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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 1, 1903. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 573

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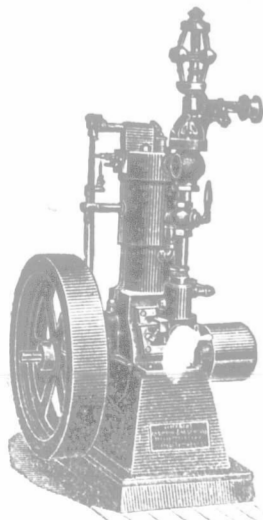
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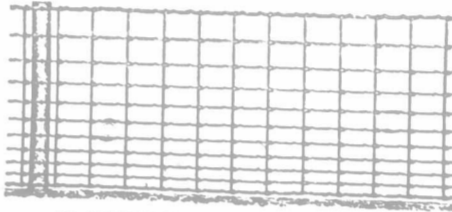
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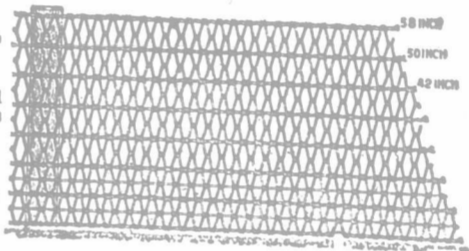


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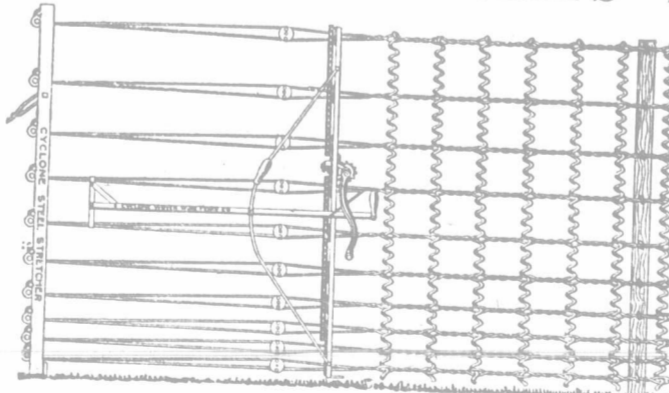
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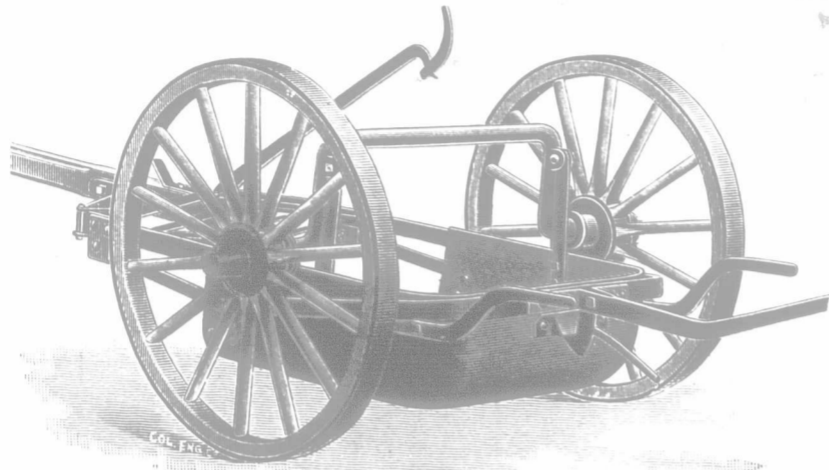


# Municipalities! Contractors! Dealers!

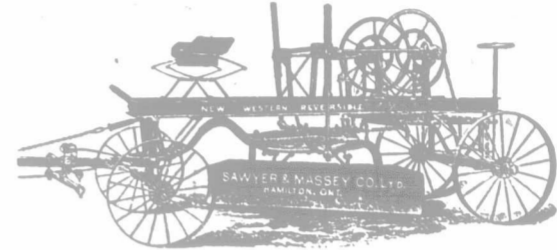
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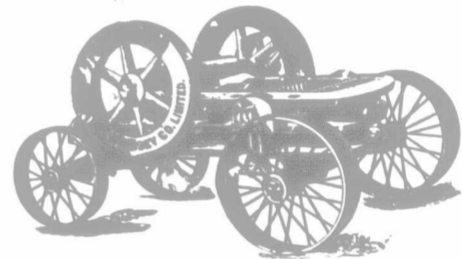
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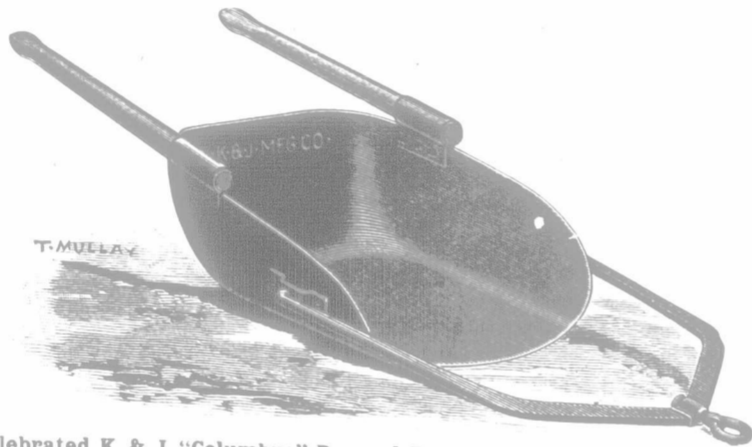
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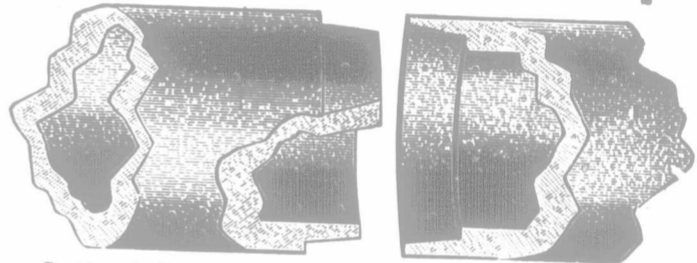
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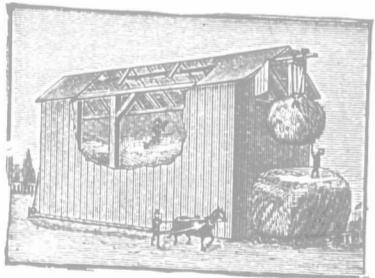
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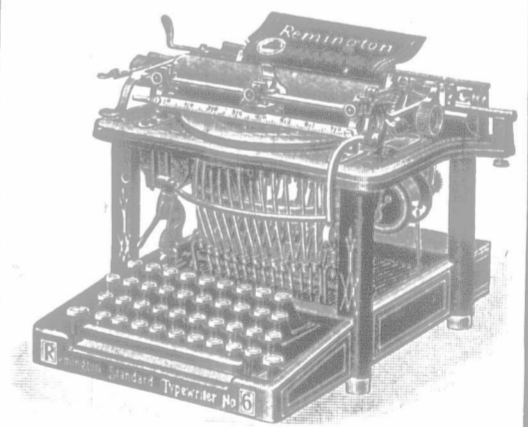
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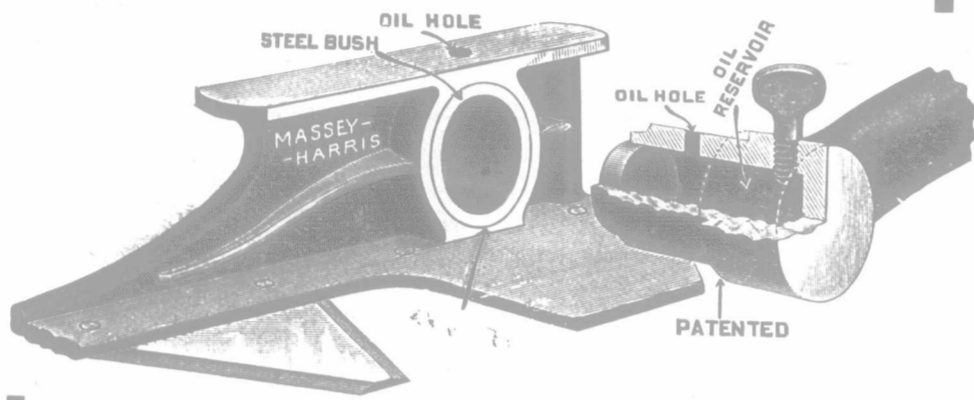
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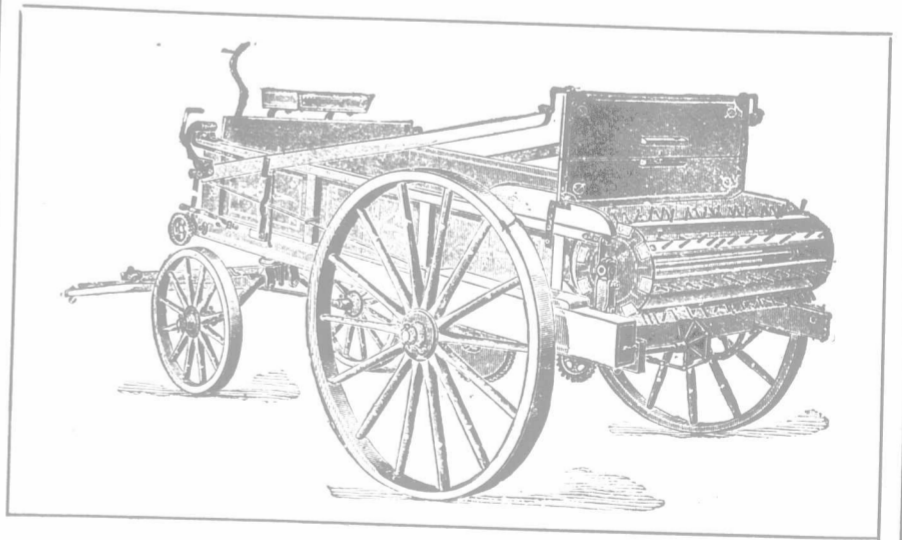
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**Excelsior Life**

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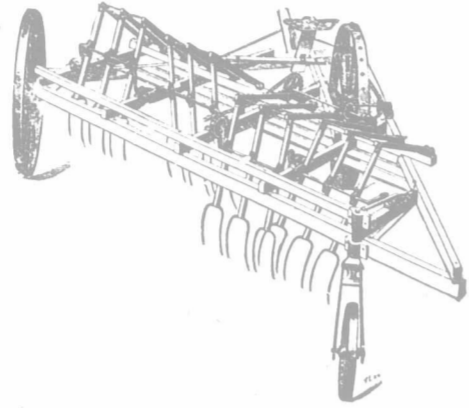
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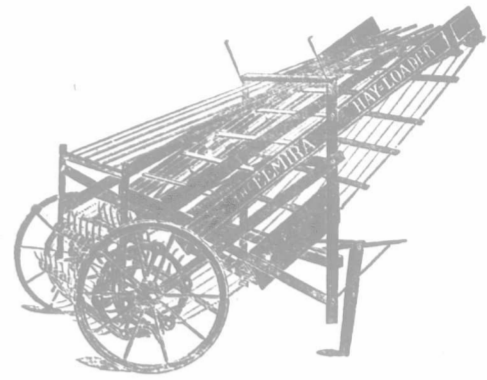


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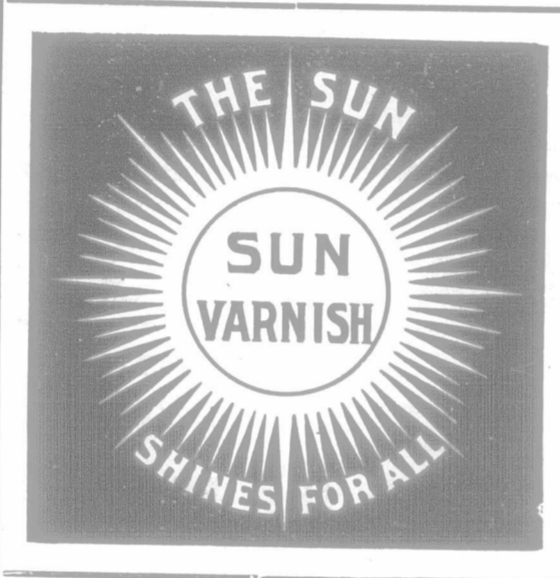
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**ABERDEEN CHAMBERS,**

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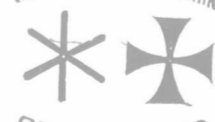
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Please see that this **EXACT MARK** is on each blade.

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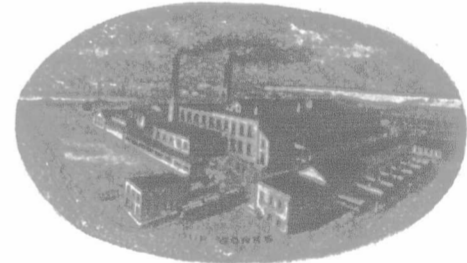
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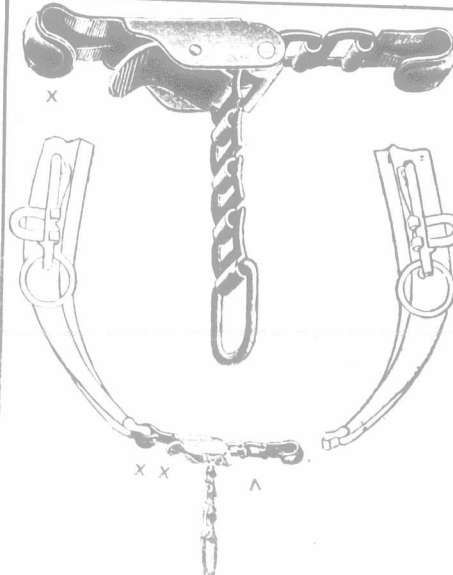
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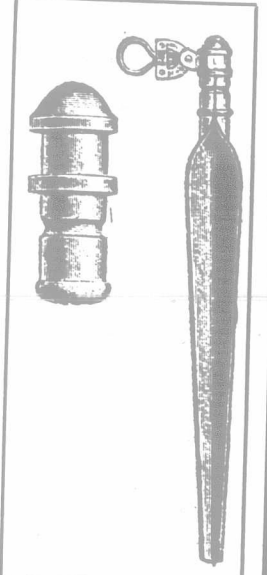
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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866

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No. 573

## EDITORIAL.

### The Features of the Budget.

The budget speech is the annual statement to Parliament of the Dominion Finance Minister. It deals with the public debt, receipts and expenditures, present and prospective, and announces any tariff changes to be made. To all citizens it is, therefore, a deliverance of importance. The speech for the present year was made at Ottawa on April 16th by the Hon. W. S. Fielding.

The total revenue for the current fiscal year is estimated at \$65,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over last year, and the increase in expenditure is \$890,000. The surplus is estimated at \$15,350,000, and the public debt will this year be reduced by \$5,650,000. The overflowing revenue yielded by the tariff is an index of a large increase in trade.

There have been many and strong demands for strengthening the protective features of the tariff, but in view of existing prosperity the Government maintains a cautious attitude, and will make no general tariff revision this session, nor do they announce one for the next. As an interpretation of public sentiment, it is that the people of Canada desire their tariff to afford at least moderate protection to Canadian industry. "Moderation and stability" are stated as the basis of the Government's fiscal policy. Under present tariff arrangements we find an American implement manufacturing enterprise investing some \$2,000,000 in an establishment in Canada, in order to cater to our trade and that of other portions of the British Empire.

A surtax of one-third over and above the general tariff is imposed upon dutiable goods from countries which exclude Canada from the favor of their minimum tariffs. This is directed at Germany, from which in 1901-2 we imported nearly \$11,000,000 worth of goods, largely made up of sugar, iron and steel manufactures, and woollen, cotton and silk fabrics; yet she has steadily waged war on our far smaller exports to her. In 1898 she gave American wheat a preference of nearly 10 cents a bushel over Canadian. Although our grain trade with Germany suffered severely, this discrimination has been lately increased with irritating methods of administration. We presume the surtax will tend to lessen the heavy importations of German sugar, and to that extent is regarded as in the direction of relief towards the new beet sugar industry in Canada. It is also regarded as a plain intimation to the United States and other countries that Canada has come to feel a wholesome and commendable national self-reliance, and is not "running after reciprocity." There is also a hint to Great Britain that in case there is no response to the preferential tariff of Canada on the part of Britain, that feature may be modified in the interests of the Canadian people.

As soon as the Government is satisfied that the steel mills at the Sault or elsewhere can make rails of Canadian steel of the highest quality, and in quantity to meet the Canadian demand, a duty of \$7.00 per ton will be imposed by order-in-council.

Steps are to be taken whereby binder twine makers will be relieved of the disadvantage under which they labor on account of the U. S. rebate of three-eighths of a cent per pound (Philippine export duty) on manilla fiber manufactured in the States. How the relief is to be given is not

stated. The greater proportion of our twine is made from sisal, which does not come from Manilla and is not subject to the disadvantage mentioned.

The exemption from duty of machinery for use in the manufacture of beet sugar is extended to June 30th, 1904; and a similar exemption is allowed on machinery for alluvial gold mining.

In the interests of Canadian transportation, announcement is made that no tolls will be collected on our canals for the period of two years.

The Government note issue is to be increased from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, the increase to be applied to the creation of a reserve to secure the \$59,000,000 of postal savings bank deposits; a proposal which we notice is not regarded with favor by some financial critics.

### Constitution in Swine.

Those who have been close observers of the swine-raising industry in Canada in the last few years can hardly have failed to notice from the numerous questions in agricultural papers, and from the reports of veterinary inspectors, the somewhat alarming increase of disease among hogs in various districts of the country, in the form of the malady popularly known as cholera, and in divers other ailments to which hog flesh is heir. This has been to many farmers the principal and almost the only drawback to what has otherwise, thanks to our excellent export market, been, in late years, a very profitable branch of their business, and gives fair promise of continuing to be such. To obviate this difficulty and prevent the serious loss occasioned by it, should demand the careful attention and consideration of every farmer who raises hogs in any number. Prevention is so much better and cheaper than cure as to be beyond comparison the wiser course to follow; indeed, the diseases of swine, as a rule, owing to the difficulty of dosing them, are practically almost incurable, and cholera, when deeply seated, may be said to be absolutely so.

The principal factors in the prevention of disease in swine are a vigorous constitution, cleanliness, careful feeding, and ample exercise. The advantages of cleanliness and comfort are so obvious as to need no elaboration, and yet no class of animals are so shamefully neglected in this respect. The impression prevails that the hog is a filthy creature and thrives in dirt; but, as a fact, if given a fair chance he will give lessons in decency that other stock have never learned. Careful feeding consists, in part, in considering that the pig, though a greedy brute, has yet a small stomach, which, when overloaded, is easily deranged, causing indigestion and all the ailments that follow in its train. The food should, therefore, be of a wholesome nature, consisting of a reasonable variety, and given in moderate quantity. Exercise plays a very important part in the development of the vital powers, the heart and lungs; in the healthy and vigorous flow of the blood to all parts of the system, and in the proper action of the digestive organs. It is important to their healthy growth that from the time the pigs are a week old they get sufficient exercise to give strength of bone, to prevent the accumulation of an excess of inward fat, which causes a sluggish action of the heart, tending to disease and to the production of adipose tissue, rather than the wholesome muscle or lean meat required by the discriminating markets of the

present time. Regular exercise and access to the ground and to grass, whenever practicable, is essential to the health of a hog, and especially in its young days.

But probably one of the most fruitful sources of disease in swine in the present day is the lack of constitutional vigor in the animals themselves, the result of carelessness, indifference, or a lack of good judgment in the selection and mating of the breeding stock found on most of the farms in the country, resulting in progeny lacking in strength of constitution, and, hence, an easy prey to all manner of diseases. The theory is now generally accepted by medical men and veterinarians, that immunity from disease depends largely upon a vigorous constitution, having the power to resist the attacks of disease germs and to throw off disease where it obtains a footing; and close observers of the ravages of hog cholera in the United States, where it has been most prevalent, claim that the British breeds which are from time to time reinvigorated by the importation of new blood are much less liable to its attacks and more successful in throwing it off than other breeds which have not that advantage. It is safe to say that no class of stock has suffered more in the hands of the average farmer from indiscriminate breeding, and from close or consanguineous breeding, than the swine of this country. There is no class of stock that will deteriorate in vigor and strength so rapidly under inbreeding or breeding from closely-related animals.

The frequent introduction of new blood is, perhaps, more essential to the maintenance of robustness of constitution in swine than in any other stock, and in view of this it is difficult to understand the purpose of the recently reported deliverance by a witness before the Agricultural Committee at Ottawa, discouraging the importation of fresh blood for our breeding swine from Britain, the fountain head of the breeds which have given our bacon its present status. We venture to affirm that an examination of the breeding of the principal prizewinners in recent years at the leading shows of this country, in the breeding classes of the breeds claimed by their advocates to be par excellence, the bacon sorts, will show that they were, in nearly every case, bred either directly from imported parents on one or both sides, or traced to recently imported ancestors. We would be the last to claim that there is infallible virtue in the fact of importation, and freely admit the possibility of importing inferior stock, but it is reasonable to assume that importers use some discrimination in the selection of the animals for which they pay good money, and while we admit that first-class animals of any breed are not plentiful, even in the Old Country, as they are not in this or any other land, yet experience has taught that good ones have been found, and such as have exerted a splendid influence in the maintenance of constitutional vigor and the development of high-class merit in the swine stock of this country, as well as in many other lines of live stock. Fortunately, we have enterprising breeders who have the courage to risk their money in the importation of high-class stock, and who have proved their willingness to pay prices that claim animals of the first rank, and this country reaps the benefit of the introduction of such stock, the influence of which is not limited to any one herd or section, but spreads like leaven over ever-widening territory. Such men, in our humble opinion, should receive



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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encouragement and commendation for their enterprising spirit and work, rather than discouragement and rebuff by public functionaries at the present juncture, when honest efforts are being made by leading breeders to raise the standard of the health, vigor and quality of our swine stock. Fortunately, the experienced breeders and swine-raisers of this country know their business, and will not be misled from safe and progressive methods.

### Siftings.

A reasonable reduction of freight rates would add to land values and increase the amount of product to haul.

The only force which will make things happen is thought. Bend yours to it now, farmers, as much as your muscle, and the results will surprise you.

Few farmers look upon the soil as the food of plants in the same light as they look upon oats as the food of horses. If they did, more attention would be devoted to keeping it clean and well tilled.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the footpath to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

### Advantages of Eastern Canada.

In this time of wonderful expansion of Canadian trade and industry, many young men on the farms will be planning to acquire land, and to secure a home and a comfortable competency. Such an ambition is the most laudable and commendable that could actuate any young man, but the working out of the details may, at this time of numerous opportunities, be fraught with considerable uncertainty.

The first question most likely to arise is whether to take what small capital one has, go out West and invest in cheap land or homestead, or to begin in a small way at home, first by making a little at hiring out, then by renting, and, finally, buying a farm. In considering this problem, the price of the land is the great argument in favor of the former step, but it should be clearly borne in mind that in this connection price and value are not synonymous terms. In both the East and West the value of the land is determined by its power to remunerate, its location, its proximity to markets, local and terminal; its contiguity to schools, churches, and other centers of business and thought. Price is simply the estimate of the value of such lands. In the East land is higher priced than in the West, because its location allows of great diversity and intensity of farming; its proximity to markets assures one of larger prices for produce, and its contiguity to centers of trade and thought affords the advantages of buying necessities, of borrowing money, and of acquiring education, so essential to the age, at the least possible cost. These considerations give Eastern land its value, and it is at once obvious that land selling at from \$40 to \$100 an acre in the East may be cheaper and more easily paid for than land priced at from \$10 to \$25 an acre in the West. Land in the cases under discussion is paid for out of the returns from it, after the cost of necessities and luxuries incident upon living has been satisfied, hence the advantage of living where these commodities are most easily secured. Cheap land is an alluring term, but it can be safely said that \$1,000 invested in land in the East, where so many branches of farming are in the course of development, has just as much chance to earn a good dividend as the same amount invested in cheap land where the less intensive method of farming must of necessity be practiced and where the risks are greater.

In considering this question of locating upon land, the expense incident upon moving, and the loss that is sure to accrue in a new country on account of lack of acquaintance with conditions, must be reckoned with. A knowledge of new methods must be acquired, both by study and experience, and were the energy and study thus employed spent in an effort to improve the present condition, just as good returns for energy expended would accrue. The resources of the East are immense, her possibilities are as yet undreamed of, and the young man who intelligently devotes himself to developing these resources, and participating in these possibilities, will not find that his land is any too high priced. Eastern Canada is by no means an old country. Even leaving out of consideration—which, however, one is not justified in doing—the vast unbroken agricultural and timber areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec, Eastern Canada as a farming country is still comparatively "new," and while these opportunities are here the agricultural Alexander need not sit down and sigh for fresh fields of conquest.

### The Old Reliable.

Yellow Grass, Assa.

I have been taking some other farm papers, but have quit them, as they are not in it with "the old reliable," the "Farmer's Advocate."

J. O. JOHNSTON.

The ranchmen of to-day who are making the greatest success of their business are men who pay close attention to the smallest details in the management of their stock. JNO. LAWRENCE, Maple Creek, Assa.

### Hen, Pig, and Cow.

[The Dominion Statistician discusses Mr. Van De Bogart's letter in April 1st issue.]

Sir,—During the past seven years the United Kingdom has imported a yearly average of 190½ million dollars worth of bacon, cheese, butter, and eggs. It is difficult to grasp these figures, but perhaps we may get some conception of them if we realize that they mean that into the ports of the United Kingdom there must pour \$521,000 worth of these four articles every day of the year to make up the total of the year's purchase by the people of the British Isles. Now this vast quantity of 1,497,507,000 pounds (equal to 750,000 tons) is gathered in from many countries every year.

The bacon is carried across the Atlantic Ocean from New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, St. John and Halifax. It is hurried across the English Channel and the North Sea from Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Holland, and other European countries.

The cheese is supplied from New Zealand, under the "Southern Cross"; from Canada, under the "Dipper"; from the United States and Argentina, and also from such near-by countries as Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland and France.

The eggs pour into the Mother Isles from Russia—which "tops the column"—"takes the cake"—Denmark, Germany, Belgium and France, which latter country collects them from Italy and Switzerland, just as the United States does from Canada, and gets credit for shipments from her ports, the production of which belongs to the other countries. Besides these and other European countries, Canada and the United States supply one dozen in every 170 dozen carried into Great Britain. Just consider the great armies of hens engaged year in and year out in announcing to their surroundings the fact that another egg has been added to the big heap of 2,171,661,560 eggs required yearly to meet the demand of the British hen for assistance to provide John Bull and his sons and daughters with eggs.

With this great market in four articles, which Canada can supply as well as any country in the world, to what extent does she supply it?

Well, during the past seven years under review we have sent just about 23 1-3 per cent., or 175,000 tons of the 750,000 which make up the yearly average of the period. We ought to do better. Reason upon reason could be supplied to show that. Why do we not do better? That is a question for the practical man. There is the market. There are the competitors. But there is nothing in the natural conditions of any of the competing countries to give them any advantage over us in the markets of Great Britain.

Have we held our own in this great market during the seven years? It is not enough that we show an increase in the quantity and value of the articles supplied by us; though that is a very good condition to be in. If the chief market to which we send these four articles is a growing market, then we should not rest satisfied with anything short of an increasing proportion of that growth.

What do our statistics tell us about the relative and the absolute growth of our supply of these four articles? Well, during the first three of the seven years (that is 1896-97-98) we supplied 766,577,795 pounds of the four articles, and during the last three (that is 1900-01-02) we supplied Great Britain with 1,020,997,791 pounds. That is an increase of 254,419,996 pounds, or over 37 per cent. of an increase.

This looks well, and is satisfactory as far as it goes. But how much has been the increase in the demand for these articles? In the first three years of the period we are studying, the demand was for 2,100,145 tons, and for the last three years it was for 2,393,920 tons. That is a developing trade equal to an increase of 13½ per cent. As Canada's special share of it increased by 33 per cent., it is plain we have increased our supply faster than the demand has increased.

Thus taking the four articles together, I prove that Canada is beating her competitors by capturing, of an increasing business, a share considerably greater than the increase in the business. If the lacrosse players of Canada played 100 games in 1900, and the London club won 14, they would be proud? Wouldn't they be prouder if they won 33 games in 1902 out of 114 played? Taken in the large, then, the figures indicate that our Canadian hen, pig and cow are moving with the times, and are not content to stand still.

### THE HEN.

The Canadian hen supplied 5½ million dozen eggs in 1896, to meet the demand for 132½ million in the market of Great Britain, and in 1902 she supplied 11 1-3 million dozen as her contribution to the enormous demand for 189 1-3 million dozen, or taking the first three years, as before, she supplied 5½ per cent. of the demand, and in the last three years she threw into the vast pile 6.20 per cent., or somewhat over the proportion she supplied in the first three years.

It is a record not to be ashamed of, and the good Canadian hen deserves more than all the



care she gets from the good Canadian housewife. But we must not be content with this showing. It is just a little better than holding our own. We ought to show a good twenty per cent. of development on the per cent. of actual development. We ought to capture, at least, twenty per cent. of the whole egg trade of Great Britain.

In point of fact, we ought to do as much of the United Kingdom's trade in eggs as Russia does. There is no reason under the sun why we cannot. If the long sea voyage, added to the long railway journey that Canadian eggs have to undertake before getting to the breakfast table of the English people, has a tendency to shake the yolk of the egg and mix it with the white, so also have the long railway journey through Russia and the churning of the steamers through the Baltic and the North Seas.

While we supplied 5 1/2 per cent. of the total in 1896-7-8, and added but slightly to that proportion in 1900-1-2, Russia supplied 22 1-10 per cent. in the first three years, and 26 1-10 per cent. in the second three-year period.

In eggs, Russia is pushing some country out of the rapidly-increasing market of Great Britain, but it is not Canada, since, as we have seen, Canada's share of the trade of 1900-1-2 is greater than her share of the trade of 1896-7-8. But, in all likelihood, Russia has prevented Canada from taking the large share she should take of the egg trade. Our trade has grown absolutely and relatively, but not as fast as it would have done had the Russian hen been less active in her exertions.

Just think of it! We let those Russians dip into England's pocket to the tune of \$11,721,259 in the three-year period, 1896-7-8; and to the tune of \$18,580,575 in the three years 1900-1-2; thus giving them an increase of \$6,859,316, or an annual average increased income of \$2,286,440, and all we took was \$2,872,784 in the first three years, and \$4,815,781 in the last three—an annual average increased income of \$843,113. We should have had that extra \$2,286,400, and then there would have been in the Canadian purse \$1,443,327 more than there is, in cash, or we would have had it to expend on things to add to our comfort.

The country naturally looks to the great Canadian hen to do her duty, and not to be "downed" by a measly Tartar hen, but the great Canadian hen's keepers have responsibilities. She must be fed properly, housed properly, exercised properly, and then she will do her duty and attract to Canada a good deal more of the thirty million dollars Great Britain spends yearly in buying eggs outside of the island home of the race than the miserable fragment of \$1,700,000 the hen of Canada now gathers in from the British disbursements.

THE COW.

Turning to the cow, Great Britain called upon other countries to assist her in supplying dairy products to the value of an annual average of \$112,941,000, during the seven years 1896-1902, apportioned as follows: Cheese, \$28,322,000; butter, \$84,619,000.

Of butter Great Britain wanted during the seven years 2,677,931,984 pounds, an average of 382,561,712 pounds a year. This, too, is a growing market. During the first three years of the period, the average was 353,347,792 pounds, and in the last three years it was 412,741,765 pounds. This is an increase of 16.8 per cent. in the demand.

While the demand increased this much, the special supply sent by Canada (which was equal to 2 1/2 per cent. of the general supply in the first three years), increased to 5.4 per cent. of the supply forwarded by all countries to meet the British demand in the last three years. If Canada had supplied only the same proportion in the last three years as she did in the first three years, she would have sent 10,051,000 of the total wanted of 412,741,765 pounds. As she sent 22,255,362 pounds, she gained on other competitors by over 11,200,000 pounds a year on an average.

Russia, which country has been cited as a successful competitor of Canada—as, in fact, "driving us out of the egg market of Britain, and up to us in butter"—has made no such progress.

During the first three of the seven years we are studying as a test, Russia supplied 5.6 per cent. of the total demand of this article by the Britishers. Had Russia supplied an equal proportion of the last three years' demand, she would have supplied 23,113,000 pounds of the total of 412,741,765 pounds wanted. She actually supplied 27,146,112 pounds, and thus gained on other competitors by over 4,000,000 pounds. As Canada gained by over 11,200,000 pounds, Canada came out ahead of Russia's gain by 7,200,000. Canada "saw" Russia's gain of four million pounds, and went beyond it by 7 1-5 million pounds.

When a man gains weight over another man's weight in that proportion, the other man is not generally considered to be "up to" the competitor.

In the matter of the other product of the cow,

cheese, Great Britain has needed during seven years an average of 278,565,185 pounds a year, and as Canada has supplied 62.8 per cent. of that amount during the whole period, and has, during the last three years, supplied an average of 66 1/2 per cent. of the whole, it is not necessary to discuss the relative merits of Russia and Canada as cheese purveyors to His Majesty and His Majesty's immediately surrounding subjects, the more as the British returns do not give any particulars about Russia's supply of this article to John Bull, it being too small to be given distinctive place in the returns.

THE HOG.

With respect to the hog and its special supply of bacon, Great Britain obtained from outside sources during the seven years 4,208,247,232 pounds, or 2,104,123 tons, an average of 300,589 tons a year. During the first three years Canada supplied 10.7 per cent. of the total requirements, and in the second three-year period she supplied 18 per cent; while Russia, which sent a yearly average of 2,120,011 pounds as her share of the total of 569,921,818 pounds, sent only 1,245,627 pounds as her share of the total of 642,811,642 pounds, thus falling back, not only relatively, but absolutely.

Now we may have done more business, as we undoubtedly have done, and yet it may not have been as profitable.

What do the figures show? We sold to Great Britain of the four articles in the first three years, 766,577,794 pounds, and we received \$71,264,516. That is about 9 3-10 cents a pound. In the second period we sold 1,020,997,791 pounds, and received \$111,453,490, which is about 10 9-10 cents a pound.

There is just one more point. I have reserved the middle year of the seven to illustrate it. The boys have a game of hop, skip and leap. Let us see what is the result if we hop from 1896 to 1899, and then from 1899 to 1902. The figures of exports by Canada to Great Britain, with per cent. of the total trade, are:

Year.	Exports by Canada. lbs.	Proportion of Whole.	
		From Canada.	From Russia.
<b>Bacon—</b>			
1896	4,703,098	9.23	0.41
1899	111,820,279	17.20	0.01
1902	105,484,006	18.55	0.47
<b>Cheese—</b>			
1896	164,410,940	65.40	
1899	189,259,989	70.88	
1902	200,392,350	70.27	
<b>Butter—</b>			
1896	4,970,047	1.46	5.00
1899	19,120,034	5.03	4.10
1902	26,846,205	6.03	12.30
<b>Eggs—</b>			
1896	5,585,725	4.22	18.16
1899	9,564,220	5.91	26.70
1902	11,353,829	6.00	28.00

With these figures and facts before your readers, I think they will find that Mr. Van De Bogart was not speaking by the book when he said: "Russia is our great competitor; she is driving us out of the egg market in Britain; in butter she is up to us, and is coming on in cheese and bacon." GEORGE JOHNSON, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, April 20th, 1903.

Our Western Letter.

WESTWARD, HO!

The present rush of settlers into Manitoba and the Northwest eclipses all former ones, the main reasons being the great advertisements which the West has received of late. Never before in her history have two wheat blockades told her worth to a wondering world, as have those of '91 and '92. Then the delegates sent to the Old Land, and the literature scattered broadcast, have fruited, and truly the harvest exceeds the expectation of the most sanguine.

THE RANCH BUSINESS.

The cattle industry on the ranges is assuming large proportions, numbers of herds with 12,000 and 15,000 graze on the natural prairie grass and pile up big profits to their owners. This only occurs when an experienced hand guides the helm, for in many instances newcomers, becoming enthused with the apparently easy method of making money, have risked their all and lost. The losses on the range for the past winter would be about six or seven per cent., most of which was borne by the inexperienced beginners.

PURE-BRED STOCK IN DEMAND.

Pure-bred stock owners are doing well. Sales and prices have been good, and very few animals that were offered for sale remain unsold. A large number of young bulls of the beef breeds go to supply the ranges, and most of the females are purchased for foundation stock by breeders who are just starting.

Draft horses have been scarce and high priced, good teams bringing from \$350 to \$450.

MORE RAILWAYS WANTED.

The railway question at present is a burning one. With the large influx of settlers and their effects, as well as building material, which is exceedingly scarce and high priced, it is difficult, yea, impossible, for the railway officials with their present systems and facilities to give that satisfaction which would favorably impress the mass of newcomers.

SEEDING.

The spring has been very favorable for seeding. The grain sown has had a well prepared seed-bed, and the farmers as a whole are well advanced with their work. Last fall being so exceptionally fine, in many sections a larger area was plowed than usual, and that along with the extra fine spring, indicates that a much larger crop area will be sown than ever before.

FAT AND LEAN YEARS.

Old-timers tell the story, and who can doubt them, that bad years are sure to come, and bring with them discouragement and even hardship. The last two harvests have established a record that no single bad year can overcome. A large number of Western farmers are already independent, which speaks well for the history of so young a land. Almost all who combine industry with a few years' experience in the West are now comfortably well-to-do; this augurs well for the future.

UP GOES LAND.

Business of all kinds is very brisk; most classes being well satisfied with the present state of affairs, the only exceptions, perhaps, being those who intend building, and also those who have much produce or goods to ship. Real estate is booming, both in city and country, and although prices are steadily going up, there is no evidence that the top notch has even been sighted at a distance. OBSERVER.

Winnipeg, Man., April 23rd, 1903.

STOCK.

Perth Show and Sale of Shorthorns.

BY JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

One looks forward with interest and expectation to Perth annual show and sale of Shorthorns. The Fair City of Perth, as it is generally called, has become the greatest center in the world for pure-bred Shorthorns and Polled Angus cattle. Centrally situated, and easy of access from all points of the British Isles, one can readily understand why Perth is favored as the sale center of pure-bred cattle.

Perth sale has another interest to pure-bred cattle men, and that is, to a Canadian at least, the pleasure of meeting with so many notable Shorthorn men. I might mention such names as Marr and Duthie; Dawson, manager for His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Bruce, of Byres Farm, Fochabers; Merson, of Craigwillie, Huntly, N.B., the gentleman who bought out and used in his herd for one year the famous Choice Goods; and last, but not least, Mr. Durno, of Jackston, the man who bred Choice Goods. I had the pleasure of an introduction to this estimable gentleman, and had quite a conversation with him. He is a fine specimen of the sturdy Scottish farmers who have and are doing so much to improve the Shorthorn, and with what success we all know. At Perth sale Mr. Durno had just sold a bull calf from his herd that made the nice figure of \$1,050. For a man who has made such a name for himself as a breeder, he takes things very modestly, and does not impress one as having done anything out of the common.

But to the show and sale. The animals catalogued were cows and heifers, 71; bulls, 311, and most of them were very good. The cows and heifers were a secondary lot, and looked like the culls from the leading herds. Any who were prizewinners brought good figures, the second-prize heifer, under one year, nearly reaching \$500, while fourth-prize heifer, over a year, brought \$400. All animals in the prize list made from \$200 upwards. The bulls were a fine display, and composed, in most cases, the entire offerings from all the leading herds in the north. The prize lists in the bull as well as in the heifer classes were divided between animals over and under a year. First prize in the senior yearling bull class went to Golden Arrow, bred by Mr. Drow, Criefvechter, near Perth. This was by common consent considered the best bull in the sale, and this was borne out by the price he commanded, \$1,250, the highest price of the day. He is a rich roan in color, with good top and underline, and a great wealth of flesh carried down on his quarters. Prizes two and three were won by two red bulls of Lord Lovat's breeding, two useful animals, sired by "Sittytton Seal" and Royal Star, respectively. They both made



the same figure, \$500; the second-prize one going to the Prime Minister, the third-prize one to Buenos Ayres. Fourth prize went to the roan, "Champion," bred by Mr. Ferguson, Dalcapon. He was purchased by Sir John Gilmour, at \$550. Fifth place went to Victor, of Huntingtower, roan, bred by Messrs. Lumsden & McKenzie; he was withdrawn at \$325. Sixth place was allotted to the red bull, Union Jack; sire Challenger. Although only allotted sixth place, this bull excited keen competition in the ring; he was knocked down to Wm. Duthie, Collynie, at \$900. In the class for bulls under a year, the judges had a large and excellent class to draw from, but soon reduced them to a workable number. They appeared to have considerable difficulty in finding an outstanding winner, but ultimately selected the dark roan, Royal Prince, by Mercury. There existed considerable diversity of opinion in regard to this decision, and the verdict in the sale-ring later did not tally with that of the judges, the first-prize animal bringing less money than others below him. For my part, I picked out the first-prize animal as winner before the judges placed him, and have not as yet changed my opinion, notwithstanding the subsequent verdict of the sale-ring. Royal Prince I consider is more of a future than present winner; his rivals were by far the best models of beef-form, but I have so often seen a perfect yearling turn out a very indifferent aged bull, and taking the first-prize animal in the light of what his future promised, he is, by common consent, well entitled to his place. He is just a trifle narrow at the tail-root, and might be better at the shoulder, but altogether looks like a bull with great outcome. He was bred by Mr. Adams, Baads, Peterculter, and purchased for Ireland by Mr. Aylward, Kilkenny, at \$750. Second place went to Mr. Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, for Marquis, a light roan, sired by Trophy of Minmore. This was, all together, a finely-topped and superior animal in every respect, but, in my opinion, a little too finished to leave much room for outcome in future. He brought the satisfactory price of \$850. Third place went to Illustrious Champion, a rich roan, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, breeder of the famous "Choice Goods." He is a good bull, younger than his more successful rivals, and, accordingly, was at a disadvantage. He was purchased for Ireland by Mr. Gordon, at \$1,050. Fourth place went to Douglas' Conqueror, a dark roan, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Canonbridge; he sold for \$775. Fifth place was won by Knight of Strathearn, and was sold to Mr. Maston Graham, of Redgorton, at \$770. The Royal Star bull, Orion, bred by Lord Lovat, got sixth place; he was purchased by Sir James Miller, of Manderstone, at \$360.

Taking the bulls all over, they were a really excellent lot, but there were a few culls on hand that brought little more than beef prices. One thing that strikes a Canadian is the way the breeders here bring out their stock, "ale an' in the best of flesh" to show to good advantage, and are fitted up by the herdsman to appear in the most attractive form possible. Then, again, anything that showed any Bates or Booth breeding was sadly discriminated against, especially those of Booth extraction. The animal in demand is the modern Cruickshank Shorthorn, which is so well known to all your readers that I will not take time to discuss here.

The day following, Aberdeen held a sale at the Agricultural Hall, but it was evident that all the best animals had gone to Perth, as the quality of the stock was very indifferent; still there were quite a few good animals on hand, and the \$500 mark was reached by one animal.

### Skim Milk for Pigs.

I wish to call the attention of dairy farmers to the high value of skim milk for furnishing building material for the growing pig. One hundred pounds of milk contain seven-eighths of a pound of bone material. Nature intended milk for the young calf; that is, the cow's milk is for the purpose of nourishing a calf; now, if you feed that to the pig, there is the material in that milk which is intended to build up the bone of the calf, and it will build up the bone of the pig. When we use corn we use a material that is weak and lacking in bone material; the exclusive feeding of corn gives us pigs that have weak bones. The supplementing of corn with skim milk gives us a combination food which is very strong in bone-building material, and the farmer should not forget that fact. You who complain of too little bone bear this in mind. When you come to the fattening process you don't need that bone-making material so much, and you don't get its value to yourself so much as with the younger pigs. Aim then to use skim milk for your growing pigs, but you must be careful not to use too much; from one to three pounds of skim milk with each pound of corn meal is about the right proportion. If you use eight or nine pounds of milk to each pound of corn meal, you don't get the top value from your skim milk.—[Prof. Henry, at the cousin Dairyman's Convention.]

### Our Scottish Letter.

A poet has somewhere said something about winter lingering in the lap of spring. If he had been meandering round during the past month, his observations would have been excusable. We have had a long winter, but not of the Canadian sort. Of frost and snow there has been little, but of wind and rain there has been a superabundance. March has left us, and we have had no March dust to speak of. April is here now, and for the past few days there has been a gradual approach to spring-like weather. There has been some warmth in the atmosphere, and the winds have, one may hope, spent themselves. The clay lands of the Scottish Midlands are terribly sodden, and it is difficult to see how they are to be wrought. The seed-bed cannot be of the best, and it is likely to be of a moderate nature, even under the most favorable conditions now. If we have good sunny weather right ahead for several weeks, farmers will get the arrears of labor worked off, and once that end is attained equanimity will again reign. Prices for beef and mutton have, during the past months, been favorable. Dairy produce is selling well. A farmer was telling me to-day that he has sold his fodder cheese for 18s. per cwt. (of 112 lbs.), more money than he got last year. Grain prices are deplorable. The Board of Agriculture now sends out a weekly report on grain prices, and it is making sad reading. An improvement in this respect is much needed.

THE EXODUS TO CANADA goes on. Seldom have so many eligible lads and lassies left our shores in as short a period. The class going is, as a whole, the class that we do not care to part with, and their settlement in Canada does not mean any lessening of competition in our grain markets. But what can we do? It is the law of nature that the mother sees her children go from her to establish homes of their own, and it is the law of nations that the Old Land should shed her population to people the virgin soils of new lands. A curious fact in the present Canadian emigration boom is the number of mechanics and skilled workmen to be found in the emigrant bands. One reason of this is the restriction of employment in some trades on account of the increasing adaptation of machinery. This week among the emigrants are several compositors, thrown out of labor on account of the growing use of the linotype.

This is the season when learned societies and experiment stations submit their annual round-up. Much literature of that kind comes our way, and were we to read it all little else would lie before us in the way of toil. Professor McFadyean is the leading veterinary authority on this side, and his annual review of the health bill is always interesting. His report on 1902 is as exhaustive as any of its predecessors and gives a deal of information. Speaking of foot-and-mouth disease abroad, the Professor remarks that any assurance that the United States is clear of this disease must be read in connection with the fact that it existed for three months in New England before it was reported. This is a fact not likely to be forgotten on this side. It will not conduce to the modification of the existing policy of this country on the importation of foreign stores. Professor McFadyean has a good deal to say about tuberculosis and Dr. Koch's recently expressed views on the subject. He has not been able to find evidence in support of Koch's theory, but it is universally admitted that it is hard to prove a negative. No one but a madman would deliberately dose himself with tubercle bacilli, yet short of this it does not appear possible to settle whether bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man. Two Aberdeen teachers, Messrs. MacLachlan Young and Hamilton, have been testing the converse. They have dosed calves with the sputum of consumptive patients, injected the said sputum under the skins of calves, and in quite a variety of ways aimed at the overthrow of Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis and human tuberculosis are not the same disease. What they have found is that the absence of the lesion in the intestine is quite consistent with its presence in the mesenteric glands. In other words, they have shown that the bacilli may pass through the intestine without making a home there, only to find quarters in the mesenteric. Koch's theory was that absence from the intestine was equivalent to proof of non-infectivity. The situation at present seems to be this: It is proved that human tuberculosis can be communicated to the bovine species, but it is less virulent and not so likely to prove fatal as bovine tuberculosis. The verdict on Koch's deliverance so far, from all sources, seems to be "not proven." In that case it is the policy to assume the worst, and act accordingly.

For nearly ten years past there has been great interest in experiment work throughout Great Britain. Perhaps ten years is too long a period for interest to be the universal advance, but in any case the subjects have been carried out in an un-

usually vigorous fashion for several years, and in all parts of the country. Hitherto no attempt has been made to distinguish what is local in these experiments and what of more general application. The past month has, however, witnessed a change in this particular. The Journal of the Board of Agriculture contains a digest of much value, and in the "Transactions," or annual volume, issued by the Highland and Agricultural Society, there is an admirable article on the subject from the pen of Dr. A. R. Aitken, the Society's chemist. The Doctor regards the absence of soil analysis as the great defect in these experiments. This absence renders them of little more than local value. The broad fact in manuring practice is the increased attention to potash as a necessary element in a complete manure. There are a few soils so rich in potash that an addition from without reduces rather than increases the crop. This, however, is an exceptional experience. Farnyard manure is the best of all manures, because it contains all three foods—nitrogen, phosphates and potash. When a substitute for farnyard manure must be looked for, it ought to contain the three substances in abundance and rightly-balanced proportions. Dr. Aitken recognizes the ability with which the proprietors of the Stassfurt mines are pushing their wares, but he thinks farmers should think well and know well the constituents of their soil before they go deeply into the potash business.

I think reference was made in a former letter to the success which had attended the Canadian Banner oat in the West of Scotland. Trials of oats are being made all round. Ireland is at it, and in the North of Scotland the Aberdeen College had also a turn at the business. Neither in Aberdeen nor in Ireland has the Banner done as well as in the West of Scotland. It requires good land, and where fodder is a prime necessity other oats which have been longer in the field have been more favored. All the same the Banner is a great oat, and it will increase in favor in Scotland in proportion as it is known. Nothing can beat an old Scots oat called Tam Finlay for fodder. Its straw is delicious, and on high poor land Tam Finlay holds the field. The new oats can beat the old in grain, and especially in ripening qualities, but when it comes to straw for fodder and oats for grinding, the old sorts can beat them. Some of the new and very vigorous sorts have been nicknamed "Ironclads."

### THE CASTLE DOUGLAS SHOW.

The first of the general shows of stock was held at Castle Douglas a week ago. It was well worth seeing. Galloway cattle have seldom been seen to better advantage, and there was also a fine show of Ayrshires and Clydesdale horses. In the Galloway section the outstanding feature was the show of stirks of both sexes. There was quite a phenomenal display of quey stirks—the class numbering no less than 25 head. The leading and most successful exhibitor was Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Dumfriesshire. His champion bull, Camp-Follower of Stepford, simply cannot be beaten. His quey stirk is the best finished Galloway of the age and set we have ever seen. Messrs. Biggar & Sons showed quite a number of good cows, and Major Wedderburn-Maxwell was strong in the same class of stock. Ayrshires were represented by an unusually fine display of cows and queys likely to be serviceable in dairies. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, has a black and white cow in milk, without question one of the best animals of her kind seen for many a day. The female championship, however, did not go to her, but to Messrs. A. & W. Kerr's "Senorita II." of Graitney, a promising three-year-old, which was getting the benefit of the doubt on account of her youth. It is expected that there will be a great show of Ayrshire cattle at Kilmarnock and Ayr during the next fortnight. The feature of the Clydesdale section at Castle Douglas was, as usual, the superiority and supremacy of the progeny of Baron's Pride 9122. Mr. Smith, Chester, showed a number of choice females after him. The champion stallion was the Messrs. Montgomery's two-year-old colt, Mertoun. He has grown into a great big horse, which is sure to attract the idea of a Canadian or an Australian buyer. An exceptionally heavy big horse, named The Mint 11213, is this week being shipped by Mr. James Picken, Toirs, Kirkcudbright, to Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont. This horse should please the new clamor for big Clydesdales.

### SCOTLAND YET.

### An Uncommon Cow.

One day last week the calf of a young heifer, owned by Mr. H. R. Sharp, of Oak Lake, died, and for some time the young mother was inconsolable. After a while she was observed to be much quieter, and on entering the stable she was discovered to have made an attempt to repair her loss by the adoption of four young pigs. These young porkers were eagerly helping themselves to their new-found mother's milk, and were thoroughly enjoying the situation, while the foster-mother herself appeared as contented with them and as tender toward them as if they were her own progeny.—[Free Press.]





