right Paint

Whether you are going to paint the whole house, or only the porch—the interior woodwork, or a floor—there's the right paint in Ramsay's Paints. Just the shade, tint or color you want—mixed just right—in the right proportions. And it paints right—looks right—wears right.

Try them this spring. Then you'll say—as folk have said for more than 60 years—Ramsay's Paints are the right paints to paint right.

We have a Booklet, both interesting and helpful, for anyone who paints. We send it, free, to those who write for it.

A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL
Paint Makers Since 1842.



Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Mr. George Isaac, Cobourg, Ont., advertises for sale 11 imported Clydesdale fillies, rising three years old, combining size with quality, sired by and carrying the blood of some of the most noted sires in Scotland. He also offers imported Yorkshire hogs of different ages. Parties desiring to purchase should write Mr. Isaac for prices, or call and see the stock at his farm close to Cobourg Station, G. T. R.

Fencing

From Manufacturer to Farmer.

Barbed Wire, per roll of 1400 ft., price \$2.50

"Hercules" Field Fencing,

4 feet 6 inches high, 32c. to 45c. per rod (16½ feet), including heavy double and twisted wire strands, stays, locks, staples. Easily erected; no patent tools. Special discounts on "Hercules" to equalize freight to all parts.

Patent Hollow Steel Posts,

size, 1½ x 1½ in. x 6 feet 3 in. long; pointed. Wire locks for fastening fencing to posts supplied free. Price per hundred posts, \$35.00.

Don't wait for your neighbor to discover the best place to buy all kinds of fencing. Write at once to

MUNRO WIRE WORKS,

LIMITED,
New Glasgow, - Nova Scotia.

FOR SALE. This ad. will appear but once.

Will sell cheap, if sold by the 20th April, 1 Standard Hambletonian stallion, 1 Standard brood mare 6 years old (both large); 1 non-Standard Hambletonian stallion, very handsome and some speed. For description, pedigree and price apply to DR. R. C. COATES, Thamesville, Ont.

Special Offerings in Ayrshires for the next 30 days.

On account of the blocked condition of the railroads, I still have 5 first-class bulls ready for service, from heavy-milking dams, that I have decided to clear out at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for spring arrivals; also 3 big bull calves. Write for prices. W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neidpath Stock Farm, Stratford, Ont.

150 Irish Songs, 15c.

150 Comic or Popular Recitations, 15c.

50 Latest Popular Songs, 15c.

You can have any two of these books for 25c, postpaid.

THE AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap
Jet Black Oil
Black Dye For staining leather Hoof Oil
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
British Polishing Paste
For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.

Manufactory: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

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

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE
THAT WE HAVE

Cancelled the Auction Sale of Pianos

advertised in last week's issue of this paper. We have secured, by purchase, new premises that give us 8,000 feet more floor space than before, and ample room for all our reserve stock, so that we have cancelled the auction sale.

**GOURLAY,
WINTER & LEEMING**

188 Yonge St.,
TORONTO. om

MONEY

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

British Columbia Farm Lands
in the far-famed LOWER FRASER VALLEY, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA."

F. J. HART & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., have shipped to London, Ont., a consignment of high-class imported Shire, Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, which are offered for sale, and may be seen on application to Mr. H. W. Truman, City Hotel, London, to whom letters may be addressed.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., importer of Clydesdale horses, writes that he has sold the Toronto champion Clydesdale stallion, Gallant Robert, to Mr. Ed. Jackson, of Newmarket, for \$3,000. Mr. Jackson was looking for a good one, and came down handsomely with the cash when he found his ideal. Several other good sales were also made within a few days of the Spring Stallion Show from Mr. Hassard's barns.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEEP.
As announced in the advertisement on another page, Mr. Abram Rudell, Hespeler, Ont., will sell by auction on Good Friday, April 1st, his entire flock of one hundred and twenty registered Shropshire sheep, including his imported stock ram, fifty breeding ewes with lambs at foot, and about sixty last year's lambs, about twelve months old. Mr. Rudell has been breeding for several years from stock selected from some of the best Shropshire flocks in Ontario, and as he is selling out there will be no reserve. The farm is within one mile of Hespeler station, G. T. R., and only seven miles from Guelph. This should be a favorable opportunity to secure good sheep at the buyer's own price.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTANT SALE OF JERSEYS.

Dairymen, farmers and townspeople desiring to secure first-class family cows will do well to note the advertisement in this issue of the dispersion sale of the herd of Jersey cattle of Mr. Bert Lawson, of Wilton Grove, Ont., to take place on Thursday, April 7th, at his farm, four miles from the city of London. Mr. Lawson, having sold his farm, is selling his entire stock, consisting of 17 registered Jerseys, of which ten are young cows coming due to calve this spring and the balance early in the fall. Among these is the grand pure St. Lambert cow, Mckena's Pet of Oakgrove, by Exile of Glen Rouge, dam Mokena of Oakgrove. This is a magnificent representative of the breed, with grand constitution, deep-ribbed and strong in all dairy points, with a model udder and due to calve in August. There are few better show cows than this in Canada, and she will be fresh in just the best time to show at the fall fairs. Pure Cream, a two-year-old half-sister of this cow, from same dam, and by the St. Lambert sire, John Bull's Grovesend, is also included in the sale. She has a handsome heifer calf, and has put up a marvellous show of udder for so young a cow. There is also the grand three-year-old, Queen of Burnside, winner of first prize as a two-year-old at the Western Fair, London, last fall. She will be due to calve in August, and promises to stand well as a show cow in any company. Joanna of St. Lambert, a six-year-old cow of fine type, sired by Stoke Pogis Cross, is a 40-pound cow when fresh, and will be due in August. Hazeldean Jennie gives 40 lbs. milk daily, and has made 20 lbs. butter in seven days. These are specimen numbers of the cows in this useful herd, which has been supplying a high-class city cream trade for years. The bull at head of herd is Pearl's Golden Crown, twice a second-prize winner at London; a son of King of Beechlands, grandson of the famous cow, Adelaide of St. Lambert, whose record of 82½ lbs. milk in a day, 2,005½ lbs. in a month and 21 lbs. 5½ ozs. butter in a week stands to the lasting credit of this great-producing family, and the dairy capacity of the breed. In addition to the registered Jerseys, there is in this sale a grand lot of 17 heavy-milking, high-grade Jersey cows in the prime of life, most of them due to calve this spring. The horse stock and farm implements will also be sold on the same day; the sale commencing at one o'clock. This will be a rare opportunity to secure first-class cows, either pure-bred or grade.

POSTPONED SALE OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

On Wednesday, April 6th, at his farm, three miles from Walkerton, Ont., Mr. M. Thomson, of that place, having disposed of his farm, will sell at auction his entire herd of twenty-five registered Shorthorn cattle and flock of thirty Shropshire sheep, besides grade cattle, horses, swine, implements, etc. The Shorthorns are of excellent Scotch and Scotch-topped families, the principal stock bull being the two-year-old Robbie Buckingham, of the good Cruickshank Buckingham family, a massive, thick, even-fleshed animal, with a good coat of hair, and a good getter. Among the females are three of the Maud tribe, 8th, 9th and 12th, by such excellently-bred bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.) =28854=, bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the noted Prince of Fashion 2nd; Orange Duke (imp.) =28872=, bred by the Duke of Richmond, Fochabers, Scotland, and Prince Royal (imp.) =40411=, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and of his favorite Princess Royal family. There are also two of the Myrtle tribe, descended from Myrtle 3rd (imp.), by Arthur Johnston. Among the young bulls is a very promising calf coming a year old in May, the making of a show bull if properly cared for. He is sired by Prince Comet =41299=, by Imp. Prince Bosquet =32080=, of the favorite Princess Royal family. The Shropshire sheep should form an attractive feature of this sale, as the demand for this class of stock is growing, and will undoubtedly continue to grow in view of the recent rise in cotton. The sale was postponed from March 3rd, owing to the railroads being blocked.

Important Auction Sale

OF IMPORTED REGISTERED

CLYDESDALE MARES

AND

YORKSHIRE SWINE

AT

Markham, Ont., Wednesday, April 13, 1904.

The above were carefully selected by one of the most competent judges in Scotland, and are in excellent breeding condition. For catalogues and further information, apply to

GEORGE ISAAC, COBOURG, ONT.,
PROPRIETOR.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

Conveyances will meet O. P. R. trains on morning of sale.



UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE.

25 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Some prizewinners, a number sired by Marr, Duthie and Cruickshank bulls.

30 High-class Shropshire Sheep and a number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Swine, Farm Implements and Machinery.

Having sold my farm, all will be sold.

Wednesday, April 6th, 1904,

On Lot 14, Con. 4, Brant, 3 miles from Walkerton and 7 miles from Hanover.

TERMS—10 months' credit, 5% discount per annum for cash.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

Catalogues mailed on application.

M. THOMSON, Proprietor, Walkerton, Ont.

Auctioneers: J. V. Johnston, Walkerton, Ont., and John Purvis, Holyrood, Ont.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Pat. Oct. 22, 1901

BE SUNNY



by saving energy used up in walking behind that old harrow all day and ride a

New Model Harrow Cart.

Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

BOX 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"COCK O' THE NORTH" LINE

OF

Threshing and Sawmill Machinery.

If you are a thresherman, or if you employ a thresherman,
IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE

The **ADVANCE ENGINE** and the **TORONTO COMBINATION SEPARATOR**
to do your work with.

AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., Limited,

Northwest Agency:
WINNIPEG.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:
TORONTO.

Branch House:
REGINA.

\$2.25 FOR THIS
Beautiful \$4
JAPAN TAFFETA SILK
WAIST.

direct from our Waist Factory. Any color or size. Made with large tucks and trimmed with buttons.

The same waist, in lustre, \$1.50; velveteen, \$1.95. Add 15 cents for postage. Give bust measure. Money refunded if any waist is not satisfactory.

Send this ad. to

Southcott Suit Company, London, Ontario.

The Daniels Incubators

Are of the 20th century make, right up to date. Our 50-EGG CYCLE INCUBATOR, PRICE \$6.

is the wonder of the age. Perfect ventilation and operation. We have a 100-egg machine, \$12. We make 7 sizes. Used and endorsed in all the Dominion Government Experimental Stations and Colleges. Just drop a postal card. Our new catalogue is free, and tells you all about us and our goods.

C. J. DANIELS
196-200 River Street, TORONTO.

LAIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY
169 1/2 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes,
Dressed Poultry

Correspondence Invited.

TORONTO.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make best lay, sure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. J. R. Broughon Jr. & Co., Box 121 Delavan, Wis.

A. E. SHERRINGTON

Importer and breeder of **BARRED ROCKS**

exclusively. Breeding hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

COCKERELS A number of Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels: choice markings; large, strong-bodied, healthy birds; bred from a pen of hens selected for their perfect color and extra laying qualities, and sired by an Alcock. For prices write W. C. SHEPHERD, Bright, Ont.

EGGS We offer eggs for hatching from Barred Plymouth Rock hens, good in size, shape, color and laying qualities, mated with good cockerels, at \$1 per 15, \$2 per 45, \$4 per 100. Circulars free. H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

Canadian Dairying,

BY PROFESSOR HENRY B. DEAN,
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postage paid. William Eriggs, 29-33 Fieldward St. West, Toronto.

GOSSIP.

H. Gee & Sons, Selkirk, Ont., advertise eggs for hatching of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Three miles from Howick Station on the G. T. R., in the Province of Quebec, is Sunnyside Farm, the property of Mr. John W. Logan, breeder of high-class Ayrshire cattle. At the time of our visit, there were 30 odd head, and a finer lot of typical, deep-quartered Ayrshires would be hard to find. They are in the pink of condition. The stock bull is Leader of Meadowbank, winner of first prize under a year at the Pan-American. He is sired by the Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie, and, as would be expected, is a typical Ayrshire from the ground up. Among the cows are a number of winners at Ottawa and the leading county shows, some of them imported. A large number of the younger ones are sired by a bull that won first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke for two years. The herd is made up of very large animals, with perfect udders and teats, and are very heavy and persistent milkers. There are four young bulls for sale, from six to ten months old, all sired by the stock bull, and females of all ages. Write Mr. Logan, to Allan's Corners P. O., Que.

