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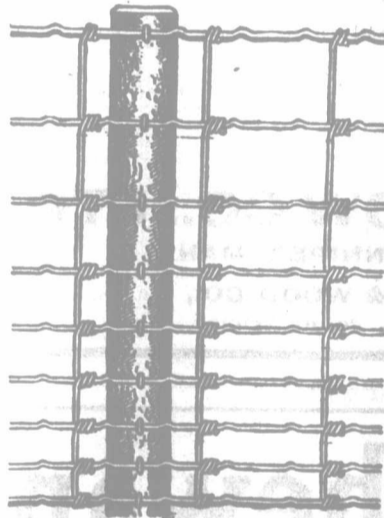
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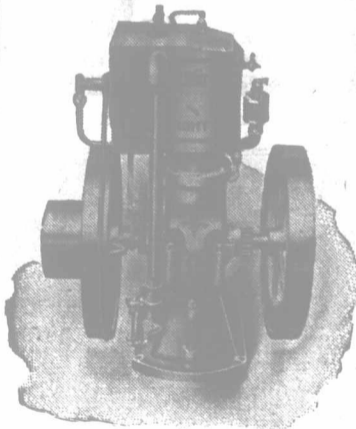
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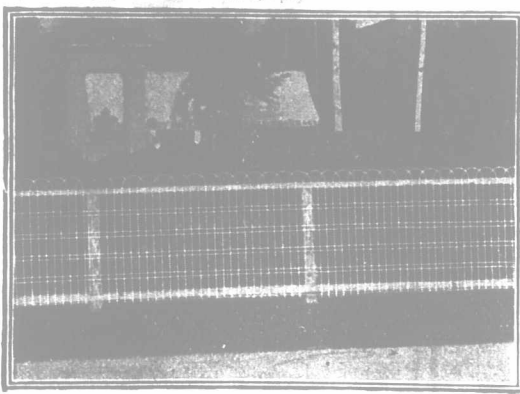
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The Farmer's Advocate

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VOL. XLI.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 5, 1906.

No. 706

EDITORIAL.

The Rural View of Rural Free Delivery.

Since the inception of the idea of free rural mail delivery, and the first faltering efforts to put it into practice in various parts of the U. S., "The Farmer's Advocate," and Canadian farmers generally, have looked on with keenest interest, and, when it appeared that the plan was not only desirable, but feasible, it has received ungrudging support. As in the case of all other innovations, it was only to be expected that opposition would be encountered, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that, as yet, the opposition in Canada has been sufficient to have effectually laid a wet blanket upon every effort to push the matter. It was however, to us, as to many others, perhaps, something of a surprise to find that, by some insidious objector, the plan for rural mail delivery was being laid at the door of some political hatching machine, and that this idea in regard to it was gaining ground.

In a recent article by Mr. E. T. Bush, in the North American Review, this insinuation is most fully met. Mr. Bush dwells upon the fact that it was the rural population itself which first made the appeal for the system. His account of the origin of the movement is interesting. "In 1891," he says, "Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, a prominent Granger, of N. J., introduced the subject into the National Grange. In the winter of 1891-2, as a farmer, and in behalf of farmers, he made the first argument for Rural Free Delivery before a Committee of Congress, and succeeded in getting a small appropriation for experimental work. Here, then, was the beginning of 'this new creation in the interests of partisan power.' And it is safe to say that, unless the anatomy of the body politic has all along been wholly misunderstood, 'the womb of practical politics' is not located in the region of the Grange."

In the United States, on July 1st, 1905, there were 32,055 rural routes in operation, and 21,788 city carriers in the service. The cost of the two branches was about the same, each a trifle under \$21,000,000. The rural routes served 12,213,000 patrons, no application for a rural route being allowed to count any children under sixteen years of age. The cities covered by Free Delivery service aggregate, according to the last census, almost 28,000,000, counting all ages and conditions. The rural service counts nobody within half a mile of the post office, all within that distance being "too handy by" to be considered.

If those in a half-mile radius of any city post office were excluded, there would be almost 900 square miles of solid city, whose millions of people must, in all fairness, be excluded from this comparison. Mr. Bush points out, also, that the discontinuance of "star" mail routes, and the greater revenue derived by throwing cancellations to the larger offices, will greatly reduce the apparent cost of rural delivery to the extent of probably \$16,000,000. After all fair eliminations are made, he concludes that the country service will be shown to be very little more expensive, million for million, of actual patrons, than the city service.

In Canada, as in the United States, there will always be "kickers" against rural delivery, and the fact that the experiment would be an expensive one cannot be gainsaid. Nevertheless, the observant eye will not, perhaps, be slow to recognize that the kicks are likely to come from one of three sources: (1) From those who live near a post office; (2) from individuals or villagers whose trade is likely to be hindered or deflected by reason of mail routes; (3) from unprogressive individuals who read nothing, and to

whom the importance of the regular mail is a cipher.

"The farmer of to-day," says Mr. Bush, "is not the illiterate, non-reading, non-writing lout that some delight to paint him, and others would like to have him." To the farmer, the mail, to a great extent, makes up for lectures, entertainments, libraries, intercourse with the world; and it does seem a pity—not that the townsman who has all of these advantages should also enjoy that of having his mail delivered at his door three times daily, but that the countryman, who helps to pay for this privilege of the city, should not be himself in some sort similarly served. Free city delivery was born of progress, and grew by its own merits; rural mail delivery is a child of modern development, and is also bound to grow. It may be hindered, but it cannot be stopped.

Clover-growing in the Maritime Provinces.

Others beside Maritime Province readers should profit by the letter of R. J. Messenger, Annapolis Co., N. S., in the Farm Department of this issue. The writer tells of his difficulties, and how he overcame them; and one point that cannot be too strongly emphasized is that he was not discouraged by initial failure. Much excellent advice is discredited by men who, disappointed in their first attempts to apply it, condemn the doctrine, instead of setting themselves to learn the causes of failure in their particular cases. Success in agriculture requires men who, when they fall short of their reasonable expectations, will not rest until they know the reason why.

Mr. Messenger's difficulties have been experienced by many. Visiting Farmers' Institute lecturers, unacquainted with Maritime Province conditions, have in many cases quite failed to appreciate the poverty, or, more properly speaking, the exhaustion of some of their light upland soils. While clover is not a particularly exacting crop, still it is a fact that, to get a successful stand, the land must be capable of holding moisture, and must contain a fair supply in available form of the mineral elements of plant food, such as lime, potassium and phosphorus. The two former of these are very susceptible to leaching, and in Atlantic Canada, with its comparatively heavy annual precipitation, and not very retentive soil, the available portion of the various salts which contain these mineral elements is, without doubt, often deficient. In such cases, the specific remedy is manuring with lime, wood ashes, and occasionally, perhaps, bone meal, or else with a chemical fertilizer composed chiefly of the required mineral constituents. This fertilization is, par excellence, the most economical means of soil enrichment, for it aids in getting catches of clover, which not only traps valuable nitrogen from the air, but, by subsequent decay of its sward, adds humus to bind the soil together and make it more retentive of plant food and moisture. Gradually, also, it is thought, the nitrogen-gathering bacteria multiply in the soil. Thus, the growing of clover not only improves the land for other crops, but goes far to increase the chances of success with a subsequent clover seeding. From this is readily apparent the immense importance of sowing clover persistently. Mr. Messenger has found excellent results in applying barnyard manure to land intended to be seeded to clover. This was quite to be expected. The manure supplies more or less humus, some potash, and phosphoric acid, as well as nitrogen, though this latter is supposed to be of rather doubtful advantage to the clover, inasmuch as it is capable, once it gets a start, of securing its nitrogen from the atmosphere. However, the nitrogen

is valuable to the nurse crop, and possibly of some advantage to the young clover plants; and since manure is a home product, and since any fertility invested in securing a catch of clover is returned many fold, Mr. Messenger was wise in manuring these light, worn-out uplands before seeding down, though, if one had to buy fertilizer for clover, he might find one containing the mineral elements, but no nitrogen, more economical.

Regarding the application of manure, while we cannot speak as Mr. Messenger does, from practical experience in his particular locality, and while the practice of manuring in August may be the best he can do under his circumstances, still we cannot refrain from pointing out the great waste that must occur from keeping manure all through the summer, and applying it in time to get the full benefit of another fall and spring leaching. Rather would we try to work out a system that would permit the application of fresh manure on plowed or unplowed clover sod in winter, this to be devoted to roots, potatoes, corn, etc., and the grain crop to follow it. However, rotation is a problem that every man has to work out for himself.

The important fact has been demonstrated by a conclusive number of cases that clover culture can be made a practical success on the light upland soil of the Maritime Provinces. What would seem to be required is a close study of local conditions, short rotation, persistent, frequent and liberal seeding (8 to 12 pounds of first-class seed per acre at least once every four years), good cultivation prior to the clover seeding, and occasionally, perhaps, moderate dressings of the purely mineral fertilizers. We should be pleased to hear from others on this subject.

Appointment of Judges at Fairs.

Following up the editorial in our last issue on the encouragement in Canada of the breeding of the most desirable classes of horses to meet the assured demand, the question arises, whether, in the event of Government aid being given to Fair Associations, enabling them to offer attractive prizes as an incentive to the importation and breeding of the best class of stock, some more satisfactory system of selecting judges may not be devised, in order that exhibitors may have confidence in the integrity and competence of the judiciary. The value of live-stock exhibitions is affected greatly by and depends very much upon this consideration, and we have reason to believe that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists in regard to the method or the means by which, in many cases, judges are selected and appointed. This is especially true in the horse department of some of our leading exhibitions, and applies in more or less degree to nearly all sections of our shows. This doubtless accounts, in many instances, for the limited competition for the prizes in important classes of stock. What would appear to be needed is a plan that will render the most good men available as judges, without depriving the agricultural or breed societies of the right of selection. The system of appointing so-called expert judges for a circuit by a Government official (known as Superintendent of Fairs), introduced under the Ontario Department of Agriculture, while appearing, in theory, an improvement on the old methods, cannot truly be said to be generally satisfactory, or to fully meet the needs of the situation. While admitting that most of the men sent out under this system have been men of undoubted integrity, and many of them capable, it is well known that others have been employed who have not had sufficient experience in breeding or handling high-class stock of the classes they are appointed to judge, having no reputation as competent judges even in the district in

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which they live, and the wonder in such cases has been on what hypothesis they were nominated, unless it were on the judgment of some possibly ill-informed official, or the recommendation of the political representative of the district from which they were chosen. Admitting that instances of incompetency in the men sent out have so far been the exception rather than the rule, it must be conceded that there is grave danger of abuses growing out of a system so closely associated with politics, where so many are looking for favors, and the patronage of M. P.'s or Government officers is so liable to be sought or used to help a friend, regardless of his qualifications. It is quite possible that the circuit-judge-system cure might be as bad as or worse than the old go-as-you-please-system disease. It certainly would if it became a matter of political patronage.

An effort has, in the past, been made by the Dominion breed societies to have the judges chosen from a list of capable men named and published by the societies, but the Boards of Directors of the leading and most of the local exhibitions make their appointments of judges with little regard, and, in some instances, with a total disregard to these lists, and the Government officials, in their selection of expert judges, evidently pay as little attention to the nominations of the breeders, but, in some cases, employ men whose names have never appeared on the breeders' lists. Probably one of the excuses for this course is that, in the effort to make the fairs more educative, the so-called expert judge is required to publicly give reasons for his decisions, and for this reason men are chosen more for their ability as public speakers than as discriminating judges. While this system may, in theory, appear commendable, it is not found impracticable, as a rule, where the judge has a large number of classes to pass upon in the few hours of an afternoon, and liable to lead him into altercations with exhibitors, causing delay and unpleasantness? Besides this, does not the system unduly limit the list of available judges, for the reason that many of our best

judges are not gifted in public speaking, and would decline to accept an appointment under such conditions from innate modesty, if not from the conviction that an honest and capable man need not or should not be required to give reasons for his actions? Is not the consequence that many men better qualified as judges than some of those chosen are, for this reason, unavailable? And, as for the educative influence of giving reasons, is not the proper placing of the exhibits, with regard to type, character, constitution and quality, irrespective of owners or origin, of much greater importance from the standpoint of instruction than the glib attempts of an orator to justify or account for palpable misplacements or the preference of undesirable types?

We admit that, where the time permits and the judge combines the necessary gift of tongue with the discernment of the judge, there is an unusually strong combination as a feature of the exhibition, but it is obviously difficult to secure. It would seem to us that if the plan of circuit expert judges is to be continued satisfactorily, it would be necessary for the breed societies (Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine) to devote more time to the nomination of competent men for the respective classes, so that there would be a wider list of names from which the selections might be made. The publicity given these lists in the agricultural press would have a winnowing and corrective effect which, with the experience of the agricultural societies where these judges act, will aid in the evolution of a plan which will combine the maximum of advantages with a minimum of undesirable features.

We submit the question to our readers for discussion through our columns, and invite a presentation of the views of those interested, in the hope that suggestions may be offered that may lead to some satisfactory settlement of this vexed question.

Notes from Ireland.

THE FORESTRY QUESTION.

The interesting account of the proceedings of the recent Forestry Convention, given in "The Farmer's Advocate," impressed me very forcibly with one fact, namely, that, so far as this nationally important subject is concerned, Canada is attentively considered by the Government authorities, to a much greater extent than is Ireland, or, indeed, the kingdom as a whole. Over here there has, of late, been no end of lamentation about our rapidly-disappearing woodlands, and the consequent bleak, dismal and neglected appearance of the hillsides and waste lands in many parts of the country; but the State has shown little inclination to take any prompt or active measures calculated to remedy the existing condition of things.

The new Government has, it is true, given some vague promises of a Commission to enquire into the subject, and we are thankful for even this; but all the same it affords no guarantee that the question is going to be immediately and effectually grappled with. Accordingly, it was with interest—perhaps a little envious interest, too—that Irish arboricultural enthusiasts were informed of the sympathetic attitude adopted by the representatives of the Canadian Government in connection with the recent conference.

It is a great pity—nay, more, it is a crying shame—that our legislators at home have not wakened up to the importance of the subject, and made provision for an extensive system of planting throughout Ireland and the Kingdom generally. Established and controlled by the State, as is the case in many Continental countries, there can be no doubt that systematically-conducted forests would prove remunerative in more senses than one, in those islands. It may also be pleaded that if the State discharged its responsibility in connection with afforestation, the great and serious problem of the unemployed would be brought immensely nearer solution. There is no doubt that there are thousands of men at present walking the streets of our great cities who might, with all-round benefit, be set to work at tree-planting—of course, under skilled supervision. But the Government authorities appear to be cautious to a fault, and the money necessary to undertake extensive replanting has not yet been advanced, or even promised. All the time our woodland areas have, it is to be feared, been becoming beautifully less.

Particularly acute is the question at the present juncture, when so many Irish farmers are becoming land owners under the Land Act of 1903, for it must be admitted that there is a very strong temptation, under such circumstances, to turn trees that may be growing on the farms into hard cash. Even some of the big landlords have been avaricious enough to dispose of the trees on their property before selling to the ten-

ants. It is, therefore, evident that, as in most things, so also in forestry, people need to be educated; and in Ireland the farmers, in many instances, need to be taught that it is a short-sighted, and, to say the least of it, an unpatriotic policy, to denude their land of trees. The word "patriotism" has a peculiar charm for the average Irishman, and the appeals which have been made in its name to farmers to spare their trees, have not been altogether without avail.

While I speak of the failure of the Government to make strides in the matter, it must not be inferred that the subject is altogether neglected, for such is not really the case. There are several agencies at work endeavoring to educate the people as to the great importance to the country of trees, and thereby urging, not only abstinence from destroying trees, but also the planting of them here and there. For instance, the Department of Agriculture, although it has very little money to expend for the purpose, has put into circulation large numbers of leaflets and posters, appealing to farmers to spare their trees. The Department has also established in the County of Wicklow a school, known as the Avondale Forestry and Poultry-fattening Station, for the training of youths as foresters. The county instructors from different parts of the country have been given a course in the subject at this station, so as to qualify them to advise any farmers who may appear inclined to go in for planting on his farm. En passant, it might be mentioned, as an item of interest, that the site of this school—indeed, the building which was utilized for it—was the residence of one whose name will for all time be remembered by Irishmen—Charles Stewart Parnell. To come back to the subject under notice, however, reference must be made to the work of the Irish Forestry Society, which was founded a few years ago, and which has labored towards the only practical goal for a private and unsubsidized body, viz., the education of public opinion. Thanks mainly to its efforts, the movement known as Arbor Day—no doubt long established in Canada—has been introduced into Ireland. In several parts of the country the Arbor-day movement has been adopted, and is observed, and its inevitable influence must be to arouse attention in and enlist sympathy, especially among the rising generation, with the reforestation of waste lands and the protection and extension of existing forests.

IRISH HORTICULTURE.

Among the many branches of work for the betterment of the country, the Department of Agriculture has provided for schemes for the fostering and encouragement of horticulture, and, thanks to the operation of these schemes, considerable improvement has already been brought about in the manner in which gardens and orchards in different parts of the country are looked after by those responsible for their management. I mention the subject for the purpose of stating that, as indicative of the growing importance of the horticultural industry, a new periodical, exclusively devoted to the country, and bearing the title Irish Gardening, has just been brought out under most auspicious circumstances. The fact that Ireland has not yet had a paper exclusively devoted to gardening, must have militated against the development of the industry; but the new educational journal under notice is calculated to give a decided lift to the craft. Irish Gardening, though not sent out to the world as an official publication of the Department of Agriculture, is very closely associated with that body, as it owes its existence to the repeated requests of the Department's county instructors in horticulture, all of whom individually volunteered to take an active part in its production and circulation. Then, again, its editor is one of the officials of the Department in Dublin, and so, too, are practically all the contributors to the first number. As a "send off," the first issue contains a letter from Sir Horace Plunkett to the editor, in the course of which that gentleman, than whom there is none better acquainted with rural Ireland, says: "I cannot conceive of a more timely or useful publication for the development of one of Ireland's most neglected and most immediately practicable resources. What especially appeals to me is the admirable relationship you propose to establish between practical horticulture and the sciences underlying it. . . . As I wish to give little more than my sympathy, will you allow me to place in your hands a sum of £10, for the purpose of widely disseminating the first or such subsequent issue or issues, among likely readers, especially cottagers, who, in your judgment, would be benefited by paying more attention to this important element in their domestic economy."

It may be presumed, therefore, that the appearance of this new paper is regarded as a notable departure so far as horticulture in Ireland is concerned.

CANADA AN EXAMPLE FOR IRELAND.

Lord Aberdeen, who is our new Lord-Lieutenant, recently made some remarks on horticulture which, while on the subject, I may allude to, because his words were not without their interest for Canadians. For instance, His Excellency claimed to be something of a fruit-grower himself, having been responsible for the formation of perhaps the

largest orchard in British Columbia. His experience, extending over fifteen years, had shown him that fruit-growing, while very attractive and remunerative if properly managed, required great care and attention, but the results obtained in Canada might be pointed to as an encouragement for Irish farmers to engage in the same line. "No doubt," said His Excellency, "the climate of Canada is splendidly adapted for fruit-growing, but there are, as usually happens, drawbacks to be contended with, as, for instance, the prolific insect pests." "EMERALD ISLE."
Dublin, Ireland, March 9th, 1906.

The timid retreat from difficulties; the brave meet them.

HORSES.

Foaling Time.

(Continued.)

While in a large percentage of cases the act of parturition in mares is effected in a normal manner without the intervention of man, cases in which this does not occur are so numerous that we think it wise to keep close watch on all mares about to bring forth young. The task of watching should be entrusted to a reliable man, and if he has some knowledge of the anatomy of both dam and foetus, and also some knowledge of obstetrics, or the manner in which the phenomena of parturition takes place, the forces that produce it and the various conditions that prevent it, and has the knowledge and skill to remove these obstacles, of course it is all the better. Even though he has no special skill as an obstetrician, if he has an intelligent idea of the act when it takes place in a normal manner, he will be able to recognize abnormal conditions, and if not able to rectify these he can send promptly for a veterinarian. A very important point with the veterinary obstetrician is to know when to interfere, as much harm is sometimes done by premature or irrational interference, as is at other times by being too tardy. Some mares, especially primipera (those fetching forth their first young), become excited at the presence of man; while rarely the reverse is noticed, the presence of a man, especially her master, appears to have a salutary effect upon the mare during labor pains. In most cases it is wise for the watcher to keep as quiet as possible, and practically out of sight of the mare, but at the same time in such a position that he can observe her actions and note the progress being made towards delivery. He should not be anxious to render assistance; he should be content to allow nature a fair opportunity to perform her functions, and when things are making fair progress he should continue an interested but non-interfering spectator. He should see that the surroundings do not interfere with delivery.

While in most cases the mare appears to exercise a great degree of intelligence, we sometimes notice that during the excitement caused by the pains she appears to have lost the intelligence or instinct usually shown, and will lie with her croup so close to the wall that delivery cannot take place, and if left alone the foal will perish, and more or less serious complications be caused in the dam. In such a case the attendant should interfere promptly, and cause her to rise, and if he cannot do this he can at least shift her sufficiently by pulling on her tail or other ways to give room for delivery.

It is not uncommon for a foal to be born enclosed in the membranes. This occurs more frequently in a rapid and easy birth. So long as the circulation between the mucous membrane of the womb and the foetal membranes continues, the blood of the foetus is purified by a supply of oxygen from that of the dam, but so soon as the membranes are disconnected from the womb the foetus must receive oxygen from the air, and if born with the membranes intact, it will perish unless they be promptly ruptured. Instinct is supposed to teach the dam to at once rupture them with her teeth, but experience teaches us that even when birth is easy and not preceded by any considerable pain or distress, she will generally lie for a few minutes after delivery, and in the meantime the foetus may perish. When this condition exists the attendant should at once sever the membranes with a knife, which he should at all times have within reach. In this, and in all cases in which the navel cord is not severed, he should tie it tightly with a strong, soft cord, about an inch from the abdomen, and sever it with a scraping motion of the knife about an inch below that. When the cord is severed in this manner bleeding will not occur, even though the legature should become removed, as it will if the cord be cut straight with a sharp knife. Again, instinct is supposed to teach the mare to sever the cord with her teeth, but she frequently fails to do so, and unless the attendant does so the membranes remain attached to the foetus by the cord, and materially interfere with its actions. He should remove all mucus from the foal's mouth and eyes, and unless the dam rises and attends to it he should rub it with wisps of straw or with cloths until it is dry. When it struggles to gain its feet he should assist it, and, if necessary, hold it up to suck, but if the foal be strong and smart, and the dam is giving it the proper attention, probably the less interference is given the better, and this especially applies if the dam is cross and cranky, but it must be understood that if the foal be not strong enough to get up and walk it is necessary to assist it, even though more help be necessary to control the dam.

In some cases the dam is unnatural and vicious with her foal, and if not prevented will injure and probably destroy it. In such cases it is necessary for the attendant or attendants to control her, which can usually be done with a twitch, to allow the foal to suck. Except in rare cases she soon becomes reconciled, but it is often necessary to remove the foal, or to watch the mare constantly to prevent her from injuring it until it has sucked several times.

In cases where labor pains have been frequent and severe for a considerable time, and no progress is apparently being made towards delivery, the attendant must decide that some abnormal condition exists, and

that there is some cause operating to prevent delivery. In such cases it is his duty to ascertain, if possible, what this cause is, and remove it if he can. If he has an intelligent idea of the anatomy of the dam, and of the normal position of the foetus, he should roll up his shirt sleeve, oil his hand and arm, and insert his hand into the vagina, press forward to the womb, and discover the abnormal condition that exists. In many cases it is a malpresentation (the foetus in an abnormal position); in others it may be an excess of volume of the foetus; in others the obstruction may be a nondilation of the os (the opening into the womb). Whatever it is, when once he has discovered it, he should consider carefully whether he has sufficient knowledge and skill to remove the obstruction; whether it consists in rectifying a malpresentation, dilating the os, reducing the volume of the foetus, or removing other obstructions. If he decides he can succeed, he should proceed to do so with all possible despatch, but should never get in a hurry. He should act promptly but carefully, as this is a case in which things hurriedly done are seldom properly done, and it is a very critical period in the life of both dam and foetus. If he decides that the case demands greater skill than he possesses, or the use of instruments which are not in his possession, he should not spend time in a vain endeavor to rectify matters, but send at once for a veterinary obstetrician, who, if promptly called, can, in most cases, succeed in saving the life of the dam, and in many cases that of the foetus also, while if unskillful interference has been carried too far, and too long a time has elapsed, complications which he cannot overcome may have arisen, and both will perish.

Other reasons why a mare should be carefully watched at this critical stage might be given, but space will not permit, and we think we have given sufficient to prove our claim, "that she should be watched."

A good antiseptic—as 10 grains corrosive sublimate to 8 ozs. of water, or a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a solution of bluestone, 3 drams to 8 ozs. of water (the first mentioned the best)—should be on hand, and the colt's navel dressed with it as soon after birth as possible, and four or five times daily afterwards, until the parts are healed, in order to prevent that almost surely fatal disease, known as joint ill or navel ill, to which colts are very liable.

"WHIP."

Hackney Colors.

A writer, reporting in an English exchange special features of the recent London Hackney Show, says:

"Regarding the question of color, the catalogue informs us that of the nineteen first-prize winners seventeen were chestnuts, the exceptions being Terrington Ruth, a bay, and Menella, a brown. Of the nineteen second-prize takers, eighteen were chestnuts, the exception being the bay, Hopwood Spark, shown in the gelding class. Of the nineteen thirds, fourteen were chestnuts, the exceptions being two bays, two browns and a blue roan. Of the sixteen fourth-prize winners, eleven were chestnuts, three bays, one brown, and one blue roan; whilst all the three fifth-prize winners were chestnuts. The colors in the above nineteen classes totalled out: Chestnuts, 248; bays, 83; browns, 33; roans, 13; blacks, 5; and piebald, 1.



Royal Drewton, Imp. —218— (8626).

Hackney stallion, by His Majesty, by Matchless of Loughboro, by Danegelt; dam Bouquet, by Wildfire. Owned by Dr. A. B. Campbell, Berlin, Ont.



Dante, Imp. —133— (5576).

Hackney stallion, by Dagenham, by Danegelt, by Denmark; dam by Yorkshire Prickwillow. Property of Dr. A. B. Campbell, Berlin, Ont. (See "Gossip.")

The Farmer's Horse-breeding Policy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The "Farmer's Horse-breeding Policy" is, indeed, a topic that should receive the serious consideration of every farmer in Canada. We can readily see the need of this when we observe the types of horses seen at sales and other public meetings of farmers. A very great percentage of the farmers' horses are not suited to any particular purpose. What has brought about this condition of affairs? Has it been due to natural consequences—selling the best and retaining the scrubs—or has it been due to injudicious breeding?

If the present state of the farmers' horse stock is due to the market demand for the best, the selling of these and the retaining of the poorer grades for farm use, then here is one means by which the standard can be raised. Let farmers keep their best mares for breeders, and not be tempted by large prices for the best. If a good sound young mare is worth \$200 to the city dealer, she will, if of the right strain, be worth \$50 to \$100 more to the farmer to breed from. The scrub mare is dear to breed from at any price. It will pay better to sell her at a discount; in any event, she never should be allowed to produce. Let every man have his ideal, whether this ideal farmer's horse be the carriage, hunter, road or draft type. Select with a definite aim in view. Select for quality, action, conformation and disposition.

Quality is a hard thing to describe, but is one of the most essential points in horseflesh, no matter what type of horses we are breeding. Quality, like charity, covers a multitude of defects. "A good looker" always appears at an advantage, whether on the road or farm, thin or fat, well harnessed or poorly harnessed. It is, therefore, essential that we select a mare having good quality.

Another point to be considered is action. We must have good free action in all types of horses. As nearly all the work on the farm is done at the walk, we should select a mare with good swinging walk and straight, snappy action. Have nothing to do with a "paddler" or "roller."

Select for conformation. A mare, to be a good breeder, should be sound. Conformation varies with the type; therefore, let the farmer learn all he can about the type of horses he is breeding. Many opportunities are afforded at our exhibitions to learn the correct conformation of the various types of horses. Judges are generally willing to give their reasons for placing in the ring. "The Farmer's Advocate" depicts from time to time the best models of the various types of horses. These are the true photographs of the horses represented, and, by comparing the pictures, a great deal may be learned in regard to conformation. Be progressive, and keep in touch with the markets. Learn what is wanted, and breed accordingly.

Select for disposition. This is one of the points in horseflesh that is not given the place of prominence it deserves. We must have enough "vim" or "snap" in order to have a pleasant worker, and yet a mare should be good-natured and willing to do what is required of her.

Great improvement can be made by keeping the best mares for breeders, but if these mares are not well mated we cannot expect to materially improve the Canadian horse. One great trouble with the Canadian horse-raiser is that, in many cases, he has no definite type of horse in view. He breeds to the stallion that is nearest his farm, and does not think what the progeny will probably be. Some men want to breed a hunter, a roadster, a carriage horse and a draft horse from the same mare. The writer knows of several instances of this kind in his neighborhood. For instance, a very fine general-purpose mare, having considerable Clydesdale blood in her veins, was bred to a Hackney one year, the next year to a Kentucky trotting stallion, and is now in foal to a Percheron; and, in accordance with the past method of breeding, she, in all probability, will be bred to a Jack for the coming three years, in order to produce a six-horse team to compete for honors at the International. Lack of aim in mating accounts for a great number of scrubs in this country. Had this mare been bred to a Clydesdale stallion her progeny would be worth the care bestowed on them.

Another great mistake is made in crossing different breeds. We have instances where crossing has produced excellent individuals, but the second generation have been scrubs. It is our experience that much better results can be obtained by sticking to one breed, and breeding to the best individual of that breed.

We have not said anything in regard to the various breeds. No one breed of a certain type will suit every farmer. We find good individuals in nearly every breed. In conclusion, the writer wishes to emphasize these facts: (1) Have a definite aim in view; (2) select mares in accordance with this aim; (3) keep the best mares for breeders; (4) select the breed, and stick to it.

Elgin Co., Ont.

FRANK H. SILCOX.

To Get Early Foals.

On the subject, "Difficulty of Securing Early Foals in the North," the American Horse-breeder says:

"There must be some cause for this (difficulty of getting mares to conceive during the winter months), but we have never seen the subject mentioned in any of the standard works upon horses. It is a well-known fact, however, that cold is destructive to the life of spermatozoa. In order that artificial impregnation may be successful, it is absolutely necessary that the vessel in which the semen is secured and the instrument by which impregnation is effected should be warmed to a temperature of about 100 degrees F. It is a fact, too, that when healthy pregnant mares drink ice-cold water to excess it causes death to the fetus and produces abortion.

"These two facts have suggested the idea that very cold water taken into the stomach shortly before or soon after mating her with the horse, may so reduce the temperature of the uterus as to kill the spermatozoa. If this be the cause the remedy is simple and inexpensive. Warm the drinking water slightly that is given to the mare for a few hours before and a few days after mating the mare. It will do no harm to try the experiment.

"Another cause that is likely to have some influence is that many stallions do not get sufficient regular exercise during the winter months to keep them in strong, vigorous physical condition. All stallions that are kept for stock purposes should be jogged several miles six days in every week, storm or shine. Snow or rain won't hurt a stallion that is jogged fast enough to keep him warm, provided he is properly cared for when he reaches the stable."

Whether it is wise for Northern horse-breeders to attempt to have early foals, is doubtful, but those who wish to try the experiment may find the above suggestions of value; they certainly are not expensive, and the exercising of stallions will pay handsomely in more ways than one.

LIVE STOCK.**A Study of Breeds of Swine.****THE LARGE BLACK PIG.**

The Large Blacks are the latest addition to the list of registered pure breeds in England. Little appears to be known regarding their origin, but they have been bred for many years in the south and east of England. They are practically unknown on this continent, though a few of them were brought to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa a few years ago, and we are not aware that they have earned any special claim to favor in this country, though they appear to be gaining some ground in the Old Land.

They are a large breed, all black in color. The ears are large and drooping, and the general type of the animal inclines to coarseness. They are a prolific breed, and it is claimed that they excel as



Large Black Sow, Hasketon Long Bess 3rd.

Champion at the Royal Show.

bacon producers, though those brought to Ottawa proved in that respect much inferior to some of the other breeds kept there.

The scale of points adopted by the Large Black Pig Society of Great Britain calls for a head of medium length, and wide between the ears; ears long, thin, and inclined well over the face; jaw medium size; neck fairly long and muscular; shoulders smooth, oblique, and with narrow plate; back long and level (rising a little to center of back not objected to); sides very deep; ribs well sprung; loin broad; quarters long, wide, and not drooping; hams large, and well filled to hocks; tail set high, and not coarse; legs short and straight; belly and flank thick and well filled; skin fine and soft; coat moderate quantity of straight, silky hair.

Mr. Alf. B. Clark, Canard, N. S., writes: "Your watch came to hand today in good condition, and many thanks for same. It is a little beauty, and I trust the new names I have added to your list may turn out satisfactory in every way."

Mr. Stratton on the Embargo.

The following letter was addressed to Sir Thomas Elliott, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, in connection with the recent deputation to the President of the Board of Agriculture:

Dear Sir,—As I shall not be required to speak at the deputation to the Minister of Agriculture, I feel that I should like to place on record a few of my objections to any alteration of the law as it now stands.

1. It has worked well. Confidence has hitherto been complete that the Government might be relied upon to prevent the importation of infectious diseases, and if any outbreak should accidentally occur, it would be summarily dealt with. The result has been a steady increase in the numbers of cattle in the United Kingdom, and this notwithstanding the tendency to bring out animals considerably younger than formerly. Cattle-breeding and dairying, owing to immunity from disease, have been the most satisfactory branches of farming throughout the Kingdom; in short, stock-breeders and dairymen have done very fairly well, while the condition of others have been most unsatisfactory. Any relaxation of the law would destroy confidence, and deal a severe blow to this most important and increasing industry.

2. The trade in pedigree stock with the colonies and foreign countries has attained large proportions, and is of great importance both to producers in the United Kingdom and to the purchasers who require this stock to improve the native breeds, and supply these markets with economically-produced food. Any outbreak of foot-and-mouth or any other foreign disease would immediately put a stop to this trade, and cause very heavy losses to the owners of such stock.

3. That there must be danger of disease from Canada, seeing that (though possibly free now) it has a frontier running for upwards of 2,000 miles in touch with the United States, which can never be proved to be absolutely free from infectious or contagious diseases; at all events, such immunity can never be proved to the satisfaction of this country. That being so, and seeing how mysterious is the spread of disease, it would be madness to run the risk of opening the door for it in the way proposed. If the privilege were granted to Canada, other colonies and nations would expect the same treatment, and this would be difficult to resist.

4. In whose interest is this concession claimed? Not the farmers as a class, for fully 90 per cent. are against the proposal. Not the consumers generally, who have nothing to gain by the change, as the price of meat will always be ruled by the amount of imports. No more cattle would be grazed in consequence, or, if such were the case, it would be done at the expense of dairying.

These Canadian stores come here now in fat condition, or replace better cattle that now come either alive or dead; no more meat would be available for the consumer in consequence of this proposed change. It must be a more economical system to either fatten these cattle at home, or send them to the States to be fattened, than to send the lean animal and the maize and cottonseed separately to this country, seeing that the cost of sending a store animal would be the same as for a fat one.

5. There are, no doubt, a few graziers who agitate for this concession—those who invariably buy their feeding cattle in the spring of the year, consequently buy at the dearest time, and sell in the autumn, when beef is always cheapest—they employ no labor, and expect to make money, but are often disappointed. They imagine these stores are coming in the spring, whereas (if they come at all) they are more likely to come in the fall, when they would meet such a bad market as would probably soon put a stop to the trade. Those most interested in the trade are, no doubt, shippers, dock owners, and dealers; but should a great and prosperous industry be threatened for so trifling and uncertain a prospective trade?

6. These animals would, as a matter of course, if allowed to land here, be subject to similar conditions as are imposed upon pedigree stock leaving this country for Canada, viz., the tuberculin test and quarantine on arrival!

7. If graziers are not satisfied with their present returns, let them alter their system, rear their own cattle, and breed good ones, or turn their attention to dairying, and bring the population back to the land—there is no insuperable difficulty to either of these alternatives; it is only a matter of arrangement, but, if carried out, would greatly benefit all classes.

8. The price of beef is lower than ever, and, excepting in the spring months, stores are getting lower every year (but, of course, this depends very much on the hay and root crops), and there can be no sufficient grounds for making any change in the law.

R. STRATTON.

Arrangement of Cattle in Stalls.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read in "The Farmer's Advocate" recently an article on the arrangement of cattle in the stalls for sale. My opinion differs from that of the writer in this respect, that instead of placing the small cattle at the door and the larger ones at the other end, I would place the best cattle so that the eye of the buyer will strike them first, as the first impression made on the mind is more effective than the second. When a buyer sees the inferior cattle first his mind is more or less prejudiced when he looks at the good ones; but when he sees the good ones first it puts him into a better frame of mind, and he is apt to overlook some of the defects

Bargo.

to Sir Thomas
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in the poorer ones for the sake of the good ones. In other words, if you want to do business with a man, the best thing to do is to get him into a good business humor. A buyer, nine times out of ten, will look up the row, then turn and walk right down again before he talks business. When the good cattle are at the door they are the first and last he sees, and a big price will not shock him nearly so much while he is looking at the good ones as if he were looking at the poor ones. The same rule should be followed in selling cattle in the field. A farmer should always, if possible, keep the buyer's eye on the best cattle when he asks his price and tries to make the deal.
Simcoe Co., Ont. J. J. COCHRANE.

THE FARM.

Cement Wall and Ventilation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read with much interest your valuable paper, especially the articles on cement and concrete stables, as I intend to raise my barn and put in a cement basement. I have an idea for building hollow walls and also for ventilation, which I would like to have opinions on.

How would it do to proceed to build same as for solid wall until level with finished floor, then place a piece of plank a little longer than the depth built each time the outside planks are moved, said plank to be about 12 inches wide and 2 or 3 inches thick and slightly bevelled, a little thinner at the bottom, so as to be able to raise it without bothering cement? Place these pieces of plank or cores about 2 or 3 inches apart in the center of the place to be filled in with concrete. This, when filled, would make a hollow wall, tied together every 12 inches by the 2 or 3 inches solid wall, according to space between cores. By raising these cores straight up with the outside planks each time, you will build a wall with a flue, size of core, from bottom of wall to top; then place a piece of tin or sheet-iron in the wall, and fill in a few inches more cement to seal the flues.

For ventilation (to be put in during course of building) place a 3-inch tile from core to inside of the wall, about a foot from floor—say one for every two or three cattle. Then at the top put another tile, same as first, only from core out to outside for outlet. This would take the foul air from behind the cattle up through the wall and out of the top tile. For fresh air we could reverse the tile and allow the fresh air to come in to another flue and go up a piece and into the stable at the ceiling above the cows.

I figured on a block stable, but cannot get a block wall built in time for haying. I think this wall, 12 inches thick, with 2 or 3 inch flue, would be as good or better than blocks. Would it be a good plan to give all of these flues a little vent at top and bottom to give it a better chance to dry, say a 1 1/2 or 2 inch tile, both from the inside?

Hoping some of your readers may give me the benefit of their opinion on this plan.
Lambton Co., Ont. STEADY SUBSCRIBER.

Seek Pleasure in the Farm, Not on the Road.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

That there are thousands of farmers' sons working at home with their fathers in a very agreeable way, understanding each other fully, is an undeniable fact; yet it is just as true that there are many young men on the farm who are not satisfied with their present arrangements with their parents. It is for the benefit of the latter that I would offer a few remarks. And if you will pardon me, I would say that I can do this with some degree of authority, because I can look back upon the time when I was a boy at home myself, and now I have boys at home with me, so that I can look at the question from both points of view.

Many of the fathers who now hold the reins of government on the farms have had to exercise a great deal of economy in order to get started; in fact, have come through experiences that very many of the young men of to-day know nothing about. And it is just possible that the fathers may cling to some of the earlier methods, which, perhaps, were all right at one time, but which are decidedly out-of-date now. But the young man should have a good deal of sympathy with his father. It is his patient toil and careful economy that has built up the comfortable home, and possibly he does not like to depart from his old methods.

And again, the young man should never forget the commandment which says, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." There are many of our young men who are going West who would be better every way if they would stay at home in Ontario and develop the old farms. But some of them may tell me that their fathers won't give them any chance to do for themselves. Well, there may be a good deal in that. Many fathers are too conservative in this respect. If the young man has come to the age of, say, 20 to 25, and wishes to get married, and the father is, say, from 50 to 60, why not

build a neat, comfortable, small house, and let the young man work the farm on shares, giving him a liberal share, say the half of everything that is sold? The house would be a good investment, anyway, because in course of years, when the old gentleman passes away, the young man could use the small house for a married man to work for him. Even if the son does not wish to get married, it is a good plan to have a definite bargain as to the remuneration—a stated wage or a certain share of the profits, and let him save all he can. The money that a young man saves from his own earnings will do him very much more good than any money that may be given to him. My father used to tell us that money earned by the sweat of the brow has a different value from money got in any other way; and this is a great truth which should never be lost sight of.