**PITLOCHRY, COUPAR-ANGUS, NORTH BRITAIN.**  
Just to the right of the castle ruin is seen a very old holly tree, under which Claverhouse tied his horse on his way to the battle of Killiecrankie.

**Soft Corn Gives Good Results.**

There has been much difference of opinion among stockmen concerning the feeding value of soft corn, caused by the early September frost of 1902. Early last October Professors Kennedy and Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural College, issued a report showing the chemical analysis of soft corn, and discussing the feeding value of the same. They claimed that on a dry matter basis it was equal to mature corn for feeding purposes. On account of the large amount of moisture present, more would have to be fed to get good results. At that time the Animal Husbandry Department commenced a practical feeding experiment to test the same. Sixteen steers of uniform breeding and quality were divided into two lots of eight each. One was fed on mature corn, grown in 1900, and the other on the soft corn of 1902. These steers were fed six months, and marketed on April 16th in Chicago. Each lot was sold separately, but the buyers could not see any difference, thus they both brought the same price, \$5.25 per hundred, within 15 cents of the top of a dull, slow market. The results of the slaughter test showed the soft corn lot to kill out 60.8 per cent. dressed meat. The mature corn lot, 60 per cent. dressed meat. The gains made by the lots were practically the same, and the number of pounds of corn required to produce one pound of gain was almost the same, being slightly in favor of the mature corn. Valuing the mature corn at 55 cents per bushel, and the soft corn at 30 cents per bushel, there was a difference of almost three cents per pound in the cost of producing one pound of gain, in favor of the cattle fed on soft corn. Full details of this experiment will be issued in bulletin form at an early date.

**The Dairy Steer.**

Every now and then somebody bobs up with a dairy steer that does something wonderful, according to his account, and then some editor who never fed a steer in his life jumps to the conclusion that dairy cattle are all right as beef producers. If you ever see anything of this kind label it nonsense, and let it go at that; or if you want to learn a valuable lesson get some of these steers, put some high-priced corn into them and learn it. There should be no dairy-bred steer; he should go onto the veal market at an early age.—[National Stockman.

Now if the above be true, the following statement is true by the same natural law:

Every now and then somebody bobs up with a heifer (dual purpose) heifer that does something wonderful, according to his account, and then some editor who never milked a heifer in all his life jumps to the conclusion that beef cattle (dual purpose) are all right as dairy producers. If you see anything of this kind, label it nonsense, and let it go at that; or if you want to learn a valuable lesson, get some of these heifers and put some high-priced dairy feed into them and learn. There should be no beef-bred heifers for dairy work; they should go into the hands of the nonsensical editors. What is sauce for the steer is sauce for his sister, the heifer.—[Hoard's Dairyman.

A Peel County subscriber writes: Please accept my thanks for the series of articles being published in the "Farmer's Advocate" on "Internal Diseases of the Horse," by "Whip." We read them with pleasure and profit.

**Snap-shots of British Agriculture.**

British agriculture has practices, some of which may be adopted in Canada before a great while. Three at least might be mentioned specifically, because as yet comparatively little is known regarding them by the Canadian farmer. These practices are: "Profit-sharing with employees;" "insuring of live stock;" and "the insuring of the farm laborer by his employer."

Profit-sharing is nowadays one of the means by which the trust, capitalist or wealthy em-

ployer seeks to disarm the employee, and prevent strikes, by making the employee an interested party in work he is engaged in. The prevention of strikes is not the end in view where it is practiced in Britain, but has been adopted there as a paying procedure.

The scarcity of skilled and "interested" labor will at once make evident the wisdom of such a course, resulting in better care of the live-stock, and the raising of greater numbers of such stock, by increasing the percentage, not of births only, but of animals reaching the weaning period, maturity or any desired end.

In America we occasionally hear of one form of profit-sharing, the giving of a percentage of the prize money won at fairs to the herdsman.

At Lord Roseberry's home farm at Dalmeny, it was first introduced into the stud of Large Whites (Yorkshires), now so well and favorably known in Canada. The pigman (or swineherd) is now paid half a crown (about sixty cents) for every pig weaned over four in number, in each litter. As a result the profits to the estate have swelled, the number of pigs at the weaning time has increased largely, and sows, instead of raising four or five, now bring seven to ten to weaning time, eight weeks after birth. It is now the intention of the farm manager, Mr. Geo. Sinclair, to extend this system to the sheep and other live-stock branches of the establishment.

All successful stockmen know that one of the most profitable investments they can make is a little attention to the pregnant female at the time of the expulsion of the young. Help is frequently needed to facilitate the entrance of the young pig, lamb, calf or foal into the world, and when there it is often necessary to take measures to prevent its being either chilled or crushed.

The insuring of live stock is very commonly done, the existence of properly constituted joint stock companies rendering the practice both feasible and satisfactory. The expense for such insurance is naturally high, the rate averaging from seven to ten per cent. of the stock insured. Several strong companies are in the field that insure work horses, mares against foaling, colts against the risks of castration, stallions and other live stock. The work is done on a business-like basis, everyone knows what he has to pay and when to pay it, and is not bothered by an assessment plan, by which the honest man who makes his payments is, on having a loss left unpaid because his dishonest, or, perhaps, thriftless, neighbor neglects to pay his assessment, a duty he never intended to fulfil, obliged to bear an extra cost.

Owing to the workings of the Employers' Liability Act, the farmer now finds it necessary to insure his employees against accident when working for him, either on his land or with his implements. To be mulcted in a couple of hundred pounds (\$1,000) for the death of a herdsman or twenty to fifty pounds for a laborer's broken leg would be hard lines indeed on the farmer whose agriculture is, by all accounts, in such a depressed state. His anxiety for his employees' safety is relieved by the payment of a comparatively small

fee to the insurance company, who takes the risk and thus renders the farmer safe from pecuniary loss in a suit for damages, by means aforesaid.

In the face of all such hindrances, and poor prospects of good pieces, it passes belief how the British farmer will persist in paying rent year after year, in many cases amounting to thousands of dollars, when, by the exercise of a little more energy and courage, he could, if satisfied, leave the comfortable firesides, the good quality of spirits, the horde of servants, the good patronage of an aristocracy, and exchange for land of his own, on which he could make money and provide a bigger future and happier prospect for his family. The Canadian West can offer him just as good a brand of civilization, and for the Southern farmer, a better system of education than can be got in England; besides, he would be untrammelled by obsolete ideas and customs, as well as free from the toadyistic, tuft-hunting proclivities so much in evidence in the tight little isle!

INTER PRIMOS.

**Show-yard Swine.**

No single branch of stock-breeding has undergone such remarkable changes within the past twenty or twenty-five years as the breeding of pigs. Strange are the vicissitudes of the show-ring; they have never been exemplified more strikingly than in the case of the exhibition of the humble member of the porcine family. At one time in the seventies nothing would please the average breeder and feeder of high-class pigs but that the animals capable of taking prizes should have the primary qualification of an excessive quantity of fat. Indeed, as on many other occasions, the fads of the show-ring very nearly worked the undoing of breeders. The type of pig that was most prominent at that time was the lardy pig, and had a few breeders not made a very strenuous stand against the prevailing practice at that time, it would have been difficult to forecast how far the fancies of the show-ring might have led pig-breeders astray.

It is doubtful if with all its defects the show-yard was ever more practical than it is to-day. There is a distinct tendency among breeders to observe points which the bacon-curer demands, and not to lose sight of them, and so long as this is the case there need be little fear that the influence of the show-yard will be other than helpful to breeders. It is undoubtedly of the utmost importance that pig-breeding of the pure-bred order should be most carefully fostered, but the fact should never be overlooked that pure-bred pigs are but a percentage, and a small percentage, of the total pig population of the country. It must be remembered, however, that the influence of pure breeding extends far beyond the confines of the pure-bred herds themselves, that cross-breeding cannot exist on any well-defined basis without a pure-bred sire; in fact, it is pedigree stock-breeding which renders cross-breeding so profitable. There are numerous types of pigs in the country which cannot be classed as pure-bred, yet in certain districts they attain to a separate and uniform type, which might qualify them for the appellation of a breed.

It is eminently desirable that they should be preserved, for they have proved extremely valuable as rent-paying animals, and the fact that they have for many generations been bred in the district has acclimatized them and renders them doubly valuable to the farmers of that district. Half the value of pure breeding would be lost were every farmer a breeder of pure-bred stock, for one of the chief proofs of their value is the advantage they offer for cross-breeding. The best cross is generally regarded as a first cross between two pure breeds, but the large number of very useful sows of no particular breeding



**OVER THE HILL IS DUNDEE.**  
The camping ground of the anti-embargo men.



throughout the country are most profitably utilized when used to a pure-bred boar. The show-yard may create such little distinctions as rose-backs, the color, quality and appearance of the hair, and many other little niceties which will occur to breeders of the highest class of stock. But, in the main, provided the bacon-curer has his say, it can never work to the disadvantage of pig-breeding at large, and the farmer in particular.—[Farmer & Stockbreeder.]

### Sheep versus Hogs.

In an able article contributed by Mr. John Campbell, of Victoria County, Ontario, to the Watchman-Warder, of Lindsay, he says in part:

Let us for a little look into the comparative profits—after all the most important part of the reckoning. It is not the amount of cash received that tells how much profit there is in the transaction. It is the difference between the expenditure or cost and the returns that shows the profit, and not the dollars in hand, be they ever so many. At the present bacon hogs are supposed by many, probably by the majority, to be the most money-making animals on the farm; and it would be folly to dispute the fact of that being a line of industry which has greatly increased the market values of the grains, roots, etc., fed, and at the same time retains on the farm as manure a large percentage of the feed consumed. Yet for all, we must not forget that there is not another line of animal production on our farms which is so directly expensive as raising the bacon hog. Why, as a successful grower was heard to say recently, "it is shovelling dollars to them day after day." True, the returns are good now, and have been for years, and profit—a great deal of it too—has been the result on many farms.

But for all that, I will venture to state that, in my opinion, there is greater profit in the fat ten-months-old lamb at \$5.50 per 100, live weight, than in the bacon hog at \$6.25, the current price in the locality to-day; and if we compare the \$5.50 per 100 lamb with the \$4.80 per 100 fat bullock, the profit in producing the lamb is at least double. An expert feeder, well known in this county as one who has made plenty of money, mostly by fattening stock, was heard to say that, in his opinion, from years of experience, 100 pounds of lamb could be produced at a dollar less cost than a 100 pounds of beef. And who will be bold enough to dispute the assertion that, counting labor, cost of feed and losses, there is no animal on the farm that on the average has brought so much clear profit to the average Ontario farmer as sheep, during the past ten years? And what vast improvement may be made if the sheep industry is given the same attention as has been given the production of the bacon hog since 1898? No other industry has had such thought, calculation and preparation given to it as the growing of the kind of hog suitable for the market on the Ontario farm. The elaborate pigpens seen everywhere, the windmills without number, and the disappearance of barley from the market, all go to show that the production of the bacon hog is a great industry. What are the results? In reply, it is easy to find them, and satisfactory they are to producer and buyer. Carloads by the hundred, of uniform type, size and quality, are forwarded week by week; and that is just what is lacking in the sheep business. Lack of quality, uniformity and sameness in type hinders often the getting of proper value by the dealer when he exposes for sale a mixed lot of old and young ewes, discarded rams and lambs not castrated. Really, if it was the main object to destroy the industry, it would be difficult to accomplish that end more rapidly and thoroughly than by the ordinary present methods. If we would aim at getting on the market a first-class article in the condition called for by said centers of trade, and cater as intelligently to the demands of the consumer in the sheep-growing business as is now done in the producing of the bacon hog, the time would soon come when Canadian mutton would stand high in home and foreign markets, and every farm would have an additional source of revenue, and that of the most profitable kind.

### An Independent Line.

The business men of Calgary, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and other points on the C. P. Railway have undertaken the construction of an independent telephone line. No line of telephone communication at present exists, and the promoters are to be congratulated for their enterprise in not only aiming to provide a necessity, but in building a line which they themselves will control.

### Calgary Stock-yards.

A Montreal agent has arranged with the owners of Calgary's present large stock yards in the center of the city. The Calgary stock yards are now a mass of dirt. A \$1,000,000 stock yard is being built on the site of the present one, and will be ready for occupancy in the fall. The new stock yard will be worth to the value of \$6,000,000, the best of the

## HORSES.

### Mare at Foaling.

It is a somewhat popular opinion that it is unlucky to watch a mare during parturition, but we have no faith in luck, and think that there are many reasons why a mare should be closely watched. We often hear the remark, "Leave her alone; in nine cases out of ten everything goes all right." We will admit that in as great a percentage as this, extraneous interference is not necessary, but claim that for the sake of the tenth case it pays to watch all. Unless in cases where parturition takes place late in the season, the mare is in the stable, and we take it for granted she is provided with a roomy, comfortable box stall, which should be perfectly clean, well ventilated, and well bedded with clean litter. Some mares, especially highly bred, nervous animals, become excited if any person is present. In such cases the attendant should keep out of sight, but at the same time be able to observe the mare. The attendant should be a reliable man, and the more he understands about the phenomena about to take place the better. He should not interfere too soon, but when he decides that interference is necessary, that natural laws and forces are not able to complete the act, he should endeavor to ascertain what prevents delivery, and if his knowledge of obstetrics is such as to enable him to rectify the wrong, and thereby assist nature to complete the act, he should do so promptly, but if the complications are beyond his skill, he should at once send for expert assistance. In many cases the life of the dam or foetus, or both, is lost, when slight and skillful interference would have saved one or both. For instance: The mare may lie down so close to the wall that delivery is impossible, and while in this position the colt is very liable to perish. If an intelligent attendant be present, he will change the position of the mare, by shifting her, or forcing her to rise and seek a safer position. In many cases delivery takes place quickly, and the foetal membranes are expelled intact, in which case the foetus will quickly suffocate if they be not ruptured. Instinct teaches the dam to rupture them with her teeth, but we notice, in most cases, the mare will lie still for a few minutes after delivery, and in the meantime the young animal perishes, while if an attendant be present he can cut the membranes with his knife and expose the foetus. In such cases, and often when the membranes are ruptured, the navel cord is not severed, and here again the services of the attendant are required. The cord should be tied with a strong, soft cord, about an inch below the abdomen, and cut off about an inch below that. As stated in previous articles, it is good practice to dress the parts with a good antiseptic, as corrosive sublimate, 1 part, to 500 parts of water; or carbolic acid, 1 to 20, as soon as possible, and frequently afterwards, until the parts heal, in order to prevent navel or joint ill, which is due to the entrance of a microbe through the umbilical opening. Then, again, there may be some maternal obstruction to parturition, or a malpresentation of the foetus, which the attendant may remove or rectify, or in case it is beyond his skill he may secure skilled assistance in time to save the life of dam and foetus. The mare may be vicious with the foal, and if no person be present may destroy it, while the interference of the attendant will prevent this, and probably be the means of reconciling the dam and causing the performance of her natural maternal duties. These with other reasons we consider sufficient to induce breeders to keep careful watch over their mares during parturition.

### ATTENTION TO DAM AND OFFSPRING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING PARTURITION.

When parturition takes place in a normal manner, and both dam and foetus are strong, no especial care is demanded except to keep comfortable, exclude from drafts and give the mare a warm drink and soft food for a few days. It is good practice to remove the contents of the rectum (the faeces contained in the intestines of the colt at birth are of a fatty nature, black, and exist in lumps; this is called the meconium), with the oiled finger, and inject a little raw linseed oil or soapy water. This should be done occasionally until the meconium is all passed, which can be told by the faeces becoming yellow. The meconium often exists in such large lumps that the colt cannot expel it, and the administration of purgatives is very dangerous, and has little or no action on the contents of the posterior intestines. Many colts are lost by what is usually called constipation, which is simply retention of the meconium, and loss from this cause can be avoided by the above treatment. If the colt be weak soon after the attendant should remove all

mucus from eyes and mouth, see that all external openings are pervious, rub well with cloths or wisps of straw, unless the dam is attentive and licks it freely; he should help it to its feet, and assist it to stand and take nourishment. This should be done at least every hour, until it is able to rise and help itself. If the mare be vicious and will not own the colt, sprinkling a little salt or meal over the colt will sometimes cause her to attend to it. Sprinkling or spraying the colt with brandy, and rubbing some of the same on the muzzle and head of the dam has often given good results. In other cases the application of a twitch to the mother during the time the foal is taking nourishment for a few times will succeed. In cases where all plans fail, or where the dam dies or has no milk, the colt must be reared by hand. For this purpose cow's milk is usually used; the milk from a freshly-calved cow is preferable when it can be had. Pure cow's milk should not be given, it should be diluted with water, in the proportions of two parts milk to one part water, and given at the normal temperature of milk, about 100 degrees; a little brown sugar should be added, say a dessertspoonful for each meal. This should be given in small quantities, say one-third of a pint every hour for a day or two, gradually increasing the quantity and the intervals, until three or four meals daily will suffice. As soon as the colt will eat it should be given a little finely-chopped oats, but care must be taken from the first to not allow too much. If diarrhoea be threatened, the quantity should be reduced, and the amount of sugar also reduced. It requires careful observation to raise a colt this way, as each individual requires to be fed according to its peculiarities, but the above plan has proved successful with the modifications indicated by the manner in which the young animal thrives. Of course any specific disease occurring in either the dam or offspring after parturition requires specific treatment.

"WHIP."

### "Look Before You Leap."

None of the mares that are used for breeding purposes are perfect, nor are the stallions all that could be desired, and the breeding problem is not simply to increase the horse census, but to mate with the object of securing an animal that will approach a little nearer perfection than either of its parents. In this connection, type is the first broad consideration. All the talk that is being indulged in about type is not the effervescence of theory-laden brains, but has its origin and excuse for existence in the observation of such matings as are all too frequently practiced throughout the country, the drafty mare to a carriage stallion, or the big, rangy road mare to a "flashy weed," in order to get a little speed, being quite common practices. A disregard of the importance of type has worked us a lot of harm in breeding, and a proper appreciation of its importance is essential to improvement.

Of no less importance in breeding than type is soundness. Spavins, curbs, ringbones, blindness, etc., are not always directly transmitted to the offspring, but the tendencies to these weaknesses are as surely found in the colt of such affected parent as are any of the normal peculiarities. Soundness is of such significance in breeding that either stallion or mare that cannot be passed as absolutely sound had better not be bred at all. The possibility of getting a sound colt from such a parent is exceedingly problematical, and unsound horses are plentiful enough. A farmer not adept at detecting such deficiencies in stallions might do well to ask his veterinarian's advice before breeding.

The third consideration before finally mating is size or substance. In all classes the object is to attain the maximum size allowable in that class. Big draft, big carriage, big driving horses are all wanted, but size and substance should not be confused with excessive fatness. There is a difference between substance and fat in horses that requires the exercise of the hand and the "grey matter" to detect. There is a certain firmness and compactness about the flesh of a horse of good substance that appeals to the eye and the touch. Its exact character as compared with fat can well be appreciated by comparing the firm, elastic muscles of the neck with the fat on the rib of a highly-fed horse. A tendency to produce muscle is transmitted, and, consequently, should be highly valued. It is at once evident, therefore, that size and weight should not be determined altogether by the measure and the scales. Breeding is a great science when intelligently pursued, but indiscriminate matings are too full of the element of chance; therefore, study to know the forces that make for perfection in the horse and to avoid those that tend to deterioration.



### Difficulties in Grading Up.

The result of the first mating of a mare of common stock with a stallion of some pure breed almost invariably gives good results, if there is reasonable intelligence exercised in mating, with regard to size and type. Not so often is the breeding of the mares, the result of the first mating, so satisfactory, and the matings in the third and fourth generations are too frequently disappointing, the offspring of these often being inferior to the first cross. This is one of the features of pure-bred stock breeding that bothers the young breeder or the beginner. It should not be discouraging, however, as it indicates the necessity of intelligent and careful mating, and gives a breeder a chance to show his individual ability in anticipating the results of certain matings, and also indicates that the breeding of stock is not governed by cast-iron rules. Mr. Warfield in his book, "Cattle Breeding," illustrates this point. When he was quite a boy he took a heifer, the result of a cross of a pure Shorthorn bull and an old brindle cow, and won with her against pure-blooded animals at many of the best shows. These apparent inconsistencies or peculiarities are liable to bring pure-bred stock into disrepute, but a careful examination shows that they are due to the degree of prepotency possessed by the male parents, or their power to impress their offspring with their own characteristics, and when properly directed is the greatest force making for improvement. This power is secured by breeding with the object of concentrating the blood, and might be just as great in an inferior animal as in a perfect specimen. In the pure breeds this breeding to long concentrated blood lines has been accompanied by careful selection with regard to form, so that when a pure-blooded stallion is mated with a mare of nondescript breeding, the offspring usually bears a close resemblance to the sire in shape, and to a certain degree in other and minor points.

As the work of grading up goes on, the forces that go to determine the characteristics of the offspring become more numerous and complicated. Different sires are used, each possessing characteristics which he impresses upon his get. The success or failure of a breeder will be determined by the manner in which he blends all these forces. At first he knows that if the sire is a reasonably good stock-getter, and the mare of mixed breeding, but of a similar type to the sire, the prepotency of the latter will insure a fairly good colt or filly. When this filly is bred to another horse it must be remembered that she is one-half pure and can be expected to have considerable influence upon the offspring, and especially so if she is bred to a sire that is not remarkably impressive or prepotent. And so on up through the line of improvement, each mating introduces new forces which must be carefully directed. At the fifth top cross the blood of the mare is supposed to be thirty-one thirty-seconds pure, or practically pure. To control and direct the latent forces in animals, where the power to impress the offspring is equally balanced between sire and dam, requires all the intelligence that the breeder can bring to bear upon the subject, and if occasionally disappointing results are obtained, they should in no way be a discouragement. Experience and observation will beget an ability to avoid these, and success eventually comes to those who persistently follow a rational course, and a great satisfaction is secured when, after careful breeding and selecting with a certain type in view, the stock begins to come true to that type with a considerable uniformity and regularity.

### Barley for Horse Feed.

In one of your late issues you recommended barley as good feed for horses, but did not state how it should be used. Should it be steamed, or would it do to feed it as we do oats? R. W. C. Didsbury, Alta.

Ans.—Barley, although good horse feed, is by no means equal to oats, nor should it at any time constitute the full portion of the animal's grain ration. Steamed barley makes a splendid addition to the bill of fare for our noble friend, if fed, say two or three times a week, as his evening meal. The best way of feeding uncooked barley to the horse is to have it crushed, that is, merely flattened between iron rollers. This is both palatable and acceptable. However, it can safely be fed whole where the horse's teeth are good. Ground barley, when mixed with the saliva, forms a pasty mass which is unpleasant to the horse when eating. One-quarter barley and three of oats makes a good mixture, but cannot be recommended in preference to a whole-oat ration.

## FARM.

### Grow Corn.

More and more as the years go by are farmers learning to appreciate the value of maize as a stock food, at once cheap, palatable and nutritious. And it is a crop that is so sure, responds so generously to good treatment and yields so bountifully that it is beyond comparison the most profitable fodder crop produced on the farm. Preserved in the silo it is an unequalled source of satisfaction in the feeding of either beef or dairy cattle, and to some extent in the feeding of other classes of stock. If stored in greater quantity than is needed for winter feeding it answers an excellent purpose in tiding over a dry time in summer, when pastures fail, and when without some supplementary food beef animals will fail in flesh and dairy cows shrink in their milk flow.

Given a fair start, with the weeds checked by cultivation while young and tender, no farm crop will flourish so luxuriantly in dry, hot weather as corn. It loves and revels in a hot time, gaining strength and storing up sweetness and nutrition when other crops wilt and wither and fail to mature. While corn to produce a paying crop, if well cultivated, does not require very rich soil, it will pay well in added yield for all the fertility placed within its reach. The preparation of the land and the cultivation of the crop is so plain and simple that a wayfaring man, though a novice in its culture, need not err therein.

Assuming that the land was plowed in the fall, if it is rich enough to produce a good crop



DUNRAGIT, VOL. 25, C S B.  
Clydesdale stallion. Foaled June 23, 1900. Weight, 1,800 pounds.  
IMPORTED AND OWNED BY T. J. BERRY, HENSALL, ONT.

without special manuring, it may require no other preparation in spring than harrowing and cultivating to start and destroy weed growth. If manured during winter or spring by spreading short manure on the surface, it may require only surface cultivation before planting, but if manure is long and strawy, a shallow plowing to cover it, and shallow cultivation after, may be necessary. A clover sod, or even an old tough sod plowed and the surface well worked, will generally give a good crop of corn, and even stubble land plowed in the spring, if well manured and thoroughly tilled, will often give good results. Plan to sow about the middle of May if conditions are favorable. If a dash of rain comes after the land is prepared and before planting, wait till the surface dries and rework the ground. Sow with the grain drill in rows three feet to three and a half feet apart, using about one-half bushel of sound seed per acre, of a variety that will grow strong and mature early in your district. Many successful growers claim larger yields and more fully developed ears from planting in hills three and a half feet each way, and four or five plants to a hill. For this purpose a marker drawn by a horse or horses is used, marking the land off in squares, planting with a hand-planter, two or three inches from the intersection of lines to avoid the gutter. The harrow may be used to good purpose just before the plants appear, thus destroying young weeds and admitting air and warmth to promote the growth of the corn. In the case of drilled corn the harrowing may be repeated with profit once or twice after the plants are up. Cultivation may be moderately deep while plants are young, but should be shallower when the rootlets spread over the spaces between the rows.

### The Soiling Crops.

There are still a few things that we cannot afford in this country, and one of them is to be at the mercy of drouth. Scarcely a district in Canada is so blessed that pastures flourish each year regardless of the weather, and to insure a supply of green fodder, that is so essential to the stock, dairy and bacon industries, we must have a certain amount in soiling crops. Peas and oats are perhaps the most commonly fed early crop; after this is done the corn is then ready, and furnishes a succulent food until about the beginning of September. These two crops tide us over the driest spell, but a stringency is frequently felt before the June pasture is ready and in the early fall. To relieve this shortage, alfalfa and rape are admirably adapted. An alfalfa plot is frequently fit to be cut by the first week in May, and the rape crop can be pastured from the beginning of October until the snow gets too deep for the stock to forage. These two crops are hardy, easily grown, and immense yielders, and we cannot recommend their use too strongly where it is desired to carry a large number of any class of stock on a comparatively limited area.

### Prevent Fallow Land Baking.

In many cases the summer-fallow is still a necessity upon the farm. Scarcity of labor, infestation of weeds, need of drainage, etc., may justify the practicing of summer-fallowing, even in this day of intensive farming. Generally the first work done on the fallow is a plowing after other spring work has been done. On heavy clay the land by this time is invariably baked so

hard that plowing is an actual hardship.

A good way to overcome the difficulty is to cultivate the surface with a disk or cultivator, as early as possible in the spring, before the long hot days have caused the evaporation of moisture from and consequent baking of the soil.

The effects of this cultivation are not far to seek. Land that has become settled by the action of the winter weather is in the best possible shape for the movement of soil moisture, and this movement of moisture is always toward the point of demand or the driest point. In the warm, dry days of early summer the surface is that point, for from it water is continually evaporating, and this loss of moisture results in the excessive baking so frequently met with.

The remedy then is through the checking of the evaporation of moisture, and this is most effectively done by shallow cultivation, which alters the position of the top layer of the soil, so destroying the pores through which the moisture escapes. So effective is this practice that it is generally advisable to cultivate the fallow immediately after the spring grain is sown. Other work of the farm may then go forward, and when the fallow is plowed some few weeks later there will be comparatively little trouble from a baked condition of the land.

### A Critical Operation.

It may seem a little premature to begin cultivating mangolds or other roots as soon as the seed is sown, but that is practically what needs to be done to insure the best crops. What is required is a fining of the soil just a few days after the seed is sown. The common practice is to leave the roots until they need thinning or weeding. By this time, as everyone knows, on most soils there is a slight crust over the land caused by the evaporation of moisture from the surface. This crust has two retarding effects upon young root crops. In its early stage, and just a few days after the seed is sown, it prevents many of the young plants from breaking through to the surface, and it all the time facilitates the escape of moisture from the land. The first step to be taken to destroy this crust is to roll the drills about five days after the seed is sown if there is good growing weather. A few days later, and just as the plants can be seen, it is a good plan to run a hand cultivator along beside the rows. Then as soon as the plants are



large enough, the horse cultivator should be started. The most critical operation, however, and the one that counts for much at a time when the plants need encouragement, is the stirring with the hand cultivator or hoe.

Potato Culture.

Extracts from a paper read by Mr. E. A. Rogers, Brunswick, Maine, before the Farmers' Institute in Somerset Co.:

Arroostook County, last year, produced about six million bushels of potatoes at an average price of 65 cents per bushel, or about four millions of dollars. The net profit on many of her farms last year would have bought those same farms at the beginning of that season.

There are many reasons why potato-growing in this part of our State should continue to be profitable.

These reasons are: First, that the two largest potato-producing States which most seriously invade our markets (viz., N. Y. and Mich.) have sprayed but very little for blight.

Second, nearness to market, which means less freight, besides a growing home demand.

Third, because I believe we can raise as large a crop of fine quality as can be produced anywhere, and that on commercial fertilizer alone a yield of from three to four hundred bushels of marketable potatoes per acre can be raised with practically no hand work.

I will try and give you my methods, showing how this can be done, and we will first take up plowing.

The depth of plowing depends on the soil and its condition, a clover sod of two years' standing not needing to be turned as deep as an old twitch grass sod of twenty years' growth, which will take all summer to rot down, and would need to be plowed from eight to ten inches deep. Fall plowing is preferred, as the action of the frost will help break down and fine the soil; and another important point in favor of fall plowing is that in land broken up then the sod will get settled down together, which, if broken up in the spring, acts as a drain, drying out the soil quickly.

The ideal time of planting in our State is between May 12th and 20th, but under our new method of protecting from bugs and blight it can be carried into June, and get good crops, but not as good usually as those planted between the dates named; but the harrowing should begin as early as possible, and the field should be gone over from seven to ten times on our heavy soils, the last of these being as deep as possible, and if they should extend over a few weeks' time all the better.

We now come to the selection of seed. It is better to use nothing but smooth, sound potatoes, not too small nor too large, if to be planted with a planter (and I believe we cannot afford to plant in any other way). You will find a potato about the size of a hen's egg, or a little larger, to be, all things considered, the best. A man planting only an acre or two does not consider the labor of cutting the seed of much consequence, but with the man who is planting ten acres or over it becomes a matter of importance; but with a medium-sized potato the labor of cutting is very much simplified. Picking up such a potato, cut the stem end off about one-third the length of the tuber, split the remaining two-thirds, beginning at the seed end. This gives three pieces of uniform size, and you will always find two or more eyes to each piece.

This method of cutting saves time, as you will only have to give one look at each potato as you pick it up to be sure you cut the stem end off first, and such seed will work much better in a planter than if cut in all shapes and sizes. As it is not desirable to cut seed much before the planting, the saving of time in cutting is of value.

How thickly this seed is to be used in the drill depends something on the fertility of the soil. A naturally rich soil could handle more seed than a poor soil. With me, I plant about fourteen inches apart in the row, and rows three feet apart. I think this about right for land that has not been plowed or fertilized for fifteen to twenty years and not producing a half ton of hay per acre.

Get your rows started straight when planting and keep them so, as much better work can be done, both cultivating and spraying.

The cultivator should be started as soon as the planting is finished. A span of horses with a ribbed-spring-tooth double cultivator is much the best, as not only can the work be done twice as fast, but it can be much better done in all ways, especially if there is any twelfth grass.

Keep the surface under at least once a week, and take care of the weeds, running as tight as you can. This work is necessary, as you will not have a weed in your rows by the time the potatoes are up, and all weeds, especially if they are tall, will shade the top of the potatoes. If you have eight bushels of potatoes per acre, you will have a crop of eight bushels per acre. If you have four bushels per acre, you will have a crop of four bushels per acre. If you have two bushels per acre, you will have a crop of two bushels per acre.

take the horse hoe or shovel plow and bury them right up, not too deep, but deep enough to cover any little weed and a good part of the twitch grass. This will leave your field just as free from weeds as when planted, and will hardly check the potatoes. A potato or thistle will readily force its way up again through a few inches of loose dirt, but all small weeds and a good part of the twitch grass will be killed, but keep the cultivator going until the potatoes are fifteen or eighteen inches high. When they are from six to eight inches high, spade or hoe them up again, throwing the dirt so that it will meet along the top of the rows. If this work has been properly done there will not need to be any work with a hand hoe, unless there are thistles in the field, which will have to be cut out by that method from between the hills. The object is to do all the work with the team.

Caleb Jinkins: His Letter.

Brandin, Mantobey Apl 14.

To the edditer of the farmers Advocat.

dear Sir,—You will see by the abuv thet i haint at presint to home in jinkins Corners but is hear in the prarey province. i haint fergot you tho



and i set down to rite you a fue lines es i spose you mite like to heer how things is up this way and how the farmers is gittin along and so 4th. Wel i kin state rite hear that Mantobey is goin ahead es the feller sed like a house a fire and the times is good. its a regler caushin to ducks how the fokes is poring in to the grate west. Wen i was cummin up a spell ago i hed quite a time of it gittin acomodashin in the cars. i stopt off sum places on the rode to pay littil vissits and wen i wood go on agin it most ginerly wus so thet i coodint git a seat in the cars or git jes bout enuff room to set on my thum es you mite say. This is oney one trane goin west each day acordin to the time tabel but thay run it in seckshins sum dase it hes seven seckshins to it, but thay haint no use watin fer seckshin seven to get cumfert es it is like to be es crowded es all the rest. One part of the jerney i rode in a colnist sleeper thet wus full up with fokes frum round Mount forest way,



thay wus lyin roun snoozin ever shape and form. it wus bout 4 oclock in the mornin but afore long thay wus up & husslin round to git thare brekfest reddey, & i must say thay wus a frenly lot of fokes & hevin a good time like thay wus on to a pick nick excursin. Nuther time the trane wus chuck full of peepel frum the ole Kentry and a fine lot of promisin settlers i took em to be & sevрил other tranes wus loded with forren imigrants. es a patrit i am rejicin at the kentry gittin lots of noo setelers but i haint so fond of bein em goin out of Ontareo & i dont see no need fer peepel livin in sech a province to go west. it is all rite fer forenens and ole Kentry fokes which haint got a good chance fer a livin at home & thay haint made no mistake in comin to the grate west in my opinyin. it is a gran kentry and looks to me like it was reely the out of doors for the world. You kin stand anywhere yud a time to & see the rocks, it a glants, & the ever con-



try to be a spore. Jes at presint wen

spring is brakin and the flocks of wile geese & ducks is flyin thro the air es tho thay wus stray tales broke of frum kites and the sun shinin on farms and barns and littel towns with the bloo sky like a big umbrell and the air is cleer & cool es air kin be, it gins me a feelin of settin down to rite potery & i kin oney say this is Gods kentry fer sure, and i kalklate it wunt be meny yeers afore it hes a poplashin of millyins. i unstan thet the yung felers whitch is cummin in gits work es quick es thay git hear & if it dont suit em it haint allus to be blamed on the emigrants, i jes met a cuppel of yung men today whitch wus startin out to look fer a noo job. thay wus englishmen & likely lookin chaps, but thay throde up the job thay had fer good reesins. thay hired out to a farmer fer 18 dolers a muntli & borde, but the ole skin flint ipxpekted em to work frum five in the mornin to 10 at nite so thay quit. The govermint is puttin up tents to acomedate the crowds thet is cumin in, and handlin the bisness in good shape. Tho



things is bissy es a bee hive fillin up the kentry the fokes in Mantobey hes time fer pollticks & the campane is now agoin on hammer & tongs. es yure paper haint a pelitikel jernel i wunt go into this subjick septin to say thet the probishin questin is cuttin lots of ice & both partys dont want to hev nothin to do with it. i reed the pappers occashnil tho i dont petend to unstand all the pints. In a ginrel way i git the idee frum the Free press that Roblin is a regler skaliweg and frum the telegram i lern that Greenway haint no good on eerth, so the Mantobey farmer kin take his chise. i stopt off at dryden ware the gover-

mint farm is & hed sum tawk with Mr Annis the manager. it is a good bit of kentry along thare & a grate place fer clover. The farm is gittin along fus rate and makin ixperimints to show what the sile will grow best and helpin the farmers quite a lot. it is quite a sitley stretch of agercultural kentry along thare and the land is bein took up quite a ways north of the ralerode, the farmers in Mantobey hes made a good start at plowin & sowin es the spring this yeer is erly agin and everbuddy is kalklatin on another big harvest. the grate questin is how to git the crop to markit. With the ralerodes thay hev got now it haint possibel to hawl moren half of it and the crop is gittin bigger the hull time. Everbuddy is laffin at the Govermint blowin thet it hes setteld the transportashin problem. It wont be setteld to my way of lookin at it till thay hev a lot more ralerade lines bilt and run by a comissin fer the acomodashin of the peepel. Things is movin rapid that way & tho this is a big problem you mus reckleck it is a big kentry and is gittin full of the stile of fokes whitch nose what thayd dorter hev and how to git it. i dont think its nesserry to worry bout the Grate west & i haint doin it. But i must quit fer this time & sine myself yurne fer prosperity. Caleb jinkins.



What Will Strike You.

The newcomer may be interested to know that there are no concessions or side-roads in Western Canada.

That a "bluff" is not a little hill, but a small clump of trees.

That a "coulee" is a wooded ravine.

That a "slough" is a slight depression in the prairie.

That there are no counties or shires, and that townships are not named but numbered.

That "prairie wool" does not grow on prairie sheep, but on the land.

That there are practically no "politics" in the Territories.

That "it only rains in June" in the West.

That there are no speculators' "pits" in Canada, where futures in wheat are bought and sold.

That backsetting is the second plowing.

That cattle easily stray, and a safe plan is to co-operate in getting the services of a herdsman.

That there is a bounty on wolves.

As a minimizer of grocery bills, few things can equal the garden.



**How Plants Feed.**

Although a great deal has been said about preparing the soil so that plants can make rapid growth, it is seldom that any light is thrown upon the way in which they feed upon the different elements in air and soil.

Take a wheat plant for example, and carefully wash all the soil slowly from its roots without breaking any, and we find very minute, hair-like, white rootlets. Near the end of these the plant exudes, or discharges, an acid similar in character to citric acid, which has the power of dissolving, to a certain extent, mineral plant food, such as sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, chlorides, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, etc. These salts, when dissolved, enter the plant by the absorbent surfaces of the younger rootlets, and pass up through the active portions of the stem to the leaves and new-forming buds.

In the leaves and some portions of the stems there are minute breathing pores, into which air freely enters and is there decomposed, the carbon being retained while the oxygen is thrown back into the air. This decomposition takes place during sunny days, for light and warmth are both required for the preparation of the new mixture, which the plant must have ere it can grow.

The carbon which the plant has received from the air, along with the soluble salts which the tiny rootlets absorbed from the soil and sent circulating in the form of sap, co-operate in the chlorophyll-cells of the leaf, forming carbohydrates, much of which is in the form of glucose or soluble starch. The same food elements, with a larger proportion of some compound of nitrogen, frequently in the form of salts of nitric acid (nitrates), combine in forming albuminoids. Alkaloids, pectose, acids, etc., are also formed for the growth of the plant by different proportions of the same food-elements. This mixture is now, through a sort of chemical preparation which took place in the leaves, in perfect condition to form leaf and fiber tissue, and that portion of it which is not required for adding more leaf surface, descends, diffusing assimilated nourishment, thus building up every active organ of the plant. As leaf surface is increased more cells are formed, and nature's perfect, minute laboratories are busy fulfilling the divine method of preparing food for man and beast.

Plants have, within certain limits, the power of selecting their food; that is, the rootlets of a plant can decompose a salt of two or more ingredients, and take one part for the building up of its tissue, rejecting the rest.

Part of the plant's food, as we have noted, comes from the atmosphere, and part from the soil. The atmospheric part man cannot change, but the soil, with its great variableness, is in a large measure under man's control, so that in the hands of the farmer largely rests the returns for his labors. It should ever be remembered that the full water supply required by the plant must come from the soil, and that all the food which the plant gets from the soil is drawn in the form of a liquid. This should teach the great necessity of preparing a seed-bed in the most approved manner for conserving soil moisture.

**Michigan Beet Sugar.**

Michigan, last year, according to Alfred H. White, instructor in chemical technology at the University of Michigan, produced about three-fourths of the sugar it consumed. If the coming season is a favorable one, there will be sugar for export after satisfying the home demands. Michigan now ranks as the second State in the Union in the production of beet sugar; it producing almost 30 per cent. of the total amount manufactured. California stands first, producing about 36 per cent. of the total. However, if the coming season in this State is favorable for sugar beets, California will lose its supremacy.

The sugar industry in the State, which is only five years old, has made wonderful growth. In the fall of 1898 there was only one factory in operation; now there are sixteen. The total output for the season of 1898-99 was less than 6,000,000 pounds, while that for the season of 1902-03 is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds. Its value is given at \$4,500,000.

The following table shows the growth by years of this industry:

Year.	Factories in operation.	Production in pounds.
1898-99.....	1.....	5,271,000
1899-00.....	8.....	32,737,098
1900-01.....	10.....	64,616,358
1901-02.....	13.....	104,590,080
1902-03.....	16.....	100,000,000

**DAIRY.**

**Estimates for Silos.**

Estimated size of silo needed, and number of acres required for a given number of cows, for a feeding season of 180 days:

No. Cows.	Estimated Consumption of Silage. Tons.	Size of Silo Needed. Diam. Ht.	Average Acres Corn Needed.
6	20	9 x 20 10 x 16	1 to 2
9	30	10 x 22 11 x 20	2 to 3
13	45	10 x 29 11 x 25 12 x 22 13 x 20	3 to 4
21	74	11 x 37 12 x 32 13 x 29 15 x 24 16 x 22	5 to 6
25	90	12 x 38 13 x 33 14 x 30 15 x 27 16 x 25	6 to 7
30	108	13 x 38 14 x 34 15 x 30 16 x 28 17 x 26	8 to 9
35	126	15 x 35 16 x 31 17 x 29	9 to 10
40	144	16 x 35 17 x 31 18 x 29	10 to 11
45	162	18 x 32 19 x 29	11 to 12
50	180	17 x 38 18 x 34	12 to 13

—The Farmer.

**Handling Farm Butter.**

When one considers the manner in which a very large portion of butter is handled on the farms to-day, it is not surprising that the market price of farm butter is as low as it is. There is no reason why butter made on the farm should not be of as good flavor as the creamery article. Of course it could not be expected to be of as good keeping quality as creamery butter properly manufactured from pasteurized cream, but if the farm dairy butter is well made and kept at a low temperature, it should reach the consumer in a good condition, and command a higher price than it now does.

As flavor is the most important quality in butter, it is in this direction that we should seek to improve our product. When the flavor is not of the best, it is usually caused from the improper care of the cream; but if the flavor of the cream be good or bad, as the case may be, the handling the butter receives after it is gathered does not by any means improve its flavor.

Now, how is farm butter usually handled? We find that it is still very often gathered into large lumps, lifted into a butter bowl containing cold water, and then manipulated with a ladle to remove the buttermilk. After this the salt is worked in with the same utensil, and the butter is put aside until the next day, when it is reworked. When the butter is gathered in large lumps, even if an attempt is made at washing it, it cannot be properly done, and the grain is broken to a greater or less extent; consequently, we see the importance of having it in a granular form; there is less buttermilk imprisoned in the butter, and the washing can be thoroughly and easily done without spoiling the grain.

The second working is necessary when the salt is added as described above; but the butter should not be allowed to remain in the butter bowl for such a length of time, for the bowl will certainly become rancid, especially so if usually washed in lukewarm dishwater, and the butter necessarily becomes of the same flavor as a result of the close contact for so long a time.

The handling of the butter is so much easier and the results more satisfactory if the buttermilk is drawn off when the butter is in grains the size of wheat, using a strainer to catch any particles of butter; and in washing it, to pour in plenty of water, revolving swiftly ten or twelve times to prevent massing. After draining well, the butter should be salted; this can be done to best advantage in the churn. Sprinkle over one-

half the salt, turn the butter over by tilting the churn, add the remainder of the salt, and revolve the churn a few times so as to thoroughly mingle the salt and grains of butter. It can then be allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the churn should be slowly revolved until the butter is gathered into lumps the size of beads. It can then be taken out, and immediately worked if desired; but it is best to allow it to stand three or four hours, so as to give the salt plenty of time to dissolve, especially if a coarse-grained salt has been used.

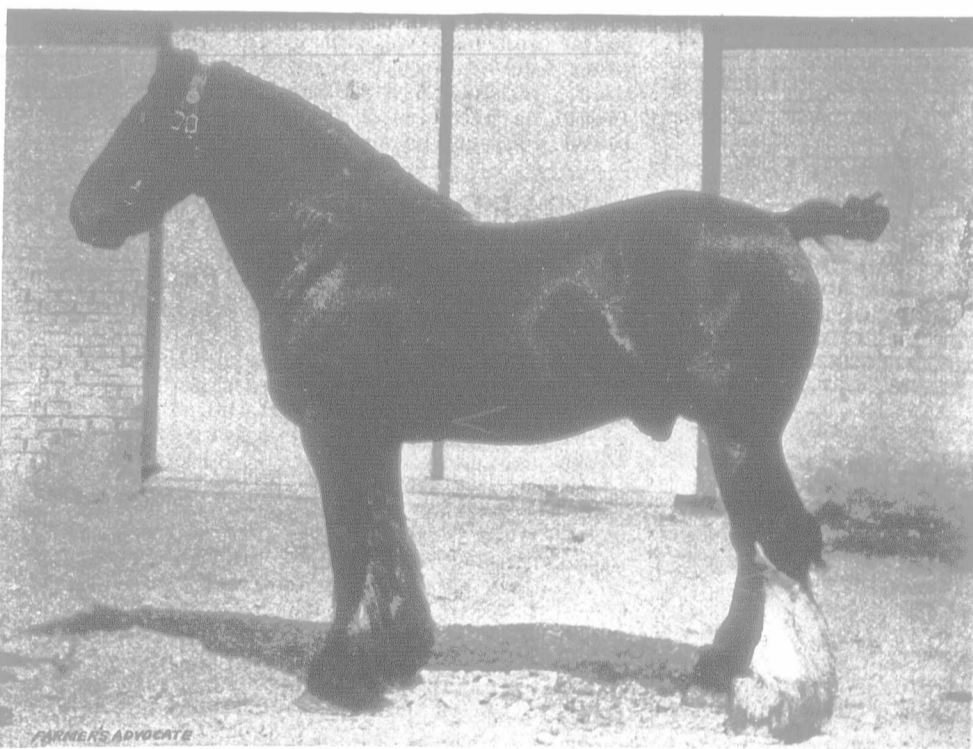
When treated this way the butter requires very little working to thoroughly distribute the salt, thereby removing

the danger of mottles and streaks, which are caused by the salt not being evenly blended with the butter. The working should be done by pressure only; too often this operation is simply a sliding motion, which breaks down the grain and gives it a greasy appearance.

Butter which is to be held for even a day before being sent to the consumer, should be held at a very low temperature, below freezing if possible.

YUCCA.

Butter is the least exhaustive of the products of the farm. It removes none of the elements of fertility from the land. It is from twelve to fifteen per cent. water, and the rest is a combination of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the most plentiful of elements. Butter-fat is a by-product in the conversion of fodder into manure, and as long as that by-product can be sold the revenue of the farm and its fertility will be maintained.



**WARFIELD FITZ-HAROLD (18433).**  
Imported Shire stallion. Foaled in 1898. Stands 17½ hands high. Weighs 2,000 pounds.  
PROPERTY OF T. J. BERRY, HENSALL, ONT.

**Salting Butter.**

What is the best way to salt butter? If with brine, what strength should it be? How long should butter be left in the brine? We like it salty.

Sidney, B. C.

E. L. D.

Ans.—The best buttermakers have now abandoned the brine system of preserving butter. The plan followed in first-class butter factories and in the home dairy department of our dairy schools is to drain off all superfluous milk as soon as granules of butter have been formed the size of wheat grains, then wash once with cold water. The butter is then removed from the churn and again washed, after which it is weighed, and from three-quarters to one ounce of dairy salt is added for every pound of butter. When this has been well worked in no fears may be entertained as to the keeping quality of the butter under ordinary favorable conditions. Where a salty butter is desired, the quantity of salt mentioned may be increased slightly.



### Spring Conditions.

Cheese this spring holds a unique position in the markets of Canada and Great Britain. The proceeds from the sale of the 1902 product aggregated twenty-one million dollars. In boxes the increase over 1901 was 197,000. The market for this year opened earlier, and the prospects are brighter than ever before. The reason for this is the demand in the Old Country. For some reason or other there seems to be a shortage there, due most probably to a falling off in Australia and New Zealand shipments, and in a small way to the inclination of other dairy countries to manufacture butter. Judging from present indications the demand for cheese will not abate during this season, and the fortunes of those in the business may be said to be at flood-tide.

Canadian butter is not in so enviable a position. While efforts have not been lacking to put the trade on a firm basis by improving the quality and the shipping facilities, the demand in foreign markets is still small. The following communication from one of the British importing firms to the Canadian Government illustrates the position our butter holds in that market:

"Insist on having all the rooms in every creamery thoroughly lime-washed every spring, and also to improve the railway transit by lowering the temperature on the cars to the seaport, especially those from Western Ontario. The butter should be three days in cold storage at the port of shipment before being put on the vessel. The shipping companies should reject all butter above 40° Fahr. when presented for shipment, and the ship's chambers in which it is carried should never exceed 20° Fahr. The universal experience is towards zero. The boxes ought to be made of thicker wood, say three-quarter inch, and made as strong as Australian and New Zealand. The wood should be well kiln-dried before used, and the box waxed inside as at present. The vegetable parchment should be genuine, not imitation stuff as the large bulk of it was last season. In New Zealand experience is showing that not only the best parchment should be used, but it is an improvement to use it double. In the matter of moisture, the driest butters keep best and bring the highest prices. In color, taste is growing in favor of paler butter. Preservatives are necessary for butter which is exported, but care should be taken to use only those preservatives which have boracic acid and borax for their base. British law allows the use of a half per cent. of boracic acid, which quantity is perfectly innocuous to the health of the most delicate person, if it is not even beneficial."

## POULTRY.

### Sour Milk for Chickens.

On a great many farms at certain times of the year there is a superfluity of milk, which during hot weather, before it is utilized, sometimes becomes sour. As a rule, when this takes place it is fed to pigs, but another profitable source of outlet will be found if sour milk is fed to poultry. Practically, the pig at the present moment is the only alternative which some farmers consider they have open for the use of sour milk. If milk sours, for instance, during transit and is returned, or if by any mischance it should sour through neglect, it is a great advantage to know in what way it may be profitably utilized. What is the effect of sour milk on the bird's system? The complicated digestive organs of the bird are kept in good order. Very seldom is liver disease found where sour milk is used. A bird fed on sweet milk has not the same continued appreciation of its food as a bird fed on sour milk. Apparently, the lactic acid in the milk has valuable properties which are not apparent in fresh milk. Those, however, who go in for chicken rearing on an extensive scale will find the advantage of storing a little milk for use, and the farmer need never be at a loss as to how to utilize his sour milk if he fattens a number of chickens.—[Farmer & Stockbreeder.

### Poultry Yards Now.

Not long since we recommended the enclosing of yards for poultry to prevent the hens from destroying the kitchen garden. We hope it has been done on many farms, as it also gives one a more complete control of the flock and enables a person to conduct the hatching operations to better advantage. The spring and early summer is the time when these runs will be most prized; later in the season the poultry can have the run of the fields, and they will keep down many of the injurious insects, besides making use of grain that would otherwise go to waste, but just as it is nothing is gained by letting the hens have the run of the whole farm, garden and back kitchen. The habit of roosting away is acquired under such conditions, and results in endless bother in catching and fattening.