THE GUELPH SALE.

The sale of pure-bred stock held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, on Wednesday, March 16th, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, was well attended, and was, everything considered, a fair success. There were forty-five Shorthorn bulls and nineteen females sold. There were half a dozen more in the catalogue that were unable to get there on account of the blocked condition of the railroads. The bulls made an average of a trifle over \$80.00 each. Grand Master =50398=, thirteen months old, bred and contributed by Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, headed the list at \$310.00. The bull's sire was Royal Member, grandsire Prime Minister (imp.). Mr. Paleno, from the Argentine Republic, was the purchaser. Merryman's Pride 50184, contributed by Alex. Moore, Greenwood, Ont., was sold for \$125.00. His sire was Merryman (imp.). Some very nice heifers sold at \$60.00 to \$90.00 each. The highest price paid was \$135.00, for Languish Lady 2nd, bred by Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont. This heifer was got by Spicy Robin =28259=. The average of the females was a trifle over \$82.00 per head. Most of the stuff is still in the hands of Ontario men. A few of them are going to Calgary to the Hon. Mr. Beresford's ranch. Col. Ingram, who officiated as salesman, did capital work, keeping the company in good humor and sustaining the interest admirably.

FARMERS' COMPANY'S RED STAR BINDER TWINE 550 FT. TO THE POUND.



Eight Thousand Small Shareholders United.

True co-operation.

Twelve years' unparalleled success.

Twine at about cost for the harvest of 1904.

Farmers, remember your homes.

This Company is putting up a great fight for your children to establish co-operation in Canada.

Free your minds from scepticism.

Stand solidly loyal to the Mother Company.

Hold us in competition.

The Nation is in danger from trusts.

All our twine is branded its length in accordance with law.

Fourteen binder twine seizures were made by Government Inspector Haycock last season of so-called long twine. Bank on our 550

Red Star and you make no mistake.

Make application for farmer agency if we have not

already got one in your locality.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

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

Steel Posts Will Be The Posts Of The Future. We Have Them.



Steel Posts Will Not Heave, Rot or Burn. Our Catalog Tells All About Them.

STABILITY, FREEDOM FROM DRIFTING and NO WASTE HEADLAND are THREE POINTS TO RECOMMEND THIS FENCE to the up-to-date farmer.

The Canadian Portable Fence Co., Limited, JARVIS STREET AND ESPLANADE. TORONTO.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with



Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine PRICE ONLY \$17

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago.



Varicocele Cured to Stay in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure. Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., is offering special inducements to parties in need of Ayrshire bulls of the right kind, bred from good feeding and deep milking cows. See his advertisement.

Ayrshire grade cows did excellent work in the milking trial at the Ottawa Dairy Show, two high-grade Ayrshires, owned by Messrs. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, standing second and third in the test, yielding, respectively, in the two days: 103.2 lbs., testing 4.2 per cent. fat, and 108.25 lbs. milk, testing 3.8 per cent.

Our thanks are due Mr. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., Secretary and Editor for the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, for his courtesy in placing upon our shelves volume six of the Association's Herdbook. The book records the pedigrees of four hundred and eighty-two bulls and seven hundred and eighteen females; and in the Record of Merit, Vol. II., which is issued with Vol. VI. of the Herdbook, there are three bulls and forty-eight cows recorded. The Association now has a membership of one hundred and forty-eight.

Patterson Bros., Millbrook, Ont., have recently sold, at a long figure, the choicely-bred imported Clydesdale filly, Miss Wallace, to Mr. Alex. McKinnon, of Hillsburg. She was bred by William Wallace, Torchaillean, Campbelltown, Scotland, sired by the Highland Society champion, William the Conqueror, he by Prince of Wales (673); while her dam, Maggie Wallace, is by Superb, he by Darnley Hero, by Darnley (222). Analysis of the foregoing pedigree shows that Miss Wallace is bred in the most fashionable lines, being a blend of the two premier draft horses of the century, Prince of Wales (673) and Darnley (222). In fact, Prince of Wales and Darnley are household words wherever Clydesdales are known. Miss Wallace was placed first at Campbelltown in June last, and she is now safe in foal to the Highland Society champion premium horse, Fashion Plate (10746).

While in the vicinity of Compton, Que., a short visit was made at Hillhurst Farm, the property of Mr. James Cochrane, where we found 35 head of imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns, and 100 head of Hampshire Down sheep, looking the acme of good health and contentment. Hillhurst Shorthorn herd is one of the oldest established imported herds in Canada, their superior quality and type being known far and near. The breeding cows are nearly all imported, and belong to the most celebrated Scotch and English families, selected for their thick, beefy type and good milking qualities. The younger animals are all sired by the noted imported bulls, Joy of Morning, Lord Mount Stephen and Scottish Beau. Among the rising generation was seen the grand twelve-months-old red bull calf, Broad Scotch, sired by the Missie bull, Scottish Hero, bred by Duthie, dam Butterfly 49th (imp). This youngster, for low, thick, even type, soft, mossy skin, quality and finish, is without doubt one of the best in the country, and with proper care will make a show bull of a very high order. Another nine-months-old bull, Frontenac, by Joy of Morning, dam Frost 52nd (imp.), is practically faultless in form, very square, thick, straight and even, and handles like feathers. He also is a show bull from the ground up; his breeding pure Scotch and gilt-edged. He is for sale. There are several other young bulls bred on the same lines, extra good ones, also a few heifers. The Hampshire Downs are all either imported or bred from imported stock, beautifully-covered, nice, thick, heavy bodies, on the shortest of legs. Already there are about 75 spring lambs, among them several triplets, all sired by the imported rams. Mr. Cochrane wishes it distinctly understood that he has no intention of selling out or quitting the business; in fact, just now he is preparing plans to build, as his present stables are entirely inadequate for his rapidly-increasing herds and flocks. Anyone wanting something extra good in the stock bull line should write to Mr. Cochrane, to Hillhurst P. O., Que.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR. It's the Best built separator in the world; simpler in construction, with fewer parts, most durable, most easily cleaned. Its sales have increased 1,000% in the past four years. Our book will interest you. Free. EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, 28-30 Wellington St., West, TORONTO, ONTARIO. If you still a Separator why not sell the best?

COMMON SENSE Calf Feeder. The only feeder adopted by Experiment Stations. Easiest to operate and clean. No valves to get clogged or foul. Prevents Scours. Weans perfectly. Calves take to it like a baby to the bottle. Over 100,000 in Use. More than all others combined. Durable, Simple, Economical, Scientific and Practical. Price, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.75. Send for catalogue. F. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE

MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM. A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 185 acres in high state of cultivation, 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and piggery for 800 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$6,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave it for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

Wagoner Extension Ladder. The LIGHTEST, HANDIEST, SAFEST. Take no other. Made in all lengths. Over 8,000 in use. Also high-class Step Ladders, Lawn Swings, Clothes Racks, and Painters' Planks, Scaffolds, etc. Illustrated circulars free. Ask your local implement or hardware dealer or write for circulars, etc. The Wagoner Ladder Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

LISTEN! You need land. Let us tell you about this wonderfully productive country. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you our 1904 booklet telling about Western Canada, giving crop reports covering the past ten years, maps showing our lands and settlers' opinions. We want agents. The COOPER-WALCH LAND CO., 48 Canada Life Building, WINNIPEG, - CANADA.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED. In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$60 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

ZENOLEUM. Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.50. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. 115 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

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

The Paris Plow Company.

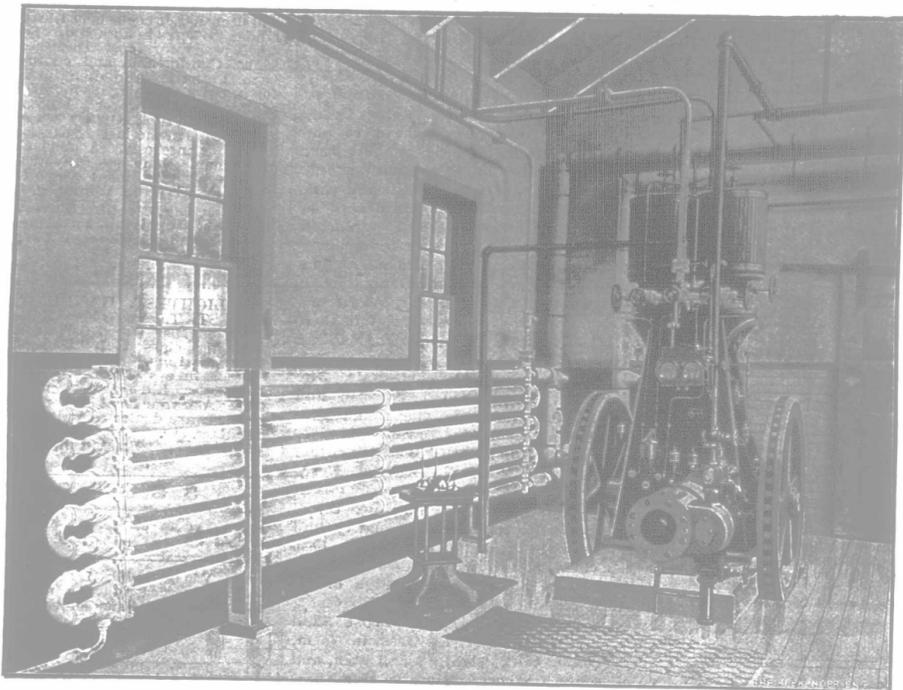
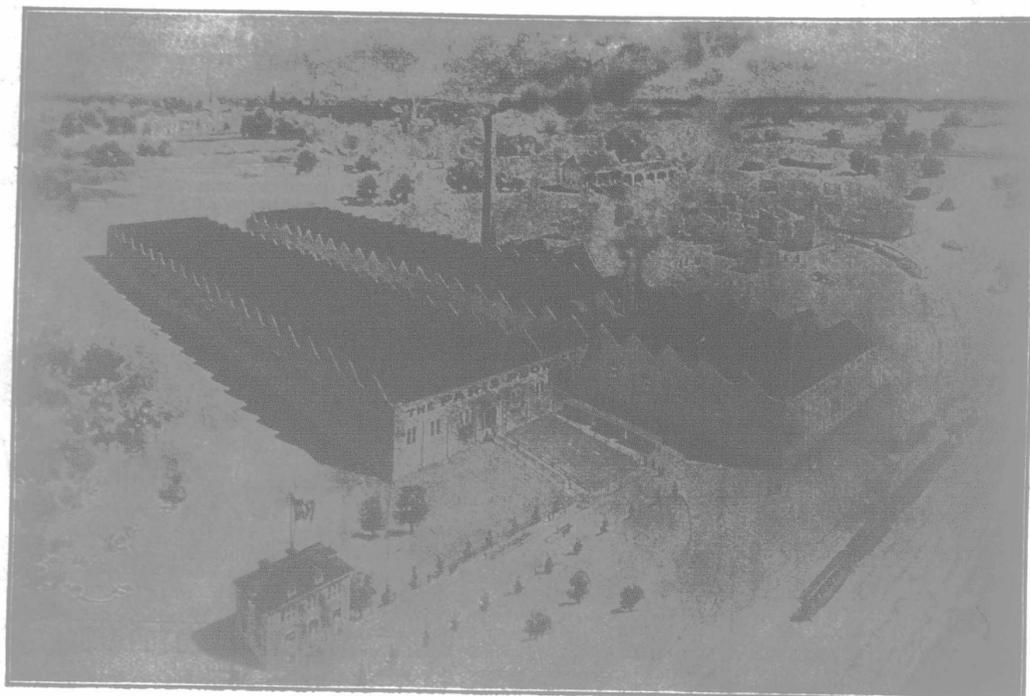
The accompanying engravings give but an inadequate idea of the magnificent works recently erected by the Paris Plow Co., Paris, Ont., to which a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff recently paid a pleasant and interesting visit. Our representative was much impressed with the extent, efficiency and equipment, and excellent system of management to which this establishment may well lay claim, and has much pleasure in trying, as far as possible on the printed page, to give some idea of the appearance and general scope of the works. The railroad track enters the building at

of a first-class hotel. The comfort of the workmen is undoubtedly no small factor in the production of first-class work. Every department is in charge of an expert, and the whole is under the direct management of D. M. Thom, formerly proprietor of the Thom's Implement Works, of Watford, originator and patentee of up-to-date farm implements, such as the blower elevator system of silo filling, which has attracted so much attention, and now so universally used. The firm has the advantage of ample capital, being backed by the principals of the Penman Manufacturing Company, who have made Canada famous for turn-

not added; the result being the soft, defective boards and the boards that won't clean. With this process, the last board that is tempered by the Paris Plow Co. is equal to the first, all being of uniform temper. This is a very interesting process in the art of plow-making. This company has lately taken over the business of the Thom Implement Works, of Watford, and will manufacture that popular line of feed cutters, grain grinders and tread powers, with all the patented improvements. They have also secured the right to manufacture manure spreaders under the Kemp & Burpee patents. The Kemp & Burpee Co. are

dence of the enterprise with which it will be carried on.