Some time ago I noticed a farmer's son, writing to "The Farmer's Advocate," complaining that his father would not give him the horse and buggy when he wanted it. Now, I don't know anything about this young man, but I know quite a few young men who have developed a craze for driving about, until they have got out of everything that they had. I can think of several who did not drink, but who simply got so full of the idea of driving on the road that they lost all interest in their work, and they had to give it up; and I don't blame any father who firmly says to his son, "You must have your mind on your work and take pleasure out of it, for you would be no use to me if you intend to be three nights of the week out driving on the road." I could take you to farms where such driving goes on, and the work is only half done, and implements and tools are all thrown aside just where they were used last, and no care taken of anything. I know young men who think they must



Grown in Canada.

Weight, 452 pounds, avoirdupois. A Huron County, Ontario, product.

go to every social or garden party within ten miles, and what good does it do them? It is only a bad habit that they have been allowed to contract. They would have been really better off had they been at home reading some good book or studying the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Now, don't misunderstand me. I am not against a young man going out occasionally. The trouble seems to be that, during the period of change in a young man's life, say from 14 to 20, he is allowed to contract foolish notions about things. A good many, no doubt, come to themselves and settle down, but others do not, and follow up their bad habits. We should use common sense. Now, for instance, bank clerks, storekeepers, and others, who are confined all day, are, no doubt, much benefited by a game at baseball or something of that kind, because they have not had any exercise; but surely it is different with the young farmer. He has all the physical exercise that he requires in following the plow, or other work in the fields, and he requires a change, say, reading an interesting, instructive book, or some other way that he can rest himself for the next day's work. The great object of "The Farmer's Advocate" is to help every farmer to get his farm into as high a state of cultivation as possible, and to have everything as neat and comfortable as possible. Now, all this takes thought and study and persevering effort, and the whole mind set upon this object; and the boys who fool away their time do not know what they are doing or what they have lost

until it has gone from them forever. Life is short, and opportunities lost never return. Then, boys, make the most of the chance you have. Put all your mind into your work, and you will enjoy a holiday all the better when you take one; but don't think that you can be a success if you keep driving around the country two or three nights a week, and going to every entertainment that is going on. And, fathers, give the boys a chance. Give them a fair wage or a fair share of the proceeds of the farm. I think it a very good thing to give a share. Many of us fathers are working too hard, and we ought to take it easier and let the boys go more ahead with the work. What is the use of us working away until we fall into the grave?
Oxford Co., Ont. SENECAUS.

Eradicating Weeds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About three years ago we came into possession of some land, ten acres of which was badly infested with perennial sow thistle. Although the land was a deep, rich clay loam, this infested land yielded only about ten bushels of barley per acre three years ago; and, by the way, the perennial sow thistle seems to thrive best on such a soil. We thought we would have considerable trouble in cleaning this field, but we have succeeded in striking an effectual blow to the sow thistle by the following method: Two years ago we did not touch the field, owing to the pressure of other farm work, until about the middle of June. By that time the sow thistle was up very thickly, about five or six inches high. We then plowed them down about five inches deep, put on the spring-toothed cultivator, and cultivated about three times, and then harrowed two or three times, to bring the roots up to the sun. We then applied manure to the land at the rate of 20 loads per acre. Two weeks after the first plowing we plowed again, plowing down the manure. We found the ground very full of white sprouts from the sow thistle roots this time, so we put on the cultivators and harrows again and brought the roots to the surface. From the 1st to the 15th of July we stirred occasionally with the disk harrow, and on the 15th we drilled up part of the land and sowed rape; on the other part we sowed buckwheat. Of course, we could not give the buckwheat land any cultivation after the crop was sowed, but we cultivated the rape drills twice with the horse hoe, and the result is there is no trace of sow thistle left where the rape grew, and a very slight trace where the buckwheat grew. I consider there is nothing better than rape sowed in drills and cultivated for killing out any bad weed, for the reason that it can be cultivated until it gets sufficiently high to smother out any weeds that might grow. In my humble opinion, summer-fallowing is altogether too expensive to be followed any longer. I never saw a piece of land so useless with any weed, as this land was with sow thistle. A very good crop of rape can be grown if sown even as late as the 15th of July, and buckwheat will mature if sown as late as July 1st. It is a pernicious weed, indeed, that cannot be eradicated by thorough cultivation of the land until the 1st of July. I believe the solution of the weed problem in Ontario is the adoption of a short rotation of crops. Say, 1 or 2 years in hay or pasture; break up early in fall to rot sod and to germinate any weed seeds that may be in the soil, and occasional cultivation during the dry weather of the fall will kill out many roots of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistles, couch grass, sow thistle, etc. Follow sod with some hoe crops, if possible, for this is the cleaning crop of the rotation. The following year, a grain crop works in well, seeded down to clover and grass. By such a rotation, the chances of the introduction or the spread of weeds is reduced to a minimum, and at the same time the fertility of the land is maintained, and may be increased.
CHESTER NICHOLSON.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Chas. G. Sheane, Bruce: "The premiums are splendid, and we wish your paper the success it deserves."

What are We Farming For?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Ye hae' bin' doin' yir best for the farmers o' Canada these mony years I hae' no doot, an' ye will be havin' their thanks for all ye hae' bin' tellin' them aboot their coos an' horses an' pigs an' sheep, an' hoo to mak' the moist oot o' them. Ye hae' a vera gude department for the lassies forbye, tellin' them hoo to mak' bannocks an' sich like things, an' ye hae' got tae sic a place in the esteem o' the people o' Canada that a gude mony o' them would be almaist willin' to swear by "The Farmer's Advocate." Indeed, I mind seein' an' auld farmer at Kirk one Sunday with a copy o' yer paper in his han', but whether he was takin' it tae a neebor, or had got it mixed up in his min' wi' his Bible I dinna ken.

But, Mr. Editor, there is ane or twa things ye hae' not as yet touched upon in yer editorials. Ye may be think it's no juist the thing for an editor o' an agricultural paper tae be meddlin' in what is supposed tae be the wark o' meenisters an' sic like people, wha mak' it their business to hand oot the moral law, but ye must hae' a care that ye dinna let yer modesty wrang ye, an' at the same time deprive mony o' yer readers o' the privilege o' yer experience in this warl' as far as ye've got, an' the gude advice ye could be givin' them regardin' the rale purpose in life an' the rale object in makin' a success o' farmin'. Gin ye give me yer permission, and ye dinna think it's takin' too much on mysel', I will be takin' up yer pen for a meenute or twa tae write a few words tae ma brither farmers, who will maybe tak' it a richt frae ane o' themselves, wha has as muckle need o' gude advice as ony, but who wad like tae gie' a bit o' his experience to those readers o' oor paper who dinna luke elsewhere for advice.

Noo, in the first place, ma farmer frien's, may I ask ye why ye are farmin'? Ye will, na doot, say to mak' a livin'; an' gin I ask ye, what forbye, if ye tell the truth ye will say, to mak' money. Noo, I believe in wark, an' plenty o' it. The mon wha will na' wark has na richt tae either heaven or airth, an' I believe also in a mon havin' an aim in life, an' if that aim is to mak' the bawbees, weel an' gude, sae lang as he can see beyant that, an' kens he will be makin' the richt kin' o' use o' them. The way ye spend them will show pretty weel what kin' o' a mon ye are, an' we can be tellin' that same if ye dinna spend them at all. It has bin said that a fool an' his siller are sune parted, but a mean man an' his siller are never parted, an' there's muckle truth in it. Money is no' meant to be kept all one's days in the bank or in an' auld stockin'. If ye have a craze for collectin', ye had better start in on these picture post cards, or something like yon, an' no' on money, which will dae nobody ony gude sae lang as it is rustin' in yer auld box. I ken a lot o' fouks wha are warkin' frae daylight till dark, an' what they hae na' time to dae on week days, they pit off for the Sabbath, an' their only reason for wearin' themselves an' ithers oot this w'y is to mak' the pile in the bank a wee bit bigger. They ken naething o' the pleasure tae be found in God's warld, for they dinna tak' the time to study Natur', or onything else, an' as for readin', all they dae o' that will na' pit them to wearin' glasses at forty. They are juist as pur as money can mak' them. John D. Rockefeller says there is naebody sae pur as he who has naething but money, an' naebody has mair richt tae ken this than auld John D.

Noo, if it is no' for the pilin' up o' siller we are pit intae this warl', what is it for? Weel, I luke at it juist this way. It seems tae me that this is one great schule for ilka ane o' us, auld an' young, an' we learn oor lessons; aye, an' get oor skelpins tae, frae that auld teacher, experience. She will gie us an' edication that will be teachin' us the difference betwixt richt an' wrang, an' that is ane o' the maist important lessons we can be gettin' in life. When we ken that weel, we will na' be a' the time tryin' tae get the best o' oor neebor, or be doin' the crooked things we are sae apt tae dae when oor lesson is na' weel learnt. But as we get aulder an' wiser we will be seein' hoo short-sighted we were, an' by the time we will be graduatin' frae this tae the High Schule wi' character for oor diploma, we will be judgin' things accordin' tae their real value, an' I'm dootin' we'll no' pit them in the same order as we're daein' the noo.

Let us mak' sure we hae the richt idea o' life an' then we will no' be heapin' up siller to be spent by oor bairns after we are gone, but we will be tryin' tae mak' the best use o' it as we go along, by givin' those bairns an' education an' trainin' o' the mind that will mak' them useful an' respectit citizens o' this great an' prosperous country. Then will we be fulfillin' the true object o' oor existence, an' life will be tae us an' tae oor children a grand success.

Weel, Mr. Editor, I manna' tak' ony mair o' yer space, an' hopin', for yer ain sake, that I have na' said onything with which ye will na' agree.

SANDY FRASER.

Mr. F. W. Young, Perryboro, Que., writes: "Please find enclosed \$1.50 for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for this year. It's the farmer's best friend, and we would not be without it for \$5.00 a year. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and since that time we have gone into two kinds of pure-bred cattle, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, which are a great deal better than grades. We wish you every success."

Farmers' Clubs and Consolidated Schools

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The article of Lachlan Mackay, in the March 15th issue of your paper, entitled "The Farmers' Banquet," reminded me of a suggestion which I intended to make through your valuable paper. The suggestion is an outcome of the Farmers' Institute work in this section. Shortly after New Year's, the President and Secretary of our Institute took a trip through the neighborhood and organized Farmers' Clubs in the leading centers. Our club meets every two weeks in our schoolhouse, and spend the evening hearing papers read or lectures delivered by one or two of the members, and in a general discussion afterwards.

The objects of the club are: The discussion in public meeting of all matters of interest to farmers; the development of public speaking in the members, and fostering the spirit of mutual aid and co-operation.

The farmers of this neighborhood have taken hold with a will, and the interest in the meetings is, increasing. We try to have the subjects of the papers as timely as possible; for instance, at our next meeting we will discuss the selection of seed grain.

Now, if all the ex-students of the O. A. C. would use their influence to have clubs started, and would then offer their services and knowledge, the good influence of the College would be greatly extended. The boys and young men should be initiated in the art of public speaking as soon as possible, and if given some regular part in the programme their interest would be maintained, and their love of farm life greatly augmented.

I am a firm believer in consolidated schools, not that the present schools are not doing good work, but that better work would be done. They would tend to raise the wages of teachers, and thus improve the class of teachers. Many a poor child also, who, on account of distance from school or an aversion to travel a lonely road alone, seldom goes to school under present conditions, would have an equal chance with the others, and would thus be saved from illiteracy. The number of illiterates is still large in many sections. The general adoption of this system is still apparently in the distant future. We are as a people too conservative for such radical changes as consolidated schools and commutation of statute labor. By the way, the commutation of statute labor was about the first question to be discussed by the Farmers' Clubs here. The result is that we are going to give it a trial. Hoping to hear from some others on the question of Farmers' Clubs.

JOHN EVENS.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Put the Small End Down.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

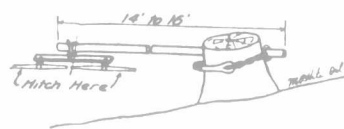
Some time ago I noticed an enquiry in your paper as to which end of a cedar would last the longest in the ground. A few years ago I found it necessary to replace an old board fence, that had been built about forty years before, with something more substantial, and in tearing away the old fence, I was surprised to find about half the number of posts rotted off completely at the ground, and the rest of them were just about half rotted off. Upon examining them, I found the ones placed with the big end in the ground were the ones that were completely useless, and those placed with the small end in the ground would have done good service for a number of years if the rest of the fence had been equal in strength. It is needless to say that since then I always put the small end of the post in the ground, and I expect to have good fences for many years longer than if I put the butt-end down.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

YOUNG FARMER.

Stump Puller.

The accompanying cut, says Thomas Patton, in the Practical Farmer, shows a No. 1 stump puller that costs really nothing, except a stout hook, with six or eight links attached, the last one being a ring 6 to 7 inches in diameter, to admit pole or arm, which should be 14 to 16 feet long. With this arrangement and a common pair of horses, you are able to twist out many stumps.



This work should be done when the ground is soft. If stumps are very large, and with many roots, dig earth away from a couple of them and chop off. This will cause them to let go much sooner. Anyone who has worked around the obstructions, knows how troublesome they are, often causing breaks of one kind or other, and sometimes very costly ones, generally occurring in the busy season, when time is precious. With this simple device the stumps can be readily removed.

We Need the Best.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Professor Sherman, the Chief of the Department of Entomology at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been tempted back to his native State by the hope of a higher salary than he could hope to secure in Ontario. This might be due to several reasons: That an entomologist is easily spared in Ontario; that Ontario is not so wealthy as the State overbidding her; or that all agricultural scientists are underpaid.

The first supposition cannot on any grounds be confirmed. Canada, with such a diversity of crops subject to insect depredation, contains only two active public entomological stations, and of these, only one includes within its duties the education of our agricultural youth in the ways of and remedies for insect pests. These two men are combating with an enemy to agriculture which, according to Professor Slingerland, of Cornell University, "costs the State more to feed than would maintain the entire educational system," and which is second only to politics as an expensive parasite on society. Instances which would prove the extent of insect ravages are within every farmer's ken. Who is there of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers—the most advanced class—who has not lost more every year by the depredations of potato beetle, Hessian fly, clover midge, San Jose Scale, codling moth and pea weevil, or any of their hundreds of allies, affecting garden, field or orchard crops, more than would pay his entire tax bill? And who does not owe to the remedial measures learned from neighbors, Institute speakers, the press or bulletins that he saved any of his crop?—such is the fecundity and rapacity of the various insects. Yet all this information originally emanated from the economic entomologists, and was by them distributed wherever it might help a farmer.

Grant him credit for this; and in a day when we are publicly juggling with hundreds of thousands of dollars, when individual merit selfishly applied reaps such rich rewards, the Province of Ontario cannot afford to hesitate over \$500 on the salary of the Entomologist. Five hundred dollars can be saved from one man's crop in a year.

North Carolina, the State to which Professor Sherman returns, is of the same size as Older Ontario, and of the same population, but far inferior in resources and in the value of agricultural products. Although not so far advanced entomologically, they are so much farther advanced economically that, with less at stake, they deem it wise to safeguard their interests by employing, at \$2,200 per annum, an entomologist whose worth richer Ontario refuses to recognize, with a foolishness of the "pound-foolish" brand.

There are only two States in the Union—New York and Pennsylvania—wealthier than Ontario, yet the majority of them maintain entomologists at higher salaries, with more assistants than any of our politicians ever granted to any except political friends.

There only remains the undeniable statement that agricultural experts are underpaid. They are even underpaid by comparison with other scientists of this Province. Would the farmers admit that they have in their charge an industry inferior in importance to mining? They would be the last to do so. Nevertheless, in a Province with two technical mining schools and one agricultural college, higher salaries are paid the mining instructors than those of agriculture. Nor have the former any claim to the greater reward. Their preparation has been no more arduous, nor their hours longer. In the School of Practical Science the maximum salary is \$2,500 to \$3,000; in the Ontario Agricultural College it is \$2,000, and the former is as much too low as it exceeds the latter.

There is a general recognition of the small salaries of school teachers. Let this extend to the salaries of professors, and let them all be raised to a point where the man of science will no longer be compelled to depend upon love for his work for sustenance as well as encouragement.

H. R. McMILLAN.

Sowing Clover on Fall Wheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your issue of March 15th a letter about early sowing of clover seed, by Mr. Lawson. I may say that I have used his plan for the last fifteen or twenty years, and once or twice have been too early. Six years ago I sowed it in the last week of March. About three weeks after I was crossing the field, and the seed was as nicely set as I ever saw. Then came a couple of hard frosts a few nights after, and nearly killed all the clover, but the timothy sown at same time was all right. I prefer to sow timothy in spring to fall, as it does not get big enough to hurt the clover, as it will sometimes on rich ground, if sown in the fall. I must say that I greatly prize "The Farmer's Advocate," as it is open to all suggestions. Wishing you every success.

Madison Co., Ont.

THOS. DICKINS.

Swamp Soils.

In 1881, the Ontario Agricultural Commission, appointed "to enquire into the agricultural resources of the Province of Ontario, the progress and condition of agriculture therein, and matters connected therewith," reported, among many other matters in relation to the soil, that there were from several hundred to thousands of acres of swamp lands in almost every township throughout the older part of the Province. Since that time much of this land has been drained and brought under cultivation, some of which has been very productive, while other parts have given very unsatisfactory results. Usually these swamps are formed in low-lying places, where the seepage water from the surrounding land has collected, or along river banks or lake shores. The water naturally contained some plant nutrients that formed food for certain forms of plant life which could live under the prevailing conditions. The presence of the water excluded air and prevented the complete decomposition of the vegetable matter. Thus year after year, and, possibly, century after century, the organic matter accumulated, until it was one or many feet deep. When the surface of this accumulated organic matter rose to near the level of the surrounding land, so that the surface water drained off during the summer months, trees of various kinds, capable of growth in such a soil, took root and grew. Thus cedar, tamarack, elm and ash swamps were formed; or, according as other conditions prevailed, marshes, growing reeds, sedges of various kinds, may have formed. Finally, as the land was needed for cultivation, these matters of later growth have been cleared away, and the swamp soils as we have them to-day remain.

Generally, the first point requiring consideration with these soils is drainage. They naturally hold a very large amount of water, but, in many cases, when drained they dry out too much. This is doubtless because the organic matter has not sufficiently decomposed to hold water properly. The particles are so large that comparatively little water is held on their surfaces, and too coarse to properly assist the capillary rise of the water. The result is that the soil becomes so loose and dry, especially in a dry season, that the crops sown on it die for want of moisture. In other cases the soil becomes hard and shrinks, leaving wide, deep cracks. The first condition is especially true when there is a large amount of partially-decayed woody matter present.

As might be expected, it has been found that a very large percentage of the soils of this nature is made up of volatile matter, and as the nitrogen is contained in this organic matter, we naturally find them rich in this constituent. In fact, the results of our own analyses of nearly fifty samples of this type of soil shows that they contain about ten times as much nitrogen as the common arable soils, very little of which, however, is in an available condition. The chemical analyses also show that many of these soils contain as much potash and phosphoric acid as is usually found in the higher lands. Sometimes, however, when they lie over a subsoil of free drainage the percentage amount of potash may be very small. Lime, too, is frequently present in fairly large quantities, but is held in organic combination, not as carbonates, and is, therefore, not available to neutralize the acids formed by the decomposition of the organic matter.

We find, then, that the physical condition of these soils is not right; that they contain abundance of nitrogenous matter, sometimes fair amounts of potash and phosphoric acid, and quite frequently they are sour, or acid, because of the lack of lime. There are other conditions, not clearly understood, which tend to make these soils unproductive, but let us first consider some of the means that may be employed to correct these more apparent difficulties.

In the first place, after the water has been drawn off, the brown or black organic matter settles down very much; but, in many instances, it is too coarse to settle together closely enough to make the physical condition right. A very natural method of getting rid of this excessive amount of coarse vegetable matter, and one that has been followed in some instances, is to burn it off. At best, this is a wasteful process, for not only is the nitrogen lost, but there is great danger that all the organic matter will be burned away, and the raw subsoil, destitute of vegetable matter, be left. Where there is a great depth of poorly decomposed matter, the burning off of a comparatively thin top layer may be beneficial, in that the ashes formed increase the mineral matter of the soil.

A slower and more economical method is to do everything to hasten the decomposition of the organic matter. This may be done by draining and opening up the soil to let air in, and in general providing the conditions favorable for nitrification. If lime is deficient, the acids formed as a result of the breaking down of organic matter will make the soil acid and check the decomposition. Consequently, a dressing of from one to two tons of lime per acre may be needed to correct this condition. Indeed, any soil containing a considerable amount of humic matters may, in a longer or shorter time, be in need of lime, for it is constantly being carried away in the drainage water, and no soil will be really productive that is acid.

Experiments have also demonstrated that many swamp soils, because of unfavorable conditions, are not supplied with the micro-organisms necessary to cause decomposition. Three years ago we took some soil from a poorly-drained swamp and placed it in six large flowerpots. Muriate of potash was added to the soil in two pots, a small handful of ordinary garden soil to the more, and the other two were left untreated. Oats

were sown in each pot, and the soil kept well watered. Normal germination took place in all the pots, but after the plants were three or four inches high the growth was slow and the leaves began to turn yellow. A little later the plants in the two pots to which the garden soil had been added began to grow faster, and the leaves developed the deep-green, healthy color characteristic of plants well supplied with nitrogen, while those in the other pots continued to make a poor, sickly growth, and never attained half the size of the former. Analysis showed that this soil contained about 2.0 per cent. of nitrogen, but the indications were that it was not in a condition available to the plant, and that adding the garden soil inoculated that from the swamp with the necessary germs to bring this about.

Two years ago we received about 600 replies to a circular letter sent to farmers owning swamp soils in Ontario. A number of the correspondents stated that they found that it was necessary to add coarse farmyard manure to these soils to get good results. Reports of work done in the Central and Western States on these same types of soils show that this method of treatment was sometimes satisfactory. It is not clear just why the manure was needed, for certainly these soils have an abundance of organic matter. It may be that the beneficial effect is due to the fertilizing constituents contained in the manure, but, as test plots on the same soils indicated that they do not respond to mineral fertilizers, this hardly seems probable. It is more likely that as the farmyard manure is loaded with the organisms which cause decomposition, the soil is really freshly inoculated, and decay of the organic matter proceeds more rapidly. It is also worthy of note that this freshly-applied organic matter decomposes very much more quickly than the older materials of the soil.

In a previous article it has been pointed out that to produce a strong, vigorous growth, and a full development of seed, it is essential that the plant be supplied with a well-balanced diet. Naturally, we can hardly expect to find this in a swamp soil. Many of these soils contain over two per cent. of nitrogen, nearly ten times as much as is found in good productive uplands. If, then, we seek to hasten the decomposition of the materials containing the nitrogen, there is very likely to be a very large amount of it brought into solution, and thus a one-sided diet provided for the plant. As stated in another article, the nitrogen induces a large leaf and stem growth, and greatly retards maturity; consequently, where there is an over-abundance of this constituent there may be a rank growth of straw, which lodges badly, and a poor development of seed. Or, in the case of corn, there may be a good growth of stalk, but short, ill-developed, instead of large, full ears of corn. But some of these soils seem to be so deficient in available mineral matter that there is not enough to develop the plant as well as indicated above, and it becomes sickly and stunted in its growth. This condition is at its worst when the swamp soil lies over a sandy subsoil.

In order that we might test the influence of mineral fertilizers on swamp soils, we secured the cooperation of a number of farmers owning such land. Eleven consented to undertake experiments with the oat crop, and seven with the corn crop. Three plots were used in each experiment, and treated as follows: No. 1, no fertilizer; No. 2, muriate of potash, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, and No. 3, muriate of potash, 200 pounds, and Thomas phosphate, 400 pounds per acre. Owing to wet weather in the early part of the season, many of the plots on these low-lying lands were destroyed, and only four experimenters with each of the crops were able to make full returns. These results will be found in the following table:

EFFECT OF FERTILIZERS ON SWAMP SOILS SOWN WITH OATS AND CORN.

Experiments.	Oats.	Corn.
	Bushels per acre.	Lbs. of corn on cob per acre.
I. Plot 1—No fertilizer.....	40.0	4650
" 2—Potash	65.9	5140
" 3—Potash and phosphate	54.1	4900
II. " 1—No fertilizer.....	34.1	2400
" 2—Potash	47.0	2730
" 3—Potash and phosphate	44.7	3790
III. " 1—No fertilizer.....	23.5	2160
" 2—Potash	30.6	2780
" 3—Potash and phosphate	40.0	3320
IV. " 1—No fertilizer.....	16.3	1400
" 2—Potash	21.8	2780
" 3—Potash and phosphate	37.6	2920

The experimenters using the oat crop reported that on the "no fertilizer" plot the straw was weak and broke down early and produced light grain, while the fertilized plots produced long, bright straw that stood up well and yielded grain of good quality. Thomas phosphate was used instead of superphosphate, because it contains a large quantity of lime, and would thus tend to counteract any acidity of the soil. It is not, however, so soluble as the other form, and sowing it at the time of seeding, as had to be done in this case, did not give it a chance to produce its full results. Possibly its effects on the soil will be seen more this season than last.

On the corn crop the fertilizers did not affect the appearance of the stalks so much as they did the size of the ears and quality of the corn. As this crop has a much longer period of growth, there was more time for the phosphate to be brought into solution, and it apparently aided in maturing the crop. All of the ex-

perimenters wrote enthusiastically of the results they had obtained, as the difference in the nature of the growth and the increase in quality and quantity of the crop clearly demonstrated to them that a deficiency in the soil had been supplied. It is our intention to continue this work, and, as neither the potash or phosphoric acid are likely to be leached from the soil in any appreciable quantities, we will endeavor to get notes on the nature of the growth on the plots in succeeding years. Just here let me say that should any of our readers who have swamp soils wish to co-operate in this work, we will be only too glad to have their assistance.

Perhaps one of the most effective methods of permanently improving swamp soils is by mixing clay with them. Clayey materials are particularly rich in potash, the constituent most deficient in the swamp mucks. Experience has demonstrated that where clay may be reached with the plow, or when it is situated at such a depth that it may be dug up and mixed with the vegetable matter on the surface, good results may be secured. If, however, the organic matter is too deep for this method of treatment to be profitable, it will probably be necessary to apply mineral fertilizers until the top vegetable layer has settled sufficiently to allow of the incorporation of the clay subsoil. If, on the other hand, the subsoil is sandy, it may have to be continually supplied with a certain amount of the mineral substances.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that in the cultivation of this soil it should never be forgotten that it is simply a mass of decomposing vegetable matter. It may or may not contain much humus, that will depend upon the stage in the decomposition process it has reached. For instance, we have analyzed samples of these soils which contained as much as 75 per cent. of volatile matter, yet contained only 10 per cent. of humus, while other samples had only 50 per cent. of volatile matter and 80 per cent. of humus. It is not humus until it has been pretty thoroughly decomposed; consequently, anything that can be done to hasten the decay or breaking down of the mass of organic matter present increases the amount of humus, and thus improves the physical condition and water-holding capacity of the soil, brings nitrogen into an available form, and at the same time tends to liberate from organic combinations the ash material it contains. These mineral matters are always present in relatively small quantities, and the relative quantity available is still further decreased by the large amount of nitrogen rendered soluble by the increased oxidation taking place in the soil. Thus it is that lime, ground phosphates, Thomas phosphate, wood ashes and potash salts may be absolutely necessary for the production of good crops until the soil has settled sufficiently to allow of the incorporation of the clay subsoil. If the subsoil is sand or gravel, the use of these mineral fertilizers may have to be continued indefinitely.

R. HARCOURT,
Professor of Chemistry.

Ontario Agricultural College.

An Idea in Stowing Hay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is a great scarcity of farm help at the present time, therefore we are forced to think and plan ways to do without. One result of a little thinking of mine has helped and benefited me very much. Owing to the effects of a very severe hailstorm last June, our haying was very late, consequently we did not have ideal hay weather, and we could not get the hay in proper shape to put much in a mow with a hay fork. The hay would pack in the center of the mow, and to fork it all by hand meant extra help. I got a stout cedar pole, sufficiently strong and long enough to reach across the mow from beam to beam. I flattened one end to keep it from rolling, and placed it straight under the hay-fork track. I might say I was more than pleased with the result; for as well as keeping the center of the mow from packing, it saves labor, as it nearly mows the hay away itself. Two of us dressed and put the pole up with the horses in half an hour. ALEX. COOK, Wellington Co., Ont.

Growing Good Grain.

This year of grace, 1906, ought to realize a marked advance in the quantity and quality of grain produced upon Canadian farms. The value of this year's crop can be increased manyfold if farmers everywhere will but focus their attention now upon securing the best seed grain available suited to their locality, and cleaning it with scrupulous care with an efficient fanning mill. Not only should the seed grain be free from seeds of foul weeds, but it should be so screened that all shrunken or imperfect grains will be eliminated, and the little plant which springs from the encased germ receive a fair start in life. The first nourishment comes from what is enclosed in the little hull. Then the plantlet throws out its rootlets, and through the agency of moisture drinks in plant food from the surrounding soil, which should be in such a fine mechanical condition that the plant food contained will be at once available. From their neighbors, reputable seedsmen or individual seed-growers, whose business announcements are appearing in these columns, farmers should be securing all extra supplies of seed grain, in order to be ready for early seeding. From the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, just now is being distributed a fund of useful information, contained in, first, a copy of the Seed Control Act, with explanations and instructions; second,

the evidence of Mr. Clark before the Agricultural Committee of the last session of Parliament; and, third, the complete report of the second annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, held last year in Ottawa, where a series of valuable papers were read and discussed, covering nearly all phases of this practical and important subject. We presume that copies of these may be obtained by our readers by sending a post-card request to Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commr., Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sowing Clover on Fall Wheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue for March 15th, Mr. John Lawson, in his article on when to sow clover, gives no reason for sowing late, that I see, but that his neighbor was successful by so doing. As we are on a clay soil, although we are in Ohio, we raise a great deal of clover, and, as with you, some are successful and others not. On the average, probably, one-half fail in getting a stand.

As for myself, I will say I have been successful, as I have sown clover every year for the last twelve or fifteen years, and never failed in getting a stand. My time to sow clover on fall-sown wheat is in the spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough to harrow (some seasons it comes early; others late; have sown as late as May 5th, and got a good stand). The first time the ground becomes dry enough to harrow in the spring of the year, after it has gone through the freeze, it will check in small checks not over one inch apart. Then, every time it rains and dries off, the checks will be farther apart and deeper. So on through the balance of the season, till fall, you may go to your corn fields, and you will find one large crack between each of the corn rows that you can put your hand in to your wrist. These would be too deep to sow clover in and expect good results.

By sowing as I say—the first time the ground becomes dry enough to harrow—I have had no trouble about young clover freezing; on the other hand, the seed falls in these checks, the rain comes, the check is closed, and your seed covered ready to grow, and will grow, because it is under the ground, it gets a good root by the time the wheat is cut, and the sudden change from growing in the shade of the wheat before cutting, and in the sun after cutting, does not affect it, as it has root to stand a drouth. I sow the common red clover.

DAVE DICKERSON.

Rotation: An Annapolis Co. Experience.

Ninety-nine out of one hundred articles in our farm papers tell a story of some great and unqualified success. Human nature keeps failure out of sight, and loves to exploit success before the public gaze. For that reason, sometimes we young farmers may feel discouraged when comparing these articles with our daily experience. Now, since every year is giving a greater measure of success, perhaps it would be helpful to deal with some of the obstacles I have found myself up against in the last five years and my method of overcoming them. The rotation started with was a five-year one: Two years in hay, one in grain, one in hoed crop, followed by grain seeded to hay. This is being changed to four years, for reasons which will be given later. The available upland was divided into five equal-sized fields, and, with all the enthusiasm of inexperience, a start was made. The greater part of the upland farm had not been plowed for at least twenty years, and was yielding a crop of daisies, etc., bulking from one-half to three-quarters of a ton of hay per acre. The difficulty of plowing this sod in August may be easily imagined. However, by using a new plow with a sharp share, the tough sod was finally turned over, rolled and harrowed, and fitted for winter. "Clover as a renovating crop," had been drilled, cultivated and harrowed into me by Institute speakers and farm papers everywhere, until I fondly believed that clover seed could be thrown on a sand bank and the barren ground would at once blossom into rich and luxuriant growth. In the following spring there was no manure available for this field, and as I was a little skeptical about clover and grain doing well on this run-out land, a light dressing of bone meal was given, in the hope that sufficient fertility had been unlocked by the cultivation of the previous autumn and the action of frost to give a catch of clover. The grain crop was good in the dry parts of the field, but not a sign of clover. If any germinated, it had evidently starved. In the lower parts of the field the grain crop, even, was poor, and this opened up another difficulty—the necessity of drainage. Here another mistake was made. This being my first year at farming, and no tile having been used in the vicinity before, I was advised by the

neighbors to put in board drains. These have so far done the work, but the lesson has been learned that it is better to increase the initial outlay to ensure greater permanency. For this reason, for the past two years tile has been used, with greater satisfaction. Just here I may say that perhaps the greatest mistake made in the use of tile is using too small bores, and want of care in grading the bottom of the drain. Two-inch tile should only be used as laterals where there is not much water to be carried off. In 1901, field No. 2 of this run-out upland was plowed four inches deep in August, and treated as No. 1 the year before, except that by this time, owing to an increased stock and better care of manure, enough had been saved to give No. 2 a light dressing, which was harrowed in in the fall. This had the effect of helping the clover catch the following spring, but still not enough of a growth to be of any real worth. This experience, though expensive, has taught the lesson that, though clover may be a renovating crop, worn-out land needs considerable renovating before this agent is applicable. The same summer field No. 1 was plowed, a dressing of manure given, and the ground cultivated during the fall, incorporating the manure with the surface soil. This was planted the following spring, after grubbing the soil to a depth of six inches, thus loosening and mellowing the subsoil, as well as the surface soil. Here again another difficulty arose, due to the sins of those who had farmed before me. A luxuriant growth of weeds sprang up, chief among which was a persistent variety of the wild mustard. The potatoes and swedes were successful in gaining a foothold, but the slow-germinating mangel found the ground too full of the enemy, and, as a result, there were many spaces in the mangel patch. However, the presence of these weeds gave me an object lesson, the value of which will never be forgotten. Those weeds necessitated almost constant cultivation all summer, and even with

at the weeds, for here the hay land is plowed in the summer, manured, and the following year put to hoed crop, so the weed seeds that have been brought near enough the surface to germinate may be killed by cultivation. Then, since the same field is seeded down next year by simply disking the surface soil, no more weed seeds are brought up, and therefore the grain is clear of weeds. This, I find, is the only way of ridding the land of the particular kind of wild mustard found in Nova Scotia.

BENEFITS OF ROTATION.

From my own short experience, I am glad to concede the following benefits to a system of rotating crops:

1. Enriching and adding humus to the soil, and at the same time increasing its production.
2. Cleaning the land of noxious weeds.
3. Driving from the soil such injurious pests as yellow worms, wireworms and cutworms.

A saving in the slow work of plowing over the old way of planting the same piece year after year, and plowing each year for grain. I am also persuaded that, since it is the tendency of manure to leach down into the soil, it is poor policy to plow it under. It will get down fast enough. It is also a mistake to put it on the hoed crop in the same spring as the crop is planted. I am open to conviction, but I have yet to be convinced that there is any better way of applying manure than putting it on in August after the land has been plowed for the following year's hoed crop, and harrowing it in and mixing it thoroughly with the surface soil during the fall.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

Bean-growing.

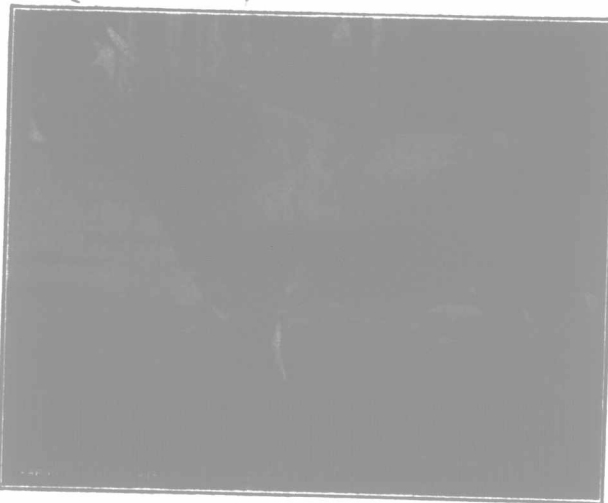
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I will try to outline how I handled my bean crop in the year 1904. I put in, in the spring of 1904, twenty-six acres of beans. Twelve acres of this land grew beans the year before, which produced as near 30 bushels per acre as I can get at; and after the beans came off I put it under wheat, by working up the land and drilling right in, but ice lying on the ground in the winter killed all the wheat, so I worked it up again in the spring. This took very little work, owing to beans having been in it in 1903. There were no weeds, and the field being well tilled, so that the water gets right away, the soil was looser than when I put in the wheat in the fall. This crop ran between 36 and 37 bushels per acre. No manure was put on this land, and we followed it up with wheat which yielded, anyway, 30 bushels per acre. So much for this old piece of land. Now, about the other 14 acres (one field). Part of this field was under oats in 1903, which yielded 80 bushels per acre, and the balance of the field was under corn, which could not be any heavier, I think. I cannot tell what it yielded, on account of having fed a lot of it out without husking. I put some manure out on this field, covered about 3 acres in the winter, and plowed the part that had oats on as early as I could in the spring; but the ground that had corn on I did not find time to plow until some time in May. But before I planted the beans I got the ground in first-class condition, which I always try to do; and the ground is well tilled. Nearly all this ground is a deep, rich clay loam. I work all bean ground over once with disk, lapped, before starting to put in my corn, and as soon as that is in I go at the bean ground and double-disk across the field. Then I put on drag harrow ahead of the drill, which plants three rows at a time, and about one bushel per acre. Then, right after planting I roll the ground, and three days after planting I harrow once, but intend to harrow both ways this year. As soon as the beans are up so a person can see the row well, we put on the two-horse cultivator and straddle each row; have the shields on the cultivator so earth will not drop on top of too many beans, but be sure to let the earth come together in the bean row, even if it covers quite a few beans, so you will cover all the small weeds up. There will be plenty of beans grow. Do not be afraid to stand it; they will come all right. Done right the first time, your labor is easy; just sit and drive, but don't go to sleep. Cultivate two or three times. Beans are ripe in ninety days, usually, and many years are in the barn in ninety days, providing you have good harvest weather. I pull with two-horse puller, and can pull ten acres per day. We shake out, now, with a two-horse side-delivery rake, which does the work well, providing the beans are clean of weeds, and if they are not, they should be.

The amount of beans grown on this 26 acres of land in 1904 was between 980 and 990 bushels, and had I held them all I could have got \$1.68 per bushel, but as I did not, they averaged \$1.50 per bushel. Different farmers received \$1.65 to \$1.68 by holding. Lots of land did not yield as much as mine, owing to the land being too wet and other causes.

Legin Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.



Golden Lad of Thornclyffe 62318.

Winner of second prize at Toronto two years in succession. First and sweepstakes at London, 1905. Head of the Jersey herd of David Duncan, Don, Ont.

that poor soil, a better crop of potatoes and turnips was gathered than had been taken off the farm in many years. Blessed be weeds in the hoed crop if they are kept well down, for the necessary cultivation to kill them is the biggest factor in making a good crop.

Field No. 3 was brought into rotation in 1902 in the same way, except that, to insure a clover catch in the following spring, a good dressing of manure was given, and extra cultivation. Since then I have never had a failure in getting a catch of clover. Fields No. 4 and 5 were brought in the same way, with one annoying feature in each case. Every new field plowed brought up a dose of this wild mustard, which infested the grain the following year. This was the last of the failures or difficulties, and since 1903 the land has been growing in fertility and productiveness and becoming free of weeds, and, in spite of all the hard work and expense of bringing this land into shape, I have no hesitation in strongly recommending every farmer in the Dominion to maintain a systematic rotation. Now, I have gone once through a five-year rotation, and am changing to four, not because I feel that the longer one is a mistake, for it has served its purpose in giving a chance to sow clover twice in five years, there being two grain years, and clover sown with each as a crop to plow under to enrich and add humus. This is more advantageous than the four-year in renovating old worn-out land; but it also has its disadvantages. If the land is full of weed seeds, these will germinate in the grain the summer after being plowed up, and the farmer is powerless to destroy them, and some of them, particularly the pernicious mustard, ripens before the grain; hence the ground is again seeded with mustard for the next rotation. The five-year also necessitates two plowings in the five years, while the shorter one needs only one plowing every four years. The shorter one also gives a better chance

THE DAIRY.

The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-bred Dairy Cattle.

According to his announcement, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, is completing arrangements to begin the work of official testing of pure-bred cows of those breeds the associations of which have entered the national-record scheme and have agreed to the record-of-performance plan outlined at the breed association meetings in January and February last.

Report mentions the name of D. Drummond in connection with the work of official inspection. Mr. Drummond should make a thoroughly capable and acceptable man for the position.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Scope of Test—

All tests will be for a period of 365 consecutive days.

Eligibility of Animals—

All animals entered for the test must previously be registered in the Canadian Herdbook, for the breed to which they belong.

Classification of Animals—

Cows from 2 to 3 years old shall be in a class known as two-year-olds.

Cows from 3 to 4 years old shall be in a class known as three-year-olds.

Cows from 4 to 5 years old shall be in a class known as four-year-olds.

Cows five years old and over shall be in a class known as mature.

In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for entry if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of test. Every cow under test must drop a calf within fifteen months of the beginning of her testing period, in order to qualify for registration of performance.

No milk from a second freshening within the 365 days will be considered in a test.

