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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Box Farm
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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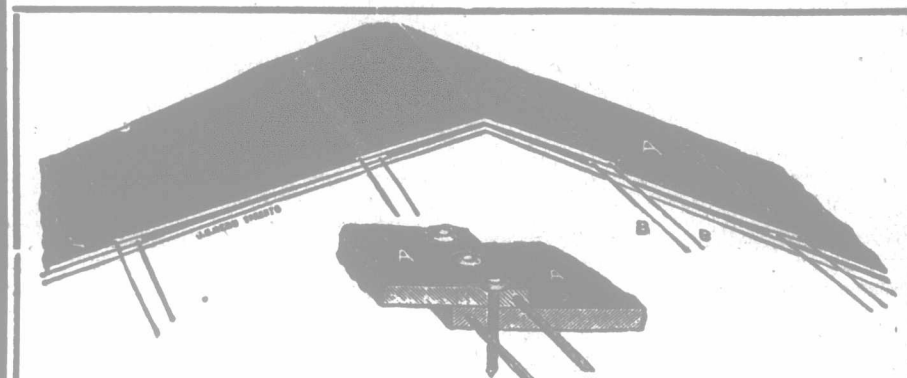
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Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

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The course is very cheap and gives full instructions on all the latest and surest methods of making a dairy profitable. Write for information about our Dairy Course.

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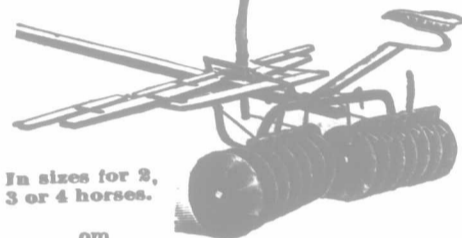
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from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Channel Islands arriving at Toronto weekly. If you desire to secure help for your farm, write for application form to

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In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

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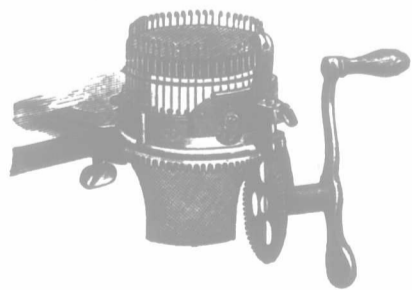


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A PEERLESS PIANO ORGAN MADE IN THE LARGEST REED ORGAN FACTORY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

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On the back of the card write your name and post-office address, and under that say something, in your own style, in answer to the question: "In what way is the Massey-Harris Cushion-frame bicycle useful about the farm?"

\$2 each will be paid for the five best answers to this question.

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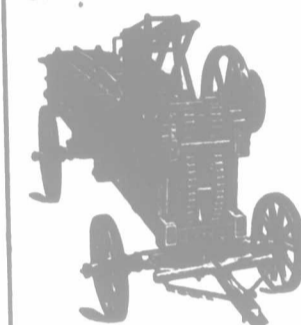
NOTE.—The Cushion-frame "Massey-Harris" bicycle is the latest thing in Bicycledom. There's a spring in the frame that absorbs all the jar that a rider gets when riding over a rough road on any other bicycle.

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True to name, and O. K. Send for our price list if interested, and order direct. Our stock is freshly dug, and extra good roots. Sure to please you. **SEND POTATOES. EGGS FOR HATCHING.**

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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For HOUSE, BARN and SILO WALLS, STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

The barrel is standard size, and sold much cheaper than others. All work guaranteed in every way.