In closing, it may be interesting to note that the fine trade-mark adopted by the company is a reproduction of Paul Wickson's celebrated picture "The March of Civilization," which appeared in a Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate," and will be readily recognized by "Farmer's Advocate" readers when seen on the machinery of this progressive firm.



Refrigerating Plant.

one point, and another branch passes around the outside, where the raw material—lumber, coal, etc.—is unloaded from the cars, and from the inside comes out the finished product, which will find its way to the most distant parts, not only of the vast Dominion, but other parts of the globe, as the wants of the home and the foreign market are being looked after.

This is an ideal establishment, and one would expect to find the most modern improved manufacturing facilities, and they will not be disappointed; but we were hardly prepared to see, as we did, lavatories and wash-rooms for the employees, steam heated and equal to that

ing out the finest knitted goods in the world. They are animated by the same ambition, and the aim will be that the goods turned out by the Paris Plow Company will be the world's best.

As an example of the up-to-date methods and machinery used, by reference to the accompanying illustrations will be seen the refrigerating plant for tempering plow boards and shares, which alone has cost the company as much as the entire manufacturing outfit of some other plow factories who are still working away under the old methods of keeping the water cool by adding ice, and sometimes the desired ice is not available, or, by neglect of the workman, is

one of the oldest manure-spreader concerns in the United States. In addition to these, a full line of the most popular lines of riding and walking plows, all manufactured under the most improved methods. The buildings are of brick, lighted by a system somewhat novel in this country. The roof is a series of elevations, each of which is one almost perpendicular side, where the light is obtained with a minimum danger of obstruction by snow. The names of the chief officers are: Mr. John Penman, President; Mr. J. B. Henderson, Vice-President; Mr. D. M. Thom, General Manager; and Herbert N. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer, which is sufficient evi-

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

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP.

an important sale of

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

will be held at

"THE REPOSITORY"

by instructions from the consignor, Mr. David White, Liverpool, England, who has purchased this splendid collection in Scotland specially for this market.

It is a well-known fact that this Province is well provided with Clydesdale sires of superior quality, but the lack of choice females is a great drawback. Breed stock that will register and you are sure of double the price of half-breeds, and can sell at any age.

This is a most important sale, and should be attended and supported by every Clydesdale breeder in Canada. Write for catalogue.

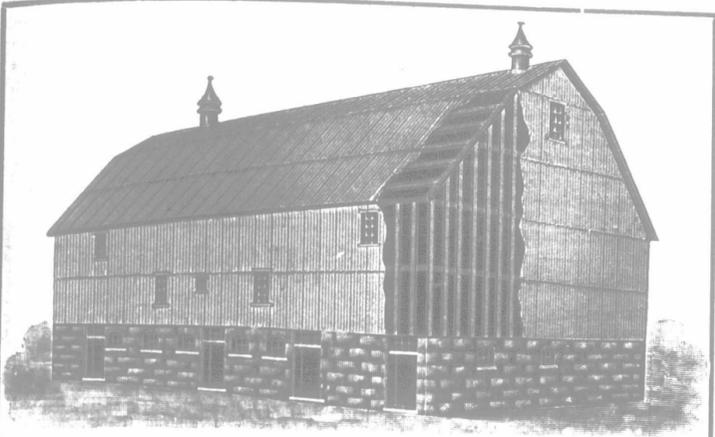
Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co., STATION C, TORONTO.



We Can Help You

to erect a superior building with our Corrugated Sheets. They are made from galvanized sheets and do not require painting. They can also be applied without using sheeting boards, making a strong, rigid construction, fire and lightning proof, at small cost. They will outlast two or three wooden shingle roofs. Tell us about new buildings, or old ones requiring roofing, sending rafter and ridge lengths for estimates and catalogue.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd.,
PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
MONTREAL.



FREE

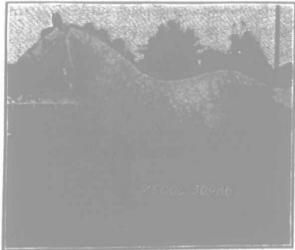
SPORTING GOODS CATALOGUE

We send our 250 page—illustrated catalogue free on receipt of 6c. in stamps to help pay postage. No matter what your sport is you should have a copy. With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store, and cheaper, as we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines: BICYCLES, and sundries, BASEBALL, Lacrosse, Football, GOLF, Tennis, FISHING TACKLE, Guns, RIFLES, Revolvers, Ammunition, Traps, Targets, SKATES, Hockey Sticks, SNOWSHOES, Toboggans, Punching Bags, BOXING GLOVES, Camping Equipment, FIELD GLASSES, WATCHES.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 1653 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.



CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

IMPORTED GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES

Mr. Geo. Isaac, of Cobourg, Ont., is now offering:

5 Clydesdale and 1 Shire stallions carrying the blood of Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince of Wales, Lord Erskine, etc. Also 11 3-year-old imp. fillies.



10 Imported 3-year-old heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; and 3 young bulls, imp. in dam, one of them a show animal.

4 imp. Yorkshire sows, 2 imp. Yorkshire boars, and 17 six-weeks-old pigs, imp. in dam.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. PRICES RIGHT.



International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT.,
IMPORTER OF

GLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Last importation Nov. 9th, 1903, consisting of stallions sired by Sir Everard, Hiawatha, Black Prince of Laughton, King of Kyle, Sir Thomas, Royal Carrick, Clan Chaitan, Lord Lothian, Balmedie, P. Charming, Prince of Airies, and from noted dams. Several are tried horses. If you want first-class horses at right prices, terms to suit, write for particulars, and come; I will pay one-half railroad fare. Think I can save you money.

H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.

GOSSIP.

A Quebec subscriber writes that the great cause of the scarcity of help on the farm is so many old bachelors in every locality, who ought to be married and raising large families. He favors imposing a heavy tax upon them.

At the Birmingham, England, Short-horn Show and Sale, March 2nd, 661 entries were catalogued—471 bulls and 190 females. Prices were uncommonly good; buyers from South America taking quite a number and very satisfactory figures. The highest price was 410 guineas for Barrington Boy, age between 15 and 18 months, exhibited by Mr. F. J. Steward, Thrapston, and purchased by Mr. McLennan for South America. Three hundred guineas was paid by Mr. Williams, Argentina, for Mr. Rothschild's Ascott Imperial, in class between 10 and 20 months. Royal Lancaster from the herd of Dyke Bros. fell to the bid of Mr. Casares, at 240 guineas, and goes to South America. The highest price for a female was 120 guineas for Messrs. Harrison's first-prize two-year-old heifer.

R. NESS & SONS' CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

The old importing firm of Robt. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Quebec, is still to the front with a rare good stock of imported Clydesdales and Ayrshires. At the time of our visit, a few days ago, everything being in show-ring form and as slick as seals. This year Messrs. Ness are in better shape for the proper handling and care of their large stock than ever before, having last year erected a barn that is certainly second to none in the province. It is 110 by 70 feet, and fitted up with all the latest modern ideas regarding light, ventilation, economy of time in cleaning, feeding, watering, etc.; every stall being supplied with water; the whole floor cemented; huge silos; rows of box stalls, frost proof, and as light as a dwelling. The Ayrshires number 100 head, of imported and Canadian-bred, among them being winners at Pan-American, Toronto, Ottawa, London, and Sherbrooke. The stock bull is Duke of Clarence (imp.), himself a prizewinner of considerable note. The cows are large, true dairy type and are heavy producers. At the present time Mr. R. Ness, Jr., is off to Scotland for a fresh importation, and knowing his keen, discriminating judgment, we may expect to see something extra in his new importation. Nothing in this herd is reserved, and there are still a few young bulls left.

In Clydesdales the first one brought out was the massive two-year-old, Gerrarie, Ly Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, a bay of faultless form and action, thick, smooth and even, and the making of a very large horse. Black Guide is another two-year-old, by Baron's Pride, and is without doubt one of the best colts in Canada, big, smooth to a turn, beautifully-crested neck, and faultless feet and legs, with wonderful action. Prince Fauntleroy, by Lord Fauntleroy, is a brown three-year-old, combining great size, with grand quality, and hard to fault from the ground up, while his action is at once stylish and natty. Senator's Heir, by Senator, by Baron's Pride, by The Summit, is a big four-year-old bay, weighing a ton, as smooth as silk, and as even as horse-flesh can be, hard, flinty, flat bone, and style and action galore. He won the championship at Ottawa last week. Durward Type, a Canadian-bred two-year-old, by Imp. Durward Lely, is now nearly 17 hands high, and will make a 2,200-pound horse. He has a very commanding appearance, a beautifully-moulded body, stands on perfect feet and legs, and acts exceptionally well. Oristo is a brown three-year-old French Coach horse, 16 hands high, as pretty as a picture, and his action would put many a Hackney to shame. Ryedale Revival is a three-year-old bay Hackney, by Revival, a wonderfully-nice turfed horse, grand legs and feet, a lofty, proud way of going, and steps very high. Killarney is a three-year-old Clydesdale, brown, by Baron's Pride, and is of the compact quality kind, weighs about 1,800 lbs., and can act like a Hackney. Last, but not least, is a big, smooth, black Percheron, a horse of very commanding appearance and grand clean action.

MILBURN'S

LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blisters and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FOR One Registered Shire Horse



Has a great record for being a sure getter and a grand stock producer; has travelled for six seasons on the one route. For further particulars apply to Wm. A. McGregor, Kemble P.O., where he can be seen at his stage running past the door.

Percherons, Belgians & Hackneys.

Hamilton & Hawthorne have recently imported 5 Percherons and 1 Belgian stallion, all first-class young horses, weighing 1,800 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., greys and blacks. These horses are all for sale to private parties or companies on easy terms. All horses guaranteed. Also 3 Hackney stallions. Horses can be seen at stable, Simcoe, Ont. Apply to E. Hamilton, Ridgeway, or J. Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF PERCHERONS



We are in the position to offer a nice selection of both stallions and mares, mostly blacks. Correspondence solicited. Visitors made welcome. Address o

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,

Box 204, KINGSVILLE, ESSEX CO., ONT.