Duties of Owner—

The owner of a cow entered in the test shall weigh, or cause to be weighed, each milking, and keep a correct record of the same on forms furnished for the purpose. About the middle of each month he shall take a composite sample from all milkings of three consecutive days, according to directions. These samples must be expressed to official tester, as instructed, at the expense of the owner.

At the end of each month the owner shall report on forms furnished for the purpose:

(a) A record of the weights of each milking, with the total yield of milk from each cow for the month.

(b) An approximate statement of the amount and kinds of feed given, and data concerning stabling and care given the animals.

[Note.—The statement concerning feed consumed will not be considered as a factor in rendering a cow eligible to registration, but it is thought that by keeping these records in the Department some instructive data may in time be gathered for bulletins, etc.—Editor.]

At the end of the year the owner shall send, on forms furnished for the purpose, a compiled report of the year's milk record, taken from the monthly reports and sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

The owner of a cow entered in the test shall provide board and lodging for the inspector during his official visits, and shall convey him to the railway station, or the next farm to be visited, free of charge.

Duties of Inspectors—

An inspector will visit the stable at least four times during the year at irregular intervals and unannounced. He shall remain for at least two days at each visit. During this time he shall weigh the milk of each cow under test at each milking, and take samples of same for Babcock test. These tests shall be the basis for computing the record. He shall see that the samples are in no manner interfered with; when not under the inspector's eye, to be under lock and key, or sealed.

The percentage of fat given shall represent the milkings of an entire day. If the milkings are tested separately, an average per cent. of fat must be given, subject to approval. The inspector may insist upon only one of the animals under test being milked at a time during inspection.

The inspector shall take a copy of the owner's milk record for the two days immediately preceding his visit. Dates of calving, service, etc., must be recorded by him. As complete a statement as possible of the feed given should be reported. Any sickness of cows and other disturbing influences shall be noted.

The inspector must send to the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, as soon as possible after each visit, a report of said visit, on forms furnished for the purpose.

Monthly Samples—

As entries for tests are received by the secretaries of the breeders' associations, the name of the owner and number of animals entered will be sent to a qualified tester, with whom arrangements have been made, authorizing him to make tests by the Babcock method of the monthly samples of milk of each cow entered.

Monthly reports of these tests, on forms furnished for the purpose, must be sent to the tester of the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The expense of testing these monthly samples must be borne by the Canadian Association, for the breed to which the animal belongs.

A report of the performance of each animal will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Canadian Association representing the breed at the conclusion of the testing period.

Application for Test—

Application for the test must be made to the Secretary of the Canadian Association for the breed to which the animal belongs, and accepted by him as eligible.

Upon receipt of said application, signed by said Secretary, the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture will forward to the address of the applicant blank forms and other information.

The above rules and requirements are subject to change at the discretion of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Date of visit.....

Cow owned by.....

Breed of cow.....Name of cow.....Reg. No.....

Date of calving.....Date of previous calving.....

Date of service.....Name of bull.....Reg. No.....

Weights of the two previous days' milk of this cow, as recorded by the owner:

Table with columns: Date, Lbs. milk, A.M., P.M., Total. Two rows for previous days.

Weights of milk as taken by the inspector:

Table with columns: Date, Lbs. milk, Per cent. butter-fat, M., E. Two rows for inspector's weights.

If by composite sample.....per cent.

If not tested, forwarded to.....

Remarks as to feed, etc.....

I hereby declare the above to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed.....

Date..... Inspector.....

FORM I.

Milk yield for the month of.....19.....

Name of cow.....Reg. No.....

Date of calving.....Date of previous calving.....

Date of service.....Name of bull.....Reg. No.....

Table for daily milk yield: Day of the month, Lbs. of milk (A.M., P.M., Total). Rows 1-31.

Approximate amount of feed consumed:

Table for feed consumption: Pasture (days), Quality (Lbs. per day), Old or New (Total). Rows for Meals, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley, Peas, Gluten, Oil, Cotton seed, Succulent foods, Dry fodder.

Place X opposite dates on which samples were taken. The weights of milk above were made by me, or under my instructions, and are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed.....

Address.....

Date.....

FORM II.

Yearly Report of Milk Yield.

Breed of cow.....Name of cow.....Reg. No.....

Age at time of commencing test.....yrs.....days.

Date of calving.....Date of previous calving.....

Date of service.....Name of bull.....Reg. No.....

Table for monthly milk yield: Month, Lbs. of milk, Dates on which samples were taken.

Here follow 13 lines, one for each month of the year, and one line for the total.

Affidavit of Owner.

I hereby certify that the statements set forth herein, in regard to the.....cow.....No.....are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of owner.....

Address.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....19.....

Notary Public or Justice of Peace.

CANADIAN JERSEY RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

Standard for Registration.

Bulls—Admitted after having four daughters in the record of performance, each from a different dam.

Cows—Admitted after fulfilling the following requirements of production and breeding, as supervised by the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below:

Table for Jersey standards: Lbs. milk, Lbs. butter-fat. Rows for Two-year-old class, Three-year-old class, Four-year-old class, Mature class.

The per cent. of butter-fat should be determined by Babcock test.

Year's Milk Record—

If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 5,500 lbs. of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 2.75 lbs. for every such day to the 5,500 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 8,500 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows five years old or over.

Year's Butter-fat Record—

If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 218 lbs. of butter-fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter-fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding .11 (eleven one hundredths) of a pound for each such day to the 218 lbs. required when in the two-year-old, when the required amount will have reached 337 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of butter-fat required of all cows five years old and over.

Every cow accepted for registration of production must drop a calf within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. In the four-year-old class and

the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of production if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of test.

All applications to be addressed to R. Reid, Berlin, Ont., Secretary of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

The Ayrshire standard for advanced registration tallies with that of the Jerseys, except as specified in the following. Their minimum of milk production is the same as that of the Jerseys, but the requirements as to butter-fat are slightly less, being:

Two-year-old class	198 lbs.
Three-year-old class	234 lbs.
Four-year-old class	270 lbs.
Mature class	306 lbs.

Year's Butter-fat Record—

If test be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 198 lbs. of butter-fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of butter-fat she will be required to produce in one year will be determined by adding .1 (one-tenth) of a pound for each such day to the 198 lbs. required when in the two-year-old class. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 306 lbs., which will be the minimum amount of butter-fat required of all cows five years old and over.

All applications for the test to be made to W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Feeding, Breeding, and Weeding, to Improve the Dairy Cow.

III.—WEEDING.

Like a man who went to mill in olden times with half a bag of wheat, and put a stone in one end of the bag in order to balance it, a good many dairymen will keep a lot of poor cows, which generally makes the load twice as heavy and will return them no grist.

It makes no difference to every other man engaged in the business whether a man keeps two cows to give 6,000 pounds of milk a year, or whether he keeps one cow and gets that or more, but it makes a lot of difference in the profit of the man who is keeping the cow. The weak point in dairying, I consider, is that cows are not given the care and feed that they should have, and in that case it is hard to tell whether the poor yield is the fault of the cow or of the man that cares for her. When a cow is kept all through the winter so that she is thin in the spring, and the best part of the summer is gone before she regains flesh, then she cannot be expected to do very big work. Before we start to weed out the poor cows, then, we should make sure whose fault it is that the cow is poor, because if she is turned off and another good cow put in her place and given poor treatment, she will soon be a poor cow also, and no progress is made, but a good deal of expense is incurred. Cows that will not respond to liberal feeding are plentiful. I have myself fed three cows exactly the same feed, and one of them has made just as much as the other two. It does not take much "figuring" to know which is the most profitable. Almost any dairyman could cull out a number from his herd that would leave him just the same or more profit on what he had left, and would decrease his work. I expect that we shall see greater progress in the next five or ten years than we have seen in the last twenty. In spite of the poor cows and poor methods of dairying, it has, on the whole, been profitable, and now that dairying is getting to have such an important place, and is being given more attention, that, in itself, makes for progress. Good care, regular feeding, and regular milking, are some of the main points of success. Formerly dairying has been a side issue with many farmers, rather than the main thing that it is now likely to become, and, with better methods and better cows, the profit will be large. There is no doubt whatever that there is a large, growing demand for dairy produce, and when a man once starts to improve, he is pretty safe to do better every year. There is hardly any limit to the improvement that can be made. Whilst we quote the average cow as giving 3,060 pounds a year, it is on record, and the record is backed by evidence sufficiently reliable that, if given in a court of law, in a murder trial, would hang the best man in the country, that a cow has given over 30,000 pounds milk, and several have given over 20,000 pounds milk in a year. That is certainly a big jump from a 3,000-pound cow, or the cow that will not give more than enough to raise her calf. It is just as well to have these figures brought out once in a while, to know the possibilities of the milk cow, as there is a big difference of opinion as to what is a good cow. Some appear to think a cow that would give enough to raise her calf is a good cow. She may be all right to raise calves, but she is very little use to a dairyman. There are a good many dairymen breeding up some good herds, and cows are

making, as shown by the cheese-factory records, \$60 and \$70 worth of cheese yearly.

No better illustration can be given to show the progress to be made in a few years in grading up a dairy herd on a large scale than the great success Mr. Tillson's operations made a few years ago. His grade herd, in a few years, were brought up by good business methods, so that he had one cow that gave over 20,000 pounds milk in a year. His five best cows gave from 13,000 to 16,582 pounds milk in a year. Sixty-five cows averaged 10,000 pounds milk yearly. "What man has done, man can do," by adopting the same thorough methods. These results were brought out by "feeding, breeding and weeding," a combination that was bound to be a success, and there is no other way to progress in dairying. GEO. RICE.

Ripened Cream Cheese.

Ripened cream cheese, which is a more palatable variety, is made from cream which has been slightly soured. The sourness depends on the flavor the cheesemaker wishes to develop—a condition experience alone can teach. However, the uninitiated will do well to select thick cream of velvety appearance, about two or three days old, and which has reached the sweet-sour stage. Buttermakers recognize this stage in cream as that from which butter of the fullest and richest quality is made.

A small quantity of the cream of the quality described is spread over a piece of muslin which has been passed through cold water, and tied over an open-mouthed vessel, and allowed to thicken naturally. It is sometimes advisable, occasionally, to remove the cheese from the cloth with a bone or silver knife, to facilitate draining, especially with cheese made from sweet cream. The necessity for this attention depends on the temperature of the dairy, the age and consistency of the cream, and need not be resorted to unless draining is likely to occupy more than twenty-four hours, as waste may take place if the cheese is disturbed too often. The best temperature for making cream cheese is about 60 degrees F. If the cheese are made in winter time, the draining must take place in a room as near this temperature as possible, and the cream must be soured artificially, and not allowed to sour of itself, or the quality made will be very inferior, owing to the protracted decomposition of the milk sugar. Moulding cream cheese is quite a simple matter. Moulds, square or round, to hold quarter-pound or half-pound cheeses, can be purchased at a few pence at a dairy-implement shop. The silver paper to cover the cheese, and the printed labels explaining the condition of the cheese, are quite inexpensive.—[Field to Dairy.

Sweet Cream Cheese.

Take a mixture of half new milk and cream, rennet it at a temperature of 86 to 88 degrees F., by adding one dram of cheese rennet to every gallon of the mixture. The rennet should be stirred into the cream and milk in one direction until it thickens. If coagulation does not take place within three minutes, either the milk is not suitable for cheesemaking or an insufficient quantity of rennet has been added. After coagulation has taken place, let the curd stand for an hour or two undisturbed, then place it to drain on a close-woven cloth which has been stretched over a milk pan or some other open-surface vessel, when the cheese will become as stiff as firm butter; it should then be moulded, as hereafter described.—[Field to Dairy.

POULTRY.

Rearing Turkeys.

Part III.

I now come to what is considered the main point by many, viz., the food of the turkeys when young. This is where a great mistake is made, for it is impossible to neglect any or all of the other essentials and expect to find a food that will carry them over the trouble occasioned by this neglect. While my turkeys have been always raised on shorts mixed with skim milk for the first five weeks, yet I have observed many fine turkeys raised annually on different foods, such as custard curds made from sour milk, boiled rice, oatmeal, corn meal and cracked wheat. I wish to emphasize the danger of feeding one kind of food for a time, and then suddenly making an entire change to some other kind. Also in the matter of drink, don't make sudden changes from giving all water to milk exclusively, or vice-versa. I start my turkeys by giving them bread soaked in skim milk the first day; the second day shorts are gradually taking the place of the bread, and the third day it is all shorts. The shorts are mixed quite damp with skim milk, but never "sloppy," and are fed from the hand five

times per day, giving what is left at each feeding to the hen in the coop, and the Leghorns. Sour fermented food is one of the causes of bowel trouble, and this they will certainly get if you leave food lying around the coop or mixed in dishes on very hot days. They are given all the milk they will drink in the form of skim milk (sweet or sour) and buttermilk. The dishes are cleaned, and fresh milk given at each feeding. Water given fresh three times per day is also supplied in a separate utensil. I have great faith in milk as a growing food for young turkeys, and they have all they will take supplied to them the season through. It is claimed by some that sour milk acts on the liver and is a preventive of black head, now becoming so common in many sections. About one-fifth of one of the daily feeds is made up of onion tops, and one of the other four feeds the same bulk of dandelion leaves, cut up fine, and mixed with the shorts. This is what they get while the hen is confined; thereafter, only one feed of the shorts is given in the morning, and a feed of good clean wheat on their return off range at night. They oftentimes, with me, refuse the wheat, but never the shorts. This is their treatment right through to selling time, except that, when winter sets in, I will give oats and peas alternately, instead of the shorts, on very cold mornings. I notice many fair turkeys raised without a particle of supplied food after the first few weeks, until they are given some to fatten about December. I often think it would be much better were some of this fattening food given earlier, say the middle of October, as their supply on range falls off about this time, and they are practically at a standstill until December. To the novice, my plan of feeding the young may seem a tremendous lot of trouble, but it should be borne in mind that it is only for five weeks, and, by attending to these details at this time, I don't have the mortifying experience of those who start off with 100 turkeys in July, and end up with 15 to 20 in December.

DISEASES.

In the foregoing I have given the cure for nine out of ten turkey ailments, i. e., by prevention, and that is far better than doctoring. In fact, a sick turkey can, in nearly every case, be placed in the column marked "Loss."

There is one disease more or less prevalent in this country which is not caused by faulty management, viz., roup. The symptoms are a swelling under the eye or between the eye and nostril. No other symptoms are noticeable, and the bird will eat and live for a long time, thus making it a more dangerous enemy, for it is contagious. In many cases, parties not familiar with the disease will not notice the swelling for many days after it has started. I do not think there is any sure cure for it, and I believe I have saved myself many a turkey by killing and burying the few that have been afflicted in my flock as soon as it made its appearance. I am informed black head is common in many sections, but more particularly in the United States. The birds void a watery discharge of a yellowish color, and the head, in most cases, becomes black, but never swells as in roup. If the bird is killed and the liver examined, it will be found covered with small spots of a yellowish color. No cure has been found, and if I had lost many birds with it, I should give up turkeys for three or four years, as it is both infectious and contagious. Cholera symptoms are an excessive thirst, a profuse diarrhoea, and death in two or three days. Prof. Graham, of the Guelph College, thinks there are no cases of true cholera in Canada. I have had no experience with it, but I would advise that any birds showing symptoms of diarrhoea in any form be immediately separated from the rest of the flock, so there will be no danger of contagion, and not returned until perfectly well. As in animals, breeders of turkeys should make themselves familiar with the state of the droppings in health, and they will the more quickly note the beginning of many diseases. W. I. BELL.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Suggestions to Poultrymen.

Now that hatching time is nearing for those who use incubators, it is a good and interesting thing to have by your machine a card on which you can note day by day the temperature at different times, such as morning, noon and night, also number of eggs started with, number fertile at first testing, and so on, throughout the hatch. Also charge your eggs at market price, or other value, if special ones, and at end of hatching season total it up and see how you stand. In fact, keep account of everything; it adds much to the interest of the work, and is also very instructive. S. P.

Couldn't Do Without It.

We take your paper again this year, though we had quit it a couple of years; in fact, since the price was raised to \$1.50, but I missed it so much I felt we could not get along without it so subscribed. Drumbo, YOUNG FARMER.

Care and Management of the Sitting Hen.

Many poultry fanciers and some farmers now using the artificial plan of hatching chicks, and it has proved quite a help when a large number are to be raised each year. However, some fanciers who hatch high-priced eggs, prefer to run chances in the old, natural way—under "Biddy." They would rather be content with a limited number of exhibition birds, and have them vigorous, than to take chances on setting in the "wooden hen."

I am of the opinion that "Biddy" is well deserving of your trust when it comes to setting high-priced eggs; the machine is a thing which may not always do its duty. Some have the opinion that hens are as unreliable as the incubator, but I cannot quite agree with that belief. Nature must have its way in everything, and if we try to improve on it just a little, we are liable to break a cog and set all things wrong. When an accident occurs with "Biddy," such as leaving the nest or breaking the eggs, I believe it is mismanagement on the part of those who selected the hen for setting. If enough pains is taken in selecting and caring for the sitting hen, it is quite safe to say there would not be so large a percentage of losses and disappointments as when they allow hens to sit when and where they will, without the little necessary attention they deserve. You must cull and choose as carefully as if for the breeding pen or exhibition coop. I have bought hens at a distance, and brought them to my yards to be set, and they, in every instance, gave excellent satisfaction, solely because they wanted to sit, and I have set hens in different ways, and have found that the following is the best way to manage a sitting hen or a "clucker":

I arrange a separate apartment for my sitting hens. Next, I put in as many boxes as suits my purpose; the size of each is 12 x 16. I fill these with fresh oat straw, and sprinkle some good lice powder in it, not forgetting to whitewash the nests inside and out first. When this is done, I put in a good box of sand with sulphur mixed thoroughly well in it, and have a large water fountain or a trough with a top to prevent chaff or other dirt getting into it. When this is done, I have a long, narrow, galvanized pan to feed them their grain supply in. I never feed sitting hens any mash or soft food, only an odd cabbage head and a dish of milk once in a while; other than this, they get a strictly grain diet—just what they will eat up clean in five minutes twice daily, and at night I give them their crops full.

When this apartment is furnished with the above, I select my sitters, according as they become broody. If a young pullet wants to sit, I do not allow that; I furnish her a coop for a few days, with all the egg-laying diets obtainable, and when she secures her liberty she generally goes to laying again, instead of to the hatcher's nest. A pullet is not so good for hatching purposes as an old fowl; therefore I set none at all. When I select a sitter, I put her on the "testing eggs," which are generally china or plaster of Paris. I take her at night from her selected hatching nest, and put her on the above-said "testing eggs" in this special sitting-hen apartment. If she does not get wild or off the sit in two days and two nights, I exchange the eggs, putting the hen eggs in place of the china or plaster of Paris. I do this, also, after dark, and once she gets the start she very seldom fools or disappoints me. They are always fed at regular hours, and they are never allowed to remain off the nest longer than fifteen minutes each time. I have very little bother with my sitters when treating them in this manner. I always put my boxes on the floor, so there is no danger of the hen breaking the eggs when she goes on and off. I find the Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons to be the best sitters, and they also make good mothers. The larger varieties, such as the Cochins, Brahmas and Langshans, are too clumsy, and are liable to break more eggs than the above-mentioned varieties. This practice is one I have found to be almost free from disappointments, although, if any one has a better plan, it would make good reading in the columns of this famous old "Farmer's Advocate."

Renfrew Co., Ont. ELMER L. DORAN.

Geo. Jones, Essex Co., Ont.: "I received your premiums, harmonica and microscope, and am much pleased with them. The microscope is very useful for examining seeds and other small objects, and the harmonica affords much amusement."

Norman Wardlaw, Peel Co.: "I received your harmonica and microscope, and if I think that they are just fine. I must thank you for sending them so soon."

John P. Bowen, President Stanstead Co., Que., Agricultural Society: "I receive several agricultural papers and magazines, but I consider 'The Farmer's Advocate' superior to them all."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit Marketing, Packing, and Producing.

The third of a very important series of fruit-growers' meetings was held at Beamsville, on Friday, the 16th of March, in charge of the President, Mr. Jonathan Carpenter. Mr. Jas. Livingstone, editor of the Grimsby Independent, also a practical fruit-grower, gave a most stirring address, advocating better methods of sale. The money end is the chief end in commercial fruit-growing. What is the use of spraying, cultivating and pruning if the product of the orchards is sold at a loss? Times have changed in twenty years, and the methods of sale that were best are no longer best. Twenty years ago 99 per cent. of all our fruit went out on commission, but this method is overdone. The quantity of fruit grown is increased a hundred fold, and is shipped recklessly to the commission man who reports the highest market. He is swamped the day after, and must almost give away the stuff. Then away goes the whole output to glut some other market, until the bottom is out of all markets, and the grower is utterly discouraged. The regular dealer fears to order, in case his market is glutted with stuff on consignment before his order is filled. There is plenty of room in Ontario for all the No. 1 peaches and cherries and strawberries we can grow, if handled and sold on a business basis. Growers are slowly realizing this, and to-day probably forty per cent. of our fruit is sold on quotation. This is the only proper method of sale; but to carry this out there must be uniform grading of stock. Uniform goods should be worth a uniform price. Why should a basket of No. 1 peaches grown at St. Catharines not be sold at the same price, on the same day, with a basket of the same grade grown at Grimsby? But the trouble has been the lack of uniformity in packing, so that a buyer or dealer has no confidence that he will get No. 1 when he orders it. This must be corrected, and soon there will be no difficulty in selling all fruit grown to buyers at paying prices. But back of all this is the production. There is too much No. 2 or No. 3 fruit grown. Instead of 20 per cent. No. 1 and 80 per cent. No. 2, we should grow the 80 per cent. No. 1, and feed the No. 2 to the pigs. It is the No. 2 and the No. 3 fruit that glut our markets. "There are," said Mr. Livingstone, "too many peach trees to the acre, too many limbs on each tree, and too many peaches on each limb."

Mr. Joseph Tweedle, of Fruitland, a successful apple-grower, spoke strongly of the importance of pruning and spraying. The first is necessary to the second. No one can spray a tree properly unless it is first pruned and the useless wood renewed. Pruning is necessary also in order to expose the bearing wood and foliage to the sun, so that the nitrates and potash and phosphoric acid can be manufactured into food for the fruit, and for the wood growth. In spraying with Bordeaux and Paris green, it is a mistake to stop for fear of rain. If once dry the Bordeaux will not be easily washed off. It is also a mistake to attempt to spray two rows at once. Better only spray with the wind, and leave the other side until the wind changes. The wind will help the work by carrying the spray through and through the tree, but if one attempts to spray against the wind little good will result. The lime-sulphur wash is beneficial to the trees in other ways than in killing scale insects. It is beneficial in preventing gooseberry mildew, currant leaf-blight and cherry aphid.

The shipping of immature grapes was condemned by Mr. F. G. H. Pattison, of Grimsby. Hundreds of baskets of half-ripe Niagaras, for example, are shipped away to market from the Niagara district. These are not only utterly unfit for human food, but they spoil the markets for a better article. The fruit inspectors should have power to prevent the shipment of such rubbish.

Co-operation among fruit-growers was strongly urged at the Grimsby meeting the week previous by Mr. H. L. Roberts. The most important thing, in his opinion, is uniform grades in packing. Satisfactory sales can never be made without. To do this growers must co-operate. A certain number should unite, have a central packing-house, pack all goods to certain grades, brand all No. 1 grade with a certain brand, and seek to establish a special demand for such goods. In his opinion small companies would be best to begin with. After a time these could in some way associate themselves together in the work of distributing their fruits.

The reason for the formation of the Southern Ontario Fruit-growers' Association was fully explained by Mr. A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby. The growers between Hamilton and Grimsby found it inconvenient to attend the meetings of the Niagara Peninsula growers at St. Catharines; they found the need of a representative organization, and such this is to be. Any local sub-organization having ten members of this one, may elect one director; having thirty, two directors; fifty, three directors, etc. The Ontario Fruit-growers' Association had done good service, but was not representative of the leading fruit-growers of the Province. It could not, therefore, properly present to the Government the wishes of these fruit-growers in such matters as the fruit tariff. Some twenty members united at Beamsville, paying each the annual fee of 50 cents, and at once proceeded to elect their director, in the person of the Rev. W. J. Andrews, a retired Anglican church clergyman, now largely engaged in fruit-growing. L. W.

Culture of Strawberries.

What is the best method of raising strawberries; how should they be planted, how protected from frost in the fall, and what are the standard varieties? SUBSCRIBER.

To have the best success with strawberries, the land should be well manured and be thoroughly prepared. When possible the manure should be applied in the fall and be plowed under, so that it may be incorporated with the soil. Spring manuring, unless the manure be decomposed, may cause the soil to dry out somewhat too quickly.

As soon as the ground is dry enough to work in the spring, it should be harrowed or cultivated to prevent a crust forming. The best time to plant is when the plants are just commencing a vigorous growth in the spring, usually early in May.

Cultivate the ground thoroughly, and roll so as to have a smooth surface on which to mark the rows. Mark out the rows from 3½ to 4 feet apart, and set the plants from 18 to 30 inches apart in the row, depending upon the vigor of the variety.

A very good way to set the plants is for one man to take a spade and press it into the ground about six inches deep. Next press the top from him, then draw toward him, thus opening a cleft in the soil. Another man or boy should carry the plants, and, grasping the plant by the top, place the roots into the cleft with a slapping motion. This spreads the roots out fan-shape. Cover by each man pressing the soil firmly about the roots with the feet. Cover all the roots, but do not bury the crown. The plant should be set so firmly that when a leaf is given a quick jerk it will break off. If the plant is loosened in the soil, it is an indication that it is set sufficiently firm.

Good cultivation should be given throughout the season to conserve soil moisture. Pinch off all blossoms the first summer, but allow the runners to form until the plants stand on an average of every eight or ten inches in the row. The first-formed runners make the best plants.

As soon as the ground is frozen in the fall, the whole plantation should be covered to a depth of two or three inches with straw manure, marsh hay, or similar material, to protect the plants during the winter. It is not extreme cold, but alternate freezing and thawing, that does the most harm.

On a cloudy day, after danger of heavy frost is past in spring, go over the plantation, and where the mulch is likely to smother the plants rake it off into the paths. No cultivation is necessary if the mulch is heavy enough to retain the moisture and the ground is not very weedy. About the time the fruit is beginning to ripen, add some more mulch, in the form of lawn clippings or mowings from the lane or roadside. This mulch will prevent the loss of moisture, check the growth of weeds, and tend to keep the berries clean.

It is usually best to set out a new patch every year. The best crop of fruit is generally procured one year after setting the plants, and it is seldom wise to leave the patch for the second season.

A good succession of berries may be had by the use of the following varieties: Splendid, Warfield, Williams, Ruby, and Parson's Beauty.

New Fruits at Central Experimental Farm

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

There is a large collection of promising new fruits at the Central Experimental Farm, the result of eighteen years' work in gathering together the varieties advertised by nurserymen and the best seedlings not yet offered for sale. Many seedlings have also been raised from the best varieties which have fruited at Ottawa, and many others from seed imported from Russia. Work in cross-breeding has also been carried on, and varieties originated in this way are now beginning to fruit. If a man sends a seedling fruit for examination, and it is considered promising, scions are asked for, and if received are propagated, and later on the young trees are planted in the orchard. At the present time there are over 100 such promising seedlings of apples alone which are being tested in this way. The results of these experiments take time, and it has always been the policy of the Horticulturist to thoroughly test a variety before recommending it for general planting. For this reason, there have been comparatively few additional kinds added in recent years to the list of those recommended. When we are convinced, however, that a variety is a decided acquisition, the planting of it is strongly recommended. The McIntosh Red apple is an example of this. The information furnished regarding this fine variety has undoubtedly done much to extend the planting of it during recent years.

Nearly 2,000 seedlings of McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Lawver, Northern Spy, Winter St. Lawrence, Wealthy, Salome, and other varieties, are under test. This year 37 of these fruited. Few of them were promising, but the majority of them were apples of good size and fair quality. An orchard of 3,000 trees of seedling apples from seed imported from Russia has, after testing the fruit, been reduced to 75 trees, which have borne the best fruit, the rest having been destroyed. While but few of these will prove of value in the warmer parts of Ontario and Quebec, a greater number may be found valuable for the north. In a few years the crosses made with McIntosh Red, Lawver, Northern Spy, Milwaukee and Northwestern Greening will begin to fruit, and from these something good should be obtained. There are also seedling

plums, currants, raspberries, grapes and strawberries in the Horticultural Department, of which there are some that we are confident will yet find a place among commercial varieties. Descriptions of the most promising varieties originated and tested at the Central Experimental Farm have appeared from time to time in the annual reports.

Making the Farmer's Home More Homelike.

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

While the Canadian farmer may well feel proud of the great development which has taken place in agriculture in recent years, accompanied with the vast improvement in live stock, methods of tillage, implements and farm buildings, he cannot at times but feel that he has neglected in a large measure what is really at the basis of true happiness—the home and its surroundings, our childhood's impressions of which linger through life.

To those who have not been blessed with a home where books, papers and music lend their beneficent influence to broaden and uplift our conception of life, and to those who have not been surrounded from childhood with trees, green lawns and flowers, and experienced their refreshing and softening power in our lives, to such, and especially to the latter, we ask consideration of the following observations and recommendations, which, if acted upon, would, we believe, make a great change for the better in country life in Canada.

To persons who appreciate and who have been accustomed to attractive surroundings, many a farmer's house seems a cheerless place, indeed. Exposed to the summer's sun and to the winter's blast, with rarely a tree, shrub or climber to break the uninteresting outline of its four walls, without a lawn or flower garden to separate it from the fields, it is the farmer's abode; but should we dignify it by the name of home when it is contrasted with other farmer's homes where fine trees give their refreshing shade in summer and check the cold winds in winter; where the green lawn slopes away to the roadway or separates the house grounds from the fields; and flowering shrubs, flowering beds and borders enliven the scene, and make the farmer and his wife and children truly feel that "there is no place like home." With the easy and rapid means of transportation which we now enjoy in Canada, few farmers' sons and daughters are unable to visit some of our cities and towns during their early years. Is it any wonder that in many cases when they return home and contrast their home surroundings with those they have seen they become dissatisfied and long for a brighter place to live? And while it is true that lack of homelike surroundings is not the only reason why boys and girls leave the farm when they get an opportunity, it does, without doubt, influence them in making their decision.

There are two main reasons, we think, why farmers do not improve their home surroundings, namely,

through lack of desire, and because they think they have not time. There is a third reason which might also be given, namely, want of knowledge, but information is now so easily obtained that there is little excuse on that score. How is it possible to instil a desire in farmers to make their homes more attractive? If they would only realize that their children would appreciate it and would be more likely to remain on the farm, the desire would surely come. Once the desire came, time would be found to do the work.

Making the Lawn.—The soil around the dwelling usually dries up in the spring before the fields,

as the house is, as a rule, built on a slight elevation, hence work could be begun several days before there was any temptation to go to the fields. A lawn should be the first object in view, as once the extent of the grounds were defined by the grass, the further development could be gradual. A well-kept lawn is also much more attractive than flower-beds in rough ground, and once the lawn has been made, the farmer's wife and family will be able to render valuable assistance with the trees, shrubs and flower-beds.

A large lawn will probably be neglected by the average farmer, hence the area which is to be devoted to grass should be well considered. If

possible, there should be a lawn in front and at one side of the house. A lawn fifty feet wide in front makes a very good approach to a house, and, if convenient, this should be carried the same width along the side. More lawn would be better, but there should not be less. The less grass is cut up by paths and roads, the more effective it is, hence the paths should be arranged with a view to leaving as large a plot of unbroken lawn as possible. In order that the grass may look green most of the summer, there should be a good depth of soil. If the soil is shallow the grass will be affected by drouths, and will be brown when it should be green, hence the importance of thorough preparation. The better the soil is prepared, the better the grass will grow. When the ground chosen for the lawn has been staked out and all surface stones and rubbish removed, it should be given a heavy dressing of rotted manure, and if the soil is poor it might be possible to apply some loads of good soil with manure. There is no danger of making the soil too rich. When this is done the soil

should be given a deep plowing, and then be thoroughly pulverized. A scraper will probably be necessary to grade up the ground before the final harrowing. Now comes the time when the whole household can assist. In order that the lawn shall be a creditable one, the surface soil should be brought into as fine condition as possible. All stones should be removed, both small and great; the clumps of soil should be broken up, pieces of sod buried where the grass will not grow again, and all holes filled up with soil. For the best effect in front, there should be a continuous, gentle, downward slope from the house to the outer edge of the proposed lawn, and this can be obtained, by a judicious use of the shovel, rake and the eye. No pains should be spared to make the surface of the soil smooth. Paths, and if necessary, a roadway, may now be cut out, but as the edges will, no doubt, be trodden on before the lawn is formed, we should advise making them about a foot narrower than they will eventually be, so that they may be cut to a desired width when a good sward has been formed. The soil is now ready for the seed, and it may be said here that the earlier in the spring the seed is sown after the soil is in condition, the better the results will be. After all the preparatory work which has been done, the prospects of a good lawn should not be marred by sowing poor seed. A few



The hired man should have nothing to complain of with a home like this. This house is covered with the self-fastening Virginian Creeper and Climbing Honeysuckle, while an Arbor-Vitæ hedge gives privacy to the home grounds.



An attractive farm home in Nova Scotia. If there were vines on part of this house it would be even more homelike than it is.



Front view of a farmhouse, illustrating the unattractive home surroundings often met with on a farm. Woods and decayed vegetables are showing through the snow, where in summer there should be a fine lawn.

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cents extra for the best seed will be re-
paid many times over by the results. We
should not advise purchasing lawn mixtures. The
best lawn grass is Kentucky Blue Grass, or June
Grass, and this is what should be bought. As
it takes some time for a thick sod to form, weeds
are liable to be troublesome at first, hence a little
white clover is a good thing to sow with the
grass seed. This will take the place of weeds
and help to thicken up the lawn. There is no
danger of using too much grass seed. Three
bushels per acre of seed that has a high per-
centage of germinating power will make a good lawn,
but double that quantity is often used. White
clover may be mixed with the grass seed at the
rate of about ten pounds per acre. If the lawn
is to occupy, say, an area of 100 by 50 feet, it
would only take about six or seven pounds of grass
seed and about a pound of clover seed, all of
which could be obtained for about \$1.50. After
mixing the grass and clover seed, it should be
sown broadcast and then raked in. If the seed
is sown early in the spring, the soil need not be
rolled after seeding, but if there is danger of the
soil drying out before the seed germinates, it
should be rolled with a light roller to bring the
moisture to the surface and hasten the germina-
tion of the seed. If there are children about, it
will be necessary to define the border of the lawn
in some way at first. A wire is a good thing
for this purpose, but if this cannot be obtained,
binding twine will answer the purpose. It is
necessary to have something continuous, like wire
or twine, as children easily forget, and a few
stakes will not stop them. The grass seed will
usually germinate in a few days and grow thrift-
ily, but the grass should not be cut the first time
until it is long enough to be cut with the scythe,
as if cut too soon it may be injured by the sun
or dragged out of the soil. Weeds should, how-
ever, be cut off with the scythe, in order that the
grass may get a chance to thicken. In order to
keep a lawn in good condition, one should have a
lawn mower, for once a lawn is established it will
be so much appreciated that there will be a pride
in making it look well.

We shall shortly discuss the arrangement and
planting of trees, shrubs and climbers, and the
making of flower-beds and borders.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle
Club will be held in New York City, on Wednesday,
May 2nd.

The Trade Bulletin, Montreal, says some farmers in
Glengarry County, Ont., are holding hay that is three
years old.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General,
of Ottawa, has gone South, partly for the benefit of his
own health and partly to look into the conditions of
Mexican cattle which are being shipped north to the
Canadian West.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has arranged to have a
power sprayer operated in Hants Co., N.S., this year.
This is to be the only power spraying done by the
Fruit Division.

President Roosevelt doesn't like automobiles. He
has been importuned many times to buy one or accept
one as a gift, but he refuses even to ride in them. He
sticks to horses.

Our Ottawa correspondent writes that 109 pure-bred
swine (male and female) of the bacon type were pur-
chased at some \$22 per head in Ontario, for the Gov-
ernment sales in Quebec Province.

Late snows are always welcome in country districts,
as one of the poets of Glengarry County very appropri-
ately sings:

Late snows presage good times with heavy yield,
Of hay and grain in every well-tilled field.

The tobacco specialists of the Plant-breeding Labo-
ratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of
Agriculture, report that great advantage has been
shown in the plants grown from sowing heavy tobacco
seed over those from light seed; the very light seed, in
addition to inferior germination, produced less vigorous
plants, of lighter color and greater tendency to freaks.
The heavier seed produced a larger proportion of healthy,
dark-green plants, as well as a superior stand of
plants.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, the Ontario representative of the
Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who
in his official capacity of inspector under the Seed Con-
trol Act, 1905, is on a trip of investigation through
the Province, is interviewing the seed retailers, with a
view of explaining any features of the Act not well
understood by them, and at the same time is examining
the kind of goods they are offering for sale, and the
methods of branding, where branding is necessary. He
reports that so far there is very little low-grade seed
being offered, and that the general quality is much bet-
ter than it has ever been before. The seed retailers,
where they have bought farmers' seed for retailing, have
been very careful in selecting good lots, and where they
buy of the wholesale men they ask for brands that will
be sure to meet the requirements of the Act. It is
gratifying to know there is an increasing demand for
first quality seed on the part of farmers who have to
buy their seed. Many cases have been reported by

dealers where farmers have sold all their own seed be-
cause of noxious weed impurities, and bought good re-
cleaned seed for their own use.

A Good Sale of Shires.

The auction sale, at the Repository, Toronto, on
March 28th, of imported and home-bred Shire stallions,
mares and fillies, from the stock farm of Messrs. Morris
& Wellington, Fonthill, Ont., was a fairly successful
event. The horses were a good, useful lot, and buyers
were present from a widely-extended territory, as the
sale list indicates. While no high prices were realized,
the sellers were well satisfied, and every horse offered
was sold for cash. The highest price was \$685, paid
by Mr. Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Grenville County,
Ont., for the imported stallion, Bank Statesman, by
Charltonite. The average price for the 24 head sold
was \$327. The sales were:

Pelham Chief, 2, by Geo. Lennox; T. G. Farris, Toronto	\$215
Lord Byron, 1, by Imp. General Favorite; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.	140
Sir Ralph de Wellington, 1, by Imp. Mars; T. D. Elliott, Bolton	170
Ajax, 2, by Imp. Bank Statesman; T. G. Farris	200
Victor, 2, by Imp. Coronation; Wm. Laking, Hali- burton	375
Admiral Togo, 2, by Imp. Mars; John Gardhouse, Highfield	300
Coronation (imp.), 4, by Lockinge Harold; Frank Tunncliffe, Pelham Centre	600
Barrow Albert (imp.), 4, by Sir James Barrow; T. G. Farris	425
Bank Statesman (imp.), 5, by Charltonite; Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills	685
Dogdyke Princess (imp.), 2, by Watnall Warrior; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.	345
Moulton Sweet Mary (imp.), 2, by Krottergley Regent; Hugh A. Polter, Caledon	350
Fair Rosamond, 3, by Imp. Mars; G. Cornell, Lyn, Ont.	245
Lancashire Lass II., 5, by Imp. Mars; John Gard- house	345
Rose, 7, by Imp. Pride of Hatfield; L. A. Hamil- ton, Lorne Park	325
Leta, 3, by Imp. Chieftain II.; M. M. Boyd, Bob- cayceon	200
Escham Flower (imp.), 3, by Gunthrope Advance; A. J. Friar, Lorne Station	210
Bluebell (imp.), by Horbling Harold; Wm. Laking	345
Marden Dame (imp.), 3, by Castle Bromwick Keith; Joseph Fletcher	385
Marden Bluebell, 3 (imp.), by Watnall Victor; Jos. Fletcher	350
Escham Queen, 3 (imp.), by Horbling Harold; Jos. Russell, Toronto	375
Bygrave Blossom, 3 (imp.), by Blythwood Con- queror; G. Cornell	280
Snowdrop (imp.), by Horbling Harold; M. M. Boyd	260
Bygrave Polly (imp.), 3, by Hindre Conqueror; A. Devens, Kleinburg	325
Flirt (imp.), 3, by Bar None William; Wm. Laking	360
Total	\$7,870
Average per head for 24,	\$327.

The Central Experimental Farm.

A man who does things is J. H. Grisdale, Agricul-
turist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A
round of the stables at this season finds the stock in
good thrift, and things run, apparently, almost as well
as they could be on a private farm. This is saying a
good deal, for a public institution suffers many handi-
caps in its administration. People who fancy cheap
gains in weight, for instance, or good results in live-
stock husbandry generally can be obtained on a Gov-
ernment farm, because it has Government backing, are
gravely mistaken. The public farm may be kept clean
of weeds, made rich and kept in good order, and high-
class stock maintained, but even these things are not
easy, on account of the absence of the personal interest
of the workers, which is such an important factor in
the success of a private—particularly a small private—
farm. For this reason and others, which we need not
stop to elaborate, it is an extremely difficult thing to
run an experimental farm well, and the man who can
get profitable results from it may be banked upon to
do much better on a farm of his own. This fact should
be borne in mind by those who are inclined to criticize
experiments in cost of production carried on at these
institutions. Prof. Grisdale, however, is evidently doing
well, in spite of the handicaps inseparable from the
position.