### The Sitting Hen.

The first essential in raising chickens by natural incubation is to have a good sitting hen, and the next is fresh, fertile eggs. It is almost a waste of time trying to raise chickens with the average Leghorn mother. She suddenly thinks she wants to sit, is given eggs, gets haughty and stands up to admire herself and the eggs, gets excited and impatient, and finally leaves the nest, disgusted. The sitting business is too slow for her nervous, strenuous life, so she gets right down to laying again. She belongs to the short-hour class of workers, and wants her evenings off. She lacks stick-to-it-iveness. The hen to set is a sitting hen: one in whose life throbs the maternal instinct; one that will try and give life to a lump of china. These hens are found in the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Orpington breeds. The larger breeds are also good sitters, but are clumsy with the young chicks. Therefore, to raise chickens set a medium-sized dual purpose (we can admit the superiority of the dual purpose standard in farm poultry) hen on eggs that are fresh and fertile. It is not necessary to put a sod under her, just as good hatches are got from the hay-mow as from the ground, nor to sprinkle the eggs frequently with water, but dust a little insect powder in the nest and on the hen, protect her from disturbance by other hens, etc., and give grain and water daily in a place where she must come off to get them. Test the eggs on the ninth day by holding them up to the light; if any are clear and transparent they can be taken away; they are infertile. Giving the hen these fair conditions she will give a good account of herself in competition with the machine hatcher.

### How and What to Feed Chicks.

Regularity is quite as important as feed for a time at least. The chickens' first meal should be given at daybreak, then a little every three hours till night. They should be kept clean, dry and warm, with fresh water constantly before them.

When the chick is 24 hours old it should get its first meal, and hard-boiled eggs, mashed very fine, shell and all, mixed with a like proportion of bread crumbs should exclusively form its diet for the first three days. For the next few days bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry before feeding can be given alternately with the egg diet. At this time broken oatmeal, cracked wheat and millet seed can be added to the list. A mixture that gives good satisfaction is prepared from bran, corn meal and middlings, one-third each, add just a little flour, some eggs that won't hatch, yet are clean, and milk; mix this into a batter and bake as you would corn bread, then when cold crumble it for the chicks; it is better than a mash. A little sand or grit of some kind should be provided. If these directions are followed your chicks should grow fast.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### The Strawberry Patch.

When strawberries have been covered during the winter, unless the covering is very thin, it is not well to leave the covering on too long as the leaves will be white and tender and liable to injury when it is removed. If the patch is clean of grass and weeds, the covering may be raked between the rows, where it will help to hold the moisture and keep the fruit clean. It will prevent the berries from being sanded during heavy rain-storms. Pea-straw machine threshed, is about the best material for mulching, and a good thick covering of it between the rows will, in a dry hot season, prolong the season of fruiting and enlarge the size of the fruit. There is no fruit to which moisture is so essential as the strawberry. It will suffer more from the lack of it than any other, and one of the chief problems in strawberry culture is the supply of moisture. Where irrigation is impossible, a good thick mulch between the rows is the next best thing. Most growers now aim at producing only one crop, claiming that it is easier to plant new rows than to clean the old ones, and in most cases this is true. But where the rows have not become too thick the first year, and are pretty clean, a very good second crop may be grown; but the life of the plant is short, and those that remain after the first fruiting, by the time they come to the second year the root has become a black bulb with only a few yellow fibres attached. In this condition they need a quick acting stimulant. Nitrate of soda is the best thing to use for this purpose. It has given wonderful results on old berry patches, applied at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre in the spring. It should be applied directly on the rows. It should be pulverized finely, and may be mixed with ashes to distribute it evenly, or it may be dissolved in water and applied with a watering can. If applied in this way, just before rain, it will quickly reach the roots. When strawberries are grown in matted rows, the rows should not be more than 14 inches in width. Far better results will be got than with wide matting rows. They must be kept narrow.

### Fruit Tree Records.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the crop of fruit from each individual tree is recorded every year. One is thus able to tell at the end of a series of years how much each tree has borne. The yields for the past five years were recently tabulated, and great variations were found in the total yields of trees of the same variety planted at the same time and growing under practically the same conditions.

As instances: One tree of McMahon White apple yielded 36½ bushels, while another planted at the same time and under practically the same conditions yielded only 17 1-16 bushels, or less than half as much.

One tree of Patten's Greening yielded 17 1-16 bushels, while another tree only yielded 3 15-16 bushels, less than one-fourth as much.

A young tree of Wealthy yielded 47½ gallons, while another of the same age only yielded 12 gallons.

Experiments are now being conducted at the Experimental Farm, by top-grafting with scions from productive and unproductive trees, to determine how far the productivity and unproductiveness of the trees is constant. The individuality of trees has long been noticed, but few figures have been published to prove this. The results obtained at the Farm are hence of particular value.

If scions from productive trees will develop into productive trees when grafted, and if scions from unproductive trees will produce trees which are poor croppers, it is very important that scions should be taken from the best yielding trees. This is done by some fruit-growers.

In order that fruit-growers may obtain more knowledge of the great variations in yield of trees of the same variety planted at the same time and under the same conditions, we desire to start a co-operative experiment.

On application to the Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, six pieces of zinc, bearing six consecutive numbers, with wire attached, will be sent to each person. These pieces of zinc when received should be attached to six bearing trees of a single variety of apple, pear, plum, or peach, the trees to be same age and growing under the same conditions of soil and culture. The yield from each tree should be written in lead pencil on the zinc when the fruit is harvested. This yield should include the windfalls, and the windfalls gathered should be marked as such on the zinc labels. The quantity of picked fruit should also be marked as picked fruit. If it is not convenient for the fruit-grower to record the yields in the orchard on the pieces of zinc as suggested, he may record them in the notebook direct.

When convenient later in the autumn, the yield for the year should be entered in a notebook, the number of the tree being entered so that the yields from each tree may be kept separate. The yields from these trees should be recorded until it has been fully demonstrated that one tree is or is not more productive than another. All that is asked of the experimenter is to report the yield from each individual tree each year to the Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

As grafting will, in all probability, become much more general among fruit-growers in the near future, the importance of knowing that trees vary widely in productiveness is easily seen. If the fruiting habit is continued in the grafted scion, as has been fairly well proven by experimenters, it is most important that scions should be taken from the most productive trees bearing the finest fruit.

W. T. MACOUN,  
Horticulturist.

### How to Water Plants.

Watering is an exacting labor, and yet half of it is usually unnecessary. The reasons why it is unnecessary are two: the soil is so shallowly prepared that the roots do not strike deep enough; we waste the moisture by allowing the soil to become hard, thereby setting up capillary connection with the atmosphere and letting the water escape. See how moist the soil is in spring. Mulch it so that the moisture will not evaporate. Mulch it with a garden rake, by keeping the soil loose and dry on top. This loose, dry soil is the mulch. There will be the moisture underneath. Save water rather than add it. Then when you do have to water the plants, go at it as if you meant it. Wet the soil clear through. Wet it at dusk or in cloudy weather. Before the hot sun strikes it renew your mulch, or supply a mulch of fine litter. More plants are spoiled by sprinkling than by drouth. Bear in mind that watering is only a special practice: the general practice is to so fit and maintain the ground that the plants will not need watering.—[Country Life in America.



**Adulterated Copper Sulphate.**

We recently purchased twenty-five pounds of copper sulphate to use in making Bordeaux mixture for the experimental orchard at the School of Horticulture. When the package was opened, it was found that instead of the brilliant blue which this chemical usually has, the material was a pale, sickly greenish blue. We suspected immediately that it was not pure, so we took the precaution to have it analyzed, and found that it was more than half copperas or iron sulphate. It had been bought from one of our most reliable dealers, and, on consulting him, we found that he had imported it direct from England, where we do not expect to get adulterated articles. Fortunately, we were first to buy any of it, and the dealer, being put upon his guard and being honest, has taken the matter up with his English firm, and will sell no more of this bogus copper sulphate.

We write this note to warn orchardists against using copper sulphate which is any other color than the brightest blue. Any greenish cast probably means copperas, and certainly means adulteration, and though copperas has a certain fungicidal value, it is weak compared with copper sulphate, and Bordeaux mixture prepared with this adulterated article, according to the usual formula, would certainly be too weak to be of any value.

Lodeman says of copperas: "It is a green crystalline substance, and when finely broken up bears a certain resemblance to granulated copper sulphate, and, as it is much cheaper than the latter, it has been used as a means of adulterating the copper salt. It is of no practical value as an insecticide, and its use as a fungicide is very limited. Iron is not nearly so efficient in this respect as copper is, so that the latter is almost invariably preferred except when the plants to be treated are dormant. The iron salt may be used as follows:

Iron sulphate (copperas)..... 4 to 8 lbs.  
Water ..... 1 gallon.

"All parts should be thoroughly treated with this solution, but the value of the operation has, in most cases, still to be determined."

Lodeman also speaks of the use of copper sulphate on dormant wood, and recommends one pound to 15 to 25 gallons of water. This would mean that it would require ninety times as much copperas as copper sulphate to be equally effective. Possibly Lodeman exaggerated the difference a little, but certainly it would be well to avoid any copper sulphate that is at all light complexioned. F. C. SEARS.

**Scraps of Gardening Experience.**

The man or woman who gets down to nature in the garden and looks at each plant as an object of especial interest, observes its peculiarities, and considers it as requiring food and care as an animal does to bring out the possibilities of the plant, is the person who is successful in gardening work.

Every garden should have a small space, even a couple of rows will do, to plant new varieties for comparison with those you plant for main crop to see the results obtained by different fertilizers and to create an interest in gardening.

It takes as much knowledge and skill to grow a good tomato or eggplant as to grow plums and apples. Vegetable-growing is not a low-down branch of horticulture, as many fruit-growers would have us believe.

If there are any scales, looking like minute oyster shells, on your plum or apple trees don't delay. If the limbs are badly affected, cut them off. If the scales are few and beginning to spread, dip a small brush in diluted carbolic acid and touch them with it. Hot lime wash is also good. Though not as dangerous as black-knot, it is a serious pest.

I find winter squash planted with early cabbage to be an excellent combination. As the cabbage are cut and sold, the vines take up the room, and instead of large bare patches of ground the green leaves and fruit make a pleasing contrast to the bluish green of the cabbage.

To look at gardening work as a pleasure and not with feelings of dislike is the best thing to do in order to secure a crop with little or no vexation.

I made a hill of Connecticut pumpkins around a young willow tree last spring. The vines ran up into the tree and produced fruit among the branches, making a strange sight. The tree was a short, scraggy willow, and the vines had so mixed themselves among the branches it was hard to tell which was which.

I consider the Crookneck and Custard squashes to be of little value. A summer squash that is as early as these and as good a keeper also is the Delicata. They are very productive, and are marked in a very handsome manner. They are the driest squash of the dozens of kinds I have tried, but are of small size. As a keeper, I have a quantity yet (March 1st) in splendid condition, while I lost most of my Hubbards and Marbleheads by rotting. This quality alone entitles it to a place in every garden, and should be more highly appreciated by the gardener who wishes to be up-to-date.

EXPERIENCE.

**Orchard Meetings.**

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the holding of practical orchard meetings to demonstrate such subjects as pruning, grafting and spraying. In Ontario these meetings have been held under the auspices of the Farmers' Institutes.



REV. ISAAC M. BARR.

Organizer of the famous "Barr Colony" in the Northwest. From a photo taken a few years ago.

Me.srs. McNeill, Lick and Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspectors, each accompanied a delegation of speakers at a series of meetings lasting about three weeks. These were held in the orchards, and, as stated, consisted chiefly of practical demonstration in orchard management. The farmers, who attended in goodly numbers, also took part freely in the discussions which ensued; these were usually continued at evening meetings held in a local hall. In many cases local fruit-growers' associations were formed, with the object of meeting regularly during the season and carrying on similar work amongst themselves.

A series of orchard meetings has just been ar-

tion with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, extending through the same period. At these meetings Inspector McNeill, of Walkerville, Ont., and Inspector Vroom, of Middleton, N. S., will be the speakers representing the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

**Peas and Beans.**

I will treat of those two kinds of garden crops in this article for the reason that they are about the earliest crops to plant, and are closely related to each other botanically, each being a member of the Leguminosae, or nitrogen-gathering and pod-producing plants. As peas can safely be planted several weeks before it is time to plant beans, I will treat of them first, giving in the main my own experience, both in regard to methods of culture and varieties. A light, warm soil I find to be the best for an early crop of peas. I always prepare the soil partially in the fall, so that it dries out quickly in the spring and is easily worked, but if fertilizers are used they should be left till spring, although in the case of manure it can be plowed in shallow with good effect in the fall. If the soil contains considerable organic matter, or humus, the application of nitrogenous stable manure is unnecessary, as it is liable to promote a rank growth of vine, so that in the majority of cases a chemical fertilizer, especially one largely made up of potash, should be applied just before planting. The pea, being leguminous, is also a nitrogen gatherer, which fact in itself should prevent an excess of nitrogen being given in the form of manures and fertilizers. The fertilizing of the pea crop depends on conditions, but the consensus of opinion among growers is that on light, poor soils stable manure gives best results, while on a heavier soil containing plenty of vegetable matter, a potassic fertilizer, such as wood ashes or sulphate of potash, is most economical. Peas should be planted as early in spring as possible, and at short intervals for a succession, the seed being put from four to six inches deep in the drills. Unless planted deeply, the seeds dry out and the seedlings become weak and spindling. The tall varieties are better sown in double rows, six or eight inches apart, and two feet or less between the rows, so that they can be supported by brush or poultry netting. The dwarf sorts, which should be depended upon for an early crop, usually do not require support, although some straw spread between the rows keeps the pods off of the soil and makes picking easier. Cultivating should commence as soon as possible, shallow for the first few weeks, and then more deeply, although hilling or hoeing is not necessary. The plants should not be allowed to grow too thickly, half an inch apart being too thick for any except the small growing kinds. Garden peas are divided into two classes, round seeded and wrinkled, the first named including the hardiest sorts, and the latter class, the best-flavored and productive varieties, which may be either dwarf or tall in their manner of growth. Where there is plenty of room, the dwarf sorts pay better, but where land is high and support can be given the vines, the tall kinds should

be largely planted. In general, for home use, one-third should be planted in dwarf varieties and the rest in tall sorts. The best of the first named, which are also very early, I find to be American Wonder, First of All and McLean's Advancer. Of the tall sorts, Early Champion of England, Duke of Albany, Telephone and Heroine are excellent, each maturing in the order named, although successional sowing should always be made. The worst pest with me is the louse, or pea aphid, but if the grower is on the lookout for them and applies dilute Keroseene emulsion to the first comers and plants largely the tall varieties their ravages are considerably lessened.

Now, as regards the growing of beans as a garden crop, the same methods as to preparation and fertilization of the soil as for peas holds good, except that they need more applications of manure and fertilizers. Pole beans I plant about two weeks before the bush or dwarf varieties, in a wide, shallow drill, dropping six or eight seeds in a circle, each hill being a foot apart and two feet between the rows. I find this takes less trouble than planting in hills, and gives better results. Some advise sticking the poles or supports into the center of each circle when planting, but I find it better to put the poles in



STROWAN MARCHIONESS V.

A Shorthorn cow. Winner of many prizes at leading shows, including first at Highland, 1901. PROPERTY OF H. KER COLVILLE, MARKET DRAYTON, ENG.

ranged for certain counties in Quebec. The Quebec Department of Agriculture will co-operate with this Department, and furnish a speaker on the delegation. The representatives of the Dominion Fruit Division are Inspectors Scriver and Dery, of Hemmingford and Montreal, respectively. These meetings began on the 20th of April, and will last until nearly the end of May.

A similar series has been organized in conjunc-

(Photo by G. H. Parsons.)



when the beans are in their second leaf, setting them at an angle of 90 degrees to permit of the vines climbing readily and of their exposure to the sun. The cultivation should begin early, and be kept up at least until the vines are in blossom. Lima beans require the same treatment, although a light, sandy soil and a warm exposure should be given them, as the season is too short for their growth in this part of Nova Scotia. At least, I have not been successful with them. Bush beans are best sown thinly in drills, one to two feet apart, and well cultivated. Shallow cultivation is best, and should be carried out at regular intervals, but not after a rain or when the soil is wet, as rust and mildew are liable to occur. The wax varieties take the place of the green-podded sorts to a great extent of late years, but on account of their hardness and productiveness, the green-podded sorts should be grown more than they are at present. The English Broad bean, while belonging to a different species, are similar in their requirements, and at one time were quite largely grown in this locality, but since the advent of the black apis have been discarded. Now, however, that spraying has come to the front, there is no reason why they may not be grown again, for they are an excellent substitute for the limas where that class of plants will not grow. Golden Cluster Wax and Asparagus Green-podded I can recommend for pole beans, and whoever plants Early Valentine and Stringless Greenpod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax and Dwarf German Wax for bush sorts to use as string beans will not make any mistake, as they were the best of a dozen varieties tried last season.

Halifax Co., N. S.

EDGAR E. MACKINLAY.

### Gooseberries and Currants.

The pruning and care of the gooseberry and currant is practically the same. The best soil for both is a strong clay loam. The spring pruning consists in cutting out some of the oldest wood. The wood should not be allowed to remain more than three years without renewal, as it becomes weak, and the fruit borne on this old wood will be small and poor in quality. If the new wood that is to be left for renewal has made a rank growth, it should be shortened in to promote the development of fruit spurs. The best fruit is borne near the base of the one-year-old shoots, and on short one-year-old spurs from the older wood. Seven or eight main stems are enough for each bush, and these should be frequently renewed; superfluous young shoots should be cut away.

The gooseberry will require more work in pruning than the currant. Being a more vigorous grower, it produces more young shoots. Cultivation should be shallow, as the roots are near the surface; frequent stirring of the soil with a scuffer to keep it cool and moist. It is a very good plan to mulch the whole patch, putting it on thick enough to hold the moisture and smother grass and weeds. This will give better results probably in most cases than cultivation, as cultivation is in most cases neglected. The currant is one of the most wholesome fruits, and can be used in a variety of ways. It excels all fruits for making jelly, and nothing can be more toothsome than a currant pie. In canning it retains its flavor better than any other fruit. It can be combined with other fruits that lack in sprightliness, and the combination is pleasant to the taste. It also makes a delicious wine. The juice of the black currant is said to have medicinal properties useful in fevers, etc. The white grape when well ripened is a fine dessert fruit, and no garden should be without a few currant bushes. The gooseberry is in favor with many for pies, but its usefulness does not extend much beyond this. They are very little used for canning purposes. As a culinary fruit they come very far behind the currant.

### Hardwood Ashes for Orchards.

In the March 16th number of the "Farmer's Advocate" there is a reference to the use of Canada hardwood ashes as a high-class fertilizer in the United States. In the advertising pages of the same issue a New York firm offer to the Canadian farmers fertilizers containing the same material as is contained in the ashes that are being shipped over in immense quantities every year, and they use this caption: No potash, no fruit; no phosphoric acid, no seeds. What big fools we are, and what a great mistake we make in allowing this valuable fertilizer to be sent out of the country when there are thousands of acres of fruit trees in the Province of Ontario starving for the very elements which hardwood ashes supply. In most of our towns and country villages hardwood is largely used for fuel. Men make a business of going about collecting the ashes, for which they exchange tinware, soap, etc. They get them for a mere trifle in cost. When sufficient is gathered for a carload they are shipped to some dealer in commercial fertilizer in the Eastern States. It is high time our Canadian growers woke up to the importance of the loss sustained in allowing this valuable fertilizer to be sent out of the country when it is needed at home, and might be obtained at a trifling cost. Many of them are sending orders for the kind of muriate, sulphate, nitrate, etc., which would be got at a third of the cost of the hardwood ashes.

other valuable element in ashes is phosphoric acid. It plays a most important part in the formation of seeds, and also in the fruit tree in building up wood tissue. This element is usually purchased in the form of superphosphate, or bone meal; but it is got in the cheapest form in good hardwood ashes. Let our fruit-growers and farmers wake up and retain this valuable source of fertility in our own country, for it is needed.

### Radishes and Lettuce.

My former articles for the gardening department of the "Advocate" being somewhat generalized in their statements, it may be interesting and profitable to those who have followed the articles published during the past year for me to specialize somewhat in this and in the monthly articles that shall follow.

I take up radishes and lettuce first, as they are the earliest-maturing crops, coming at a time when something green and relishing is most appreciated. Many people, especially those in the country, from lack of knowledge or for some reason do not get as much radishes and lettuce as their city cousins who have to pay high for such luxuries, and when the farmer does happen to raise a little for his own use he usually uses poor seed and does not have the soil in the proper condition, so that very often his radishes are tough and stringy and his lettuce so bitter that he comes to the conclusion that it "ain't worth botherin' with." To grow good radishes, the soil must be deep and in the finest tilth. Unless the manure is in a well-rotted condition and thoroughly mixed through the soil, it is liable to do more harm than good, as the root maggot, the most serious enemy of the radish, is usually present in fresh manure, and, besides, a rank, spindling growth of top at the expense of the roots is sure to ensue. Poultry manure, if thoroughly fined, is about the best animal manure, and superphosphate, wood ashes, and fine ground bone are excellent, either with or without manure, but if the soil contains plenty of humus, manure can be omitted and fertilizers used instead. Nitrate of soda is the best of the chemical fertilizers for the radish crop, which, in order to be of good quality, must be grown quickly, and in order to secure this effect, a quickly available fertilizer must be used. The best soil is a loose, rich loam, but in sandy or clayey soils they are not a very satisfactory crop. I usually sow the seeds thinly, in drills from six to twelve inches apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The seed should be covered a half inch in depth and the soil rolled to aid germination. The seed should be sown in small quantities at intervals of a week or ten days, so that a continuous supply can be had throughout the season. An ounce of seed should be sufficient for 100 feet of drill. In late years, considerable prominence has been given to the sowing of radishes as a companion crop, that is to sow the seed in the same drill with larger and later root crops, such as carrots and beets. I have tried this plan, but though excellent for the large grower, for home use they are of better quality if sown alone on a small piece of thoroughly prepared soil. The varieties I have found best for several years are the Rosy Gem or Early Red Globe, a very early, round variety with small leaves; the French Breakfast, olive shaped, a little later than the former, and the Wood's Frame, or Lady Finger, for a long radish, are splendid sorts, as well as the Long Scarlet. A few of the large winter radishes can be sown in August and September as a second crop. They are quite a curiosity to most people, and can be put to good use. The growing of radishes in hotbeds and cold-frames is more complicated, but anyone who can get a few old sashes and make a rough box or frame for them can usually have radishes several weeks earlier than in the open ground, but the sashes need covering at night, the beds need ventilating at mid-day, and, in general, it is better to use the hotbed or cold-frame for the growing of cabbage and tomato plants and the like, for radishes, unless grown on a large scale, are not very profitable as a hotbed crop.

The soil for lettuce, its manner of preparation, fertilizing and seeding differs very little from that required for successful radish-growing. Drills can be made a foot or fifteen inches apart, and the seed sown thinly therein, or the plants can be started in the hotbed or cold-frame and set at distances of four to ten inches apart, according to the richness of the soil and variety of lettuce, some of the improved head lettuce growing to the size of a small cabbage. Under no account can good lettuce be grown in the little, patchy beds such as are seen in many a farmer's garden. Give it the same treatment you would a turnip crop, thinning, cultivating, etc., and, above all, do not crowd or starve the seedlings if you do not want bitter and tough lettuce. Continuous and rapid growth are the things to be desired in all crops, but especially in the two I am treating of in this article. Lettuce should be sown at intervals of two weeks for a succession, although the large, late sorts keep in good condition for a long period. The seed should be fresh and of a good variety. The old Drumhead lettuce has degenerated into a bitter bunch of leaves, and good seeds cannot be had of it. New York Deacon, California Cream, Leberg are great improvements, and are now the standard varieties of head lettuce. The early class of lettuce is usually rather earlier than the cabbage varieties, and some of each should be grown. Early Simpson, Grand Rapids and Denver Marbs I find the best of this class.

Halifax, N. S.

EDGAR E. MACKINLAY.

### Spring Work in Small Fruits.

The small fruit plantation will require attention at this time. The raspberries and blackberries should have the old dead canes removed. Some do this in the fall, and perhaps it is easier to find time for this work late in the fall than in spring. But one very good reason for leaving them is that the thicker the canes are the better they will hold the snow, which is a great protection to them, especially in the colder sections, where the new canes are often severely killed back. In fact, in northern sections, it is advisable to have the plantation where the snow will pretty nearly cover it. Some of the canes will be broken when the snow melts, but the damage is more than made up in the protection of the bearing wood. The life of a berry cane is two years; fruits the second year and then dies. These old canes must be cut out and burnt. A pair of pruning shears is about the handiest tool for this purpose, and does very well for raspberry canes; but for the blackberries, on account of the thorns, a handy tool is made with a small curved blade, like a brush hook, and attached to a handle about four feet long. A blacksmith can make the blade out of an old file, and weld it to a piece of

3-8 iron of the right length, turning a loop on the end for a hand hold. After the old canes have been removed, a dressing of hardwood ashes may be applied at the rate of a half bushel to a rod of row in length. This treatment is specially indicated where the soil is sandy or sandy loam, as these soils are likely to be deficient in potash. The rows should then be cleaned of all grass and weeds, and in doing this the ashes will become well mixed with soil. If the tips of the canes are killed back for a few inches by the winter, they should be left until the buds are swelling into leaf, when the extent of the injury can be plainly seen. Then cut back to the good, healthy wood. It is best to do this, as the growth is puny and the fruit small on the part injured by frost. The same treatment is applicable for both raspberries and blackberries.

### Spring or Fall Planting of Apple Trees.

J. E. M., Glengarry Co., asks: "Will you kindly tell me through the 'Advocate' what the opinion of apple-growers is in regard to the respective merits of spring and fall planting of apple trees in general, and also this in regard to Eastern and Northern Ontario in particular? What varieties make most profitable planting? In planting a large orchard would you advise making a specialty of any one kind?"

There is a difference of opinion among apple-growers as to the respective merits of fall and spring planting, but the consensus of opinion is in favor of spring planting. The advantages of getting trees late in the fall are that the weather is cool and moist, and the roots less likely to be injured by drying than if shipped in the spring, and there is more time for planting at this season. The disadvantages are that the tree makes no growth until late the next spring. Evaporation goes on even during winter. The tree becomes dried to some extent and is not in as good shape when growth begins as if freshly planted. It is a good plan, however, to procure trees late in the fall, heel them in well, covering both roots and trunks right up to the branches. You have them on hand then, ready for spring planting, and they can be planted quite early. With respect to varieties, the best plan is to grow the kind that succeeds best in your locality, providing it is a good commercial variety. In the St. Lawrence Valley, and especially near Montreal, the most profitable apple would be the snow; where it succeeds well, and is kept clean by spraying. (It is very susceptible to fungous scab, which is its worst fault). It is one of the most productive varieties in cultivation and always in good demand in the market.

Generally speaking, a commercial orchard should not be planted with too many varieties. If the whole orchard were planted to not more than three varieties, and these of the best varieties, it would be vastly more profitable than if planted to a dozen. The best winter varieties are a little tender in the northern sections, such as Spy, Baldwin and Greening. These could be grown, no doubt, in Glengarry by top-grafting them on Talman Sweet or McMahon's White. For a summer apple, the Duchess would be profitable if you have a market for it. It is extremely hardy and productive. It would be well to consult some experienced grower in the locality before planting, who would know what varieties succeed best. Climatic conditions is a very important factor in orchard practice.



### Co-operation in the Fruit Industry.

[By W. A. Mackinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, before the Meaford Fruit-growers' Association.]

**ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.**—To be really effective, co-operation should begin with the planting of the orchard, or rather with the selection of varieties. The group of growers who are united for the purpose of making a profit out of the product of their orchards should agree in advance to plant only a few of the very best commercial varieties which succeed well in the soil and climate which is at their disposal.

**CULTIVATION** of the orchard should be uniform and thorough, the object being to apply such methods as will yield the best results. It will not do if some of the growers are careless or haphazard while others are giving their orchards every possible chance to do good work for them.

**PRUNING** also is a matter of the first importance, and should be thoroughly attended to from the start—all the orchards being pruned on the same scientific principles.

**SPRAYING** must be carefully done and by experienced hands, or it will only lead to discouragement. A group of growers could well afford to possess a power spraying outfit among them, and to make it the business of a couple of men each year to spray all their orchards in succession.

The object of co-operative orchard management should be to secure from all the members a high average quality of fruit, and to minimize the percentage of "culls," which will be a drag upon the commercial operations to follow. We have assumed that the members are just beginning to plant, but co-operation can attain at least part of its good results in the case of old orchards. These may be top-grafted to profitable varieties, may be gradually pruned into shape, and kept clear of insect and fungous diseases, while they may be brought under cultivation if the circumstances warrant such a step. In many old orchards the first thing to be done is to remove one tree out of every six or eight, in order to admit sufficient light and air to those that remain.

**GRADING** is the most essential step towards successful marketing of fruit. It is particularly true of the British markets that they are continually asking for large quantities of fruit of one quality and of one variety. The most serious complaint they have to make against shipments from Canada is that they are "irregular." It should, therefore, be the object of a co-operative association to place considerable quantities of uniform grade and variety upon the market. This they are in a position to do if all the members will send their fruit to a common packing-house, where it can be impartially graded by experienced hands. The brand which the association has adopted will soon become well known as being thoroughly reliable, and there will almost certainly be a demand far greater than the members are able to supply.

**PACKING** of the fruit, when graded, should be carefully looked after, especially when shipments are sent to distant points. All packages should be tight when commencing their journey, and high-class fruit will carry best in boxes, the tender varieties being wrapped individually in paper.

**MARKING**, if properly done, will be the only introduction which a buyer will require. It should be so thoroughly reliable, both as to variety and grade, that inspection will never be required, unless it is to ascertain how the fruit has stood a long journey. The marking should also include a clear and attractive advertisement for the co-operative association who are shipping the fruit. Pencils and chalk should not be used for the essential marks on any package of fruit; either a well-cut stencil or a large rubber stamp should be employed.

**MARKETING** is a word which covers two operations, namely, those of buying and selling. Dealing with the latter first, it will be apparent that if the fruit of a number of growers is judiciously distributed in markets where the demand is greatest, and if accounts are kept by one manager for all, there is likely to be a great advantage gained and a great economy effected.

A similar economy will result if all material such as poisons, packages, implements and so on are purchased wholesale by the manager, and distributed to the members as they may be required.

Finally, a co-operative association can, through its manager, obtain much more attention and consideration from transportation companies, and station men and others with whom they have to deal than would be accorded to the members if acting individually. "In union is strength."

### APIARY.

#### Moving Bees.

[By A. E. Vb. Fatjo, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.]

Some three weeks ago I had an exceptional experience with moving bees; and for your guidance I give a hasty account of the occurrence. I was moving a few hundred colonies from one apiary to another, and on the day of the accident some 38 colonies were placed on a large hay-wagon drawn by four black mules. The wagon left the apiary at 4.30 a.m., and had travelled three miles over good, bad and indifferent roads, when, after pulling up a rather steep and long hill, they reached a macadamized road. The teamster was told to rearrange and tighten his ropes. While moving the hives to a better place it seems the gable cover was strained enough to let a bee or two out at a time; but the next cover had closed the opening by being pressed under it, so when the hive was moved an inch or more the bees came flying out. I was driving a few hundred yards in the rear, and immediately hastened to the wagon, called for the smoker, that, unfortunately, the loader had borrowed from the apiarist (who was walking in the rear of the load), and, through inexplicable carelessness, had let it go out. I tried to crush in some tissue paper; but the space between the gable covers was too small. I had ordered the teamster to unhitch the mules, but he lost his head, and, with the loader, managed to cover the ground as hastily as possible, not even stopping to look behind. In the meantime a bee stung one of the rear mules, and she swerved to one side and upset the wagon into a ditch on the side of the road. This broke open some ten or twelve hives, and the road was filled with thousands of bees whose temper was the keenest. They stung everything in sight which had life. Even chickens did not escape. The poor mules looked as if thousands of gold buttons had been sewed on them; then as if streaked with white paint. I pulled out a veil from my pocket and drew it over my face, smashing with my hands the forty or fifty bees which were all over my head. I then took a knife and proceeded to cut out the mules as fast as possible. After a half-hour's hard work I got three out, the fourth being jammed between the telephone-pole and the wheel. The mules were led about two miles away, and instructions were given to give each a pound of salt, and to take out the stings. But neither was done, and all three died an hour or so afterward. The fourth was not taken out for hours afterward, and then taken proper care of, but it also died. Why it lived longer than the rest was a mystery, as it was stung more frequently than any of the other three. My mare was stung about thirty or forty times, but was taken care of immediately, and two hours afterward I drove her back home. I drank a large glass of extremely salt water, and, with the exception of feeling badly for an hour, I was not too sick to talk. I could not tell how often I was stung.

#### Foul Brood Inspection.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Mr. Wm. McEvoy, our efficient Inspector of Apiaries, in his communication on page 372, April 15th issue, seems to have taken my reference to the Foul Brood Act, in the April 1st "Advocate," as a personal attack. Nothing was farther from my mind, as in recommending the amendment of the Act, so as to provide for more sub-inspectors, I had no thought to depose the present inspector. On the contrary, I would assist him in his work, by giving him an adequate corps of helpers. Having an inspector in each of the twelve association districts would render possible a more thorough inspection of the thousands of obscure apiaries throughout the Province, any of which are apt to be hotbeds and seed-beds of disease in spite of the efforts of the wisest individual man in the Province. That each district does not contain at least one man capable of occupying such position is ridiculous on the face of it.

I quite agree with Mr. McEvoy that to have township inspectors is unnecessary and impracticable, but that the present system is inadequate is evident from the number of complaints made almost annually at conventions. That these complaints do not come alone from three or four men is shown by the fact that one whole county association—that of Simcoe Co.—has become so alive to the situation as to appoint, on its own account, a county inspector, who expects to visit every apiary in the county this summer.

The \$19,320.00 estimate on a thorough inspection is quite evidently given for effect, and may be a little overdrawn, but even that would be only \$1.03 1-5 per apiary, as opposed to the actual cost of inspecting the few apiaries Mr. McEvoy was able to visit last year, viz., \$775.00 for 91 apiaries, or \$8.51 3-5 per apiary. At this rate, a thorough inspection would cost \$85,164.83! That he was making a fairly thorough inspection so far as he went is evidenced by the fact that 60 of the apiaries visited had no foul brood.

Various States of the Union are mentioned as having only one inspector. Must we follow them or lead, as we have with foul brood legislation in the

past? If Ontario was once the worst infested country, her climate must be peculiarly adapted to foul brood, and extra vigilance is necessary to prevent another outbreak.

Another point must not be overlooked. Why the fact of the presence of foul brood in an apiary should be concealed has not been satisfactorily explained. What is there to prevent a dishonest beekeeper selling colonies which have been exposed to infection by foul brood, or whose hives may contain foul-broody combs and honey, to unsuspecting purchasers, who may have them shipped into sections where the disease did not previously exist? I do not know of any precedent for such procedure in connection with the diseases of any other live stock. MORLEY PETTIT.  
Elgin Co., Ont.

#### May in the Apiary.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

This month is for getting the bees in shape for business. The honey harvest, beginning about the 10th of June, is short at the longest, and if everything is not in the best of condition the year's work and waiting will be lost. With spirit level, see that the hives are level sidewise and about one inch lower in front than at back. Leaning hives cannot have straight, well-spaced combs. As soon as weather conditions are favorable (bright sun, little or no wind, temperature 70° F., some honey coming in), start a thorough overhauling of brood chambers. If new hives have been made, the bees should now be transferred into them, as used hives are better for new swarms. Armed with smoker, empty hive, small pair scissors for clipping, hoe with short handle for scraping, and a screwdriver, approach the first hive, open it with as little smoke as possible, and proceed as follows: Standing or seated beside the hive, pry loose all the combs, and remove the one nearest you. Glance over it for the queen, and place it in the empty hive. Continue with the next and following combs until the queen is found, clip her, and transfer balance of combs with bees to new hive. Be careful to preserve the order of the combs and to space them accurately. Scrape all wax and propolis from the hive just emptied, and proceed with the next.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.  
3rd.—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, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.  
4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

#### Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

#### SPRAINED MUSCLES OF LOIN.

While drawing a medium load to market in February, my three-year-old filly went lame, and continued to get worse. The lameness is in the small of the back. She is still lame; she does not limp when trotting; she limps first on one leg, then on the other, steps on toe and stands with legs drawn up under her; seems to suffer pain after coming into the stable; keeps raising the feet alternately. She is thin in flesh and sweats easily. F. W.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Ans.—She has sprained the muscles of her loins, and cases of this kind are usually tedious. Give her a long rest, and blister over her loins with 1½ drs. each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Cut the hair off; rub well with the blister. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply vaseline to the parts every day. Keep as quiet as possible, and if necessary repeat the blistering in a month.

#### PROTRUSION OF VAGINA.

I have a two-year-old heifer due to calve in July. She has falling of the womb, at least I imagine so, as when she is lying down it occasionally protrudes. Her appetite is good, and she is in good order, but does not look as thrifty as the others. Would a tonic help her, or anything else, besides keeping her hind quarters raised? If a tonic is desirable, please tell me what would be best. M. P. G.

Richmond Co., Que.

Ans.—This condition is often met with in cattle. Care must be taken to keep the hind quarters raised when in the stable; also, feed food of a laxative nature, so as to prevent straining at defecation. She being in good order and appetite good, there is no need of a tonic. It will be well to watch her closely at time of calving, but it is not likely that any treatment will be needed; such cases generally result satisfactorily and give no trouble after calving.



**KICKED ON STIFLE.**

My horse got kicked on the stifle. There is a swelling as large as a saucer on the outside of the joint; he is quite lame and cannot lift his foot.

A. J. W.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Ans.—Apply heat by bathing with hot water, long and often, and after bathing rub well with the following lotion: Tincture of opium, 1 oz.; acetate of lead, 1 oz.; alcohol, 4 ozs.; water, 4 ozs. If the skin breaks and there is an escape of a clear oily-looking fluid, it will indicate open joint, and you should send for your veterinarian at once, as this is a serious case and requires treatment according to the special symptoms shown.

**PADDLING GAIT—CROOKED TAIL.**

Saddle filly has winding movement in one fore leg. Her tail is long, and she carries it to one side and curves the point backwards. T. J. C.

Peel Co., Ont.

Ans.—The winding movement of foot is due to the conformation of the limb, and practically nothing can be done to prevent it. In some cases a careful shoer can shoe to lessen the fault, but it is impossible for me to say just how she should be shod without seeing her. Her tail can be straightened by severing the muscles on the side to which she carries it. This is an operation that only an expert can perform.

**GOING FORWARD ON KNEES.**

Three-year-old filly that has been driven a little is springing over on her knees. She paws in the stable and gets her feet over her tie-strap and in the manger.

A. P.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—There is a congenital weakness in her knees, and standing too much acts as an exciting cause. Put her in a roomy box stall, feed her off the floor; use no manger; feed grain out of a box on the floor, and remove box as soon as she has eaten her meal. Give regular exercise. Local applications do little good, as the condition is due to a shortening of the back tendons and muscles; the proper treatment is to blister the muscles on the front of the forearm in order to stimulate them and cause contraction to counteract the shortening of the posterior muscles, but the use of a box stall and feeding as above does more good than treatment.

**LYMPHANGITIS.**

Pregnant mare had lymphangitis; leg swelled badly and she was very lame. Lameness has disappeared, but her leg swells while standing. Veterinarian said it was caused by high feeding. Will she get all right, or will she be subject to it?

Dufferin Co., Ont.

A. T.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was quite right; the disease is usually caused by high feeding and want of exercise for a day or two. It frequently occurs in work horses on Monday morning, after Sunday's rest. Some horses are normally predisposed to it, and repeated attacks often leave a permanently enlarged leg, called elephantitis. It is probable your mare's leg will regain its normal condition after she foals and has been on grass for a few weeks. The disease can be prevented either by giving daily exercise or by reducing the grain ration, and feeding bran when an animal that is subject to the disease is about to have a day or longer idleness.

**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**

I have a mare twelve years old has had four attacks of pain; she doesn't roll around much; she puts her head around and smells just behind her front leg; the attacks last about two hours. This spring she used to seem as if she choked when eating oats, but she used to eat oats very slow; when she would cough them up it was all chewed, and a very small quantity. Please prescribe.

Muskoka, Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your mare is probably suffering from chronic indigestion, due to bad teeth. Get her teeth attended to by a competent veterinary surgeon, and get him to examine her as well and prescribe, or if there is no V.S. available, give a drench composed of: Raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, one ounce, and when that has operated, take powdered potassium nitrate, two ounces; powdered gentian, one ounce; powdered nux vomica, one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders, giving two daily, until done. Give food of best quality and of a laxative nature.

**PIGS COUGHING.**

My little pigs are coughing. What is the cause and cure?

J. M.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is probable they have bronchitis, which is often caused by ill ventilation, or by sudden changes from a warm pen to drafts, or by steam from cooking food in the building, etc. Treatment consists in removing the cause, allowing plenty of fresh air and exercise and keeping the bowels open by giving a little Epsom salts and sulphur daily. If they are very bad, apply mustard and turpentine to their throats and sides.

**LIVER DISEASE IN SHEEP.**

In December I bought 60 lambs, a fine lot, with the exception of one that did not appear thrifty. This one continued to fail, and apparently died of starvation in a few weeks; some more went the same way. I had my veterinarian kill and hold a post mortem on one that was about to die. He found all organs healthy except the liver, which he said was rotten. He said that nothing could be done except to give good food and exercise. They were fed all the turnips, ensilage and cut clover hay they would eat, with one-half to three-quarters pounds each of a mixture of oat hulls, 100 lbs.; oats, 140 lbs.; twice daily. They had comfortable quarters and regular exercise. The former owner had no trouble with his flock, nor I with lambs of my own raising.

F. M. L.

Ans.—Liver disease of this kind is caused by sheep being fed food containing too much saccharine matter, as large quantities of roots. The change in feeding by the first owner and yourself appears, in this instance, to have been necessary to cause the trouble, although it may be hard to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to exactly what that change consisted in. Your veterinarian was right, no medical treatment is successful. When the liver has undergone organic change of this nature little can be done. Feed no more roots nor silage, and turn out on grass as soon as practicable.

**STIFLED COLT.**

I noticed my colt a little lame last December. He is stifled, and is worse now. Will go three or four miles all right and then drag his left hind foot for a few steps.

T. W. P. M.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Ans.—From the symptoms given I presume you are correct in your diagnosis. He has partial dislocation of the patella, and occasionally it becomes complete. Give him a long rest, and blister the front and inside of the joint with 1½ drs. each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Tie his head up, clip the hair off and rub well with the blister; rub well again in 24 hours, and wash off in 24 hours longer. Turn him into a box stall now, and apply a little vaseline every day. Repeat the treatment monthly for three or four times.

**WORMS IN PIGS.**

1. What will destroy worms in pigs?  
2. Do pigs have large worms when born?  
3. Will the same medicine do for large and small pigs?

J. N.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Make a mixture of one part oil of turpentine; sweet milk, sixteen parts. The dose for a pig four weeks old, one ounce; for a full-grown pig, six to eight ounces. Repeat the dose in three days.

2. No.

3. Yes, the difference being only in the dose.

**THRUSH IN FEET.**

Give treatment for thrush in horses' feet.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

A. B.

Ans.—Clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly, and apply a little calomel, working it well down to the bottom of the cleft every second day until all discharge and foul odor ceases.

**Miscellaneous.**

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

**NON-BREEDING COW.**

I have a pure-bred Shorthorn cow that has had but one calf; she is now six years old and comes around every three weeks. Can you tell me how I can get her in calf? She had her only calf in 1902.

Addington Co., Ont.

C. D.

Ans.—When your cow is next in season, examine the mouth of the uterus to see if it is open, and if it is closed or partially so, oil the forefinger and gently force it into the mouth, then two fingers, until sufficiently dilated, after which the cow should be served. Great cleanliness of arms, hands and fingernails is essential in this work.

**CASTRATION OF LAMBS.**

Is it a perfectly safe and effective method of castrating lambs, to simply cut off the scrotum with the testicles, when the lambs are very young, using the sheep-shears? At what age should it be done?

R. S. S.

Ans.—We cannot speak from experience of the safety of this method, and have not met any one who has tried it. One of our veterinary advisers thinks it would be quite safe if done when the lambs are very young, say a week or ten days, with shears that have been soaked in boiling water to render them aseptic. It would be wise if the experiment is tried to limit it at first to one or two and not to clip too closely to the body. It has frequently been recommended in American stock papers as quite safe.

**IMPOUNDING SHEEP—RUBBISH.**

My fences are not good. Though they turn my own stock, they will not turn my neighbor's, across the road. His cattle are continually jumping out and grazing on road, or where they like; he has pastured on road for a number of years. When herding stock he does not seem to care where they go. My front yard is open to road; his sheep come in. Some of his sheep were on my crop, some on road; I took the drove of over 45 to pound. Again they were trespassing, I started down the road with them; his wife crossed a field and headed them with her dog and scattered them.

1. What is the fine for stopping stock on way to pound? 2. Would I have to have witness that she did so? 3. My lawyer said fine them for breaking by-law (which forbids stock running at large), or if I let him know if they still kept them on the road, he would send a constable out to me to identify them, and that would let me out! Would it? 4. Whom would I have to pay? 5. How far away from the stock are people allowed to be when herding them? 6. Can I take stock to any pound, or am I forced to take them to the nearest pound? 7. Can any person take stock to pound, or has the person to be of age? 8. Is there any penalty for throwing rubbish off road into fields? 9. What is your opinion in regard to stones and rubbish on public highway; is a man allowed to throw such off his side onto mine? 10. Can I gather such and take home and use it? 11. Would my notifying constable myself about stock do, or will I have to employ a lawyer?

H. G.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. There is no fixed penalty. 2. Practically, yes. 3, 4 and 11. Having retained a solicitor, you should be governed by his advice. 5. There is no legal regulation that we are aware of. 6. The proper pound is the one in your own division. 7. Any person. 8. Yes. 9. No. 10. No.

**WHERE TO LOCATE—HAY LOADERS.**

1. Which place, Temiscamingue or British Columbia, would you advise a young man with a small capital to go?

2. What is your opinion of the hay loader? Will it shell clover seed much when used in it?

AN INTERESTED READER.

Ontario Co., Ont.

1. Farm lands have risen rapidly in value in British Columbia. To begin farming with small capital, Temiscamingue would offer the greater inducement. For specific information re British Columbia, write, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," to the Settlers' Association, Box 540, Vancouver, B.C., and re Temiscamingue to Thomas Southworth, Crown Lands Dept., Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. Why not take a trip this summer into Temiscamingue and see for yourself? We would suggest that you do that after hearing from Mr. Southworth.

2. Our own experience with hay loaders has been most satisfactory. They are a great saving in labor, and facilitate taking off the hay crop. Use a steady walking team driven by a boy. The windrows should be straight and not too large. In this connection a side delivery rake is said to be very advantageous. Are not aware that they shell the clover seed more than with ordinary methods of loading.

**SOW-THISTLE SEED.**

If the grain from a field badly infested with sow thistle is threshed, say between six and seven rods from a clean farm, out in the field, and the wind carrying the thistle blows on to the clean farm, would there be seed enough to pollute the place, and would they grow the first year, some of the land being plowed after the stuff came over, the rest in pasture? Would ragweed seed blow that far?

Ans.—There is no doubt that much of the thistle seed would lodge on the clean farm, but, fortunately, not all of such seed grows that falls on the land; much of it is carried off by rains and spring freshets. Many of the seeds are of low vitality, not having matured by the time the plant is cut; birds, also, and other animals, eat considerable of it, so that frequently little harm results from wholesale seeding of thistles. In many cases the seed sprouts just in time to be destroyed by fall or spring cultivation. Those seeds near the surface would grow the first season, but any seed that was turned deeply under would not germinate until brought near the surface again. Ragweed might easily be carried across the fence by the wind, and would be disseminated by water and other agencies.

**THE TERM THOROUGHBRED.**

Will you kindly inform me if these terms are correct to use: Thoroughbred Clyde horse; thoroughbred Polled-Angus bull?

H. B.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—No. The term thoroughbred, in describing a breed, is properly applicable only to the breed of horses known as Thoroughbreds, sometimes called Blood horses. The term purebred is properly used in reference to other distinct breeds.



**HENHOUSE - STRAWBERRIES.**

1. What yard space must be allowed for a pen of 25 B. P. Rocks?  
 2. Is eight square feet sufficient house room for each hen, and do you approve of the open shed in a cold climate where frequent snow storms occur, and is the cone or shed roof the best for henhouse?  
 3. Please give directions for growing strawberries? Do plants have to be bought every time a new plantation is set out?  
 4. Are they a profitable crop to grow?

**FARMER.**  
 Inverness Co., N.S.  
 Ans.—1. The larger the better, but a yard that is so large that it can be kept in grass is satisfactory for all practical purposes. A tenth of an acre should answer.

2. Yes, where there is a good scratching pen attached, as described in our March 2nd issue. The pen in such a climate would be better of a large window in the front. The shed roof is cheaper, and allows of a larger expanse of wall being exposed to the sun, and very little back wall to the cold winds.

3. See our last issue, "Planting trees and small fruits," and "Small fruits for the farmer." The suggestions there given should be acted upon by everyone, as they embody the practices of the best and most practical fruit-growers.

4. It all depends upon markets, available labor, suitability of soil and climate, etc. From the standpoint of the farmer and small gardener, their value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

**TILE DRAINING - MORTGAGE MATURITY.**

1. A and B are across the concession from one another. A's land is above B's. There is a run of water from A's land on to B's, the natural course. A two-inch tile will carry B's, but it will take about a six or seven inch tile to carry A's. Can B compel A to pay the difference between the cost of two tiles? Has A to deal with B or with the Township for his water course?

2. A holds a mortgage against B. The date of maturity comes on Sunday. Is A bound to accept of the money on Monday without any additional interest?

**SUBSCRIBER.**  
 Ont.  
 Ans.—1. In the first instance with B, but if they should be unable to agree, it would then become a matter to be disposed of by the Municipal Engineer. See the Ditches and Watercourses Act, R.S.O., 1897, Chap. 285, and, particularly, Sections 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17 and 33.  
 2. No.

**CURING MEAT.**

Would you give us a good recipe for curing hams, bacon, and also corned beef? Last year some of our largest hams spoiled in the center, but the smaller ones kept well.

**I. LINTON,**  
 Potter Co., Pa.  
 Supt. Asylum.  
 Ans.—See in our last issue an answer to a query re curing hams. Also, as your small hams kept well and were satisfactory, your method may, perhaps, be improved by taking particular care to rub plenty of salt about the bone of the larger hams, and be careful to see that all blood is washed out of the meat about that point. Where large quantities are used a good substantial smoke-house should be built, where the meat can be left hanging after it is cured. To corn beef, first dust a little saltpetre over it, about as thickly as pepper is applied to a dinner dish, then sift on a little salt and leave for a day. The beef is then put into a pickle strong enough to float an egg, and left for about a week, after which it is hung in a dry, clean place, care being taken that no two pieces are in contact. If a spicy flavor is desired, pepper, sugar, allspice, etc., is applied with the saltpetre, and two or three days allowed for these to strike in.