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

For sale, the Pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scotchman 1199. Sire Joe Anderson, B. C. S. B. 8710; dam Imported Keepeake. A sure stock-getter. Seven years old. Can be seen at Dublin, Ontario. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to MARTIN & MCCONNELL, Dublin, Ontario.

HORSEMEN

The Standard-bred trotting stallion, REX ALFRED, by Rex American, 2,114, by Onward, 2,254, will be in the stud during the 1904 season, at his stable, 141 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Parties having good blooded mares will find it to their advantage to investigate the breeding and individuality of this sire before the season opens. Address

G. H. MONGER, 141 QUEEN'S AVE., LONDON, ONT.

FOR SALE: One registered CLYDESDALE STALLION rising four years old. Apply BOX 25, o BRIGHT, ONT.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and Station (G. T. R.), Ont.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

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

Oshawa & Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
40 miles east of Toronto.
Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

Oak Lawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER, NOW ON HAND.

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

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

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.

Veterinary.

CAPPED HOCK.

When I tied my colt last fall, he threw himself down and injured the point of his hock, and as a result there is a hard calloused lump. W. R. W.

Ans.—It takes a lot of time and patience to remove an enlargement of this kind. The daily application of compound iodine ointment, with smart friction, will reduce it in time. V.

CHRONIC PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

Heifer calved last July and suffered from paralysis. My veterinarian treated her, and she made a partial recovery, but did not get in calf. She is still lame and in poor condition, notwithstanding extra care. W. D. B.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian treated the case correctly. Cases of this kind are very hard to treat. Purge her with two pounds Epsom salts and two drams ginger, and follow up with two drams nux vomica, three times daily. If this does not cause an improvement in a few weeks, it is not probable she will recover. V.

CAKED UDDER DESIGNING.

1. I have a heifer which is due to calve in about three weeks and her udder has already become caked at lower part near to the teats. What would you advise? Have done nothing as yet.

2. Can you inform me if there are any schools in Canada teaching ornamental design? If not, are there any in the United States which teach the work practically? C. E. K.

Ans.—1. Foment the udder with cloths wrung out of hot water, and rub twice daily with camphorated oil, seven ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce, mixed.

2. Apply to the Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto, Can., who advertise in this paper.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Two months ago, a steer had difficulty in eating. An examination revealed red spots on tongue, and an inflamed and thickened condition of the same. A great deal of saliva flows from his mouth, and he is not improving. D. McD.

Ans.—This is a form of actinomycosis (lump jaw), called wooden tongue. The iodide of potassium treatment usually affects a cure, except in advanced cases. Give one dram iodide of potassium as a drench in half a pint cold water three times daily. Gradually increase the dose until appetite fails, he refuses to drink much, and tears run from his eyes. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug for two weeks, after which, if necessary, treat again. V.

CEDEMA.

1. About two weeks ago, I noticed a swelling along the side just behind the elbow of my filly. There is a ridge on each side now about the size of a rolling-pin, hard, not watery. The only cause I can think of is, the hired man neglected to bed the horses one night. It thawed, and in the morning the place was very wet. None of the others are affected.

2. Cow got overdose of oat chop, and has failed in secretion of milk. M. W. C.

Ans.—1. This is a condition known as oedema, and it is possible the wet spoken of caused it. Purge her with six drams alices and two drams ginger, follow up with three drams hyposulphite of soda twice daily. Bathe the parts with warm water long and often, and after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment, which you can get at any drug store. Give her regular exercise as soon as the purgative ceases to act.

2. Purge her with two lbs. Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, follow up with one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian night and morning, and, unless she has been milking a long time, she will gradually regain her normal supply. V.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Notroble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.

CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. E. Stns.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station.



Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses



Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

GARGET,

Lump Jaw, Big Knee, in fact, any inflamed, caked or soft bunch, also strained joints, cured with



ABSORBINE

Relieves Rheumatism and Gout in Mankind. \$2.00 per bottle delivered, or at regular dealers. 25 cents for sample bottle. Pamphlets free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. **LYMAN, SONS & CO.,** Montreal. Agents for Canada.

Fully Warranted

A QUICK, SHARP CUT

harts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the

DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE

is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

Owned and Manufactured by **R. A. McKENNA, V. S.** Picton, Ont.



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

Reward of Merit

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular



favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, bloodroot and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat, affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh, mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WORMS.

1. Aged horse went off his feed in Nov. last. I had his teeth dressed, and he eats all right now, but remains thin and gaunt.

2. How and in what quantities should flaxseed be fed to horses, to improve digestion? J. McK.

Ans.—1. This horse, in all probability, has worms. Give him one dram each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel, night and morning for a week, and then give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

2. A teaspoonful of ground flaxseed given in boiled outs or dampened bran twice weekly. V.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

Two-year-old filly has difficulty in rising, and is somewhat stiff. She appears too thick on each side of the loins. C. St. J.

Ans.—This is partial paralysis, and it is possible there may be a swelling of the muscles mentioned. Blister the parts in the manner so often described in these columns. Purge her with six drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with one and a half drams nux vomica twice daily. It is possible she will gradually improve, but some such cases are incurable. V.

NASAL GLEET.

Colt, two years old, has a large head which followed an attack of distemper. He discharges from the nostrils and breathes hard. It has been so for a year, and I have blistered several times. R. S.

Ans.—This is nasal gleet. It is possible an operation called trephining, which consists in boring into the sinuses of the head and removing the accumulated pus, might effect a cure. None but a veterinarian can operate, and in a case of a year's standing a recovery is doubtful. If I am correct in my diagnosis, blistering will do no good. You had better call your veterinarian in, as it is a case that requires personal attention. V.

BLOATED STEER.

Steer bloated four weeks ago. We caused free purgation with oil and salts, but the bloat remains. He eats very little, and will not take either turnips or chop. R. W.

Ans.—The food ferments in the rumen owing to weak digestive powers, possibly due to overfeeding. Give him two drams each of gentian and nux vomica, and three drams each of ginger and bicarbonate of soda, in one pint cold water as a drench, three times daily. To his drinking water add about one-sixth of its volume of lime water. If his bowels become constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. Give him anything he will eat, in small quantities and gradually increase the quantities as his appetite improves. V.

MARE WITH TENDER FEET.

After driving four or five miles, my mare eases her fore feet as though in pain. When turned out in the yard, you would think there was nothing wrong with her. W. J.

Ans.—It is probable she has navicular disease in the early stages, and unless properly treated, there is danger of it developing into an incurable lameness. Give her a long rest, remove her shoes, and blister once every month with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all round the foot. Rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Set her loose now, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will blister again, and every month afterwards as long as necessary. Whether the soreness is due to navicular disease or inflammation of the sensitive parts of the feet, this treatment is the best you can adopt. If you cannot give her rest, all you can do is to use bar-shoes, and poultice the feet when she is in the stable. V.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA

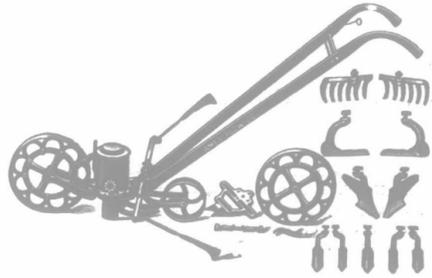
ESTABLISHED 1850.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

No better seeds can be procured anywhere. It pays to buy the best. Over half a century of business success the best guarantee you can get. Our handsome illustrated catalogue (88 pages) is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Send for it.

New Universal Constellation—Seeder, Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake.

In this constellation is presented a brilliant assemblage of the new Universal Drill and the Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow for use either as a single or double wheel implement. Six implements in one. Each implement is entirely separate from the other, and the only parts used in each, the wheels and handles, are changed from one frame to the other by only 2 bolts. The cultivating attachments are shown detached. They are: 1 Cultivator Frame, 1 Center Cultivator Tooth and 1 pair each Hoes, Plows, Rakes, Markers, Narrow Cultivator Teeth and Wide Cultivator Teeth. Price, boxed, \$10.50.



JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, CANADA.

\$32.50 Buys Cream Separator

ALL SENT OUT ON FREE TRIAL.

WE ARE selling cream separators on the same plan as we have sold sewing machines and thresher supplies during the past three years; that is, we aim to sell a large number of them at a small profit on each. We have a strictly first-class cream separator, as hundreds of Canadian farmers who purchased them last year can testify and our prices are so much below what agents charge that they are well worth looking into. Further, we send each separator out on free trial, and every one not satisfactory may be returned to us at our expense. We supply with each separator, except the smallest size, iron stand, milk-shelf and two cranks, one long one for easy turning for children, and one short one for men's use.

Our prices for the WINDSOR CREAM SEPARATORS are as follows: No. 0, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, \$32.50; No. 1, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$48.75; No. 2, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$57.50; No. 3, capacity 560 lbs. per hour, \$85.00.

We have dozens of testimonials from farmers in all parts of the country who purchased these machines last year. Every separator sold by us went to a thoroughly-satisfied customer, otherwise it would have been returned. Nearly all our customers took them on trial, and did not pay for them until after thoroughly testing. Mr. Henry Pruder, Purple Valley, writes: "The cream separator we purchased from you is giving immense satisfaction. We have eight



cows, and are making 12 lbs. of butter more a week than we could the old way by using the milk cans. We also tested your cream separator by running the milk through that we had skimmed closely, as we thought, and we got two quarts of good rich cream. Mr. Schales, the man who got the separator when we got ours, is also well pleased. He says it half paid for itself the first summer over what they could have made the old way." Mr. Pruder and Mr. Schales had No. 2 machines.

Mr. Taylor Hamilton, Locksley, Ont., writes: "The Windsor Cream Separator we bought from you 1st May is giving the very best satisfaction. I could not wish for a better separator, and my neighbors are also well pleased with it. It runs very easy and does its work perfectly."

Send for our separator pamphlet, fully illustrating our machine, showing pictures of the interior of bowl and other parts; also testimonials, terms, etc. We have sold cream separators, sewing machines or thresher supplies in almost every part of Canada, and can probably refer you to some party in your own neighborhood as to the quality of our goods and our reputation for fair dealing.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

IMPORTANT TO

HOUSE OWNERS HOLDERS KEEPERS



STAINS

Some very pretty effects may be obtained by the use of The Canada Paint Company's wood stains. Kindly procure cards, showing all the colors and shades, from the local agent. The stains are true to nature, clear and rich. We also pay special attention to Creosote Shingle Stains for dipping or brushing shingles. They give beauty and permanence to shingle work, and a set of samples will be mailed free to any one mentioning where they saw this advertisement. The genuine brand bears the name of

The CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.

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

GOSSIP.

J. A. James, Nilestown Ont., advertises Ayrshire heifers, calves and young bulls from deep-milking cows.

C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., write: "These two Shorthorn bulls we advertise are got by Count Amaranth (imp. in dam), a Nonpareil bull of good individual quality, are bulls that are of the low-down, meaty sort, having good, straight backs, well-sprung ribs, with lots of depth, have good handling qualities, and will make ton bulls when matured. They are dark roans in color, and will be sold at low prices, if taken at once. Parties desiring to see them will be met at station, if notified. We are offering Yorkshires, both sexes and different ages, at greatly-reduced prices for one month, which will be sold as described to inquirers."