Among the lines of experiment being carried on is a
repetition of previous years' work, in comparing the
cost of producing beef at different ages. Figures have
been given in "The Farmer's Advocate" by Prof. Gris-
dale, pointing strongly to the economy of good feeding
of calves and early marketing of beef cattle. This
season's tests promise to corroborate previous conclu-
sions.

An experiment is being conducted this winter, by
placing a number of cattle in a cold stable, with ex-
cessively free ventilation. The temperature here has
dropped very low at times, although the past winter
has not been a particularly cold one. The cattle in
this stable are quite thrifty, but it is found that the
feed cost of milk production has been away above that
in the warmer stables. It will be interesting, however,
to watch the results in succeeding years, to see whether
the abnormally high cost is maintained, and it will also

be interesting to note the effect of this rigorous condi-
tion upon the progeny.

Upon the farm marked results have followed the in-
troduction of the five-year rotation, which Prof. Gris-
dale adopted when he assumed charge. In his first
year, 1899, he was congratulated by the farm foreman
on having started in a good year, the total crop being
valued at about \$2,700. Gradually the production in-
creased, until in 1905 a careful estimate placed the
total at \$5,700. While some of the increase may doubt-
less be attributed to the efficient manner in which the
farm has been managed, a good deal of the increase
may be fairly ascribed to the good principles of culti-
vation, in which the rotation plays a large part.

Prof. Grisdale now proposes to do some experi-
mental work in testing various rotations. Twelve dis-
tinct rotations will be tested, and to this end the farm
proper will be divided into 43 fields. From the results
some fairly conclusive and certainly most valuable data
should be derived on this most important subject.

Results of Western Dairy School Exams.

The Western Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont., closed
on Friday, March 28rd. The past term was one of the
most successful in the history of the school. Instead
of having a final examination at the end of the term,
five written examinations were held at intervals of two
weeks, beginning January 27th. This plan has been
found very satisfactory, and the student, as well as the
staff, think it a decided improvement on the old style
of one final examination at the end of the term.

The following is the result of examinations. Possi-
ble marks on each subject, 100:

Cheesemaking, Practical Work.—P. Bancroft, Maple-
ton, Elgin Co., 87; W. A. Scott, Eastwood, Oxford
Co., 84; H. Youn, Gowanstown, Perth Co., 83; J.
Upper, Palmerston, Wellington Co., 82; Geo. Mahon,
Strathroy, Middlesex Co., 78; K. Steinson, Simcoe,
Elgin Co., 75; J. C. Stevens, Ingersoll, Oxford Co.,
73; J. W. Ostrander, Erie View, Norfolk Co., 72.

Cheesemaking, Written.—Bancroft, 86; Scott, 82;
Mahon, 82; Steinson, 75; Youn, 72; Upper, 72;
Stevens, 58; Ostrander, 58.

Buttermaking, Practical Work.—F. E. Brown, Strath-
roy, 92; F. Durdle, Winchelsea, Perth Co., 91; W. A.
Scott, 91; T. F. Perry, Mt. Forest, Wellington Co.,
90; Bancroft, 85; Ed. Roedding, Alsfeldt, Grey Co.,
85; Youn, 83; Mahon, 82; C. McKay, Whitechurch,
Bruce Co., 82; Stevens, 80; Upper, 72.

Buttermaking, Written Work.—Scott, 92; Bancroft,
90; Brown, 87; Durdle, 86; Mahon, 83; McKay, 83;
Youn, 74; Roedding, 74; Perry, 70; Stevens, 59;
Upper, 54.

Separator, Practical Work.—Bancroft, 90; Durdle,
84; Brown, 83; Scott, 80; Mahon, 80; Stevens, 79;
Youn, 75; Roedding, 73; McKay, 70; Perry, 62;
Upper, 60.

Separator, Written Work.—Bancroft, 87; Scott, 81;
Mahon, 80; Durdle, 75; McKay, 72; Brown, 67;
Roedding, 65; Stevens, 63; Upper, 58; Youn, 55;
Perry, 40.

Milk-testing, Practical Work.—Bancroft, 85; Brown,
85; Durdle, 84; McKay, 84; Scott, 82; Mahon, 82;
Stevens, 80; Roedding, 80; Perry, 80; Steinson, 80;
Youn, 77; Ostrander, 76; Upper, 76.

Milk-testing, Written Work.—Bancroft, 91; Mahon,
87; Scott, 80; Brown, 76; Durdle, 75; Youn, 67;
McKay, 65; Roedding, 62; Stevens, 54; Steinson, 54;
Upper, 50; Perry, 42; Ostrander, 37.

Outside Lectures.—Durdle, 85; Bancroft, 84; Youn,
82; Scott, 69; Mahon, 52; McKay, 51; Brown, 49;
Roedding, 49; Ostrander, 43; Stevens, 38; Steinson,
37; Upper, 37; Perry, 21.

General Proficiency.—1st, P. Bancroft, Mapleton,
57%; 2nd, W. A. Scott, Eastwood, 82%; 3rd, F. Dur-
dle, Winchelsea, 80%; 4th, Geo. Mahon, Strathroy,
78%; 5th, F. E. Brown, Strathroy, 77%; 6th, H.
Youn, Gowanstown, 74%; 7th, C. McKay, Whitechurch,
72%; 8th, Ed. Roedding, Alsfeldt, 69%; 9th, J. C.
Stevens, Ingersoll, 65%; 10th, K. Steinson, Simcoe,
64%; 11th, J. Upper, Palmerston, 62%; 12th, T. F.
Perry, Mt. Forest, 58%; 13th, J. W. Ostrander, Erie
View, 57%.

Standard for passing, 40%; standard for second-
class honors, 60%; standard for first-class honors, 75%.

Note.—Mr. Ostrander did not enter in time for the
first examination. GEO. H. BARR, Supt.

Range Conditions.

Very gratifying, indeed, is the condition of the cat-
tle in the range country of the West this year. The
winter has been mild, with very few storms, and no ex-
cessive cold. Sometimes there has been a scarcity of
water, and at present a light snowfall would do no
harm in many districts, but take it all through, the
winter has been very favorable.

Mange has now practically disappeared. The past
year, of comparatively low prices, has tended to the
weeding out of the mongrel and the scrub, but there is
still more of this to do. No time can be more oppor-
tune for the introduction of good blood, and there is
abundant place for it on the range to-day.

At a recent live-stock gathering, one of the speakers
said that the curse of many a farm and ranch was the
registered scrub, and an even greater curse, and not in-
frequent either, was the imported registered scrub. There
is evidence of this in many places. Let the men of the
range look up and guard against the evil. There is no
room for the nondescript sire; blood will tell, but, ap-
parently, bad blood tells more quickly, and much sadder
is the story told.

Horse-racing at Exhibitions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in a recent issue of your journal an article referring to the present statute forbidding horse-racing at agricultural exhibitions. A good deal of discussion has taken place in reference to the meaning of the Act as it now stands. The present Act was passed during my term of office as head of the Department. It was not, however, in its present shape when it was presented to the Legislature. The statute as it stands to-day is a compromise, resulting from the discussion in the committee of the whole house. At that time no one seriously objected to forbidding horse-racing, but it was suggested that when judging single or double carriage horses the ordinary trotting exercise in the ring would be prevented by the clause as it stood. The clause, therefore, remained, and as amended stated: "No horse-racing shall be allowed OTHER THAN SPEEDING IN THE RING." I notice in your article you refer to what is called "speed contests." The law contained nothing of that character. There is a distinct difference between the terms "speeding in the ring" and the regular horse-race. The Agriculture and Arts Act of the Province of Ontario is peculiar, in that instead of applying to the courts for the interpretation of its meaning, the statute itself gives authority to the Minister of Agriculture to interpret whenever a dispute arises. During my term of office the interpretation was given out, which made it perfectly clear what the meaning of the clause was. Speeding in the ring occurs when, say, five or six carriage teams present themselves before the judges at the ordinary exhibition. The judges naturally require to know how the carriage horse moves, and what sort of action and style he has, and this is a determining factor in awarding the prizes. Therefore, in all cases, whether there be a regular racing track or otherwise, it is expected that they will be allowed to show their action. Occasionally one horse, moving faster than the others, turns out and passes them. This is all that is meant by "speeding in the ring," and is quite different from your phrase "speed contests," which means a straight race in which speed only is considered. The fact, however, that one horse moves faster does not give such a horse the prize. It will not depend on his speed alone, but on his general form and desirability as a road or carriage horse.

I notice the Government is rebuked because they refuse to prosecute. I must draw your attention to the fact that it is not within the power of the Department of Agriculture to prosecute. This law is the same as others, and the proper officers, or, it may be, private individuals, have the right of action when the law is transgressed.

Regular horse-racing has been illegal for years at Ontario fairs. It is illegal now, and unless the law is changed under the present Act, it will remain in the same position. I have never said or spoken anything against regular horse-racing, but in my judgment a regular horse-race and the agricultural exhibition do not mix together. If the races become attractive they overshadow and destroy everything agricultural. They last for a time, and will generally die a natural death, and with them the agricultural society also.

— JOHN DRYDEN.

Toronto, Ont.

Notes from Quebec.

The past three weeks were wintry, not quite enough snow for sleighing, except occasionally, and then it was well used. A week ago about six inches of snow fell, and sleighing was good for a few days; on one day alone the farmers brought over 500 logs to the mill here, and while the sleighing lasted things were lively—but the scene has changed. The balmy breezes from the south and the warm rains of the past few days have melted our snow, and it looks springlike again. Streams are all at flood height; auction sales have been as numerous as ever, and stock is high, cows selling from \$40 to \$65, and sheep at \$20 to \$25 per pair; brood sows are selling away up, and horses never were much higher. Hay is selling at about \$8 per ton; oats at 1½c. per pound.

The Government auction sale of pure-bred Yorkshire hogs, held here March 26th, was one of four such sales being held in this Province under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the Montreal packing-houses. The packers have not been getting the class of hogs desirable to make the bacon best suited for the trade in England, and are taking this way of introducing a better class of bacon hogs. All sold here were of the Improved Yorkshire breed, and were carefully selected from the Ontario herds of J. E. Brethour and D. C. Platt & Son, and were all splendid types of the bacon hog, and of the breed. J. B. Spencer, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa; O. E. Delaire, of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec; Mr. Bowman and Mr. Millar, from the Montreal packing-houses, were present, and made brief addresses before the sale, touching on the bacon industry and the rearing of bacon hogs. Auctioneer Garin knocked them off in a short time, as the bidding was brisk and keen. Sixteen boars, in ages from four to six months, were sold, and brought \$241; many were sold to farmers' clubs in the French parishes. Ten sows were sold for \$282. These sows ranged in ages from six to nine months, and were all carrying litters. Such hogs as these coming into the locality should improve our present stock very materially.

W. F. S.

Amendments to the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Act.

On March 27th, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, introduced into the Legislature the new Act to take the place of the old Agriculture and Arts Act. The old Act, explained the Minister, has been divided into three separate Acts, one respecting agricultural societies, one respecting horticultural societies, and a third respecting the Provincial agricultural associations. The old system of organizing agricultural societies according to districts and townships is done away with by the new Act, according to which each society will be known by the place which is its headquarters, and at which it holds its annual exhibition. It will be impossible under the new regime to organize a new society within twenty miles of the headquarters of an old society, except upon special representations to the Minister, and upon its being shown that it will not interfere with the old society. The method of dividing the grant is changed. Heretofore district societies have drawn \$380 each, while the township societies in each district have divided among themselves the sum of \$420, in proportion to the number of paid-up members. Hereafter the entire grant of \$70,000 will be divided pro rata among all the agricultural societies of the Province, in proportion to the amount of money expended in the previous year for agricultural purposes. This is specified as being for the holding of spring stallion shows, prizes for agricultural products, money spent for agricultural and horticultural periodicals, for the importation of pure-bred stock, for plowing matches, for seed fairs, crop competitions and good farms competitions, for the destruction of noxious weeds and pernicious insects. It will not include the running expenses of the society, officers' salaries, or any funds used in paying for special attractions. Information in regard to this expenditure must be set forth by affidavit on or before the first day of March. This will enable the grants to be distributed earlier than formerly, so that societies will secure the money long before the shows are held. No society is to receive more than \$600, except in New Ontario, where grants shall be on the basis of double those of the organized counties.

In the sections relating to the much-discussed question of horse-racing, the politicians appear to have got in some fine work. The provisions of the Act remain unchanged, with the addition of a clause which provides that in case there is any conviction under the section, a society proven to have permitted horse-racing shall be debarred from receiving a grant in the following year. Trials of speed, under the regulation of the officers of the society, are permitted, but horse-racing is prohibited, and any person guilty of a violation of the law is liable to a heavy fine. Thus officers permitting horse-racing, and persons participating in horse-racing, may be fined as before, but in the event of a fine being imposed the society will hereafter be made to suffer by a temporary withdrawal of its grant. Inasmuch as the prosecution is left as before, to private individuals, who seldom or never prosecute, the new Act may be regarded as a clever attempt to satisfy the anti-racing element without in any way interfering with the privileges of the horsemen. The thing really needed was an effective means of enforcing the existing law; this has not been provided, and in its absence the clauses relating to racing will still be quite harmless.

There is a new section relating to the sale of liquor, which reads: "It shall not be lawful to sell or have for sale on any exhibition ground during the time of the holding of an exhibition, any wine, beer or spirituous liquors, and any society permitting the same shall forfeit all claims to any grant during the next ensuing year."

Some emphasis is laid on the strengthening of the sections dealing with gambling and games of chance. The provision in the old Act, which permitted societies to regulate circuses and acrobatic performances, stands as formerly, with the addition of the provision, that "the officers of any society shall prevent all immoral or indecent shows, and all kinds of gambling and all games of chance." For the information of the officers of societies, the Act specifies a number of these games, "wheels of fortune, dice games, pools, coin tables, draw lotteries." There is also a provision against anyone introducing a gambling device. The regulations dealing with attractions have thus been made more stringent, and the penalties increased.

Another new feature is the provision contained in the Act for dividing a sum, not to exceed \$5,000, between the shows at Toronto, Ottawa and London, provided, however, that the financial returns required are made to the Minister, and also that the provisions of the Act relating to gambling, side-shows, etc., are strictly observed and enforced. It will be seen, therefore, that if these societies prohibit gambling practices and indecent or immoral shows, and permit no liquor to be sold upon their grounds, they will be allowed to participate in the division of this grant in proportion to the money they actually expend for agricultural purposes.

The last section of the Act provides that it shall go into force on the first day of February, 1907. This will allow societies to hold their next annual meeting under the old Act, and give them the present year in which to adjust themselves to the new situation which will be created.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

The mild weather continued until March 11th, then came a few of the coldest days this winter. With the thermometer around the zero mark almost constantly for three days, the wind blowing a gale, forced the cold and frost into the houses and barns, and even the cellars, more than at any previous time this winter. But the very mild weather had been favorable for stock, and all kinds are looking fine. At an auction sale of farm stock held recently in this section, the horses alone sold for \$2,000; the great draft stallion, Gold-finder, brought \$1,070.

Tuberculosis has again made its appearance in our midst, and again the disease is traced to stock imported for breeding purposes. A bull owned by one of our local Institutes, and kept by one of our leading farmers, was thought to be affected with the disease. He had him and his whole herd tested, and it was found that several of the farmer's herd were more or less affected. All the herd which reacted were destroyed. This is a heavy loss to the owner, and to the community at large.

Our Institute are ordering their seeds direct again this year. They did so last season, and all were well pleased with the experiment. Their order this year amounted to \$700, principally for timothy and clover seed. This Institute has done much towards improving the quality of grain and grass seed used by its members. The outlook for potatoes at present is not very encouraging. This will be a loss to our farmers, as almost every cellar is full, waiting for the spring trade. The old Blue potato, which has been grown so long and so successfully on P. E. Island, is no more wanted in the markets abroad. All I have to say is, that they don't know a good potato when they see it, or, rather, eat it. I venture that as long as farmers live and farm on P. E. Island they will grow at least enough Blue potatoes for table use. Why, even that stupid animal the hog, will eat the Blue or McIntyre potato in preference to any of those early white or red varieties so highly prized by our cousins over the way. But it is no use, if we intend to raise potatoes for market, we must raise that variety which the market calls for. There is a potato called the Green Mountain which yields well on our soil, that seems to suit the market.

Beef is very low yet; 6c. dressed by the carcass is the very best offered in this section. Pork is still about 8 cents dressed; eggs are 13c. to 14c. per doz.; hides, 9c.; calf pelts, 60c. to 75c. each; oats, 35c. to 36c.; wheat, 75c.; flour, \$2.25; poultry and fruit are about all disposed of for the present; hay is about \$8 per ton. It is feared that the recent severe frost will be hard on the fruit buds, which were very prominent, on account of the continued mild weather.

Farmers are beginning to look for seed grain. A good deal of oats were put up too soon last harvest, causing them to warm in the barn. Care should be taken to procure good sound seed grain of all kinds for sowing.

C. C. CRAIG.

East Prince, P. E. I.

Temiskaming District.

For the past month we have been enjoying splendid weather. A reign of perpetual sunshine has rejoiced the heart of the lumberman, the conditions for working having been almost ideal. The weather has been cold, with north wind prevailing, so that the snow kept dry. With the advent of the new moon, however, spring weather has set in, mild, with mingled snow and rain. On the level the snow is quite up to the average, being about 30 inches, but we soon hope to have a sight of mother earth in sheltered spots. The air smells of spring, and further indications are given by the increased number of blackcaps and woodpeckers, together with the peculiar drumming of the latter on hollow trees. We are looking forward to working on the land once more, and seed lists are in great demand; otherwise nothing is being done in agriculture yet; no one having cold frames or other apparatus for getting early crops, so far as I am aware.

The present interest, outside mining, centers on what the Government is going to do for us as regards roads this season. Several small contracts have already been let, but they are but as dust in the scale.

All the life and energy and progress is in the towns as yet. Haileybury has installed an electric-lighting system. New Liskeard is considering the offer of a certain company for light and power, and Cobalt is talking the same way. As regards the latter place, a suggestion has been made that the theory of Henry George—"single-taxing"—should be tried there. If it is decided to experiment, it will be very interesting, as well as of far-reaching effect. That there is room for improvement in our system of taxation none will dispute, but that Henry George's system will turn out to be the philosopher's stone, and cure all existing evils—as many enthusiasts seem to think—is quite another matter, and is open to grave doubt.

We shall not find that any system of political economy will bring about the "golden age." A change of human nature rather than of human laws is required before Saturnian days can come again. However, the best of luck to the trial, if it "comes off." We shall all rejoice in any method that makes things better, no matter by what name it is called.

What these towns want far more than electric lighting is good water; but the councils seem to consider good water quite as a side issue, possibly because lighting makes an imposing show for the money. I fancy the farmers will be safer than the townspeople during the coming summer.

G. W. W.

O. A. C. Dairy School Exams.

The regular term of the Dairy School, in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, closed on March 23rd, after a very successful three months' work. The final examinations consisted of four practical and eight written for those taking the full course. Twenty-nine students wrote on the finals. Of these, seventeen took the full course, eleven were specialists in buttermaking, and one in cheesemaking. As the final tests are quite severe, only the best students are able to pass. Out of twenty-nine who tried the finals, three failed. The following is the order of proficiency for those who passed in the regular and special courses:

PROFICIENCY LIST FOR FACTORY CLASS, DAIRY SCHOOL, 1906.

Rank.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Max. 1225.	Class.
1.	A. J. Wilkinson,	Toronto, Ont.	1044	1
2.	F. H. Denniss,	London, Ont.	995	1
3.	E. G. Stallan,	Embro, Oxford Co.	943	1
4.	T. D. Bathgate,	Maori Hill, New Zea.	939	1
5.	W. R. Meacham,	Whitby, Ont.	921	1
6.	W. B. Podmore,	Toronto, Ont.	918	1
7.	G. H. Kolly,	Woodstock, Ont.	852	2
8.	F. A. Whimsett,	Cobourg, Ont.	844	2
9.	C. E. Baxter,	St. Paul, Perth Co.	827	2
10.	L. Marshall,	Langton, Ont.	819	2
11.	W. R. Page,	Thornhill, Ont.	811	2
12.	A. E. Robinson,	Mitchell, Ont.	706	3
13.	L. Wood,	Kelvin, Ont.	690	3
14.	W. B. Dwyer,	Beaconsfield, Ont.	670	3
	(J. H. Hodge, Mitchell, Ont.)		670	3
16.	J. A. Quigley,	Port Sydney, Ont.	654	3
17.	F. J. Powell,	Hatchley, Ont.	605	3

PROFICIENCY LIST OF SPECIALISTS IN BUTTER-MAKING AND CHEESEMAKING.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Max. 1025	Class.
1.	A. E. Wark (butter),	Wanstead, Ont.	897	1
2.	R. W. Haase,	Wittenburg, Wis., U.S.	849	1
3.	Miss B. Gilholm,	Bright, Ont.	771	1
4.	Wm. Harvey,	St. Thomas, Ont.	748	2
5.	S. J. Simmons,	Kingsy, Que.	726	2
6.	A. McLean,	Underwood, Ont.	674	2
7.	H. Webster,	Olds, Alta.	624	2
8.	T. B. Hoffman,	Brownsville, Ont.	592	3

Single-taxers and the Wood-lot Bill.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
We beg to call your attention to the bill exempting wood-lots from taxation. This bill provides for the exemption of 25 acres or less from all taxes, on condition that a certain number of trees are planted per acre, the object being to encourage reforestry in Ontario. But the exemption, applying as it does to the land, will encourage speculators to virtually hold land idle, free from all taxation, providing a small number of trees are planted per acre. If the exemption applied only to trees and not to land, it would head off the land speculators and encourage the farmers to plant as many trees per acre as will give the greatest returns. If the bill were altered in this way, there would be no need to limit the exemption to 25 acres, or to a percentage of the total area of the farm, because the tax would still be collected upon the land value. Trusting you will give this matter your attention when the bill is up for discussion.
THE SINGLE TAX ASS'N.
J. B. Lake, Secretary.

The Fruit Marks Act and Publicity.

A case of law which has aroused widespread interest was decided at Cobourg, Ont., March 28th. Robert Coyle, Sr., had taken action against the Globe newspaper for \$10,000 damages for an alleged libel contained in a bulletin sent out by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and published in the Globe, as well as many other papers throughout Canada. The jury decided, after over two hours' deliberation, that the Globe had not libelled Robert Coyle, and that he must bear the costs of the action. The despatch alleged to contain the libel read:

"VIOLATION OF FRUIT MARKS ACT.

"Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture to-day gave out the following statement: Robert Coyle, Sr., was packing apples at Trenton, December 28th, under the brand of Coyle & Peterson, when Mr. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector, entered the warehouse, and, examining a few barrels, found them far from satisfactory. During the dinner hour the remaining barrels were rushed into the car, and when Mr. Carey returned to continue his examination an engine was attached, ready to pull the car out of the yard. Mr. Carey insisted on the car being held until he continued his examination, when he found fruit marked No. 1 that was little better than trash. Mr. Coyle signed a declaration admitting that the fifty barrels in the car were the same grade of stuff. Information will be laid under the Fruit Marks Act against the members of this firm."

An important point in law was raised as to whether the paper was liable for a statement sent out by a department of the Government. Mr. Justice Chute, however, held that the fact of the statement emanating from the Department did not affect the paper's liability, and the defendant was obliged to prove the truth of the substance of the item in order to clear itself. This evidently was done to the satisfaction of the jury. It certainly is, to the mind of the layman, an anomaly in law that a paper should be liable for publishing the assertions of the Government or its official employees, and the occurrence of this precedent may serve to have the law amended in this particular.

International Sheep Registry.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Shropshire Registry Association, held recently at Buffalo, an agreement was reached between the association and the National Records Board of Canada for the registration of pedigrees of Canadian Shropshire sheep in the American flockbook at a reduced fee, when the pedigrees are checked, verified and put in form ready for the printer by the Canadian authorities. The details of the arrangement are as follows:

1. All pedigrees received by the Canadian office shall be transmitted to the registry office of the American association for registration.
2. The owners of the Canadian sheep registered under this agreement in the United States record shall be members of the American association where said record is made, or shall pay the additional fee charged for registration to non-members.
3. All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to the American association shall be fully prepared for the printers before transmission.
4. For each pedigree transmitted from the Canadian office for publication in the American record, there shall be paid to the American registry office 30c. per pedigree for all certificates issued to the members of the association, and for certificates issued to non-members 80c. shall be so paid.
5. Registration numbers for Canadian certificates

shall be allotted by the American secretary en bloc at one time. When these are used an additional block of numbers shall be furnished.

6. A representative approved of by the American secretary shall be placed in the Canadian office, who shall be authorized by power of attorney to sign certificates of registration; such officer to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

Quebec Holstein Association.

The Holstein Association of Canada met on March 26th in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, where a branch association for the Province of Quebec was established. It was reported that the Canadian association had increased in membership twenty-seven per cent. this last year, and the number of registrations thirty-one per cent. during the past year. The establishing of this local branch, it is hoped, will bring Quebec into the front in Holstein circles, as in Ontario and the United States. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a list of all Holstein breeders and others interested in Holsteins in this Province, and send same to all interested.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Hon. Mr. Tessier, Quebec; President, J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford; 1st Vice-President, Dr. L. de Harwood; 2nd Vice-President, A. Ashby, Marieville; 3rd Vice-President, P. Paquette, St. Vincent de Paul; 4th Vice-President, Neil Sangster, Chateaugay; Secretary, F. E. Came, Lachine. Executive Committee—Jas. Boden, Jr., St. Annes; C. E. Baker, Durham; Jos. B. Ferland, Sorel; Dr. Gaudreau, St. Sebastien; John Dundon, Quebec; D. H. Brown, Beth.

It was arranged that we should have tests made by the Government to put cows entitled into the advanced registry.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Canadian Horse Show, Toronto	April 24-27
Alberta Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary	May 7-8
Fat-stock Show, Calgary	May 8-10
Montreal Horse Show	May 9-12
Winnipeg Horse Show	May 23-25
Galt, Ontario, Horse Show	May 31-June 1
Toronto Open-air Horse Show	July 2
Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary	July 10-12
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition	July 23-28
Brandon Exhibition	July 31-Aug. 3
Canadian National, Toronto	Aug. 27-Sept. 6
Canada Central, Ottawa	Sept. 7-15
Western Fair, London	Sept. 7-15
New York State, Syracuse	Sept. 10-15
Michigan West, Grand Rapids	Sept. 10-14
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 20-Oct. 5

Vegetable Gardener for O. A. C.

An increase of \$1,200 has been made this year in the appropriation for the Horticultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Andrew McMeans, of Brantford, has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture as vegetable gardener of the College. Mr. McMeans is an expert vegetable grower, and his duties will be to grow the vegetables for the College and Macdonald Institute, and conduct experiments in the growing of vegetables for the market gardeners of the Province. Money has been voted to increase the size of the greenhouses, and Mr. McMeans, under Prof. Hutt, will conduct experiments in the forcing of vegetables under glass in the winter season. It has been planned to conduct extensive tests this year with vegetables, in addition to the management of the six-acre vegetable garden required to provide produce for the College dining-halls, and Professor Hutt hopes they will be able to experiment next winter in forcing vegetables under glass. The College is to be congratulated on taking up energetically these lines of work.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Prices have been ruling a little higher than last quotation. There is a good demand for finished cattle. Exporters ranged from \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt. for choice, and \$4.75 to \$5 for medium to good. The bulk sold at \$5 to \$5.15 per cwt. Export bulls sold at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Butchers—Not enough finished butchers' cattle are being offered. Choice pickled lots, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, are selling at \$4.75 to \$5.10; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.60; medium, \$4 to \$4.40; common, \$3.50 to \$4; butchers' cows, \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt. Butcher bulls at \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Stockers and Feeders—About 250 feeders have changed hands. The trade has been limited, but there was a fair demand for well-bred heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each. Short-keep feeders sold at \$4.50 to \$4.70; heavy feeders, \$4 to \$4.40; light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.60 to \$4. Stockers range from \$3.30 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$3 to \$3.25; stock bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75.
Milk Cows—Trade in cows has been dull, with few choice being offered. Prices have ranged from \$30 to \$50 for

the bulk, with an odd one of extra quality at \$60.

Veal Calves—Deliveries have increased, but generally of common to inferior quality. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$7.25 per cwt., the latter price being for choice, new-milk-fed veals.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries light, with prices higher. Export ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75; bucks, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.; yearling lambs, grain-fed, at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt.; mixed lots of ewes and wethers at \$6 to \$7 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$5 to \$8.50 each.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs have been light. Prices firmer at \$7 per cwt. for selects, fed and watered, and \$7.25 for selects, off cars, unfed; lights and fats, 25c. per cwt. less.

HORSES.

There has been a fairly active trade on the local horse market at steady to firm prices. There were buyers from many outside points, but the most of dealers were from nearby towns and country. Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, sold at \$125 to \$175; single robes and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$180; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$150 to \$175; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$100 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$175 to \$225; serviceable second-

hand workers, \$60 to \$80; second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$90.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts have been fair. There has been a good demand for all of good to choice quality, both dairy and creamery. Creamery prints, 26c. to 28c.; solids, 24c. to 25c. Dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; large rolls, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese—Good demand; prices firm, but unchanged, at 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins.

Eggs—Supplies have been steady, with prices firmer, at 17c. for new-laid, and 13c. for storage.

Poultry—Deliveries have been light, and prices firmer all round. Chickens, or last year's pullets, sell at 16c. to 18c. per lb.; broilers, 12c. to 13c. Ducks and geese are out of season; none offering. Turkeys, hens, 18c. to 22c. per lb.; gobblers, 16c. to 18c. per lb.

Potatoes—Market steady. Ontario, 65c. to 70c. per bag, on track, here; Eastern, 78c. to 80c. per bag, on track, here.

Baled Hay—Market firm, on account of bad roads, at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, on track, here, and \$6 per ton for No. 2.

Beans—\$1.80 to \$1.85, hand pickled; prime, per bushel, \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Honey—\$1.25 to \$2 for combs per doz.; 7c. to 8c. per lb. for strained.

BREADSTUFFS.

Trade quiet, pending opening of navigation.

Flour—Manitoba, 90 per cent. patents, \$4 bid, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3 bid, f. o. b.

Bran—\$21 bid, buyers' sacks, Toronto, to arrive.

Wheat—Ontario fall wheat, No. 2 white quoted 77c. to 77½c., outside, f. o. b.; No. 2 mixed, 76c., f. o. b.; spring, No. 2, 75c. asked; Goose, No. 2 offered at 78c.

Rye—68c. bid, outside. Manitoba No. 1, 88c., at North Bay.

Barley—No. 2, 49½c. bid, at northern points, and 50c. at Toronto; feed barley, 42c., outside, and 46c. at Toronto.

Peas—Offered at 77c., outside; 75c. bid.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 40c. at North Bay, quoted at 34½c., f. o. b., 78 per cent. points.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow, 50c. bid, track at Toronto.

Buckwheat—48c. asked.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, prices firm, at \$9.25 to \$9.75; butter, 24c. to 28c.; eggs, 20c. to 23c.; potatoes, 65c. to 70c. per bag.

SEEDS.

There is a good inquiry for seeds for farm purposes. Prices ranged as follows: Red clover, fancy, \$15 to \$16 per 100 lbs; No. 1 red clover, \$14 to \$14.50

per 100 lbs.; alsike, extra fancy, \$14.50 to \$16.50 per 100 lbs.; specially-milled, \$13.50 to \$14 per 100 lbs.; best alfalfa, \$16.50 per 100 lbs.; timothy, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 9c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 9c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 8c.; country hides, flat, 7c. to 8c.; calf skins, No. 1, selected, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.45 to \$1.55; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4c.; wool, unwashed, fleece, 15c. to 16c.; wool, washed, 25c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—English cattle markets have gained strength. On the local market, the presence of some choicer stock raised top prices over the week before. Choice, 5c. to 5c.; good to fine, 4c. to 5c.; medium, 3c. to 4c., and common, 2c. to 3c. Large offerings of calves, but quality of the stock not attractive. Some sold at \$1.50, to \$3 each, and quantities have been seized by the authorities as unfit for food. Better stock sold at \$4 to \$10. Spring lambs, not yet plentiful, \$4 to \$6 each. Sheep range 4c. to 6c. Milch cows in fair demand at \$30 to \$60. Hogs, 7c. for selects, and 7c. for mixed.

Horses—Firm; fair demand for almost all classes. Heavy-draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; choice saddle or carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each, and old, broken-down horses, \$75 to \$125 each.

Butter—New-milk creamery, 22c. paid in the country; choice October creamery, 21c. to 22c.; good to fine winter creamery, 21c. to 21c.; inferior, 20c.; Manitoba dairy obtainable at 16c. to 17c., and Ontario, 17c. to 18c.; some choice makes, 18c. Two carloads have been shipped to British Columbia recently. Receipts continue small.

Cheese—Quotations about 13c.; stocks light.

Eggs—Fluctuating daily. About 16c. to 17c. per dozen, wholesale; single cases, 17c.

Potatoes—60c. to 65c., on track.

Seeds—Deliveries of all kinds reported fairly free. Prices higher all round. Red clover, per bushel of 60 lbs., at country points, \$7.50 to \$8; alsike, \$4.50 to \$6.75; timothy, \$2.75 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Dealers are paying these prices at country points. Flaxseed, \$1.20 per bush., Montreal.

Hay—Offerings less liberal, and English market showing more interest. No. 1 timothy, track, Montreal, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton being offered; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50, and No. 3, \$6 to \$6.50.

Grain—No. 4 oats, store, 37c. to 37c.; No. 3, 38c. to 38c., and No. 2, 39c. to 39c. Ontario wheat, steady, about 84c. to 84c.

Feed—Very strong demand from all parts for both bran and shorts, and prices are advancing. Although some of the Manitoba mills report bran to flour customers at \$19 per ton, in bags, there is no question that \$20 is a more general price, and that that figure is not hard to secure. As to shorts, prices now range from \$21 to \$22 per ton.

Hides—Calf skins more plentiful, the offerings of calves having increased. Prices steady, however, dealers offering shippers 11c. per lb for No. 1 hides, 10c. for No. 2, and 9c. for No. 3, f. o. b. Montreal, and selling to tanners at 1c. advance. Calf skins are 12c. for No. 1, and 10c. for No. 2; lamb skins being \$1.10 each. Horse hides are \$2 each for No. 1, and \$1.50 for No. 2. Rendered tallow is 4c., and rough, 2c. to 2c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Firm. Veals, \$5 to \$8.25. Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.70 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.65 to \$6.70; roughs, \$6 to \$6.15; stags, \$4 to \$4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.10; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; Western lambs, \$7 to \$7.05.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.85 to \$6.40; cows, \$3.40 to \$5; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$6.25; steers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.60. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.45; medium to good heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.45; butchers' weights, \$6.35 to \$6.45; good to prime heavy, mixed, \$6.32½ to \$6.40; packing, \$5.90 to \$6.37½. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.65.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c. to 14c. per lb.; lambs, 15c. to 15c., dressed weight.

The Feeder's Question.

Does it pay to feed Stock Foods? And, does it pay to feed Herbageum? A practical test of the matter is the only way to decide the questions. It is almost universally admitted that Herbageum is valuable for run-down animals and animals off their feed; but for regular feeding its value is not so well known.

Let us consider the question of cream equivalents. A cream equivalent is, or should be, something to put in skim milk which will make the skim milk equal to new milk for calves. Herbageum will do this at a cost of 25c. for every ton and a quarter of skim milk. If you do not believe it, you should test it. Herbageum needs no scalding or cooking, and it is, therefore, a very easy matter to make a test. Simply stir an even tablespoonful of Herbageum into the skim milk for three calves and watch them grow. They will not scour or go wrong while they have Herbageum. Herbageum is the true cream equivalent, and there is absolutely nothing equal to or as economical for regular feeding to farm stock as Herbageum.

Cobalt.

The Rich Silver District Recently Discovered in New Ontario. The eyes of the world are now turned towards Ontario, where the newest silver discoveries are creating the maddest excitement in the whole history of North America.

Cobalt is the center of a greater mining boom than was Dawson City in its palmiest days. Instead of the hard trails and strenuous efforts that were necessary to reach the Klondyke, the way to Cobalt is easy, and can be reached direct in a Pullman-sleeping car. The Grand Trunk Railway System will carry you there with all the comforts of modern travel.

A postal card to the following address will bring you a comprehensive and complete illustrated description of the new Eldorado, with maps and all information. J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Prescott Co., Ont., advertises a dispersion sale, by auction, on May 2nd, of his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, some sixty head, all told, including the imported bull, Red Archer =40414-, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud family, also 20 young bulls, 17 cows, some with calves at foot, and 18 heifers, also three heavy young Clydsdale horses, and other farm stock. This herd, founded on richly-bred Scotch families, has been kept up-to-date by the selection and use of high-class sires of the best breeding. Catalogues will be sent on application. See the advertisement, and send for one.

The dark bay seven-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Bondsman [2543], sired by the Toronto champion, Young Macqueen [2290], by the Chicago World's Fair champion, Macqueen, is advertised for sale in this paper by Mr. John H-witson, Allenford, Bruce Co., Ont. The dam of Bondsman is Nora of Cairnhill (imp.) [2608], by Laird o' Erie. The dam of Young Macqueen was Imp. Belle of Lyons, by Lord Lyon. A horse of such breeding, and in the prime of life, should be worth looking after.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

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Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened, and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

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OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS IN PERTH CO., ONT.

A correspondent from the region of Atwood, Perth Co., Ont., informed us last week of an outbreak of glanders in that section. He stated that the infection had occurred through a carload of bronchos brought down from the West last November. The Government inspectors were sent to the locality, and have succeeded, it is thought, in rounding-up the outbreak. Forty-one head of horses have been destroyed, of which 19 were bronchos. The repeated occurrence of this scourge in the West, and this case of infection therefrom, should induce Ontarians to give these Western horses about a thousand-mile berth.

POOR RICHARD JUNIOR'S PHILOSOPHY.

The door of opportunity has no place for knockers. In all good things begin at the bottom. In evils strike at the top. A merger is a larger body of water connecting two large bodies of water. A man ashamed of his humble birth is never alone, because all good people are ashamed of him for being ashamed. An American is fond of referring to the plain people, but he never claims to belong to them unless he is running for office.

Easter Rates

By Canadian Pacific Railway. Excursion rates between all points on line of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Port Arthur, and from Can. Pac. stations to nearly all points on connecting lines in Canada, will be on sale April 12th to 16th, inclusive, at rate of one-way first-class fare for the round trip; tickets good to return up to and including April 17th, which gives an exceptionally long limit to enjoy the Easter festivities. See any agent of the Can. Pac. Ry. for information, tickets, etc.



Life, Literature
and Education.

Re Our Literary Society.

We were much pleased to receive the following letter from Mr. H. J. Brillinger, who, it will be remembered, suggested the organization of our F. A. & H. M. Literary Society:

"Glad to see the Literary Society becoming what it is. You are going along right lines. Keep on. A little merriment is good once in a while, but, as a rule, give us something solid. Nowadays we have too many magazines of fun, and too few of hard common sense. How would 'The Best Way to Entertain a Crowd' do for an essay? Or, to make my meaning more clear, 'The Best Way to Spend a Social Evening?' Think it over, please."

We have "thought it over," and have come to the conclusion that the subject suggested is a very good one. A rather peculiar coincidence is that we have received several communications in different departments of our journal, lately, asking for help along just this very line. It seems as though an epidemic for a little more brightness in living is striking the country, and such an epidemic, surely, is not to be deplored. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and Jack does not want to be a dull boy.

As this is a literary society, however, we have thought that the social evenings should be, in some way, educative—not prosy, long-faced, extremely bookish affairs, but "evenings" which may, in some way, instruct as well as amuse. There are scores of ways in which enjoyable and not over-heavy book, author, geography parties, etc., may be conducted, and we want to know all about these. As summer is coming, too, we think that suggestions for picnics, lawn parties, etc., will be in order here. Hence, we shall give two sets of prizes—two for the best methods of spending an indoor evening, two for the best description of an outdoor afternoon party, the only restriction being that, whatever the form of entertainment chosen, it must be in some way educative. Of course, we should prefer to hear about plans that have actually been tested.

Now, then, kindly send your essays in so that they may reach us by April 30th, then we can have them disposed of by the time the Maritime Province debate is fully elaborated.

RE THE SOCIETY PIN.

Mr. Brillinger also writes us: "I received my L. S. Pin. It is a beauty, well made, and very pretty indeed. Many thanks for it." Next!



Lord Tennyson.

It is an impossibility for anyone who had made anything approaching a detailed study of Tennyson, to attempt an adequate estimate of the poet and his work within the short compass of a magazine article. Quotation crowds on quotation, illustration upon illustration, comment upon comment, until, to attempt to render such were but to invite chaos itself. Hence, in to-day's sketch we must perforce be satisfied if we accomplish the merest biography, and give a few hints which may serve as a help to a further and deeper study of the poet himself.

Tennyson was born Aug. 6, 1809, at Somersby, Lincolnshire, England, the fourth son of an Anglican clergyman whose "olive branches" numbered twelve in all. The eldest boy died in infancy. The next three were poets—poets, too, as distinct in individuality as though there had been no relationship—but, of the three, Alfred alone became famous.

It would seem, indeed, that the subtle muse whispered to this boy from infancy, and in a voice actually audible to him, for when a very little child he would rush out into the tempest, crying, "I hear a voice speaking in the wind!" And when, at the age of ten years, he began scribbling verse, his father would say, "If Alfred dies, one of our greatest poets will have gone." Doubtless, however, the most of these boyish efforts, modelled ambitiously on Homer, Scott, and others, were trash; and, indeed, some of those that appear to-day in his works, under the caption of "Juvenilia," scarce merit a reading.