**A CEMETERY MATTER.**

I am one of the managers of a cemetery. Last year we had the cemetery renovated, and we removed all the old picket fences around lots, except one, as they were a nuisance in the winter to gather snow, and in the summer weeds and thistles. The one remaining we would like to have removed. There is an old spinster who objects to its being removed on account that her aunt is buried there. She has no other claim on the lot. Her father and brother are in another lot. Can she keep us from removing it? It is the only one left, and it looks bad in the cemetery. We removed a lot of them, and she is the only one that objected.

**Bruce Co., Ont.**  
 Ans.—No.

**BREACH OF CONTRACT.**

A hired a man for one year, giving him the full amount he asked. After putting in two months and a half, he hires with B. for higher wages, leaving A. without giving any reasons for doing so. 1. Can A. hire another man and collect of first man any extra wages he might have to pay? 2. Or would A. have to pay him for what he puts in?

**RUSTICS.**  
 Bruce Co., Ont.  
 Ans.—1 and 2. A. should deduct the amount necessary for his compensation from the two and a half months' wages, and pay the man the balance only.

**PIGGERY PLAN.**

Could you give me a good plan for a piggery large enough to accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred hogs and ten brood sows. I want it warm and convenient for feeding.

**C. A. G.**  
 Wentworth Co.  
 Ans.—See March 2nd issue. Sunlight, dryness and simplicity are chiefly to be sought in building a piggery. If the plan described in the March 2nd issue is too long to be convenient, it may be arranged to have a row of pens on either side of the feeding passage, but the pens on the north or west side will not be as satisfactory as those where the sun strikes squarely in. Wood, concrete and brick are the best materials to use in the walls. Ceilings should not be more than seven feet high, and provision should be made to give plenty of exercise. In a pen to accommodate so large a number we would have quite a large loft above to store cut clover and straw for bedding and a good-sized feed-room or root-house in which a supply of roots could be kept. Where the climate is as moderate as in Wentworth County, movable pens might be satisfactorily employed for the larger hogs and farrow sows. These could be located in lots convenient to the barn, and moved to the pasture in the summer for sows and young pigs.

**PRIVATE LETTER BOXES.**

1. Can any person or persons be prosecuted for interfering with or destroying a letter box set on the side of the road for mail carrier to put in mail matter as he passes? So far as I know there is no township by-law protecting them, nor has there been permission granted by municipal authorities for the placing of letter boxes on the road allowance. It is a private arrangement between the carrier and the parties.

2. Who should take action?  
 3. Can a Township Council pass a by-law allowing such letter boxes to be erected, and assuming charge of them?

**W. K. M.**  
 Ont.  
 Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The owner of the box. 3. We think not.

**CORN FOR SILO.**

Will you please tell me what kind of corn is the best to sow for silo?

**NORTHERN READER.**  
 Ans.—Results of experiments extending over several years indicate that Wisconsin Earliest White Dent produces good yields of excellent silage corn in average Ontario conditions, Mastodon Dent and Mammoth Cuban give largest crops on the warm soils in the southern part of the Province. Compton's Early and Salzer's North Dakota are also reliable varieties, the former of which yields very good crops, and the latter matures early and gives good ears, but grows rather short stalks, and, hence, makes less bulk.

**WIRE FENCING ATTRACTING LIGHTNING.**

Would there be any danger from lightning by attaching the end of a wire fence to the corner of a barn? The fence would be about forty rods long; or would it be better to end the wire a few rods from the barn and finish the distance with wood?

**Muskoka, Ont.**  
 Ans.—The latter plan is safer, but unless the district is remarkable for electric showers, and the place unusually exposed, we would risk attaching the wire to the barn.

**WHITEWASH.**

Two readers have asked for a good whitewash mixture. One wants a wash that will not rub off. A good wash, one that sticks well, is made as follows: Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Stables should receive an application every season, as it is a good disinfectant.

**A MAT OF ROOTS.**

Could you tell me what kind of roots compose the enclosed mass?

**H. M. S.**  
 Elgin Co., Ont.  
 Ans.—It is impossible without knowing more of the circumstances connected with their growth.

**CRIMSON CLOVER.**

Can you give any information about crimson clover?

**T. K.**  
 Huron.  
 Ans.—This clover was fully discussed in the March 16th issue, page 271. It is one of the most tender clovers, and is used chiefly as a cover crop in orchards.

**GASOLINE.**

Could you give me the names of the raw materials from which gasoline is made?

**G. B. S.**  
 Kent Co., Ont.  
 Ans.—Gasoline is a by-product got from the distillation of crude petroleum. In purifying the crude oil it is subjected to gradually rising temperatures, and certain products pass off; among these are gasoline, benzine, kerosene, etc. It is also got from the distillation of coal tar.

**ALFALFA SEED.**

Is the seed of alfalfa taken from the first or second crop, and in what manner must I handle it?

**SUBSCRIBER.**  
 Essex Co., Ont.  
 Ans.—This is a question that is being quite frequently asked. Would some of our readers who have harvested alfalfa clover for seed give their methods for the benefit of other readers.

**HORSE EATS MANURE.**

I have a three-year-old Standard-bred stallion which eats horse manure. How can I cure him of this habit?

**J. E.**  
 Wellington Co.  
 Ans.—Any animal is liable to contract a filthy and unnatural habit. Prevent him from getting at it, until he forgets the taste, supply him with salt, and be sure that he is in every way in a healthy condition.

**WEIGHT AND MEASUREMENT OF FAT CATTLE.**  
 Would some of your readers give an accurate rule for ascertaining the live weight of fat cattle by measurement?

**NOTES AND NEWS.**

**Oxford Co., Ont.**

So far, we have had a very nice spring for getting along with the work. We had a season of rain, but had plenty of work that we could do, and now the weather has been cool and the horses have been standing the work very well. It is a great help to get them begun to work moderately. We took the advice given in the "Advocate" of cultivating all our fall plowing as soon as possible (as a general rule, we can rely on the advice given in the "Advocate" being good). Cultivating early keeps the ground from drying out, and helps to start the weed seeds. Cultivate, and then harrow across, and then sow with the spring teeth with the drill. We got a fourth harrow made, and find that four harrows drawn by three horses, covering about 13½ feet, makes a splendid implement of husbandry. I believe it is a more solid rig than the three harrows, and does better work. With a good team and careful driver and long lands (thirty acres can be gone over in a day. We also got a new steel roller, nine feet wide, and the extra foot more than pays for the additional cost. The amount of work to be done by harrows or rollers can be correctly computed in this way: one acre every five hours for every foot that the implement is wide, on an average. With long lands and good close driving, more can be done.

Some farmers have trouble with their cows in the afterbirth not coming away. We find it a good practice to give a good teaspoonful of ginger in the warm milk just after calving.

Cheese is now a great price. Our first make was sold at 13 cents, and the second lot at 12½ cents, and part of that was taken out of the hoop and put in the cheese box to be shipped.

Live hogs keep varying very much in price, but, on the whole, the price keeps up pretty well. Our fall pigs have not done as well as usual. Spring litters generally are doing fairly well. Owing mainly to the abundance of roots, the cattle are very healthy, and have a splendid appetite for straw, and eat it greedily yet. We have still a quantity of cornstalks, but it is getting dry now and is not so good at this season of the year.

**A Canadian Promoted.**

Prof. F. R. Marshall, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, has just accepted the position of head of the live-stock division on Brookmont Farms, the property of A. E. Cook, Odebolt, Iowa. Professor Marshall is Canadian by birth, having been born at Kingston, Ontario, where he remained until twenty years of age on his father's stock farm. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he graduated with very high honors, winning many prizes of distinction. After graduation, he returned to the home farm and pursued his chosen work successfully for about one year. He then entered the Iowa Agricultural College, pursuing special work under Profs. Curtiss and Craig. In one year's time he received his bachelor's degree, and was elected assistant to Professor Craig. Since then he has been advanced to Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. He has always been a popular teacher and a close investigator. Brookmont Farms have become quite noted on account of the large feeding experiments being conducted there. In the future this work will be continued, and expensive breeding operations will be added.

**Australian Sheep Losses.**

A late Australian mail brings details of the heavy loss on that island to live-stock interests by last year's drouth. The diminution in a single year in New South Wales is placed at:

Horses	61,496
Cattle	398,298
Sheep	17,351,247

In 1891, New South Wales had nearly 62,000,000 sheep; the survivors number but 24,475,000. The loss is attributed wholly to drouth.



P. E. Island.

A very mild March that gave promise of an early spring was followed by a more wintry April. Navigation is open again, and our export trade is quite brisk. Shippers in fresh fish and meat lost heavily as a result of the tie-up of our steamers for a month. All of the fish and much of the meat was spoiled and had to be thrown away or sold here for what it would bring. Our winter trade in agricultural products has improved immensely during the last few years. Years ago, we could not export any of our farm produce during five months, but latterly we have been shipping beef quarters, carcass pork, and, in fact, all products all through winter and finding a good market for them in Sydney and other maritime manufacturing centers. Our people, as one man, are now demanding from the Dominion Government better winter steamers and better management of our winter transportation in mails, passengers and freight. This is only our rights, according to the terms on which we entered Confederation.

A very excellent show of seed grain and grass seeds was held in Charlottetown on April 3rd. It was arranged by Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Commissioners' Branch, Ottawa, assisted by our own Department of Agriculture and Exhibition Association. It was a grand success, and as an initial effort at the encouragement of raising more of our agricultural seeds at home, it exceeded all expectations. Though the travelling was as bad as it could be, we had in the show-room 95 exhibits by 58 farmers. Chief Clark did the judging, and pronounced the show in every particular a creditable one. This show will become a permanent thing and will be greatly enlarged in future. There is a strong and growing demand here this spring for the best quality of grass and clover seed. Farmers are waking up to the necessity of sowing only the best and willing to pay for quality. Their past experience has taught them a severe lesson and convinced them that cheap seeds means dear seeds in the end, with lots of foul weeds thrown in.

It has been decided to have a Maritime Exhibition here again this year. That is, the Government has decided to give a grant to our Exhibition Association for that purpose. This exhibition in future will, we believe, be held annually, as no Government will be able to resist the demand for it. The failure of the large wholesale seed house of George Carter & Co. has somewhat demoralized our seed trade here, but there is a probability that arrangements will be made in a few days that will enable them to resume business. The failure was the result of the recent slump in stocks in which this firm had been dealing on margins.

W. S.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

Not for many years did spring come out so fine as it did this year. March was very fine, scarcely any freezing weather. It has not been the best kind of weather for sugarmakers, but it is a good thing for other crops. True does the old saying come, "Big loaf of sugar, little loaf of bread." The grass in this section had as much of a start on March 31st as it many times has at the middle of April. Wheat never has looked so well at this time of the year for over twenty years. The outlook is fine. The principal variety sown last fall was Dawson's Golden Chaff. It has been the leading variety for some years, and bids fair to lead for some time yet.

Although the weather has been bright overhead, yet the ground has not dried off very rapidly, and the general opinion is that the ground will work much harder this spring than last. Last summer, grass peas were a complete failure, consequently there will not be as large an acreage sown this spring as formerly. Oats did well last season. The leading varieties are American Banner, Australian, Lincoln and Waverly. Corn will be planted more extensively this year. The shredder has become quite a favorite during the past fall and winter.

Silos are becoming more numerous than heretofore. Dairying is becoming quite an industry. Good work is being done with both cheese factory and creamery. Beef cattle are not up to much in this section; mongrels prevail. Farmers are not paying enough attention to the improvement of their herds by the use of pure-bred males.

Road horses are raised to a considerable extent. The heavy horse does not find much favor here. It would be better for the farming communities were they to pay more attention to the rearing of the draft horse, as they command a better price generally than the light horse.

The sheep industry is not indulged in very heavily. There are a few pure-bred flocks in the county.

Farmers are paying a great deal of attention to the raising of hogs. The Berk York and Berk Tam cross seem to predominate. Shipping hogs, weighing from 160 to 220 lbs., are going at from \$7 to \$8 per cwt.

W. P. NELSON.

A Crop Forecast.

The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat has been a source of promise to many farmers. It states that the condition of the wheat is good, and that the yield is expected to be above the average. This is a very favorable outlook for the wheat crop, and it is a source of much satisfaction to the farmers who are engaged in its raising.

Metal Roofing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of April 1st, we note that a correspondent from Chateaugay, Que., speaks highly of tin roofing, but describes a rather primitive method of applying it. He does not seem to be aware that it is now possible to obtain steel shingles, which will make a much better roof than the one he describes, and at a very moderate cost. In the construction of these shingles, provision has been made for ventilation on the under side and, consequently, there is no possibility of condensation or moisture beneath. They have a patent telescopic side-lock, which allows for the expansion and contraction of the metal, and a concealed gutter running the entire depth of the sheet, which makes leakage at the joints absolutely impossible. The sheets do not have to be soldered. They lock together at the sides and are nailed at the top, the nails being covered by the sheet above, which overlaps about three inches, and is held tight to the sheet below by cleats. The shingles are very simple in their construction, and any handy man can lay them rapidly. They are suitable for all classes of roofs having at least a quarter pitch, and are used extensively for houses and barns. They are artistic in design, representing "Queen Ann" style of architecture. Several grades of both galvanized and painted steel shingles are manufactured, the price depending upon the weight. The galvanized shingles cost a little more than the painted, but they are worth the difference in price, as they are rust-proof and do not have to be painted. Steel shingles are light in weight, and when a layer of oiled building paper is laid beneath them they make a building cool in summer and warm in winter. They are fire- and lightning-proof, and, on this account, a considerable saving in insurance can be effected by using them in conjunction with steel sidings. A number of artistic patterns of sidings, representing stone, brick, and clapboards, are manufactured. For flat roofs, standing seam, pressed double cap and ready roll cap roofings are made in sheets eight feet long and about two feet wide. The manufacture of sheet metal building materials has now become an important industry. Anyone interested will find these goods advertised in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate."

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., OF CANADA, LTD.

Roofing.

In answer to enquiry of H. S. B., regarding roofing, I will give my experience. Nine years ago, I built a barn 62 x 82, with a wing for a straw shed 32 x 40, and roofed the whole with a roofing called the Wire-edged Roofing, which was a complete failure. One year after it was finished, one side of the barn ripped from end to end. The wind got below the rip and tore the whole piece off. I shingled that side over on top of the paper roofing, and the next fall I had to shingle the other side. The straw shed lasted till the third year, when I had to shingle it, which I did over the top of the paper. My experience with roofing has been a costly one, but I have a good roof now. I put B. C. cedar on the barn, and Canadian cedar on straw shed. Tarred felt roofing and all roofing of that nature may be all right for a flat roof, where it can be covered with sand and gravel to protect it from the sun, which I think was the cause of my roof cracking. On a slanting roof nothing will lie on it to protect it from the heat of the sun, and it hardens and cracks. The wind gets below it and tears it off. The Wire-edged Roofing I put on cost me \$3 per square, put on, and I had 82 squares, costing me \$246 for one year's service on barn and three years' on straw shed. I think that shingles are cheaper than that, even if they are of an inferior quality. J. W. H. Waterloo Co., Ont.

Nova Scotia Notes.

March was hard on clover roots, being frosty nights and mild days a good deal of the time. There being very little snow after March 1st, it was a poor season for sugar-making.

Taken as a whole, it was a good winter for feeding cattle, as the weather has been less changeable, but the cold snaps, with high winds, have demonstrated the value of warm stables, especially for dairy cows. Some of our most enterprising farmers are already pushing young stock for the next Winter Fair. There is a great demand for good Shorthorns, and the best seems to be none too good for our farmers now. We had two institute meetings within the bounds of our Agricultural Society during the month of March, which have helped us to put more thought into our work, and thus make it more profitable as well as more enjoyable. There will be more good seed sown and less poor seed used here this year than ever before. C. H. B. Cumberland Co., N. S.

Bruce Co., Ont.

We are having splendid weather for seeding, dry and cool. Not much growth, it is true, but soil in splendid condition to work. Fall wheat looking well, especially on warmer soil. A good catch of clover; no weeds by frost. We are having frequent visits of cattle buyers at present, prices ranging from 4 1/2c. to 5c. per pound. As feed is plentiful, farmers are getting a better price for their stock. T. A. C.

Incubators versus Hens.

I don't think I am an exception, but only one of a large number of farmers' wives who have more work to do than they can well manage, and would willingly keep servants, only they are scarce in the cities, and in the country they are an unknown blessing. Well, we busy wives and daughters don't like to follow the advice of our city friends and give up the poultry, and lessen our work thereby, for I truthfully think the poultry are a decided advantage. They take us out into the fresh air, when otherwise we might not leave the house for a week or a fortnight at a stretch, and, again, they divert our thoughts from the daily round of cooking, dish-washing, sweeping, etc. Now, having shown that poultry are an advantage, surely we had better make as much out of them as possible, and I would like to prove that to do so an incubator is a necessity. It is a wonderful saver both of time and labor. This is the third year that I have used mine, and my hens laid better this last winter than I ever remember their doing before, all owing to having raised early pullets from the incubator. I started the winter with 49 hens, reduced by illness and death to 46, and their return in eggs was:

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1903, 1902, 1901. Rows: January, February, March. Values: 539, 305, 290; 438, 215, 412; 660 (Mis-laid), 368.

Anyone can see at once, from the above table, the decided improvement. I always keep about 50 hens. I must add that I had three hens set in February and five in March, which reduced the laying number. This year, I set my incubator on February 28th with 107 eggs. Forty-seven chicks hatched, and two were cripples. I set it again on March 24th, and also three hens—139 eggs in all. Ninety-one chicks hatched. Eight were lame, I killed six of them, the other two died. For winter eggs, from hens confined for three or four months, I think I should be well satisfied with the return in chicks. I am afraid the edge of the thermometer is the cause of the lameness. I intend to pad it still more than I have done before the incubator hatches again.

It takes me half an hour every morning to feed the chicks, turn the eggs, fill and polish the burners of the lamps—two for the incubator and one for the brooder—and, in the evening, five minutes will be sufficient to turn the eggs and change the lamps (put a clean one in the incubator) and trim the burner of the brooder lamp. The incubator chickens stay well together and are very easily managed and trained. I profited by a wrinkle I got from the valuable "Farmer's Advocate," and always keep "johnny-cake" on hand to feed to the chicks. I make mine very simply and quickly: buttermilk, soda, Indian meal, little white flour, bran and bone meal or crockery siftings. I find it agrees with them very well, and is much pleasanter to feed than mush. TRIX.

Misdirected Immigrants.

The C. P. R. played a practical joke on the farmers of Ontario last month. Twenty-five young Englishmen, who were expected to be available as farm hands, had no sooner set foot in Toronto than they were marched off to the local freight offices. The railway officials thought they were as badly in need of freight handlers as the farmers are in need of farm hands, and when the Englishmen were in Montreal on their way to Toronto they were induced to take employment at the freight sheds. They were given free passage to Toronto and promised \$1.25 per day. With their aid, the railway will be able to cope with increasing traffic. If possessing any reasonable qualifications for farm work, they will soon discover that when Toronto board and washing outlay is deducted they would have had a more desirable occupation and be much farther ahead in pocket had they gone straight to the country.

Notes About the World's Fair.

Announcement is made of the appointment of E. Sundendorf, of Elgin, Ill., as superintendent of the dairy of the Department of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The appointment goes into effect at once. Mr. Sundendorf is secretary of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, and for several years he has been special agent for the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, in charge of the extensive butter tests. Mr. Sundendorf is a high authority on all questions pertaining to the dairy, and his appointment will be received with gratification by dairymen everywhere.

F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Live Stock Department, and his force of assistants are busily engaged in perfecting plans for the live-stock show. A beautifully wooded tract of 37 acres of ground, adjoining the agriculture exhibit, has been allotted to this department, and it will be at once improved. A great horse show will be one of the features arranged, under the direction of Robert A. Aull.

Just What is Wanted.

Find enclosed \$1.00, for which you will kindly renew my subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the ensuing year. It is the best farmer's journal that could come to any farmer's place, as every leaf of its reading is just what we want to know and learn, and the "Advocate" is a very suitable teacher. Durham Co., Ont. D. A. HAMILL.



### Live Stock at St. Louis.

An allotment of something over thirty acres of ground for the live stock shows at the World's Fair at St. Louis next year has been asked of the management by Chief F. D. Coburn, who has charge of that department. This site contemplates the erection of forty-seven buildings. Thirty-nine of these are planned for stock barns, with 2,400 open stalls 5 x 10 feet and 400 box stalls 10 x 10 feet. The 2,800 stalls will accommodate as a minimum that number of cattle or horses, and, later, simultaneously, a like number of both swine and sheep. Four octagonal dairy barns will provide 140 open stalls and 28 box stalls.

The larger of the main buildings is the amphitheatre and show-ring building, with an area of 250 x 450 feet. It will have a seating capacity of from 8,000 to 12,000. General headquarters will be provided in the building for all the numerous live-stock associations.

The other main building will be a commodious structure designed for demonstrations of the work of the Agricultural College Experiment Stations, meetings of live-stock organizations, sales and similar purposes.

The dates which will probably be fixed for the live stock displays extend from August 22nd to November 5th of next year. The barns will be given over to horses and mules from August 22nd to September 3rd; to cattle from September 12th to September 24th; to sheep, goats and swine from October 3rd to 15th; and to poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock from October 24th to November 5th.

Cows participating in the dairy test are likely to begin to occupy their barns December 1st, of this year, continuing their use until November 1st, 1904. Silos will be built adjoining the dairy barns, and part of ensilage to fill them has already been contracted for. A leading farm machinery company has agreed to put up the silos and to furnish all necessary silage machinery free of any charge.

Provision will be made for displays not hitherto given attention. As an instance, may be given the plans for awards to "the horse of commerce." Geldings for all purposes will be provided for. The cavalry, artillery and ambulance horses are to be in one or more classes, which will show the needs of the different nations as to war animals. The coach and saddle horses, the omnibus animal and expresser will be on display. The draft horse, the roadster and the general purpose horse will come in for awards. A class of especial interest will be the fire department horse, regarding which correspondence is now in progress with fire chiefs of the larger cities.

Poultry, pigeons and pet stock will all be given attention at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition fully commensurate with the magnitude of that great World's Fair. In many ways the fair at St. Louis next year will double standards set by any previous international exposition.

### Milk for Cheesemaking.

The first necessity in the making of good cheese is pure rich milk and a carefully-kept dairy that is free from dust and bad smells. If milk once becomes inoculated with dirt it is a matter of chance as to what the character of the product will be. The injurious effect of germs is not always apparent in the making-room, but the trouble is too often found in the form of faulty flavor in the ripe cheese.

Cleanliness.—In no feature of dairy work is attention to cleanliness more imperative than in the vessels employed for keeping the milk. Much of the trouble frequently arising through milk not keeping is traceable to lack of attention to cleanliness in the vessels into which the milk is drawn from the cow or in which it is subsequently kept in the dairy. All utensils employed in connection with the dairy should not only be kept scrupulously clean by carefully washing them twice through warm water, but they should also be regularly subjected to thorough scaldings with boiling water, so as to ensure a complete destruction of any germs which may have gained access to them. All milk vessels, whether tin or wood, should be well washed after using. They should then be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, and afterwards left as long as possible in the open air and sunshine while drying. It is a well-established fact that there is no better method of destroying germ life than that of exposing it to plenty of sunshine and fresh air.

Milking.—All experienced dairymen know the importance of care as regards cleanliness in milking their cows. Many of the faults found in milk products are directly or indirectly traced to want of attention in this department. The udder of each cow should be rubbed with a damp cloth and the teats carefully washed before commencing to milk. The milker should be clean in person, and the hands should be washed after milking each cow. It is essential that milking should be performed with the utmost regularity as to time, night and morning. It is also advisable, whenever possible, to have the same cows milked by the same milkers from day to day. Cows gradually get to know their milkers, and though some cows are of such a disposition as to readily yield up their milk to anyone, it is generally admitted that others are of such a nervous temperament that if operated on by a strange person they will not milk so freely as if handled by one to whom they are accustomed.

Colostrum or Green Milk.—The milk first secreted by the cow after calving is quite distinct in composi-

tion and physical properties from that produced after the secretion has become well established. This milk is called colostrum, and is considered unfit for consumption or manufacture. Such milk is not only poor in cheese-making solids, but when used in any quantity the market value of the product is much reduced. Milk should not be used before the sixth or eighth day after calving. The change is a gradual one, and is more or less dependent on the physical condition of the animal.—[R. J. Drummond, of the Scottish Dairy Institute, Kilmarnock, in Scottish Farmer.



**LEARNING BAD HABITS.**  
Spaniel owned by John Douglas, experimental feeder,  
Ontario Agricultural College.

### Death's Doings.

Sir Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who, for such an unprecedented period, was Premier of the Province, died in Toronto on April 19th, at the age of 83 years. He was a native of Kingston, Ont., and as a public man and statesman had a long and honorable career, being generally recognized as one of the most distinguished of Canadians.

Mr. Richard Shaw-Wood, a prominent farmer of Middlesex Co., Ont., died at his residence in London Township on April 10th, at the age of 76 years. He was a native of Bermuda. A man of independent means, he adopted the life of a farmer after the manner of the English country gentleman of the old school. He was interested in pure-bred Clydesdales, and of late years engaged in cattle feeding on a large scale, his practical operation being under the personal management of Mr. Wm. Fleming. Mr. Shaw-Wood enjoyed the credit of being one of the first introducers in Canada, if not in America, of the silo as a means of preserving corn fodder.

North Dorchester, Middlesex Co., Ont., lost, by death, on April 18th, at the age of 54 years, Mr. John Gilmour, one of its most progressive agriculturists, and a gentleman held in the highest esteem by all classes of the community. Some years ago, he, with his brothers, David and Andrew, were largely engaged in feeding and exporting cattle to the British markets, but latterly they turned their attention specially to dairying, in which they were equally successful. Another brother is Mr. James Gilmour, well known as the member of the Dominion Parliament for East Middlesex, who, in addition to his farm in Dorchester, is interested in farming and ranching in Alberta, where his son resides.

### Prof. Robertson's Work.

The World's Work, a remarkably fine illustrated monthly, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, devoted to descriptions of the great commercial, industrial and other activities of modern life, presents, in its May issue, a full-page portrait of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada. It contains also an appreciative article by Mr. George Hes, under the following caption: "Teaching Farmers' Children on the Ground—The Best American and European Models United in the Comprehensive Reform of Canadian Country Schools—An Object Lesson for the World planned by a Man Who Has Brought Scientific Research Home to Farmers and Teachers." It describes the Macdonald Manual Training School system, the consolidated rural school project, the Seed Grain Associations, the extension of Canadian dairying, and other projects with which Prof. Robertson has been so prominently identified and with the progress of which our readers are familiar.

### "Not In It."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I clipped the enclosed from a Toronto paper: "The Department of Agriculture has received orders for two carloads of stockers and two of pure-bred stock for the Northwest. They will be shipped out early in May. They have orders also for about ten carloads of stock for British Columbia, which will be sent out at about the same time. Three of these will be pure-bred stock and the balance grade cattle and stockers."

It struck me that the Department of Agriculture is taking the business of shipping cattle, both thoroughbreds and grades, from Ontario to the Northwest and British Columbia out of the hands of cattle dealers. Better give the people an opportunity to do a little business themselves. Our officials are going to be overworked. We had a car of stockers for sale. I am sorry to say that we have never received a call or enquiry for stockers from these Western people. They seem to have gone to our Government Commissioner, or some of his pets, to secure cattle for that trade, and we Western cattle growers and dealers are not given a show. We are not only breeders, but dealers, handling stockers and heifers, ranging in ages from one to three years old (from one to five hundred per month). If you can help us to get a share of this trade, without us having to wait for our L. S. Commissioner to send them up this way, we would be exceedingly obliged.

Kent Co., Ont.

A. J. C. SHAW & SON.

### Peel County, Ont.

Grass peas are entirely out of the question this spring on account of the small yield last year, which was exceptionally wet. Possibly, this year might be the very reverse.

Top-dressing in winter is extensively practiced in this section, owing to the advantages of getting out the manure when the snow is on the ground. There is always a great rush when spring comes.

There is a deficiency of horses this spring. As there is not much doing on the farm for many horses in winter, some dispose of a team or so, which leaves them scarce when spring work begins, and now it is hard to buy a horse at any price. Horses about thirteen or fourteen hundred seem to be the standard weight here.

There was no shortage of feed on the farm this spring as in former years. Every farmer had plenty, both of grain and roots.

The prospects for wheat and hay this year are exceptionally promising. Apples didn't advance very much in price since last fall, and those who sold to the packers were wisest. Farmers were worrying a great deal about red clover seed in the early part of the season, but it is more plentiful than expected. The highest price paid was not over \$8.00.

M. SANFORD.

### Experimentalist Appointed at Ottawa.

Mr. Chas. E. Saunders has recently been appointed experimentalist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. His work will embrace all field experiments in cereals, grasses, forage crops, etc., and he will also have the direction and supervision of the plant-breeding, that is the forming of new varieties by the crossing of two distinct varieties. These two branches of work are among the most important touched upon by our Canadian Experimental Farms, and the wisdom of the appointment is apparent when the qualifications of Mr. Saunders and the field for further profitable work are considered. In the plant-breeding line there is an unbounded field for research, although the Canadian Experimental Farm has been quite as successful in such work as any foreign station. It is hoped now that as more attention is being given to this work, its success may be still more apparent.

### The Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will remember that a couple of years ago the Nova Scotia Legislature authorized the expenditure of \$50,000 towards the establishment of an agricultural college. Instead of a new site and a new institution out-and-out, it is probable that the Government will be disposed to further equip the institutions now existing at Truro, which would involve a very much less expenditure. The Provincial Farm there is fairly well stocked, and in connection with the Normal School there is the science building, thoroughly equipped, so that all that would be required is a college building where particular attention can be paid to short courses in agriculture, horticulture, dairying and animal husbandry. It is thought that an outlay for buildings of some \$20,000 or \$25,000 would afford an equipment sufficient to the needs of Nova Scotia for many years.

### "The Big Farm."

According to reports in the daily papers, Hon. T. M. Daly and several directors of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Co. resigned their connection with the concern because of overdrawn statements published in the prospectus. President Browne, however, states that the company will go ahead and "break" 10,000 acres of Northwest wheat land this season.





"Don't look for the 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."

### "Pa" and Polly Moberly.

BY SUSAN HUBBARD MARTIN.

The girls were having a good time in the sitting-room. It was well warmed and lighted, and there was a sound of laughter and the hum of merry voices. Some one was tuning a mandolin to the piano, and there was a fluttering of music leaves. Company had come in, as usual, to spend the evening. The Moberly girls, this is, the three older ones, all had light hair, blue eyes, and lively, vivacious manners that proved very attractive to the young people in the quiet village.

"Pa" Moberly nobody knew much about. He sat out in the kitchen most of the time. It was a dingy little room, and often in the evening he had no light; only the dull glow of the stove and the red sparks of his old-fashioned pipe.

"Pa" Moberly was a little, timid, shrinking man. He had faded blue eyes, bent shoulders and toil-worn hands. He had worked hard for his girls. He had ungrudgingly given them his best. It seemed too bad that now he was old and they were grown to womanhood they did not care.

When Mrs. Moberly was alive things were different. He had his comfortable easy chair then in the sitting-room; his slippers, too, and there was the lounge to rest on when he was tired.

But as his girls grew up, pretty, strong-willed and altogether selfish, "Pa" Moberly found himself banished from his comfortable quarters. A number of cushions, too fine for use, adorned the old sofa, and his armchair had three tidies on it. He was soon made to understand that he was not wanted.

It was not long before he began to stay in the kitchen, and by and by he sat nowhere else. He knew every figure on the dingy papered walls, and the only chair he had to sit in was a straight-backed wooden one, in which he could not rest.

He used to long sometimes for his old corner in the sitting-room, with its lights, its laughter and its music, but to his gentle hints the girls gave scant encouragement. "They didn't want pa around," they told themselves.

The lonely, tired old man had many thoughts as he sat in the kitchen night after night in solitude, and he used sometimes to ponder the question in his gentle heart as to whether, after all, it paid to bring up girls who were ashamed of you when you were old.

Polly did not know about the changed condition of affairs. Polly was the youngest, and more like her mother than any of the others, being small, quiet and brown-eyed.

She had been staying for three years out in Pennsylvania with an invalid aunt for whom she had been named. Poor Aunt Bassett was dead now, and to-day Polly had come home again. She was upstairs now, busy in the small back room that the girls had forgotten to make ready for her.

As "Pa" Moberly sat alone in the kitchen to-night he was thinking of Polly. In his yearning, fatherly heart there was a faint stirring of hope.

There was a chance that he might take some comfort with this, his youngest daughter. He had felt that from the time she was born. She wasn't like the other girls, and she seemed so unfeignedly glad to see him. He had seen the pressure of her young arms yet about his neck, and her kisses still lay warm upon his furrowed cheek.

In the darkness of the night he brushed a tear from his eye. He was thinking of Ma Moberly, too, and of her gentle, loving ways. He wished the girls were more like their mother.

Just then Polly came in. She went over to his side.

"Why, pa," she cried, "what's the matter? You're in the kitchen now, and in the day you sit in the sitting-room."

In a faint, dark light, "Pa" Moberly looked at her. "No, Polly, I don't mind the kitchen so much now," he added, as cheerfully as he could. "At least I won't now, since you've come home. I do miss the old chair some, but it's all right."

"The girls don't want me in there, Polly," he went on huskily. "They're young, and there's always company, you know. I don't know as I blame 'em much. I'm old and worn-out and behind the times. No, I can't say as I blame 'em."

Polly laid her soft cheek suddenly against the wrinkled one.

"You're not old or worn-out or behind the times, either!" she said. "It's a shame for you to stay out here!" Her sweet girlish voice was full of indignation.

"Put never mind, pa," she went on. "I tell you there are better days ahead. I've come home now, and I'm going to look after you, see if I don't. What would ma think if she were here, to see you sitting here all alone in this dark old kitchen? Why, it would break her heart! Come with me, pa!"

"Where?" said "Pa" Moberly, hesitatingly, in his surprise.

"Into the sitting-room."

"Oh, I can't go in there, Polly; they don't want me."

"Yes, you can. I want you. You wouldn't refuse me anything on this, my first night home?"

"Pa" Moberly got up. The old wooden chair was uncomfortable, and he rose stiffly, even with the help of Polly's arm.

"No, I couldn't, Polly," he said. "You—you're too like your mother."

As they left the dark kitchen together, "Pa" Moberly grasped Polly's hand tightly. "I'm afraid, Polly," he whispered, "we'd better not."

But Polly only squeezed his hand in a reassuring clasp, and somehow "Pa" Moberly felt stronger. Polly opened the sitting-room door, and a stream of light flashed out into the little dark entry. The girls were having a good time indeed.

A young lady in a blue dress occupied the piano-stool. A young man with his hair plastered down over his forehead occupied "Pa" Moberly's armchair. He had a mandolin in his hand, and was strumming it to the young lady's accompaniment. Alice and Belle and Harriet were sitting about with the liveliest air of enjoyment.

As Polly and "Pa" Moberly entered, their complacency suddenly faded into astonishment and dismay. What did Polly mean, and what did pa mean, by intruding on their company in this fashion?

Polly advanced steadily into the center of the room, still holding her father's hand.

How little and shy and bent pa looked, the girls thought, and how determined was the air Polly wore—like a young captain going into battle. It was as if Ma Moberly had come to life.

Alice rose. The young lady at the piano turned, the young man stopped his mandolin. In all the months he had come to the Moberly house, this was the first time he had ever seen the little, white-haired man who lived there. And who was that pretty brown-haired girl with flashing eyes?

Alice broke the silence. "My sister Polly, Mr. Bryant," she said, a little nervously, "and—my father. And this is our old friend, Eva Brent. Pa, you know Eva?"

"Pa" nodded cordially; so did Polly. But something wholly unusual was in the air, and every one felt it.

Polly led "Pa" Moberly up to the young man reclining in the chair. "Do you mind taking another chair, Mr. Bryant?" she said, pleasantly. "You see, this one is pa's favorite. Ma gave it to him."

Alice and Belle and Harriet flushed, but Polly was quite undisturbed. The young man was astonished, but he rose quickly, with a stammered apology, and Polly calmly wheeled the chair nearer the pleasant fire.

"Sit here, pa," she said affectionately, "and let me turn the light so it won't hurt your eyes."

She adjusted the light to her liking, then pushed "Pa" Moberly gently into his old place. His white hair shone in the lamplight, and his lips trembled.

"There!" said Polly, in a pleased voice. "Isn't that better?"

Regardless of all onlookers, she stooped and kissed the withered cheek; then she turned to the others.

"Go on with your playing, won't you, Eva?" she said, gently.

Nobody spoke; then the young lady turned to the piano and the restraint was quickly over.

"Pa" Moberly's eyes grew moist. How soft the chair was, and how pleasant the fire, and how comfortable was the touch of the little, firm hand upon his shoulder!

And there was something else. He knew and everyone else knew that his lonely hours in the old kitchen were over.

To-morrow the straight-backed wooden chair would be pushed back, to be occupied no more. The girls could play on the dingy walls, the mice could scamper at will over the old floor, "Pa" Moberly would be left there to see. Polly had come home to take care of him, and Polly was brave. It was as if Ma Moberly had come to life again!



My dear Guests,—

Shakespeare says, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," and like innumerable other sayings of the same "wild Will," the remark is eminently true. We may not always discern the wisdom of the "shaping," especially when, as not infrequently happens, the operation is attended with pain, but that is because our earthly vision being but imperfect leaves us incapable of judging.

An all-wise Designer has allotted to each of us a certain place in the great structure of humanity. Are we filling that place as we should? Are we even preparing ourselves to fit our niche when the command to move on is given? If we have felt hampered, confined and even crushed at times, let us reflect that the place we were meant to occupy is perhaps but of small dimensions, and we in our arrogance would become too large for it, and thus suffer unceasing discomfort therein. Were it not better to have remained little? Behold, then, the wisdom of the "shaping."

We need not fret and worry about occupying a lowly position—no position is lowly that is honorably filled, and we may dignify the most commonplace action by performing it in a noble manner and from a worthy motive, unbiased by the petty judgments of the world around us. This great Designer has need of even the smallest of us, and he who faithfully performs his trivial duties accomplishes more than he who fills imperfectly the most prominent position.

"Who does the best his circumstance allows,  
Does well, acts nobly, angels could no more."

On the other hand, it may be we are intended to hold a responsible position, one requiring knowledge and a mind well disciplined. Such a place has not yet been offered us, but if we wait to prepare for it until it comes, then someone else will justly take our place. We should, therefore, strive to profit by every opportunity to add to our store of knowledge—and such opportunities are rarely wanting—but more than all we should endeavor to know one thing well. When a business man advertises for help he seldom chooses from the applicants the man who "can do anything," but rather him who has made a specialty of one particular line of work. The discipline hourly met with in every-day life is an important factor in the formation of character; and failure and the way in which it is borne is often a truer criterion of merit than is success. A religious writer speaking on this subject says: "One day of humble acceptance of failure, of generous, sustained struggle, in spite of defeats, in the midst of constant falls, is better than one month of triumphant victory."

Many of the most prominent men of this and of preceding ages have risen from comparative obscurity to eminence; this, principally, because they grasped opportunity ere it had passed them by. The greatest generals had first to be common soldiers and obey the commands of their superior officers; wisely so, since it is said that no one can properly command who has not first learned to obey.

Then let us accept graciously and gratefully whatever is sent to us, and make even of our failures stepping-stones to success; if in the moulding of our character we experience some present discomfort, we may console ourselves with the remembrance that it is necessary for our future ease; and that assuredly

"Compensation is twined with the lot of high and low;

Peopled and warm are the valleys,  
Lonely and chill is the height.

But the path that lies nearest the storm-cloud  
Is nearest the stars of night."

THE HOSTESS.  
Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

She put the book down with a sigh.

"What is it, darling?" he asked.

"Ah, dearest, I'm so happy," she replied.

"But you had such a sad look in your eyes just now."

"I know. I've been reading about the unhappiness that the wives of men of genius have always had to bear. Oh, Alfred, dear, I'm so glad you're just an ordinary plug of a fellow."



THE QUIET HOUR.

Consider This, Ye That Forget God.

"Sons of Toil, before ye labor,  
Kneel in worship to the God  
Who is nearest all and Neighbor  
When our path alone is trod.  
Seek for service that anointing  
Which will give you secret health,  
Though the wage be disappointing  
It shall be the truest wealth;  
For with His dear, early blessing  
Drudgery will lose its pain,  
And no work be overpressing  
Or the soil of Duty stain."

I don't write to try and convince unbelievers that there is a God. Honestly, I have very little faith in the unbelief of professed infidels. They may indeed say that they don't believe in the existence of a God; but I don't see how any sane person can really think that this wonderful universe happened accidentally; or that the certainty of the punishment of sin, even in this world, is only a chance. If anyone is seeking God with a real desire to find and obey Him, sooner or later sufficient proof will be given, as it was to the doubting Apostle. But, as Bacon says, "God never wrought miracle to convince Atheism, because His ordinary works convince it," and it is a significant fact that the risen Jesus appeared only to friends, and did not seek to convince His enemies by overpowering proofs of His divinity. Then Herod, who was so eager to see some marvellous miracle worked by the captive Christ, did not even hear one word from Him, for "He answered him nothing." No, I am not addressing atheists to-day—or any other day—but we may forget God without having any intention of denying His existence. Perhaps we may even think it quite excusable to have the thought of God crowded out of six days of the week, and sometimes even out of the seventh day too. Life is such a rush, and visible things have a way of blocking our view of the invisible. Many who go regularly to church—when it is fine—"forget God" from Monday morning to Saturday night, without feeling themselves particularly sinful. Yet it is written in the ninth Psalm: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God;" and He has also said: "Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver."

God does not consider it a small sin when His people forget Him, for He says again: "If thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish." Can it truly be said that we are God's servants if we forget Him the whole week through? What good are we really devoting ourselves to? Are we worshipping the golden image, or is our heart set on pleasure, fame, or the good opinion of our world? Perhaps some are straining every nerve to accomplish a great deal of work, and the cares of life may have crowded out of their busy days any thought of God. Such hard-working people may feel quite satisfied that they are doing their duty, forgetting that our Lord has declared the first commandment to be loving God with heart, soul and mind. Others may be so strong and clever that they feel no need of God, but think themselves quite able to stand alone. It is said that before Napoleon started on his disastrous expedition to Russia some one said to him—"Man proposes, but God disposes." His answer was full of proud confidence in his own strength—"I both propose and dispose," and yet how powerless he found himself against God's messengers of cold and snow.

When Nebuchadnezzar boasted about the great City of Babylon which he had built, that same hour the kingdom was taken from him, until his understanding returned and he owned "that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

It is folly to trust in riches, which may be taken away any day, or which we may be forced to leave behind—for even this night our souls may be required of us. It is folly to trust in strength of body or mind, which a sudden accident might destroy at any moment.

There is a story told of the Apostate Emperor Julian when he went out to destroy the Persian army, confidently expecting to return and scatter the Christian faith to the winds. A heathen named Libanius said with a sneer to a Christian whom he met in Antioch—"What is your Master, the son of the carpenter, doing now?"

Perhaps the Great Carpenter of the world is making a coffin," was the answer, and about the time when he spoke Julian was lying stretched out on the battlefield, uttering his well-known dying words, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!"

It is true that we cannot see God. The astronomer who announced that he had searched all through the sky with his telescope and yet had not seen God, need not shake our faith. If a scientist searched a man through and through with the X-rays, and saw no life, would that

prove that no life was there? If he saw no conscience, would that prove that the man was utterly hardened? No one would believe him if he said he had seen life, or a conscience, and no one would believe the astronomer if he declared he had seen God through a telescope.

Forgetting God is, like most things, not a habit to be acquired in a week. If we are too hurried to pray in the morning, and too tired to pray at night, before long our prayers will be forgotten, even when we have plenty of time. God does not require long prayers, but if you are forming the habit of prayerlessness, break it now while you can. "Beware lest thou forget the Lord thy God," for He has said, "Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children."

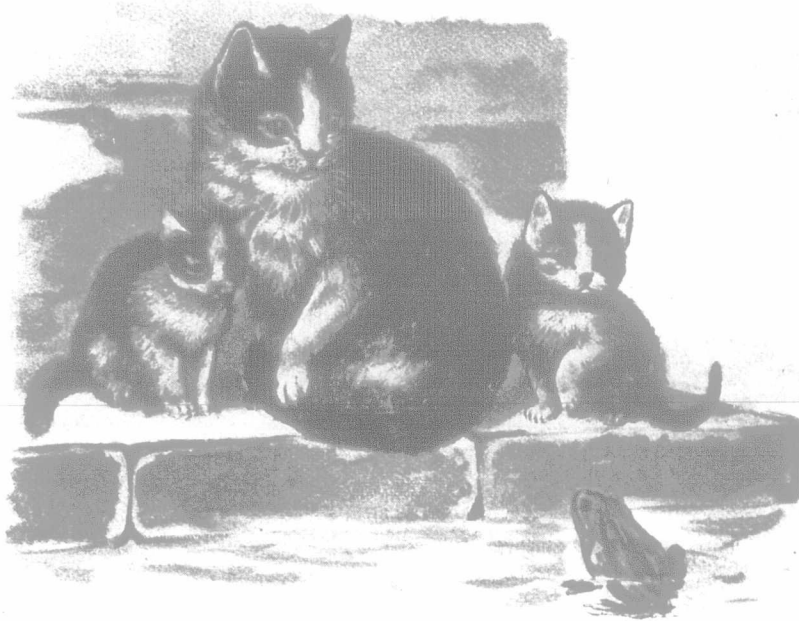
HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"Come Out and Play."

"Come out and play!" That is what these kittens are saying to the frog, and he seems quite ready to accept the invitation. Perhaps he may be knocked about a little roughly by his big playmates, but what of that! It is all in the game, and who cares for a few bruises?

I suppose you children are living out of doors as much as you possibly can, and are all as lively as young things should be in the bright days of opening summer. The world seems young again every spring, and even people who have left their young days far behind feel inclined to "come out and play." Is it any wonder that the children are wild with excitement when Saturday comes. Then come shouts of: "Mother, where did you put my straw hat last fall?" or,



"COME OUT AND PLAY."

"I say, did anybody see my box of fish-hooks? I never saw such a grand day for fishing." Then comes the coaxing appeal: "Mother, won't you give us some grub, then we won't bother you at dinner-time? We're off to the woods. I'm sure the Mayflowers are out." Mother gets rid of the noisy crowd at last, knowing quite well that when her boys and girls come back, weary and grimy, they will be hungry enough to eat two dinners instead of one.

"When we go fishing in the brook,  
Joey and Cecil and I,  
A crooked pin's our only hook,  
That catches 'em! Sometimes we tie  
The string tight to a willow limb  
Just where the biggest minnows swim.

"Then we lie down there in the shade  
And watch our bobs that tip and float,  
And once a bridge of rocks we made  
And built a castle and a moat,  
But, just as sure as we begin,  
Why Joey goes and tumbles in.

"Then all the frightened fish they hide  
Beneath the rocks and in the pool,  
There's not a minnow to be spied!  
The water settles clear and cool  
With bubbles 'tween the rocks and foam,  
But then we must take Joey home.

"Of course he cries at mamma's look.  
She says: "Is this the only fish  
That you can catch in Silver brook?"  
She knows, though, we'd get all she'd wish,  
With just our string and pail and pin—  
If Joey wouldn't tumble in!"

How well I remember one day when I was fishing for chub in a little creek in the woods, and the log on which I stood turned over. There was a splash and a shriek, and then I was hauled out, dripping wet. Did I go home, looking like a half-drowned kitten, draggled and forlorn? Not a bit of it. I ran about in the sun for awhile, and then started to fish again. Probably a bad cold was the result, but I only remember the fun we had—what is the use of remembering unpleasant things?

A new way of fishing, that is said to be very satisfactory, is to fasten a tiny mirror to the line, near the baited hook. The idea is that the fish, seeing itself in the mirror, thinks that some other fish is trying to get the bait, and so makes a rush for it, determined to get there first. Perhaps, when the poor thing succeeds in catching the tempting worm and finds the sharp hook inside, it may wish that it had been more unselfish and given the other fish a chance for the first innings.

But if fish are not kind and unselfish, boys sometimes are, even in their games. Once upon a time some boys were playing baseball in a quiet, shady street, when a little chap of twelve years old came along and asked if he might play too. He was a poor little cripple, hobbling along on crutches, and it seemed of no use for him to try and play at such a lively game. The boys were very good-natured, and did not wish to hurt his feelings, but at last one of them said kindly: "Why, Jimmy, you can't run, you know." "Oh, hush!" said another boy quickly, "I'll run for him. You give the ball a good crack, Jim, and I'll make your bases for you." Then he whispered to some of the other boys, "If you were like him, you wouldn't want to be told of it all the time."

That boy was certainly a gentleman, although he may not have been dressed very well. And,

by the way, there is one important part of dressing that is often forgotten. A little boy, called Val, was rather proud of the fact that he could dress himself entirely alone—"all but the buttons that run up behind." He used to back up to his father for a little help with the buttons that were quite out of reach. One morning he was in a great hurry, and things got dreadfully tangled and mixed. Perhaps it was not much wonder that he looked cross when at last he was dressed, or thought he was.

"Why, no, Val," said his father, "you haven't put everything on yet."

Val examined himself from collar to boots, but could find nothing wanting.

"You haven't put your smile on yet," said his father. "Put it on quickly, old chap, and I'll button it up for you." And Val put on a very fine smile in almost less than no time.

Of course you never dress for the day without putting on the sunny smile which can make the plainest face attractive. I don't know that anyone would care to see a "smile that won't come off," but—

"Does anyone like a drizzling rain  
As well as a sunny sky?  
Does anyone turn to a frowning face  
If a pleasant one is nigh?

"Oh, give us all the look that springs  
From a kindly nature's grace!  
We do not care if he's dark or fair—  
The boy with the smiling face."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Of a certain bishop, famous as one of the plainest men in England, the Liverpool Post tells a pleasing tale. One day, as this homely parson sat in an omnibus, he was amazed by the persistent staring of a fellow passenger, who presently said:

"You're a parson, ain't you?"

"Yes."

"Look 'ere, parson, would you mind coming 'ome with me to see my wife?"

Imagining the wife was sick, the clergyman went with the man. On arriving at the house, the man called his wife, and pointing to the astonished parson, said:

"Look 'e 'ere, Sairy! Yer said this morning as I wur the hugliest chap in England. Now, just yer look at this bloke!"



Travelling Notes.

Mollie has been to prison, charged with curiosity, locked and bolted in the condemned cell, a black, silent and stuffy hole, but released and set free by the small fee of twopence. It is wonderful what money will do. Newgate prison, which has stood for hundreds of years, a large, strong, stone building, covering a large space of ground, is being levelled to the ground and moved forever from that part of the City of London.

The day I went to see it, the "unique and historic relics" were being sold by auction, and proved an attractive draw, and the crowd that assembled round the auctioneer's rostrum in the Press Yard—where, when things were different, prisoners who preferred being pressed to death, and so conserving their estates for their heirs, to pleading and running the risk of forfeiting them, were accommodated—was a large one. Curiosity-hunters were there in great numbers. The first bid out of the ordinary was obtained by means of an appeal to Dickens' worshippers. "Now, gentlemen," the auctioneer began, "surely you remember your 'Barnaby Rudge'! Here is the cupboard to which Dennis, the hangman, went for the keys!" and the old oak, iron-faced warder's key cupboard went for over \$60.00. The pulpit from the chapel, the heavy wrought-iron grille that guarded the condemned cells, the doors and the windows, iron gratings, copper washing bowls, old leg-chains and weights, etc., etc., all brought large prices. Top price was paid for the old toll-bell, whose tongue will hereafter be silent in Madame Tassaud's waxen household. It brought \$500.00. Inscribed on the bell is the following loyal injunction:

"Ye people all, who hear me ring, Be faithful to your God and King."