Eight miles from Huntingdon Station, on the G. T. R., in the Province of Quebec, is the home of Mr. D. C. McFarlane, owner of one of Quebec's choicest herds of Ayrshire cattle. His stock bull is Lessnessock Reliance (imp.), bred by Robt. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Scotland, sired by Rare Style of Saturland, dam Snowdrop of Lessnessock. Mr. McFarlane's herd at present numbers 35 head of such rare-producing cows as Stately of Crosshouse (imp.), who tests 4.90 per cent. butter-fat; Victoria of Kelso, tests 4.70 per cent. butter-fat; Martha of Kelso, tests 5 per cent. butter-fat; Maggie of Kelso, tests 4 per cent. butter-fat, and Maud of Kelso, tests 4 per cent. butter-fat. From the above it will be seen that Mr. McFarlane's Ayrshires are money-makers of a very high order, and coupled with that, their type is perfect as well. Last fall at Huntingdon Show, this herd won first on herd, first on year-old bull, first on two-year-old heifer, third on one-year-old heifer and first on cow, and this in a ring with very strong competition. Anything in the herd is for sale. Mr. McFarlane reports sales as the best he ever experienced. Write Mr. McFarlane, to Kelso P. O., Que.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ROPE BURNS.

Mare got front of hocks made raw while caught in a rope. One healed, but the other has a crack and scab on it. J. B.

Ans.—Wounds of this kind are practically burns and hard to heal, especially in front of the hock where the skin relaxes and contracts at each step, which tends to perpetuate the wound. Keep her as quiet as possible, and dress with four ounces raw linseed oil four ounces lime water and two drams carbolic acid, three times daily. If proud flesh forms, apply a little butter of antimony, once daily, as long as necessary. V.

LUMP ON HOCK—TROUBLE WITH HENS.

1. Mare got kicked in front of the hock, and as a result there is a movable lump, the size of a hen's egg.
2. Hen's crop became full and hard. She was thus for a week, when we killed her.
3. Hen has nothing in her crop, and her head is drawn back, and keeps moving all the time.
4. Hen's head is swollen to twice its normal size, and her eyes are almost closed. J. M. Ont.

Ans.—1. Lumps of this kind are very hard to remove without operation, which is dangerous, and can be performed only by a veterinarian when in the region of a joint. The daily application of compound iodine ointment will reduce it in time, but it requires, in most cases, a long time.
2. Hen was crop bound, and an operation, which consists in cutting into the crop, removing its contents, stitching up the wound, and feeding very lightly until healed would have cured.

3. This one has disease of the brain, and should be killed.
4. This one has roup. It will be better to kill her, and give the flock a little permanganate of potash in their drinking water to prevent the spread of the disease. The henhouse should also be disinfected and whitewashed as soon as possible. V.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets." -om

The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,
194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

2 Hereford Bulls
for sale. One is two years old and one a yearling. Write or call on
D Ernest Coleman
OAKDALE FARM, COOKSTOWN, ONT.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 14 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 10 to 24 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Two are suitable herd headers. Visitors welcome. **O'NEIL BROS.,** Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS
100 Head.
Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. **om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS
Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).
Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108229, -1718-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, om** Near Orangeville, Ont. **THE MAPLE P.O.**

TWEEDHILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Four bulls 10 to 11 months, also one 2 years. Good individuals; registered in American Herdbook.
JAMES SHARP,
ROCKSIDE, ONT., CHRISTIAN ST., C. P. R., & G. T. R.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondike of the Burn. Drumbo Station, om
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

IMPOTENT BULL.

Bull, sixteen months old, refuses to serve. He is in good health, and all organs apparently healthy. J. R.

Ans.—Cases of this nature, due to congenital weakness or imperfect development of some of the genital organs, which cannot be even suspected from the general appearance of the animal, occur in all classes. In other cases, all organs are perfect, but there is an abnormal difference shown by the animal. In either case medicinal treatment or extraneous interference of any kind is unwise. Keep the bull in good condition. See that he gets plenty of exercise. Allow him to run with the cows and heifers, and if in a few weeks there is no change, feed for the block. V.

COW WITH SPLIT TEAT.

Cow got her teat split. I kept a rubber band on it, but it healed in two sections. The milk duct is in one side, and it leaks. J. F. McK. Ont.

Ans.—The sections should have been carefully sutured with catgut or silk sutures when the wound was fresh. Nothing can be done now until she goes dry, when she can be cast and secured, and the opposing surfaces of the sections scarified (or practically skinned) until they are completely raw, then placed carefully in opposition and carefully stitched with carbolyzed catgut or silk sutures. The wounds should then be dressed, three times daily, until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of Zeno-oleum, Phenyle or carbolic acid. It will be good practice to keep a teat syphon in the duct until healed, to prevent occlusion of the duct. It will require a veterinarian to operate successfully. Instead of this operation, the blind section can be entirely removed, but this will leave an imperfect teat. V.

Miscellaneous.

STAMP COLLECTION.

A. R., if you write Mr. Andrew Dale, 281 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont., you can obtain the information you desire regarding stamps.

RABBIT-PROOF FENCE.

H. P. writes: "Will some reader tell us, through the 'Farmer's Advocate,' what size of a mesh a wire fence surrounding garden should have to keep out rabbits?"

WHICH BREED OF COWS.

Would you kindly advise me as to which would be the better breed of cows to purchase for cheese factory in summer and butter in winter, Holsteins or Ayrshires? D. J. M.

Ans.—Properly selected and handled, a herd of either breed would give good results, and we cannot undertake to forecast which would be "best." It's something like forms of government of which the poet says: "That which is best administered is best."

GRADING UP A HERD.

I have a small herd of milk cows. Seven are Ayrshire grades, the rest common native stock with very little breeding, all healthy, hardy little cows, wonderfully good milkers, too small to be of much use for beef.

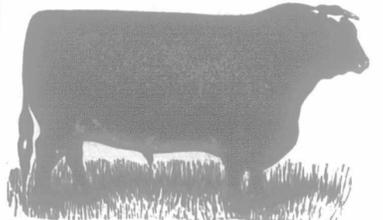
1. What would be your idea of crossing those cows with a Shorthorn bull for two or three years, keeping all the female calves, the males to be fattened and sold at three years old; then using an Ayrshire bull for one or two years, keeping all the heifer calves to replenish the herd?

2. Would the calves sired by an Ayrshire be less like an Ayrshire in case of his being used after a Shorthorn, than if an Ayrshire had been used continuously?

3. Will a cow which has just dropped a calf, sired by a decidedly beefy animal, give less milk this season than if her calf had been sired by a bull of one of the dairy breeds?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1. We would feel safe in advising the use of a good pure-bred Shorthorn bull to your cows, and to continue in the same line; but it is contrary to all the principles of intelligent breeding to change off from one breed to another as you suggest.
2. No. 3. No.



17
High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls.
6 young bulls from imported cows and by imported bulls.
7 young bulls from Scotch cows and om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhocks, Village Maid, Marchness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. **H. J. DAVIS,** Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines. om

16
Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale

JAS. SMITH, Manager, 378 Hess St. South, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, om Hamilton, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. **om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee -23891-. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. **FITZGERALD BROS.,** Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

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

NEW GRAIN
Corn-Wheat
MUCH TALKED OF CEREAL—Creating considerable
Interest in Western America—60 Bush. per acre.



At the request of a number of our customers we have imported a quantity of this wonderful new grain which is being boomed so extensively in other countries. In speaking of it our grower says:—"Four hundred acres were sown last spring to grow seed for supplying the demand for foreign countries, and it is estimated that the fields will average **sixty bushels to the acre**. The grain is a mammoth cereal, possessing the properties of both corn and wheat, making excellent meal, which has superior fattening qualities. The kernels or berries (as the grain handlers describe the seed), are about **three-quarters of an inch in length**, with a hard outer bran shell. The straw is of **strong and stout growth**, and has the power of resisting drought and rain much better than ordinary wheat. The heads are about **six inches in length** and the grain sets out in rows. The plant stools out in the same manner as rye, and yields **several tons per acre of straw**. Equally valuable as hay for feeding stock. **A bushel of Corn-Wheat weighs sixty pounds, which is the quantity to plant on an acre.** If this new grain succeeds in Canada, as some of our friends say it will, every pound sown this year will be required next season for seed. It will also solve the problem of fattening hogs and cattle in a wheat country, and will place the Canadian farmer in a better position to compete with corn-fed hogs and cattle than he has ever been before. **Lb. 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. By Express or Freight, peck \$2.40; half-bushel \$4.20; bushel (60 lbs.) \$7.20. Bags 20c. each extra.**

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE BEST SEED CATALOGUE
 A Postal brings it.

William Rennie, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

New Grain Corn-Wheat



I CURE RUPTURE
 No further use for Trusses.

READ WHAT MR. KETCHESON SAYS:

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:
 DEAR SIR,—Your Method has cured me of a very dangerous case of rupture. It is needless to say I am thankful to you for my cure, and I shall, as I have opportunity, recommend you to those suffering from rupture. My age is 87 years, and when you cured me you can cure anyone.

J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice Peace, Madoc, Ont.

Give me a man who has been ruptured for years and who has been driven almost to despair, having used almost every truss on the market in search of a cure, but has not even found relief and is daily growing worse—I CAN CURE HIM so that he will not require to wear a truss. No pain, no danger, no operation nor time from work. No case too bad to be cured, and no one too old.

Here are honest words straight from the hearts of honest people; they were ruptured and now they are cured.

AGED 76 AND CURED.
 Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:
 DEAR DOCTOR,—Replying to your esteemed favor, I am happy to say I am perfectly cured. Before using your Method I was dubious about the result, for so many others had failed. You gave me every relief, and it was indeed a happy day for me when I commenced using your Method. My age is 76 years and I am yet hale and hearty. If this letter is of any use to you, you may publish it. Yours truly, JOHN WALKER, Duart, Elgin Co., Ont.

AGED 81 AND CURED.
 Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:
 DEAR SIR,—I am glad and thankful that I was persuaded to try your Method, for, after suffering for nearly 20 years, I am completely cured.
 Yours very truly, MILTON DAY, Plum Hollow, Ont.

RUPTURED 40 YEARS.
 Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.:
 DEAR DOCTOR,—I was ruptured for 40 years and have tried every remedy known, but nothing did me any good except your Method, and it has made a complete cure. Yours respectfully, JOS. D. BOURNE, Midland, Ont.

TO PROVE to rupture sufferers that I can cure them, I will send my valuable book, "HOW TO CURE RUPTURE," plainly sealed, postpaid, free of all cost; also my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT, so that all sufferers can test it for themselves. Write at once.

DR. W. S. RICE, No. 2 East Queen St., TORONTO, ONT.
 Dept. 273.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
 Limited,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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



REGISTERED TRADE MARK
 GRANTED 1862

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

RATS.
 I would like to learn some good way of exterminating rats. They bother my chickens badly.
 M. W. B.
 Ans.—Keep cats, or use poison carefully.

NO BUTTER.
 Cow has been milking about two years; gives about four quarts per day, but we can get no butter from the cream. Can I remedy this by feeding?
 R. B.
 Ans.—The trouble is cows so long in milking give a very viscous milk, so thick and sticky that the fat globules cannot separate out and collect as butter. The remedy is to dry the cow up, and wait for next lactation.

SOW CRUSHES PIGS.
 In March 10th issue there is an article on the sow and her litter, but I locked in vain for information as to what to do to keep the sow from lying on her pigs and smothering them. Is there any contrivance to prevent this loss?
 W. M.
 Ans.—Bed the pen with short straw or chaff, and do not give too much. Nail a two by six or eight inch plank, edge-wise, against the wall about eight inches from the floor to prevent the sow crushing the pigs against the wall, as they can escape under this projection. Do not have the sow too fat. We cannot suggest any other plan.