Alfred received his earlier education from his father, following that up by courses at the Louth Grammar School and Cambridge University, where he formed his memorable and fruitful friendship with Arthur Hallam. Unlike Burns, then, and others whose poesy has had to roughen its way, and shine forth with only its native delicacy, Tennyson had every opportunity, so far as education goes, of polishing his verse to the uttermost. That he did not abuse the privilege, may be judged from the brilliancy and finish that appear in almost every line of his best work, and have given him the

place, usually so unequivocally accorded him, of "the most perfect master of musical English verse."

Nevertheless, in some ways, one could have wished that Tennyson had been obliged to see a little more of the world. The polish and sparkle of his work would not likely have been thus increased—for that could scarcely be—but he would probably have gained in range. To the last he remained wholly the cultured University man, with interests centered chiefly in a type or two of English life. He never really understood the whole gamut of the "common people." With the struggles of the poor he could have little real sympathy, for those struggles had never touched him. Enoch Arden is his only really poor man, and him, it must be confessed, he has handled admirably, although the credit of this may be due, perhaps, as much to the pathos of the situation as to any unusual skill in the depicting of character.

With the "higher" middle class the poet is more at home, as evidenced in "The Gardener's Daughter," "The Miller's Daughter," "The Northern Farmer," etc., and yet we know not how it may be to others, but to us it seems as though the characters, even here, are, as a rule, more like pictures—excellent pictures, without a detail lacking—than like living, breathing realities. However, each must judge for himself, and, perhaps, to others this is not so. In fact, to us, with but few exceptions, Tennyson seems to be always painting, painting, painting, with the brush of an artist among artists, and singing, singing, singing, with a music that never strikes a discordant note, and often the picture and the song commingle, and are not to be torn asunder. We find this vivid word-picturing in "The Lady of Shalott," "The Lotus-eaters," "Recollection of Arabian Nights," "Palace of Art," in "Maud," and "Idylls of the King," and, in numberless instances, scattered, like corn on a cornfield, throughout his every work.

Is not this a canvas more subtle than ever brushes portrayed?

"Black, the garden-bowers and grots
Slumber'd: the solemn palms were
ranged
Above, unwood'd of summer wind:
A sudden splendor from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-
green.
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, counterchanged
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright. A lovely time,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid."

And is not here a painting, also, with the whole music of nature in it beside—the music which cannot have missed you "of the fine ear," if you have ever stood at dusk by a lone lake, while the reeds grew dim in the darkness?

"I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water lapping on the
crag."

The exceptions to which we have referred are a few poems, such as, "The May Queen," which, along with the music and the word-picturing, has the true human ring in it;

his philosophical poems, e. g., "The Two Voices," "In Memoriam," "The Ancient Sage," and a few others.

"In Memoriam," says Stopford Brooke, "is the most complete of Tennyson's poems, 'Idylls of the King' the most ambitious, 'Maud' the loveliest, most memorable, 'The Princess' the most delightful." Regarding this pronouncement, you must also judge for yourself. Speaking for ourselves, we can say, unhesitatingly, that, to us, "In Memoriam" is at once the grandest, most memorable. A heart speaks here, and with the speech of no sentimental sorrow. It has been wrung, and the breaking of it cries out. As the time goes on—for "In Memoriam" covers a space of three years after the death of Tennyson's friend—we see the poet passing on through the stages of unreasoning grief, questioning, doubt, to peace and hope, "from blameless paganism," as Mr. Houston remarked when speaking on this poem in Toronto last year, "to a state of Christian faith." Tennyson grows calmer, but he does not forget, and we have reason to know that he did not forget this dear friend until he, too, crossed over the bar.

It is rather strange that, after reaching the conclusions of "In Memoriam," Tennyson again lapsed so often into a sort of hopelessness. His "Idylls of the King," which typifies the struggle of soul against sense, ends in the breaking up of the kingdom, and when the King (soul) embarks with the three queens on the great lake, we feel that there is little definite beyond. Tennyson's views of the ultimate destiny of things, in fact, not infrequently seemed to become a trouble to him. He had always been given to questioning—such questioning as is, perhaps, only natural to every philosophical mind—and then, he lived in a skeptical age. Even in youth he had written "The Two Voices," and those notable quatrains of "In Memoriam." Later in life he is not skeptical, but he looks for a good too far away to satisfy the ordinary human being, a supreme good, to be accomplished after years of slow upward movement. His general theory of theology is interesting—that every man's soul is an emanation from Divinity, a spark of God Himself placed in a body which has descended from the beasts (Darwin was being much read in his day), in order that the soul might find out its personality, its separateness in its best estate, from the nature of the brute.

"The Lord let the house of a brute to
the soul of a man,
And the man said, 'Am I your
debtor?'
And the Lord, 'Not yet; but make it
as clean as you can.
And then I will let you a better.'"

To conquer the brute, then, is the office of the soul, the business of King Arthur's knights, and it is pitiable to witness the overthrow of Camelot. However, probably Tennyson's idea in "The Idylls" was to show that we on earth best fulfil our mission here by living well our little common life. To us, as to Leonard (in Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After), is the injunction implied that we are not to "abuse

our day," but to follow such an example as his who

"Strove for sixty widow'd years to help his homelier brother men,
Served the poor, and built the cottage,
raised the school, and drain'd the fen."

In cutting ourselves off from our fellows by asceticism, and neglecting our home duties, we may but prove, with but few exceptions, to be like the King's knights, but "following wandering fires."

Whatever Tennyson's religious struggle, it is pleasant to record that at the last he had come to peace. In "Crossing the Bar," there is no doubt of a "Pilot."

We should like to dwell on Tennyson's exquisite nature pictures; on the revelation of himself, his aims and his life, as shown from "The Poet" and "Ulysses," on throughout his works; on the love-story element of his poems; on his "women" and his estimate of woman and her sphere; on a hundred other things; but we must close. These things you may, if you wish, find out for yourselves. You need not, to know Tennyson, read everything he has written. Better select the best of his poems, and study them. Beside those already referred to, we may add to the list "Oriana," "Mariana," "The Voyage," "Enone," "Dream of Fair Women," "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," "The Troop," "The Day Dream," "Sea Dreams," "Aylmer's Field," and such of his shorter poems as have become so popular as to need no mention. It is interesting, also, to compare his later poems with those of his youth, for Tennyson wrote almost until his death, which occurred at Aldworth in 1892, at the ripe age of 84 years.

If you have the power of appreciating good literature in you, we can promise you no greater treat than that which will come from an enthusiastic study of Tennyson, undoubtedly the greatest poet of the Victorian era. We have pointed out a few of, we will not call them defects, but rather the things in Tennyson which we must balance and pass judgment upon; but these only make the study more interesting, and we feel confident that when you know our poet, you will most unhesitatingly pronounce him one of the most dazzlingly brilliant among our English writers, and recognize that the honors paid him in his appointment as Poet Laureate, in the peerage bestowed upon him as Baron Tennyson of Freshwater and Aldworth, and in his honored grave in Westminster Abbey, were but merited tributes to one whose works must last as long as English literature itself.

"A great-boned, loose-limbed, gigantesque man," Brooke has called him, "with his domed head, and the soft, dark hair, the gentle eyes, and the white, smooth, fine-lined brow, covered with delicate skin through which the blue veins shone." Have we interested you in him so that you will wish to know more of him? Then, that is all we ask.

Of his two sons, Hallam and Lionel, only the eldest survived his father. He, too, has inherited the poetical genius of the family, and he it was who composed the inscription on the tablet erected to the memory of Lord Tennyson in the little home church at Aldworth, and with which we may close our sketch:

"Speak, living voice! to the death is not death;
Thy life outlives the life of dust and breath."

"Wearing the white flower of a nameless life,
Before a thousand peering eyes,
In that fierce light which waits
On thrones,
And blackens every blade."

—Tennyson. Dedication to the portrait of Albert, in preface to "Idylls of the King."

"What is Poetry?"

Poetry is an expression of thought in which our minds rise in fancy above the commonplace. Whether in rhyme or in blank verse, it is arranged in certain measures, consisting of long and short syllables. It is the highest effort of the human mind in thought and expression. The sphere of poetry is wide as the world, vast as life. We know life only in part and imperfectly, but poetry is the truest interpretation of it of which man is capable.

Poetical thought is manifested, not only in the printed page, but in every perception and conception of the sublime and the beautiful, whether in the form of a great epic poem, as "Paradise Lost," in the creations of Shakespeare, or in the building of St. Paul's Cathedral or other great works of art. The ideal precedes the actual in a great architectural structure or other beautiful work of art no less than in a great poem. The materials of the one may be at hand, but a conception or

endowed with strong and lively imagination, and who, like Homer's personification of Discord, have their heads incessantly in the skies, and their feet on the earth, will agitate you, burn in your heart, and drag you along with them, breaking like an impetuous torrent, and swelling your breast with that enthusiasm with which they are themselves possessed."

Poetry, then, is an art which addresses itself to the imagination. The essential elements are exalted thought, and its proper expression or representation. Poetry is the life of the higher sentiments, as religion is the life of the soul. The truly poetic life is the truly religious life. It is no less real than the grosser, less imaginative life; it is more real, higher, more divine. The man or woman of the poetic type dwells largely in the supersensuous realm. Good and pure thoughts, truth and beauty fill the mind and make a heaven within.

Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.



W. H. Bartlett. Waiting for the Island Boat, Co. Donegal.

model must be formed in the mind before either can exist as an objective creation.

While poetry is the product of genius, it is also an art. None but highly-civilized and highly-cultured minds have ever produced great poems. Man in his primitive stage seems to have very little perception of the beautiful or the sublime. In what age or country has a savage ever produced a great poem or other great work of art? From his crudest condition—in which he does not even build rude huts for shelter—he develops slowly, very slowly, mentally and morally advancing towards ideal manhood, where the plane of poetry is reached. All poetic minds find poetry in nature, as well as in art.

"Nature's volume read aright
Attunes the soul to minstrelsy,
Tinging life's clouds with rosy light,
And all the world with poetry."

Keats said: "Cold minds, ever
And ever in possession of
And ever, are capable of producing
And poetry, while those who are

Waiting for the Island Boat, County Donegal.

An artist's choice of subjects for his brush generally reveals his natural tastes. He who loves the sea paints the sea, because he has studied it in all its moods. Thus, Mr. Bartlett gives us charming Irish sketches, County Donegal, Ireland, evidently having a special attraction for him. In 1903 he exhibited in the Royal Academy a picture which was very favorably commented upon, its subject being "Back from the Fair, Co. Donegal." His "Waiting for the Island Boat," with its patient group, too tired for gossip, are characteristic specimens of an art which won for Mr. Bartlett the Silver Medal, both at the Paris and Chicago Exhibitions.

"How'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."
—Tennyson, in "Lady Clara Vere the Vere."

News of the Day.

Canadian.

Mr. Duncan C. Fraser has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

By order of the King, the Medal of the Royal Geological Society is to be bestowed upon Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, nephew of the King, with his suite, arrived at Victoria, B. C., on March 27th, and will proceed eastward through Canada. The Prince is already winning golden opinions by his modesty and tact.

British and Foreign.

Two hundred and fifty men have been killed in a mining disaster at Nagasaki, Japan.

At last an amicable solution of the controversy at Algeiras is in sight. France and Spain, backed by the other European powers, will have authority to police Morocco.

The U. S. Naval Bill, recently formulated, provides for the expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000 in ship-building. Germany is also making provision for the rapid increase of her navy.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

For the past few weeks one of the strangest and most pitiful elections the world has ever seen has been going on in Russia. An Imperial Ukase, it will be remembered, went forth long since with the order that a National Assembly—the first in the history of oligarchic Russia—is to be held on the 10th of next May, and the assumption was to be inferred that thenceforth Russia would be oligarchic no longer. The Assembly, as thus defined, is to consist of two Houses, the Duma and the Council of the Empire, corresponding rather closely, as drafted, with the British "Commons" and "Lords." In the latter House it was provided that half of the members should be elected by the people and half appointed by the Czar, the former eligible for nine years, while a third of the number is to be re-elected every three years. Each Zemstvo (Elective Provincial Assembly) is empowered to elect one representative to the Council, six being elected by each of the following: Synod of the Church, the Universities and Academy of Science, and the landed proprietors of Poland.

With all this, it seems that oil might fall at last upon the troubled waters of Russia. But not so. It now appears, either that the present Government is interfering with the elections, or that the people are suspecting them of doing so, and in some districts not one per cent. of the population is voting. The whole election, in fact, so far, seems to be but a farce, and where the peasants are taking part at all it is to elect delegates whose instructions are to vote for expropriation of lands belonging to the Czar, the Nobility and the State, and their division among the peasantry—a radical proceeding scarce likely to induce the upper classes to look favorably on the National Assembly. In the end, it is safe to say, the present movement must crystallize for the good of the country. In the meantime, serious fears are entertained that an outbreak, more bloody than any that have yet taken place, may occur about the middle of April, and it may be said, with all reverence, "God help Russia."

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Ornamental Grasses.

Those who have never seen any of the ornamental grasses save the old-fashioned ribbon grass, pretty though it is, can have little idea how effective they may be in certain situations; in front of shrubbery, for instance, as shown in the accompanying illustration; or in individual clumps, near a water-garden. Of these grasses, among the most satisfactory are Stipa Pennata or Feather Grass, Japanese Grass (Eulalia Japonica), and Purple Fountain Grass, with its bending feathery heads. Of course, as in the case of most perennials which depend on massing for effect, best results cannot be expected during the first year or two. The grasses must first have time to establish themselves, then, with little care, they will grow on, as does the old ribbon grass, gradually increasing from year to year, and becoming every year more attractive.

A Suggestion and a Competition.

A week or so ago there appeared in this department of "The Farmer's Advocate," an article which set forth the banefulness of letting rubbish accumulate in the backyard until an annual "spring cleaning orgy" became a necessity. To every word of that article we said "Amen," and yet, we thought, why not go a step further and insist, not only on having a "clean" backyard, but a beautiful one as well? Just try this year to introduce at least one element of beauty, if it be only a keg of nasturtiums, or a few morning glories, around somewhere by your kitchen door, where you will see it every time you go in and out about your work. If you do so, we feel safe in predicting that next year you will not be satisfied with just this; you will want a few more blossoms in front of the window, where you will see them as you glance up from your sewing, and a few more vines to cover up that ugly stone fence which has been an eyesore so long; or that bare wall, whose ugliness is impressed upon you more and more as you recognize the possibilities in it, and imagine how it would look if draped all over with the greenery of Clematis or Virginia Creeper.

For years and years in the backyard of the writer's home there was nothing but grass, with one perverse, wrath-provoking strip that would insist upon growing brown dock, and nothing but brown dock. Out of patience with the offender, we resolved upon a wholesale upheaval. The strip was dug and turned up to a depth of two feet or more, and all the roots picked out. The brown dock was disposed of, but at the end of the process there remained to gladden our eyes a



narrow reddish-brown ridge, resembling nothing more than a newly-made grave. This would never do. Should we sod it?—or?—yes, we would plant some flowers in it. So we hurried away to get some old manure, mixed that well with the soil, and finished up by poking down a few dwarf nasturtium seeds. Be-

birds came to investigate, and the butterflies began to hover about in increased numbers, we found that flowers bring with them a new world, a world which had been to a great extent lost to us so long as we had confined all of our gardening efforts to the front lawn. There was company in the little newcomers,



Ornamental Grasses.

fore the summer was over we had reason to bless the brown docks, which had, after all, been the primary cause of the innovation. We were gladdened not only by the bright faces of the flowers themselves, peeping through the green leafage like glints of orange and crimson flame, but by many other things that we had not counted upon. When the humming-

and a beauty not secondary to that of the flowers.

Year by year our flower garden increased, and now, in comparison with the front yard, it presents a very gay appearance indeed. But we do not mind the discrepancy, for we get all the good of the garden, morning, noon and night. Neither have we found the experiment a

troublesome or an expensive one. We have essayed no very difficult kinds, just, for standards, sweet peas and nasturtiums, golden glow, asters, candytuft, alyssum, coreopsis and phlox, with vines for a background, and iris, buttercups and daisies for early blooming; but we have found it interesting to introduce one new kind quite often. Sometimes the new kind becomes a standard also; occasionally it is a failure, so that we do not bother with it again. Among the latter we may mention godetia, which, in our hands at least, developed no beauty. Perhaps we did not cultivate it right. Cosmos we did not start early enough, and, although the foliage was very attractive, not a bud formed until late in the fall. As leaving the plants out longer would have been murder to them, we tried carefully moving them into big boxes. The foliage never even wilted, and before Christmas the flowers came out beautifully. But we resolved that, next time, we would start cosmos in the house. Adonis we found pretty, but rather diminutive to be of much show value. However, there is always infinite interest in experiment.

And now we have a proposition to make to all of you who number among your friends someone who owns a camera. If you have resolved upon a flower garden in your backyard, have a photo taken of the spot, early in spring, before you have taken any step whatever towards its improvement. Then, again, when your garden is at its best, have another one taken from the very same viewpoint, and send us in the two. We will give prizes for the three best sets, and have the pictures put in the paper; also any other pictures in the competition that may appear to us worthy of a place of honor. By doing this you may do much towards inspiring others all over Canada to beautify their homes, especially the backyard, so often a scene of desolation, and yet the very spot, perhaps, which comes into closest touch with the home life.

We hope this competition will recommend itself to you, and that we will have a lively response to it. Cameras are very common now; every village has its quota of them—and good amateur work will do us capitably, so that part of the matter should not be hard to manage.

And, now, will you kindly bear this competition in mind? We will not repeat the announcement of it, nor mention it again before autumn. We have no space for continuous repetitions, so do not forget. The photos, with all other communications intended for the flower department, should be addressed FLORESTA, "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Patient in Tribulation.

I know. . . thy patience, and how thou. . . hast borne, and hast patience, and for My Name's sake hast labored, and hast not fainted.—Rev. 2: 2, 3.

He who said these words to the Church of Ephesus, long ago, will surely say them to many suffering, victorious souls who steadfastly follow in His steps—triumphant over pain—patiently bearing a heavy cross. I have lately had the privilege of meeting one of these quiet, victorious soldiers of the Cross, and should like to introduce her to my Advocate friends. In one of the January "Quiet Hours," you will find some beautiful verses, written for "the lonely," by Miss Anna Benschel. When I sent those verses to the press, I had no idea that the writer lived less than a mile away from me; since then, I have learned to know and love her. No wonder she can write words which must go straight to the heart of the lonely, for she is shut within a "temple of silence"—her own expression—having been totally deaf since childhood, and, as her sight is also very imperfect, God's beautiful book of nature is only slightly open to her. But, though her ears are shut to earthly sounds, she is very quick to hear the still, small Voice; though her bodily sight may be dim, her spiritual sight is very keen. Standing alone in the terrible silence, which no song of bird nor voice of friend can break, she reaches out with all the force of a passionate nature to the one Friend whose voice she can hear, in words like these:



"I scarce can see on my darkened way,
The great clouds shadow the sunlight
so;
Grant me the prayer I pray to Thee,
Greater trust with the heavier blow.
God, who reigns in the Heaven above!
Under the burden I lowly bow:
Jesus of Nazareth—passing near—
Teach me Thy wondrous patience
now."

Yes, this new yet dear friend of mine is a true poet, and she sings all the more sweetly because the Master she loves has shut the door—shut her in with Himself, so that she may daily grow more like Him, and may have many messages to carry straight from His own lips to the world she longs to help. It was a great delight to her when I told her how her verses "for the lonely" had been sent on a mission of comfort through this great Canada of ours, for she is so eager to help others, and feels as though her hands were tied. Listen to her sad yet meek words of submission when her prayer to be allowed to work for God was refused—or, at least, when she thought she could do nothing for Him:

"Dear God, I do not mean to doubt
Thy care,
Nor to distrust the love that foldest
me;
But God, my God, the waiting is so
long,
And I would work for Thee.
But Thou—Thou wilt not let me! Here
aside
I sit with idle hands and strangled
voice
That giveth forth no praise to Thee, O
Love!
(Love that refused my choice).
But come Thou nearer, God; let me
but feel
Thy great love folding me so close,
so warm,
I shall not mind whatever pain or
grief
Comes, feeling safe from harm.
And that I may not strive against
Thy love,
Hold me so closely to Thy Father-
breast
That I may know the tenderness
divine,
And, knowing, be at rest."

Surely the power of such a patient, trustful life is mighty in its influence for

good. We know little of Enoch, except the all-important fact that he walked with God, and no one can walk with God for a lifetime without helping many other souls to live nearer to Him. Mary, who sat silently listening to the Master's voice, has helped the world far more than her busy, practical sister, Martha, and surely there never was a time when Mary's example was more needed than in this bustling age of energetic philanthropy. We are trying to crowd every hour so full of active service, too often forgetting that all our work is worthless, unless it is inspired by love, and that love must grow secretly and silently, needing an atmosphere of prayer and meditation and quiet resting on God.

When the Master comes to take account of His servants, there will be many surprises. Some, who have been very busy here and there, and who expect to have many sheaves to carry into the great Harvest Home, may find that they have really helped other souls very little. On the other hand, those who have been "patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer," longing to help, but fancying they have accomplished little or nothing in the great work of gathering in the nations, will be amazed to find how much actual work they have done unconsciously by prayer and true living.

And then, too, our business in this world is not solely the helping of our neighbor. It will not be enough to have been very useful, not enough to be made "keeper of the vineyards," if, at the last, we must sorrowfully confess: "but mine own vineyard have I not

kept." Life grows from within outwards, and, if the heart be not kept with all diligence, the life cannot blossom and bear fruit in the beauty of holiness. God has His own secret method of cultivating beauty of soul, and we cannot doubt His wise and loving culture when we see the beauty growing swiftly under His hand. Can you not see it shining out in this sweet song "Out of the Silence"?

"Alone in all my solitude and dread,
I think upon the years that are to be
Of silence—deep as that about the dead—
Which God had bidden to compass me.
I think of all my hopes, the aims and fears
That I have laid down slowly one by one,
To drink the cup God gave, with bitter tears,
Till my poor heart could say, 'Thy will be done.'
I have grown patient through these years of pain,
And wait the power that shall summon me
Out of the silence into sound again,
When Jesus breaks the chain and sets me free.
And the first sound that enters to my ear
Shall be the voice of Him whom most I love—
There shall He melt the seal and bid me hear
And join with angels in the songs above."

I do not ask you to pity this brave and noble soul. Those who can walk with the Son of God in the midst of the fire, inspire us with reverent admiration rather than pity. Let us pity souls that are deaf and have their eyes shut to things invisible, but look up to those whose shining faces are uplifted in simple, childlike faith to the face of the Father, and who walk always with hand clasped closely in His. He can—and does—fill their hearts with a secret gladness that no earthly advantages can give. We know, as Archbishop Magee says, "that the justice of God is pledged for the happiness of His servants. . . . that more precious in His sight is one loving, trusting human soul than all the universe of material worlds, and all the laws that govern them: that sooner than that one righteous soul should unjustly suffer, those laws should—all of them, if need were—be suspended: that full surely there will come for every soul that trusts the Father's love a deliverance wrought by the Father's power."
"Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer!"—how many must fight on, year after year, fight with all their strength, if they are determined to stand firm on that height! Some crosses are visible to all, while others are hidden away out of sight, and known only to the fighter himself and to God. But a fight it is, and must be, as long as we are part of the Church militant here on earth. It is one of the mysteries of life that one's greatest joys and heaviest sorrows often spring from the same root—love—and we would not willingly lose the pain if we must part

with the joy along with it. But pain is only outside after all, while God Himself has linked together, love and joy. True, unselfish, Love can still press bright-faced Joy close to his heart, defying the powers of evil to do their worst; for, what God hath joined together, neither the troubles of earth, the sorrow of death, nor the pain of separation can tear asunder. Sorrow can only make Love's eyes more grave and sweet, that fears nor pain nor death "can only strengthen the "tender charity and steadfast faith, the patient hope and quiet, brave endurance" of both. And so there is more joy than sorrow in Miss Bessel's "Bon Voyage, Comrades!" which rings out its brave "God Speed!" as a dearly-loved sister, mother and brother pass on before her within the veil, and friend after friend leaves her side.

"Bon voyage, comrade! though we drift apart,
Nor space, nor time can dim the love I bear,—
Which, close and warm within my aching heart,
Throbs on for you and all your life would share.
Bon voyage, comrade! God be with you, dear!
'Tis all my heart can say, as on the tide
Our boats drift from each other. Cold and drear
Seems all the sunny world, as from my side

You drift afar. For you I kneel and pray
In love undying. While I know your heart
Is mine I shall not fear; though dark the day,
And wide the distance as we drift apart."

She is very happy—this new friend of mine—and well she may be, for she lives always in the sunshine of God's Presence, and that, as David tells us, is "fullness of joy." The Vision of God, clear and undimmed, will be the great Joy of Heaven, for there His servants shall "see His Face." Then, as St. John says, our hunger and thirst after righteousness shall at last be satisfied, then we "shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." But, even here, the pure in heart can and do see God in a very real sense, just as surely as the impure and insincere cannot see Him; and those who see God and trust Him always are blessed, with a blessedness which cannot even be imagined by those who have never known it. Strong in her confidence and sure hope, she sings her trustful song bravely and patiently:

"Be strong, O heart! and do not fear;
What though the storm-bolts fall?
The sun is shining somewhere clear,
And Heaven itself is bending near,
And LOVE is over all."

HOPE.

The Robin Redbreasts.

Two Robin Redbreasts built their nest
Within a hollow tree,
The hen sat quietly at home,
The cock sang merrily,
And all the little young ones said,
"Wee-wee, wee-wee, wee-wee."

One day (the sun was warm and bright,
And shining in the sky)
Cock Robin said, "My little dears,
'Tis time you learn to fly."
And all the little young ones said,
"I'll try, I'll try, I'll try."

I know a child, and who she is,
I'll tell you by-and-bye,
When mamma says "Do this" or
"That,"
She says, "What for?" or "Why?"
She'd be a better child by far
If she would say "I'll try."

From Mapleside Farm.

As I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, I thought I would write a little letter. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and could not do without it. We have not had much snow here this winter. We go to school most every day. I am in the Third Book, and my brother is in the Second Part; we both like our teacher fine. I live on a farm of fifty acres. We have ten cows and three calves. We make about fifty pounds of butter a week. For pets, we have a cat, two kittens, and two dogs. I hope this letter will escape the waste-paper basket, that I may see it in print.
MARGARET MERRITT (age 10).
Beamsville, Ont.

Another Letter.

We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and we think it is a fine paper. Grandpa says it is the best farm paper we take. I like it on account of the "Children's Corner" best. I have never written to you before, but I have often intended to. I go to school regularly. I am in the Fourth Book. I am going to try for the Entrance this mid-summer, and will be thirteen years of age in April. I have three-fourths of a mile to go to school. I am going to send you some riddles. I know about sixty-five, but perhaps I will send you some again, if you would like them.
1. Why does a tall man eat less than a short one? Because he makes a little go a long way.
2. What is the oldest piece of furniture in the world? The multiplication table.
3. Take forty-five away from forty-five, and have forty-five left. Ans.:



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

987654321 = 45
123456789 = 45
864197532 = 45

4. Which is the happiest of vowels. "I" because it is the middle of bliss.
 5. As round as an apple, deep as a cup, all the King's horses can't pull it up? A well.
 6. What are the most unsocial things in the world? Ans.—Mile-stones; because you never see two together.
- MARTHA SCOTT.
Crathie, Ont.

I thank you, Martha. I am pleased to get so many riddles. You must have a good memory. I am saving some for another time.
C. D.

good spirits this lovely morning; all the while Alice washed her face and combed her hair. Just then, Dave, their brother, came in to say that Mary and his mother had breakfast ready. The three hurried down to breakfast. As soon as it was over, the girls and mother put up the lunch for the picnic. They had got the lunch partly ready the night before, so they soon finished it. Father and Dave came up with the horse and rig. They all hurried out with the baskets and Daisy. They were going to a Sunday-school picnic to-day. As they turned the corner, they saw their other friends on ahead of them. The picnic was to be held in a large sugar bush, about three miles from their home. As soon as they were in sight of the woods, they wanted to get down and run, for

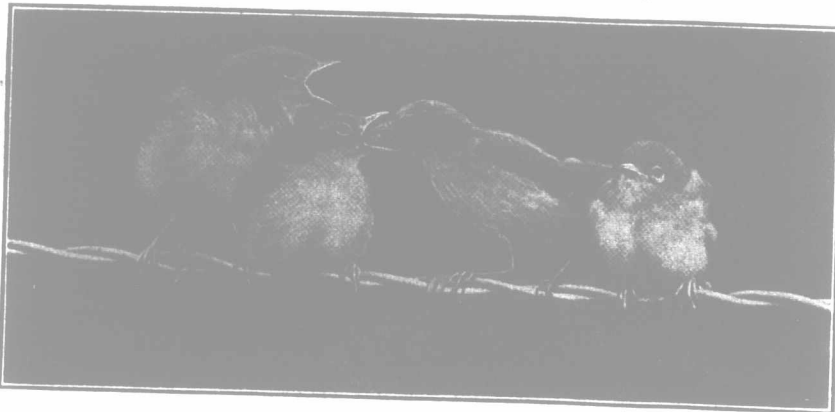
all started back to find their parents, and have dinner. Everyone was hungry, and all enjoyed a hearty dinner. It was a great treat to have dinner on the ground, and the girls decorated the table with the flowers they had gathered, and made it look very pretty indeed. Then they helped their mothers arrange the food and dishes on the table. They all laughed and talked while eating, and wished they could have their dinner on the ground every day, especially Daisy, for this was her first picnic.
After dinner, everybody wandered off in little groups, except the children, who stayed together and played hide-and-seek among the large maple trees, and others had high swings. Daisy was being swung up quite high, when she became dizzy and fell to the ground. Fortunately the ground was mossy and not stony where she fell, so it did not hurt so much as frighten her. After an afternoon of lots of fun, everyone started home about five o'clock. As they were going home, the whole family said it was one of the happiest days they had spent, and I think everyone else did also.
ISABEL ANDERSON (age 12).
Mountain View, Ontario.

The Egg that Johnnie Found.

Johnnie was a little city boy. He was five years old. He went to his grandpa's to spend the summer. One morning he went out to the barn to hunt the eggs. His grandpa told him to look in the hay. He strolled and tumbled over the hay, but did not find a single egg. At last he saw an old, white hen sitting against the wall. The hen scolded and scolded him, but at last he chased her off, and, sure enough, there was a big white egg in the nest. Johnnie put the egg in his basket, and ran to the house to give the egg to his grandma. She laughed and laughed, until she cried. The egg was a glass one, and Johnnie didn't know it.
EDITH McDERMID (age 10).
Troxville, Ont.

All letters for "Children's Corner" should be addressed, Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
Yet not for power (power of herself
Would come uncall'd for), but to live
By law,
Acting the law we live by without fear;
And, because right is right, to follow
right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."
—Tennyson, in "Enone."



The Robin Redbreasts.

A May-day Picnic.

"Oh, Mary," said Alice, as she woke on that bright twenty-fourth of May, "see how lovely it is to-day; the sun is much brighter than it has been since my birthday."
"Oh! Yes, it's lovely, Alice," said Mary.
"Come girls, it's late," said mother, as she passed the girls' door, going down stairs.
"We will, mamma," they replied.
They hurried out of bed, and were soon dressed in their new dresses they had for the picnic. As soon as Alice was dressed, she ran into mamma's room to dress Daisy, her little two-year-old sister; for the picnic, Daisy was in

the horse seemed to go so slowly. As they got out of the rig, they saw all their school friends and ever so many others there.
"Oh! there comes Julia," said Alice to Mary, after they had been there a few minutes. Julia came to get the girls and Daisy to go off where the other girls were, for there had been ever so many swings put up the day before, she said. They went away, and had a splendid swing, and then went down to a brook that ran through the woods. Here they found Dave, and a number of other boys, fishing. On the banks of the brook, they found a great many wild-roses and marsh-marshmallows. After they had gathered a large bunch of flowers, they

Glengarry School Days.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"Long before I arrived on the arena, which was an open space in the woods in front of what Foxy calls his store, wild shrieks and yells fell upon my ears, as if the original denizens of the forest had returned. Quietly approaching, I soon guessed the nature of the excitement, and being unwilling to interfere until I had thoroughly grasped the ethical and other import of the situation, I shinned up a tree, and from this point of vantage took in the spectacle. It appeared from Foxy's violent accusations that Hughie had been guilty of wrecking the store, which, by the way, the latter utterly despises and contemns. The following interesting and striking conversation took place:

"What are you doing in my store, anyway?" says he of the brilliant foliage. "You're just a thief, that's what you are, and a sneaking thief."

"Promptly the lie comes back. 'I wasn't touching your rotten stuff!' and again the lie is exchanged.

"Immediately there is a demand from the spectators that the matter be argued to a demonstration, and thereupon one of the larger boys, wishing to precipitate matters and to furnish a casus belli, puts a chip upon Hughie's shoulder and dares Foxy to knock it off. But Hughie flings the chip aside.

"Go away with yourself and your chip. I'm not going to fight for any chip."

"Yells of derision, 'Cowardly, cowardly, custard,' 'Give him a good cuffing, Foxy,' 'He's afraid,' and so forth. And indeed, Hughie appears none too anxious to prove his innocence and integrity upon the big and solid body of his antagonist.

"Foxy, much encouraged by the clamor of his friends, deploys in force in front of his foe, shouting, 'Come on, you little thief!'

"I'm not a thief! I didn't touch one of your things!"

"Whether you touched my things or not, you're a thief, anyway, and you know you are. You stole money, and I know it, and you know it yourself."

"To this Hughie, strangely enough, makes no reply, wherein lies the mystery. But though he makes no reply he faces up boldly to Foxy and offers battle. This is evidently a surprise to Foxy, who contents himself with threats as to what he can do with his one hand tied behind his back, and what he will do in a minute, while Hughie waits, wasting no strength on words.

"Finally Foxy strides to his store door, and, apparently urged to frenzy by the sight of the wreckage therein, comes back and lands a sharp cuff on his antagonist's ear.

"It is all that is needed. As if he had touched a spring, Hughie flew at him wildly, inconsequently making a windmill of his arms. But fortunately he runs foul of one of Foxy's big fists, and falls back with a spouting nose. Enthusiastic yells from Foxy's following. And Foxy, having done much better than he expected, is encouraged to pursue his advantage.

"Meantime the blood is being mopped off Hughie's face with a snowball, his tears flowing equally with his blood.

"Wait till to-morrow," urges Fusie, his little French fidus Achates.

"To-morrow!" yells Hughie suddenly. "No, but now! I'll kill the lying, sneaking, white-faced beast now, or I'll die myself!" after which heroic resolve he flings himself, blood and tears upon the waiting Foxy, and this time with better result, for Foxy, waiting the attack with arms up and eyes shut, finds himself pummelled all over the face, and after a few moments of ineffectual resistance turns, and in quite the Homeric way, seeks safety in flight, followed by the furious and vengeful Achilles, and the jeering shouts of the bloodthirsty but disappointed rabble.

"As I have said, the mystery behind it remains unsolved, but Foxy's reign is at an end, and with him goes the store, for which I am devoutly thankful.

"I would my tale ended here with the downfall of Foxy, but, my dear Ned, I have to record a sadder and more humiliating downfall than that—the abject and utter collapse of my noble self. I have once more played the fool, and played into the hands of the devil, mine own familiar and well-beloved devil.

"The occasion I need not enlarge upon; it always waits. A long day's skate, a late supper with some of the wilder and more reckless outcasts of this steady-going community that frequent the back store, results in my appearing at the manse door late at night, very unsteady of leg and incoherent of speech. By a most unhappy chance, a most scurvy trick my familiar devil played upon me, the door is opened by the minister's wife. I can see her look of fear, horror and loathing yet. It did more to pull me together than a cold bath, so that I saved myself the humiliation of speech and escaped to my room.

"And now, what do you think? Reproaches, oburgations, and final dismissal on the part of the padre, tearful exhortations to repentance on the part of his wife? Not a bit. If you believe me, sir, my unhappy misadventure remains a secret with her. She told not a soul. Remarkably fine, I call that. And what more, think you? A cold and haughty reserve, or a lofty pity, with the fearful expectation of judgment! Not in the least. Only a little added kindness, a deeper note to the frank, sympathetic interest she has always shown, and that is all. My dear chap, I offered to leave, but when she looked at me with those great hazel-brown eyes of hers and said, 'Why should you go? Would it be better for you any place else?' I found myself enjoying the luxury of an entirely new set of emotions, which I shall not analyze to you. But I feel more confident than ever that I shall either die early or end in being a saint.

"And now, do you know, she persists in ignoring that anything has taken place, talks to me about her young men and her hopes for them, the work she would do for them, and actually asks my assistance! It appears that ever since their Great Revival, which is the beginning of days to them, events being dated from before the Great Revival or after, some of these young men have a desire to be ministers, or think they have. It is really her desire, I suspect, for them. The difficulty is, preparation for college. In this she asks my help. The enormous incongruity of the situation does not appear to strike her, that I, the—too many unutterable things—should be asked to prepare these young giants, with their 'tremenjous' religious convictions, for the ministry; nevertheless, I yield myself to do anything and everything she lays upon me. I repeat, I shall without doubt end in being a saint myself, and should not be surprised to find myself with these 'tremenjous' young men on the way to Holy Orders. Fancy the good Doctor's face! He would suspect a lurking pleasantry in it all.

"This letter, I know, will render chaotic all your conceptions of me, and in this chaos of mind I can heartily sympathize. What the next chapter will be, God only knows! It depends upon how my familiar devil behaves himself. Meantime, I am parleying with him, and, with some anxiety as to the result, subscribe myself, "Your friend, "J. C."

CHAPTER XIII. The First Round.

The challenge from the Front was for the best two out of three, the first game to be played the last day of the year. Steadily, under Craven's coaching, the Twentieth team were perfected in their systematic play; for although Craven knew nothing of shinny, he had captained the champion lacrosse team of the

Province of Quebec, and the same general rules of defence and attack could be applied with equal success to the game of shinny. The team was greatly strengthened by the accession of Thomas Finch and Don Cameron, both of whom took up the school again with a view to college. With Thomas in goal, Hughie said he felt as if a big hole had been filled up behind him.

The master caused a few preliminary skirmishes with neighboring teams, to be played by way of practice, and by the time the end of the year had come, he felt confident that the team would not disgrace their school. His confidence was not ill-founded.

"We have covered ourselves with glory," he writes to his friend Ned Maitland, "for we have whipped to a finish the arrogant and mighty Front. I am more than ever convinced that I shall have to take a few days off and get away to Montreal, or some other retired spot, to recover from the excitement of the last week.

"Under my diligent coaching, in which, knowing nothing whatever of shinny, I have striven to introduce something of the lacrosse method, our team got into really decent fighting trim. Under the leadership of their captain, who has succeeded in infusing his own fierce and furious temper into his men, they played like little demons, from the drop of the ball till the game was scored. 'Furious' is the word, for they and their captain play with headlong fury, and that, I might say, is about their only defect, for if they ever should run into a bigger team, who had any semblance of head about them, and were not merely feet, they would surely come to grief.

"I cannot stay to recount our victory. Let it suffice that we were driven down in two big sleigh-loads by Thomas Finch, the back wall of our defense, and Don Cameron, who plays in the right of the forward line, both great, strapping fellows, who are to be, eventually, I believe, members of my preparatory class.

"The Front came forth, cheerful, big, confident, trusting in the might of their legs. We are told that the Lord taketh no pleasure in the legs of man, and this is true in the game of shinny. Not legs alone, but heart and head win, with anything like equal chances.

"Game called, 2:30; Captain Hughie has the drop; seizes the ball, passes it to Fusie, who rushes, passes back to Hughie, who has arrived in the vicinity of the enemy's goal, and shoots, swift and straight, a goal. Time, 30 seconds.

"Again and again my little demons pierce the heavy, solid line of the Front defense, and score, the enemy, big and bewildered, being chiefly occupied in watching them do it. By six o'clock that evening I had them safe at the manse, in a condition of dazed jubilation, quite unable to realize the magnificence of their achievement. They had driven twelve miles down, played a two hours' game of shinny, score eight to two, and were back safe and sound, bearing with them victory and some broken shins, equally proud of both.

"There is a big supper at the manse, prepared, I believe, with the view of consolation, but transformed into a feast of triumph, the minister being enthusiastically jubilant over the achievement of his boys, his wife, if possible, even more so. The heroes feed themselves to fullness, amazing and complete, the minister holds a thanksgiving service, in which I have no doubt my little demons most earnestly join, after which they depart to shed the radiance of their glory throughout the section.

(To be continued.)

"And the parson made it his text that week, and he said likewise, 'That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies. That a lie which is all a lie, may be met and fought with outright. But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.' —Tennyson, from "The Grandmother."

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Something About Success.

"What constitutes success?" was the question asked by a Boston firm, which promised to award a prize of \$250 for the best answer. The prize was won by a lady from Kansas, who sent the following excellent reply:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."

Perhaps the words "who has filled his niche and accomplished his task" nearly cover the whole ground, for to have done this, and done it well, presupposes the perfect manner of its doing, and is of itself a guarantee of achievement.