Those who profess to look back with a sentimental regard to the "good old times" should bear in mind some of the facts connected with the old prison, which Mrs. Fry did so much to reform. In the middle of the eighteenth century we learn from an old recorder that six men of good family were lying there under sentence of death for highway robbery. After an election dinner at Chelmsford, these men had, for fun, sallied out and robbed a farmer. One of the six, through the intercession of Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, to whom he was engaged to be married, was relieved at the foot of the gallows; the other five presumably being hanged for a drunken frolic. In another case a starving sailor, who had served with distinction on board a man-of-war, was hanged for stealing sixpence. There are those now living who have seen men led out from prison, tied to a cart-tail, and publicly flogged through the streets. These cases, however, illustrate the ideas of the times, rather than the prison where convicts were confined. A fact that shows the state of Newgate is that in 1750 the prison was so overcrowded and unsanitary that gaol fever was so infectious that the contagion was carried to the Old Bailey court, and killed two of the judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the jury—in all more than sixty persons died. From then till 1868, when the last public execution took place outside the prison, improvements have taken place from time to time, but the spirit of the thousand years during which the site of the "New gate" to the City of London had been occupied as a prison, clung to the place; and very few of those who so lately wandered among the ruins will regret that the dark and gloomy pile has been levelled.

What Mrs. Fry accomplished against great difficulties is "one of the brightest facts in the whole history of philanthropy; how she transformed a filthy den of corruption into a clean, whitewashed room, in which sat rows of women, recently so desperate and degraded, stitching and sewing, orderly and silent."

It was still when I saw the place, most dismal, repellent and horrible. What it must have been before Mrs. Fry's visit would be too awful to contemplate.

MOLLIE.

Humorous.

Doctors sometimes give their directions for taking drugs or other treatment in language beyond the comprehension of the patient. Occasionally, however, but more often amusing, mistakes occur. Judge tells one of the amusing kind, and says it might have been an unfortunate, at least.

A small child went to a drug store and said to the clerk, "My mother wants some of the best medicine you have."

"The best medicine," replied the clerk, "is cod liver oil."

"That's all right," said the child, "but I don't want any of that."

"Why not?" asked the clerk.

"Because," said the child, "it's a fishy smell."

It is said that a fish is better than a doctor.

Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve, Nee Harvey.

Born, May 18th, 1792. Photographed, July 14th, 1902, in her 111th year.

The picture reproduced in the "Farmer's Advocate" to-day is sent us by Mollie, at present a guest in the house of a revered relative, who can distinctly remember hearing a conversation which took place between her own mother and Mrs. Neve somewhere about half a century ago. The following beautiful mention of this most "grand old woman" was published in the "Girls' Realm," entitled "A Girl when the last century was young." Mrs. Neve is the oldest living supporter of the Church Missionary Society, and until quite recently a constant reader of the Gleaner, through both of which societies she must have been closely linked with the interests of our own Northwest of Canada.

Her story runs thus: "Born on May 18th, 1792, this venerable lady has enjoyed the remarkable experience of living in three centuries. The register of the parish church of St. Pierre Port, Guernsey, testifies that 'Marguerite Anne, fille du Sieur Jean Harvey et de Elizabeth Guille, sa femme,' was there baptized on May 27th, 1792. The influence of her early training has been seen throughout her life in the charming courtesy of her manner, and the erectness of her bearing.

Of the troublous times until Napoleon Buonaparte was overthrown and when Guernsey was one huge camp, Mrs. Neve had, until quite lately, a vivid recollection; and would relate how her father, who held a Captain's commission in the Royal Guernsey Artillery (of which he was after-



MRS. MARGARET ANNE NEVE, NEE HARVEY.

wards Colonel), had to take his turn of guard and patrol, whilst the Channel Islands were held in daily readiness to repel a French invasion.

In 1823 she was married from Rouge Huis, her parents' old home and now her residence, to Mr. John Neve, of Tenterden, in Kent. After a quarter of a century of married life, Mrs. Neve became a widow and returned to Rouge Huis to reside with her mother and sister. The two sisters went abroad every summer, and thus visited every country in Europe—Portugal excepted. The winter evenings would be spent by the travellers in reading the history and studying the language of the country they intended to visit the following summer. Indelible memories were thus stored, the vivacity of which have astonished all who have listened to Mrs. Neve's accounts of her travels. In her ninety-first year she paid a second visit to Craew!

Since then her life has been spent at Rouge Huis in cheerful activity—knitting a little, reading her Bible, and enjoying the visits of her numerous friends. Annually she has entertained the General Hospital children to a sumptuous tea, watching with keen pleasure their enjoyment of the coffee in the pretty grounds of her house. "I don't think of her," wrote a friend in the "Farmer's Advocate," "sitting erect in her arm-chair, looking out of a window overlooking the lawn, and with her own crocheting adds to the beauty of the scene which her snow-white hair and white dress add. Her complexion is wonderful. Her eyes are bright, and her voice is clear and distinctly pronounced. Thus, the venerable lady passes her days in a quiet and eventful life, tended

with the greatest solicitude by her nieces and nephews."

With words like these most frequently on her lips, "Hold Thou me up and I shall be safe," "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow," "Blessed Saviour, I belong to Thee," is it any wonder that this faithful servant can, after her long pilgrimage of one hundred and eleven years, so patiently await the happy summons which cannot now be long delayed, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

H. A. B.

A Sentimental Journey.

"One Summer," in "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," "David Harum" and "A Chance Acquaintance," "Sentimental Tommy," planned "A Little Journey in the World." Before starting, they felt it "An Imperative Duty" to settle their "Debit and Credit," but as "The World Went Very Well Then" and there was no complaints of "Hard Times," they found they had enough "Hard Cash" to give them "Many a Glimpse of the World."

With "Captain Courageous," of the "Schooner Centipede," who had been "Twenty Years Before the Mast," they made a "Voyage to the Cape" over "Seven Seas." These "Three Men in a Boat" witnessed many "An Ocean Tragedy," encountering "The Sea Wolves" and "Roughing It" generally. After "Flying Visits to Australia and New Zealand," and "A Little Tour in France," they landed at "Treasure Island," where they found "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." Here living "Out of the World" were "Lorna Doone" and "A Group of Noble Dames." "Once Again" "A Pair of Blue Eyes" conquered "Sentimental Tommy," and, like "A Simpleton," he fell in love with Lorna. He said: "Come Live With Me and Be My Love." She replied: "My Heart's in the Highlands."

Lorna was "An Ambitious Woman" and had "No Intentions" of leaving her "Old Maid's Paradise" for less than "Ten Thousand a Year." "She" knew that Tommy was "A Gentleman of Leisure," disinclined to "Work" and not capable of "Self Help." She had to consider not "Only Herself," though she was "Without Kith or Kin," she lived with "A Terrible Family," and had to take "Precaution" to keep the matter "A Dead Secret," which was "A Fearful Responsibility." But after "A Mental Struggle" she was "Disarmed" of her "Pride and Prejudice" and "Loved at Last." She said to Tommy: "Hitherto, no man has wooed and won me, but in you I have 'Confidence,' 'Brave Heart and True.'"

So they were married at "The House of Seven Gables," "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Among the guests was "A Very Strange Family," consisting of "Jack's Father," "Mother Molly," "A Son of Hagar," "A Daughter of Meth," the "Heavenly Twins," "Bootle's Baby" and "The Baby's Grandmother." Mid "Sunshine and Roses" the "Devoted Couple" took their stand "Under Two Flags," which were artistically draped with "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Little Minister" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" officiated. The bride was "In Silk Attire" with "Three Feathers" and "A Yellow Aster" and "The Moonstone" ring upon her Finger. They were "Bound Together" as "Man and Wife" with "Golden Fetters" "Forever and Ever."

"That Beautiful Wretch," "Young Mrs. Jardine," who had a Mortal Antipathy towards Lorna and was "Her Dearest Foe," said it was "A Foregone Conclusion" that Lorna would be a "Good for Nothing" wife.

The marriage was "A Shock to Society," and was pronounced "A Fatal Mistake," but "Twenty Years After" it was "An Open Verdict" that they knew "How to be Happy, Though Married."

A Vegetarian Crusade.

[The reign of vegetables is at hand; but we need a crusade to bring it in. Let noble verse be set to noble music for that end. In the following lines we glorify rice. That rice is superior to flesh meat is easily proved. Who would throw mutton chops at a newly married couple? No, we all acknowledge that innocent rice is superior to mutton chops.]

RICE.

A mighty Theme is mine—'tis Rice,  
How nice  
Is rice!  
How gentle and how very free from vice  
Are those whose nourishment is mainly rice.  
Far to the land of ayah and of syce,  
Where peaceful peasants earn their humble pice,  
There would I fly if I might have my "chice,"  
And revel in the luxury of rice.  
Rice, rice,  
Succulent rice!  
Really it doesn't want thinking of twice.  
The gambler would quickly abandon his dice,  
The criminal classes be quiet as mice,  
If carefully fed upon nothing but rice;  
Yes, rice!  
Beautiful rice!  
What the leathern Chinese would call "velly fine rice."  
All the wrong in the world would be right  
In a trice  
If every one fed upon nothing but rice!  
Rice!

—Punch.



**Something More about Devonshire.**

We have had throughout England a somewhat blusterous, self-asserting March, but down here in dear old Devonshire the wind, though rough and laden with sea breezes, has had no cruel "nip" to it. The primroses and violets in the fields and hedges have laughed at it, and have gone on blossoming, whilst the little lambs, mercifully unaware of the fate which assuredly awaits them presently, frisk and gambol about the fields, as if having their very tails wagged for them was the most natural thing in the world. Of course, weather-mentions always have a place in every self-respecting newspaper, and who can make any allusion to the coming and going of the month of March without due reference to its expected behavior, i.e., that it should "Come in as a lion and go out as a lamb?" The following is what I have clipped from yesterday's Chronicle:

"According to an ancient legend, a shepherd once promised March a lamb if he would temper the winds to his flock; but after gaining his request the shepherd declined to pay over the lamb. By way of adjusting the account, March is said to have borrowed three days from April, in which more chilly blasts than usual blew and punished the defaulter. This idea of March borrowing its three last days is very common, and, according to Sir Walter Scott, it is feigned that March borrows them from April to extend the sphere of his rougher sway. In Staffordshire, the version is 'March borrowed of April, April borrowed of May, three days, they say: One rained, and one snow, and the other was the worst day that ever blew.'"

As I write on this the fourth day of April, a gentle rain is falling, and, though the wind has not quite quieted down, it is but as the last sobbing of a chidden child, who has finally made up its mind "to stop being naughty and try to be good."

A few days ago one of my wandering moods beset me, and, good weather or bad, I had to go on the tramp. The weather was better than its promise, and not a drop of rain fell from first to last, during my excursion to Exmouth, upon the cliffs of which I had often gazed when the soft sea haze had lifted and the beams of the sun had caught them slantwise in the far distance, but which I had never as yet visited. "Go to Star Cross," I was told, "and from its pier, close to the station, you will find the little Steam-ferry awaiting passengers." Across the wide mouth of the Exe, where it empties itself into the sea, plies daily at given hours that little steamboat, and I am told that "river or no river, the waves can behave themselves very nastily, and many go all the way to Exeter and down by the branch line to Exmouth, rather than cross in that handy little boat." No one could complain of quarters on Tuesday, for both going and returning that little estuary was in quiet mood. There is not very much of interest in the town of Exmouth, especially for one with limited powers of walking and a given train by which one must return homewards. The church is not yet one hundred years old, and there appeared to be very little within the town itself which had an old story to tell, but there are delightful sands, good bathing, very long promenade with hospitable seats, golf links, shady gardens, and all else that makes a seaside summer residence wholly desirable. It is the surrounding neighborhood which, as is the case nearly everywhere along this southern coast, is so beautiful. I had not arrived by a train early enough to catch the omnibus to Budleigh Salterton, and so I missed the great treat I had promised myself. I had expected to branch off along the road to Littleham, over to Beacon Hill, and, perhaps, on through Otterton, over the Otter by the plank bridge to Sidmouth, to do which I must have extended my time, but it would, indeed, have been time well spent. I was told that the views over the Exe estuary to the Haldon range, along the blood-red coast, in the midst of which lie Dawlish and Teignmouth, as in two "Combes," and to the left, where rise the heights upon which stands the old church of St. John-in-the-Wilderness, would well repay me, if, by early rising, I could once more take a run over to Exmouth and catch the omnibus to beautiful Budleigh Salterton. Dear Devonians who may read this, can you not picture what I can only try to describe, the rocks and the sands, the headlands and the deep dips downwards of the winding roads, the dear flower-covered banks of the Devonshire lanes, the furze-crowned hills, the delicious peeps over the gates or through unexpected gaps at the white-tipped waves of the rolling sea? Can you not picture the little fleet of fishing boats, the more occasional small steamer bringing pulp from Norway and Sweden, or coals, say from Newcastle, or the schooner or brig, with all sails set, bounding fast or slowly, as wind permits, across the horizon? In some of the towns you left behind you when you came to make your homes in Canada, there may be new villas, longer terraces, gardens and pleasure grounds laid out for the summer visitors who have found out the beauties of your native county, but you may be sure that when you come back to pay it a visit,

or when it revisits you in your dreams or reveries, you will find the same glorious sea, the same bold outline of rocky cliff, the same little running streams trickling across the path as when in your happy childhood you perhaps lived in one of those picturesque cottages, with stout cob-walls and heavily thatched roofs, which in their flowerful, fruitful gardens are still to be seen every here and there, and without which Devonshire would lose some of its most distinctive features. If I am spared to do so, I am hoping very soon to have a few days in Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, and it will not do for me to exhaust even upon this favorite county of yours and mine all the adjectives expressive of admiration for which the English language makes provision; I shall need some of them when I tell you, as I shall endeavor to do a little later on, something of my solitary tramps in the land of Lyonesse.

H. A. B.

**Things That Never Die.**

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,  
That stirred our hearts in youth,  
The impulses of wordless prayer,  
The dreams of love and truth;  
The longings after something lost,  
The spirit's yearning cry,  
The striving after better hopes—  
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid  
A brother in his need,  
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,  
That proves a friend indeed;  
The plea for mercy softly breathed,  
When justice threatens nigh;  
The sorrow of a contrite heart—  
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,  
The pressure of a kiss,  
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,  
That make up love's first bliss;  
If with a firm, unchanging faith,  
And holy trust and high,  
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met—  
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,  
That wounded as it fell;  
The chilling want of sympathy  
We feel but cannot tell;  
The hard repulse that chills the heart,  
Whose hopes were bounding high,  
In an unfading record kept—  
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand  
Must find some work to do;  
Lose not a chance to waken love—  
Be firm and just and true.  
So shall light that cannot fade  
Beam on thee from on high,  
And angel voices say to thee—  
These things shall never die.

—Charles Dickens.

**A Dish-washing Game.**

On Mondays, before I go to school,  
I wash the dishes. It's mother's rule—  
So Bridget can sort the clo'es,  
To help me to get them quickly done,  
I've made up a game that's rife of fun,  
And here is the way it goes:

The forks are voyagers, and their wives  
Are the tablespoons and the silver knives;  
The teaspoons are babies wee;  
Each platter, saucer and cup's a boat  
In which from the dishpan port they float—  
They're shipwrecked when out at sea.

The soapuds breakers dash fierce and high,  
But all hands are saved, and rubbed 'till dry.  
The wrecks are towed in to shore,  
In closet harbor they safely stay,  
'Till sailing date on another day,  
They bravely embark once more.

And washing the dishes in this way  
Is nothing but fun. And I always say—  
And mother agrees with me—  
"If work's on hand it's a splendid plan  
To do it the jolliest way you can."  
Just try it yourself and see.

—Good Housekeeping.

The Brooklyn Eagle knows a youth who combs his hair pompadour, which his father considers an affectation. "Young man," he said, "you look like a fool." Before the boy could reply, an old friend of the family came in, and pleasantly commented, "It is startling how much you resemble your father." "So he has just been telling me," answered the youth. The old gentleman looked hard at him for a minute, and then commended, "Well, I guess, after all, your fool notions of hair-dressing haven't affected your brain yet."

**On Economy.**

If we look for the meaning of the word "economy" in an encyclopaedia, we find that it is an equivalent of the Latin "alconomia," or Greek "oikonomia," from "oikos," a house, and "nomas," a law. Hence, we deduce that it meant in the very first place the "law of a house," or, in other words, the management of a household. This signification of the word, then, the one which touches us, the housekeepers of the Dominion, so closely, is the one to which we will hold in this article, or, rather, little series of articles; and, in consideration of the subject, we will borrow a leaf from the preachers, and treat of our text under three heads: (1) Economy of money; (2) economy of time; (3) economy of health.

First, then, economy of money: This is a subdivision which must needs prove interesting, surely, to the ninety-nine of us; let it be understood that it is not to mean the mere doing without things, nor the scrimping and pinching which usually follows, with so gruesome a face, in the train of the "chill-est penny," but simply economy, the judicious management of our money affairs; the spending of what we have in the very best way; the making use of what materials we have on hand, so that nothing may be wasted; the doing without things that do not count, and their substitution by things that do—this be our topic, and to it be all honor.

Economy is not stinginess. It may even be the foundation of liberality. It is no disgrace to "save," but rather a credit, so long as the motive for doing so is a right one; and its practice is certainly not a thing to be hid under a bushel, but rather a virtue to be set on a hill, that others may see, and do likewise; and so, perhaps, attain to comforts that might not otherwise be obtained, were it not for so good an example. And yet, how many women there are who are actually ashamed of having to "economize!" I venture to say that there are very few of us who have not seen at least one of her species. How many evasions she makes! How many excuses! How volubly she apologizes for having made down John's trousers to fit Jamie, and with what a consequential air she explains that, as she had an hour or so to spare, she "just ran them up;" they would do him a "turn or two," until she could get time to make up his new ones, which required such particular work. Of course Jamie always has a new pair lying in the drawer upstairs, or else is to have them immediately his mother can get to town. So she runs on, while we sit and listen with enforced patience, seeing through the thin veneer quite plainly, thinking all the while how very foolish and unnecessary this vain chatter really is, and how much more dignified and truly lovable this good soul would be if she were only content to throw aside all sham and pretence, and be on top just the true and sensible woman that she probably is at heart. If she could only understand that sincerity is one of the most beautiful things this beautiful earth can ever know, and that it can never inspire aught but respect and admiration, while sham, even a little bit of it, never deceives anybody, and, instead of serving its purpose, merely succeeds in awakening amusement or pity, or perhaps distrust, in the mind of the listener!

Then, there is another species of woman-kind. We have likely seen "one of her" too. She, also, is obliged by force of circumstances to economize in money matters. She makes no excuses about it either, but she does succeed, most valiantly, in making herself and everyone else as miserable as may be, because of it. She is continually comparing her own condition with that of Mrs. Wealthy. Does not she love beautiful clothes, and is not she compelled to wear plain and even shabby ones, while Mrs. Wealthy rolls along in silks and furs? Moreover, would not she delight in luxurious furniture and a spacious mansion, and can she content herself with just sitting in her five-roomed house and looking across at Mrs. Wealthy's palatial one? Worse than all, does not she also care for books, and music, and art, and is she not obliged to forego all gratification in these things simply for want of a little of the money which enables Mrs. Wealthy to indulge in what she wishes to the uttermost? So she lashes herself into a state of mind which cannot but interfere with any true work or true thinking; and this state of mind becomes chronic. She gradually acquires a little frown that does not improve her beauty, and a little whine that does not add to her sweetness—of course she does not realize that this is so, but it is—and presently, because of the melancholy atmosphere she carries about with her, the husband and children become either impatient and irritable, or else resignedly tolerant of her, and the tragedy has come to the home life.

Now, my dear Mrs. Frugal, if you she be, this is all nonsense. There is nothing short of positive want for food and clothing which should afford even an excuse for any woman to fall into this condition. Of course it is not exceedingly pleasant to do without things, but there is no



use in ruining the whole home atmosphere over it. There are worse things than just being moderately poor, and there are better things than the possession of extensive lands, and fine things, and a long bank account. Contentment is one of the very best things in this world, and it has often found a dwelling place in just "a cottage with a garden round," where luxuries, as the world knows them, were few and far between indeed. Was it Ruskin who described home as "a bit of the world roofed in, with a fire in it," or words to that effect? And he was not so far astray. Wherever there are four solid walls, enclosing a bit of space, clean, airy, with a bright fire, a sufficient table, and the voices of loved ones, there may be a home, and a happy one.

There is still another species of woman. Would she were more often met with. Have we not all seen her, also, and rejoiced in seeing her? She is the woman of whom everyone says, "What a nice woman she is!" or "What a fine person she is!" She has come through trouble, but it has not warped her. Her face is serene, her life is simple. Her household adores—no, respects her, wholly. She, too, is moderately poor, but she does not despise her condition, nor try to ape the doings of those "better off" in the things of this world. Instead, she spends her days in "making the best of things," and what profession in life could be better than that? She is not ashamed of making John's trousers fit Jamie, but, like the guidwife famed in poesy, who held it honor to "gar auld things lulk amais as weel's the new," is proud of her skill in being able to make them so. Neither does she think it any meanness to make a nourishing dinner out of odds and ends that a woman less thrifty and less sensible would have thrown away as useless. Perhaps she does not know, what is true, that the poorest of the poor, the denizens of the slums, are often the most extravagant among people, or, what is likewise true, that the wealthy and the noble quite as often do not despise the considering of economy in little things. Perhaps she does not know that many of the philosophers—men who extracted at least a portion of the very essence of life—exiled themselves to a voluntary poverty. Nevertheless, she has arrived at a philosophy of her own—that of finding a positive pleasure in the exercise of economy, and of reducing it to an art. By the practice of it, she finds that her home is more pleasant and interesting, her children better clad, her table better supplied, her house better furnished; and, above all, she realizes that the best things in life do not depend upon great wealth, but may be also secured in the humble home—honesty, sincerity, contentment, love.

And, now, this paper is quite long enough. In the next we shall try to present a few ideas, culled from many different sources, which may show some of the ways in which Mrs. Contentment has managed to economize in her money affairs.

I remain, dear sister farmer-women,  
Very sincerely yours,  
CLARISSY ANN.

### Filling in the Chinks.

"Oh, I just fill in the chinks." The girl laughed as she said it, but her mother added quickly:

"The chinks are everything. You haven't the slightest idea what a help she is, and what a load it lifts from my shoulders, this 'filling in the chinks' as she calls it."

The busy woman spoke warmly as she smiled happily at her daughter.

"You see, when she was through school, there didn't seem to be anything definite for her to do. Her father and I wanted her at home, for a while at least, before she undertook to go out into the world.

"Our one servant does all the heavy work, of course, and I am kept pretty busy with the children, and so she looked around and noticed the little things that should be done to keep a home neat and orderly, and which a servant never does, and I have very little time for. The left-overs, I always called them—oh, but it is such a comfort to have them done."

"And what are they?" I asked of the girl, as she sat pulling out the edges of a line net and making it look fresh and fluffy.

"Oh, I don't know," she answered. "There are so many of them, and such little things, you know."

She spoke almost apologetically.

"Let me see. Well, I began in the parlor, of course. All girls do at first. There were some little silver vases that were seldom shined. I kept those bright, and the silver on the afternoon tea-table. You have no idea how much it furnishes. And the little cups always dusted, and the dishes fresh and clean, and the tidies also. Really, that is a work by itself, and mother never used to have time. Then the picture moulding. The brass hooks that hold the picture was never oiled. I kept those clean."

"Then in the bedrooms. I look out that there are fresh towels on the bureau and stand, and that the hair receivers are not jammed full."

"It is really too funny the way I found them

packed when I first began. And the soap dishes clean, and fresh soap when it is needed, and dust-cans in their bags, and waste-baskets emptied; oh, yes, and buttons sewed on to the shoes. I believe I sew on a half-dozen every day.

"I go over the house daily, in the morning, right after the children are sent to school."

"I begin by picking up the things they have dropped, and putting them in their proper places."

"Then I go into the library, sharpen the pencils that need it; fill the ink-well; see that the pens in the penholders are good, the blotting pad not too old, the waste basket empty; and then I go through the other rooms, and, if you'll believe me, I always find something to be done, something aside from the regular work of clearing up, sweeping or bed-making; these belong to the girl to do."

"You see, I only do the little things that get left for the general cleaning, or neglected altogether."

"It is very pleasant, and helps—at least mother says that it does."

"Yes," said the mother, "and no one else knows what a difference it does make in having those chinks filled."

### Old Bachelors and Old Maids.

It is said that a woman is no older than she looks, and that she is quite as young as she feels, and, judging from appearances, it is safe to infer that women, as well as men, retain youth a great deal longer than was formerly the case. Certainly the age when the unmarried of either sex are dubbed "old maids" and "old bachelors" depends very largely upon themselves.

The cheery, pleasant man or woman who, in spite of preferring, or, possibly, being condemned to, a life of single blessedness, need never fear scorn in the description of their condition given by their neighbors. "Old bachelor" and "old maid" they may be, but wonder is sure to be expressed that such a "delightful old bachelor" or "really charming old maid" remained single, and never apparently saw fit to make some other person happy by taking him or her into the life partnership of marriage.

A selfish and ill-tempered man becomes a "miserable old bachelor" while his contemporaries are just in the prime of life; and the term "old maid" is unhesitatingly bestowed on the spinster who busies herself with her neighbors' affairs to their detriment, and who seems to find more to blame than to praise in the rising generation.

One thing is quite sure; it is that old maids and old bachelors may be as plentiful as blackberries, and yet equally generally appreciated as long as they preserve in their hearts the milk of human kindness.

### "We are but Little Children Weak."

The face and attitude of each child in this unique little choir is of itself a study. Any mother or any infant-school teacher who has gathered her little ones around her on a Sunday afternoon can surely readily recall a similar group, singing some such simple children's hymn as that which forms the subject of our illustration. There may be in the attire of the little singers whom they remember the difference between dainty lace and homespun, but the earnest faces of the children, their sense of the gravity of what they are doing, or trying to do, will be much the same in the case of each. It seems easy, as one looks at the faces in the group,

from that of the elder boy and girl, who are keenly alive to the responsibilities of their office as choir leaders, down to the mischievous Tiny making a knot of her bonnet strings, to follow in imagination these little ones to their several homes, and to hear them tell to mother and father how they had been singing to-day that hymn about "ickle child'en weak." H. A. B.

### Domestic Economy.

#### PUDDINGS.

"Some like it hot, some like it cold." Thus runs the old nursery rhyme, and so it is in our day. Puddings both hot and cold, baked or boiled, frozen or chilled, are delightful, but much less appreciated than they should be. A properly-made pudding is light and easily digested, and in these two particulars differs greatly from the favorite American dessert of pie; they are also much easier of preparation, and as for their delicacy, few persons who have eaten the light and perfect concoctions of fruit and flour, eggs, sugar and spice which form the average pudding, but will unite in singing their praises. The fruit puddings are an inheritance from our English ancestry, and prove always the most satisfying and delicious of the more substantial desserts.

**GINGERBREAD PUDDING.**—Mix one-quarter pound of suet with one-half pound of sifted flour; add a pinch of salt, one and one-half gills of molasses, one teaspoonful of ginger, and when thoroughly mixed, one well-beaten egg and one-half pint of milk, in a part of which should be dissolved one-half a teaspoonful of soda. It may be necessary to use more liquid. It should be proportioned to the stiffness of molasses and flour. The original recipe calls for candied peel, but currants, sultanas, or all three may be used. Turn into a buttered mould or bowl, and boil for three hours.

**RICE PUDDING.**—Wash and soak a cupful of rice; drain; put in a saucepan; cover well with sweet milk, and let boil until tender; put into a deep pudding pan; add a pint of milk, a small cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, a teacupful of seeded raisins, and the beaten yolks of four eggs; set in a hot oven to bake for half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; flavor with nutmeg, and spread over the top of the pudding; set in the oven for one minute. Serve without sauce.

#### RULES FOR OLD AGE.

Dr. Richardson's "Rules for Old Age" are as follows:

To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season.

To take food, in moderate quantity, four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed.

To clothe warmly but lightly, so that the body may, in all seasons, maintain its equal temperature.

To keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful.

To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age was not present.

To take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours.

To spend nine hours in bed at least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60 degrees Fahr.

To avoid passion, excitement and luxury.



"WE ARE BUT LITTLE CHILDREN WEAK."

(By Mrs. M. Seymour Lucas.)



MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The quality of fat cattle is very poor, and two exporters have had recourse to Chicago to fill space contracted for early in the season.

Mr. R. H. Thompson, wholesale bacon merchant, of London, England, was on the market, and reports that prices will touch a lower level this year than for the past four.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of export cattle sold at \$5.10; good exporters, \$4.65 to \$4.85; light medium, \$4.25 to \$4.65.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked loads sold to a good demand. Prime quality, 1,125 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; picked loads suitable for the local trade, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Bulls.—Choice export, \$4.00; good to medium, \$3.65 to \$3.85. Feeders.—Steers of good quality, 900 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., wanted, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Stockers.—Very few on offer; one and two year olds are in good request, 400 lbs. to 600 lbs., at \$3.60 to \$3.90; off-colors, poor quality, from \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Sheep.—Prices range from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Lambs.—Yearling lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.25, and spring lambs sold at \$4.25.

Milch Cows.—Milch cows and springers, \$35.00 to \$45.00. One very choice cow reached \$55.00.

Hogs.—Best selected bacon hogs, singers, not below 160 lbs. and not above 200 lbs., live weight, off cars, not fed or watered, \$6.40; light and thick fat at \$6.15; sows, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stags, \$3.00.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price to-day, Two weeks ago, Same date last year. Rows include Export cattle, Butchers' cattle, Export bulls, Feeders, Stockers, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, and Milch cows.

MARKET NOTES.

Mr. Wm. Boulter, Mayor of Picton, Ont., and Mr. Alf. Clapp were on the market.

Mr. W. D. Reesor, of N.-W. T., was on the market for stock calves, heifers.

Mr. Alf. Ironsides, of the firm of Gordon & Ironsides, Winnipeg, was on the market, and reports the cattle trade as being dull in England, owing to labor being cheap and work scarce.

Mr. Wesley Farrell, well known as an ocean cattle

foreman on this market, was accidentally killed at St. John by falling down the hold of the S. S. Castilian.

Mr. Wm. Daniels, well known on the Chicago Cattle Market, and Mr. F. Fawcner, of London, England, were visitors on the market.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat.—Export demand made wheat firmer. Wheat, red and white, 70c., middle freights; goose, 65c. to 66c.; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 87c., grinding in transit; No. 1, northern, 85c.

Oats.—Car lots, 29c., north, and 31c. at Toronto. On this market, 200 bushels sold at 38c. per bushel.

Barley.—Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43c., middle freights, and on this market quoted at 43c. per bushel.

Peas.—No. 2 white offered at 66c., on Midland, and at 66c., east, now shipped to Montreal without bids on the market.

Rye.—No. 2 wanted at 50c., middle freights. No sellers on this market.

Butter.—Receipts moderate, with prices unchanged. Fresh rolls, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; choice pound rolls, 19c. to 20c.; creamery prints, 23c. to 24c.; from farmers' baskets, butter sells 24c. per pound rolls.

Eggs.—The market is firm; supply scarce, owing to cold weather. Eggs sell at from 12c. to 14c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Market steady; old 14c., new 13c. per lb.

Poultry.—Market quiet; choice chickens scarce at from 12c. to 20c. per lb.; old hens at from 9c. to 10c. per lb.; turkeys at from 18c. to 20c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Trade quiet; on track, quoted at 95c. to \$1.00 per bag; out of store, sold at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag.

Hay.—Fifteen loads sold at from \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton; very choice, \$16.00; and at from \$6.00 to \$9.00 for clover or mixed hay.

Straw.—Three loads of straw sold at from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton, wanted.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef for quarters, per cwt., at \$6.00; beef hind quarters, per cwt., \$8.00; mutton, per cwt., \$9.50; spring lambs, each, \$6.00; veal carcass, per cwt., \$9.00; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$9.25; dressed hogs, heavy, per cwt., \$8.75; hides, No. 1 steers, per lb., 8c.; hides, No. 2 steers, per lb., 7c.; calfskins, No. 1, per lb., 10c.; calfskins, No. 2, per lb., 8c.; wool, fleece, per lb., 16c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 9c.

Cattle Market Improvements.

The facilities of the Toronto Cattle Market have been further improved by the building of six new pens at the entrance of the market. There are now 125 pens, with an accommodation for 2,500 cattle.

Table comparing charges at Buffalo and Toronto for Feeding, Hay, Grain, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 26,000, including 500 Texans; active, steady to strong; good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.60; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.90; cows, \$1.40 to \$2.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.10; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.40; calves, \$2.50 to \$6; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$5.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day, 47,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,000; market 10c. to 15c. lower; mixed and butchers, \$6.85 to \$7.15; good to choice heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.30; rough heavy, \$7 to \$7.15; light, \$6.65 to \$7.10; bulk of sales, \$7 to \$7.15.

Sheep.—Receipts, 16,000; sheep steady; lambs steady to 10c. higher; good to choice wethers, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.25; native, lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.65.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 27.—There was about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves and 60 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

British Cattle Markets.

London, April 27.—American cattle, 6d.; Argentines, 5d.; Canadians, 6d.; Argentine sheep, 6d. Liverpool, April 27.—Canadian cattle, 6d. to 6d.

Hon. Mr. Hanbury's Death.

The Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, died on April 28th, of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days only.

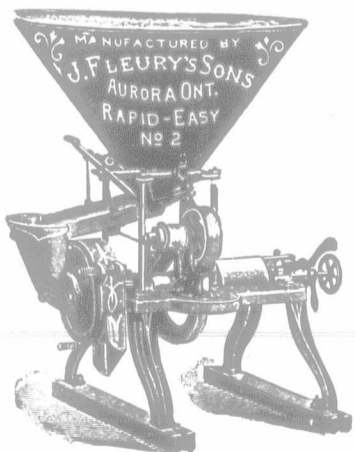
Dairy Instruction.

Messrs. G. G. Pablow, of Perth, and G. H. Barr, Guelph, Chief Dairy Instructors, respectively, for east and west portions of Ontario, have completed arrangements for the season's campaign.

North of Lake Manitoba.

Could you tell me what the country north of Lake Manitoba is like, also north-east and north-west, near where the G. T. R. is going? Is it fit for wheat, or is it all marsh? Where could I find out most particulars about that locality? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The country north of Lake Manitoba is considered to be well adapted for mixed farming, considerable shrub and abundance of grass.



"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS.

MOST WORK with LEAST POWER. In SIZES suitable to SMALL or LARGE amount of power.

February 10th, 1903. "Enclosed please find settlement for Grinder. It is giving our customer grand satisfaction. We came very near losing the sale on account of its delay, but the party is highly pleased that he waited and got your make."

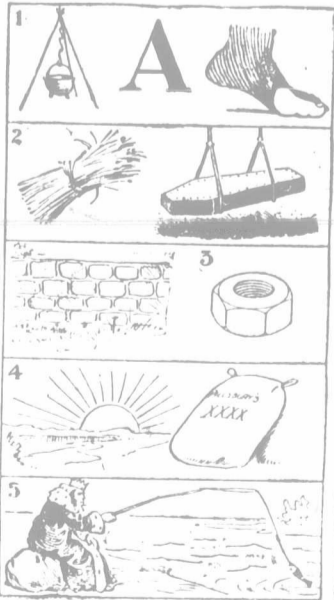
March 30th, 1903. "We are well pleased with the work the Grinder does. With four horses we can grind about 20 bushels mixed grain per hour. Our neighbors say it is all right."

PROVINCIAL AGENTS:

Lithograph hanger and information on application to: The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man.; The T. J. Trapp Co., New Westminster, B. C.; W. R. Megaw, Vernon, B. C.; A. A. Johnston, 212 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; P. T. Legare, Quebec, Que.; J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.; The Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.; W. F. Dibblee & Son, Woodstock, N. B.; The Sussex Mercantile Co., Sussex, N. B.; Bligh & Prince, Truro, N. S.; H. Ley & Harvey, Pt. Williams, N. S.; A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. M. Clark, Summerside, P. E. I., or

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada. Write to-day. Medals—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris. Write to-day.

\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY



A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEVER PEOPLE WITH BRAINS

On the left we show five pictures; the first one represents a well known vegetable, something everyone eats almost every day; the second one represents a famous fruit, that everyone likes; the third represents a tree that grows almost everywhere and when used in furniture polishes up nicely; the next lands for a flower well known to all, and the last picture is a bird you have heard of and perhaps seen. Now take our brains and energy. If you have an idea tell us what any two of the five pictures represent. You may win \$200.00. Now don't say they are too hard, of course they are hard, anyone can do easy things but it takes grit and brains to do big things in this world. If you can make out all five pictures you are an exceptionally clever person, but it is only necessary to make out two in order to enter the contest. Should more than one person solve the solving two of the pictures, the money will be split just the same, but will be divided equally. This is a grand opportunity. It makes no difference how far away you are from. Easy and a prize you have. Everybody will be interested in this contest, so who will be the first to get answers, and how to get in contact with the Company will be allowed to compete. Remember, we do not want any of your names. All you need to do is to enter this contest. There is only one slight condition which will take a few minutes of your time of which we shall write you as soon as your answer is received. Just think of all the different things you could do with \$200.00 in the moment that the money will surely be paid while and if you succeed in making out any two from the whole five send us the names of once with a 2c. stamp and we will let you know by return mail if you are correct. If you need money do not delay a minute. Write us at once. THE PRIZE CO., DEPT. 551 TORONTO, ONT.



HILLHURST DISPERSION SALE.

HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11th and 12th.

80 STRAIGHT SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

Including the whole of last year's importation of yearling heifers. Catalogues ready July 1st. Six choice young bulls by Scottish Beau, Joy of Morning and Scottish Hero, for private sale at attractive prices. Send for catalogue.

M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer, is instructed by MR. FRANK S. PEER, of Ithaca, N. Y., to sell at auction,

Tuesday, May 12, 1903 At 10 o'clock, Hexamer's Hoboken Riding Academy, 219 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

UPWARDS OF

85 Imported Jersey Cattle

of ISLAND and ENGLISH BREEDING.

Selected and imported by him for the American market and entered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The English contingent was obtained from the very celebrated Chestall herd of J. Reid Walker, Esq., Bugeley, Staffs, England, in choosing which Mr. Peer had the valuable advice and assistance of Mr. Frank Sugden, agent of the Chestall Estate, one of the foremost judges and breeders of Jerseys in England. Among several very valuable bulls in the importation are the world-famous Golden Fern's Lad and the very exceptionally-bred Brookhill Fox, by Flying Fox, out of Brookhill Rose 2nd. Mr. John Thorburn, of eminent authority, pronounced these the best two bulls in England. Many Island breeders regard the former as the greatest Jersey sire that ever lived. There are eight daughters of Golden Fern's Lad, and numerous get of such highly-approved sires as Napoleon Bonaparte, Eminent 2nd, Forfarshire, Hamley, Golden Lad 2nd, Orlando, Flying Fox, Financial King, etc. Many of the females are bred to Golden Fern's Lad and Brookhill Fox. The cattle, now in the United States quarantine station at Athena, N. J., will be removed thence, with clean bill of health, directly to the place of sale, on or before Monday, May 11th, on which date they may be inspected by the public. Hexamer's Riding Academy is but three minutes' walk in Hoboken from ferry, and 20 minutes, or less, from New York City via ferries at Christopher and Barclay Sts. For Catalogues (ready May 5th), address: PETER C. KELLOGG, 107 John St., New York.

DOMINION ROSE COLLECTION



A "Dominion Collection" Rose Bed.

Twenty one-year-old Tea and Ever-Blooming Roses, each different named \$1.00

This collection is well and favorably known all over Canada, as the extremely low price admits of roses being purchased and planted as freely as geraniums. If planted fairly early they will start quickly and bloom abundantly. They are of the Ever-Blooming class, so that the bed will be bright and beautiful the whole summer long. After blooming they can be protected to survive the winter, or taken up and kept under cover, or allowed to perish, the same as many other summer-blooming plants. The roses in this collection are well-rooted, healthy plants, sure to bloom this season. Sent by mail, if desired, prepaid, or by express, with the earth on the roots as grown, at purchaser's expense. Address all orders:

WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, CANADA.

THREE GRAND BARGAINS IN DISHES.



1st. Elegant set of 38 pieces for only \$1.55.—Consists of 12 cups, 12 saucers, 12 plates and 2 each plates, all with the latest fancy edges and beautifully decorated with raised ornamentations. We have only 75 of these sets left on hand, and they are going fast.

2nd. Special set for family of six for only \$2.34.—36 full-sized pieces, with beautiful colored decorations, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, 6 butter pats, 6 fruit dishes, 6 egg cups, all of extra fine quality; light in weight and beautifully finished. A very pretty set of dishes and a great bargain at our special price of only \$2.34.

3rd. Dinner and tea set, 97 pieces, worth \$15, for only \$5.98.—Finest quality English china; newest shapes; latest designs; rich, delicate coloring. The set consists of 12 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit saucers, 12 butter pats, 2 vegetable plates, bowl and cover, 1 creamer and 1 slop bowl; in all, 97 full-sized pieces; all light in weight; perfect in color; extra smooth, and for beauty and richness, equal to any dinner set ever sold at retail for \$25. If you have longed to possess a handsome set of dishes, but could not afford to pay \$15 or \$20 for one, now is your chance. \$5.98 is less than the actual cost of manufacture, and much less than the regular wholesale price. We have put the price very low on this set because we have an extra large stock that we must clear out before the dull season sets in. Ladies, if you wish to get one of these sets of dishes, we advise you to order the dinner and tea set at \$5.98, as the quality and finish are much better, and the price on the whole much cheaper. In any case, we guarantee perfect satisfaction. Send money by Registered Letter, Post Office or Express Money Order and we are sure to get it. As to our reliability, we refer you to the publishers of this paper. Address: JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 527, Toronto.

\$2.50 TELESCOPE FOR ONLY \$1.15



Brings objects miles away to view with astonishing clearness. Invaluable to hunters, farmers, sailors, fishermen, etc. Only a dozen to clear at this special price. Some time ago we bought a shipment of high grade telescopes in Germany, intending to sell them at \$2.50 each. The shipment arrived too late for this season's trade, so we are selling them at the price of \$1.15. They are first class, having powerful instruments, made of fine glass lenses, carefully and accurately ground. They are fitted and adjusted with the greatest care. We guarantee perfect satisfaction for it, and an exception if you are not satisfied. Each telescope is described and illustrated in our catalogue, and is worth the price. Don't forget that you can get a complete set of these telescopes for only \$1.15. Address: JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 527, Toronto.

NOTICES.

JOURNAL OF TRANSACTIONS.—Through the courtesy of the editor, Mr. James Macdonald, who is also Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society, we are in receipt of the fifteenth volume of the transactions of the society, covering 460 well-filled and well-bound pages, with an appendix of 75 pages filled with exceedingly useful information, as is the entire volume.

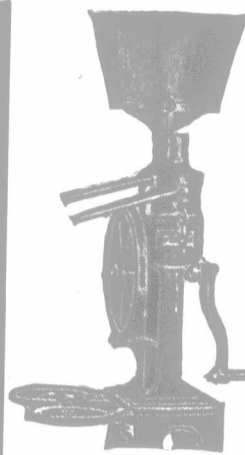
EUREKA FLY-KILLER.—Fly time is approaching, and some effort should be made to protect the stock from the annoyance of these pests. In another column will be seen the advt. of the Eureka Fly-Killer. It is claimed for this preparation that it is effective for lice on all kinds of stock, and is particularly useful to protect cattle from the hornfly. The electric syringe for applying the preparation can also be used for spraying Bordeaux or Paris green on small patches of garden fruits or vegetables.

NO MORE ROOTING.—Where alfalfa is largely grown farmers frequently fatten large numbers of hogs in the alfalfa meadows without doing them very serious injury. As everyone knows, hogs are not close grazers, but often do a meadow considerable injury by rooting. The ingenious Yankee, Farmer Brighton, has devised a scheme to prevent this rooting and to make hog pasturing in clover meadows possible and profitable. See his ad. in another column.

STEEL CURBING FOR SILO-BUILDING.—Concrete is coming more and more into general use. To make a strong wall and to economize cement, it is essential that the material be thoroughly mixed. Circular cement silos are also constantly coming into general favor. Parties building largely with cement or who are interested in the construction of round concrete silos would do well to read the advertisement of A. E. Hodgert, Exeter, Ont., which appears in another column, in which he announces that he is prepared to supply the expansion steel rings or curbing used in building round cement silos and cisterns, and which can be readily adapted to any size, from five feet upwards: Hodgert's patent mixer, which greatly facilitates work of mixing cement and gravel, rendering it more uniform and exact, is also supplied.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT.—In studying conditions in Western Canada, a most remarkable fact is forced upon one, namely, that American capitalists have been evidently reaping a harvest by dealing in Canadian lands. Something in the great development of the United States begat in her people a confidence in new countries, which confidence is showing itself in the manner in which American colonization companies are opening up the Canadian West. Underlying their confidence is the undeniable fact of thousands of settlers of the most excellent class from the Republic pouring steadily into Western Canada. With characteristic conservatism the capitalists of Eastern Canada have been for the most part slow to realize the advantage of investments in Western real estate, just as some eastern manufacturers have been tardy in pushing business there. It is only because of the immensity of the country that our American cousins have not secured a greater proportion of the available land in these new districts. However, the success of the American land companies has opened the eyes of Canadians to the possibilities they were neglecting. When the situation became apparent, they were not slow to participate in the business of colonizing great sections of the West. For this purpose, the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Co. was organized. The company is under the management of Canadian business men of high standing, who are offering stock in the enterprise to those who have money to invest and who have confidence in the resources and ultimate greatness of Western Canada. The company's announcement appears on another page, in which the location of their land is indicated and the advantages fully pointed out.

IT'S YOUR FAULT AND NOT THE COWS'



YOU should have a New Century American Cream Separator.

THEN there would be more and better cream, sweeter skim milk, purer butter, and hence larger profits—less drudgery in the dairy, too.

Write us right now.

C. RICHARDSON & CO., P. O. Box 1048, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FARMS

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloudbursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please refer to this paper.

\$1.50 READING GLASS FOR 68c

Only 3 Doz. to Sell at This Price.



The First

CHAPTER I. PETER, an apostle of Jesus to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithynia, and Asia.

2. Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ; Grace unto you, and multiplied peace.

3. Blessed be our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath justly received a shipment of goods from Germany, in which were 3 doz. extra large Reading Glasses that we bought to sell at \$1.50 each, but as they have arrived too late for this season's business, we have decided to sell them off at cost price, rather than carry stock over till next season. They are exceptionally fine Reading Glasses, 3 1/2 inches in diameter, made of the finest French optical glass, with metal rims and bolsters, heavily nickelled and ebonized handles. They will be found of great value in examining insects and parts of all kinds. They are also an endless source of enjoyment for the different members of the family, examining flowers, photographs, etc., etc., and a great comfort for those whose eyesight is not strong. Remember, we have only 3 doz. of these glasses, so don't put off writing until they are all gone. When ordering, send 7c. extra for postage. JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 528, Toronto.

RIBBON BARGAINS



Lovely Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons almost given away. We have secured a very large stock of fine ribbons at a mere fraction of their regular selling price, and we are going to give the ladies of this country a bargain that will astonish and delight them. These are not clippings but rich heavy ribbons, some of them 4 inches wide, and all in complete rolls. We are making these up into packages, each containing a variety of widths, colors and patterns, some 4 inches wide, and no piece less than 1 yard long, some pieces 3 yards long. You will never be able to offer your another bargain like this. Price postpaid, 1 box 35c., 8 boxes \$2.80. The Mail Order Supply Co., Ribbon Dept. 561 Toronto.

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED

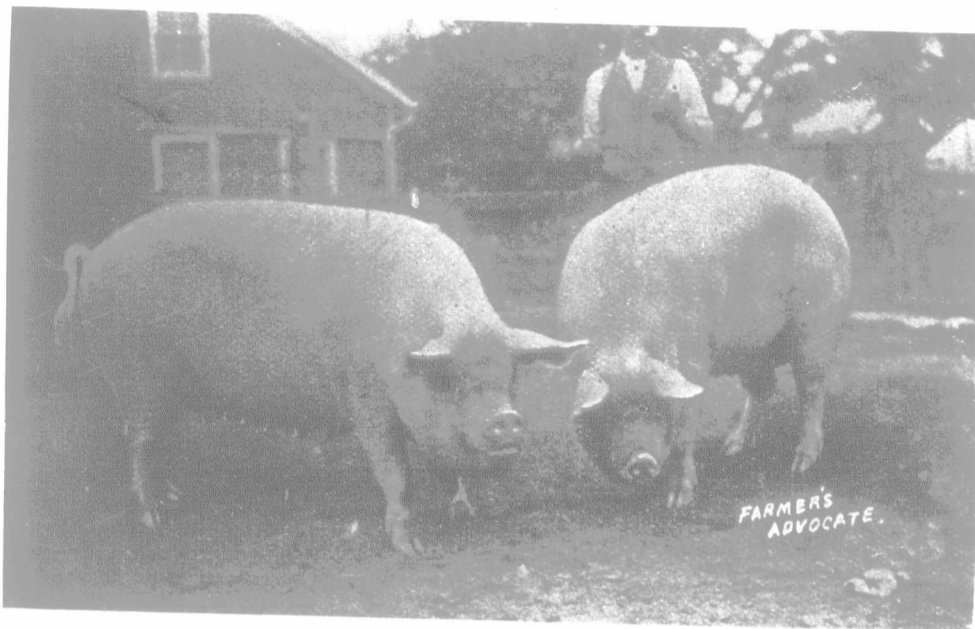
# LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

AT THE STOCK-YARDS SALE PAVILION, AT HAMILTON, ONT., ON

**THURSDAY,**

**70 Head 70**

20 BOARS, ranging from 6 to 15 months. 50 SOWS, mostly in pig to choice English sires. All selected from leading British herds. The most valuable consignment ever imported to America, including many first-class show animals.



**JUNE 25, '03**

**Britain's Best**

Never was so good an opportunity offered to procure first-class show and breeding stock at the purchaser's own price, as sale will be absolutely unreserved. First-class hotel accommodation at Stockyards Hotel. Catalogues ready May 5th; will be mailed on application.

S. FRANK SMITH,  
CLAPPISON'S CORNERS,  
THOS. INGRAM,  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

AUCTIONEERS.

**D. C. FLATT & SON,**  
MILLGROVE, ONT.

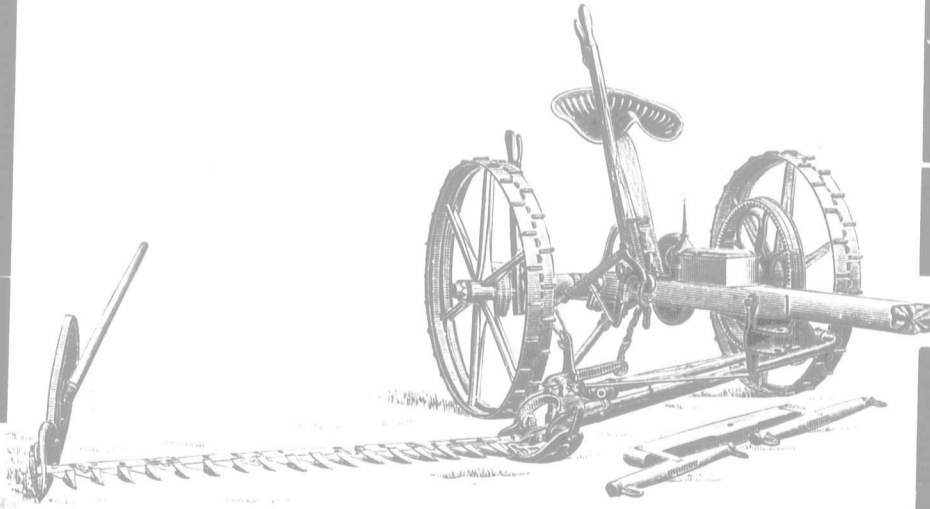
## GOSSIP.