WHITE SCOURS.
 Is there any reliable remedy for white scours in calves?
 R. M. C.
 Ans.—Though diarrhoea is a prominent symptom of the disease, it is merely a result of the food of which the calf partakes not being digested. Those which are allowed to suck their dams are rarely affected with this form of indigestion, because the calf may, when he chooses, satisfy his hunger, so that he does not at any one time take an excess of milk into his stomach. Indigestion in the calf then may arise from the animal drinking the milk out of a pail. The conditions under which the food is taken into the stomach are now changed; the calf gulps the milk quickly down instead of sucking it gradually from the teat; and large quantities are swallowed in a short time. As a result of this method of feeding the milk does not digest, but curdles in the stomach, and this curdled milk, irritating the mucous surface of the stomach and intestines, sets up diarrhoea or scours. Indigestion may also arise from feeding calves on the various compounds which are used as substitutes for milk, or even when the calf sucks the dam he may do so at too long intervals, and the stomach is unable to digest the large quantity of milk that is taken into it at one time. Treatment.—An ounce or two ounces of castor oil, mixed with a teaspoonful or half a teaspoonful of laudanum, according to age and size of calf, may be given, so as to clear out the curdled milk which is contained in the stomach and intestines. After the castor oil has acted great care must be exercised in feeding the calf so as to prevent the curdling of the milk in the fourth stomach. For this purpose only half a teacupful of milk should be given at a time, and lime water should be mixed with the milk, in the proportion of one-third of lime water to two-thirds of milk, and if the calf appears to digest this mixture he should get it four or five times a day until his stomach seems to have recovered its natural digestive powers. If the calf shows considerable weakness give a teaspoonful of whisky in half a wineglassful of water four times a day until he seems strong enough to warrant a withdrawal of the stimulant. When in much pain a flannel cloth should be dipped in water as hot as one can bear the hand in, and, having wrung the cloth as dry as possible, it should be applied on the calf's abdomen and then be covered with a dry woolen cloth, securing both in position with straps. If it is not practicable to apply hot cloths, two ounces of good mustard may be made into a paste with hot water, and, having previously sponged with hot water for seven or eight minutes the part of the abdomen on which the mustard is to be applied, it should then be rubbed in and sponged off again at the end of four hours. The hot cloth is the best application, but it needs to be renewed again whenever it begins to cool down.

LINGERING COLDS
HACKING COUGHS

Are the Kind Which Finally Wear Out the System and Develop Into Deadly Lung Trouble.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED and TURPENTINE

When your system is in such a condition that it does not quickly throw off a cold there is cause for alarm.

It is the slow, lingering colds which gradually work their way along the bronchial tubes until they reach the lungs.

Once the lungs are affected the results are to be dreaded, for this is the beginning of consumption or pneumonia.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the leader among treatments for throat and lungs, because it cures lingering colds and hacking coughs when ordinary medicines fail.

Thousands of Canadian mothers would not know what to do without this great remedy as a protection against croup, bronchitis, whooping cough and the ills which threaten the lives of their little ones.

Mr. D. Graham, 45 Callendar Street, Toronto, states: "My boy, aged six years, was developing all the symptoms of pneumonia, when we commenced giving him this valuable remedy. It very quickly checked the advance of the disease, and in a few days he was as well as ever and at school again."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Waser's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freshwater. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Maricdale Station.

Rosevale Shorthorns Herd comprises Augustus, Polyanthus, Crinson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

SHORTHOPNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Four bulls, that challenge comparison, bred by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (Imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
 STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
 BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Two choice bulls, 10 and 11 months old, got by imported-in-dam bull. Also Yorkshires, imported and home-bred. Write O & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

TRAPPERS Send 2 Spring MUSKRAT SKINS by mail, or 50c. for 10 different numbers 1903 HUNTER-TRADER TRAPPER, regular price 10c. a copy, \$1.00 a year; for 1 skin, or 25c., 5 numbers. Offer good until May 1. A. R. HARDING, Gallipolis, O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.

Do you know anything about a plant called, in French, gesse des bois (lathyrus sylvestris)? Can it be advantageously cultivated in this country, particularly in a poor land? Is it a good fodder, etc., etc.?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This plant was exploited some years ago, and represented to be a great forage crop, but it has never amounted to any economic significance.

BUTTER-FAT.

How many pounds of butter should a patron receive for a thousand pounds of milk testing 4 per cent. by the Babcock tester?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In the thousand pounds of milk there would be forty pounds of butter-fat. But butter contains other substances than butter-fat, amounting, ordinarily, to 16 per cent. This is generally called the overrun. Therefore, forty pounds of fat would be equivalent to 47.6 pounds of butter.

REGISTRATION QUESTION.

A has a registered cow that has been mated with a registered bull, the calf of which is now seven years old; is it still eligible for registration?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the sire and dam were of the same breed, the produce, in the case of most of the breed registers, is eligible at any age on payment of double fees and furnishing satisfactory evidence as to identity of the animal. The rules of the American Hereford register do not admit of registering an animal after it is two years old.

SKINS TO TAN.

I have two black hides off two-year-old heifers which I wished to have tanned to make into a robe. Will you kindly advise me where I can have this work done properly?

D. G.

Ans.—The tanneries at Gravenhurst, Bracebridge or Barrie would do the work satisfactorily. If you cannot get them over to the Georgian Bay ports until navigation opens, rub them well with salt, and pack them in ice. At first opportunity would recommend writing letters to these tanneries asking them for terms.

DRILL MARKER.

Will you kindly send me through your valuable paper a plan of a corn marker, as I usually plant my corn in squares?

C. E. K.

Ans.—A marker we have used with good satisfaction consisted of a long ash pole, 18 feet, with wooden pins 18 inches long, and set three and a half feet apart on the under side. Two handles project behind, and a light tongue is attached in front. The inside end peg follows the mark of the outer peg on the return journey. Smaller sizes than this can be made. Of course, the field must be marked both ways to make hills.

HOMEMADE VINEGAR.

A. S. writes asking how to make good strong vinegar.

Ans.—Many of our readers make excellent vinegar from the "skimmings" secured during maple syrup making. When the syrup season is over these are put in a barrel, or old milk can, and about a half to two-thirds as much clean fresh rain water added. The barrel is placed in a warm corner, usually in a sheltered spot where it will stand in the sun, and is covered. In about a month, it becomes quite sour, and is then skimmed and poured off, leaving the settlings in the bottom, and put in the vinegar barrel with some of the old "mother" from which the vinegar microbes multiply. Vinegar is also made from cider in much the same way. Another recipe is: Rain water, 20 gallons; acetic acid, 2 1/2 lbs.; molasses, 1 gallon; yeast, 1 quart. Stir well, and allow to stand from one to three weeks. If stronger vinegar is wanted, add more molasses. Here is another: Molasses, 2 quarts; yeast, 1 quart; soft water, 6 gallons. Put in keg, cover with wire gauze, and stand for three weeks in warm place. Still another: Cider, 20 gallons; water, 10 gallons; yeast, 2 gallons.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.
8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited. RANK W. SMITH, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont. o

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Studbook, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price).

HENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, ONT.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars. C.P.R. Station, Meadowdale Telegraph and P.O. o

I GUARANTEE A \$500 PACKAGE OF **BARREN KOW CURE** postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered. o

Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. E. E. FUGH, Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS

1 red imported bull, coming 3 years; 2 bulls imported in dam, one red and one roan, coming 1 year; 1 red from imported sire and dam; 1 red, sixteen months, from Scotch dam and sire; also heifers of all ages for sale. o

ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O. and STATION, G.T.R.

ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual. o

ROBERT MILLEK, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.

SHORTHORNS.

8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Stouffville Station.

HILLHURST FARM
(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Scotch Hero (Missie) and Broad Scotch (Sittytton Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of HAMPSHIRE '03 lambs all sold milk strains.

Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst P. O., Compton Co., P. Q.

Shorthorns & Scotch Collies FOR SALE

Also a quantity of Strawberry Dent Corn for seed at 2c. per lb., shelled, in 2-bush. lots and less; 2 1/2 bush. orders and upwards at \$1 per bush., 56 lbs. J. K. Hux, Rodney P. O. and Sta., (M.C.R.R. and L.E. & D.R.R.) o

8 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Good ones, Scotch breeding. 9 to 20 months. Also females any age. Lowest prices. o

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL, ONT

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Derby (imp.) a Jamieson-bred "Secret," at head of herd. Write for what you want.

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. o

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

WASHY HORSE.

I have a young horse, five years old, which to all appearance should make a fine Roadster, but after driving him one or two miles his bowels become very loose. What can I do to prevent this? He is fed whole oats and timothy hay.

Ans.—This question is treated in the article by Whip, in this issue.

MILKING MACHINE.

You gave an account of a milking machine working by electricity in France. How is it that this machine is not more in use, or that we do not hear more about it? Does it prove satisfactory?

J. J. M.

Ans.—This is simply the old-fashioned suction machine driven by an electric motor, instead of by the engine or horse-power. It is not perfected by any means yet, but when it is we can safely depend upon our manufacturers to exploit it.

STALLS AND STANCHIONS.

Have noticed with interest your barn plans in your valuable paper, and have received some pointers. Would like if you would give the best plan of stall, and give your opinion of the swinging stanchion for cows?

A. S.

Ans.—The arrangement of cattle stalls is one of those things about which authorities differ. All things considered, however, we think the double stall, with chain ties attached so the cattle can raise their heads with perfect freedom, the best kind to build. Have the front boarded up so the animals cannot climb forward and get their feet into the manger. This can be done by having the boarding begin just above the top of the manger, and the front of it projecting into the passage. Have the partitions between stalls about four and a half feet high, and extend back about the same distance, so that vicious cattle cannot get their heads over to injure their neighbors. Do not have a partition that slopes from the ceiling in front to the floor behind; nor a manger open in front.

STABLING—WIREWORMS—POTATOES.

1. I am contemplating keeping hogs in the horse and stock barn to insure the mixing of the horse manure as well as for convenience in feeding, bedding, etc. There is a sentiment among old farmers that the proximity of hogs is injurious to horses, whether from foul odors or social degradation, I am not able to determine. Is such the case?

2. The small, hard-bodied, yellow wireworm about three-quarters of an inch long have injured many of my potatoes by eating holes in almost to the center. Will any treatment of the soil eradicate them? This is old, worn-out upland that I am bringing into rotation. Will these worms disappear after rotation is well established?

3. What is the cause of potatoes growing hollow? The largest are more liable to this defect.

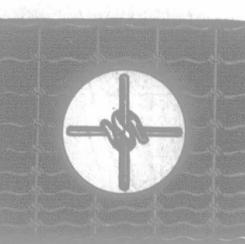
R. J. M.

Ans.—1. The objection to keeping hogs with horses and cattle is that the odors from the hogs are disagreeable to the horses, unless the pens are kept very clean. If closed partitions separated the hogs and horses, and good ventilation is provided, the objection would be overcome. In the modern, well-kept stables, the practice is not so objectionable, as was frequently the case when the pens were cleaned out about once or twice a year.

2. Wireworms are not easily affected by treatment with any kind of chemical. Their habitat is in old sod land, and it is probable when this is broken up and the soil exposed to winter conditions the worms will disappear.

3. A reason why certain potatoes are hollow in the center is difficult to give. It is not on account of disease, however, but a peculiarity of the arrangement of the cellular tissue. The phenomenon is partly explained when we remember that a tuber is really a modified stem, and the plant-food in the tuber tends to accumulate at points where it is going to be first required, namely, at the eyes of the tuber. Then we can conceive of the central part of a large potato being so far away from the eyes on either side that it is without the storehouse, so to speak; hence there is no starch or other plant food located at these points, consequently hollowness.

Note the Knot—It Cannot Slip



STRONG, DURABLE Ideal Fencing

THE LIFE of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large, (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest.

THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue Free of our Fencing and Gates

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address on H. SMITH, Exeter, Ontario.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R. o

16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to H. H. BULL & SON, on C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

Special Offering in **JERSEYS**

1 cow, Zinka Nuna, 8 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Mid-day, 3 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Miss Midget, 3 years old, in calf; 1 bull not akin to cows, 18 months old; 1 bull not akin to cows, 16 months old. Special prices if taken at once, either one or more. For particulars write

W. W. EVERITT
Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the stall. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

MAPLE GROVE offers a few very choice bulls, at right prices to quick buyers. For particulars, address H. BOLLETT, Cassel, Ont. o

BLOOD WILL TELL

Secure a son of Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, four of whose nearest dams have official hay-butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each. Eight of his bull calves for sale, also two bulls fit for service. o

BROWN BROS.,
Lynedale Stock Farm, LYN, ONT.