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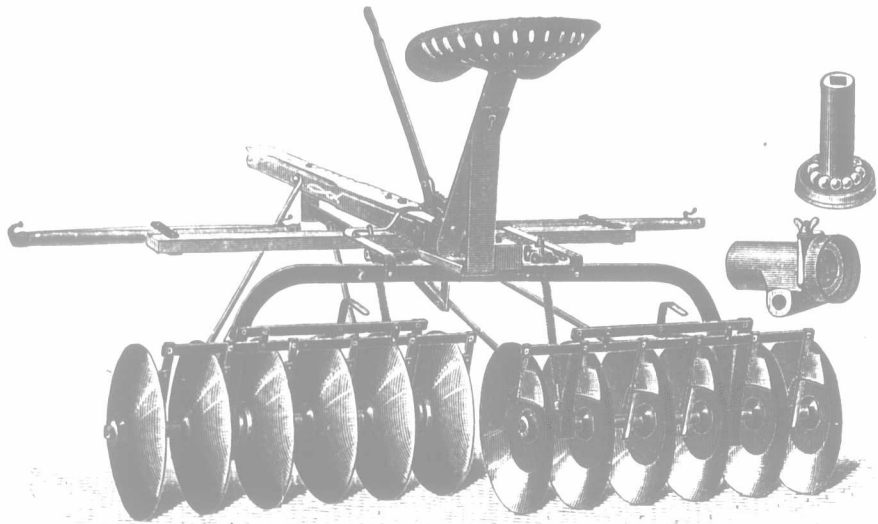
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LION DISC HARROW

is made for lighter work than the "Windsor" Disc, and it does not cost as much. The "Lion" Disc is at its best in sandy soil.

Both sections can be released by a foot latch while the harrow is in motion.

The "Lion" is an in-throw harrow. Farmers who prefer this style will find the "Lion" equal to any work required of it. Made with 12 discs; cuts 6 ft. wide.

Don't neglect to ask for our catalogue "F"; it is full of information.

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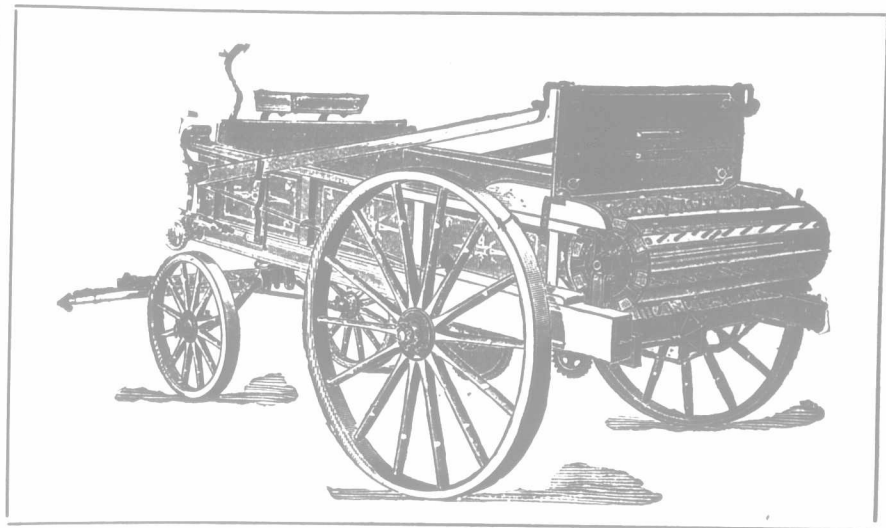
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LUMBER MANUFACTURER.
Ottawa, Ont., November 14th, 1903.

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J. R. BOOTH.

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DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

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Ask for our free catalogue and send rafter and ridge lengths. For estimates

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Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE

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State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St. om

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X-RAYS—Electricity in all its varied forms and high frequency currents used successfully in the treatment of cancer, fibroids, goitre, sciatica, asthma, chronic rheumatism, all forms of nervous ailments, sexual follies, rupture, varicocele, tubercular glands and joints, paralysis (some forms), facial blemishes, superfluous hair, etc., catarrh of the nose and throat, and other chronic ailments. For further information address,

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Central Business College
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Winter session now open, with SIXTEEN regular teachers in charge. Good results are guaranteed. Write for prospectus and let us help you. Address

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Edition of 1903-4; eight handsome volumes, 4,000 pages, illustrations and maps; price in cloth \$16.00, in leather \$20.00.

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BLACKIE & SON, RODNEY, ONT.
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A Garden Tool for every purpose.

THE GARDENER
for home or market finds tools best adapted to his work in the line of

Matthews' New Universal Hand Seeders and Cultivators.