The engravings of two imported stallions, elsewhere in this paper, the property of Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., who selects, buys and imports his own horses in person, represent the Clydesdale, Dunragit, and the Shire horse, Warfield Fitz-Harold. Dunragit, a dark bay, weighs 1,800 and stands 16 hands three inches high, foaled in June, 1900, was bred by Mr. W. H. Ralston, Wigtownshire, and was purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, of Dumfriesshire. He was sired by Ornament (10603), a son of the great sire of prizewinners, Baron's Pride (9122), out of Legacy of Bartheskie, by Macgregor (1487). The dam of Dunragit, Emerald 12901, was by Prince Robert (7135), a son of the great Prince of Wales (673). Dunragit, therefore, combines in his breeding the best of Clydesdale blood, and cannot fail to prove an impressive sire. He is described as deep shouldered, well muscled, with short back and well-shaped quarters, short legs, flat bone, 12 inches in front and 13 inches behind, springy pasterns, and an abundance of silky hair on legs.

The Shire horse, Warfield Fitz-Harold (18433), a bay, foaled in 1898, and described as weighing over 2,000 lbs. and standing 17½ hands high, is a big, deep-chested horse, with short back, long quarters, short legs and abundance of bone and hair, and stands on his pasterns equal to any Clyde. He won many first prizes, medals and sweepstakes at important English shows. He was sired by the noted Markeaton Royal Harold (15225), to whom he is said to bear a strong resemblance and who was let last season for £1,000. His grand-sire, Harold (3703), was one of the greatest Shire horses that ever lived. The dam of Warfield Fitz-Harold, Nyn Dove Countess, won, in 1901, first at Derby and Ashbourne and, in 1902, first at Hatfield and second at the Royal Show, besides numerous other prizes. With such breeding and merit in his lineage, he is sure to prove a prepotent sire of the right sort.

## FROST & WOOD MOWERS

HAVE CUT HAY IN CANADA FOR  
MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.



**ALWAYS LEADERS** in EXCELLENT QUALITY OF MATERIAL,  
SKILLFUL WORKMANSHIP,  
CORRECT DESIGN, HANDSOME FINISH.

Ask the agent to show you the Frost & Wood New No. 8 Mower, and don't put off your order until too late.

*The Frost & Wood Company* Head Office and  
Works:  
Smith's Falls, Ont.

BRANCH OFFICES:

London, Ont.  
Toronto, Ont.

Quebec, Que.  
Montreal, Que.  
Winnipeg, Man.

Truro, N. S.  
St. John, N. B.

## GOSSIP.

At the Royal Dublin Spring Show, last month, in the Shorthorn class, the Chaloner plate for Shorthorn bull was awarded to Mr. John Handley's massive roan bull, Pearl King (79531), calved July, 1900, sired by Prospect Harold (75337), dam Dolly Pearl, by Pearl Royal (67589). He was first at the Royal at Carlisle last year, and is said to have improved greatly since. The second winner in the class was His Majesty the King's Ronald, calved December, 1900, sired by Prince Victor (73320), and bred at the Royal Farms. The reserve number for the championship was Mr. M. Marshall's Viceroy, calved in 1901. Mr. Marshall also won the Queen Victoria Challenge Cup for the best three young bulls belonging to a resident of Ireland. Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, was also a very successful exhibitor, winning five first prizes, including first for cow, with White Heather.

## NOTICE.

L. B. P. S. HERDBOOK. Through the courtesy of the secretary of the Large Black Pig Society of England, Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64 Orford St., Ipswich, Eng., we have received Vol. IV. of the Society's herdbook. The volume includes boars numbering between 535 and 777, and sows numbering from 2088 to 2970. The Large Black Pig, while being a breed of long standing in England, has only recently, in 1899, been favored with an organized association of breeders to protect its interests. The logs are remarkably prolific and docile, and it is claimed for them that they are well adapted for the bacon trade. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has imported a herd of them, and is giving the breed every opportunity to vindicate the claims of the Old Country breeders. The result of experiments will be interesting and valuable, as in the past breeds have frequently been boomed by interested breeders, which booming has in the end proved harmful to the breed.

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



## GOSSIP.

## MR. PEER'S SALE OF IMPORTED JERSEYS.

Jersey breeders in Canada and parties contemplating the founding of an up-to-date herd will be interested in the announcement, in our advertising columns, of the auction sale to take place in or near New York City, on May 12th, of 85 head of imported Island and English-bred Jerseys, selected and owned by Mr. F. S. Peer, of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly of Mt. Morris, N. Y., well known in this country, formerly as a breeder of high-class horses, cattle and sheep, also as the author of a book on soiling, ensilage, and stable construction, etc., and lately as an importer of high-class farm stock and expert judge at the leading fairs in Canada. Mr. Peer has brought to America over 1,500 head of choice animals, and although only a small number of his customers have exhibited their stock at fairs, animals so selected and imported by Mr. Peer for his customers have been very conspicuous winners during the last seven or eight years at all the leading shows in the Eastern States and Canada, including the Pan-American, where his selections won for his customers seven firsts, also several champion prizes. Mr. Peer was the first to begin importing Jerseys from the Island after the years of stagnation in the demand for Island cattle. It has been principally through the re-introduction of some of Mr. Peer's earlier importations that the breeders' attention in this country has been again called to the desirability of returning to the fountain source for fresh blood.

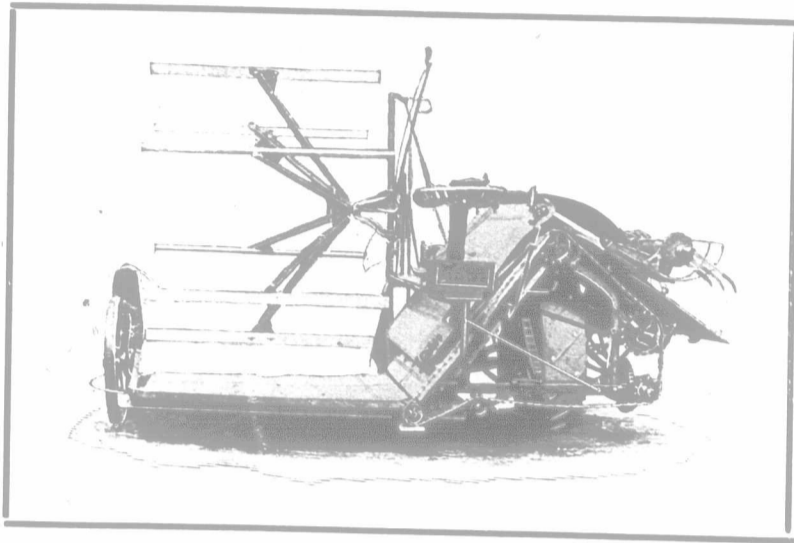
Concerning this last importation and the animals in this sale, Mr. Peer writes: "I may say what nearly everyone knows, that Golden Fern's Lad to-day stands at the head of all living Jersey sires as the producer of high-class dairy and prizewinning stock, and if we except his double grandsire, Golden Lad (who was in service more than twice as long as Golden Fern's Lad has been), we may say he has more high-class dairy and prizewinning sons and daughters in Jer-

sey, England and America than any Jersey bull, living or dead, and the money value of such a bull as Golden Fern's Lad in any country or community or herd cannot be estimated. His illustrious grandsire, it is safe to say, has brought tens of thousands, and, possibly, one might say millions of dollars to the little Island of Jersey, simply because of his prepotency in producing high-class dairy and prizewinning stock. Of the females, I might say that while they themselves were not noted prizewinners on the Island or in England, they are just the stamp and grade of females that on the Island are producing the winners. At least, their individual merit and breeding combined makes them a very desirable lot as the foundation from which the future owner may reasonably expect to produce the winners himself. I have always maintained that an especially good all-round animal of good breeding was, as a rule, more apt to produce winners than the winners themselves. It must not be inferred from this that I mean to say there are no females in this consignment good enough to win in the show-ring in this country. There are some females bought as in-calf heifers that if they were back on the Island to-day and just calved would be held as promising candidates for the Island shows." The offering includes a number of daughters of Golden Fern's Lad and other noted Island sires. Canadian herds would be greatly improved by the infusion of this new blood. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, for which address Peter C. Kellogg, auctioneer.

## THE NOXON

## OPEN-BACK BINDER

Is Acknowledged by Practical Farmers to be the Best.



## SOME SPECIAL FEATURES:

Built of Steel Throughout.  
Open Back.  
Removable Dividers.  
Telescopic Packer Shaft.  
Three Packers.  
Weight Trip.

The Lightest Made.  
A Pair of Ponies Can Handle It.  
Runs Without Noise.  
Always Reliable.  
No Neckweight.  
Handles Tangled Grain Perfectly.

EVERY PURCHASER GIVES A TESTIMONIAL.

THE NOXON CO., LTD., INGERSOLL, ONT.

## APPRENTICES WANTED

A few strong young men, 17 to 25 years old, to learn the trade of moulding. Apply to

McGLARY MFG. COMPANY,  
LONDON, CANADA.

## IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE OF Imported Scotch Shorthorns

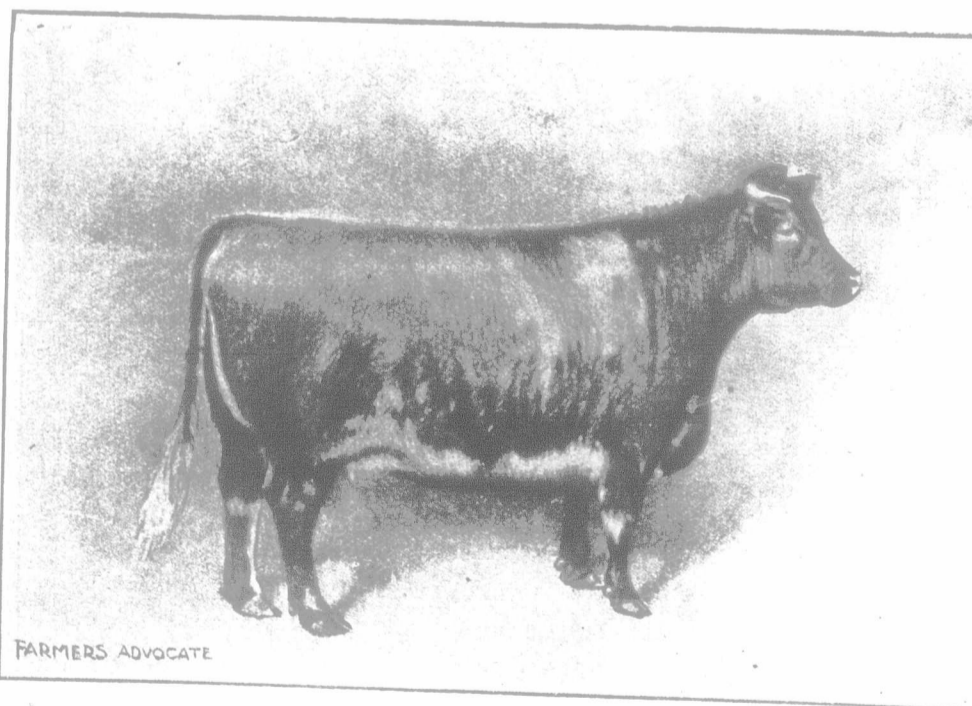
At the Village of

Markham, Ontario,

on the Midland branch of the G. T. R., 22 miles from Toronto, and three miles from Locust Hill Station, C. P. R., on

Wednesday,

May 13, 1903



FARMERS ADVOCATE

The entire herds of Imported Shorthorns belonging to

GEO. ISAAC, Bomanton,

AND

JOHN ISAAC, Markham,

consisting of

**45 HEAD**

All young and in prime breeding condition. These cattle were selected from many of the best herds in Scotland, and many of them will make show animals. The females of breeding age have been bred to first-class Scotch bulls. This is such an opportunity to secure imported cattle as will not soon occur again.

CATALOGUES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION TO

**JOHN ISAAC, MARKHAM, ONT.**

Comeyees will meet morning  
at 10 o'clock at G. T. R. Station.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON,  
GEORGE JACKSON, PORT PERRY, AUCTIONEERS.

In all advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



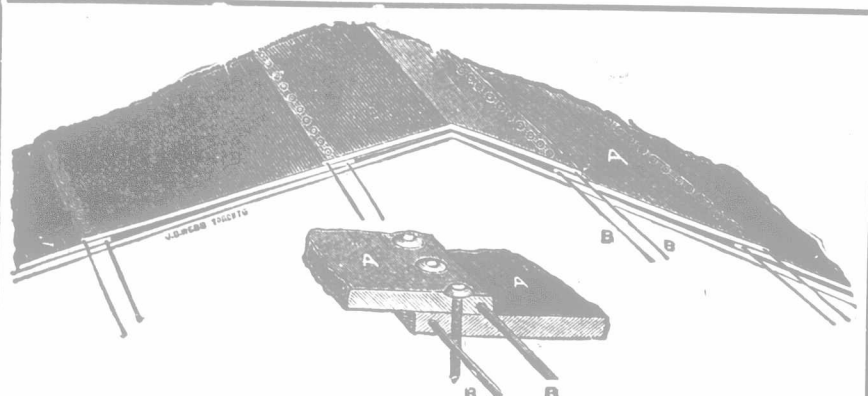




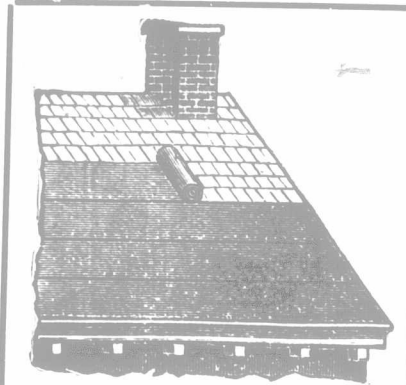
# PATERSON'S RED STAR BRAND

## Patent Wire-Edged Ready Roofing And Heavy-Tarred Felt Paper.

### ECONOMICAL, DURABLE, FIREPROOF.



A shows method of laying Red Star Brand Wire-Edged Ready Roofing, with 2 inch laps secured by nailing two inches apart. B shows wires running through the edges of the roofing, giving it great strength at the joints or laps—a very desirable feature, especially in localities where high winds prevail.



**LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS**  
May be made WATER-TIGHT and DURABLE, without removing the shingles, by covering the roof with Red Star Brand Ready Roofing, as shown in above cut.

You've got some old or new roofs to cover, haven't you? You're not satisfied with shingles, but think there is no reasonable-priced substitute for them. In any case, permit us to say our WIRE-EDGED READY ROOFING is not an experiment, as we have been selling it in Canada for 20 years. Our annual sales now amount to over 100,000 rolls. When we tell you this roofing is superior to shingles in every respect, we know what we are talking about, and mean what we say. Our roofing costs less than shingles, and is more quickly and easily put on. Nearly all hardware merchants sell our WIRE-EDGED READY ROOFING and BUILDING PAPERS. Samples and further information from

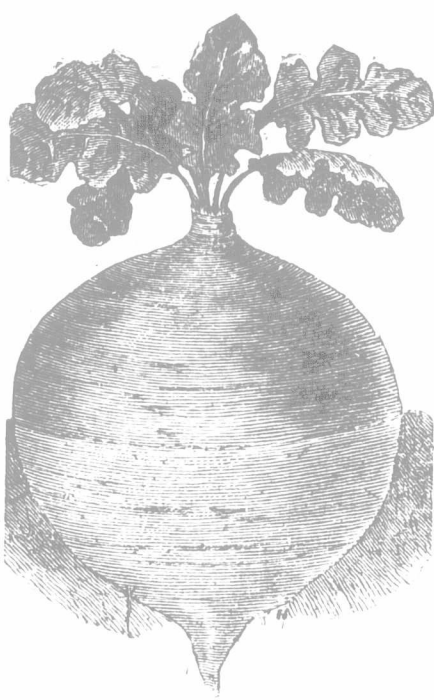
**THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,** TORONTO, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, HALIFAX.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que., sends, too late for this issue, a change of his regular advertisement. His offerings of pure-bred stock now consist of choice Berkshire pigs from March and April litters, a fine boar fit for service, Shorthorn calves, Shropshire sheep, and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls.

H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., writes us to say that he has sold out of Shorthorn bulls and, consequently, cannot supply them as advertised in another column. He still has both imported and home-bred females for sale, several of which are in calf or with calves at foot to Bapton Chancellor, recently imported from Uppermill, Scotland. A change of ad. will appear in next issue.

Ayrshires made a good showing at Old Cunnock, Scotland, District Show, held April 11th. In the class for dairy cows in milk, four years old and over, first prize went to Mr. John Murray, Carston, for a big, useful, commercial cow with good teats. Mr. Robt. Wilson, Ochiltree, was second with a cow out of a Cairngillean dam, at present at Stairhouse. There was an entry of 20 in the Derby class for cows calved in 1900. The first prize was given to a cow entered in the name of Miss Anne S. Murray, Carston. This is a three-year-old cow, by Wee Earl, and she has a good vessel and teats. In the three-year-old class, the prizes went as in the Derby. In the aged cow-in-calf class, Mr. William Sloan took first prize with a well-shaped, big granddaughter of Peter of Whitehill.



BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE.

### BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY TURNIP

After carefully testing this variety, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple-topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper.

1-4 lb., 13c; 1-2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20 (Postpaid.)

### New Kangaroo Turnip

A very hardy Swede, similar in size and growth to the Elephant; color, a bronze green, possessing heavy cropping features of the famous Elephant or Monarch, with the grand constitution of the best types of Bronze Green Top Swedes, and is increasing in popularity each year, particularly in those districts where the land lies exposed and is consequently cold and backward.

1-4 lb., 13c; 1-2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20 (Postpaid.)

Our beautifully-illustrated Catalogue—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,** Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Can. Established Over Half a Century.

## FIELD GLASSES---50-MILE RANGE---\$3.55



These glasses are exactly like this illustration.

### REGULAR RETAIL PRICE \$10.00 ONLY 47 PAIRS LEFT OUT OF 137

A short time ago we secured 137 pairs of regular \$10.00 Field Glasses and sold them at a remarkably low price. We were able to do this because of the unusually low price of the lenses, which were of a quality and color that we had never before seen. These are the famous Day and Night Glasses, with 10x objective lenses, and 5x eyepieces. They are fitted with 6 lenses, the outer or object lenses being over two inches in diameter, which gives them great power at long range. These are the famous Day and Night Glasses, with 10x objective lenses, and 5x eyepieces. They are fitted with 6 lenses, the outer or object lenses being over two inches in diameter, which gives them great power at long range.

They are genuine Achromatic Glasses, strictly high grade, and the reason we are able to sell them at such a low price is that we have secured them from the manufacturer and through the kindness of the manufacturer, who has agreed to sell them to us at a price that is below the regular retail price. We sell more Field Glasses than all the firms in Canada put together. We know that if you are interested in Field Glasses you would be quick to realize that you will find no better value elsewhere. We are, therefore, willing to sell you a pair of our Field Glasses at a price that is below the regular retail price. Express shipping. We will deliver your glasses to your door, and if you are unable to pay for them we will accept a bill for them. As fine a pair of glasses as any dealer would sell you for \$10.00. If you are unable to pay for them we will accept a bill for them. On a clear day you can see 50 miles with them. They are worth every cent you pay for them. They are worth every cent you pay for them.

# Carnefac Stock Food

CANADA FOR CANADIANS  
IN DEED AS WELL AS WORD.  
Patronize Home Industry, and Save the Payment of Duties.

Having confidence in the intelligence of our patrons and prospective buyers, we indulge in no extortionate claims, but offer a plain, bold statement of stubborn facts, backed up by the unbiased recommendations of competent men. The leading veterinarians, stockmen and farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have thoroughly tested the Carnefac Stock Food, and found it of unvarying excellence and exceptional quality; hence, we are introducing it in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces on its acknowledged merits as a tonic for animals in delicate health, a flesh-producer for show and butcher stock, and a builder-up of young calves and pigs.

**ADDED FLESH AND A GLOSSY COAT FOLLOW THE USE OF CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.**

This is but one of many similar splendid endorsements:

Thomas Shaw, formerly Professor of Agriculture, Guelph, Ont., now Professor at Minnesota State Agricultural College, and Editor of the St. Paul Farmer:

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them that I am satisfied they are all healthful. If properly blended, they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an appetizer, and will also tend to stimulate the digestion, so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift, the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in tone the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.

Put up in Packages and Pails. Do not delay writing. THOS. SHAW.

**The CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
Try our Carnefac Poultry Food for drooping fowls and birds for early market. 63 Front St. East, TORONTO.

## \$200.00 IN CASH FREE GRAND PUZZLE OF MONTHS AND SEASONS



For every copy of this issue you are entitled to a chance to win \$200.00 in cash. The puzzle is a grand puzzle of months and seasons. If you can make them out you will win the money. The puzzle is a grand puzzle of months and seasons. If you can make them out you will win the money. The puzzle is a grand puzzle of months and seasons. If you can make them out you will win the money.

THE PRIZE CO., DEPT. 516 TORONTO, ONTARIO.



# THE ONTARIO and SASKATCHEWAN LAND CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act.)

**Capital, \$1,000,000. Divided into 10,000 Shares of \$100 Each.**

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

**PRESIDENT**—THOS. LONG, Esq., Director The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Merchants Bank of Canada, Northern Navigation Company, etc., etc.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS**—HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, Managing Director The Union Trust Company, ex-Finance Minister of Canada. HON. ROBERT WATSON, Senator of Dominion of Canada, ex-Minister Public Works, Manitoba.

**DIRECTORS**—SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. J. J. FOY, Esq., K.C., M.P.P., Director The Dominion Bank, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, The National Life Assurance Company, Niagara Navigation Company, etc., etc. LIEUT.-COL. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, President The Davidson & Hay, Limited, Director the Union Trust Company. W. J. HAMBLEY, Esq., President The Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association. JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Mayor of the City of Winnipeg. HON. MR. JUSTICE PRENDERGAST, Judge Supreme Court Northwest Territories. D. MCGREGOR, Esq., Manager The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Galt, Ont.

**SECRETARY**—JAMES TURNER SCOTT, Vice-President Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association.

**EASTERN BANKERS**—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

**WESTERN BANKERS**—The Union Bank of Canada.

**GENERAL SOLICITORS**—MESSRS. SCOTT & SCOTT, Toronto.

**WESTERN SOLICITOR**—J. T. HUGGARD, Esq., Winnipeg.

**TRUSTEES**—The Union Trust Company.

## PROSPECTUS:

**T**HIS CORPORATION has been formed for the purpose of dealing in lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Up to a few months ago practically the whole profit from dealing in the lands in the great western portion of our country had been reaped by shrewd American investors, who realized the immense possibilities and the certain future of Western Canada, before we Canadians realized the immense heritage which lay within the boundaries of our own country. In the last months of the year 1902, however, the promoters of this Corporation, having, through the different financial institutions with which they are connected, been obliged to make a careful study of the Western situation, became so thoroughly satisfied of the certain future of the Great West and of the practically assured profit from an investment in Western lands, that they decided to form a company to deal in land in the Canadian West. With that end in view, a block of something over 125,000 acres was secured in the Big Quill Plains, in the District of Saskatchewan, and a company known as The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was formed for the purpose of acquiring and handling this block. The stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was placed upon the market and offered to the public for subscription in January of the present year, and so prompt was the response that within one month it was necessary to close the stock books, and even then applications for a large quantity of stock were refused. But, from a shareholder's standpoint, the best part remains to be told. Before the sales of stock were stopped, arrangements had been made with a large American Land Company for the sale of the whole of the Company's lands at a price so largely in excess of the purchase price that the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, is already a very profitable one and is held very firmly by its present holders, and all this was done in less than one month. Can any better proof be given of the wisdom of an investment in Western lands?

At the time The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was dealing with the Quill Plains lands, the Directors had in view several other available blocks of land and were having the same carefully examined, but waited until the result of the one operation proved to the Canadian public the safety and profit of an investment of this kind. This has now been abundantly shown by the success of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing before the public the stock of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited.

It is only within the last year or two that Canadians have come to realize that Canada's future in a great measure lies in the West, a country immeasurably larger than the east, and capable of supporting in comfort millions of people. Few in Eastern Canada realize the great progress this Western country is now making, and that before many

years the West will surpass the east in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know is sure to come. Lands in the West are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them now are bound to realize handsome profits. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in 1902, sold 2,420,440 acres, as against 830,922 acres for the previous year; The Canada Northwest Land Company sold 516,000 acres, as against 120,000 acres for the previous year; The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold over one million acres of land in 1902, at a profit of some millions of dollars; The Haslam Land and Investment Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold 300,000 acres in one year; The Northwest Colonization Company of St. Paul disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals, an opinion may be formed of the immense advances this Western country has made in one year.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has purchased a large tract of land in what is known as the Vermilion River District, in Western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the West that the most fertile belt of land in Canada, and therefore in the world, is situated in this district, which lies along and between the Battle River, to the south, and the Saskatchewan on the north. In this fertile country we have the right to select 300,000 acres of specially chosen land, and our selectors are now in the district carefully examining the land section by section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantage of two competing lines of railway, each within easy access to their farms and to markets. For soil, water, timber, fuel, grass and hay this land is unsurpassed in the world, and these points are what determine the settler in choosing land. Our land immediately adjoins the Barr settlement of British settlers, and also Dr. Adams' colony of Nestorians, and the placing of over 20,000 settlers by these organizations in this district within the next year practically assures a rapid increase in the value of our lands.

No lands are purchased by this Corporation except after a careful and capable report by the most experienced land selectors in the West, and thus practically every element of risk is eliminated from an investment in the shares of this Company.

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians believing in their own country and its future may make, feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

## The Union Trust Company, Ltd., Now Offers \$800,000 of the Capital Stock

of this Corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of \$100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid in on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent. further in 60 days, and the balance as called by the Directors, if deemed necessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the Trustees, and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Applications and also the large prospectus of the Company may be obtained from The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, or from any branch of The Merchants Bank of Canada, or of The Union Bank of Canada, through whom also applications and payments may be forwarded.



### What John T. Gibson, Director Dominion Sheep Breeders Association, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"I find Zenoleum very good both for sheep and cattle. Keeps them free from ticks and lice and is also a very good disinfectant."

JOHN T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

## The WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Ltd.

TORONTO,  
CANADA.

THE WILKINSON implements are high-class machines, because there is not a purposeless part in any one of them. Each piece of wood or metal used in their construction is made by skilled workmen, who know what is required to get the best results. We enumerate a number of the lines we manufacture:

Walking Ploughs,  
Gang Ploughs,  
Riding Ploughs,  
Ditching Ploughs,  
Sidehill Ploughs,  
Pick Ploughs,  
Railway Ploughs.

Scrapers, wheel and drag,  
Road Planers,  
Land Rollers,  
Golf Rollers,  
Drag Harrows,  
Disc Harrows,  
Disc Ploughs.

Turnip Drills,  
Beet Pullers,  
Scufflers,  
Ensilage Cutters,  
Wheelbarrows,  
Rooter Ploughs,  
Trucks of all kinds.

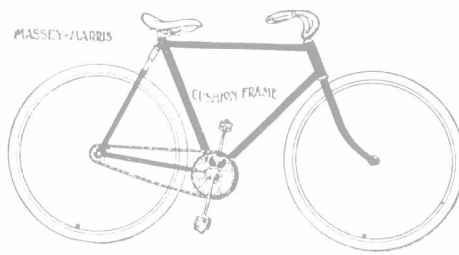
WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

The WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.

## A Wheel on the Farm

A wheel is as useful on a farm as a horse—not so expensive, to begin with—doesn't eat. It's ready at a moment's notice to take you on a pleasant jaunt to the post office or to your neighbor. It is city transportation in the country. Lately there have been some big improvements in the bicycle, principally the hygienic

CUSHION  
FRAME



A device that makes all roads smooth roads, that is to wheeling what the "Pullman" is to railroading.

# Massey-Harris

Bicycles have it. Write for our new booklet, "In Bicycledom."

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited.

Head Office and Works, TORONTO JUNCTION.

### GOSSIP.

Montana sheepmen are in good spirits. They expect to see wool selling at 18 cents a pound this season. The price is getting better right along. Wool is bringing three cents a pound more at the shearing places now than it was a year ago, and when the buyers come next month flockmasters look for a substantial advance. Winter losses of sheep in the greater part of the State have been light. Most flockmasters were in a position to feed, but wherever this could not be done losses are heavy. The lambing season is expected to be good. It commences in this latitude early in May.

Recent auction sales of Shorthorns in the United States have been quite successful and satisfactory, indicating a good degree of confidence on the part of breeders in the outlook. At a joint sale at Dayton, Ohio, on April 14th, of 30 head from the herds of Messrs. J. A. Gerlaugh and Chas. J. Stuckey, the average price realized was \$199.85. The imported two-year-old heifer, Capricious, by Lovat Champion, consigned by Mr. Gerlaugh, brought \$680, the highest price of the day. Mr. E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was the buyer. The next highest price, \$380, was paid by Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., for the three-year-old, Alexandrian of Oak Grove 2nd, consigned by Mr. Stuckey.

### AN ASSOCIATION HORSE.

The Hyde Park Clydesdale Association, consisting of Thos. Ramsay (secy.), Geo. Long (manager), David Robson, G. W. Keys, and Leonard Hughes, have purchased from Mr. Colister, Mr. Hogate's salesman, the Clydesdale stallion, Carron Jamie, sire Gold Found 10200, by Gold Finder, he by Prince of Wales. Carron Jamie is a bay, weighing over eighteen hundred pounds. He is three years old, low-set and solidly built, with good feet and legs and a fine quality of bone. He is an imported horse, being brought out last fall by Mr. Hogate. At the London Township Spring Fair he won first place in a full class. The Hyde Park farmers are discriminating breeders, and their selection should continue to improve the quality of the horses in this district.

### MR. SHEAN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is again directed to the dispersal sale on May 8th, of the entire herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. W. J. Shean, Owen Sound, Ont., consisting of some 30 head of richly-bred cattle, headed by the imported three-year-old bull, Marengo's Heydon Duke (77200), son of the Royal champion, Marengo, admitted to have been the best bull shown in Great Britain in recent years. The imported four-year-old Scotch-bred cow, Miss Primrose, is also in the sale, and she is bred to Imp. Marengo's Heydon Duke. Other choicely-bred females are of the Scotch Crimson Flower and Mina families. The choice cow, Augusta 3rd, and her yearling daughter, purchased from W. D. Flatt, are in the sale, and the cow is bred to Imp. Spicy Marquis, the Toronto champion bull of 1902. There are also a number of handsome heifers and useful young bulls, by imported sires. This sale affords a good opportunity to secure Shorthorns of superior breeding.

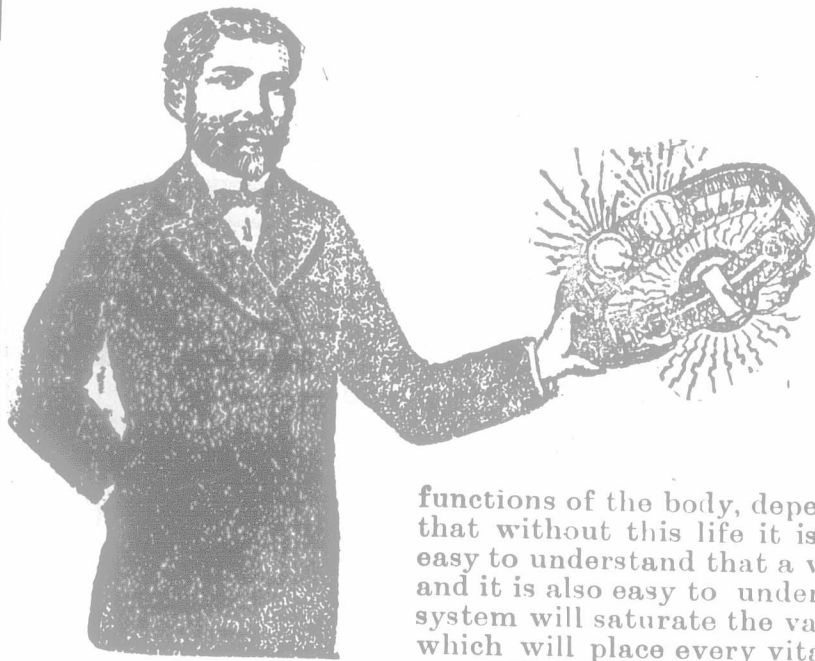
### \$50 to California and Return.

Via Chicago & North-Western Railway. First-class round-trip tickets on sale from Chicago, May 3rd and May 12th to 18th, to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Favorable limits and stop-over privileges. Low one-way settlers' rates to Western points in effect daily until June 15th. Three trains a day from Chicago to the Coast through without change. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Washington and Oregon. For particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent, or address, B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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



# STRENGTH RESTORED



Now that it is generally conceded that "Electricity is the Basis of Life," you should give some credit to the theory of my teachings.

It has been demonstrated that Electricity is the most natural of all remedies for the cure of the ailments which afflict the human body. Every physician of modern ideas is an advocate of electrical treatment, and concedes that it stands far above all medical agents, especially when applied to diseases relating to the nervous system. This is a practical admission of the power of electricity over the nerves and vital organs, hence it must be evident to a thinking person that a means of intelligently applying this wonderful agent should be the greatest boon to suffering humanity.

When we consider that our nervous system, which is the fountain of life to the kidneys, liver, stomach, brain and the various organic functions of the body, depends for its sustenance upon the vitalizing element of electricity, and that without this life it is impossible to keep up a normal condition of health in the body, it is easy to understand that a waste of this life principal will be followed by weakness and disease, and it is also easy to understand why the natural restoration of this electric force in the nervous system will saturate the various vital organs which have become weakened with a new energy which will place every vital part of the body in a state of natural health.

You read in the papers every day of prominent people dying suddenly, and the physicians decide that the cause was "heart failure." Does anybody know what that means? What made the heart fail? The heart never fails without reason. Find that reason and you will find the actual cause of death. I say it is, nine times out of ten, exhaustion of vitality. The heart stops beating because the power which runs it is shut off. That power is vital energy, which is nerve force.

Let us take for example this case—Miss Adamson of Ottawa, Ont. Suppose she had died suddenly in one of those spells, what would they ascribe her death to? "Heart failure." Not sufficient strength in the nerves to keep up the action of the heart. Read this letter:—

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—A few lines in regard to your Belt. I may say I wore your Belt only one week myself. My sister has been doctoring for close on two years. The doctors claimed that she had no blood. She was tired and worn out all the time. At night she would wake up and would be perfectly numb. In the above time she was treated by three doctors. They did not seem to do her any good, and in reading over your book, I came to the conclusion your Belt might help her, so I gave her the Belt to try, and after the third night the numbness left her, and she has not felt it since. So, Doctor, if the Belt does me no good I will be well satisfied, for I am sure it is only a matter of a little time till she will be all right. She is gaining every day. I will write you later on. Yours truly, **W. G. ADAMSON, 156 Friel Street, Ottawa, Ont., April 11, 1903.**

I believe in finding the cause of all such troubles and removing it. If it is in the stomach, I restore the power there; if in the nerve system, I build up the nerve force; in the kidneys, the blood or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause Nature will cure the disease.

Too many physicians make the mistake of treating the condition and overlooking the cause. If a heart is weak they stimulate it with drugs, when they ought to devote the treatment to building up the stomach, which is the real cause of heart failure. Every time the heart is stimulated by a drug its vitality is strained, and one day it will simply stop short.

Take Rheumatism; it is found the world over; it does not respect age or sex, rank, condition or occupation. We believe we are justified in saying that no other disease numbers so many subjects; from no disease is the sufferer rendered so helpless, or deserving of pity.

## NOTE THE ACTION OF MY METHOD ON THESE CASES.

I have been wearing one of your Belts for about thirty days, and feel more than pleased with it. I do not feel any of the rheumatism now. I am also a great deal stronger.—**WM. J. THOMPSON, Omamee, Ont.**

I am cured as sound as any man can be, after nearly four years' suffering. I drove the rheumatism out of my leg nearly in one night. What I am telling you is the truth.—**GEO. A. MADGETT, 178 Stanley Avenue, Hamilton.**

No rheumatism nor dizziness now, and the blood's circulation is greatly benefited also. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, dear doctor, yours truly, **JAMES B. POLLARD, Charlottetown, P.E.I.**

It is now three months since I got your Belt, and I am completely cured of muscular rheumatism and sciatica, from which I was a great sufferer. I doctored for months, but I got no better. I can now walk a mile or so without feeling tired, but when I got the Belt I could not walk across the house in half an hour.—**MRS. J. L. HYNDMAN, 138 Lombard St., Winnipeg.**

Your Belt is all that you claim it to be. I can recommend it to anyone who is suffering from rheumatism. It has cured me of indigestion as well. Also helped my kidneys. I used to suffer a good deal from kidney trouble, and I do not feel it at all now.—**GEO. S. BROOKS, Shanty Bay, Ont.**

I would have written to you sooner, but thought it wise not to halloo till I was out of the bush. I am pleased to tell you that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since last fall, and feel stronger in every way. I have gained 13 pounds.—**MATTHEW ROBINSON, Mayfield, Ont.**

I wore one of your high-grade Belts. I suffered for two or three years previous to this with rheumatism. I can honestly recommend the Belt to anyone, also your method of doing business; the manner in which you treat your patients, and the attention you give them. Your business should certainly prosper.—**H. E. MITCHELL, Forrest, Man.**

## I WILL PAY \$1,000

For a case of Nervous Debility, Stomach Trouble, Varicocele, Early Decay, Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

## READ MY OFFER:

I know how skeptical people are after paying hundreds of dollars to doctors without getting any benefit, and, knowing that any man would willingly pay for a cure when he gets it, I now offer any man a complete restoration to manly vigor and health before he pays a cent. There is no deception about this offer either in the making of it or carrying it out. All I ask is fair security that I will be paid when the work is done; this any honest man will be glad to give. I take all the chances—you take none. Isn't that fair? Do you want any better evidence of my confidence in my belt? Now, if you suffer do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act upon it to-day—NOW. Tell me what you are suffering from and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case and send it to you and you can

## PAY ONLY WHEN CURED.

**READ WITH CARE.** Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice Free of Charge during the time you are wearing the Belt.

**FREE BOOK.** I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you closely sealed Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot call write for this book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

**Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book especially for women. Free on application.**

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.**

OFFICE HOURS—  
9.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.



**"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"**

of Delicious **"SALADA"** Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a two-cent stamp for postage. (Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.)

Name.....

Address.....

"Farmer's Advocate." Address **"SALADA" TEA CO., TORONTO.** om

**Never Put Off till Tomorrow What You Can Do To-day.**

A factory-woven fence will cost the farmer from 40c to 65c per rod. The owner of a **SELKIRK FENCE MACHINE** builds a better fence on the posts at a cost of 25c to 35c per day. Write for a catalogue and **DO IT TO-DAY.**

**SELKIRK FENCE CO., Welland, Ont.**

**SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP** on every sheep you shear with **STEWART'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE**

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 this machine and get **ONE POUND OF WOOL EXTRA PER HEAD.** It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Read today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save you money.

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 Ontario St., CHICAGO.**

**PROVAN'S PATENT REVERSIBLE Carriers, Fork and Slings**

FOR ROUND IRON, WOOD OR ANGLE STEEL TRACKS.

Have now become a standard of excellence with the farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and diploma given on hay carriers, forks and slings was awarded to us on these implements. Following is a copy of the judges' award: **AWARD.**—"For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop-block, which has motion in all directions; no springs required for locking car, which enables perfect control of carriage; compact form of fork, which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness, excellence of material and construction." Correspondence solicited.

**JAMES W. PROVAN,**  
Special discount for cash. om **OSHAWA, ONT., CAN.**

**New Overland Service.**

Three thro' trains Chicago to San Francisco every day via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific line. California is less than three days from Chicago via this route.

Direct connections for North Pacific Coast points.

**A. J. TAYLOR, Can. Freight & Pass'r Ag't,**  
8 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Farmers glad with good crops. Good crops from well-drained fields. Drained fields by the Drain Plough.

**The LARIMER DITCHING PLOUGH**

Is operating in all the Provinces of Canada. Rich and poor have it, and speak well of it. All information from

**SCOTT BROS., Williamstown, Ont.**

**THE MODEL CONCRETE MIXER.**

For your want of concrete mixers. It is made to

**A. E. HODGKINS & CO.,**  
Peterborough, Ont.

Best of the material. Say you want a mixer and stronger. Also concrete for silo curbing, building any size silo.

**WOOL**

**E. T. CARTER,**  
TORONTO.

Prices on application. o

**FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS**

from the herd of the late D. Alexander, reds and roan. Good breeding. Prices reasonable.

**ALEXANDER BROS., Brigiden, Ont. o**

**ELM PARK STOCK FARM.**

Pure Seed **POTATOES.**

"CLARK'S LEAMINGTON."—A new variety, resembling Pearl of Savoy. Price, \$1.50 per bag, 50 lbs.; \$1.40 in five-bag lots.

"PEARL OF SAVOY."—Prof. Zavitz says, is one of the very best varieties for general use. \$1.50 per bag of 50 lbs.; \$1.40 in five-bag lots. Jute bags, 7c. each. F. o. b. Guelph, G. T. R. or C. P. R.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS.**—\$1 per setting, or 3 settings for \$2. We sold 20 of our cockerels to Government this season to use at Experimental Stations. Our Aberdeen Angus, Clydesdale horses and Suffolk sheep are doing well.

**JAMES BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.**

Sneigrove Poultry Yard. Barred Rocks exclusively. We have on our birds at Guelph Ontario Show. Write for type for fattening. Eggs for hatching. Write for catalogue. Settings, \$2.

**W. J. CAMPBELL, Sneigrove P. O., Ont.**

**GOSSIP.**

**THE MARKHAM SALE OF IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

The thoughts of thousands of farmers and stock-raisers who read the "Farmer's Advocate" have recently turned to the great clearing sale of the herds of imported Shorthorn cattle belonging to Messrs. John and George Isaac, to be held in the historic village of Markham, on May 13th, as advertised elsewhere in this paper. The sale is rendered imperative by the fact of Messrs. Isaac having disposed of their farms and their decision to retire from business. Having probably imported more high-class Scotch-bred cattle in the last 25 years than any other firm in Canada, many of the best herds in the Dominion and the most successful in prizewinning at the principal shows having been founded on their importations, they have well earned the rest they seek. Acknowledged to be first-class judges and to the manor born as breeders of Shorthorns, they have made it the study of their lives and have been eminently successful. Having full faith in the merits of the type of Shorthorns evolved by Cruickshank, Campbell and their contemporary Aberdeenshire breeders, and availing themselves largely of its influence, they have yet refused to be bound by any cast-iron formula of line breeding, but have made constitutional vigor, thick flesh and good feeding and early maturing qualities the standard of excellence in selecting and breeding, and while their present offering, carefully selected, comprises many good representatives of the popular families found in the records of the far-famed herds of the departed heroes in breeding circles whose names have been honored the world over for their work's sake, as well as their own, yet the Messrs. Isaac have been sufficiently far-sighted to recognize that it is impracticable to always live in the past and sufficiently free from prejudice to feel free to select from soundly-bred herds of more recent reputation raised under similar conditions and partaking largely of the same blood through a succession of selected sires of high-class quality and which have produced most of the prizewinners at leading British shows in recent years. The offering at the Markham sale, therefore, combines in high degree good breeding and individual merit, by which is meant robustness of constitution, symmetry of form, an abundance of natural flesh and hair and conformity to the approved type of modern Shorthorn so generally and universally sought after. Since samples of their breeding were given in the last number of the "Advocate" and the catalogues are now in the hands of the people, it is unnecessary to add to the list here. We would, however, emphasize the favorableness of this opportunity for the purchase of foundation stock for a herd or for the infusion of new and approved blood for the strengthening and building up of existing herds which have been more or less depleted by sales to meet the active demand for cattle in the last few years. There are few herds in the Dominion that would not be benefited by the addition of one or more of these cattle, and we hope to see them all remain in the country. They are all young and full of promise, most of them just coming into use as breeders, some with young calves at foot, and the majority in calf to first-class imported bulls, while in the list are also a few excellent young bulls of serviceable age and bred in the best lines, which will doubtless be eagerly sought after. We confidently anticipate a large gathering of farmers and breeders at Markham on May 13th, where they may be assured they will be well received and will not be disappointed.

How to make

**DOLLARS**

Out of Chicks.

Coarse grain and screenings will net \$1 a bush if turned into chicken flesh. Poultry is the surest crop. The demand is unlimited.



**The Chatham Incubator**

will pay for itself in one hatch. It is built to last a lifetime, and will hatch a dozen broods a year. The prices are right. In the guarantee we lead where no other maker dares to follow. Write for catalogue and prices.

**The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO.,**  
CHATHAM, ONT.

**EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!** Buff Orpington and Buff Wyandotte settings, \$2 00; White Rocks, Brown Leghorns, \$1.25. Big, beautiful Black Cochon cockerel, \$5. **A. J. GEORGE, 52 Clarence street, London, Ont.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS**

From a pen of 40 Barred Rock hens, selected for their good laying qualities; nice barring, and are all large, strong-boned, healthy birds having the free run of orchard, and mated with 2 choice cockerels, extra well barred, and of a fine type. \$1 per setting of 13, or \$2 for 3 settings.


**W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.**

**The Daniels Incubators**

Are the latest and most modern invention for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget, we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. Our brooders are perfect; at least our customers say so.

We carry a full line of poultry supplies. Our new catalogue is out, and is free for the asking.

**C. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200, TORONTO.**



**Poultry and Eggs Wanted**

**CHICKENS** } Empty crates forwarded on application.  
**DUCKS** }  
**TURKEYS** } Highest market prices paid.  
**GEESE** } Correspondence solicited. o

**Toronto Poultry and Produce Co.**  
OFFICE: 740 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**EGGS** For hatching, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains of Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Heavy laying strains. Circular, giving particulars, free. o **JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.**

**Eggs for Hatching**—Barred Rocks exclusively—Two pens of Selected females, headed by an imported bird of Hawkins' Royal Blue strain, and one of Bradley Bros.' show birds. \$1 per setting of 13. **A. E. SHEFFERTON, Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.**

**Eggs for Hatching**

**BARRED ROCKS** a specialty. From a grand pen of 30 hens, famous for their large size, marvellous laying qualities and splendid color, mated to a large, robust, National-strain cockerel. \$1 per set of 13. Order early.

**CLAUDE BLAKE,**  
Poplar Vale Poultry Yards,  
Elgin County. o **LYONS, ONT.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington, Houdan and Pekin duck, \$1.25 per setting.

**C. W. BEAVEN, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**

S. C. Brown Leghorns exclusively. Most prolific layers. This strain wins highest honors at New York, Boston and Philadelphia shows. \$2 per 15, well packed.

**W. O. BURGESS,**  
Queenston, Ont.

**Eggs for Hatching**

From three grand pens of Felch's Barred Rocks. \$1.50 per setting of 15.

**A. T. GILBERT,**  
Elmvale, Ont.

**FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.**

33 Briccoe St., London, Ont. **WM. PULVER, Prop.**

breeder of pure-bred Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. White Leghorns. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Stock first-class and prices reasonable.

As advertised on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# The Quick Pace of Declining Health

Wasted Nerves and Weakened Bodies Give Way to Suffering and Disease.  
New Hope, New Health, New Life, New Energy, come with the  
Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

THERE are hosts of people who are susceptible to attacks of various kinds of illness. Their systems are ever ready to take on disease. They bend under the slightest trial and their health is jeopardized by every trivial exposure. They lack resisting power, and health declines because there is no nerve force to make good the waste by disease. At first, slight weakness, stomach annoyance, headache, fluttering heart, trembling of hands and limbs, restless sleep, indicate something is lacking—that something is nerve force. Until the stock of nerve force is replenished the pace of declining health will increase, until lost vitality is expressed in every move.

Pale, languid, nerve-shattered people find exactly what they require in **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD**. It supplies the wants of wasted nerves, rebuilds the wasted cells and renews the blood. Its wonderful cures are due to the fact that it restores natural nerve force, and it is lack of nerve force that causes most suffering these days. Brain nerves, heart nerves, stomach nerves, give out and all sorts of troubles follow.

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Is the greatest restorative known to medical science, and as it acts in accordance with the laws of nature and is a food cure, it is bound to do you good. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or by mail, postpaid, from Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.



MISS BUTLER

MISS F. BUTLER, 1323 MILL ST., LONDON, ONT., STATES: "I was very much run down in health when I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can now say that I have received more benefit from this medicine than any which I have ever used for my trouble. I used to be very nervous and suffered a great deal from nervous headaches, but these ailments have entirely disappeared and my health generally is better than it has been for years. I fully believe that this is the result of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."



MR. DURAND

MR. CHAS. DURAND, JAMES ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT., STATES: "For some years I have been a victim of nervousness and have suffered from weakness and palpitation of the heart. Along with these complaints I have suffered a lot from headaches and dizzy spells. About six weeks ago I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can now say that my nervous system has been built up, the action of my heart steadied and strengthened and the headaches and dizzy spells have entirely disappeared. I can recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a very superior medicine."



MRS. EDWARDS

MRS. R. W. EDWARDS, 33 McMURRAY ST., BRANTFORD, ONT., WRITES: "For five years I have suffered more than words can tell from nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia and exhaustion. The pains in my head would at times almost drive me crazy. I could not sleep nights, but would walk the floor in agony until I fell exhausted and unconscious, and my husband would have to carry me back to bed. "Sometimes I could take no food for four days at a time, and experienced terrible gnawing sensations in the stomach, had bad taste in the mouth and coated tongue. I was pale, nervous, irritable, easily exhausted, was reduced to a mere skeleton of skin and bone, and my heart would palpitate as though it was about to stop beating. My greatest suffering was caused by the dreadful pains in my head, neck and back, and all this was in spite of the best efforts of three leading doctors of this city."

"For the past nine months I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and for a considerable time I have not experienced a headache, or any of the symptoms mentioned above. From a mere skeleton this medicine has built me up in flesh and weight, until now I am strong and well, do my own housework, walk out for two hours without feeling tired, and am thoroughly restored to health. Is it any wonder that words fail to express my gratitude for this remarkable cure? You can use this testimonial for the benefit of other sufferers."



MRS. BATTISON

MRS. C. BATTISON, 373 MURRAY ST., OTTAWA, ONT., STATES: "For some time I was a sufferer from nervousness, dizziness, nervous headache and rheumatism. I had the rheumatic pains for about three years. Several weeks ago I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and have found that these medicines worked together most satisfactorily in my case. I have taken altogether several boxes of the Nerve Food, and am now entirely cured of my old trouble. I know of others who have used these preparations and been cured, and I can therefore heartily recommend them."



MR. WARING

HARWOOD WARING, 13 PORTLAND ST., GALT, ONT., STATES: "I suffered greatly from pains in my head, resulting from exhausted nerves. My nervous system seemed all unstrung, and I was anything but well. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I can say that I feel like a different person. My nervous system has been toned up, and I am entirely free from the nervous headaches which used to make me feel so miserable."



MRS. HARRISON

MRS. T. HARRISON, 734 VICTORIA ST., KINGSTON, ONT., AND WHOSE HUSBAND IS A FIREMAN, STATES: "For some time I have been troubled with pains in my back which bothered me a great deal. At times I had dizzy feelings in my head and would suffer from severe headaches. I can heartily endorse Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it has entirely freed me of those distressing symptoms and so built up my system that I now feel real well."

### For Your Protection

The popularity of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has given rise to imitations. To protect you against all such the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies. This is the strongest guarantee which any medicine can have.

**We will forfeit \$500 if these testimonials are not genuine.**

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





**ELGIN**

When the Public has faith in a name it is a faith that must be backed up by good works.