Holstein Calves of both sexes for sale. Would also sell a few choice young cows, from 2 to 5 years of age. The record of 13 cows at cheese factory for 8 months was 120,845 lbs., average per cow of 9,295 lbs. Write for prices. J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont. o

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

Cannot Slip

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Baby's Own Soap
"King Baby Reigns"
A Soap worthy of Baby—therefore good enough for any skin.
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.
No other soap has all its qualities. 810

Brookbank Holsteins

18 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEORGE RICE, TILSONBURG, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. and Station.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.

E. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrde, C. P. R. Ontario County.

Pure-bred Ayrshire bull calves for sale at \$11.00 each when taken away one week old. Certificates furnished at the above price.

J. A. JAMES, Nilestown, Ont

Ayrshires for Sale

I have a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes, sired by Minto. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Cor. P. O., Hoard's Sta., Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS We combine beauty with utility. My herd has won over seven hundred 1sts, 2nds and sweepstakes, several diplomas, three bronze medals, in 8 years. For sale: Seven young bulls from 6 months to 1 year old, sired by Royal Star of Ste. Anne's (7916), winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st and sweepstake at London, at 2 years old, and from dams with milk records from 51 to 59 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$50 each. A few deep-milking cows from \$65 to \$80 each. Also B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver-gray Dorkings, Indian Games, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Write:

WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are bred for profit and comprise animals with a large milk record and high test. COMRADE'S LAST OF GLENORA 1347 now heads the herd. Several Bull Calves for sale. Prices right. W. F. STEPHEN, Spring Brook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G.T.R., 1 mile, Huntingdon, N.Y.C., 5 miles.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES in pairs not akin now ready for shipment.
SIX AYRSHIRE BULLS nearly one year old, out of big, strong, deep-milking dams, and sired by Comrade's Heir of Glenora (11996). Cheap if sold before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE,
J. G. CLARK,
Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

"THE HUME FARM."

FOR SALE: The 2nd-prize under-1-year bull of Toronto, a full brother, dropped Aug. 28, 1903, and others. Two lots of Yorkshires, 8 and 2 months old. For anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us.
ALEX. HUME & CO.,
Menie, Ont.

AYRSHIRES. We are now offering 8 Ayrshire bulls from 5 to 15 months old, smooth, straight and bred right. Prices right if sold quick. Also Buff Orpington Eggs, \$1 for 13.
H. J. Whiteker & Sons,
North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

NARROW PASSAGES.
In the plan of "A Huron County Barn," 36 x 64 feet, would not the space for passages be too narrow to allow plenty of feeding room? The plan I think is a good and handy one, providing it left room enough in the passages.
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—A little narrow, four and four and a half feet.

EGG EATING.
I would like to see in your next issue the latest and best method of preventing hens eating their eggs.
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—We recently recommended clipping about one-eighth of an inch off the end of the bill, and raising the nests off the floor so that the eggs would not be seen. It would also be well to separate the offenders from the rest of the flock, as the habit is easily learned. Making a potpie of the hen has been suggested.

ALFALFA CLOVER.
I sowed five acres down to alfalfa clover last spring. It looked well last fall, and was a good catch. I wish to pasture it next summer. Should I mow it first? How can I cause it to grow thick and fine? When should it be cut to make the best hay?
J. H. B.
Ans.—It would be more firmly established if a crop of hay were taken off before pasturing. By cropping and pasturing, the plants will gradually become finer and thicker, but bare patches should have more seed. In cutting for hay be guided by the blossoms. Cut when in early bloom, but before the flowers begin to turn brown.

CLARIFY VINEGAR.
Would you kindly let me know how to clarify cider vinegar? I have tried a sample by boiling, but find it is still inky.
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—The Era Formulary gives the following formulæ for a "clearing powder" suitable for vinegars, etc.: Albumen, three pounds; neutral tartrate of potassium, four-fifths of an ounce; alum, half a pound; ammonium nitrate, seven pounds. The powder must not be added direct to the liquid to be cleared, but should first be mixed with soft water. About twenty grains of this powder are said to be sufficient for clearing a gallon of fluid. Have your druggist mix in above proportions the amount necessary for the vinegar you have.

MAMMOTH CLOVER.
We have a lot of Mammoth Red clover laid down to raise seed.
1. How do you manage it for a crop of seed?
2. Do you cut the crop for hay first, and have the second crop for seed, or do you let the first crop ripen for seed?
3. Will the clover grown in the second year do for seed, or only for hay?
E. S.
Ans.—Mammoth clover is so tender that it frequently kills out in the northern counties, but the snow this winter will probably protect it. Cut it for hay the first half of June, and take the second growth for seed. You had better break it up after the second cutting, as there will not be much there the second year.

SUFFOLK SHEEP.
Would you recommend the Suffolk Down as a profitable sheep for this country, and what do you think of them as a mutton sheep. I bought a few registered ewes and ram of good type, which have done well with me. I showed them at our township fair; the judges deemed them worthy of a prize, but the Society would not recognize them. I find them healthy and hardy, the lambs grow fast and make good mutton, and a good cross with long-wool ewes.
J. J. B.
Ans.—The Suffolks are highly prized in England as a mutton sheep, and have given good satisfaction in Canada, taking a high place in the dressed-carass competition at the Ontario Winter Fair on more than one occasion. Their flesh shows a large proportion of lean, juicy meat, and the ewes are good mothers, bringing their lambs along rapidly. They also cross well, as our correspondent states, with long-wool ewes.

HILLCREST HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.; Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie. o

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES
The average butter fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,
S. P. ROOK FOWL and
20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.
J. YUILL & SONS, o Carleton Place, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BERNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

AYRSHIRE Bulls.
Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.
W. W. Ballantyne,
Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

"Nether Lea" Ayrshires. Deep-milking Strains.
Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchinbrain (imp) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write
T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven of the International Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto, 100 ewes bred to the above rams. LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE
Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices. o
W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

FARNHAM OXFORDS
We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Imports annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. o
HENRY ARKELL & SON
ARKELL, ONTARIO.

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS
A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om
HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

Holwell Manor Farm
SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.
Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first-class stock.
D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepsheads, London.
YORKSHIRES Boars fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Write for prices.
WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of **Tamworths & Shorthorns**
We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwill's Choice" 1343. We are also booking orders for March and April Pigs, the choicest of breeding. We also offer for quick sale 2 or 3 choice Shorthorn Heifers, 12 to 15 months old; also one 2-year-old in calf; all first-class stock, got by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick if you want something good at moderate prices.
COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS
Boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, 20 boars and sows from 2 to 4 months; a fine lot of March pigs. Pairs not akin. o
BERTRAM HOSKIN,
Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

TAMWORTHS
30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. o
D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS
We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.
F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

Improved Yorkshires



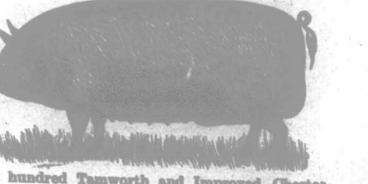
Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable. o
D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES
FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale.
Railroad stations: { Athelstan, N. Y. C.
Huntingdon, G. T. R. o
Address
A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

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; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
A few young boars at special prices. Choice young sows, bred to farrow early in April. Shorthorn calves of both sexes. o
JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE Sows safe in imported stock, bred to imported boars; boars fit for service, same breeding as sows; boars and sows three and four months old from imported stock, pairs not akin. Write
JAS. A. RUSSELL, PRECIOUS CORNERS, ONT.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.
H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry
This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies. o
J. A. & A. E. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE HERD YORKSHIRES
I have several young sows, bred to my imp. boar, ready to ship. Also 3 or 4 nice young boars, 6, 10 and 12 months old, of my usual good breeding. My herd have won 29 1sts, 25 2nds and 2 diplomas at 5 county fairs this year, including diploma for best bacon boar and sow (all breeds competing). Write for my prices, as I have some first-class stock for sale. o
T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD
of LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.
The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. o
Joseph Featherston & Son,
Streetsville Station, G. P. E., and P. O. and Telegraph
Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

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

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURES
 Dyspepsia, Bells,
 Pimples,
 Headaches,
 Constipation,
 Loss of Appetite,
 Salt Rheum,
 Erysipelas,
 Scrofula,
 and all troubles
 arising from the
 Stomach, Liver,
 Bowels or Blood.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
 Mrs. A. Lethbridge,
 of Ballyduff, Ont.,
 writes: "I believe I
 would have been in
 my grave long ago
 had it not been for
 Burdock Blood Bit-
 ters. I was run down
 to such an extent
 that I could scarcely
 move about the
 house. I was subject
 to severe headaches,
 backaches and dim-
 ness; my appetite
 was gone and I was
 unable to do my
 housework. After
 using two bottles of
 B. B. B. I found my
 health fully restored,
 I warmly recommend
 it to all tired and
 worn out women."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

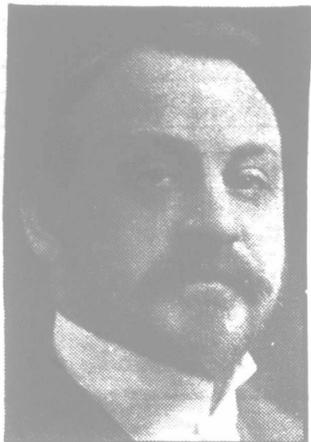
CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG.

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only if Cured.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for it this very day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the method and the ability



DR. S. GOLDBERG,
 The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates,
 Who Wants No Money That He Does
 Not Earn.

to do as he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the fourteen diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 567, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent free to you.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

MEN WANTED

THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES.
 SALARY OR COMMISSION—\$240 a year and Expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions, **SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

BREEDING TO SIRE.

I have a few Aberdeen-Angus grade heifers, and as there is no pure-bred bull of the Angus breed near here, except the sire, would you advise breeding them back to the sire for one cross, or would you keep them another year till three years old before breeding, as I will be changing my bull next year? J. J. B.

Ans.—We would prefer breeding the heifers to their sire rather than to breed them till they were three years old. If the sire is a healthy, vigorous animal, the offspring will probably be of the same character. Of course, if a good bull of the same breed were within reasonable distance, we would prefer taking the heifers to him.

ABSCESSSES.

Three weeks ago, I noticed a lump as large as a hen's egg on the throat of a pig four months old. I applied iodine, without effect. About a week ago, I noticed another pig, at a different barn, with a similar lump. I got a veterinarian, and he lanced them and found each full of yellow matter. I find others with small lumps. What is the name of the disease? Is it contagious, and how should I treat. J. H. B.

Ans.—There is no specific disease that causes abscesses like these. They are due to some local cause, and the condition is not contagious. Treatment consists in lancing and flushing the cavity out once daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

MALT SPROUTS.

Please inform me of the best method of using malt sprouts to feed milking cows. Should they be used only after being soaked in boiling water, or may they be used dry; also in what quantities they should be fed with bran and ground oats? G. M.

Ans.—Malt sprouts have great absorbent powers, and if fed dry would absorb a large quantity of the digestive juices before they would be digested, consequently they should be soaked before being fed; not necessarily in boiling water, as that would cook the protein, and render it less digestible; but soak in warm water, if convenient. Three or four pounds a day can be fed with other grains. They are high in protein though, and consequently are more suitable for feeding with barley or corn than with bran or oats, but should give good returns with the latter, with the ordinary roughage.

CARE OF COW AT CALVING.