There is, of course, a wide borderland between success and failure. Where niches are of all sorts and sizes, it must sometimes befall that there should be occasional misfits, the square peg getting into the round hole, and therefrom may come apparent failure, so far as actual attainment is concerned, but difficulties overcome and obstacles conquered are but means to an end, serving a better purpose and providing fuller opportunities for the training of character than if the occupier of the niche had been measured for it to the eighth of an inch. One of Abraham Lincoln's mottoes which he most certainly translated into action was, "Do the best, but if you cannot do the best, then do the best you can." Whilst thinking along the same lines, President Roosevelt's advice to workers is, "Face the facts as you find them; strive steadily for the best, and be never content with less than the possible best, but never throw away the possible best because it is not the ideal best"; whilst another great man was often heard to use the aphorism, "It is better to deserve success than to have it."

We are told that one of the guiding principles of Gladstone's life was embodied in his favorite motto, "Do one thing at a time, and do it well," and "Be just and fear not," has been the inspiration of many a noble deed in the world's history.

"Would you live long, work hard," said Rowland Hill, but Ruskin, in his "Mottoes for Laborers," said something even better than that: "Do your own work well, whether it is for life or death; help other people at theirs when you can, and seek to avenge no injury."

I have been told that the admirable motto of a certain boys' club is, "Do the best you can, and rejoice with those who can do better"; and another, which, in language perhaps more terse than elegant, seems to embrace all my quotations in one forceful utterance, "Do your stunt, and do not grunt"; whilst the "working creed" of a cheery Chicago toiler, who finds friends plentiful and life well worth living, is, "to be honest, to be kind, to be brave, to be cheerful; to do always the best I can, to make always the best of those things, to be glad over the work of those who surpass me, and to help the next fellow along." To these words of man's wisdom let us add the inspired commands handed down the centuries in the Book of books, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," and I venture to think that we need not seek much further for an answer to the question with which we began, "What constitutes success?" H. A. B.

Recipes.

Bachelor's Buttons.—Rub 2 ozs. butter into 5 ozs. "Five Roses" flour. Add 5 ozs. white sugar. Beat an egg, and add. Add almond flavoring; roll into balls about the size of a walnut; sprinkle with sugar, and bake lightly on buttered paper.

Coffee Cakes.—Three cups bread sponge made with "Five Roses" flour, ¼ cup butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 eggs. Roll thin; cut out as for biscuit; sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter. Bake slowly.



Thanks to Mrs. W. M.

Mrs. A. W. B., Middlesex Co., Ont., informs us that she tried the plan for removing lime from a teakettle, sent by Mrs. W. M., Wingham, published in issue of Feb. 22nd., and is greatly delighted with it. She filled her teakettle with small potatoes, and boiled them all afternoon, and though the lime did not come off of itself, yet it was so softened that it was easily removed.

Song, "Nellie Gray."

In answer to Kitty's request for the words of "Nellie Gray" and "Brooklyn Fire," contributions have been kindly sent in by Nellie, Bee, Wm. Andrews, A. W. R., T. W. S., N. B., Darkey, Old Memories, Jennie and Blucher. Two versions of "Nellie Gray" will be found below. The other song, for which we have no space this time, has been forwarded to Kitty. Blucher states that he would like the words of "My Own Bluebell." We should like to throw this open to the Nook, but find that for want of space, and even for time in forwarding, etc., we shall have to "cut out" the songs in future. We are glad that Blucher, although not one of the petticoated chatters, takes an interest in the Ingle Nook.

No. 1.

I fell from wisdom's ways,
In my thoughtless youthful days,
And became a poor drink-fettered slave,
Led captive, body, soul,
Under passions' strong control,
I was hastening on to ruin and the grave.

CHORUS:

When an angel stopped my way,
It was lovely Nelly Gray,
Who persuaded me to give the drinking
o'er;
Her kind words did prevail
As we wandered through the dale,
And I'll never taste the drink any more.

Though humble is our lot,
Well furnished is our cot,
With its neatly-trimmed garden at the
door;
Our children's mirth and glee
Is our sweetest minstrelsy,
And the bounteous gifts of heaven fill
our store.

Ah, well it is I know
That all I have I owe
To my Nelly's timely, kindly sympathy;
When sinking in despair,
She then saved me by her care,
And I love her for the love she bore to
me.

Sent in by A. W. R.
Ontario Co., Ont.

The letter enclosed by T. W. S., of Gloucester, Eng., but who writes from Durham Co., Ont., is so frankly appreciative of our much-loved journal, that I think the chatters will be pleased to see it too, and so I publish it along with "Nellie Gray."
"I have been reading your Farmer's Advocate since I have been out here, and like it very much, and have also sent one or two to the Old Country—Gloucestershire, England. I shall certainly recommend it to any farmers I come across during my stay in this country. Please find enclosed a copy of the song, "Nelly Gray," which I am sending to you to forward to Kitty, Peterborough Co., Ont., in answer to her letter in Ingle Nook Chats. I only wish I had a copy of the other two songs your correspondent asks for. I have the music to the song, Nelly Gray, and could, with a little patience and trouble, copy."
T. W. S.

No. 2.

There's a low, green valley on the old
Kentucky shore,
There I've whiled many happy hours
away,
A setting and a singing by the little
cottage door,
Where lived my darling Nelly Gray.

CHORUS:

Oh my poor Nelly Gray, they have taken
you away,
And I'll never see my darling any more;
I'm sitting by the river, and I'm weeping
all the day
For you've gone from the old Kentucky
shore.

When the moon had climb'd the mountain
and the stars were shining too,
Then I'd take my darling Nelly Gray,
And we'd boat down the river in the
little red canoe,
While my banjo sweetly I would play.

One night I went to see her, but "she's
gone," the neighbors say,
The white man bound her with his
chain,
They have taken her to Georgia, there
to wear her life away,
As she toils in the cotton and the cane.

My canoe is under water, and my banjo
is unstrung,
I'm tired of living any more,
My eyes shall look downwards, and my
song shall be unsung,
While I stay on the old Kentucky shore.

My eyes are getting blind, and I
cannot see my way,
Hark! There's somebody knocking at
the door,
Oh! I hear the angels calling, and I see
my Nelly Gray,
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore.

CHORUS AFTER 5TH VERSE:

Oh, my darling Nelly Gray, up in heaven
there they say,
That they'll never take you from me
any more,
I'm a coming, coming, coming, as the
angels clear the way,
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore.

Scratches on Furniture.

Answer to "Bee," Halton Co., Ont.:
If scratches are very deep, only an
elaborate operation, which cannot be
done by an amateur, will permanently
remove them. If light, rubbing them
with coal oil will help. The following
are good polishes that may be applied at
home: (1) Mix 1 part turpentine with
3 parts linseed oil. (2) Two tablespoons
boiled linseed oil and 1 of pure cider vine-
gar. Warm the mixture. (3) Four
ounces shellac, 2 pints alcohol, 2 pints
linseed oil, 1 pint turpentine. In all of
these polishes, you must first apply with
a soft cloth, then polish hard with other
soft cloths. Burn the cloths when
through for fear of spontaneous combus-
tion. Remove white spots on table
with spirits of camphor. Leave on 2 or
3 minutes, then polish. Camphorated
oil, left on about an hour, will also re-
move the spots.

Cookery for a Weak Stomach.

Dear Dame Durden.—The valuable
letters of the Nook are covering the
ground in almost every direction, still
there is no end to new topics, and, if
you will allow me a little space, I will
bring on another one which has not yet
been handled. The many hints on cook-
ing are valuable, and I read them with
interest, as I like cooking. I never feel
at a loss about setting a nice meal for
those who are in good health, but when
it comes to my own fare, a different
problem turns up; that is, the art of
nourishing a delicate constitution
through a weak stomach. I have had this
trouble for many years, and have learned
much from experience; still, the experience
of others might be very useful. If any-
one could tell me of a few dishes that
have been found good under similar cir-
cumstances, I should be very thankful. I
should be much pleased if Miss Owens,
the kind nurse, could find time to give
me some advice. With best wishes to all
readers, I remain,
A Friend from the Country.

We are glad you have brought up this
subject. Our nurse, who has helped us

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE

Our Literary Society Pins



have arrived, and they are universally pronounced
"little beauties." Such modern expressions as
"cute," "cunning," "sweet," "dainty," etc., have
all been very properly applied.

The pin is made of rolled gold, enamelled in
white, blue and crimson; the tiny green leaves at the top out-
lined in gold on a white background, the beaver gold on a
crimson background, and the letters in blue on a fashionable
dull-gold background.

Could you imagine a more artistic design?

These pins we are giving for only **one** new subscriber, so
send us the name and \$1.50 at once, and we will forward your
pin by return mail.

Our society is growing rapidly. We want you to be recog-
nized as a member by wearing the society pin.

It's no trouble to secure a subscriber. **Try it.**

THE COOK'S TRIUMPH

is good pastry—the light, flaky kind that melts
in the mouth, and is wholesome and nutritious as
well. Any cook can make such pastry if she uses
"Five Roses" Flour in the "Five Roses"
way. Made by a special process, this flour makes
more appetizing and nutritious pastry than any ordi-
nary brands made of either Manitoba or Ontario wheat.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY,
Limited.

Northern Alberta

The farm lands in Northern Alberta are choice; the
climate all one could wish for. Railway connections
are A1. Water good. If you are interested write

Walker & Baetz, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alberta

Here is a snap we are offering: 160 acres, over 100
acres under cultivation, in the famous Agricola settle-
ment, five miles from Ft. Saskatchewan. Write
about this at once.

A lot more like this to offer.

WALKER & BAETZ.

IS INVALUABLE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.



It is a Grand Remedy,
having brought health
and happiness to thou-
sands of ladies all over
the world. It will cure
you, too. A free sam-
ple will be sent by ad-
dressing, with stamp,
MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

\$12 WOMAN'S SPRING SUITS \$4.50

MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Rain-
coats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send
for Samples, Cloths and Patterns. (Dept. 27)

SOUTHWEST SUIT CO., LONDON, CAN.

Advertise in the Advocate

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED ROCKS—Eggs from exhibition stock, \$2 per 15; utility, \$1 per 15. W. W. Davidson, Auburn, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons, exclusively. 15 eggs, \$1; 30 eggs, \$1.75; 60 eggs, \$3. Special pen, \$1.35 setting. Testimonials to fertility, packing, splendid hatches after long journeys gladly mailed. Rev. A. J. Reid, Campbellford, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs and Pekin duck eggs for setting. W. H. Sloane, Bradford, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Fine young cockerels. Eggs, \$1 per 13. Fred Auston, Brighton.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs from choice exhibition matings. Write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from hens selected for their perfect barring, size and persistent laying qualities, having run of orchard, mated with Al vigorous cockerels, "National strain." Price, \$1 per 13 or three settings for \$2. W. C. Shearer, Brighton, Ont.

EXHIBITION Buff Orpingtons—Winnings at Eastern Ontario, March, 1906: Every prize except third cock. Eggs, \$5 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont.

EGGS—Dollar fifty, fifteen. Buff Orpingtons; Wyandottes—Buff, White; Rocks—Barred, White. A. J. George, 52 Clarence St., London.

EGGS from choice White Wyandottes (Hawkin strain) \$1.50 for fifteen. Stock for sale. Emerson Tufts, Box 718, Welland, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pure-bred stock; carefully selected. White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Settings \$1 or \$6.50 per hundred. Miss Boardman, P. O. box 191, Toronto.

EGGS for hatching: Single-comb White Leghorns. Pen headed by 1st cockerel at Western Fair. Also Buff Wyandottes. \$1 per 15 eggs. George Lewis, Ballymote.

EGGS for hatching—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from imported stock. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING and stock for sale of the different varieties—Barred Rocks, White, S. L. and Partridge Wyandottes, also Buff Orpington—\$1 per 13 eggs. Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$1 per 9 eggs. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 9 eggs. Stock A. D. A. Graham, Wanstead.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels (Fitch's strain). Grand blocky birds. Eggs now ready. J. A. Carswell, Bond Head.

FIFTY good Buff Orpington pullets for sale cheap. Eggs, \$1 per 15—nine chicks guaranteed. H. A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

FREE—Beautiful illustrated catalogue of the Wright strain White Wyandottes. Canada's best. Wright Brothers, Box F, Brockville.

LAYERS, great payers, prizewinners: won over 300 firsts at seven shows, including Ontario. Eggs, per setting, \$1, or \$5 hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Javas and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

PEACHGROVE FARM—Bronze turkey eggs from choice stock, \$3 per 11. Barred Rock incubator eggs, \$3 per hundred. Frank Bainard, St. Thomas, Ont.

PRIZEWINNING White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, heavy laying strains; eggs \$1.50 per setting. Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont.

RHODE I, Red eggs for sale, \$1 per setting. R. B. Tufts, Welland, Ont.

ST. CLAIR Mission, Sarnia Ont. Rev. Walter Rigby, White Wyandottes, Leghorns, Barred Rock eggs. Fifteen, one dollar. Few cockerels. Write.

SUPPLIES and books on all kinds of poultry: pigeons, pheasants, birds, dogs, cats and rabbits. Catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Choice quality and fine winter layers. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs from select stock. Martin strain. Write for prices. A. Witmur, Berlin, Ont.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$1 per 13. Good layers. Large stay-white strain. C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ontario.

WE HAVE FOR SALE now twenty White Wyandotte cockerels; also fifty White Leghorn cockerels, hens and pullets. All good stock. Prices reasonable. Eggs of both breeds \$1.50 per setting. For further information address: Fairacres Poultry Co. (T. B. Balfour, Manager), Gordon, Essex County, Ont.

WHITE Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$1 per setting. Wm. Honsberger, Jordan.

WHITE Wyandottes, exclusively. Canadian champions and record layers. Elegant stay-white stock. Five silver cups in 1905. Send for mating list with colored cover. John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.

187 EGG STRAIN Buff Orpingtons. Bred from England's greatest layers. Five years' experience breeding and importing. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Everard Brown, Haysville, Ont.

MEN WANTED to advertise our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. **GOLDEN CREST CO.**, 48 Bathurst St., London, Can.

so much in the past, has been obliged, through being very busy at private nursing, to sever her connection with our staff. We are very sorry to lose her, but are glad to know that she is meeting with success in her work. I have, however, referred your question to a nurse in this city, who will, probably, give you some help soon. In the meantime, I shall give you a few recipes which I jotted down at a lecture given by a trained nurse, and which, I hope, may help you.

1. **Beef Tea**.—Put 1 lb. beef, scraped into shreds, and 1 pint cold water in a sealer. Let stand a while; then set sealer in a boiler of water, and let come very gradually to a boil. Simmer 2 hours, season, and serve.

2. **Raw-beef Sandwiches**.—These don't "sound" nice, but are said to be quite pretty and very appetizing. Scrape beef with a knife, season and spread as a filling between thin slices of buttered bread.

Beef Balls.—Scrape beef, season, and make into balls. Have an iron pan, with a little salt on it. Put on the balls, and shake to keep from burning, until lightly cooked.

Cracker Gruel.—Roll a cracker, put in a cup of warm milk, season, and let come to a scald in a double boiler.

Song from "Maud."

Come into the garden, Maud,
For the black bat, night, has flown,
Come into the garden, Maud,
I am here at the gate alone;
And the woodbine spices are wafted
abroad,
And the musk of the rose is blown.

For a breeze of morning moves,
And the planet of love is on high,
Beginning to faint in the light that she
loves.

On a bed of daffodil sky,
To faint in the light of the sun she loves,
To faint in his light, and to die.

All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon;
All night has the casement jessamine
stir'd
To the dancers dancing in tune;
Till a silence fell with the waking bird,
And a hush with the setting moon.

Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls,
Come hither, the dances are done,
In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls,
Queen lily and rose in one;
Shine out, little head, sunning over with
curls,
To the flowers, and be their sun.

She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat,
Had I lain for a century dead;
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red."
—Tennyson.

Lullaby.

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea!
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon, and blow,
Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my pretty one,
sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest, rest, on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon;
Father will come to his babe in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the West,
Under the silver moon;
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty
one, sleep.
—Song from "The Princess." Tennyson.

HOUSEKEEPERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Among the many immigrants coming to Canada during the next few weeks, through the agency of the Salvation Army, there will be a number of middle-aged women—widows, with one or more children—thoroughly respectable, and having had extensive experience in domestic work. Anyone requiring the services of such as housekeepers will do well to communicate with Brigadier Howell, Secretary for Immigration Work, James and Albert Streets, Toronto, who will be glad to furnish full particulars.

Crossing the Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the
bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the
boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For though from out our bourne of Time
and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have cross'd the bar.

—Tennyson.

Break, Break, Break.

Break, break, break,
On thy cold, gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is
dead
Will never come back to me.

—Tennyson.

"If thou shouldst never see my face
again,
Pray for my soul. More things are
wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore,
let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and
day.

For what are men better than sheep
or goats
That nourish a blind life within the
brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of
prayer
Both for themselves, and those who
call them friend?"

For so the whole round earth is every
way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of
God."
—Tennyson, in "Morte d'Arthur."

DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye any Article of Clothing
from Feathers to Stockings.

The Only Package Dyes that
Make Fast and Unfading
Colors.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirtwaists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of the Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading color it will make, with but little trouble.

Diamond Dyes are the greatest money-savers of the age, as many a woman with one or two ten-cent packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly-worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dyeing it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitation and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond," and see that you get them.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario, Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited, on



STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

Good varieties: Haverland, Bedford, Parker Earle and Williams. Write for prices.

John Downham, Box 148, Strathroy, Ontario
THE MORGAN
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Cash or time.
Every Machine GUARANTEED
You run no risk.
All kinds of Poultry Supplies
Catalogue free.
A. J. MORGAN, London



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

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

FOR SALE—Potatoes. Variety, Uncle Sam. Excellent quality. Yields from 300 bushels per acre. Get good variety. Potatoes pay. Price 70 cents per bushel, f. o. b. Bags free. G. H. Hutton, Easton's Corners, Ont.

FOR particulars of Nanton farm lands, write Loree & Campbell, Nanton, Alta.

FOR SALE—The right to manufacture fruit drier; works in connection with stove or register; handy, simple and effective; will last a lifetime. Particulars, Geo. McKay, Kilsyth.

FARM to rent in Red River Valley—640 acres; all fenced; 300 in cultivation; good buildings, good water, plenty of wood; within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM manager wanted—A working foreman on a farm of 350 acres, near Toronto. One capable of taking full charge of a stud of Clydesdales. Must be industrious and have good control of hired help. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars as to height, age, family, amount of wages, and copies of recent testimonials, to Dr. W. Mole, Veterinary Surgeon, 443 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont.

GATE LATCH, with adjustable keeper; patented in Canada and United States. Send 75 cents for sample, complete, except three common bolts. Reduction made on quantity. Alex. Murray, Woodstock, Ont. box 82.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

MARRIED MAN—On farm—Canadian preferred. State wages. Yearly engagement. Send references. Henry Sanders, Fairbank.

RED Deer Lands—For fall wheat and mixed farming lands come to Red Deer District, the centre of Central Alberta. Write for particulars. Michener & Carscallen, Red Deer, Alta.

SEVEN-HORSE power engine, upright boiler, for sale at reasonable price; in good condition. Apply, Thomas Todd & Son, Limited, Galt, Ont.

WESTERN farm lands for sale, correspondence solicited. McKee & Demaray, Regina, Sask.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor-men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

WANTED.—Situations for housekeepers from Great Britain. Mostly widows, with one or more children. Apply, Brigadier Howell, Salvation Army Immigration Department, Albert Street, Toronto.

WANTED—Vol I of the Clydesdale Stud book of Canada. Address: T. T. George, Muncy, Ont.

PER DAY selling the "Auto-Spray." Best automatic hand sprayer made. Sample machine free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt.

Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per setting, from choice prize stock. A fine lot of **Yorkhires**, imported and home-bred, all ages; also a grand young **Short-horn Bull**. **W. J. MITTON**, Thamesville Sta. & P.O., Maple Park Farm.

ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of **Wyandottes**. Only high-class birds for sale. Address: **JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND,** or **S. HOULTON, CALGARY,** Canadian Representative.

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE

WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health.

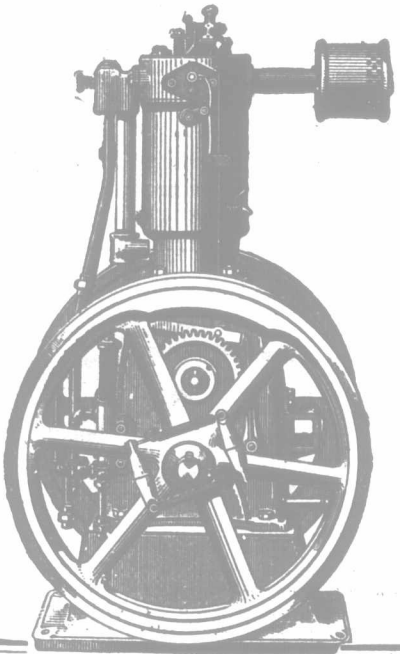
The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood.

The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerve troubles is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to tide over the time. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to "change of life."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.

The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely.

It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load.

It's safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It's adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named: Shelling, Husking and Shredding Corn; Grinding Feed; Cutting Dry Fodder and Ensilage; Pumping; Sawing Wood; Separating Cream, Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power. Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

E. C. (INCORPORATED)

Mr. W. H. Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., writes: "Have just sold to Geo. McKenrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis., twenty-six yearling Oxford rams, seven yearling ewes and one show ewe at good prices."

TRADE TOPICS.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE IT.

If you were told you could save twenty-five cents on a dollar, or many dollars during a year, by buying just as good goods, or better, from a certain store, you'd do it, wouldn't you? Well, that's exactly what you can do by sending for Eaton's new spring catalogue, and using it. There's no doubt about it, they can sell cheaper than the smaller places, and you can get bargains there which beat anything you hear of elsewhere.

A FAMOUS ROOFING.—One of the most comprehensive and artistic booklets ever issued to Canadians by a manufacturing firm is that of the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., of Lockland, Cleveland, Ohio. This company, the makers of the famous Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing, has been doing business in Canada for some years, during which time an immense quantity of their roofing has been sold here; everywhere giving the highest satisfaction. Their booklet tells all about their roofing—how it was first produced, and the benefits of using it.

CATCHING PICKPOCKETS.

The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., have a man in almost every town who makes it his business to catch pickpockets. Strangely enough, these pickpockets are always caught robbing themselves—and are always farmers and dairymen. The Sharples Separator Co.'s men do not send these convicted self-pickpockets to jail, but show them how to make more money. They prove to them that, if they have not a famous Sharples Tubular Cream Separator, they are picking out of their own pockets profits they should make from their milk—that they are, in fact, losing cream. These men can convict you of robbing yourself. They will do it, either by lending you a Tubular for a free trial, or by skimming for you, free, a batch of milk you have already skimmed with pans or cans, and taking out of that milk, which you think is skimmed clean, the cream you have left in it.

GOSSIP.

COLSTON LEADER.

In our issue of March 22nd, in answer to an enquiry for the studbook number of the Clydesdale stallion, Colston Leader (imp.), owned by Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's, Ont., by an oversight we stated we did not find this horse on record. Our attention has been called to an answer to the same question, given in our issue for June 15th, 1905, page 901, in which we gave the number of Colston Leader as (12532), in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain, and we have been shown his certificate of registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, in which his number is [5188]. Vol. 14, which volume has not been yet printed, or, if so, has not yet been received at this office. This circumstance leads to the decision to decline to answer further questions regarding the registration numbers of horses, as it is an unreasonable tax on our time, and the proper person to whom to apply for such information is the Registrar for horses, Mr. F. M. Wade, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

A South Ontario subscriber, seeing an enquiry in "The Farmer's Advocate" as to the best instrument to use for ringing a bull, says his blacksmith makes a punch for that purpose which cuts a piece clean out of the gristle of the nose. If one blacksmith can make such an instrument, we conclude that another may do the same.

It is reported that the Macdonald College, of St. Anne, Quebec, this year will start a fine large herd of Holsteins. Many in the Province, who have seen the repeated successes of the Holsteins at dairy tests have gone into them largely, so that Quebec breeders want to get together and repeat the phenomenal success and development in their Province of the Holstein in Ontario and the United States.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of high-class Herefords, Shropshires and Berkshires in this issue by Mr. Graham F. Blandy, of White Post, Virginia, U. S., owner of the fine farm and herds and flock of which Mr. H. Noel Gibson, late of Delaware, Ontario, is now manager. The present offering includes 17 grand young bulls, from 10 to 18 months old, of the richest breeding found in the ranks of this noted beef breed.

Horsemen should note the advertisement of Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., in which he offers for sale, at moderate prices, the imported Shire stallion, Desford Marquis, winner of first at Western Fair, London, 1904 and 1905, a proved sire of quick-selling stock, also the four-year-old Hackney stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt, first at Western Fair, 1904 and 1905, sire Langton's Danegelt, dam by Barthorpe Performer. Write Mr. Chas. Garrow, Goderich, Ont., for price and terms.

Owing to the present satisfactory state of the market for draft horses, and with nothing in sight to indicate a falling off in either the price or demand, very many farmers are looking for choice brood mares. The attention of all such is directed to the advertisement of Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., in which he is offering for sale, at living prices, three imported fillies, two rising four years, and one rising three years of age, also five registered Canadian-bred fillies. These are a high-class lot, bred in the purple, and combine size and quality.

MYRTLE SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

Under cover, at Myrtle station on the C. P. R., a few miles east of Toronto, on Thursday, April 12th, 1906, the Myrtle Sales Association will sell by auction 50 head of registered Shorthorn cattle—25 bulls, from 8 months to 2 years of age, and 25 females—representing the following well-known and fashionable strains: Duchess of Gloster, Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Stamford, Bessie, Princess, Beauty, Lavinia, Syme, Wedding Gift, and Meadow Flower, contributed by the following well-known breeders: Arthur Johnston, Robt. Miller, Wm. Smith, John Bright, John Davidson, Peter Christie, M. P., Chas. Calder, M. P., Wm. Bright, David Birrell, David Burns, Wm. Ormiston, Wm. Dyer, and other prominent breeders. This is said to be one of the choicest lots of cattle offered by auction in Canada for many years, many of them being the get of imported sires, and out of imported dams. All in fine condition, and guaranteed to be exactly as represented, and are all true types of the breed. Owing to the early date of the sale, it will not be possible to get out a catalogue, but individual certificates of registry will be produced on day of sale. The terms will be cash, or six months' credit, with 6% interest. Single-fare rates have been secured with both the C. P. R. and G. T. R., also half rates on shipment of cattle purchased at sale. Sale will commence at 1 p. m., sharp. Myrtle is easily reached by both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. Railways. Next summer, it is the intention of the Myrtle Sales Association to erect an amphitheatre at the C. P. R. station, where quarterly sales of purebred stock will be held. As this is the first sale under the auspices of the Association, nothing but first-class representatives of the breed will be offered, and parties from a distance can depend on getting what they are looking for. Don't forget the date, April 12th.

Healthy Blood Best Germicide

YOU CAN PREVENT AS WELL AS CURE DISEASE BY KEEPING THE BLOOD PURE AND RICH WITH

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"Healthy blood is the most powerful germicide extant," said Sir William Collins recently, in a lecture on "The Man vs. The Microbe."

This well-known authority proceeds to show how much more successfully disease can be combated by keeping the blood pure and rich than by inoculating into the system one set of poisonous germs to fight the other germs of disease.

And this is what we have been claiming for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and what we have been backing up by the testimony of worthy people in all parts of the country.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents disease as well as cures it because it contains in condensed form the very ingredients which go to form new, rich blood and nerve force.

Especially at this time of year when the system has become run down and the blood weakened, the majority of people find it necessary to use some treatment in order to enrich and purify the blood and increase the vigor of the body.

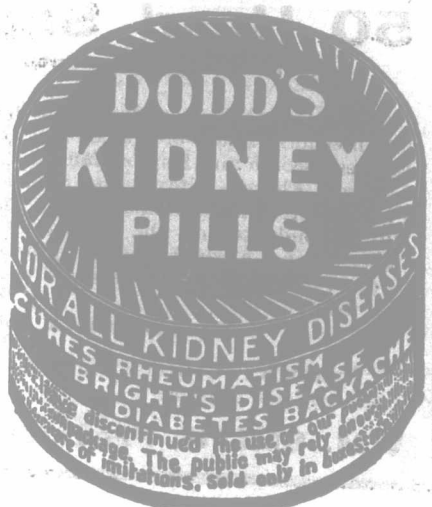
Neglect to assist Nature at this trying time means that you leave yourself liable to attack by all sorts of disease germs. It also means that, instead of accomplishing your work with pleasure and success and enjoying life, you drag yourself about, feel miserable and by your irritability bring unhappiness to all associated with you.

Some of the most common indications of a run-down system are headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion and a general lack of energy and vitality.

No treatment we know of so thoroughly overcomes these symptoms as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and you can prove its remarkable blood-forming, tissue-building qualities by noting your increase in weight while using it.

If you would feel strong and well and avoid all the ills and weakness so common at this season, enrich your blood and revitalize your nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto!

This Is Success:— To live well. To laugh often. To love much. To gain the respect of intelligent men. To win the love of little children. To fill one's niche and accomplish one's task. To leave the world better than one finds it, whether by an improved flower, a perfect poem or another life annulled. To never lack appreciation of earth's beauty or fail to express it. To always look for the best in others. To give the best one has. To make one's life an inspiration and one's memory a benediction.



GREAT DISPERSION SALE

I will offer for sale by public auction, at my farm here, on **WEDNESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1906**, my entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, including the imp. stock bull, Red Archer -4014-, twenty young bulls, seventeen cows (some with calf at foot), and eighteen heifers; also three heavy young Clyde horses, one span Roadster, and a few farm implements. Sale of horses and implements at 11 a. m.; cattle at 1 p. m. Luncheon at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale: Six months' credit on joint approved notes; 2 1/2 per cent. off for cash. Full particulars in catalogue. Send for one. **MR. GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer.**

A. HAGAR, BELLEVIEW STOCK FARM, PLANTAGENET, ONT.

Saskatchewan Lands

**FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARMS
AT \$15 TO \$30 PER ACRE.**

Good soil and close to good railway towns. Present owners retiring. Wild lands, \$6.50 up. Correspondence solicited.

**James L. Ross & Co'y,
LUMSDEN, SASK.**


WE HAVE FOR SALE IN ALBERTA

100,000 ACRES of Choice FARMING LAND

In the heart of the great winter-wheat belt. All other varieties of grain can be grown equally as well. Prices: Unimproved land, \$8 to \$12 per acre; one-third cash, balance in five equal annual installments. Improved farms, \$10 to \$20 per acre, on easy terms. Prices will advance this spring sure. You had better secure a section at once. We will make a choice selection for you if you cannot come.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN COLONIZATION CO., LIMITED
Box 663. 118 9th Avenue West, CALGARY, ALTA.

J. STEINBRECKER, President. W. J. FERGUSON, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, Sec.-Treas.



Frost Wire Fence
Means a Lifetime of Service

Because running wires are heavy, is no reason why the fence is strong. Soft tie wires—soft wire stays—locks that crimp—mean weakness and simply invite trouble.

A fence with soft wire stays must be very high, or horses and cattle will crowd down the top wires. Extra height means extra cost. Pigs find it easy to raise the bottom wires of such a fence and creep through.

FROST WIRE FENCE

is a fence of strength. The running wires are high carbon, HARD coiled steel, thoroughly galvanized—and will not break under 2200 pounds. Our stays are No. 7 or No. 9 hard wire. And running wires and stays are LOCKED with the FROST LOCK. We wish you would write for a copy of our booklet. It tells a lot about Frost Fences in particular, and gives information about fence building that every farmer ought to know. It's FREE to YOU.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO

AUCTION SALE

OF

Pure-bred Stock

Under the auspices of the **Myrtle Sales Association**, to be held at **MYRTLE STATION**, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 12th, 1906

50 Head Shorthorn Cattle

25 Males from 8 months to 2 years old. 25 Females.

The contributors to this sale include many of the most prominent importers and breeders of pure-bred stock in Canada. The above stock belongs to some of the best Scotch and English families, viz.: The Miss Ramsdens, Wedding Gifts, Crimson Flowers, Stamfords, Symes, Lavinias, Princesses, Beauties, Meadow Flowers, etc. All animals will be inspected before being accepted. This sale will be conducted on the same lines as the Provincial sales, and will be held under cover. Arrangements have been made with all railroads for single return fare. Purchasers at this sale will be entitled to convey their cattle by train at half rates.

Sale at 1 o'clock sharp

Terms: Cash or six months' credit on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

WM. SMITH, President.

A. QUINN, Sec'y.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. G. Boag, Barrie, Ont., writes: "I still have the imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir Thomas, purchased last fall from Hamilton & Hawthorn. He is sire of Prince Thomas, and many other good ones in Scotland. He has wintered well, and we expect a heavy season with him."

Wm. Ewing & Co.'s 1906 seed catalogue is one of the most comprehensive and attractive ever issued by that old and reliable house. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" should at once write them to 142-146 McGill St., Montreal, for a copy, in order to be posted regarding field and garden seeds, fertilizers, garden tools, spraying outfits, and poultry supplies.

Mr. W. J. Mitton, Thamesville, Ont., writes: "We now have a fine lot of Yorkshires from imported and home-bred stock of all ages, and a beautiful Shorthorn bull, 11 months old, for sale, also Brown Leghorn eggs as advertised. Our stock is all in A1 condition. We have made good sales through 'The Farmer's Advocate.'"

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont., write: "We noticed in your report of the competition in Yorkshire swine at the Ottawa Fat-stock Show, in your issue of March 15th last, it is stated Brethour won all the first prizes, and in your report of prizes awarded, in March 22nd issue, in the Yorkshire class, section one, was left out, which is left barrow under nine months, for which we won first and third; Brethour, second and fourth. In cross-breds, section three, which is sow over six and under nine months, left out, in which we won first and second; Brethour, third and fourth. Also section four, sows under six months, we won first; Brethour, second and third. By making this correction, you will oblige."

Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, writes: "Our seventh importation for this season of Shire stallions were shipped on March 22nd, inst., and due to arrive on April 4th. These horses are all dark bays and browns, running in ages from rising three to five years old, and are an exceptionally fine lot. All going well, our eighth importation will leave England this week, consisting of Shire and Hackney stallions and mares, including the Hackney stallion, Prickwillow Connaught, winner of fourth prize in the five-year-old class at the recent London Show. American farmers are beginning to appreciate the decided benefits to be had by using a first-class Shire stallion on their grade mares. The Chicago auction has proved that the colts sired by Shire horses have topped that market, not only in single horses, but in carload lots, hence the increasing demands for Shire stallions."

TRADE TOPICS.

RENNIE'S SEEDS.—Among commercial seedsmen, the name Rennie stands for progress and quality. If you want anything in seeds, whether for farm, orchard, garden or lawn, they can supply you with the best. See their advertisement in this issue, and write them at once.

THE SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER.—One of the best catalogues that have come to our office this season is that of the Paris Plow Co., Ltd., of Paris, Ont., especially advertising the Success Manure Spreader, which was placed on the American market about two years ago by the firm which had been manufacturing the Kemp spreader. The Success was designed to embody the good features of the older machine, introducing as well some features described in the catalogue. The Paris Plow Co. have secured the Canadian patents on the Success spreader, and their couple of years' experience in manufacturing and selling it has proved the machine a leader. One of the great results which has been accomplished is simplicity in construction. The whole machine, with all its parts, is thoroughly explained and illustrated in the catalogue, which anyone interested in the important question of manure spreading can find most instructive reading.

HIS WIFE'S LUNGS BOTH AFFECTED

But the Great Consumptive Preventative brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife as both her lungs were affected," says Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in life, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families into which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails—

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.



**BELL'S
STEEL
LAND ROLLER**

Made in four sizes. Heavier and stronger, size for size, than any other. The drums are specially prepared steel—and can't be deuted by rocks or stumps.

The frame is all angle steel—never known to sag. Low hitch makes the easiest draft.

Steel seat spring—and pressed steel seat. Altogether, the trimmest and best land roller on the market.

Free illustrated catalogue if you write for it, mentioning this paper.

B. BELL & SON, Limited, St George, Ont.

GLYDESDALE STALLION

For Sale—Bondsman [2543], rising eight years, by Young Macqueen [2290], a Toronto champion, by Macqueen, Chicago World's Fair champion, dam imp. Nora of Cairnhill, by Laird o' Urie. Have had him since he was a colt, and has never had to leave his own stable. Is sound, and no better stock can be found in Canada.

JOHN HEWITSON,
Allenford, Bruce County, Ontario.

TULEYRIES FARM

**Herefords, Shropshires
and Berkshires.**

In addition to my foundation herd of 25 choice cows and heifers from the herd of W. G. Conrad, of Montana, I have purchased the entire celebrated Rosemont herd from C. E. Clapp, of Berryville, Va., consisting of 70 head. At the head of herd is Acrobat, purchased at 10 years old for \$3,500, and reputed the foremost Hereford sire on the continent, assisted by Christianus Beau Donald, a worthy son of old Beau Donald, and out of Carnation 11th. We are offering 17 grand young bulls, ranging in age from 18 to 10 months, by the above-named bulls. Some are better bred, and this, combined with individual merit, is what we are offering. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. NOEL GIBSON, **GRAHAM F. BLANDY,**
Manager. Owner.
White Post, Clark Co., Va.

WEDDING stationery. Young ladies who are interested in what is proper send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. **Lynn Side Press, Dept. 5, Simcoe, Ontario.**

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GOSSIP.

According to the British Clydesdale Studbook, just issued, the number of horses and mares exported during 1904 was 536, of which Canada imported 297, Australia 11, New Zealand 3, United States 35.

Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q., writes: "Enquiries for bulls are coming in fast, but I sold so many calves last season that I have nothing over seven months old now for sale. My Shorthorns have come through the winter, so far, in good shape, and I have a promising lot of calves by my Sittyton Butterfly bull, Broad Scotch."

W. D. Pugh, of Claremont, Ont., has recently sold to Mr. W. R. Tennant, of Balderson, Ont., the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Macqueen's Fashion, by Macqueen, dam by Here You Are. This is an exceptionally nice type of quality Clyde, and will certainly be a valuable acquisition to the breeding sires of that district. Also, to Mr. R. Forsyth, of Glasgow, Ont., the nine-months-old Shorthorn bull, Sensation, by Gilbert Logan, a son of Imp. Blue Ribbon, dam by Premier Prince.

If you want to hasten the time when your friends will send in the posies and walk around you after the benediction, and say, "HOW NATURAL!" here are a few things to do:

- Eat a forty-minute meal in as near forty seconds as possible—
- Talk and think business at all hours—
- Scowl at and scold the homefolks—
- Be crabbed and cranky and "bossy" with the help—
- Repeat and exaggerate all the mean things you know and hear about your neighbors—
- Be jealous of what other people have—
- Make your home merely a place to stay when you can't be crowding your business affairs—
- Never forget and never forgive—
- If anybody happens to say or do a thoughtless thing to you, assume that he meant it, and then camp on his trail till you "get even."—(Live-stock World.)

A press despatch, dated New York, March 24, says: "The Board of the United States General Overseers overruled yesterday a claim filed by I. S. Wilson, of Newport, Vermont, regarding the admittance of Canadian horses into the United States. It was maintained by the importer that the animals were imported for breeding purposes, and a certificate to this effect, giving the pedigree of the animals, was submitted from the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. It was ruled that the pedigree certificates were insufficient to admit the horses free of duty, as the organization issuing the certificate is not recognized by the Treasury Department," which, doubtless, means that they were not recorded in the American Studbook, as required by the U. S. Customs' regulations, while the Canadian Government allows free importation of stock registered in American Records—a juggled policy.

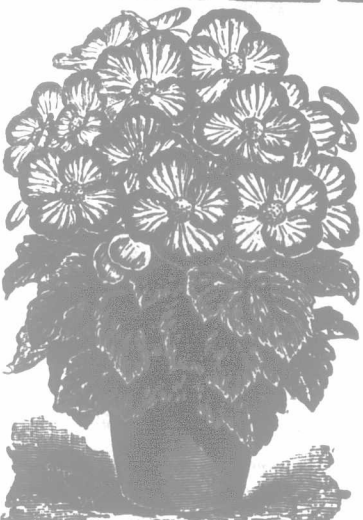
TRADE TOPICS.

LEARN TO MOUNT AND STUFF BIRDS.—There is a school in the United States teaching taxidermy by mail. They teach it so that one can learn it for his own pleasure and amusement, or can become a professional taxidermist, either making money on the side, or taking it up as a profession. A catalogue and free sample of the Taxidermy Magazine can be had free by addressing the N. W. School of Taxidermy, 49P St., Omaha, Neb.

ORDER SEED CORN NOW.—To readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," the name of E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Ill., is quite familiar. Many of our subscribers look for their annual announcement of seed corn, and deal with them regularly. The corn area is growing in this country, and it is of greatest importance that we get the best ensilage varieties, and good seed of the variety. It is well to attend to this matter early. Write the Ulrich firm at once, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

SEEDS 12 PACKETS 25c.

GUARANTEED FULL SIZE PACKAGES.
BY MAIL POSTPAID.
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.