**Elgin Watches**

Every genuine Elgin has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works.

have the name and works; and the faith of nearly 10,000,000 users as the world's standard timekeeper. Sold by every jeweler in the land. Guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works. Illustrated booklet mailed free.

**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.**

**GOSSIP.**

**D. C. FLATT & SON'S SALE OF IMPORTED YORKSHIRES.**

As announced in the last issue of the "Advocate," the advertisement of the great auction sale of seventy head of imported Large English Yorkshire hogs to be sold at auction at Hamilton, Ont., on June 25th, by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., appears elsewhere in this issue. The unprecedented demand for the Large Yorkshire from all the Provinces of the Dominion for the founding of pure-bred herds and for crossing with other breeds and grades for the production of the type and quality of bacon hogs called for by the best markets has been drawing so heavily upon the available supply that the need has been felt of fresh importations to help meet this demand, and also by the infusion of new blood to maintain the vigor and stamina of our swine stock. And this exceptional demand for the Large Yorkshires is not by any means limited to Canada, but the trade with the United States, where the farmers are so clamoring for a change from the fat-backed, dumpy, non-prolific class of hogs they have principally been raising, to the lengthy, fleshy-backed and prolific sorts that have done so much to give Canadian bacon its present enviable status in the British market, that the firm of Messrs. Flatt alone have shipped, for breeding purposes, to the States in the last thirteen months over 200 head of Yorkshires. The cultivation of that field for the trade in breeding swine means a mint of money for Canadian breeders in the near future, as American buyers are proverbially liberal buyers and will not haggle about prices, but just now they want a better class of hogs and want them badly. For this reason, Canadian breeders are all interested in preparing to meet this coming demand, and will do well to fortify and strengthen their herds by the introduction of the best blood and quality obtainable. It is with a view to cultivating this trade, as well as the ever-increasing home demand, by advertising the merits of the Large Yorkshires and familiarizing the farmers of both countries with their good qualities that the Messrs. Flatt have made their present large importation of high-class young boars and sows, numbering 70 head, selected with a view to the type in favor in Great Britain, and which they are placing in the hands of the public, prepared to let them go without reserve, at the people's own prices. The reputation of the firm for handling only the best and for honest and honorable dealing may safely be taken as a guarantee as to the quality of the stock to be offered, and of their methods of raising and selecting on which they are so expert. A postal order or check may be sent to the publisher's office, and the publisher will bring the same to the attention of the importer's hands. The publisher's office is at 521 Toronto, Ont.

**THE HARDIE MAGIC SPRAYER**

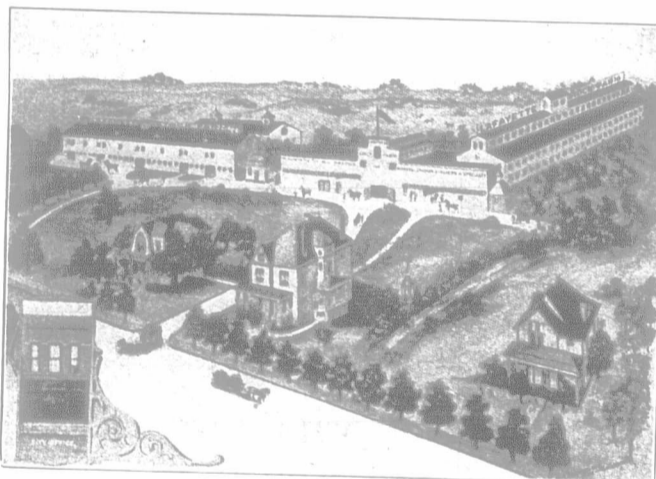


is suitable for any field crop. It sprays two rows at a time; and one man can spray ten acres of potatoes a day. It is automatic in action—all the operator has to do is to pick up the handle and push the outfit like a wheelbarrow—"The machine does the rest." Can be changed to an orchard sprayer at a moment's notice. Send for our new catalogue telling the whole story.

**HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG. COMPANY, WINDSOR, ONT.**

**NO HUMBUG.** Three Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Debarker. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks. Extracts Horses. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Pat'd May 6, 1902. Hog and Calf Handler only 75c.

**FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.**



**LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, J. Crouch & Son, Props. Importers of all breeds of STALLIONS.**

We are the largest Importers and Breeders of Oldenburg German Coach horses in America. We also import Draft horses of all kind, including Belgians, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Normans. 359 head of Coach and Draft stallions imported in last 15 months.

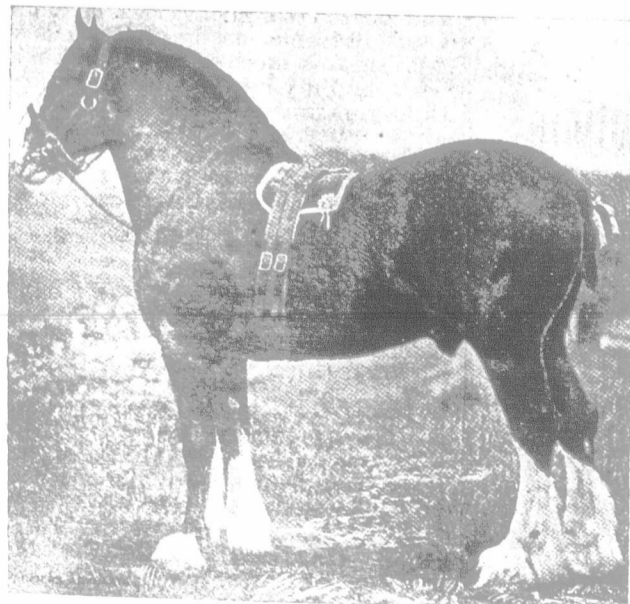
**La Fayette, Ind., U.S.A.**

Terms easy. All stock guaranteed.

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM. IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES. SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.**

Newnham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale. Imp. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr Missies, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.**



**ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF**

**Clydesdale Hackney Horses**

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

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**GOSSIP.**

In the catalogue of the Lakewood Farm, Mukwanago, Wisconsin, the announcement is made that Mr. G. A. D. Hunt has been secured as manager. Mr. Hunt is of the Ontario Agricultural College, and was for some time assistant to Prof. Graham there. Mr. Hunt is well known to the poultrymen of Canada, and is well posted in the methods that have proven successful in breeding fowl, fully understands the requirements of breeders and fanciers, and is a very competent judge of pure-bred poultry. The proprietors of Lakewood Farm have certainly "hooked" a good manager, and we have no doubt that when it comes to showing he will be there "with the goods."

H. H. Colister, manager and salesman for J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, reports the demand for stallions and jacks very keen and sales brisk. The second-prize Shire stallion at the Spring Show, Toronto, 1903, Nateby Monarch (imp.), has gone to a syndicate in Anderson Township in Essex Co. Nateby Monarch is three years old, a black, with great size and quality, and should be a useful member in the equine circle to which he is joined. Another good horse from Mr. Hogate's stables, the Clydesdale, Sir Reginald, has been sold to the Uxbridge Clydesdale Horse Co. The personnel of the company consists of Messrs. J. A. McGillivray, Geo. and Jas. Merrick, J. J. and H. Madill, Jas. and R. W. Meek, F. Silversides, and Geo. W. Tapp (secy.). Sir Reginald is a black, an active, good mover, nicely turned, and five years old this spring. He should leave some good stock from the class of mares owned about Uxbridge.

**BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.**



**IMPORTERS OF Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**

are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland, and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian-bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action.



**New Book** on how to prevent and cure diseases of horses and cattle, to know sound horses, age, constitution, valuable recipes, etc., prepared especially for farmers, from facts gathered in 20 years' practice, by S. S. Dickinson. (Out shortly.) Advice by mail, \$1.

Address S. S. Dicklson, Port Hope, Ont

**THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH. JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.** Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

**CLYDESDALES FOR SALE**

New importation just arrived

**25 STALLIONS**

Choice Breeding, Excellent Quality and Extra Large Size.

Stock has been personally selected. Inspection is solicited and prices will be found right.

**O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.**

**John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O., Ont.** Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-Looped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Clarks, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circes, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 32082 = (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.** I am now offering the quality stallion, Highland Harry 2545, by MacInnis (imp.), a perfect model; and the stallion, MacInnis 2nd, by same sire, also Yorkshire bull, Glencairn's Prince 13566. Write at once, O DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster P. O. and Station.

**TARGET POCKET PISTOL 69c**

We bought 6 dozen of these pistols at a very low price, and are selling them at 69c., simply as an advertisement. They are light, neat and well-finished. The hardwood stock and hind barrel, muzzle load. Our price is about 1/2 what a regular dealer would ask. Remember, we have only 6 doz., so please order at once. **JOHNSTON & CO., Box 519, Toronto.**

**14K. GOLD FREE**

What is the use of spending \$25.00 or \$50.00 for a Watch when you can get one for nothing that looks like a Solid Gold Watch and keeps time equal to any \$50.00 Watch. Here is your chance. We will give this handsome reliable Watch to any person who will sell for us only 16 Canadian Home Cook Books at 15c. each. These Books are nicely printed, beautifully bound and each contains 133 choice recipes. **Every Lady buys one.** A 50c. certificate free with each Book. This is not a cheap pocket clock, but a handsome Watch, finished in 14k. gold, elegantly engraved, beautifully ornamented, stem wind and set, fitted with reliable American works, carefully timed and adjusted before leaving the factory, and positively guaranteed by the maker. If you could afford to pay \$50.00 for a Watch you could not get one that would look better, or keep better than the one we here offer you absolutely free. T. F. Dunbar, Renfrew, Ont., says: "I sold the Watch for \$6.00 as soon as I got it." Write us a **Post Card** to-day and we will send the Cook Books no paid. They sell themselves. **The Home Specialty Co., Dept. 521 Toronto, Ont.**

**LIVE STOCK**

are free from insects and skin diseases when **West's Disinfecting Fluid** is used. **THE WEST CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO.**



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In writing any advertisement for this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



HORSEMAN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

# GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The genuine without the signature of *The Lawrence, Williams Co.* Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle, SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY or FIBLING. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

## RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

# Shire Horses

in the Dominion,



including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

## Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

### A GOOD LINIMENT For 80c. a gallon.

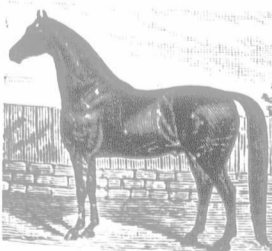
Can be made as follows: Absorbine, 4 ounces, Vinegar, 1 quart, Water, 3 quarts, Saltpetre (powdered) 1 ounce.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR CALLS, to toughen the SHOULDERS for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD T NODDS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.

Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store, or send to LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving for mules of Veterinary Remedies.



## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Druggists supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto and Montreal.

### GOSSIP.

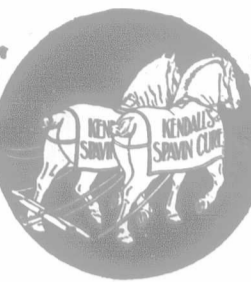
#### W. G. PETTIT & SON'S SHORTHORNS

The large and superior herd of imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, numbering at present about 75 head, owned by the Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Son, of Freeman, near the city of Hamilton, Ont., was recently visited by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," and found in fine, thrifty condition, the cows breeding regularly and raising lusty calves, and the younger things showing the best of type and quality. It is safe to say that there are few if any herds in America that can claim more sterling representatives of the most popular Scotch families of Shorthorns or that show in their breeding the use of so many high-class sires bred in the blood lines of the most impressive sires that have been in service in the leading herds of Great Britain and have made their mark in the prizewinning record of their progeny in the Old Land and on this continent. The breeding of the excellent bulls in use in the herd at present plainly shows its potency in the character and quality of the young things growing up, which, with unusual uniformity, conform to the approved type and show their breeding in their beauty, symmetry and style. Of these service bulls, the oldest is the rich roan, Scotland's Pride (79907), and he is only four this spring, a massive bull, carrying a wealth of good flesh and showing in his head and crest and in his general make-up and bearing the nobility of his breeding, being a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of Morning, the great sire of champion winners; his dam, Corona, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, sired by the Clipper bull, Rex, of the same herd, and his grandson by the Royal winner, Mario, by the great Field Marshal, one of the very best of the Sittyton sires. The breeding of Scotland's Pride, which is almost identical with that of the champion Pride of Morning, gives him unmistakably the hallmark of a superior sire. Scottish Pride, a red three-year-old bull of Mr. W. S. Marr's choice Roan Lady tribe, is another of the imported bulls in service. He is a son of Scottish Prince, bred by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, of the popular Princess Royal family, whose dam was by Scottish Archer and his granddam by the noted William of Orange, which may well account for the uniform excellence of the get of Scottish Pride, whose calves are typical of the best of the breed, low-set, deep-bodied, well covered with natural flesh and hair, and bredy looking in the highest degree. To share with and follow these sires, Messrs. Pettit were fortunate in securing, at the Duthie-Marr sale in October last, by personal selection, the princely roan yearling bull, Prime Favorite, bred by Mr. Marr, sired by Bapton Favorite (76080), one of the most prepotent of the Sittyton-descended sires in Britain at the present time, and his dam, Princess Royal 49th, of that popular Uppermill family. Prime Favorite is aptly named, owing to his personal make-up, as well as to the pre-eminent quality of his breeding, as he combines in himself style, symmetry and character of the first rank, and he can hardly fail to prove a potent factor in maintaining the high-standing of the herd. Among the females are so many good ones that to mention one-half of them would exhaust our allotted space, but prominent in the list is the roan, imported five-year-old cow, Orange Blossom, of the Uppermill-Roan Lady tribe, but bred by Mr. John Young, of Tilbouries, sired by Remus (70402), her dam by Portland of Cluny, and having the great Heir of Englishman well up in the list of sires in her pedigree. She is a breedy, motherly-looking cow, with a handsome feminine head and neck, but is large and full of substance and quality, and swings a large and well-balanced udder that produces her a deep milk, a dual-purpose cow in the best sense of the term, just such as one

(Continued on page 446)

# KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Used it ten years. Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1902. Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for ten years and am fully satisfied with its merits. Yours truly, Justus C. Nelson.

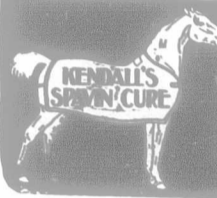


Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured. Buffalo, N. Dakota, Jan. 27, 1903. I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. Very truly yours, Harry D. Ruettel.

## THE OLD RELIABLE

And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

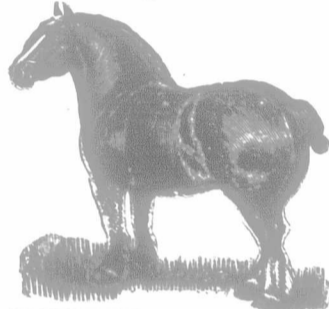


In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



## JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO, BREEDER OF Clydesdales and Shorthorns,



Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erskine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erskine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Crimson Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc.

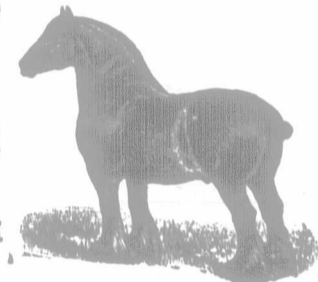
Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Farm connected by long-distance telephone.

## Hodgkinson & Tisdale BEAVERTON, ONT., Breeders of

### CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

are now offering a number of choice mares and fillies, and a few young stallions, winners at Toronto; also a few nice harness horses. Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

BEAVERTON P. O. AND STATION.



## BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klodyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

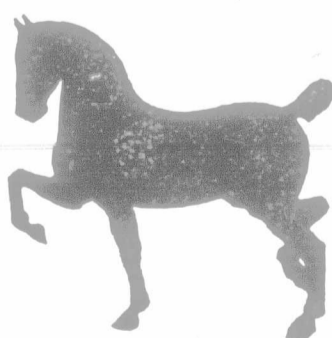
BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



## 100 PERCHERON, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES



All good ages, good colors, with lots of size, quality and action, at prices below competition, on easy terms. Every stallion sold on a gilt-edge and responsible guarantee. At the Indiana, Ohio, New York State Fairs, and International at Chicago, on eighteen head won 178 first prizes, grand sweepstakes and gold medals in the last three years. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CANADIAN BUYERS.



LEW. W. COCHRAN,

607 WEST MAIN ST., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., U.S.A.

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



# TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



## BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

### SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Last importation received February 25th, 1903.

### 20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted.

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood, please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address—

**J. G. TRUMAN, Manager,**  
BUSHNELL, ILL.

## NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED FEBRUARY 20, 1903

ANOTHER LOT OF

### First-class Clydesdale Stallions

has just been added to our stock, giving buyers an unequalled selection. These horses are sired by such sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Romeo, Prince Thomas, and other noted sires. They have superior quality, and are for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons desiring to purchase should write or call on

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

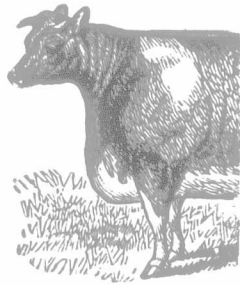
## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson,  
COLUMBUS, ONT.,



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.  
Long-distance Telephone, Columbus.  
Telegraph, Brooklin. om

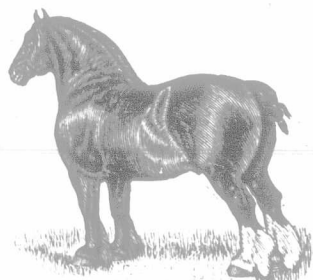


## International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.



Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



I select only the best that cross that two to four hands high. save you mention this when you write.

W. H. COULTER, Manager and Salesman.

### GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 445.)

would like to breed a bull from, and she is nursing a sweet calf that is full of promise. Rosetta 14th, also bred by Mr. Young, and of the favorite Miss Ramsden family, is a massive red three-year-old cow, level in her lines, deep bodied and thick fleshed, a daughter of the Duthie-bred Scottish Prince, of the Princess Royal tribe. Martha 4th, a red four-year-old cow, bred by Mr. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum, is another choice representative of the Miss Ramsdens and a daughter of the Mair-bred Spicy King, of the Uppermill Goldie tribe, who was by Spicy Robin, and his dam by William of Orange. Broad-hooks Beauty, a roan two-year-old, of the popular Cruickshank family, which her name implies, is a heifer of great substance, fine form and rare quality, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, and sired by Lord Lynedoch, by Sittyton Pride. The typical and charming roan cow, Crimson Fuchsia 13th, winner of sweepstakes at Toronto last year, by Imp. Clan Campbell, and of the excellent Crimson Flower family, is in fine fix and is nursing a sweet cow calf by Imp. Blue Ribbon, thus proving herself useful as well as ornamental. Roan Lady 4th, a thick, well-fleshed and well-formed two-year-old heifer, bred by Mr. Young, Tilbouries, and sired by Scottish Prince, is a strong card, and gives promise of making a grand cow. Two handsome yearling heifers, a red and a roan, full of quality and symmetry, one a Jilt, and out of Imp. Fancy 4th, by the Bruce-bred John Bull; the other, out of Imp. Countess of Balmoral, by the Duthie-bred Velvet Jacket, are charming things, full of substance and style. These are but samples of this large and excellent herd, and represent but a few of the favorite Scotch families included, but will serve to give some idea of the general character of the cattle in a herd of which comparatively little is heard, owing to the modesty and retiring disposition of the owners, but which, in breeding and individual merit ranks high among the best in the Dominion, as does also the character of the owners in the list of breeders.

### FEARED HIS "HANDLE-BARS."

It is noted with some degree of swelled-upness that the world not only looks to the Union Stock Yards for the basis of meat supplies, but the great and only Chicago gets more of less of her romance from stock-yard sources.

Last week things among the society buds over in Kenwood began to languish and look sleepy, when a huge steer from the stock-yards, with horns as long as rails, got loose and strayed over into the pious, prohibition annex of Kenwood, and then and there cut out the pattern for a few romantic thrills that will keep the dear girls in a tremble until it is time to begin worrying about the Easter head-gear. It is rumored, but so far as yours modestly is concerned will always remain rumor, that pretty pink posies of Kenwood who are up-to-date now wear climbers and are in perpetual readiness to climb a pole on first sight of any long-horned bovines that may escape from the stock-yards and go out for a little lark.—Live Stock World.

### NOTICE.

FARM IMPLEMENTS -- Before purchasing anything in the line of farm implements, the readers of the "Advocate" would do well to write the well-known firm of P. E. Shantz & Son, Preston, Ont., whose advertisement appears in another column. The company is a pioneer concern in the Canadian trade, Mr. P. E. Shantz having been associated with the agricultural machine business as a manufacturer for more than thirty years. He is now making a feature of special steel rollers, with 1,000 lbs. weight, two-inch steel shaft and roller bearings; spike-tooth harrows of solid steel, with square bills or channel steel flat bars; No. 21 plays of improved pattern, and sugar-beet seeders, cultivators and lifters. All machines are guaranteed to give satisfaction. A few good agents are wanted in certain localities.

**Good News to Stock Owners**  
Just the information that you must have to successfully treat Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney, Knee-Sprung, Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone and all blemishes hard or soft, also Lump Jaw in cattle.

**Bone Spavin Ringbone Lump Jaw**

Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 140,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the books.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

**Leg and Body Wash.**  
When it comes to stiffness and soreness of muscles, tendons, etc., nothing equals

**Tuttle's Elixir**  
for restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild sponge bath and put on light blanket. Sponge the legs and put on light bandages.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**  
—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

**Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.**  
Beware of so-called Elixirs—none resemble but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

**LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,**  
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

**OAKLAWN FARM.**  
Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.  
Famous Prize-Winning Stud of

**PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS.**

On hand upward of **500 HEAD.**

Four Large Importations in 1902, forming, with our home-breds, The Choicest Collection Ever Assembled, including Four of the Six First-Prize winners at the great annual French Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne in 1902. At the recent

**INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION** at Chicago, the Oaklawn Percherons achieved distinguished honors. The Champion Stallion and every First-Prize winner (except one) in the regular stallion classes were imported by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue sent on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,**  
WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

**GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,**

IMPORTER OF

**Clydesdale Horses**

has now on hand for sale 3 two-year-olds and 1 yearling stallion, carrying the blood of Hiawatha, Dunley, Lord Erskine, Prince of Wales and Time o' Day, combining size, style, quality and action. Also 1 five-year-old mare, with filly foal. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick.

**GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.**

**FOR SALE: 6 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**  
from 1 to 8 years old, good individuals, of most fashionable breeding and good breeders, and a few young mares. Come and see them and their produce. Also 2 young Shorthorn bulls. I. DEVITT & SON, Burlington Junction Sta., on

**G. T. G. 1/4 mile from farm. Freeman P. O.**

**CLYDESDALES**

**AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.**

**R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.**

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



**HOLWELL MANOR FARM FOR SALE:**

Two Scotch Collie bitches, one 8 mos., the other 15 mos. old.

**D. G. GANTON,**  
ELMVALE, ONT.

**HIGH PARK STOCK FARM GALLOWAY CATTLE.**

6 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them.  
Shaw & Marston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont.  
Breeder of Galloway cattle.

**THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE (LIMITED)**

TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-2-y-om

We are offering some young Durham bulls, cows and heifers, and 20 Berkshires and 10 Yorkshires, of both sexes. Prices reasonable.

Could supply a carload of 2-year-old stock steers. Correspondence solicited, or come and see our stock. No sale, no harm. Visitors welcome to

**CAMDEN VIEW FARM,**

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

**J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island,**

Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale. om

"Tweedhill" Aberdeen-Angus. Individuals from this herd or their calves have been first at all the best shows since 1896. Females and young bulls for sale. **JAMES SHARP, ROCKSIDE, ONTARIO.** Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.**

Onward 120463, by Imp. March On 76035, at head of herd. For sale: 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 months to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 months to 2 years old. Visitors welcome. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.** Iderton station, L. H. & B.; Lucan station, G.T.R.

**SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.**

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also bred Hereford cows and heifers. **H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.**

**GEO. B. BRISTOW**, breeder of high-class Scotch noted Village Girl and Wimple families. om  
**LAKELAND FARM, Rob Roy P. O., Duntroon Sta., Co. of Grey.**

**FOUR BULLS** (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, on **ROBERT BATHY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.**

**Shorthorns and Leicesters.**

**HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.** Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Rosierucian of Dalmerney = 45220 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

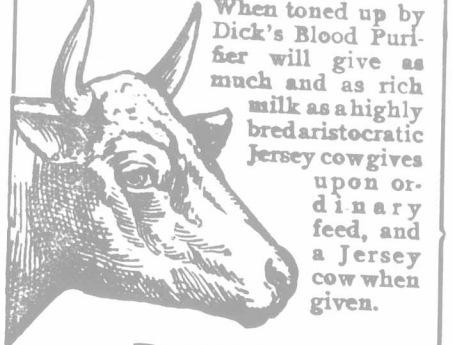
**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,  
BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**  
88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Dubble Gold = 37851 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

**Choice Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.**

I am now offering bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Heifers of all ages, some in calf. Present stock bull, Roan McKay = 37867 =.  
**CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin.**

**A Common Bred Cow**



**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER**

When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.  
will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.  
50 cents a package.  
**Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.**

**SPECIAL To Stock Raisers**

**500 Packages Given Free.**

We will give a 35 cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3. Send cash by P.O. note or express.  
Ask your dealer, or write to  
**THE Day's Stock Food Co., TORONTO**

**CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

**FOR SALE**—Four bulls, from 8 to 15 months old, by Golden Robe (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address, **W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O., Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires**

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages. om

**A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P. O.**

**Shorthorns and Yorkshires.** We are offering 4 in calf to Greater Darnley, and one bull calf, 8 months old, by Imp. Cesar. Yorkshires, both sexes. **W. J. WALKER, Eady P. O., Coldwater Sta.**

**A. J. WATSON, CASTLEDEG, ONTARIO, CAN.**

Offers for sale young Shorthorn bulls and heifers of the choicest Scotch breeding. Also one five-year-old bull, grandson of imported Indian Chief. om

**Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**—(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. om

**JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.**

**HERD** is now headed by **Aberdeen Hero 28850** (imp.). Am offering a few choice bulls, from 10 to 20 mos. old. Am getting a number of choice Abbottford heifers, and have some cows yet to calve, in calf to Abbottford, J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS**

Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate. **J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O. Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE:**

10 choice Shorthorn heifers and 10 young bulls, of choicest quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. **G. A. BRODIE, Stouffville Sta. Bethesda, Ont.**

**Beechgrove Shorthorns.** Present offering: 3 females from 1 to 4 years old, heavy milking strain; also one roan bull calf 8 months old. Prizewinners; a thick, beefy lot. **C. MCULTY, Rathbun P. O. Orillia and Arthly stations.**

**SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS.**

We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win. **JOHN MCKENZIE, Keward P. O. and Chatsworth Station, C. P. R.**

**GOSSIP.**

The auction sale at Hoboken, N. J., on April 15th, of imported Jersey cattle belonging to Frank C. Ward, Milburn, N. Y., owing to the very unfavorable weather, and probably also to the announcements of other important sales of imported Jerseys to take place in the near future, was not the success that was expected. The highest price made was \$400, for the heifer, Advancer's Frugal, bought by Geo. W. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y. Three others brought from \$310 to \$325 each, and the average on the 45 sold was \$196 each.

**ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.**

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., writing of his Rose Cottage Shorthorns, says: "The Rose Cottage herd of Shorthorns are looking very well; I might say, their best. The young red cow, Jannetta = 29702 =, has recently dropped a grand roan heifer calf, we think as good a calf, at the present time, as the Fair Queen, that took first at the Toronto and Western fairs last September, also first at the Chicago International, all sired by Royal Prince = 31241 =, a chip of the old block, Imp. Royal Sailor. The dam of Fair Queen is in prime show condition, and is a comely cow to own, having sold seven of her calves at good prices, Capt. T. E. Robson having purchased five of her offspring, which is proof enough of their quality. The six-year-old cow, Golden Gem, by Golden Rule = 22661 =, has a fine bull calf that will take a high place in the show-ring—a good grower. We have lately supplemented the herd with three importations from the famous Salem herd of Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt. Village Maid, by Challenge = 2933 =, is a grand roan cow, with a fine bull calf at foot by Coming Star, and she is bred again to Royal Prince = 31241 =. Matchless 16th, by Clipper King = 16293 =, is in calf to Royal Prince = 31241 =. Matchless 34th, sired by Royal Wonder = 34682 =, is a grand, big, sappy heifer of the best breeding. The red bull, Lord Curson, now for sale, is a calf of the right sort, smooth, and a grand feeder, nineteen months old, and will make a good one to head a herd. We could spare five or more cows and heifers at once, all registered in the American herdbook."

**NOTICES.**

**MARKETING WOOL.**—Having been in the wool and hide business in Toronto from 1868 to 1900 as an associate of the late Mr. John Hallam, and since then on his own account, Mr. E. T. Carter is a man of wide commercial experience and one of the largest buyers in the Dominion. He handles Ontario and Northwest fleeces especially, and solicits consignments as per his announcement on another page. Those interested would do well to write him."

**READY ROOFING.**—On another page will be found a carefully-prepared and well-displayed advertisement of Ready Roofing, which has been on the Canadian market since '83, and last year alone experienced a sale of nearly 100,000 rolls. The Paterson Mfg. Co., Toronto and Montreal, are looking for an even greater output during 1903, as the demand for Ready Roofing, their popular substitute for shingles, is rapidly increasing. In making their brands the firm insert one or more wires an inch and a half from each edge of a sheet to prevent tearing from careless handling, high winds or any similar cause. It is not claimed for the roofing that it will not char or burn in case a building is consumed by fire, but that when properly covered with sand will not ignite from sparks or burning cinders, and is accepted by insurance companies as a fire-proof roofing material under the same classification as iron, tin or slate. Another splendid advantage claimed is that the waterproof composition used will remain soft and pliable in winter and yet not run in summer. When well cared for, and repaired every few years, there is said to be no wear out to Ready Roofing. If you're thinking about a new covering for any of your buildings, do not fail to write the Paterson Co.



**Get an Empire.**  
Examine all the Cream Separators on the market; look carefully to their construction; then select the one which you think will do the best work and give you the least bother. We believe that's the  
**EMPIRE**  
Easy Running  
**Cream Separator.**  
Guaranteed to run more easily, to be easier to clean and last longer than any other. It's for you to decide. Try it first. Get our free book.  
**Empire Cream Separator Co.**  
Bloomfield, N. J.  
H. C. SPARLING, Canadian Representative,  
Lock Box 493, Toronto, Canada.

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**



**JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.**  
**W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.**

**R. & S. NICHOLSON**

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.  
Importers and breeders of

**SHORTHORNS**

Have for sale:  
**13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,**  
**7 YEARLING BULLS,**  
**20 HEIFERS (choice).**

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc. om

**Shorthorns and Yorkshires**—Stock bull, Scotch Lad = 35908 =, and 1 bull, 12 months, for sale. Up-to-date Yorkshires, bred straight from imp. stock. Pigs of spring litters for sale. **G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.**

Six bulls fit for service; also a few cows and heifers—best breeding and quality. A few Berkshires, 6 months old, both sexes. Prices reasonable. **F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Station, York, Ont.**

**W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest,**

**YEARLING DURHAM BULL**

of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 18 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearing ewes and ewes in lamb. om

**QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS**

Derby (imp.) = 32957 = at head of herd. Bulls, good ones, 8 to 15 months, at reasonable prices. Also Large English Yorkshires.

**HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS,**

Berkshires and Barred Rock Eggs.

Six bull calves for sale, from 2 weeks to 8 mos. old. A few young cows in calf. Choice ewe lambs. Barred Rock eggs, from Hawkin's Royal Blue strain, at 75c. for 13, \$2 for 50, \$3.50 a hundred. om  
**F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ont.**

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



In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack.

In the winter season pays it back.

**Page Woven Wire Fence**  
All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 9

### Concrete Piggery and Henhouse

OF MR. FRANK LOCKWOOD, DELAWARE, BUILT WITH

## THOROLD CEMENT



THE HENHOUSE.  
Wall, from foundation to peak, built with THOROLD CEMENT.

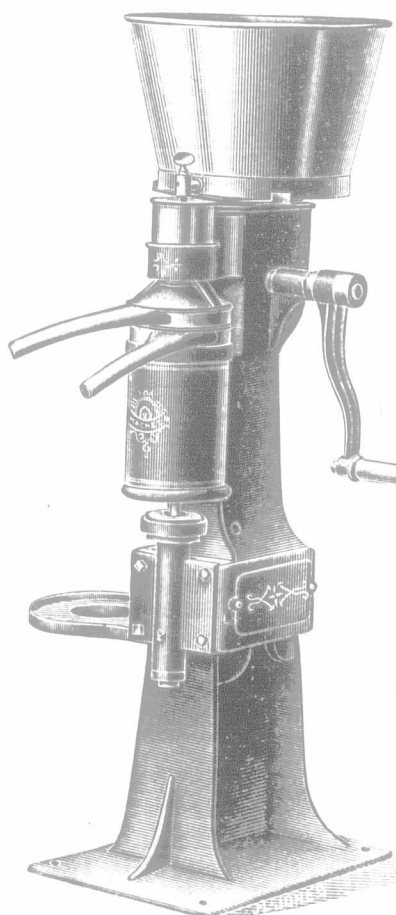
THE PIGGERY.  
Basement walls built with THOROLD CEMENT.

#### READ WHAT MR. LOCKWOOD SAYS:

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, DELAWARE, ONT., March 16, 1900.  
Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, Thorold Ont.:  
DEAR SIRS,—I used your Thorold Cement in my building. It gave the best of satisfaction, and I recommend it to all who intend building. Both buildings are piggeries. The largest one is 20x40, 8 ft. high, 12 in. wall next the bank, and 10 in. on other side and both ends. I do not know just how much material I used. Have forgotten. But I used 5 to 1 of Cement. Could not say just the time I was building it. Had five men, and six part of the time. The small building is 16x20. Cement walls 11 ft. high at the eaves and extend to gables, walls 9 in. thick. The top story is a henry. Took five men about 5 1/2 days to build this one. There are cement floors in both, and Cement troughs also. The top story of the largest building is a granary for 20 feet and machinery the other half. I did not keep count of how much gravel I used, as the buildings are built right on the side of the gravel hill. I supply the township with gravel.  
Yours respectfully,  
FRANK LOCKWOOD.

## Looking for a Good Cream Separator?

HERE YOU ARE.



## MAGNET SEPARATORS

are guaranteed to do good work, and do it quickly. Are made **STRONG, VERY SIMPLE**, and by actual daily use have proved themselves to be the Cream Separator for the farmer.

Have you seen the

TOP BEARING

for the bowl?

When you are ready to consider

the purchase of a Separator, let us or our agent place one with you on trial. We know

**It Will Pay You**

FARMERS WELCOME  
AT OUR FACTORY.

The "MAGNET" is the only purely Canadian Cream Separator made.

**PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO.**

GUELPH, ONT.

(LIMITED).

A Catalogue mailed to any address for the asking.

### GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the advertisement, on another page, of the herd of choice Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., all of which, by the terms of Mrs. Jones' will, are to be sold. An opportunity is here afforded of securing high-class dairy cattle that have been bred from large producers and have proven large producers by actual test. See the advertisement, and write for particulars to Miss Elsie Jones, box 324, Brockville, Ont.

In our April 1st issue, in reviewing the stud of Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, of Exeter, Ont., reference was unwittingly made to the imported stallion, Cannongate, as a Shire horse, whereas he is a Clydesdale, and a good big one, standing 17 hands and weighing about 2,200 lbs. He stood at Paisley, Scotland, as a district horse at £400 (\$2,000) for the season. He is for sale, and is of the sort that is needed to breed big heavy drafters, which sell for good prices at any time.

#### LAKELAND SHORTHORNS.

This noted herd of choice, up-to-date Scotch Shorthorn cattle are the property of Mr. Geo. B. Bristow, of Rob Roy, Ont., whose splendid farm, Lakeland, is situated eleven miles south-west of the town of Collingwood and six miles west of Duntroon station, G. T. R. Thirty-seven years ago, Mr. Bristow established what has since been universally recognized as one of the banner herds of Canada, this desirable result having been attained through the owner's keen foresight, discriminating judgment and perfect familiarity with the type that constitutes the perfect animal, and his thorough knowledge of the various tribes or families of the Shorthorn world; in fact, he is often spoken of as the "walking herdbook." This grand herd is made up of the well and favorably known Village Girl and Wimple families, the former originating from the excellent cow, Imp. Village Girl, bred by the late Amos Cruickshank; the latter, from the favorite cow, Wimple's Gem (imp. in dam). On these have been used such renowned bulls as Butterfly's Athelstane 1545, Sir Arthur Ingram 3452, Burgomaster's Gloster 11783 (who is sire of a number now in the herd), and Village Squire 24993, a son of the great Abbotsford. He is also the sire of a number now in the herd, included in this bull's pedigree are perhaps more winners than can be found in any other bull's pedigree in the country. Lovely Victor 22170, a son of the noted bull, Imp. Albert Victor, is the sire of most of the young things in the herd. The present stock bull is the typically-formed and richly-bred Royal Mildred 45353, a son of Watt's Royal Wonder, a first-prize Toronto winner, by Imp. Royal Sailor; dam Mildred 8th; grandam by Clan Stuart; g.-grandam by Hospodar; g.-g.-grandam by Challenger. It will thus be seen that Royal Mildred's pedigree combines the best, most useful and most fashionable blood ever imported, while his form is well-nigh faultless and his finish the finest. He will in all probability compete for honors at Toronto next fall. Mated with such splendid, low-down thick-fleshed cows as those of the Lakeland herd, we may look for something superior in the produce.

#### NOTICE.

Expectations Realized.

Lititz, Pa., March 22, 1898.  
Mr. W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:  
Dear Sir.—I am very well satisfied with your Absorbine, which did exactly what you said it would. Yours respectfully,  
JACOB BIEDINGER.



The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.  
Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

## ROYAL



## DRY HOP YEAST CAKES



E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.

#### GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

This herd comprises such noted families as Nonpareils, Crim'on Flowers, Mysies, Langushes, Butterflies, Jessamines, etc., and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy Robin = 28259—winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. A few choice young bulls and heifers from Spicy Robin, also cows in calf to him, on offer; also prizewinning S. C. White Leghorn fowl. Eggs, \$1 per setting.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,  
ERIN SHIPPING STA., C.P.R. BIRKHAM P. O., ONT.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires  
For Sale: 4 bulls, from 10 to 18 mos. old; 5 heifers, from 10 to 20 mos. old—rare good ones and winners. 11 ewe and 2 ram lambs. Berkshires, both sexes, all ages, not akin. E. JEFFS & SON,  
Bond Head P. O., Bradford Sta.

**S. DYMENT,**  
BARRIE, ONT.

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

Imported Morning Star at head of herd.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of  
Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs  
Young stock always on hand.

Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. om James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds,  
Yorkshires and  
Barred Rock Fowls.

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 imp.), cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

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



**SWISS Cow Bells**  
 Patent Design. Made from Finest Quality Swiss Bell Metal.  
 We sell exclusively to the jobbing trade, but to introduce these delightfully musical toned Swiss Cow Bells more generally, offer them singly or in sets, tuned to accord. Made in 8 different sizes, with extra fine and substantial straps, or singly with or without straps. Send for circular of Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells, etc. We are the oldest Bell Makers in America.  
**BEVIN BROS. MFG. CO., EAST HAMPTON, CONN.**



**HIGH-CLASS Shorthorns**

Now offering 12 bulls, reds and roans, from 6 to 24 months old—the thick, fleshy kind—and a few heifers. Also Clydesdale horses.

**JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario.**

**SHORTHORNS:**

**JILTS and MARAS:** 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman. Also two young bulls (roan).  
**LOUIS ELLARD, Loretta P.O., Beeton Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Three young bulls of choicest breeding and quality; also cows and heifers.  
**ALEX. FLEMING, Jr., Kilsyth, P. O., Ont.**  
 Owen Sound Station.

**For Sale:** One registered **SHORTHORN BULL** 15 months old, from a good milking strain. Apply to **W. B. ROBERTS, sparta, Ont.**

**MERCER'S SHORTHORNS**

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashions and Matchless. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.

**Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE** and Oxford Down sheep. Imp. Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.** Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station. om

**SHORTHORNS.** Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. om  
**A. M. Shaver, Hamilton Sta., Ancaster P. O., Ont.**

**HAWTHORN HERD**

Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.  
**FOR SALE:** Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from A1 dairy cows. Good one.  
**WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londonboro, Ont.**

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS**  
**FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.,**  
 Importers and breeder of

**Scotch Shorthorns**

and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,  
 make special offering for January and February.

2 imported bulls coming 2 years old, 4 bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam.  
 6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire.  
 Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.  
 Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep. 75 head. om


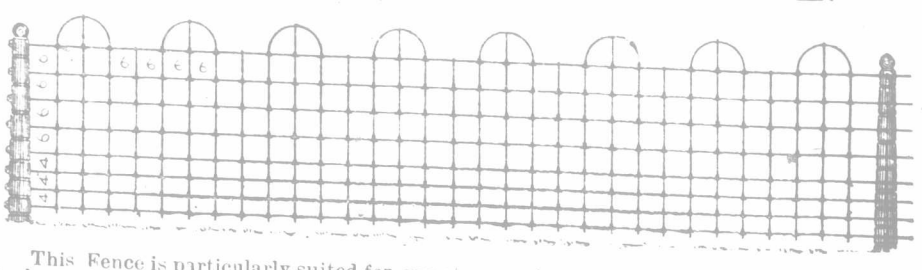
**JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT.** om  
 BREEDER OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** for sale

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.**  
 BREEDERS OF **CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Five choice young **CRUICKSHANK** bulls. Straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome. om

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** FOR SALE  
 2 imported bulls; 2 from imp. sire and dam; 2 home bred. Females of all ages, imp. and home bred.  
**ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.**

**The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers**  
 are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. If 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, Ills.**

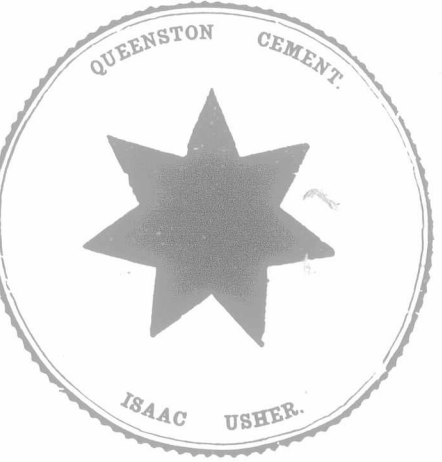
This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.  
 The **ANCHOR FENCE** is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.

**ESPLEN FRAME & CO., Stratford, Ont.**  
 AGENTS WANTED.

**Going to Build?**

A new house, barn, silo, concrete floor, or any other such work? If so, use

**Queenston Cement**



**THE** old brand made by a new process. No better cement made. All who contemplate using cement should first inspect the different structures built of the different kinds of cement, and then they would know which is best and cheapest. We especially request those interested to ask our many patrons about the new-process Queenston Cement used during the latter part of last season. Do not be misled by statements from those who sell the goods most profitable to themselves. Write for prices, estimates and full particulars. We can save money for you when building.

**ISAAC USHER, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.**

**Death Rides Through Bug-land on an Aylmer Sprayer.**

This is the Dirge of the Bugs:  
**NO** more gladness, nought but sadness,  
 Bitter tears fill Bug-land now.  
 Every day ascends our prayer:  
 Take away the Aylmer Sprayer—  
 Take it quick, we care not how.

**THE LESS-ON WE TEACH.**  
**AYLMER SPRAYERS** are clog-less. Thorough agitation in the barrel before spraying, and always at point of intake while in use.  
 Sag-less; no soft packing; mechanically-perfect spring rings hold all the pressure.  
 Delay-less, superlatively simple, well made; not a purpose-less particle in the whole outfit.

Write now. **THE AYLMEY IRON WORKS, AYLMEY, ONTARIO.**



Jennie Codling Moth—"Oh, mama! that awful Vesuvius below is in eruption, and all of our neighbors have been destroyed."  
 Mother Codling Moth—"My dear child, the Vesuvius you have seen is undoubtedly the terrible Spramotor, and if so, we are doomed."

Spramotor Treatise of 80 pages, entitled "A Gold Mine on Your Farm," mailed free. Address: om

**SPRAMOTOR Co., London, Canada.**

**P. E. SHANTZ, PRESTON ONTARIO.**

Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Gang Plows, Scufflers, Steel Rollers, 3 section, weight 1060 lbs. Diamond Harrows, Square and Flat Bulls, Sugar-beet Drills, Cultivators and Lifters.

Write for Prices at once. AGENTS WANTED.

**J. & W. B. WATT**

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires**

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.  
 The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.  
 Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.  
 Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.  
**Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,**

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young **SHORTHORN BULLS**, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 **YOUNG BULLS**, of purest Scotch breeding.  
 10 **YEARLING** and 8 **TWO-YEAR-OLD** heifers.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. om  
 Claremont Station, C. P. R.

**Orchard Hill Shorthorns.** I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms.  
**A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta.** om

**SHORTHORNS.**

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om  
**JAS. A. CREBAK, Shakespeare, Ont.**

**PENNABANK STOCK FARM**

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding.  
**Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.**

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dam; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.** om  
 CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS (IMP.)**

Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all aged. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.  
**EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

ESTABLISHED 1851.  
**SHORTHORNS.**—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.  
**LEICESTERS.**—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams new for sale.  
**A. W. SMITH, AILSA CRAIG STA., G. T. R., MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.** 3 1/2 miles.

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.**

**FOR SALE:** Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om

**ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

**YORKHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.**  
 Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. om

**REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.**

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. om

**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

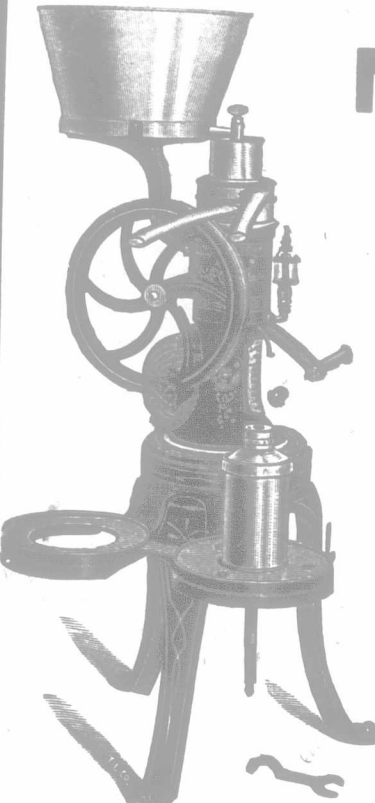
**SHORTHORNS (imported)**

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. om  
**THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock: Mansell and Cooper strains. **BRUCE BROS., Stouffville Station, G. T. R. Gormley, Ont.**



**WHAT THE NATIONAL WILL DO.**



It will increase the yield of butter about 1 lb. per week, and about 30 to 60 lbs. per year, and will pay 8¢ on its cost price annually with one cow, and pay for itself in one year with 12 to 15 cows.

It will be placed on trial beside any other Cream Separator and prove to be superior in construction for convenience, easy operating, cleaning, close skimming, quality of cream and butter, style, fine finish and lasting service.

The only Cream Separator having its bowl and all parts made and finished in one shop in Canada under the supervision of the best Cream Separator experts obtainable.

The bowl is not filled with innumerable complicated parts to adjust and wash every time it is used. It has no stable-tainted, enamelled casing into which the milk and cream is discharged, that requires hot water at the barn to wash it every time it is used.

The National is designed for convenience and to overcome every objectionable feature found in other Cream Separators. A sample machine sent for a free trial to prove all that is claimed for the National.

NATIONAL No. 1A.  
Capacity, 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.  
NATIONAL No. 1.  
Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
NATIONAL B.  
Capacity, 250 lbs. per hour.

Give the National a trial. Send for particulars to any of the following general agencies:

The CREAMERY SUPPLY CO., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.  
The T. C. ROGERS CO., Guelph, for Ontario North and East.  
JOS. A. MERRICK, Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and N.-W. T.  
JOHN A. ROBERTSON, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, GUELPH, ONT. LIMITED.**

**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, Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS**

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

**Herd Numbers 150 Head.**

**Send for New Catalogue.**

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. om Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS 12**

First-class Scotch Breeding.

**CHOICE QUALITY. LOW PRICES.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. om **H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.** Farm adjoins Exeter on the G. T. R., 30 miles north London.

**IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS**

FOR SALE:

A number of 2-year-old heifers, bred to Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Also young imported cows (with calves at foot), and a few choice Canadian-bred bulls and heifers of popular breeding. Address:

om **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM**

Several excellent young bulls, straight Scotch breeding, also young cows and heifers, imported and home-bred, for sale. Prices moderate. Station, Tel. graph, and Telephone offices join the farm. David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont.

**BOOK REVIEW.**  
Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office, at the price stated.

**ONION GROWING.**  
Onion growing is becoming one of the greatest of garden specialties in America; hence the need for a good text-book on the subject for gardeners. "The New Onion Culture," by T. Grenier, one of the best authorities of the day, fills the bill. A new edition, re-written and enlarged, has been issued by the Orange, Judd Co., at 50c. per copy. It contains 150 pages, is well bound and illustrated. Clear and minute directions are given of how the plants are grown; the cold frame; seed-bed; planting; fire hotbed; hotbeds heated by steam; cheap greenhouse for market gardeners; greenhouse heated by hot water; quantity of seed required; time of sowing; varieties; what soil to select; how to manure and prepare it; onions on muck soil; clean soil essential; how the plants are set in the ground; tillage as moisture preserver and weed killer; tools of tillage; when and how to harvest the crop; danger in delay; signs of maturity; curing the crop; curing sheds; weight of crop; wintering onions; advantages and profits of the new way; estimation of cost and returns. Copies may be ordered through this office.


**GOSSIP.**  
Mr. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, who is a careful farmer, advertises seed potatoes of choice varieties. See the ad.

An important announcement in our advertising columns in this issue is the coming dispersion sale, by auction, at Hamilton, Ontario, on August 11th and 12th, of the entire herd of Shorthorns belonging to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, consisting of 80 head of imported and home-bred animals, including the herd bulls, Imp. Joy of Morning, Imp. Scottish Hero and Imp. Lord Mountstephen. A few choice young bulls, fit for service now, are offered for sale privately. The dispersion of this noted herd is rendered necessary by the advanced age of Senator Cochrane and his desire to wind up his business in all lines. Further notices of this important offering may be looked for in following issues of the "Advocate."

**FARNHAM SHORTHORNS.**  
Forty-nine years ago this herd of Shorthorns, known as the Farnham Farm herd, now the property of Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., was established. Mr. Arkell is well and favorably known over a goodly share of the continent as the owner, importer and breeder of the noted Farnham flock of Oxford Down sheep. The Shorthorns represent the well-known, heavy-milking Miss Syme, Beauty and Leonore of Sylvan families, and are the get of such well-known bulls as Indian Brave 21500, Sunset 8561, Wellington 22537, Red Fellow 10916, The Governor 12289, Gravesend Boy 15982, Buchan Hero 41369 and 20th Crown Jewell 27583, the latter being the sire of most of the young things, of which there are some half dozen heifers and one eleven-months-old bull, sired by Imp. Sittyton Conqueror, dam Bell of Corwin 34358, by The Red Rover. This young bull is an extra nice, even animal, and will no doubt develop into something quite above the average. The heifers, too, are a nice, smooth, even lot. The present stock bull is the richly-bred and beautifully-built Nonpareil Harry, bred by R. & S. Nicholson, sired by Indian Fame 26282, dam Nonpareil Victoria 31910. This bull from his superior breeding and splendid individuality should do Mr. Arkell's herd much good. All the young things mentioned are for sale.