How should I manage a cow due to calve at end of month, and how should she be fed? What is the earliest time the milk would be good for use? What should the calf be fed on, if taken from cow early? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The only difference in feeding the cow needed is to give her such food as will have a tendency to relax the bowels. A bran mash once a day for a week would be good, or a few roots. Do not expose her to cold drafts for a few days after calving. Give her water in moderate quantity, with the chill taken off. Bran mashes are good after calving, in addition to good hay, and after a week, add light ration of meal to dry bran. It is better to leave the calf with the cow for four or five days, letting it suck at pleasure, and the cow should be only partially milked for the first four days. Milking out clean after calving is now believed to be a fruitful cause of milk fever. If the calf is taken away from the cow at birth, milk a little from each teat, and feed it about a quart three times a day, but do not milk out clean for four days. After the fifth day the milk may be used. Feed the calf new milk warm from the cow, two quarts three times a day after the first week, and at three weeks old mix one half the quantity of warm skim milk with the new, and gradually get down to skim milk; four quarts twice a day at a month old, fed lukewarm always. At that age the calf will learn to eat a little fine hay and whole oats, or ground oats and bran.

FREE TO EXAMINE
 This High-Grade, Powerful No. 7
ELECTRIC BELT

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Rundown People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$40.00 by medical sharks, then pay the express agent our special cut price for 60 days, \$5.00, and the belt is yours.



Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is worth four times what you paid, return to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price, and is our very best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article. Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. AGENTS WANTED. Send to-day and your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letters plainly to The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

N. B.—We are the largest Electrical Supply House in Canada. Send for Catalogue of Electrical Appliances. It's free.

A Farmer Who Raises Sheep



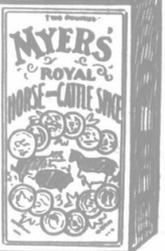
won't be without Myers' Royal Cattle Spice after he realizes how much money it saves. Myers' Royal Spice cuts down feed bills—makes coarse food nutritious—helps the sheep to get all the good out of the food they eat—keeps them as fat and healthy on ordinary feed as if they were getting expensive grain.

Nothing like it to insure plumb, tender, juicy lamb and mutton for market—and grow splendid wool.

If you want your flocks to winter well at the least expense for food—use Myers' Royal Cattle Spice.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet on Live Stock—interesting and useful. It's free.

Myers' Royal Spice Co.,
 Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.



\$33 TO THE PACIFIC COAST

From Chicago, every day in March and April, 1904. Only \$33 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and many other points on the Pacific Coast. Low rates to hundreds of other points. Choice of routes if you select the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Tickets good in tourist sleeping cars. Rate for double berth, Chicago to California, only \$7. Write to-day for complete information.

A. J. TAYLOR, Canadian Passenger Agent, **8 KING STREET EAST** TORONTO, ONT.

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

A CURE IN EVERY TOWN

Tell Me Where You Are and I'll Give You the Name of Somebody You Know that I've Cured



YOU CAN TALK WITH THE MEN AND WOMEN who have been cured by my treatment, and that's worth considering. I might preach for years in my efforts to gather converts to my way of curing disease and nobody would pay any attention to my arguments, but when I tell you I have cured your neighbor, Mr. A. Smith, or your old friend, Mr. Johnston, and you can go and ask them about me and they tell you I have cured them, then I have given you proof, and you know that I do all I claim. And I want you to give me credit for what I prove. There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I have cured them you know that I can cure you.

My way is different from all others. It is my own plan, and it is as simple as anything can be. I find a man suffering from stomach trouble, arising from a weakness of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Now, what is the use of pouring drugs into that poor stomach? It does not want drugs to force an action. It wants strength.

You know there is not an organ in the body which will not do its work well if it has the strength. You will never feel a pain or moment of distress unless some part of your body is weak. Remember that, and don't paralyze your poor stomach with poisons. My plan is to give strength to the part that is ailing. I do that, and the trouble is gone before you understand why.

If you live in Vittoria, Ont., you may know Elmer C. Jewell, who recently took up my treatment, and who to-day is praising my Belt as the best thing he ever tried for any trouble. He states what my treatment has done for him. See what he says:

Dear Sir,—I had little faith in your Belt when I commenced wearing it. My stomach trouble left me four months ago, and as it has not returned I consider myself cured. My case was chronic dyspepsia, which I have had for nearly twenty years. I give you this as a testimony which I believe to be correct. You can use my name if you wish and I will answer anyone enquiring who encloses a stamp. Accept my thanks. Yours, **ELMER C. JEWELL**, Vittoria, Ont., January 7, 1904.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I have such confidence in my treatment that I will cure you first, and you can pay me after the work is done.

My strongest arguments are the letters from prominent people whom I have cured. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of cure, and goes away convinced that the claims I make for my **ELECTRIC BELT** are **TRUE**. After seeing original letters from the cured (letters which I am permitted to exhibit) their doubts are expelled. They know that I have not only proven that electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, but I have perfected the best known appliance in the world for replenishing that force in the body when it is lost. My Electric Belt is the result of years of scientific study, coupled with experience and mechanical skill.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Cures where others fail and here is evidence of it:

The Belt Cured After the Failure of Doctors.

DR. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir—I am pleased to see you inquiring about the result of your Belt. I must say that it has done me a lot of good, my back is cured and I feel well. I must state that I have not taken medicine of any kind since using your Belt. Before I had the Belt I was under the care of a doctor; I could not eat, I could not sleep, and I was sure my end had come. Since I am using your Belt I sleep well, have a good appetite and have gained 30 pounds, so you see that I have got the benefit of the Belt. I would strongly recommend anyone who is suffering to use your Electric Belt, it is exactly what you recommend it to be. If you wish you may use this letter as a recommend for your Belt. Yours very truly, Mrs. JESSE LAVIGNE, Aylmer, Que.

I could cite thousands of similar cases. My office contains thousands of letters from just such cases. My treatment is a success in any case where strength is lacking, whether in the nerves, stomach, heart, kidneys, liver or any other part. My appliance gives a soothing, constant electric glow, which is taken by the body just as a sponge takes up water. It cures weakness in any guise, as well as any other form of pain. My cures prove the truth of my arguments.

EASY TO WEAR. CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP.

I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that, because I know my Belt will cure any case I undertake if given a fair chance. All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. Remember,

It Doesn't Cost You a Cent Until Cured.

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know, if you have tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and vitality. Electricity renews the youthful strength; that cures. If you will call I will give you a free test of what I can do.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

OFFICE HOURS:— 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 P.M.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

One is Cured, the Other Still Suffers.

DR. McLAUGHLIN:

My Dear Sir,—Regarding Belt purchased from you, would say that it has done wonders for me. Before I used it I could hardly get around, with pains in my back, left hip and leg. After wearing it for four times I could perform some light work, and continued to improve, when, at the end of two weeks, I left it off, and have not felt a pain since. I have lost that always tired feeling, as well as the rheumatism, so you will know somewhat of the change in me. I don't remember ever feeling better in my life. My next door neighbor said your Belt was no good, he having used a Belt some years ago, and that he could get a ring that would soon fix me up. He got the ring, and I the Belt; I am well, and he will be if he uses the Belt also. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in my case, and wishing that others could see that you have something to benefit the sufferer, I remain, sincerely yours, J. W. CORNISH, Lakeside, Ont.

Heaviest and Strongest Fence in the World

50 CENTS PER ROD

invested in wire and built into fence with a LONDON MACHINE will give more weight of high-grade material and greater strength than the same figure paid for any other style of fence in the world, and in addition, the best results can only be obtained by stretching the strands independently and weaving the fence in the field, as is being done with thousands of LONDON MACHINES used by farmers all over Canada and the U. S.

We offer material for a

5-FOOT HIGH, 13-BAR HEAVY FENCE,

STAYS 9 INCHES APART, delivered (freight paid) anywhere in old Ontario FOR 50 CENTS PER ROD. No orders less than 50 rods accepted for shipment from factory. The material for this fence will consist of one No. 7 gauge strand for top, and eleven No. 9 gauge strands, all of High-grade London Coiled Steel Spring Galvanized Wire, and for stays of No. 12 steel wire nine inches apart, and one strand of barb wire over all.



LONDON MACHINES

WE GUARANTEE THE 13 STRANDS

of this fence (which we offer at 50c per rod) to have a tensile strength of 24,000 to 26,000 pounds, and the quality and galvanizing of this material throughout is also guaranteed to be the best obtainable. In quantities sufficient for 50 rods or over, it will be delivered (freight paid) at any station in old Ontario at 50 cents per rod. Brace wire and staples charged extra. We also guarantee that under any ordinary conditions the time in erecting this heavy fence (if figured at \$1.50 per day) should not amount to over nine cents per rod. To points outside Ontario the extra freight only will be added.

Josh Billings said: "I luv a rooster fur tew things. One is the krow that is in him, the other is the spurs that air on him to back up his krow with."

LONDON FENCES AND FENCE MACHINES

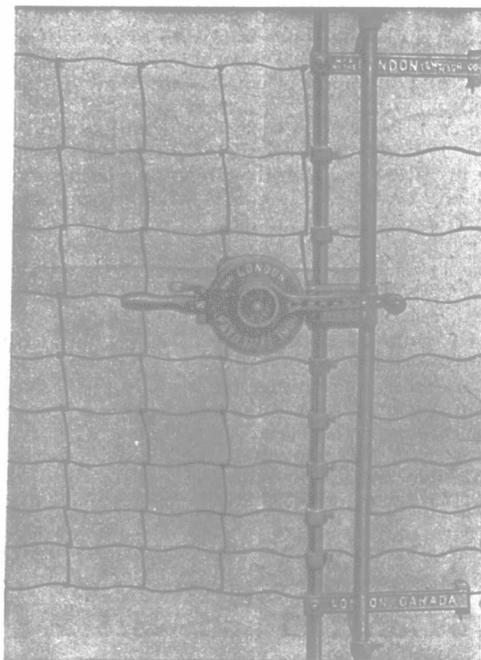
are the best, cheapest and strongest on earth. Place a trial order with one of our agents, or send it to us, and see how we will back up our "krow."

We also offer material for a

10-STRAND 4-FOOT 8-INCH FENCE,

No. 7 gauge top and nine No. 9 gauge strands of High-grade London Coiled Steel Spring Wire, and for stays of No. 12 gauge steel wire twelve

inches apart, for 37 cents per rod delivered (freight paid) at any station in old Ontario. Brace wire and staples extra. This 10-bar fence has a tensile strength in its laterals of 19,000 to 20,000 pounds. We guarantee the quality and galvanizing of this material to be the best on the market. We will furnish with either of the above orders a London Fence Machine, a London Pulley Stretcher, complete, with 60-foot rope and grip; a London Reel, and a pair of Bernard's 6½-inch Parallel-jawed, Nickel-plated Cutting Pliers (a fence-building outfit complete), freight paid, with the wire, for \$16.00 extra.



Every farmer in the land
Needs a fence that's sure to
stand
All attacks of beast or man,
Weather, accident, or span
Of years at least a score and ten.

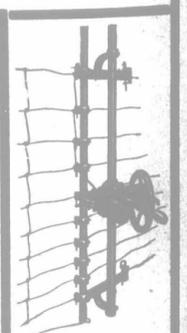
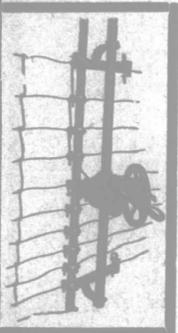
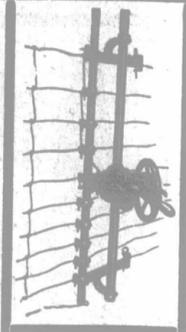
THEN BUY A LONDON.

The London Fence Machine Co., Limited,

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

See Trade Topic on another page of this issue.

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



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