- 12 SUPERB VEGETABLES FOR 25 CENTS.—Beets, Carrots, Onions, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Radishes, Parsnips, Cabbage, Celery, Tomatoes, Musk Melons and Water Melons. Regular Price 75c., for .25
- 12 ATTRACTIVE FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.—Asters, Phlox, Sweet Mignonette, Fanny, Double Pinks, Sweet Alyssum, Poppy, Petunia, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Balsam, and Morning Glory. Regular 70c., for .25
- 12 LEADING VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.—Onion, Cucumber, Beet, Lettuce, Carrot and Radish; Asters, Sweet Mignonette, Fanny, Petunia, Sweet Peas, and Wild Garden. Regular 65c., for .25

BULBS FOR 50 CENTS.

- Should the weather be cold, do not be impatient if the Bulbs and Plants are not forwarded immediately; we assume all risk and guarantee everything to reach you in good condition.
- 30 GRAND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR 50 CENTS.—1 New Yellow Calla Lily, 1 Prize Tuberosus Begonia, 1 Giant Gloxina, 1 Beautiful Spotted Calla, 6 Giant Summer Hyacinths, 6 Superb Chidsei Gladioli, 7 Rare Mondretias, and 7 Pretty Oxalis. Regular \$1.40 for .50
- 6 BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS FOR 50 CENTS.—Six Grand Dahlias (field-grown roots), no two alike. Regular Price \$1.08 for .50
- 8 RARE PLANTS FOR 50 CENTS.—1 New Ever-Blooming Tea Rose, 1 Profuse Blooming Fuchsia, 1 Weeping Lantana, 1 Asparagus Sprengerii Fern, 1 New Ageratum, 1 Beautiful Geranium, 1 Giant Chrysanthemum, and 1 Sweet Carnation. Regular \$1.15, for .50

6 Bulbs Prize Begonias for 40c

WE SEND FREE If your order amounts to \$1.00 or over, NOVELTY PACKAGE OF TRIAL SEEDS. Ask your friends to order with you. Remit Cash with Order.

BRANCHES: Winnipeg and Vancouver.

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

"Everything for the Garden, Greenhouse and Farm."

GOVERNMENT STANDARD
TIMOTHY, CLOVER and GRAIN.

Sow EWING'S Reliable Seeds

"NO SURER WAY OF ACQUIRING BEST RESULTS."

We shall be pleased to mail you our '06 Illustrated Seed Catalogue.

WRITE NOW—IT EXPLAINS.

Wm. Ewing & Co.

SEEDSMEN,
142-146 McGill Street
MONTREAL.

SUNNY ALBERTA

The Colorado of Canada.

THE ALBERTA RAILWAY HAS 500,000 ACRES CHOICE FALL AND WINTER WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE.

These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE: \$7.50 per acre near the railway; \$6.50 per acre back from railway. In blocks of 5,000 acres and over, a special price of \$5.50 per acre is given.

TERMS: Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash; wholesale (5,000-acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual instalments; interest at 6 per cent.

ATTRACTIVE: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc.

For map, printed matter and other information, address:

C.A. Magrath, Land Commissioner
Lethbridge, Alberta,
or
Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE—In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th.

Alberta and Saskatchewan FARM LANDS

Improved and Unimproved

Town and city properties in choice locations. For terms and information apply to

N. F. HARBOTTLE & CO'Y.
P. O. Box 93,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Asthma CURED TO STAY CURED.

We give prompt relief and permanent freedom from Asthma. Our latest Book, No. 57F, will be mailed on request.

DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Plans for Parks, Cemeteries, Public and Private Pleasure Grounds made by

Chas. Ernest Woolverton, Landscape Gardener,
GRIMSBY, ONT.

Drawings made to a scale, so that any gardener may carry them out. Correspondence solicited

Ranches and Wheat Farms FOR SALE

Cochrane Land Company,
COCHRANE - ALBERTA.

Correspondence solicited.

Do You Want One?

WE SELL THEM.

Samis & Bush,
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Write to-day.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures. 20 house plans. We make best lay, sure dis- pens, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalogue.

Incubators 20 Days Free Trial.

J. E. Strabson Jr. & Co., Box 51, Delavan, Wis.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



Our first importation of Clydesdales and Hackneys, selected by one of the best in Canada, arrived at our stables in Brampton, Ont., 20 miles west of Toronto, on March 26th, and are pronounced by all who have seen them the best selection for size, quality and breeding that have crossed the ocean. The Clydesdales are by such sires as Baron's Pride, Pride of Blacon, Marcellus, Prince Thomas, Macgregor, Sir Hugo, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Prince Alexander and Moncrieffe Marquis. They are draft horses, not halfers. Some of the fillies were winners in Scotland, and will make ton mares. Come and see them. Five minutes' walk from station. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

W. J. McCALLUM, Brampton, Ont.

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices, write

T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,



males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blacon and others. Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

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

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

Adam Dawson,

Cannington, Ontario.

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America.

WESTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.R. 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at house and farm.

J. M. CARDHOUSE.

Shire Stallions (imp.)—A few stallions of this excellent breed for sale. Easy terms. These horses are great individuals, immense weight, and the best blood in England.

J. JACOBS, Snowdon House, Peterboro, Ont.

For Sale Two choice imported Clydesdale Stallions rising four and five years—one 2,100 lbs. Both choicely bred, sound and sure getters

Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ontario

For Sale: Clydesdale Stallion, Rob The pure-bred

(2392), 9 years old, color black, face, right fore foot and both hind feet white; good style and action, and an A1 stock horse.

A. S. MORRISON, V.S., Chesterville, Ont.

23 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

for sale; also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

For Sale Imp. German Coach Stallion, Kaiser Wilhelm, prizewinner and sure stock-getter; present weight, 1,400 lbs. For full description, etc., write

W. J. HARRIS, Schomberg, Ont.

DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE for Broken-winded Horses.

The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Dr. McGAHEY'S Medicine Co., Kemptville, Ontario.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure.

GOSSIP.

Dalgely Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have recently sold to Messrs. Spencer & Carson, of Clachan, Ont., the imported five-year-old stallion, Harvester (11368). He is a brown horse of good size and quality, a prizewinner in Scotland and first and sweepstakes at the Western Fair, London. His sire was Prince Resemblance, by the noted Prince of Wales, and his dam, Hilda Darnley, was by Darnley Again, by Darnley's Hero. Messrs. Spencer & Carson are to be congratulated on securing so good a horse, and one so richly bred, and the farmers of their district are fortunate in having the services of a horse of such character within their reach.

Messrs. W. J. McCallum & Brother, Brampton, Ont., write: "Our first importation of Clydes and Hackneys arrived, March 26th, in first-class shape. We employed one of the best judges in this country to select these horses, and are well pleased with the selection, both in size and breeding, and, particularly, in quality. Every one that has seen them considers them the best all-round lot that has crossed the ocean. They are got by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Pride of Blacon, Marcellus, Prince Thomas, Macgregor, Sir Hugo, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Prince Alexander and Moncrieffe Marquis. Anyone wanting a first-class filly or stallion will do well to see them at once." See their advertisement in this issue.

TYPICAL HACKNEY STALLIONS.

The two imported Hackney stallions, whose portraits appear elsewhere in this issue, owned by Dr. A. B. Campbell, Berlin, Ont., are typical of the best representatives of the breed in conformation, quality and action, and bred on the lines of the most successful prize-winning and high-class breeding horses in Britain. Dante (imp.) has for sire the richly-bred Dagenham (4214), by the champion and sire of champions, Dangel, by Denmark, backed by such other noted sires as Phenomenon, Fireaway, Shales and Blaze, and tracing to Darley Arabian. He has proved a very successful sire of high-class and quick-selling carriage horses, and as four crops of his colts are now in the district, he is for sale at a price that should make him a good investment.

Royal Drewton (imp.), by His Majesty, a London champion, and sire of Diplomatist, the London champion of this year, is backed by the noted champion sires, Matchless of Londesboro, Dangel and Denmark, and traces to the same foundation as Dante. It is rarely that one man in Canada is possessed of two such grand specimens of the popular carriage horse breed, the Hackney, and bred in such notable blood lines.

MIXING BRAINS.

"How do you mix your paints?" said the critic to a great painter.

"With brains," said the artist.

Mix the ordinary with brains and you get the fine and the extraordinary; pig-iron becomes the steel watch-spring; calves' feet are turned into the daintiest gelatine; and now we are told that the most remarkable roofing on the market to-day is obtained by treating long-fibre wool-felt by a similar mixing of brains.

J. A. & W. Bird & Company, of Boston, are responsible for this wonderful result. Beginning with a foundation of highest-quality wool-felt, they put it through a course of brain-mixing in which some of the other ingredients are a compound which is water-resisting and alkali and fire-resisting, so that when the finished product is ready, you receive a roofing that is better than shingles, tin, tar, or, in fact, anything that grandfather or even father ever knew. It makes a roof that won't leak, won't rot, won't crack, won't melt and can't be set on fire by falling sparks. The makers of this remarkable roofing have a host of photographs showing buildings of all kinds, from Mexico to Maine, that are today proving this famous protection called Rex Flintkote Roofing. Anyone who is interested and would like to know more, and would like samples, may have them by addressing a postal to J. A. & W. Bird & Company, Boston, Mass.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois.

AMERICA'S GREATEST IMPORTING FIRM

Come and see the grandest lot of

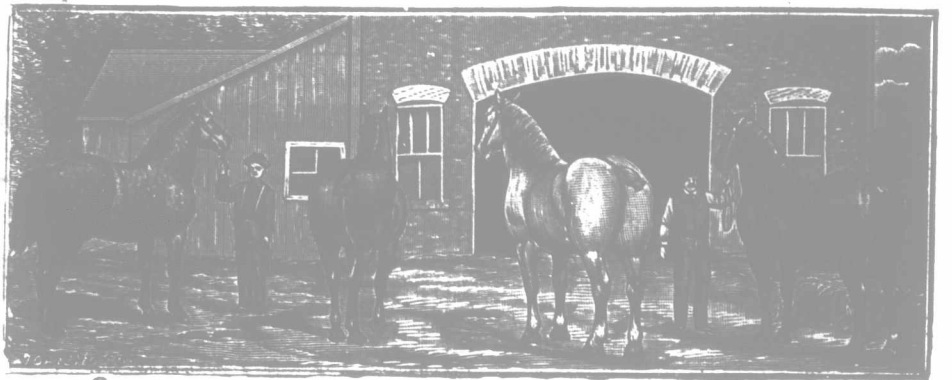
Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions

Ever seen in Canada, and which, for the next thirty days, will be sold at very reasonable prices. Insurance against death from any cause, if you so desire.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Don't buy a stallion until you see what we can do for you. Address:

H. W. TRUMAN, City Hotel, London, Ont.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1906, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,500 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 83 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

THE VERY BEST SHIRE STALLIONS

and High-class Pedigree Colts



can now be seen at H. E. George's farm, Crampton, Ont. They are imported direct from Clement Keevil's Blagdon Stud, England. You are wanting a sound stallion and a sure stock-getter—I can suit you.

R. KEEVIL, Prop., Crampton, Ont., Seven miles from Ingersoll and two miles from Putnam, C.P.R.

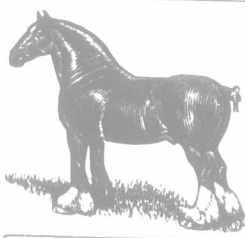
HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prizewinners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.



Clydesdales & Hackneys

Our new importation of Clydes (stallions and fillies) combine size and quality to a marked degree. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Their individuality cannot be duplicated on the continent. Come and see them. We sell cheaper than any other importer. Also, we have a few gilt-edged Hackneys on hand.

G. & J. HAY, Lachute, Que.

A few miles from Ottawa.



GRAHAM & RENFREW'S

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses.

Young Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4183.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.



Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Bells, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for marking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. Mfd. only by **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 78 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**

CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The get of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Moncrieffe Marquis, The Dean, Montrave Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap. **GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. Long-distance Phone.**

HACKNEY STALLION

Rising four. First at London, 1904 and 1905. Sire Langton's Danegelt.

IMP. SHIRE STALLION

First at London. A proved sire of quick-selling stock at highest prices. These will be sold well worth the money, as the owner, Mr. E. C. Attrill, is giving up farming. For prices, apply to **MR. CHAS. GARROW, AGENT, GODERICH, ONTARIO.**

FOR SALE:

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES
Lyon Macqueen (3632), rising five; sire Macqueen, imp. (462) 3513 (5200); dam Blossom, imp. (384) second and third dams registered. Royal Robbie (4274), rising three; sire Prince Roberts (2719), dam Jess of Eldridge (3942); four registered dams. Also two mares, large size, young, both in foal: Jess of Eldridge (3942) and Jess Erskine (5730). **JOS. H. MILLARD, Altona, Ont. Visitors meet at Stouffville Sta., G.T.R.**

Tuttle's Elixir

cures nearly all common horse ailments. When we say cure, and it fails, \$100. reward. Never claimed yet. Get free "Veterinary Experience," 110 pages. Makes you master of horse ailments and diseases. Write for copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Knox Sons, Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

DEATH TO HEAVES GUARANTEED
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure, A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendation. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.**

For Sale: **Christopher, Imp., 28859**, active and sure. Registered in Don and A. S. H. B.'s. Also a few choice **Shorthorn** females. Write **A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Ont. Hamilton, G.T.R. Mineral Springs, T.H. & B.**

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. J. Schmitz, Ont. advertiser in this issue a valuable German Cockerel, imported, a noted stock and race bird. Interested, write for particulars.

F. Jones & Son, proprietors of Stoneleigh Stock Farm, Bond Head, Ont., are among the oldest pure-bred stock breeders in Canada. Their farm lies in the County of Simcoe, about five miles from either Bradford Station, on the east, or Beeton Station, on the west (G. T. R.). Their specialties are Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, Berkshire pigs and Buff Orpington fowl. The Shorthorns belong to the Zora, Lady Jane, Margaret and Rose families, all well known as especially large heavy-making strains. They are all in fine condition, and the young ones offered for sale are rare good value at the prices asked. The stock bull is Wyneck Chief, by the Miss Ramsden bull, Prince Arthur, dam by Cleopatra's Duke. He is one of the very low-down, thick-set kind, and an extra good doer. In females for sale are two three-year-olds, by Imp. Gladiator, both heavy in calf; three two-year-olds, by Prince Arthur, and one yearling, by the stock bull. In bulls there are two, one rising two years, by the stock bull; the other rising one year old, by the same sire. He is a roan, and an extra good one. All these will be sold well worth the money. The Berkshires are up-to-date in type, and for sale are young ones of both sexes. The Leicesters are doing well, the youngsters now coming on are growing finely, and will certainly be in shape for the fall fairs. Of Buff Orpingtons, there are several cockerels for sale, also eggs by the setting or hundred, at popular prices. Write the Messrs. Jeffs, to Bond Head P. O., Ont.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

Few Jersey breeders on this continent are unfamiliar with the noted Brampton herd, which, at the time of the recent visit of the representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," were found in prime condition, many of them milking very heavily. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Sons, the enterprising owners, are among America's most enthusiastic Jersey admirers, and the high-standing of the herd, containing, as it does, so many first-prize and championship winners at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Winnipeg, shows that the ideal aimed at—the building up of a herd second to none on the continent—has been abundantly realized. The herd at present numbers something over a hundred head, a number of them being imported directly from the Island. At the head of the herd is the noted bull, Blue Blood (imp.), winner of first and championship at Toronto and Ottawa three years, London and Winnipeg two years. His lieutenant in service is Percor (imp.), winner of first at Toronto, London and Winnipeg last year in the two-year-old class. Individual mention of the many high-class and prize-winning cows of the herd is out of the question, so we name only a few, among which is Brampton's Fancy Maid (imp.), winner of second at Toronto and first at London and Winnipeg last year. A son of hers for sale is Brampton Champion, two years old, sired by the champion, Brampton Monarch (imp.). Sunbeam of Brampton, winner of the butter test at Bradford over all milk breed, is still looking fresh, and capable of great things at the pail, and her several daughters in the herd are living images of their noted dam. Rhoda is another of the great show cows, and, better still, has to her credit 19 lbs. of butter in seven days. Jetsam (imp.) has to her credit 19 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days, and her daughter, Molina, has milked 48 lbs. a day. Minette of Brampton, the championship winner at Toronto in 1904, is in grand fettle, and will have to be reckoned with this year in the ring. Another of the good ones is Brampton Eminence Gidder (imp.), by the \$10,000 bull, Eminent. Representatives of this herd won the senior and junior herd prizes at Toronto for three years. Besides the two-year-old bull mentioned for sale, is a yearling, by the present main stock bull, and out of Imp. Sweet Eyes. He won second at Toronto and first at Ottawa last fall, and, besides these, there are half a dozen others fit for service. Among the younger females are 25 heifers—an exceedingly choice lot. Females of all ages can be spared.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Most genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Agents for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING. I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. **CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.**

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS. Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever. —DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. **The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

THE BEST STALLIONS, THE MOST TO CHOOSE FROM, THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES, THE SAFEST GUARANTEE.



Are all here, as well as the finest collection of high-class animals to be seen anywhere.

Percherons, French Coachers and Belgians

of the choicest. Drafters selected for bone, size and quality; Coachers for finish, style and action; and both for blood and breeding qualities.

If you want a stallion, send for new catalogue, which will show you the character of the stock offered.

DUNHAM & FLETCHER, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WAYNE,

J. B. HOGATE'S Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

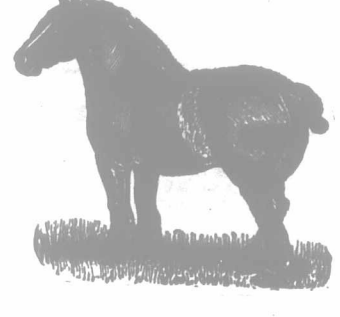
Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

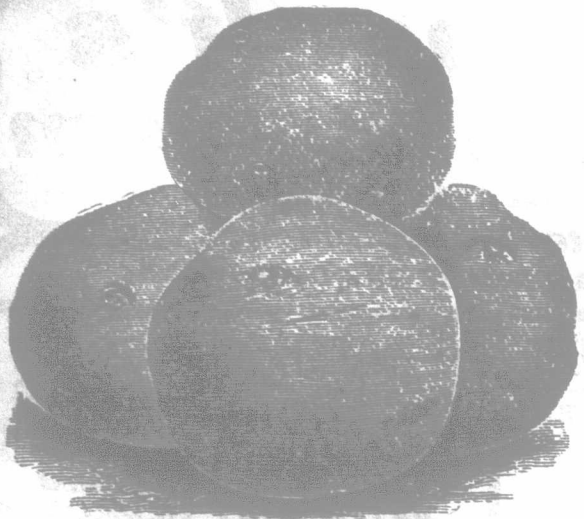
J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

GRAHAM BROS. "Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.





NEW NOROTON BEAUTY.

Extra Early Ohio—A fine early potato, of vigorous growth and superior quality. Our stock is very fine.

Sir Walter Raleigh—Main crop, very productive, white flesh and skin, of uniform large size, smooth, with few shallow eyes and of splendid quality.

Bruce's White Beauty—This excellent potato still retains the position it has occupied since we introduced it 14 years ago, on account of its attractive appearance and the excellence of its table qualities. It resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but is earlier and more productive. The skin and flesh are pure white, the tubers are uniform in size, and it is a good keeper.

Prices of above varieties, excepting the Beauty of Noroton and Pride of Aroostook: 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 50c., postpaid to Canadian points. To Newfoundland and United States add 10c. lb. (by freight): Peck, 35c.; half bushel, 60c.; bushel, \$1.10; bag, \$1.50. (Lute bags 10c. each extra.)

FREE—Our new Catalogue, 96 pages of Seeds, Implements, Plants, Poultry Supplies, and Sprayers, will be mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., The Pioneer Seed House of Canada. Established 1850. **HAMILTON, ONT.**

SEED GRAIN

ALL the leading and best varieties of all kinds of Seed Grain, Potatoes and Seeds of all kinds. Some of our leaders in Oats are: White Early Jewel, White Marvel, English Glory, Irish White, Big Four, Banner and Black Joanne. In Peas: Golden Vine, Lake Field White, Canadian Beauty and Multipliers. Barley: Mandscheuri, Six-rowed Duckbill, Two-rowed Black Barley and Japanese Barley. All the leading and best varieties of Seed Potatoes. Write us for samples and prices, also for one of our Seed Catalogues. It is free. We have everything in Seeds, and make it our specialty.

The Leading Seed House in Guelph.
JAMES HEWER & SON,
45 Macdonnell Street, East
BROXWOOD
HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.
FIVE NICE, SMOOTH
HEREFORD BULLS
FOR SALE.

Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10 months old. Priced right to do business.

W. BENNETT,
Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale.

Address:
A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P. O.
or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O.
Hderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF

HEREFORDS.—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

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

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.

J. A. LOYBRING, Coldwater P. O. and Sta.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chester White Hogs.

Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices.

A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: a few good females of all ages, by imp. bull. Will sell right.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Drumbo Station.

BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED POTATOES

New Noroton Beauty—It is a lineal descendant of the famous Peach-Blow, being a seedling from a seedling of that variety. We may summarize its merits as follows: It is the earliest potato ever grown. It is by far the most productive extra early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts. It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety. Its table quality is superb, and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late. It is the best all-round potato in existence. Price, 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight, ½ peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.50.

Pride of Aroostook—This grand new potato comes from Aroostook county, Maine, which is famous for its potatoes. It is a second early, pure white variety, oblong in shape, and exceedingly fine appearance and splendid quality. It has great vitality and is wonderfully productive, easily beating any variety of equal earliness. 1 lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 75c.; postpaid. By freight, peck, 60c.; ½ bush., \$1.00; bush., \$1.70.

Early Six Weeks—Popular first early, of fine quality.

Burpee's Extra Early—Of good size, oblong shape, skin smooth, flesh pure white, and best quality.

The Boves—An extra early, wonderfully productive variety, of excellent quality.

Our stock is very fine.

Price of above varieties, excepting the Beauty of Noroton and Pride of Aroostook: 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 50c., postpaid to Canadian points. To Newfoundland and United States add 10c. lb. (by freight): Peck, 35c.; half bushel, 60c.; bushel, \$1.10; bag, \$1.50. (Lute bags 10c. each extra.)

FREE—Our new Catalogue, 96 pages of Seeds, Implements, Plants, Poultry Supplies, and Sprayers, will be mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., The Pioneer Seed House of Canada. Established 1850. **HAMILTON, ONT.**



Our Model Incubators and Brooders

are the only PANACEA for failure—past, present and future. Just take a few minutes and read the following one of many hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from our customers:

Dear Sir,—

After trying an incubator for two years, and spoiling eight hatches of eggs, I threw the incubator away in disgust, never meaning to try again, knowing that it was not the fault of the eggs, as I raised over 400 under hens. Last December I read Chas. A. Cyphers' book, "Incubation and Its Natural Laws," after which I ordered a Model, which I had to work under trying conditions. First, I only had eggs from pullets mated with cockerels, mated up only five days before I set incubator. Second, the location in a room that varied from 65 to 28; for two days and nights the temperature was at 30 to 32, and your Model only lost one-half degree—from 103 to 102½. The results are just grand. Out of 71 eggs I got 65 of the strongest chicks I ever saw. All came out on the 20th of February, 1906, within five hours of each other. Two of the eggs I broke. The other Colony Brooder, and all 65 as healthy and well as though it were summer. Temperature inside brooder steady night and day at 90. Outside blowing and snowing as hard as it can.

Send for our catalogue, and get the same treatment and results Mr. Crump has got. Manufactured by

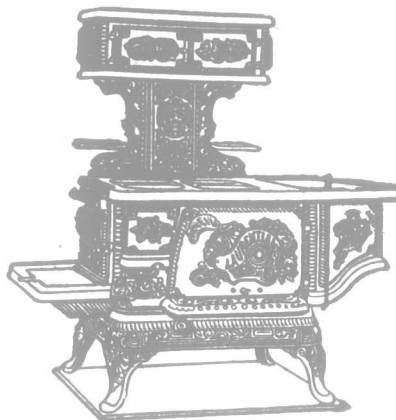
C. J. DANIELS,
196-200 River Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Laurentian STOVES AND RANGES

Are Second to None in Canada.

Be sure you buy the best. If your dealer is not handling our lines, write direct to us for our catalogue containing cuts and descriptions and prices of our goods. Manufactured only by

The Gould Manuf'g Co., Ltd.
Smith's Falls, Ont.



HOTEL FOR SALE

in a town in Alberta. Solid brick. Built in 1904. First-class repair and newly finished. 36 bedrooms, 3 sample rooms, Pool room (3 tables), 2 parlors. Modern improvements. Stands on 6 lots—26 x 150 to a lane. Apply to

Ellis & McLean, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

ALBERTA FARMS

Just twenty miles from the capital city. Right along the leading line of railway, and that, too, at prices that cannot be equalled. Prices! Well, let us tell you about it, and don't forget. Write to-day.

Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc, Alberta

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MARE HAS WORMS.

Mare passes large worms mostly every day. G. S.

Ans.—Take 1½ ounces each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning, either on damp food or mixed with a pint of cold water as a drench. Feed bran only for 12 hours after giving the last powder, then give a purgative of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed hay and a little grain. As soon as the bowels regain their normal condition, she may be put to work, but must not be worked from the time she receives the purgative until it ceases to act. V.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Aged cow, due to calve in May, has diarrhoea. She eats well, but does not fill up. Her feces have a strong odor. J. C.

Ans.—Purge her with 2 pints raw linseed oil. Follow this with good food, as good hay and a mixture of bran and chopped oats in small quantities, fed four of five times daily. To her drinking water, add one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. If diarrhoea continues, give 2 ounces tincture of opium, and four drams each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every four hours until diarrhoea ceases. It is possible the trouble is due to a diseased liver, and, if so, it will not be possible to effect a permanent cure, and the diarrhoea will be liable to recur at any time when treatment ceases. V.

Miscellaneous.

HEAVY QUESTIONS.

1. Why does a horse's blanket always work off the one way?
2. Why does a cow persist in switching on the side one is milking her on?
BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. We had not observed that a horse's blanket always works off the one way.
2. There must be something wrong with the milker.

TO WHAT EXTENT DO SIDEBONES REDUCE VALUE?

I have a horse with sidebones on; worth about \$225, if he had no sidebones. How much do you think the sidebones should take off the value?
SUBSCRIBER.


Ans.—The depreciation caused by the sidebones will depend upon the general quality and conformation of the horse, and the purpose for which he is to be used. A veterinarian's opinion is that the horse would be worth from \$25 to \$75 less for having this unsoundness.

INCREASING HEIGHT OF STRAW SHED.

I have a straw-shed 26 x 50 feet, 12-foot posts, that I want to make 6 feet higher. Could it be done without putting in an extra set of beams, as they would be a little in the way in filling the shed? What would be the best way to go about it? If put on top, would 8 x 8 posts do, no purline in the building?
H. H.

Ans.—Posts 8 x 8 inches would be quite large enough, if put on top of the others and strongly spliced. One way of making the extended posts rigid, without other cross beams, would be to put the braces of timber on planks from top of new posts to beams below, attaching to beam at a proper distance from wall. These tie-braces should, of course, be strongly fastened. Another, and, probably, better method, though more costly, would be to put purlines in, and have the purline posts lean inward instead of outward, the foot of each being placed at junction of beam and post. This would necessitate light cross beams between purline plates, but would make a strong job, and then ties could be nailed across from main posts to purline posts, making all secure. T. B.

Lump Jaw




The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a sure and guaranteed cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

THE PEERLESS WOVEN WIRE FENCE

has achieved such remarkable success in the U. S. that we have acquired the sole right for its sale in the Dominion. The farmers of the States are shrewd judges of farm equipment, and the enormous sales of Peerless Fence is one of the best proofs that it is a fence of unusual merit. But we don't expect to sell you Peerless Fence on the endorsement of American farmers. If we can get you to read how it is constructed, read what kind of material goes into it, see the fence itself, we know you will want none other. It is a practical fence—a durable fence—a common-sense fence. Simple in construction, needs no repairing, because it's made right.

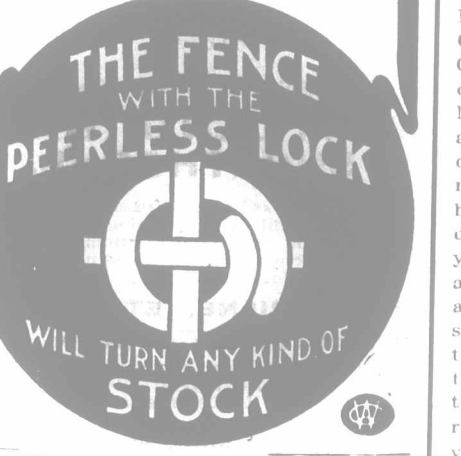
ALL No 9 WIRE



Peerless Fence is made of big, heavy, Galvanized Hard Steel Wire of perfectly uniform size throughout, which, with the famous Peerless Lock, will turn any kind of stock and give long wear. Note the picture below—how securely, firmly it holds the upright and lateral wires—they can't be rooted up—nor shoved down—nor spread sideways—it's locked to stay locked. That means stability—long wear, almost everything desired in a fence. Suppose you send for our fence book and get all the good points about this really good fence. They mean money, time and pleasure to you. A postal card brings it.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.,
DEPT. B Hamilton, Ont.

THE FENCE WITH THE PEERLESS LOCK



WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Forgie, of Claremont, Ont., is just now offering for immediate sale a splendid one-year-old Clydesdale filly, by Imp. King's Crest, dam Baron's Nellie, by Baron Burgie. This is the making of something extra. Also the yearling stallion, by Imp. Macqueen, dam Royal Queen, by The Royal Standard (imp.), a rare good pair they are. Also a couple of young Shorthorn bulls; one, eight months old, a roan, by Cronje 2nd (imp.), and out of Imp. Rosie Dorothy, a Lady Dorothy; the other, sired by Scotland's Fame, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), and out of a Mayflower-bred cow. There are also a few heifers that could be spared. This is a gilt-edged offering, and no fancy price is asked. Address Mr. Forgie, to Claremont P. O. Look up his advertisement.

Discussing the matter of honorary and even regular degrees customarily conferred by universities, colleges, academies and high schools, a prominent American magazine pretty well epitomizes the truth in a concluding epigram: "A man must speak for himself. A title of any kind is a farce." Degree letters and such appendages are going out of fashion. In agricultural journalism, for instance, we rarely think of printing the letters B. A., M. A., or B. S. A., after the names of contributors. A degree, such as "Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture," may be somewhat of a recommendation to a new-fledged graduate in need of a job, but he himself will soon forget almost that he is the proud professor of the title, and the world will scarcely give it a second thought. Education is of value nowadays for what it makes of the man, not for the handle it puts on his name. Once he gets out into the field of action, he will be known for what he does, and is.

MOUNT PLEASANT TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS.

Three miles north-west of Grafton Station, G.T.R., in the County of Northumberland, Ont., lies Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Bertram Hoskin, the well-known breeder of Tamworth hogs and Holstein cattle. For several years this enterprising young breeder has more than held his own at the leading county shows in that district, and the splendid trade he enjoys for his pure-breeds shows that he keeps the right kind, and that his method of square dealing is appreciated. At the head of his Tamworth herd at present is the noted stock boar, Colwill's Choice, winner of championship at Toronto for three years, and as a sire has no superiors in this country. In brood sows, there are 15, among which are the first, second and third-prize winners at Winnipeg in 1904, which is sufficient evidence that they are ideal in type. There are on hand for sale a number of both sexes and all ages—sows ready to breed, and boars fit for service. Pairs can be supplied not akin.

The Holsteins number 34 head, a number of them being the get of Sir Hamming De Kol, whose dam, Woodbridge Belle, has a yearly milk record of 17,000 lbs., and her dam of 104 lbs. in one day, which goes to show that he is bred on enormous-producing lines. The bull in use before him, and sire of many of the older females, was Duke Concordia De Kol, a grandson of Sadie Vale Concordia, the noted champion cow, whose record was 30 lbs. 10 ozs. of butter in 7 days. The present stock bull and the sire of the calves is Queen's De Kol Duke, by Imp. Prince Yonintje Clothilde, by De Kol Netherland Clothilde, whose seven nearest dams have official milk records averaging 16,939 lbs. in one year, and butter records averaging 20 lbs. 14 ozs. in seven days, dam Imp. Queen De Kol, whose daily milk record is 68½ lbs., and seven-day butter record is 16 lbs. 13 ozs., and her daughter, Queen De Kol 2nd, has a two-year-old butter record of 10½ lbs., and another daughter, Queen De Kol 3rd, has a butter record of 21 lbs. 3 ozs. From such rich breeding as this, crossed with the richly-bred cows in the herd, great things may be expected. Mr. Hoskin intends to get his herd officially tested as rapidly as possible. At present the young bulls are all sold, but a few females can be spared.

"Tweed" Steel Troughs



Your ear, please—for 1906. The "Tweed" Steel Hog Trough made better, improved much, finished slicker, and the price reduced. "Quality up and price down." How is it? That magic word, "machinery," explains it. We have allowed no expense to hinder us making a perfect article at a low price. 50c. per ft.—we should have more—50c. is even money, and it goes. It's the price you wanted. Send order and money, and we do the rest. Every trough guaranteed.

PATENTED 1903, 1904.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.,
TWEED, ONTARIO.

DIDSBURY FARM LANDS

A SAMPLE OF WHAT WE HAVE

380 acres, level land, partly fenced; some improvements; good spring; within a mile of store, creamery and post office. This is only a sample, we have scores of others. Write us for full particulars of Alberta Lands.

COLLISON & REED, Didsbury, Alta.

For Sale.—Fine young JERSEY and GUERNSEY bulls. Six to fourteen months old. From stock of exceptional breeding and individuality. Full particulars on application to DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman P. O., Ontario.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.
Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 9 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Stn.,
Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages, in order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 65, Brampton, Ont.

An extra nice Jersey Bull, fit for year-yearling, vice. Also two bull calves. Prices reasonable.

F. S. WETHERALL, - Rushton Farm,
Cookshire, Que.

JERSEYS

One bull fit for service, also a few yearling heifers. All of choice breeding. Registered A. J. C. C.

Apply to **B. LAWSON, CRUMLIN, ONT.**

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief—40412—(79877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

HUGH THOMSON,
Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

For Shorthorns—One young bull, 14 months old; cows and heifers, all ages. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes.

BELL BROS.,
"The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

THOUGHT IT WAS NATURAL.

"My brother made ugly faces at your brother yesterday, and he didn't darst ter fight. He pretended he didn't notice 'em." "He didn't, neither. He thought they wuz natural."

THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF

That Lumbago is Always Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man Cured His Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and His Lumbago Vanished.

Quebec, P. Q., April 2nd.—(Special.)—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57 Little Champlain Street, this city, has add'd his statement to the great mass of proof that Lumbago is caused by disordered Kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says:

"I was troubled with Lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them. After the first box, I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid cannot stay in the blood if the Kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys work right.

SCOTCH Shorthorns

Two imported yearling bulls, herd headers; three Canadian-bred bulls, one Duchess of Gloster, a Crimson Flower, the other sired by imported Bapton Chancellor; ready for service, good quality. Also a number of imported cows and heifers, mostly with calves at foot, and a fine lot of Canadian-bred females, all ages, at easy prices.

H. J. DAVIS,
C.P.R. Woodstock, Ont. G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS

One imported aged bull, grandly bred and a great sire.

One imported bull, three years old, a show bull and good sire.

Four good big young bulls, from imported sires and dams, the kind we all want.

Three young bulls, with size and substance to get great feeders. Price very low.

Three imported cows, with calf or calf at foot, sold on an easy way to buy.

Ask for catalogue of Straight Scotch Shorthorns, with lowest prices.

Will import Show and Breeding Sheep of all the mutton breeds, and am taking orders now.

ROBERT MILLER,
Stouffville, Ontario.
Telephone, Telegraph, Post Office & Railway Sta.

Hilthurst Shorthorns

Registered bull calves for sale, by Broad Scotch—46815—, from imported English and home-bred dams of good milking strains.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

One bull, 18 months, extra size and quality Got by Derby (imp.)—3,059— Splendid value at price asked.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

CALF-SKINS HIDES. FURS.

Consignments solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor—40369—(78226). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Ayr P.O.,
Ayr, C.P.E.; Paris, G.T.R.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address **E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O.,** Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

How to Cure Rheumatism!

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that for any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ, and I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fall—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling, the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES
CREAMERY SWEEPSTAKES
DAIRY SWEEPSTAKES

OHIO
Grand Sweepstakes
Creamery Sweepstakes
Dairy Sweepstakes
at the Ohio State Dairymen's Convention held at Dayton Jan 24-26. Creamery score 97 3/4. Farm Dairy 97.

WISCONSIN
Grand Sweepstakes
at the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Convention at Waukesha Jan 30-Feb 2. Score 97 1/2.

CONNECTICUT
Grand Sweepstakes
at Connecticut State Dairymen's Convention at Hartford Jan 17-18. Score 98.

MAINE
Dairy Sweepstakes
at Maine State Dairymen's Convention at Pittsfield Dec. 5-7. Score 97 3/4.

The United States Separator Holds World's Record for Closest Separation of cream, and above is another of the many lists of victories which show that

The United States Separator Delivers the Cream in Smoothest and Best Condition to make the finest quantity of butter

Free catalogue on application

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
18 distributing warehouses throughout the U S and Canada. 434

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer ten young bulls ready for service, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.
CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.).

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages from noted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES FOR SALE
Bull in service: Scotland's Fame = 47807—, by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.) (81778) = 45902—, dam Flora 51st (Imp.), (Vol. 19.) Present offerings: Two heifers rising 1 year old, two bulls rising 1 year old; also young cows and heifers of good quality and breeding, mostly well gone with calf. Also stallion rising 1 year old, sired by the well-known Macqueen, dam from imported sire and dam, and one filly rising one year, sired by King's Crest (Imp.). Will sell at a bargain if taken soon.
JOHN FORGIE, Claremont P.O. & Sta.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.
Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds the oldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4 Bulls, including Gold Mine (Imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Pool Co. P. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont.

Shorthorns—Heifer calves from four to eight months old. Also a few young cows in calf.
Wm. E. Hamilton, Brickley P.O., Ont. Hastings Station.

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (Imp.) or Village Earl (Imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

12 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch bred, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont. Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm.

HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few young bulls from a few days to six months old; cows and heifers all ages; one bull (calves in May) with Imp. British Statesman and Imp. Diamond Jubilee on top of pedigree; also Loyal Duke (5026) Imp. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Lewis, ELMVALE STATION, G.T.R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LEG SWELLS, ETC.

1. Horse's hind legs swell when he stands in the stable.
2. How much gentian and copperas make a dose for a horse? Give answer in teaspoonfuls. J. H. D.

Ans.—1. See answer to question 1 of J. H. D's.
2. About a teaspoonful of each. V.

LAME MARE.

Mare sprained stifle joint on pasture, and now there is a hard lump in front of the joint. She goes very lame after working a day. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is probably an incurable case. The proper treatment is to get it fired and blistered by a veterinarian. All that you can do is to blister it repeatedly. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie so that she cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister daily for two days; on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her in a box stall now, and oil every day until the scale comes off and the hair grows. Blister in this way every month for at least four or five months. V.

LEUCORRHEA, ETC.

1. Aged mare passes whitish matter from the vulva almost every day.
2. Which is whole oats or chopped oats better for a yearling bull? A. D.

Ans.—1. This is leucorrhoea, commonly called whites, and is very hard to cure. The womb should be flushed out twice weekly with about 2 gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum at 100 degrees, Fahr. This must be introduced into the womb by a veterinarian's injection pump, or a syringe with a long nozzle. Give her, internally, 30 drops carbolic acid mixed with a pint of cold water and sprinkled on her grain three times daily. Continue treatment until the discharge ceases.
2. Chopped oats. V.

SPAYING HEIFERS.

Give all particulars for spaying heifers through the flank. H. G. Y.

Ans.—The heifer is secured with left side against the side of the stall. The operator disinfects his hands and instruments with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. The hair is clipped off the right side between the point of the hip and the last rib, and the part disinfected. An incision is then made from near the point of the hip running downwards and forwards through the skin, muscles and abdominal fascia, sufficiently large to admit the hand, which is introduced, an ovary secured and removed with a long exciser, manufactured especially for the purpose. The other ovary is then removed in the same way; the muscles stitched with carbolic catgut sutures, and the skin with silk sutures. The animal is kept quiet, and fed lightly until the wound, which is regularly dressed with a carbolic lotion, heals. Of course, it requires some skill and the necessary instruments to operate successfully. V.

INFLUENZA, ETC.

1. Mare took sick. My veterinarian treated for influenza. She had fever, loss of appetite, etc., but no cough nor nasal discharge. The fever abated under treatment, but she has no ambition, and is losing flesh.

2. Which is boiled or rolled oats the better food for colts?
3. Is ground flaxseed, in moderate quantities, good for colts? W. D. B.

Ans.—1. Your veterinarian was correct in diagnosis. While we like a free nasal discharge in these cases, we occasionally meet a case where there is none, and these cases very often terminate in serious, and, often, fatal complications. Your mare requires tonics, and it would be well to give her a laxative of 1 pint raw linseed oil. Then take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica. Mix, and give a heaped tablespoonful three times daily. As any complication may result, and in some it would be dangerous to give oil, I would advise you to put the case in charge of your veterinarian.
2. Rolled or chopped oats are better than whole.
3. Yes. V.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERT'S Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites. or write ALBERT'S, 73 Farringdon street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices, 12 high-class yearling BULLS

All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes. Toronto Exhibition, 1898, in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsdon. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Four young bulls and a few heifers, a nice thick, well-put-up lot, and bred on heavy-milking lines. Will be sold cheap.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, M.P. Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont. MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Broadhocks Prince 5502 at head of herd. Five young bulls and a number of females, got by imp. bull, and some of them out of imp. cows, all of choice Scotch breeding, for sale at lowest prices for quick sale.