**Feed Your Land**  
with fertilizers rich in  
**Potash**  
and your crop will crowd your barn.  
Sow potash and reap dollars.  
Our five books are a complete treatise on fertilizers, written by men who know. Write for them.

**GERMAN KALI WORKS,**  
93 Nassau Street, New York.



**Spring Grove Stock Farm**  
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

**HERD** prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

**SCOTCH COWS and HEIFERS**

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few young bulls, for sale at prices you can stand. Shropshire rams and ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding, for sale as usual. Ask for catalogue. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, Eng. om

**ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Present offering:—Have still on hand one bull and four heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages. om

**BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station.**

**SHORTHORNS.** Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 7 heifers, from 6 to 14 months old; 5 bulls, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om

**James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 15 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17085 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 9 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. om

**JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.**

**Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep**

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

**J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT**

**SHORTHORNS:** We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams. om

**THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

**GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS** Are made up of Floras Meadowsweats, Mary Booths and R. an Duchesses. For sale, 3 bulls, extra nice, thick animals, sired by Fergus Chief, Royal Beau and Golden Count; also a few females. om

**J. H. Black & Son, Allanford P. O. & Station.**

**H. K FAIRBAIRN**

**ROSE COTTAGE,**  
Thedford P. O. and Station.

One bull 18 months old, 10 cows, 3 yearling heifers, 1 two year-old in calf, 4 bull calves, 3 heifers, all the get of Royal Prince =31241=.

**BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.** Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited. om

**E. & C. PARKINSON,**  
Thornbury P. O. and Station. G. T. R.

**H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.**

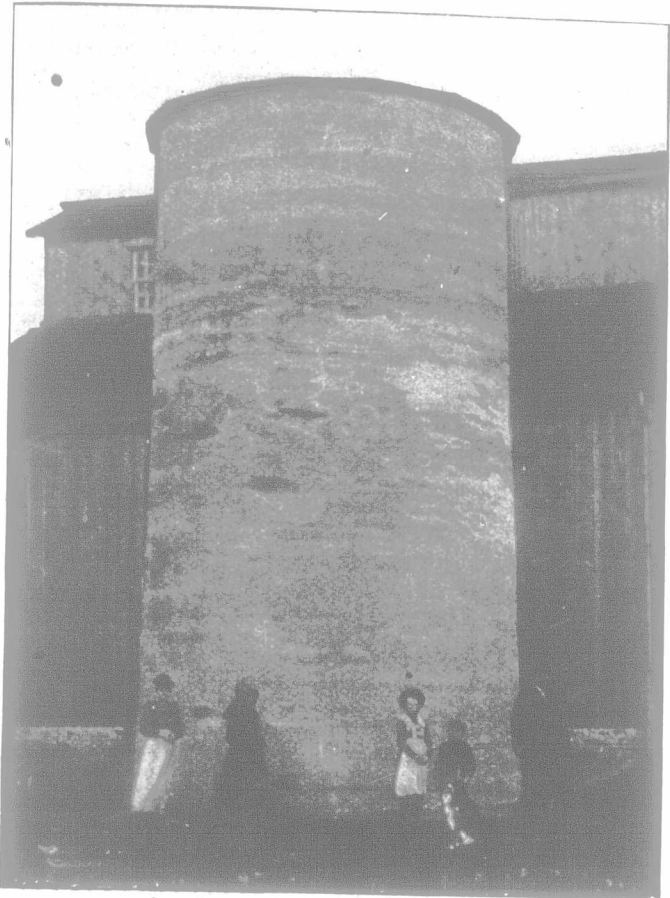
Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) =36125=.

Stock for sale. om

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



# Portland Cement Concrete Silo.



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,  
14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high,

WITH  
**"RATHBUN'S STAR" BRAND,**  
MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,  
SOLE SALES AGENTS:  
**THE RATHBUN COMPANY,**  
310 AND 312 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

## Maple Grange Shorthorns

**CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND BEAUTYS.**  
Sired by such Scotch bulls as Commodore 31025, Scottish Bard, Imp. Baron's Heir. 18 heifers, 12 bulls, a number of cows (heavy milkers), to be sold well worth the money.

**R. J. DOYLE,**  
Owen Sound P. O. and Station and Port.

**Shorthorns and Berkshires.**  
Shorthorns sired by Arthur Bright, Dunblane and Blue Ribbon (imp.). Berkshires of the bacon type. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

**MAC CAMPBELL,** o Samson, Ont

**BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.**  
Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.

**EDWIN BATTYE,** Gore Bay P. O. and Port. MANITOULIN ISLAND.

**CHOICE SHORTHORNS.**  
We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down, thick lot Also, Yorkshires.

**WM. McDERMOTT,** Living Springs P. O., o Fergus Station.

**Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns**

**A. D. MOGUGAN,** RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,** NELSON P. O., ONT.

**Scotch Shorthorns.** The Marr Princess Royal bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, heads herd. We have for sale 4 imported bulls, 12 imported heifers, and a large number of home-bred bulls, cows and heifers belonging to the most popular Aberdeenshire families.

**Burlington Jct. Station and Tele. Office.**

**I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 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. Sebeck, Druggist,** Morrisburg, Ont.

**A SNAP IN JERSEYS.**  
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

**W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,** Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

**JERSEYS:**  
Present offering: Two bulls, 8 months old; solid color; choice animals; sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and out of deep-milking dams.

**E. B. HINMAN & SONS, GRAFTON, ONT**

**JERSEY CATTLE** Fit for St. Louis. **FOR SALE.**

The herd of the late **MRS. E. M. JONES** is

This magnificent herd represents the result of 30 years of careful breeding and selection by one of the first among the acknowledged experts of America. 1 splendid 3-year-old bull; 9 milking cows, of which, on ordinary feed of herd, one yields 16 lbs. butter a week; 4 rising 3; made on first calves, 13 lbs. 13 1/2 ozs; 11 lbs 4 ozs., 10 lbs. 6 ozs.; 6 2-year-olds (calving soon), the most beautiful which have ever stood in this celebrated home of beautiful Jerseys; 2 yearling heifers; 4 heifer calves; 2 bull calves.

**MISS E. JONES,** Box 324, oim Brockville, Ont.

## Jersey Bulls

Out of tested show cows and sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). As we have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, we are able to offer great choice. Come and see or write for what you want.

**B. H. BULL & SON,** C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations. Brampton, Ont.

**JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.**  
Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily, om WM WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

**Lyndale Holsteins**  
We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

**BROWN BROS.,** Lyn P. O. and Station.

**Spring Brook Holsteins.**  
One cow 4 years old, three 3-year-olds, two 2-year-olds, one yearling heifer, 1 heifer calves, one bull calf; all De Kols. Quality unsurpassed. Tamworths of all ages for sale. Write at once for bargains.

**A. C. HALLMAN,** o BRESLAU, ONT.

## GOSSIP.

### TAMWORTHS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.

Prettily situated, two miles east of Bowmanville, Ont., is Hazel Dell, the home of Mr. D. J. Gibson, breeder of Tamworth pigs and Bronze turkeys. The herd has come through the winter nicely, and the brood sows have farrowed safely. Sophia, sired by Amber Luther =245=, a very large, symmetrical sow, with good hams and plenty of depth, stands up well on her feet, has won many prizes, and has a young litter now. Her former litter—four sows and a boar—are ready for sale. They are by Prince Patrick =2345=, a prizewinner at Toronto. Rosa 2nd, a long, rangy sow, by Oak Hill Hugo =544=; dam Pork-packer's Favorite =175=, by Short Nose (imp.), is now suckling a young litter. A young daughter of hers also has a nice litter by Dandy =2954=, the stock sire—a well-grown, typical Tamworth. There are young sows, bred to Dandy, and young pigs of both sexes out of Hazel Dell Countess—an elegant sow, raising very even litters—ready for sale.

A nice flock of Bronze turkeys, led by a huge gobbler weighing 40 lbs., are now laying well. The hens are also good-sized, weighing from 19 to 23 lbs. each, and perfectly marked birds. Eggs are for sale. See advertisement.

### "NEWTON LORD" DEAD.

Mr. John Campbell writes us, under date of April 16th, 1903: "After entering his fourteenth year, that wonderful sheep, the winner in many hard contests and the animal which so largely advertised Canadian Shropshires at the World's Fair, Chicago, has died at Fairview Farm. Bred by Harry Williams, Shrewsbury, England, shown by him, and a winner in 1890 and again in 1891, he was imported by John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., the same season. Most successful was his show-yard career on this side the sea, as on the other, finishing up at the Columbian, where he won five first premiums, including the championship, in Shropshire class, winning in all \$480 in cash and the Cooper Dip Co.'s \$30 silver cup. While his record was unequalled as a show sheep, it was as the sire of high-class progeny that he is worthy of special notice. From 1892, when his get were first exhibited, until 1902, not a single season did they miss being first-prize winners at leading fairs in Canada and the States. At the World's Fair, two sons and three daughters won first in pen of five bred by exhibitor. At the Canadian Winter Fair, in 1899, the pen of five winning the Prince of Wales prize, with sixty lambs in the ring and all breeds competing, were all his get but one by a son. At the Pan-American, one of his get won first and championship in American-bred class, and the pen of five shearing rams winning three firsts, competing against all breeds and imported Shropshires, were his sons and grandsons, with one exception. At the International, Chicago, in 1900, his son won firsts, and his grandsons many firsts. At the 1901 International, his descendants won 14 individual firsts. And we might go on adding to the list, but the above is enough to show that Fairview has lost a sheep which left an impress there, which is transmitted generation after generation; and not only there, but in many flocks all over America, has he proved his great merit in the widespread improvement his get has wrought. He was one of the comparatively few, and altogether too rare, animals which are of inestimable value to the breed to which they belong."

### Society of Christian Endeavor, Denver, 1903.

The Passenger Department of the Chicago & North-Western Railway has issued a very interesting folder on the subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting to be held at Denver, July 9th to 13th, together with information as to reduced rates and sleeping car service, as well as a short description of the various points of interest in Colorado usually visited by tourists. Send two-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, for copy.

### THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR,

with Tubular bowl, is guaranteed to yield the farmer a 6% greater profit on his investment than any other separator will yield.

It gets more and better cream.

It makes more and better butter.

It takes less time and labor.

It turns more easily and cleans more easily.

It requires less oil and fewer repairs;

all because it is so simple in construction and so perfectly made. Get free catalogue No. 193

SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill., West Chester, Pa.

You can have a Sharples before you pay for it.



## 30 HOLSTEIN CALVES

For March, April and May delivery. Also cows and heifers, sired by such noted stock bulls as Pietze De Kol 2212, and Maud's Prince of Elgin 2087, and from imported and home-bred cows with great butter and milk records. Pedigrees furnished. All express charges paid, and safe arrival guaranteed. Write for prices.

**H. George & Sons,** o Crampton, Ont.

## Brookbank Holsteins

16 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.

**GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario,** OXFORD COUNTY.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS** Three Holstein yearling bulls and one heifer (in calf) for sale. Apply to

**WM. SUHRING, Sebringville, Ont.**

## 7 HOLSTEIN BULLS

**FOR SALE.**

Five yearling bulls, sired by a grandson of De Kol 2nd; 1 bull, rising 2 years old, and 1 aged bull, Korndyke Queen De Kol's Butter Boy, of Korndyke and De Kol breeding.

**JAS. A. CASEKEY, Madoc, Ont.**

## Riverside Holsteins

**8-BULLS FOR SALE—8**

from 3 to 10 months old, sired by Victor DeKol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. These young bulls are from Advanced Record of Merit stock.

**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,** Haldimand Co. o Caledonia, Ont.

**IF YOU WANT A HOLSTEIN BULL,** bred from producers, and that is again capable of siring producers, at a living price, write

**H. BOLLETT,** Cassel, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.**  
Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering.

**E. O. MORROW, Hilton Ont., Brighton Stn.**

**HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS.**  
Two bull calves, 8 and 9 months; 3 yearling heifers, bulls and heifer calves, all double De Kols. In Tamworths we have 3 sows, 5 months old; 25 March boars and sows. Bargains if taken at once. Enquiries promptly answered. Write or call.

**BERTRAM HOSKIN, THE GULLY P. O.,** Grafton Station, G. T. R.

**Maple Park Farm Holsteins.** Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.), stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Barrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. **SIDNEY MACKLIN,** om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4**  
FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Ink, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and Gub of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,** o Warkworth.

**Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.**  
2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O.** Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Mvrtle, C. P. R. om

**AYRSHIRE BULLS.**  
from 10 to 16 months old, sired by one of the best stock bulls in Canada, Rosland of St. Annes (8901), and from dams producing 50 to 60 lbs. of milk per day, write quick to **D. LEITCH,** Cornwall, Ont.

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.**  
My present offering is one yearling bull, one 4 years old, and also cows and a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes. **F. W. TAYLOR,** o Wellman's Corners P. O., Hoard's Sta.



GOSSIP.

That remote location and unfavorable conditions for traveling are not sufficient hindrances to enterprising breeders to discover valuable Shorthorn cattle is proved by the laborious and dangerous trip taken last March by James R. Hopkins, of Hopkins Brothers, Fort Fairfield, Maine. In an open boat, the trip was made through broken ice-floes, open stretches of water and drifting fields of half-frozen snow and ice, across the arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence which separates the Island Province of Prince Edward from the continent, for the purpose of inspecting the herd of Shorthorns at Broadland, owned by Fred. G. Boyver, of Georgetown, the result being the purchase of five well-developed heifers, the sire being the noted sweepstake bull, Silver Chief =20500=, winner of numerous honors in the provincial shows in Quebec and Maritime Provinces. His dam, Imp. Mimosa, of the Mayflower tribe, and his sire, the famous Imp. Indian Chief, the sire of Columbia, World's Fair prizewinners, and at numerous other shows. One of the purchase was Rosemary 126th, dam Imp. Rosemary 125th, of the Shethin tribe of that name, Craibstone (66885) being her grandsire. This heifer has all the size, quality, hair, depth, breadth and shortness of leg that gives right to distinction in the showing. Two Minns are included, bred close, on the side of dam, to Imp. Minerva, with Imp. Indian Chief blood very strong, proving it hard to have too much of a good thing. Previously, Messrs. Hopkins had four head of Silver Chief's daughters. Their satisfactory character caused the last purchase of Mr. Boyver's breeding.

RIDGEWOOD PARK SALE.

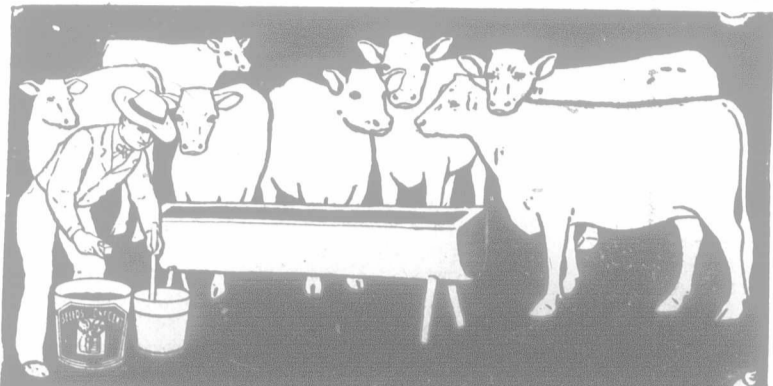
The auction sale, on April 14th, of the small but select Shorthorn herd of E. C. & E. C. Attrill, at Ridgewood Park Farm, Goderich, Ont., was well attended by breeders from a distance and largely by farmers of the County of Huron, who were the principal purchasers, and the prices were considered fairly satisfactory. The bulls made an average of \$93, and the females an average of \$115. The highest price, \$197.50, was paid by D. Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., for the red three-year-old twin heifer, Duchess of Gloster F. The sale was ably conducted by Messrs. Thos. Gundry, Goderich, and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, as auctioneers, who gave excellent satisfaction to all concerned.

The following is the list of sales, with names of purchasers and prices:

Cows.	
Clarissa Wilkes; A. Mugford, Saltford	\$125.00
Britannia 38th =23428=; Jas. Chisholm, Dunlop	105.00
Elgitha 21st =29619=; Herbert Morris, Saltford	100.00
Caledonia Rosebud 4th =29425=; Thos. Tabb, Carlow	120.00
Duchess of Gloster F.; David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont.	197.50
Helen of Ridgewood; John Newcombe, Goderich	152.50
Lulu of Ridgewood; A. Culbert, Dungannon	85.00
Elgitha of Ridgewood; R. Jewell, Saltford	78.50
Belle =23669=; Mr. Elliott, Colborne	76.00
Bulls.	
Fancy's Heir of R. =42219=; J. D. Sprout, Seaford	\$125.00
World's Fair King 38434; Gordon Young, Carlow	120.00
Baron Ridgewood =38766=; Samuel Appelby, Lonsdale	94.00
Britannia Chief =41054=; R. Jewell, Saltford	85.00
Jubilee Wilkes =42221=; Mr. Taylor, Parryville	70.00
Diamond Wilkes =42218=; A. Young, Nipewin	67.00

NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, in accordance with the provisions of the Canadian Cattle Act, has the honor to inform you that the following is the list of the members of the Association for the year 1911, who are entitled to the right of voting at the annual meeting to be held at the Hotel Cecil, Toronto, on the 15th inst. The names of the members are as follows:—



SKIM MILK MADE EQUAL TO NEW MILK

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. GARDEN PLAIN, ILL.  
Gentlemen:—I have used "International Stock Food" for three years and can recommend it. I mixed it in skim milk for calves and they thrive as well as when fed new milk. It also prevents scours. Butchered one of my calves at six months that dressed 330 pounds. I would not feed stock without using "International Stock Food."  
Very truly,  
T. H. ADAMS.

HOW ARE YOUR CALVES?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. AVON, NEW YORK.  
Dear Sirs:—I have used "International Stock Food" quite extensively. It is the best food I have ever used or known of for fattening cattle or milk cows or calves. I do not hesitate to recommend it very strongly.  
Yours truly,  
CHAS. C. RATHBURN, Veterinary Surgeon.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. It is prepared from roots, herbs, seeds and barks and won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal. Satisfy a stomach tonic and worm medicine. Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these condiments promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations! No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or Falseifier.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., EAU CLAIRE, WIS.  
Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than \$10.00 to me.  
Very truly yours,  
RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., ODESSA, MO.  
Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish.  
Respectfully,  
GEO. W. NULL.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. This Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Live Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Stock Book in Your Library For Reference.

\$10.00 CASH, we will send you, IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.  
1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?  
This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid. Write Us Today (letter or postal) and Answer These 2 Questions:  
We employ over 200 people and have Hundreds of thousands of Testimonials from Farmers and Stockmen.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.  
TEST 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

FOR SALE: High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES, including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.  
WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires. FOR SALE One bull 16 months old, three bulls 7 months old, all from imported sire and deep-milking dams. Females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. KELSO, P. Q. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

Springburn Ayrshires. We are making a special offering of five bulls, from 9 to 12 mos. old, bred by Lord Minto 10133, and out of producing dams. A grand, typical lot. Write quick, as we are selling cheap. H. J. WHITTAKER & SONS, North Williamsburg P. O.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES. Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.  
WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O. St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Platt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.  
James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

Menie Stock Farm Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

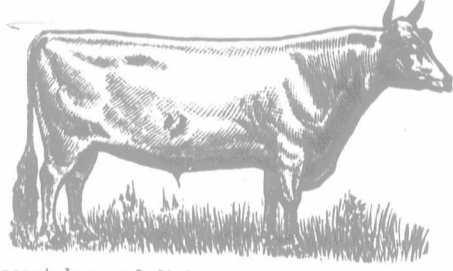
High-Class Ayrshire Cattle FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

HOMECROFT FARM for dairying and pure-bred AYRSHIRES, Chester Whites, and Partridge Rocks. We have some fine bulls and cows. Average of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick.  
J. E. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

DEEP-MILKING STRAIN AYRSHIRES AND GUERNSEYS

Young stock of all ages for sale, of superior breeding. 3 excellent Guernsey bulls, 6, 12 and 18 months; 2 Ayrshire bulls, 18 months; 1 fine young bull, white, with few brown spots, age 6 months. Write for information. Prices reasonable. Address  
ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, - - - DANVILLE, QUE.

AYRSHIRES



WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR. Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager. Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS. Special offer this month in young brans of both breeds, fit for service. One young bull, 2nd at Toronto last year as yearling.  
Farm adjoins Central R. R. & CO., Experimental Farm. o Bintonburg, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchenbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address  
JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.  
Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prize-winners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. T. D. McCALLUM, om Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.  
J. YUILL & SONS, om Carleton Place, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right. o J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ontario, offers three

YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULLS

of choice breeding, and right good individuals, at reduced prices, to make a clearance this month. Also bull calves, all ages, and heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. -om

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle Bred from best and fashionable families. CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write us before buying elsewhere. Address:  
F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station. -om

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:  
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. om U. S. A.

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



GOSSIP.

A number of Devon and Cornwall breeders of South Devon sheep have resolved to form a flockbook for the breed.

Statistics of bull-fighting in Spain show that 527 fights were held in Spain last year, 2,753 bulls being slain. In Lisbon, thirty-three bull-fights took place.

Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters, in sending a change of ad. for next issue, writes: "I wish to report that I have sold the stock bull, Imp. Christopher =28859=, that I have advertised in the 'Advocate,' to A. M. Shaver, of Ancaster, Ont., and I can truthfully say Mr. Shaver has got a grand bull to head his herd, as his calves prove (to anyone that has looked them over) his worth as a getter of good stock, and he is a good bull individually and well come. I must say I had a great many enquiries for this bull through my ad. in the 'Advocate,' but as Mr. Shaver was close by, when he saw the bull was for sale, he came over at once and secured him. Your readers will please note by my ad., in another column, that I have still a number of extra good young bulls and a few heifers and young cows to offer, also some choice Leicester sheep."

To those looking for good Improved Large English Yorkshires, we would draw attention to the advertisement, appearing in this issue, of Mr. T. J. Cole, Maple Grove Farm, two miles from Bowmanville, Ont., C. T. R., who has a number of pigs for sale, of all ages and from prizewinning stock, such as the brood sow, Millicent =6935=, by Look-Me-Over—a prizewinner, being third at Toronto—with a nice litter by Maple Grove Vanguard. She is a nice, long sow, broad, deep and heavy boned. Five young sows, bred to the imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier =10955=, would be just the thing for anyone desiring a start for a pure-bred herd. The above boar is a very smooth, lengthy hog with an ideal Yorkshire head, and should turn out a good type of bacon pigs. Maple Grove Sunshine =5187= and Maple Grove Gilt Edge =7955=, bred to Douglas, are due to farrow soon. Summer Hill Fancy 4th =3979=, out of the imp. sow, Summer Hill Holywell Lily =3554=, sire Look-Me-Over =2612=, has a nice litter, and was very successful last year, winning seven first prizes. Maple Grove Vanguard =7959=, the stock boar, raised by Mr. Cole, sire Oak Lodge Vanguard, dam Summer Hill Fancy, is a grand long boar, very deep and broad, and very smooth throughout, and a great sire. He is assisted by the young imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier (mentioned above), by Borrowfield Topman =5037=. Mention must also be made of two very sweet young sows, Maple Grove Fancy 2nd =10824= and Lake View Duchess 3rd =10031=. The latter was shown in Toronto, winning in the six-months and bacon classes.

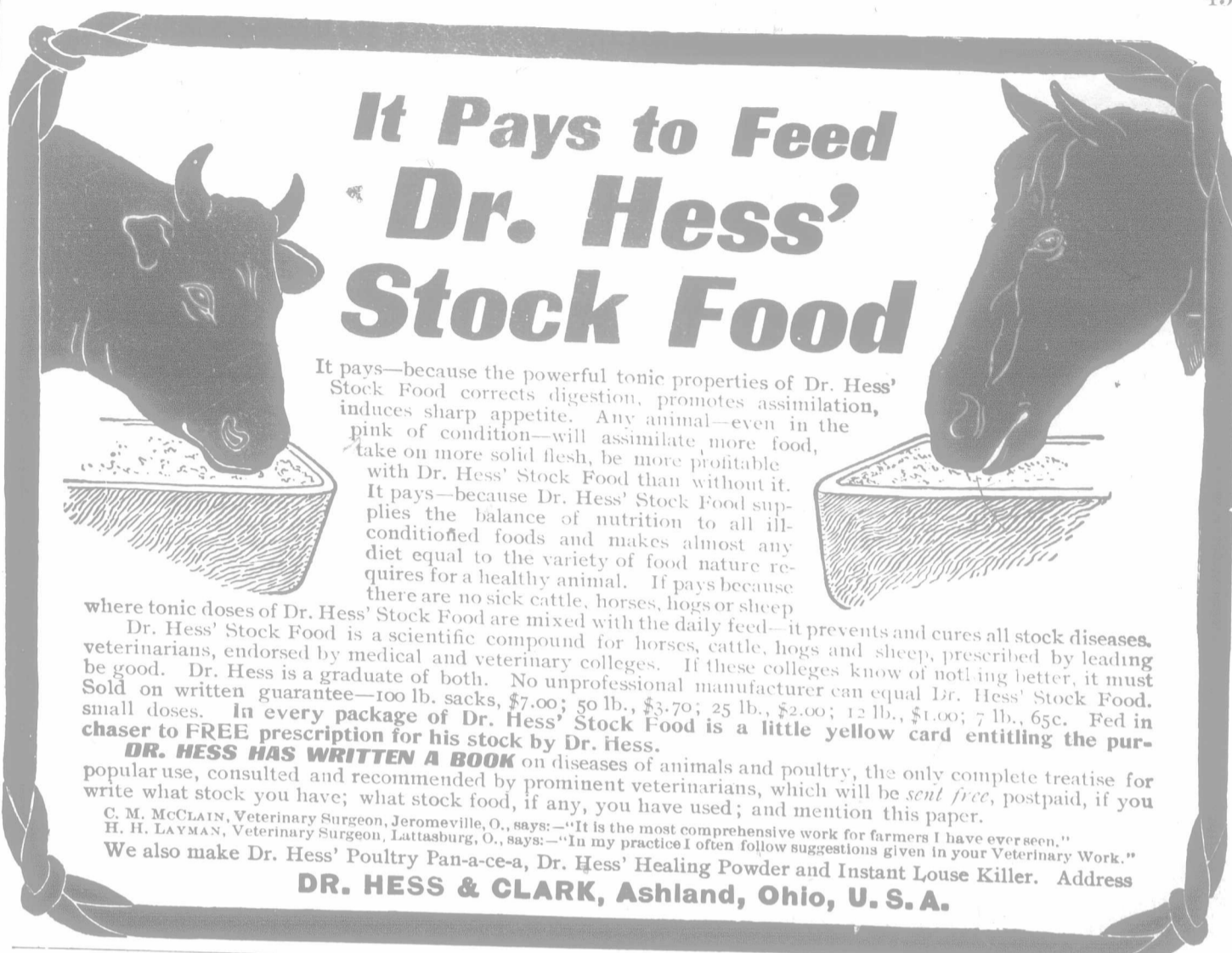
Mr. Cole goes in also extensively for poultry, keeping Buff Cochins and Partridge Cochins; B. and W. Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins' strain; Buff Wyandottes, Hawkins' strain; Orpingtons, Buff and Black, an extra good pair of which weigh, cock 11½ lbs., hen 9 lbs., Ontario winners in all the large shows. Flock of Mammoth Bronze turkeys headed by imported tom, and among which are many prizewinning birds. For further particulars, see advertisement.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WILL MOVE HEADQUARTERS.

The business office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will soon be removed from Springfield, Ill., where it has been located since January, 1894, to the new Live-stock Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Illinois.

This move will be made as soon after May 1st as it is possible to pack and ship our effects, and we expect to be in our new quarters by Monday, May 11th, prepared to do business.

After May 5th, patrons of the office will please send all communications to our new address as given above. John W. Groves, Secretary.



## It Pays to Feed Dr. Hess' Stock Food

It pays—because the powerful tonic properties of Dr. Hess' Stock Food corrects digestion, promotes assimilation, induces sharp appetite. Any animal—even in the pink of condition—will assimilate more food, take on more solid flesh, be more profitable with Dr. Hess' Stock Food than without it. It pays—because Dr. Hess' Stock Food supplies the balance of nutrition to all ill-conditioned foods and makes almost any diet equal to the variety of food nature requires for a healthy animal. If pays because there are no sick cattle, horses, hogs or sheep where tonic doses of Dr. Hess' Stock Food are mixed with the daily feed—it prevents and cures all stock diseases. Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, prescribed by leading veterinarians, endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If these colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food, small doses. In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to FREE prescription for his stock by Dr. Hess.

**DR. HESS HAS WRITTEN A BOOK** on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and recommended by prominent veterinarians, which will be sent free, postpaid, if you write what stock you have; what stock food, if any, you have used; and mention this paper.

C. M. McCLAIN, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromeville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen."  
H. H. LAYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Lattasburg, O., says:—"In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your Veterinary Work."

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a, Dr. Hess' Healing Powder and Instant Louse Killer. Address  
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

A great lot of good young lambs. Home-bred and imported shearing rams. A beautiful lot of home-bred ewes. Whoever wants such, let him write. All 1902 customers fully satisfied, and I am determined to please each and every 1903 customer by furnishing good stock and dealing fair.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm,  
Woodville, Ontario.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Dorset Horn Sheep

The largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP  
GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES,

July, August & Sept., 1903

Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, Eng., will sell by public auction, during the season, upwards of

50,000 PURE-BRED EWES, LAMBS, RAMS.

including both rams and ewes from the best registered prizewinning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address—

Waters & Rawlence,  
SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

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—Sheepcote, London.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

HENRY DUDDING,  
Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

To get Champions by the produce of Champions. These can always be secured from the Riby Grove Herd and Flock, the largest in England, comprising the choicest lines of blood extant. Their is a world-wide reputation, and suffice to say that at no period of its history, dating back 150 years, were they stronger in merit or quality. 86 awards were won in 1901, and equally good results secured in 1902, culminating in those great victories at Smithfield Show, where its pen of wethers won the 100-guineas Challenge Cup for the best pen of sheep of any age or breed; and at Chicago Live Stock Show, in December last, where a ram from this flock won the \$400 prize offered for the heaviest sheep in the world.

CABLE—Dudding, Keelby, England.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD  
ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,  
LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS,  
SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruikshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prize last year and this.

WM. BELL,

Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

NEWMARKET, ENGLAND

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE

Late Colonel McCalmont's

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd, at CROCKFORD'S, NEWMARKET,

the flock of

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

The property of the late Colonel McCalmont, which now holds the premier position among English winning flocks, and consists of about 700 head, and includes all the noted prizewinners. Last year 2 special champion prizes, 8 medals and reserves for champions, 25 first prizes, 7 seconds and 3 third prizes were won by this flock, including the championship at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Carlisle, and the Breed Cup at the Smithfield Show. Catalogues may be had of HERBERT J. GURROD, Cheveley, Newmarket, England, or of JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princess street, Hanover Square, London, England, who will undertake commissions and attend to insurance and shipment.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,  
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,  
SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

English Berkshires

About the end of June the well-known prize-winning herd, the property of the EARL OF CARNARVON, will be sold without reserve, at HIGHCLERE CASTLE, NEWBURY. This herd contains more prizewinning blood than any other English herd. At the record sale at Biltmore on Feb. 3rd last (221.90 for 61 head of English Berkshires), several of the pigs sold were bred at Highclere, and many others descended from Highclere sows, thus showing how highly valued this blood is, and intending purchasers should not miss this opportunity of obtaining it. Full particulars from

W. T. HALL, HIGHCLERE FARM, NEWBURY, ENGLAND.



**COOPER SHEEP DIP**

**STANDARD OF THE WORLD**

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. Superior to all other kinds. No smell. Benefits while it cures. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth and quality of wool. Used by large majority of sheep breeders in all countries.

Sold by all leading druggists and general merchants everywhere.

If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto.

**BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.**

**Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.**

1 gal. Imperial tin for **75c.**

**STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.**

Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs.

Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.

**W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.**

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**

**NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH**

**THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

**For sheep.** Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

**Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.** Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

**No danger, safe, cheap, and effective**

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.**

**Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound**

**W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," ONT.**

**W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," ONT.**

Importer and breeder of the best of the flock was represented at the Toronto Exhibition, 1902, and was awarded a first-class medal for his sheep. The flock was represented at the Toronto Exhibition, 1902, and was awarded a first-class medal for his sheep. The flock was represented at the Toronto Exhibition, 1902, and was awarded a first-class medal for his sheep.

**Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound**

**GOSSIP.**

R. BEITH & CO.'S HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES.

"Yes, our sales have been very good," was the cheering news to our representative, from Mr. Duncan Beith, of the firm of R. Beith & Co., importers and breeders of Hackney and Clydesdale horses, Lake View, Bowmanville, Ont. "We are just now exercising the horses, so you will have a good chance to see them." A beautiful bright bay Hackney filly, Canadian Queen, was the first out. She is by Squire Rickell, grandsire Jubilee Chief; dam Cherry Ripe, by Jubilee Chief; a very sweet, clean-limbed filly, plenty of life and promise of great action, and should make a strong bid for the ribbon at the forthcoming show. Mona's Queen, Hackney mare, by Lord Derwent 2nd, has the remarkable record, and she only thirteen years old, of ten foals, such as Banquo, Jessica, Cherry Ripe, Sylvia, etc., all sold except Cherry Ripe. Mona's Queen looks as well as ever, but is not in foal this year. Now came the pride of the stud, Saxon, a rising four-year-old Hackney stallion, by Robin Adair 2nd, dam Fimber's Pride, both imported; stands sixteen hands, brown, with white hind feet and star on forehead. In describing him, it is difficult to point out any defection, so, perhaps, it is best to say that he is a perfect model of what a Hackney should be—very smooth, with strong back, kidneys well covered, a clean, Thoroughbred neck, gracefully carried, and a bold, intelligent eye; muscles of limbs extending well down, knees and hocks ideal, quality and quantity of bone faultless, and the very best of feet. His action, both in front and behind, is perfect, straight as a bee line, with plenty of vigor and style. Is he destined to, for the third time, win the prize at N. Y. for his owners? For the honor of Canada, we sincerely hope so. He will be shown at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, April 29-30 and May 1-2. Snylett Performer, a rising three-year-old Hackney stallion, by His Majesty, came next. A nice free mover, light and neat in his action, and a close rival to Saxon in point of excellence, and will, no doubt, keep up the traditions of the Beith stud. Tosca, by Lord Roseberry, dam Lady Brookfield, by Cadet, a bay two-year-old, is a very gay colt, with lots of action and well developed for his age. A Hackney pony, by Squire Rickell, and out of a pretty little grey pony, Queen May, attracted our attention. Mr. Beith tells us that there is a great demand for this class of animal. Five young fillies, by Squire Rickell, and out of the brood mares, Mona's Queen, Portia, Lady Brookfield, Wild Mint and Florence, are coming on very nicely.

The Clydesdales are well represented by Prince Priam = 10854 = (3616) (imp.), a five-year-old brown stallion, by Prince of Albion, best son of Prince of Wales, who, as a two-year-old, was sold for £3,000—highest-priced two-year-old ever sold—a well-developed horse of great quality, grand chest-girth, well-feathered legs and extra good feet, fourth at Toronto this spring, and has improved greatly since then. Star of Roses = 11551 = (3614) (imp.), a bright bay stallion, a very smooth horse, good back, limbs and feet, and with plenty of spirit and ambition. Third in Spring class, Toronto, in four-year-old class. Good = 11452 = (3613) (imp.), a very good, bright bay stallion, four years old, a very heavy-boned horse, a good specimen and should make a very impressive improvement to the farm buildings, and a fine specimen of the breed.

**HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires**

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not skinned. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

**PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.**

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK, om Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.**

**IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP**

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. **om BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTOISE, ONT.**

**SHROPSHIRE**

One well-covered yearling ram, with good bone, from imported Mansell ram, and four home-bred ram lambs. Write for prices. **om ROWAT BROS., HILLSDALE, ONT.**

This season I am offering for sale **SHROPSHIRE** lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearing rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. **om GEO. HINDMARSH, Alls Craig, Ont.**

**LINDEN OXFORDS**

at Toronto, 1902, won 1st open pen; 1st and 2nd Canadian pen; 1st and 2nd aged, yearling and ram lambs; 1st, 2nd and 3rd yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All these ewes retained in flock and the best rams. **om R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.**

**TAM WORTHS.**

FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy = 2951 =, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS**—\$3 per setting.

**HAZEL DELL, om D. J. GIBSON, STOCK FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**TAM WORTHS.**

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A.C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **om JOHN HORD & SN, Parkhill P., and Station.**

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine**

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now looking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered. **om COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**GLENBURN STOCK FARM.**

Choice young Berkshire pigs, from March litters. Several 11 months' old boars and one two-year-old boar, at special prices; also Short-horn calves, Shropshires, and Barred Rocks. **om JOHN RACEY, JR., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

**WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES**

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 1st. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. **om W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.**

**Large English Yorkshires**

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages. **om H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**Yorkshires, Poultry and Collies**

Pigs of all ages, both sexes, pairs not akin, quality strictly first-class. Eggs from W. Wyandottes and R. P. Rocks; imported stock. Choice pedigreed collies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address **J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.**

**Maple Grove Herd of Large ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**

From imported and home-bred sires. Choice lot of young sows bred to imported bear, Sumner 1st Dalmeny Cavalier = 10935 = and a number of young stock from prizewinners. Pairs not akin supplied. Also Manroth Bronze Turkeys, B. and W. Plymouth Rocks, and Rockers, Rouen duck eggs \$1 a set. **om T. J. COLE, BOX 188, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.**

**Farnham Oxfords and Shorthorns**

My present offering—125 one and two year old rams, sired by Bryan's 125, Hampton Hero 4th, Royal Windsor 4th, and Kempford Hero 8th (all imported), 35 of which are flock headers, the balance strong, vigorous ranch rams. Also 50 choice yearling ewes, and the rare, nice ten-months-old bull, Royal Arcadian 45133, by Imp. Sittytown Conqueror, and four heifers, from 10 to 20 months old, by 2nd Crown Jewel. **om Guelph four miles. om BENNY ARKELL, Arkell P. O. and Station.**

**PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.**

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. **om H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., 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. **om Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. R.**

**GLENBURN YORKSHIRES** won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boar, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin. **om DAVID BARR, Jr., Renfrew, Ont.**

**Large English Yorkshires**

Sows safe in pig, boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, boars and sows 2 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed in orders received by mail. **om JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES FOR SALE**

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow, ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Can supply pairs, not akin, of spring farrow; also a Short-horn bull 21 months old. **om WILLIAM HOWE, Bruce Co., North Bruce, Ont.**

**WESTON HERD Improved Large Yorkshires.**

Every breeding animal has proved a winner, is by a winner and out of a winner, and producing winners. Young stock for sale at moderate prices. **om L. ROGERS, EMERY P. O.**

**FOR SALE.**

Chester White swine of good bacon type, and Shropshire-sheep. Write for prices. **om W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

**Langelier's Yorkshires**

I am expecting, by the first steamer next spring, a few choice sows with litters. Will book orders now for young stock, 8 to 10 weeks old, to be delivered at beginning of May. This is a rare chance to buy imported stock at reasonable prices. Write me now, and ask also for the finest poultry circular published in Canada. **om GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.**

**Spruce Grove Herd Yorkshires**—A few choice boars fit for service; also choice pairs, not akin, from 7 weeks old to 3 months, for sale. Prices right. **om FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.**

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows and boars, ready to breed; also Barred Rock eggs, \$1 per setting. **om G. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

**FOR SALE:**

**Yorkshires and Holsteins**

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **om R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

**Yorkshires**—For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. **om WM. TEASDALE, Thornhill Sta. and electric cars, Dollar P. O.**

**IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES**

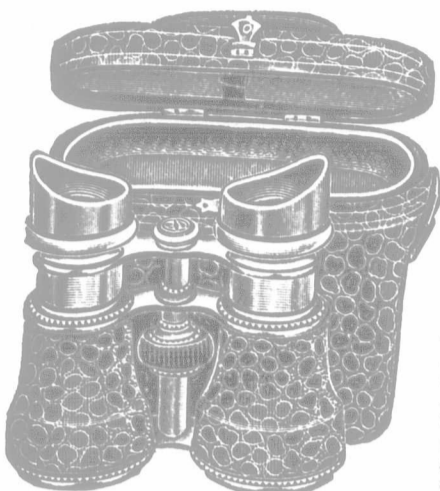
Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Young pigs in pairs, not akin.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**—Sows ready to breed, and young pigs in pairs, not akin. Pedigrees registered. For prices write or apply to **om TILMAN E. BOWMAN, Berlin, Ont.**



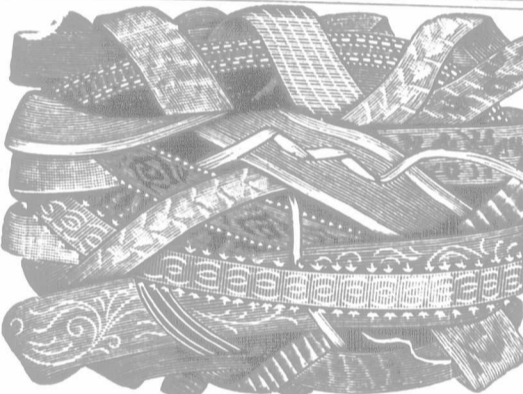
FIELD GLASSES-50-Mile range-\$3.55

REGULAR RETAIL PRICE, \$10.00.



We recently secured 98 pairs of regular \$10 Field Glasses at such a remarkably low price...

office. When they arrive, you call and test them thoroughly, and then, if satisfied that they are worth \$10.00, pay the express agent only \$3.55...



BARGAIN SALE

Remnants of SILK RIBBONS almost FREE. We have recently purchased several Thousand Dollars worth of Ribbon Remnants...



THE LOVELIEST SILK REMNANTS YOU EVER SAW.

Enough heavy, rich, elegant Silk Squares to make 2 large sofa cushions for only 15c. Why, because we picked up a great bargain at a European Silk Mill...

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND WIN \$200.00



GRAND VEGETABLE CONTEST

The picture to the left represents a well known Vegetable that appears on the table every day. If you are clever enough to make out what it is and will send us your answer...

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON. LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY



Needed by Farmers, Ranchmen, Sailors, Hunters, Tourists, etc. Of use to everybody. A great source of Amusement and Instruction.

\$200.00 IN CASH FREE! On the left we show three pictures, the first one represents a well-known city in British Columbia, named after a queen...

BOYS, ATTENTION! AIR RIFLE. The above picture illustrates four well-known parts of a gun. To every boy who is able to name the different parts...

\$200.00 IN CASH FREE For Clever People with Brains. Can you tell us what prominent French-Canadian Statesman of the present day is represented by this picture?

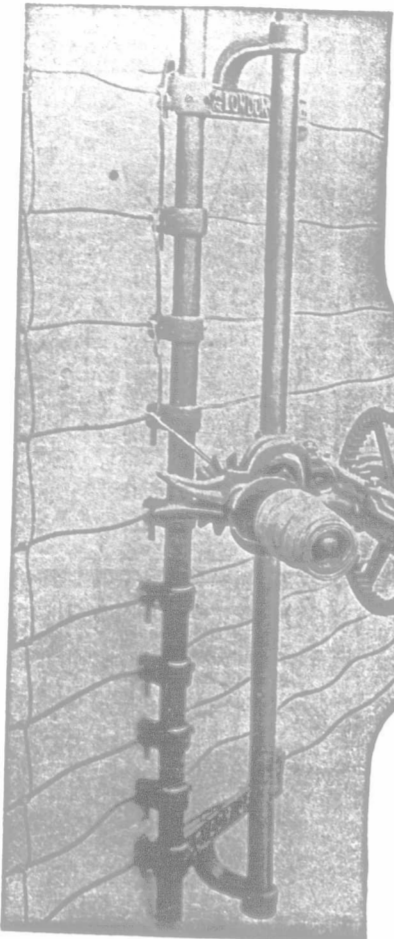
CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE? RA \$200.00. We will give \$200.00 in Spot Cash to the persons who send correct answer to this puzzle...

ELECTRIC BATTERY, 99c. WORTH \$5.00. A doctor in your home. Always ready, cannot get out of order, never wears out.

A GOLD WATCH FOR THE CORRECT ANSWER. A beautiful Gold-finished Watch, handsomely engraved (Ladies' or Gentlemen's size), will be given to everyone who correctly answers the following puzzle: V-T-R-A

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





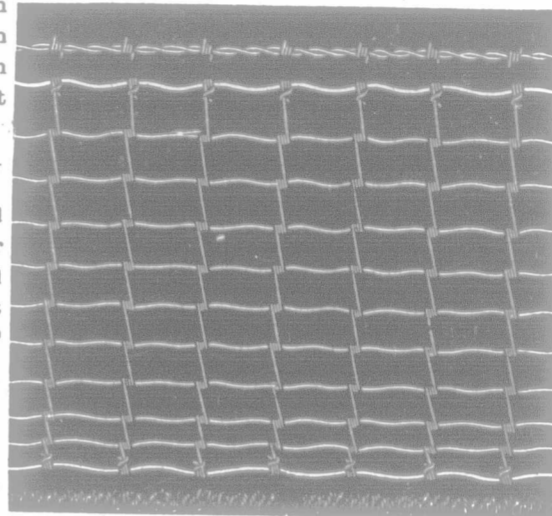
**BUILD YOUR OWN FENCE ON THE GROUND**

FROM  
**LONDON COILED STEEL SPRING WIRE**  
WITH A  
**London Fence Machine**

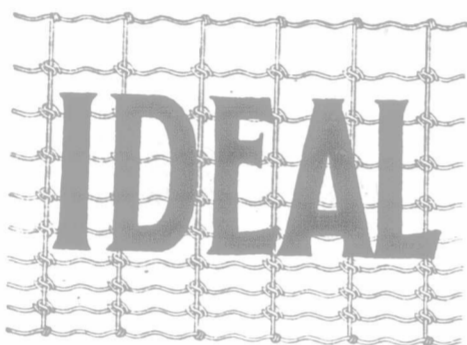
In very little more time than it would take to erect an unsatisfactory ready-woven fence, which would cost twice as much.

Each strand is stretched separately; therefore, better and also quicker than roll fence is stretched, and it only takes a day to weave 40 to 60 rods.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN APRIL 15th ISSUE of ADVOCATE DO NOT MISS IT.



**LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., LTD.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO. om LONDON, ONT.



**IDEAL**

**WOVEN WIRE FENCING.**

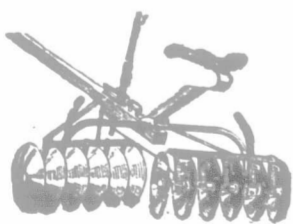
Heavy uprights and bars of No. 9 hard spring wire, united by a perfect galvanized lock, make the **IDEAL FENCE**

**Strong, Serviceable, Durable.**

Contraction and expansion amply provided for. Write to-day for catalogue.

THE **McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., LIMITED.**  
WINDSOR, - - ONT.

**BISSELL'S**



Disk Harrow will give you **Best Results** of any. Write for full information, which is free. Sold by agents throughout the **WHOLE DOMINION.**

**T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.**

**WALKERVILLE WAGONS ARE THE BEST**  
**Walkerville Wagon Co LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE ONT.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.**  
Limited  
COWANSVILLE, QUEBEC

Makers of  
**High-Grade Butter and Cheese Machinery**

WRITE FOR PRICES.  
Anything in the Line of Machinery or Supplies.

**RELIABLE SEEDS**

Every farmer and gardener wants the best seeds that grow, because the best seeds make him more money. The large number of orders we receive tells the story. We are growers, and know what our seeds will do for you.

**NEW SCOTCH WHITE OATS.** A wonderful new oat. Yielding 65 to 100 bush. per acre. Grain beautiful in color, thin hull, kernel long and plump, straw fine and not coarse. No sign of rust and stands up well. We are shipping this out everywhere in Canada. This oat has pleased every farmer who sowed it last year. You can make \$25 to \$50 more per acre growing them. Order early. To clear out the balance of our stock, Bushel, 60c.; Bags, 15c.

**HERSEE & BICKELL NEW EARLY JUNE POTATO.**—Our own original stock, and ahead of anything we ever saw for an early potato. Medium to large. Light flesh-colored skin. Very smooth. Eyes shallow. Over \$700 realized from one acre. Price, lb., 30c.; peck, 65c.; bush., \$2; white stock lasts.

**HERSEE & BICKELL GIANT HALF SUGAR BEET.**—This is the most profitable sugar beet to grow. The roots always regular. We are growers of these, and we find them the best; firm and crisp, and will make you from \$10 to \$15 more per acre for feeding than any other, and beware you are not buying old musty seed, sometimes sold. Get the genuine. We are also large growers of Mangels, Turnips and Seed Corn, Sand Vetch, Manchuri Barley, Wild Goose Wheat, Speltz and Early Seed Potatoes, and prices low to farmers. Free sample of seeds to every reader of the Advocate, and Seed Annual.

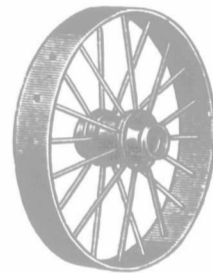
**HERSEE & BICKELL, SEED GROWERS, Woodstock, Ont.**

**MELOTTE ...CREAM SEPARATORS**

Are the popular farm cream separators for several reasons. One of them is illustrated here. The Bowl hangs on a hardened steel spindle which revolves in a socket fitted with ball bearings. Friction is thus reduced to a minimum, and the machine runs so smoothly as to necessitate the use of a brake, which is a feature of all the "1903" Melottes. An equally important feature of this beautiful arrangement is that the bowl is self-balancing, and thus all the annoyance and expense involved in a bowl getting out of balance is avoided. These invaluable features are possessed by no other Cream Separator. Ask our agents to let you have a machine for eight days' free trial, or write us for illustrated Booklet.



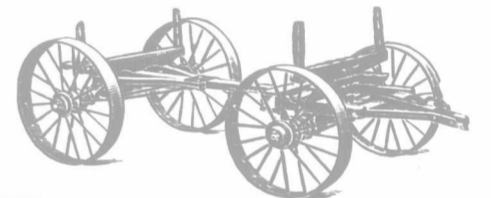
**R.A. LISTER & CO LTD**  
579 & 581 ST PAUL STREET.  
MONTREAL.



**Wide-Tire Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS**

Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

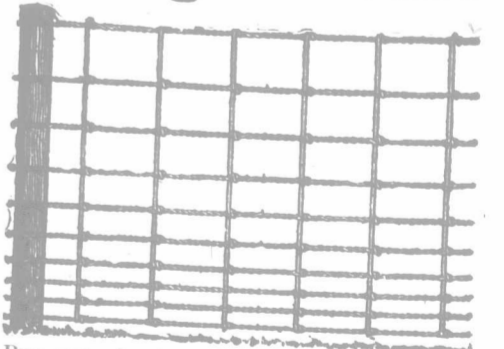
**QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.**



With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.

**Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD.,**  
9 AND 11 BEGON AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

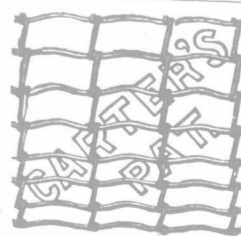
**IMPROVED POULTRY FENCE LATEST UPON THE MARKET Fencing and Gates**



Buy your fencing and gates direct from the manufacturer. The Oshawa Wire Fence Co., Limited, are the largest manufacturers of different styles of fencing and gates in Canada.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

**OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,**  
OSHAWA, ONT.



**A MACHINE** to weave your own fence of Coiled Hard Steel Spring Wire. 82 inches high, at **25 Cts. Per ROD.** \$25 buys wire for 100 Rod Fence. Agents Wanted. Catalogue FREE. **WALTER CARTER** Wire Fence Machine Co. Box B Ridgeway, Ont.

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 505, WINDSOR, ONT.**

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