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT. SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

GOSSIP.

ONONDAGA SHORTHORNS.

Three miles from Caledonia Station, G. T. R., and about fifteen miles from Hamilton, Ont., lies Onondaga Stock Farm, the property of Mr. W. A. Douglass, one of Ontario's foremost Shorthorn breeders. This splendid herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, at the time of our visit a few days ago, were looking in thriving condition, headed by the thick, even, mossy-handling bull, Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.) =45220=. The females are an exceptionally large, thick-fleshed lot, and extra good doers. Mr. Douglass is offering, for immediate sale, at very tempting prices, several two-year-old heifers in calf, and the following bulls: A sixteen-months-old red, by the stock bull, dam Lady Bird, by Brougham Chief =28239=. He is an extra thick-fleshed bull of grand quality, the making of a high-class sire. Next is an eleven-months-old red, a low-down, thick, mossy fellow, with a grand covering of hair, the making of an extra good one, sired by Scotland Challenge (imp.), dam Clara's Gem, by Trout Creek Barnpton. Another is a dark roan, nine-months-old, a very large, even-fleshed calf, and the making of a rare good animal, sired by the stock bull, dam Adeliya 17th, by Baron Evenlode. Again there is a nine-months-old roan, by the stock bull, dam Centennial Isabella 68th, by Golden Measure (imp.). This is an extra good one, and the making of a show bull. This is one of the choicest offerings of young bulls in the country, and being bred on fashionable lines, and no fancy prices asked, should soon go. Write Mr. Douglass, to Tuscarora P. O., Ont.

A LONG-DISTANCE CONCERT.

Some time ago, the author participated in a musical performance, given by two players separated by many miles, with the audience located at yet a third distant point. The author, provided with a head receiver connected to the telephone circuit, and standing before a large horn attached to the transmitter, played on a French horn for the benefit of listeners in the office of the Spokesman-Review, at Spokane, Wash., 726 miles from Salt Lake City, in which place he was located. The remarkable feature of the performance was that the piano accompaniment was played by a music dealer named Reeves at his store in Helena, Mont., 525 miles away. A transmitter, equipped with a megaphone, was mounted on top of the piano, and this player also wore a head receiver. In playing the Miserere, from Il Trovatore, for instance, your correspondent, waiting in Salt Lake City, could hear Mr. Reeves play the introduction, and then, being well acquainted with the score, knew just when to begin with the melody. Then at the close of the strain, he would listen until the intermezzo had been played on the piano up at Helena, and then begin again. There was not the slightest jar between horn and piano during the entire programme, and people listened along the line thought both instruments were being played in the same room. Your correspondent serenaded the adjutant's office at Fort D. A. Russell, and the offices of the Cheyenne newspaper, 500 miles distant, and one night was got up out of bed at 11 o'clock to serenade numerous central offices of the company scattered through the southern part of Utah. General-Manager Murry was much interested in these experiments, and afforded every facility for their conduct. When satisfactory connections are made with the Pacific coast, an effort will be made to serenade the newspaper offices of several coast cities from Salt Lake. It is believed that the experiment could be carried on with success with Omaha, and even points east of that city. An attempt was made by the telephone engineers to locate transmitters in front of the great organ in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, and reproduce organ recitals at points along the system, but the Mormon Church authorities were not favorable to this, and the experiments were cut short before they had been perfected.—[American Telephone Journal.



It Pays to Feed DR HESS STOCK FOOD

It pays because it increases digestion and prevents many forms of stock disease. Stock in ordinary condition only assimilate about 50% of the food eaten, and it is safe to estimate that 1/2 of this 50% of food digested is used to repair waste, leaving but a small amount of food to produce the profit. As it is the food digested and assimilated, above what is required to sustain life, repair waste, etc., that produces the profit, stockmen are naturally interested in increasing the digestion. Suppose you are feeding a profitable ration, and your animals are thriving, if you can increase the digestive capacity of the animals from 50 to 60 or 75%, this amount of additional increase all goes to produce profit, as none of it is required for the "Food of Support." Dr. Hess Stock Food is guaranteed to increase the bone, muscle, and milk-producing value of the food sufficient to pay for itself many times over, besides curing and preventing stock disease. It is for stock of all kinds and in all conditions.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food have the endorsement of the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own government, and sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail, \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Food free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Feeding Paste and Instant Loose Killer.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS Lice

CHATHAM BOLSTER SPRINGS



AS THEY APPEAR WHEN MOUNTED.

Make a farm wagon a spring wagon, and no farmer can afford to be without them. They take away the "jars" and "jolts," making it easier for the horses and the man.

Make the life of the wagon much longer and look better, and the cost is small.

MADE ONLY IN TWO LENGTHS.

40-inch Bolster will adjust to 28, 39 and 40.


42-inch Bolster will adjust to 40, 41 and 42.

Capacities from one thousand to ten thousand pounds. Price on application.

MADE BY

DOWSLEY SPRING AND AXLE CO., LTD.,
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

VALLEY FARM



FOR SALE

Red Bull—"Montrose," 16 months, price, \$100.
 Red Bull—"Lord Minto," 12 months, price, \$100.
 Roan Bull—"Gold Buccleuch," 12 months, price, \$150.
 Roan Bull—"Borderer," 15 months, price, \$65.

These bulls are well grown and fit for service, the first three being sired by our imported Scotch bull, "Magistrand."

All registered. These prices much below value, but stock must be sold. Apply to

A. SUMMERS, Aldershot P. O., Ontario.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS



9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
 29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
 Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
 Manager. Cargill, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
 Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 13 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

SHORTHORNS

The champion herd of Canada, 1905, is headed by the great show and breeding bull Mildred's Royal and Springhurst. Cattle of all ages for sale, whether for the breeding herd or the showing.

R. A. & J. A. WATT,
 Salem Post and Telegraph Office, Elora Stn., 18 miles north of Guelph, on the G. T. N. & O.P.R.

Shorthorns for Sale

Two real good 13 and 15 months' old bulls, Strathallans, sired by the Brawith Bud bull, "Golden Count" =4487=; also a 4-year-old Strathallan cow with a choice 3 months' old heifer calf at foot, sired by Golden Count. She has again been bred to same bull. Will sell a few 2-year-old Strathallan heifers, bred since the New Year.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offerings: Several imp. cows, heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. **W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.**

Sunnyside Stock Farm—8 superior young Shorthorn bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply to **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P. O. and Telephone.**

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) is head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty =9764=. Prices reasonable.

Londeshore Sta. and P. O.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARDING,
 Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, 8 to 12 months; also four heifers. **W. H. WALLACE,**
 Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale—Some choice young bulls and heifers, got by British Flag, imported from deep-milking cows, registered. Prices moderate.

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg Sta. and P. O.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 8 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephones. **WM. SMITH, Cobourg, P. O., Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.**

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns STOCK FARM
 Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to **DONALD McQUEEN, Landarkin P. O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telephone.**

BAD LEG

or otherwise, inflammation and your finger on the pressure! If so, that defies all which, if not ex- but go on suf- Perhaps your ing ulcerated, and which the there may be d to continue, to walk. You itals and had ur case is hope- putation; but t say perhaps, failed, it is ne e to the Drug Oper Ointment edy for the f Knee, Ulcer- oned Hands,

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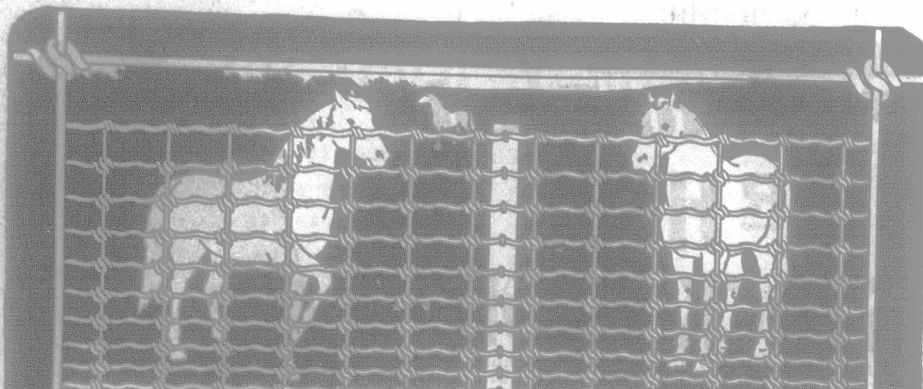
HORNS sale: Four few heifers, -put-up lot, avy-milking sold cheap.

ULE, M.P. Ont. In Sheep heifers prices om

id, Ont. ANK S.

nd of herd- females, got out of imp. for sale at

, Ont. HORNS. o thirteen heifers by heifers reason- ord, Ont. oll, G.T.R



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

When you build fence, you ought to be thinking of permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. It takes only a glance at the Ideal fence to see that it is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is looked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. It will adapt itself to the greatest extremes of heat and cold, and always presents a handsome, well stretched appearance. You do not buy poor cattle because it does not pay, and you cannot afford to buy a light, cheap fence for exactly the same reason. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. We have prepared a little book that will tell you all about Ideal fence. It gives fence pointers and details that we cannot give here. Write and let us send it to you. A postal will do us today.

McEwen-Danwell Fence Co., Dept. B, Walkerville, Ontario.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1855.
An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicester left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages.

Prices reasonable. Call or write.

JAMES BROWN, Thorold.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

We are offering at present, two real choice roan bulls from imp. sires, just ready for service; also one show heifer, 11 months. These are choice animals and are offered at reasonable prices. When you see them, if they are not as represented, we will pay the expense of your trip. Will meet you at Ripley Station.

R. H. REID, Pine River, Ont. Ripley Sta., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers. Lincoln descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

6 Shorthorn Bulls 6

One two-year-old from imported Mayflower cow, and by an imported Archer bull. Also BERKSHIRES, 4 to 6 months old, bred from large show stock and prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Manager. PETER WHITE, JR., Pembroke, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.), 2087, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 40820 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont.

Brown-Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 8 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaumont. Prices very reasonable.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Arr P.O. and Station.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Redlum, a Cruickshank Mysie. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large English Yorkshire Swine. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morn'g, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1906.

Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex; also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy.

Birkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Sired by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45061 FOR SALE.

S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

Maple Shade

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance telephones. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. Ont.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187 =, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not skin. A bargain for quick sale.

D. H. RUSSELL, Soudville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS.

One of the leading Canadian Short-horn herds is Green Grove Herd, the property of Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Birkham P. O., Wellington Co., Ont. This well-appointed farm lies a short distance from either Hillsburg or Alton stations, on the C. P. R., and is the home of an extra choice lot of Scotch Shorthorns, representing the Missie, Nonpareil, Orange Blossom, Cruickshank Mysie, Butterfly, Crimson Fuchsia and Languish families, and a better lot of the very thick-fleshed, deep-bodied, straight-lined, quality Shorthorns would be very difficult to find. Many of the younger females are the get of the massive prizewinning bull, Spicy Robin, a bull that had few equals as a sire, or as an individual; topping these again with Imp. Joy of Morning, the present stock bull, a Toronto first-prize winner, the result is exceedingly satisfactory. Joy of Morning is proving the good judgment of his importer, who said, "There is a bull that should prove one of the best sires that ever left Scotland." Anyone who thinks differently had better take a trip to Mr. Fletcher's farm, and look over his get there. Mr. Fletcher is continually getting enquiries for bulls of his get, not only from Canada, but from different parts of the States, and at present has only one two-months-old bull calf on hand. But in females there are several, among which is a red yearling, out of an imported Orange Blossom cow, that is a show heifer all over, and another younger one, a full sister, that will be equally as good. Space forbids a more extended description of the many good heifers, from one to three years of age, the get of Spicy Robin and Joy of Morning, which are AI individuals, with gilt-edged breeding, any of which are for sale. Mr. Fletcher also has on hand, as second sire in service, the roan Orange Blossom bull, Orange Boy, by Imp. Marquis of Zenda, and out of Imp. Flora, an Orange Blossom. This young bull, his owner thinks, is the making of one of the best he ever owned. He is thick, smooth, straight and even, and being so richly bred, should prove a sire of exceptional merit. Recently, Mr. Fletcher sold to Alex. Burnett & Son, of Alma, a young bull, by Joy of Morning, out of a Mysie dam, that should prove a bonanza to his owner, as he is a cracker, and another extra good one to Wm. Scaife, of Grand Valley. Mr. Fletcher also has on hand a few choice Yorkshires, from imported sire and dam, and recently sold three very fine young sows to Smith Bros., of Beachville, and a young boar to J. D. Ferguson & Sons, of Belmont, and another young sow to Clarence C. Wilson, of Hawkestone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

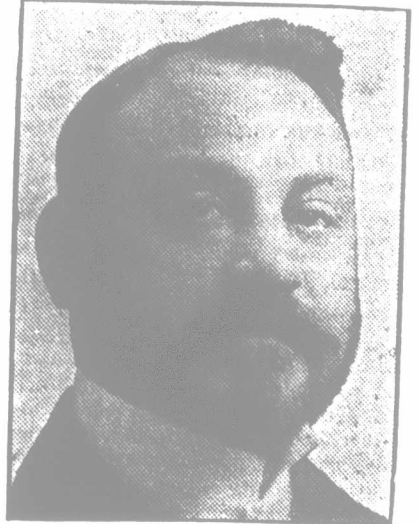
1. The high hind leg of my mare swells when she stands in the stable, especially when fed boiled barley.
 2. Four-year-old filly is a little out of condition. She eats well, but does not thrive. When in season, she casts bubbles of creamy fluid, and the groom says she has whites.
 3. Cow has a chronic sore on her udder.
- Ans.—1. Cease feeding barley. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation ceases. Then give 1 dram iodide of potash twice daily for two weeks. Cease giving the drug for a week, and, if necessary, repeat. Feed grain in limited quantities, and give daily exercise.
2. It is probable her molar crowns have not shed. Get your veterinarian to examine, and, if not shed, he will remove them. Give her twice daily 1 dram each sulphate of iron and gentian. The discharge mentioned need cause no alarm. It is normal under such conditions. In leucorrhoea (whites), the discharge is not limited to the period of oestrus.
3. Dress once daily for three applications with butter of antimony applied with a feather, and then three times daily with carbolic acid, 1 part, sweet oil, 20 parts.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving It Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.

You May Pay When You are Cured.

A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases;



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn. In order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have trouble, able to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, physical and nervous troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 135, Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

PURE SCOTCH

SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite = 45214 =, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride = 36106 =, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering: 20 young bulls. 10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again. 20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

Will be sold cheap if sold before the 1st of April, the following: 3 bulls (Shorthorns) and one Berkshire boar.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P. O.

Sta.: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

PLEASANT VALLEY

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster = 50068 =, Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 35050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

GLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.



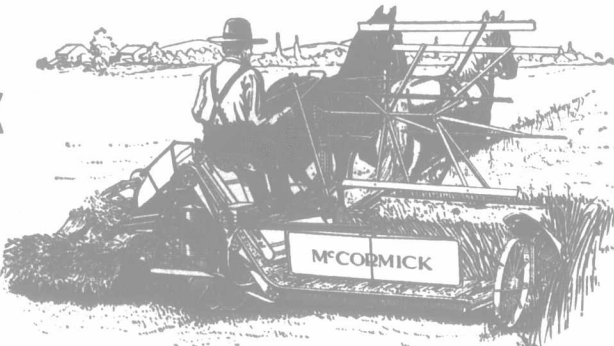
Cure that Logy Look

If your horse is in poor condition, if his appetite is not good, if he is nervous and fretful, troubled with cough or cold, with inflammation of the lungs or bowels, or if he has swollen glands of the throat, don't be uneasy, just give him a few doses of AMERICAN HORSE TONIC and you will soon have a well horse again. It cures all these ailments and keeps horses in the best possible condition. Work horses do more work, driving horses have more spirit and better life when HORSE TONIC is used. It cures that logy look and increases the value of every horse in your stable. Sold by dealers; if yours doesn't have it, order from us direct. Write for FREE "HORSE COMFORT" booklet; if you keep cows, ask for the book, "THE COST OF A LOST COW." Send for the books today.



Dairy Association Co., American Horse Tonic
Mrs., Lyndonville, Vt.

The McCormick Binder



A BINDER is necessarily an important machine. All the more necessary for avoiding mistakes, by getting something of standard kind. All McCormick harvesting machines are recognized as the standard in their particular line. And especially is this true of the binder. Here are a few of the reasons why:—The main frame forms a rigid and solid foundation for the machine to rest upon. —The drive chain is strong and durable. —The machine is equipped with roller bearings. —Hence it is exceedingly light in draft. —It has an improved clutch. —Its countershaft cannot become wound with straw. —Wide range of adjustment on reel—lifts high in cutting rye and other tall grain and lowers to pick up down grain. —Both the main and grain wheels are provided with raising and lowering devices, so that

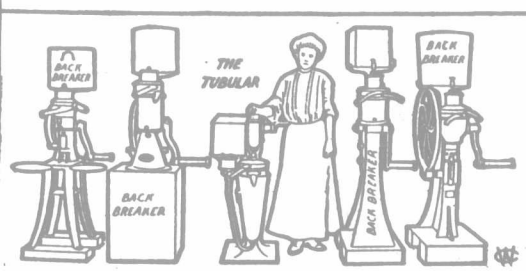
the machine can be adjusted to any height of stubble. But you want to know, too, about the knotted, the beautiful simplicity, the adjustment, the work. And you want to know them thoroughly and in detail. We can only mention them here, just to put you in mind. But be assured you cannot know too much about the binder you buy. We provide a way for everybody to know. In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twine.

Call on the McCormick Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

TUBULAR--or "Back Breaker?"

When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bowl" separator. Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular. Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. Which kind for you? Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. High cans break your back backward—low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised these "back breakers" 'til their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture—it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.

The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple—"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-oiling--no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog N-108



The Sharples Separator Company
West Chester, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged rams, Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices.

R. O. Morrow, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

BAREN COW CURE

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs, both sexes.

D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P.O. G. T. E. and street cars.

High-class Registered Holsteins.

Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to

THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P.O.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEEDING HOGS ON PASTURE.

When hogs are on pasture, and are to be fed once a day, what is the best time of day to feed them—morning noon or night? J. J. C.

Ans.—Feed them at the time most convenient, but let the hour be regular from day to day. Would advise feeding at least twice a day.

POULTRY-RAISING STATIONS.

Please give me the addresses of the different Government poultry-raising stations in Ontario. T. D. S.

Ans.—The Government poultry stations in Ontario are at Holmesville, Huron County, George Swallow, Manager, and at Bowmanville, Durham County, A. W. Foley, Manager.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

I see Mr. Geo. Rice recommends, for abortion in cows, 75 drops per day per cow of carbolic acid, and the same remedy for cows that do not clean after calving. We have had a good deal of trouble this last two or three years with our cows not cleaning. This season only four of ours came in, and we had to get the veterinary to remove it from two of them. The cows were sick after the operation, and there is a discharge coming from them also. After seeing Mr. Rice's cure, I thought I would write you about his advice, and enquire if you think it is safe to use the carbolic acid, and if they would not take it with their feed or water, should we drench them with it in a little water? J. P. M.

Ans.—Mr. Rice is a very careful and intelligent manager of cows, and it is quite safe to follow his prescription, which is 25 drops of carbolic acid at a time, three times a day, in a pint or more of water, on feed, or in the drinking water, if they will take it; if not, it may be given as a drench from a quart bottle, in which case it will be well, to fill the bottle nearly full of water.

CARE OF SEPARATOR CREAM.

Having read Miss Laura Rose's reasons and remedies for difficulties in churning, I would like to ask some questions. I have a separator. How long should the cream be together to ripen before churning? When the cream is put in can for ripening, what temperature should it be? What temperature should it be kept at while ripening? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—The great essential in the care of separator cream is to quickly and thoroughly cool each skimming before adding to the cream can. If the churning is to be done in the morning, the previous night's cream may be added that evening when cooled, but I do not advise adding the morning's cream. There are two methods of ripening cream. One is to add to the first fresh cream a small amount of good-flavored sour cream or sour skim milk. In such a case, the ripening temperature can be a low one—from 50 to 55 degrees. Each time fresh cream is added, the cream in the can must be thoroughly stirred. The other method of ripening cream is to keep it sweet by holding at a low temperature. Then, twenty-four hours before churning, heat to between 60 to 65 degrees, and add for each gallon of cream a small pine of good culture in the form of sour skim milk or cream. Keep at that temperature until the cream has a mild acid taste and begins to coagulate, then cool down to below churning temperature, and keep it cold until churning time. L. R.



You need a HOLSTEIN BULL

to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as

"Piebe De Kol," whose dam and sire's dam records average 69.9 lbs. milk, 37.3 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Aggie De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 37.37 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17,175 lbs. milk in 104 months. We have 11 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 33 head in the past six months. 12 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

N. E. GEORGE, Cranston, Ont. Seven miles from Ingersoll.

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy best) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows). Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Meechthilde Fosh, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthie Jewel Meechthilde, 95.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltie Fosh 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—86 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, O.P.R.; Paris, G.T.E.

FOR SALE: ONE CHOICE Holstein Bull

3 years old, and three young cows, due to calve June 15th. All choice individuals and all backed by A. B. stock. Also one 4-year-old Glydevalle Mare (in foal), and one 3-year-old stallion.

HOWARD WILSON, Russell, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 93 lbs. 11 ozs. each. We also have three young bulls fit for service. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

With Cheese at 12c. and Butter at 25c. why not

Buy a Holstein Bull

and Improve Your Dairy Herd? I have them Right in Breeding, Right in Quality, Right in Price. Order early if you want one. G. W. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HILL AND CENTRE VIEW HOLSTEINS

95 head. Stock bulls bred on high-producing lines. Official records 15 to 22 lbs. 20 bulls, 4 to 16 months, by our stock bulls, out of Advanced Registry dams. Females, all ages. Write quick. Guaranteed as represented.

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Station.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Meechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females. F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P.O. and Stn., C.O.R.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.



Your Poultry Deserve

the best protection you can give them. Money spent to this end is good investment, for the increased egg production will repay you with interest. If you want best protection with least possible trouble, do as the owners of the Rosetree Poultry Plant did with the building pictured above—cover it with


Rex Flintkote Roofing

It is an absolute protection against snow, rain, wind, sun and danger from flying sparks. No paper or tar about it. Each roll contains full directions and everything necessary to its perfect laying. Any farm-hand can do it.

Send for Free Samples

With them you also get a book, showing all kinds of buildings, from poultry houses to railroad terminals and public buildings, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote over all other roofings under all kinds of climatic conditions. Beware of the "just-as-good" kinds that cost half as much to make, yet sell almost at the Rex Flintkote price. This trade-mark is your protection.

J.A.W. Bird & Co., 20 India St. Boston
Agents everywhere



LAMB FENCE

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Limited, London, Ont. Green Ridge, Manitoba.


Dear Sir,—I beg to state that your fence has given the best of satisfaction, and must say it is a most effectual hog fence.

I must tell you of an incident that occurred on the night that we finished erecting it: a team got away from my son while he was closing a gate, with half a load of hay on the rack and ran into this fence. I saw it happen, as I had just driven the last staple. I thought "there goes my hind legs through the wires, the top strand, which was barbed over, was broken, three posts driven two feet in the ground bent right over, but your fence intact, not a wire or stay broken, although we had put up a very light fence—in fact, so light that I was afraid I had overdone it. Trusting the day is not far distant when I shall have my farm fenced with this wire, and wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. BREWSTER.

Write for printed matter and samples of wire—they are FREE.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., LIMITED. LONDON, ONT., or Box 478, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

Any orders sent me during my stay in Scotland, care of A. MITCHELL, ESQ., Barochie, Kirkcubright, Scotland, will have my careful attention.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers—all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, Glenhurst, Williamstown, Ont.**

Wardend Ayrshires—We are now offering a few young bulls, from 3 to 12 months of age, richly bred and out of producing dams; also females of any age. Will sell cheap for quick sales, as we are over-stocked. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G.T.R.**

Neidpath Ayrshires. My offerings include a very choice 16-month-old bull; a few Aug. and Sept., 1905 bull calves from daughters of imp. cows; and a special low price for a bunch of March calves (90 per cent. bulls). **W. W. Ballantyne, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont.**

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm—Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. **E. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.**

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to **N. DYMMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.**

Registered Ayrshires—Bright Smile of Maple Grove—16593—, 5 years old; gave 40 lbs. a day last year on grass alone. Due to calve April 1st. Lady Clare, rising two years; sire Signal of Maple Grove; dam Bright Smile, as above; in calf. **Joseph Hudson, Lyn Ont.**

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM—Can now offer one young bull, born last spring, and four bull calves, born in Aug., Sept. and Oct., from select cows, and sired by the great imp. bull, Sir Alta. Posch Beets. Any female in the herd can be secured at their value. **C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.**

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—Have some nice February calves for \$20 each, out of heavy milking dams. Sire Pearl Stone of Glenora; also some nice young cows and heifers. **D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.**

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



Young bulls, 2 Aug., 1904, sired by Prince of Har-cheskie (imp. in dam); 1 March calf, sired by Royal Star (imp.). Heifer calves, 2-yr. old heifers and young cows. Young sows ready to mate. Pigs ready to ship. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

Ayrshire Bulls

For Sale 12 Ayrshire bulls one to two years old. Bred from deep milking stock, both by sire and dam. Price reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que.
Riverside Farm,

The Old-fashioned Farmer.

We heard a middle-aged man, not long since, describing himself as "just one of the old-fashioned farmers." He had come by trolley to the club, and he gets his mail by rural free-mail delivery. He keeps Jersey cows; eats oatmeal; uses a disk harrow and a steel plow; sleeps on a spring mattress and an iron bedstead; brags about his success with alfalfa; and his wife belongs to a woman's club. He has a piano and a revolving hay rake; fills a silo every autumn; has a telephone in his house and a gold watch in his pocket. His boy plays football, and his daughter plays rag-time music.

We suspect that what he meant by old-fashioned farmer was that he was conscious of not being quite-up-to-date with the Department of Agriculture bulletins—for the modern farmer must be a scholar as well as a doer. He has never taken a term at college, and he is a little off on some of the phraseology that is used by the professors. There is no good sense in his being ashamed of this, for, on the whole, he has kept a fairly good pace with the age. A farmer has nowadays little to be ashamed of, if he does not waste what Nature provides for him, and does not try to perform the part of a brakeman on the wheels of progress.

But this old-fashioned farmer of ours has not eaten a dish of old-fashioned sump in forty years; he imports his flour, made by the most modern patent process. He could not get an old-fashioned buffalo robe for the value of the best acre of his orchard land. There is not a single old-fashioned spinning wheel or reel in his house; and his boy does not know how to swing an old-fashioned scythe, nor his girl to knit a stocking. His folk say hearth, and not the old-fashioned "harth," and asparagus instead of "sparrow grass." He grows Concord grapes instead of Sweetwater, and Burbank plums instead of Damsons and horse plums. He reads a daily morning paper, instead of the old-fashioned weekly Observer or Recorder. He sends his boys to a union school, and pays as much taxes in a year as his father paid in all his life. It is very probable that he could not tell you who Old Hickory was; and he has only a faint notion of the leading politicians and statesmen of the Civil War.

But he talks of beans as legumes, and buys bacteria with which to inoculate his soil. He reads bulletins more than he reads his Bible, and has more faith in spraying than in praying for a good apple crop. He takes his milk to a condensary, and he eats beef put up in a Chicago packing-house. He prefers Florida oranges to those from California, and is little particular about the bananas that he eats with his bowl of milk. Shades of Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin and George Washington! Still this man calls himself an "old-fashioned farmer."

Instead of a "lilac bush," a "cinnamon rose" and a "piny," his wife has a big flower garden, and they talk about their lawns. He has Austrian pines, and Kentucky coffee trees, and tulip trees from the West, and German lindens, growing along with his basswoods and his elms and his maples. His wife talks fluently of her beds of Dianthus laevis and Gladiolus gandavensis. His mother just raised grass-pinks and morning-glories and damask roses. You may look all around his place for old-fashioned things, and look mostly in vain. There is no old-fashioned pork barrel in his cellar, and when they kill lambs or calves the neighbors do not "swap quarters." The only old-fashioned crockery about the house is a blue pitcher and a few blue plates, set up as Eric-a-brac; while they dine off from stone china. Oatmeal has come in, with Force and Life and Grape Nuts and Wheat Flakes, to crowd out the old-fashioned Indian meal, and it is a sorry breakfast that does not have some new-patented breakfast cereal. The children do not dare to eat with their knives, nor can they wipe their fingers on their aprons.

It has been no small matter to read-just farming to modern science, since science means no special thing or thought, but just continual progress. It is not quite possible to keep up with the pace of our Agricultural Department, agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations and our agricultural clubs.

(Continued on next page.)

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES
BLOTCHES
ERUPTIONS
FLESHWORMS
HUMORS

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly blotches, pimples, eruptions, fleshworms and humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont. H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Props. Breeders of Pure-bred Yorkshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Buff Orpington Fowls. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 13, and \$4 per 100.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904

SPLENDID MUTTON
GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness 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.

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: **MOWERAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 100-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—DUDING, KEELBY, ENG.

The old-fashioned farmer likes to excuse himself for being put to it in his paces. He is at least three-quarters new-fashioned. We have very few really back-looking land-tillers left on our farms. The change has not gone on as fast as it might have done, but the speed is greatly accelerated.

The farmer and farming have gone through a most remarkable revolution within the last seventy-five years; they are going through a greater in the seventy-five that are to come. Land tillage is naturally becoming more popular, and town life is getting to be less attractive. The country has about all the advantages of the city, and it has, what even the new city cannot get, freedom from contact. The old-fashioned farmer, who survives into new conditions, must do it by showing a wonderful power of readjustment (what the old-fashioned farmer called horse-sense—that is, common sense in the field—sense common to folk and beasts), but above all things he should not boast of being old-fashioned, nor new-fashioned, but simply a man willing to be fashioned by exigencies and changing conditions. When electricity gets a full hold of the times, the farmer will not fight the automobile, but will own one or two himself. He will plow with an automobile, and he will go to market with a vehicle of that sort. The coming automobile will be no more like the lumbering monster that scares our old-fashioned horses than a Morgan is like a cart horse. The charm of it is, not that the farmer will beat the auto, but that he will take possession of it—will use it, and it will be, as everything else has become, a servant of agriculture. Old-fashioned farmer, try to comprehend the situation! Feel your oats and strengthen your spine! It is a long road, from the sickle to the reaper, and it will be a longer one from the wheelbarrow to the automobile, but you will surely make it.—Independent.

GOSSIP.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS.

Canada can boast of many good Holstein herds, as good as the breed produces, but none can make a better showing as superior producers than the Riverside herd, the property of Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, of Caledonia, Ont. That this is a recognized fact is evidenced by the constant and lively demand for Holsteins, both male and female, bred in this herd. The herd generally numbers considerably over a hundred, but owing to the many sales made in the last few months, particularly to the Northwest, has been reduced to about 75. The cause of this satisfactory state of affairs is not hard to understand. The Messrs. Richardson, believing that the bull is more than half the herd, have never used a sire but those bred on the highest-producing lines, and backed by record dams, grandam, and more remote ancestry, as the following past sires will show: Ruby Gretque's Baron Witzde, Vol. 1, No. 1; Stratford's Blackbird Aggie, Vol. 2, No. 2; Victor De Kol Pietertje, Vol. 2, No. 3. The present stock bull is the massive 2,300-lb. Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have official butter records of 22.86 lbs. in 7 days, and whose sire, Sarcastic Lad, the St. Louis champion, has 15 daughters in the Advanced Registry, and his dam, Belle Sarcastic, has an official record of 25.24 lbs. in 7 days. Of the females now in milk, 30 are in the Advanced Registry, with records from 10.55 lbs., for a two-year-old, to 21.52 lbs., for a five-year-old, of butter in 7 days. There are five young bulls coming on that will be for sale in a short time, whose breeding is gilt-edged. The whole herd is in grand condition, and milking heavily.

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., write: "We must thank 'The Farmer's Advocate' for the great number of sales we have made through our advertisement. We have had great demand for our Short-horn bulls, and have only one of last year's calves left. He is a six-months-old roan bull, has a first-class Scotch pedigree, and is sired by Imp. Old Lancaster, champion at Toronto, 1905. The females we are offering are a choice lot of the very best breeding, most of them with calves at foot, or safe in calf to our herd bull, Imp. Bapton Chancellor, a bull which has few equals as a sire of good ones."



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. 'INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD'. For sixteen years 'International Stock Food' has been the universally recognized leader as a very high class medicinal preparation... At a cost of 12 cents per month, we positively guarantee that its every day use will save from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per year in the feed of any work horse, fattening steer, etc. and if a practical test does not prove this, the use of 'International Stock Food' will not cost you a cent.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with STEWART'S IMPROVED 1904 SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE. Price in Canada: \$17. For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool.

Southdown Sheep. Unequaled for fine quality of both mutton and wool, hardness of constitution, and earliness of maturity. STRIDE & SON will sell by auction at CHICHESTER, on THURSDAY, AUG. 9th, 1906 (the day after the dispersal of the whole of Mr. Edwin Ellis's world-renowned prize-winning flock of Southdowns, which will be sold by Messrs. Stride at Sunningbury, Guildford, on Wednesday, August 8th) about 6,000 PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN EWES 450 PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN RAMS and RAM LAMBS.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES. Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

COTSWOLD SHEEP. From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address: W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos., ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative. SOUTHDOWNS. Having sold short, I am now booking orders for future delivery of show and breeding flocks. COLLIES. At Stud, Holyrood Clinker, Just imported. Fee \$10.00. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Seed Grains and Dorset Horn Hams. Emmer and Tarter King oats. All grains well cleaned. Write for samples and prices. Glenairn Farm. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported rams. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome. E. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. B. Teeswater, C.P.R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramden, Miss and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand. JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario. 100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100. One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram. John Miller, - Brougham, Ont

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle. Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of pigs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pains not skin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hookin, The Gully.

GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY. Sows bred or ready to breed, from choice imp. stock, also young pigs, for sale. Buff Orpington, B. F. Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching at \$1 for 15. GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lerna Foster, Mgr.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES. Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. DAVID BARR, JR., Box 1, Renfrew, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires. Of the largest strains, imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not skin. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Str. and P. O.

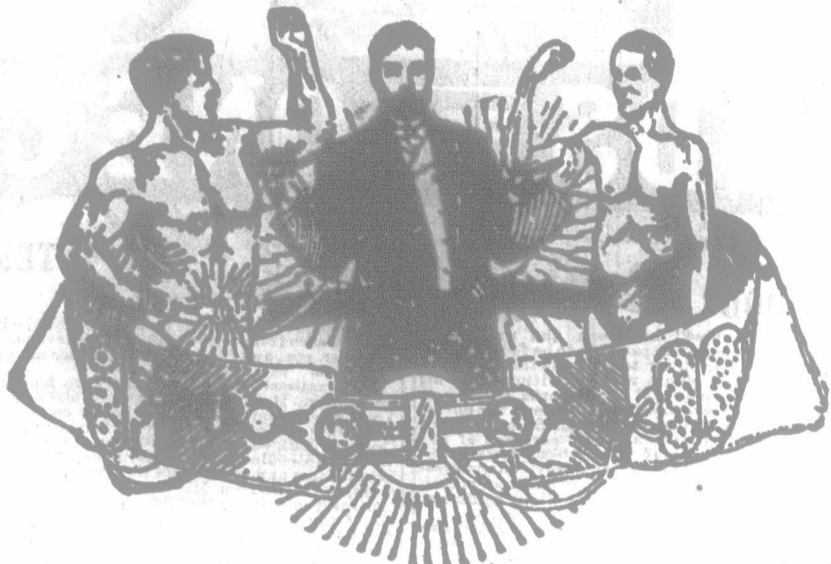
Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 8 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown Sib. Can supply pigs and trios not skin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Church Hill, Ont.

YORKSHIRES. Two grand (imp. in dam) sows, bred to farrow in June, to a show boar; also a young litter ready to ship in April. Orders booked ahead and satisfaction guaranteed. L. MOONEY, Peewee's Corners P.O. Fenton Falls Station. Improved Yorkshires - We are booking Large orders for young pigs of April farrowing and May delivery. White Haysville, GEO. W. SMITH, Ontario.

WEAKNESS VS. STRENGTH

Strength on One Hand . . .

You can feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength. You can enjoy life again. You can get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed. You can have no weakness in the back, or "come-and-go" pains, no indigestion or constipation. You can know that your strength is not slipping away. You can once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you. In short, do you want to be strong and healthy? I can make you all this, because I have done it to others.



Weakness on the Other . . .

Every weak person wants to feel strong again. To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality! To

feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy! To be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses! To be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from that dull, stupid feeling! To have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down person, and it may be gratified.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative power of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

What chance has the weak and puny person to combat the struggles of life compared with the person of muscle and nerve? It is hard for a weak person to have noble sentiments; such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart. Everything that strength implies is given to those who will wear

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and debilitated people. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of the body. I want every weak person who is not what they should be to use one of my Belts, and, when cured, to tell their friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures female weakness.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes people noble. It causes the nerves to tingle with the joyful exhilaration of youth. It fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. IT DOES THIS while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the weakened parts. It will make them strong.

Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 16, 1905.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has been most satisfactory. Since wearing it I have never been troubled with rheumatism. I find the Belt is just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly,
John Crawley.

Egbert, Ont., Dec. 11, 1905.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days, and it has done me a lot of good. The varicocele has greatly reduced; I have had no losses lately, and my back is much stronger.
Yours very truly,
Edgar Harding.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 11, 1905.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I could not do before. I feel like a new man entirely. Respectfully yours,
Fred. J. Cutterback.

Write To-Day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

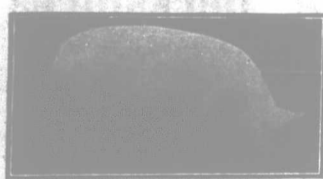
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Name
Address
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Write Plain.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Borden prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

FOR SALE: IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Gainsville, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Winfield Yorkshires

Have still a few choice young boars from Summer Hill Chester, some young sows from Imp. Shire and Dan; also a fine lot of suckers coming on. A few sows 7 months old, too again.
G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O., Ayr and Paris stations.

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

A few fall pigs left, sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor. Also am booking orders for spring pigs, for which I can supply pairs not akin at reasonable prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING STALLION.

A Waterloo County subscriber sends us a list of imported sires, part of which were Clydesdales and part Shires, and enquires whether a horse having these as sires in his pedigree is eligible to registry. In reply, we have to say that a horse so bred will not register in either the Clydesdale or the Shire Studbook. The Draft Horse Studbook, formerly conducted at Goderich, accepted for registry horses bred in this way, but we understand that book has been closed, owing to not being accepted under the new system of National records. Parties having horses to register should apply to the Registrar, Mr. F. M. Wade, Ottawa, for information as to their eligibility.

RINGING A BULL.

A correspondent enquired in our last issue what is the best instrument to use in ringing a bull? In the answer given the use of a trocar was recommended. On enquiring later of a prominent breeder as to his method, he informs us that he uses, with entire satisfaction, a three-sided hand-saw file with a wooden handle, grinding the sides smooth, and the edges and point sharp. He also advises filing the edges of the end of the ring which is entered into the puncture in the bull's nose, to prevent its catching in the skin as it is being pushed through. This little precaution makes all the difference in the despatch of the operation and the comfort of the animal during the operation. Take the bull by the nose with the forefinger and thumb, and force the file through the gristle. Then, with the edges of the ring filed off a little, the ring will slip into place without difficulty.

HOW MUCH MILK FOR A CALF.

How much milk should a calf get when two weeks old, when fed by hand twice a day, and how would you increase the milk?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—For the first two weeks, the calf should have new milk warm from its mother in small quantities, not more than two quarts at a time at the end of the two weeks, and not more than one quart to begin with. At two weeks old, it may be put on warm skim milk, with one-half new milk; and at three weeks old, on skim milk (fed warm), three quarts twice a day; and at four weeks, four quarts, twice a day, always fed lukewarm. At this age, the calf will learn to eat clover hay and whole oats, if some are placed in its mouth. It is wiser to under feed than to over feed a calf, and judgment must be used to be sure it is not overdone. See article on this subject in "The Farmer's Advocate" for March 22nd, page 446.

TEMISKAMING PROSPECTS AND WAGES.

I am a young man, with farming experience; intend going to Temiskaming in spring with view to settling. I have about \$400. I intend working out the first year—in Cobalt mining camp in summer, and lumber camp in winter—so as to get more money and a knowledge of the country.

1. What wages per month would I get at the former?
2. How much at the latter?
3. How much with a team?
4. What capital would I require to take up a farm in the neighborhood of Liskeard, say within five or ten miles of the town?
5. Do you think there are better prospects for the settler in Temiskaming than in the Canadian West?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The foregoing enquiries were fairly well covered on page 433, March 15th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." We are satisfied that there are good prospects ahead in New Ontario for the right stamp of men, and you will do well in going there for a season to satisfy yourself before thinking of joining the great rush to the Northwest. Distant fields are not always greenest when you get there. Pluck, hard work, and integrity, with intelligence, will win out anywhere.

PROLIFIC COW.

A white Shorthorn cow, belonging to Mr. Armstrong, Bitterlees, Cumberland, England, has had six calves in a year and ten months. They are all doing well.