Singly or combined with Hoes, Plows, Rakes, Markers. The practical line, popular with up-to-date farmers. 1904 catalog free.

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FORMERLY
The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

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\$1 and upwards received on deposit and interest thereon paid or compounded half yearly at..... **3 1/2%**

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\$100 and upwards are received and debentures for fixed terms issued therefor with interest half yearly at.... **4%**

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The Leading Canadian Portland Cement

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Spring Cleaning has no Terrors

for the woman who uses good Brushes and Brooms. Wise house-keepers always insist upon their dealers supplying them with

BOECKH'S
Household Brushes and Bamboo-handled Brooms

because they are not only good, but absolutely the best on the market today.

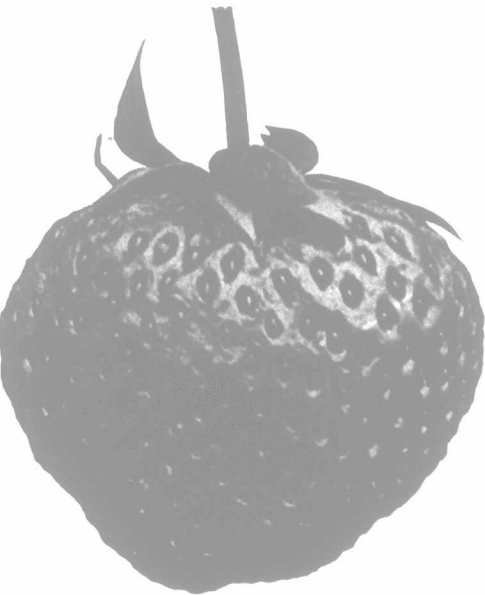
Backs do not warp off, bristles do not fall out of Boeckh's Scrubbing Brushes.

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BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN,
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid.
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A strawberry book written by the "STRAWBERRY KING," so called because he discovered the way to develop the fruit organs in a plant and make it grow two big berries where one little one grew before. He grows the biggest crops of the biggest berries ever produced and the book tells all about how he does it. It is a treatise on **PLANT PHYSIOLOGY** and explains correct principles in fruit-growing. It is worth its weight in gold to any fruit-grower. Will be sent free to all readers of The Advocate. Send your address now. The finest **THOROUGHBRED PEDIGREE PLANTS** in the world.
R. M. KELLOGG, THREE RIVERS, MICH.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
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CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

WANTED Farm Manager who understands farming, care of farm stock and farm machinery. Good position to the right man. Apply "Me."
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OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED.—Bright, energetic woman under 35, possessing superior personal worth and fair education. Farmer's daughter preferred. Ed. Reichenbach, Toronto.

Cheesemaker wanted for the season of 1904 to take charge of a small factory. For further particulars apply to **ROBERT J. WHITE,** Collinville P. O., Lambton Co., Ont.

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S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES.

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

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.
Manufacturers: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
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BEST

The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 3, 1904.

No. 597

EDITORIAL.

War News vs. Agriculture.

A subscriber writes that he is taking a war paper while the war is in progress, and as he cannot afford two, he will have to discontinue the "Farmer's Advocate" for the present. This is certainly lamentable. Under the excitement of the flaring headlines and romances of the war correspondents, giving out for truth one day what is flatly contradicted the next, our friend has temporarily lost sight of the real advantages of having a first-class, practical paper devoted to advancing his own business. Of course, he must be the judge of what lies nearest his heart, war or the pursuit of farming, the most complicated of all avocations in this country, and the one requiring the greatest skill and knowledge, as well as enterprise and industry, to attain success.

Tens of thousands of farmers are telling us every week that the "Advocate" has been and is of the greatest assistance to them in every department of their many-sided work, and are contributing freely of their own experience for the help of others. Men who have demonstrated their success in various branches of farming are telling how it was accomplished, and in every issue we are giving the results of the labors of the most careful and competent investigators and scientists at the agricultural colleges and experimental farms, competent veterinarians and other specialists, who are wrestling with the problems that confront the farmer. At this day and age of enlightened progress surely our friend is joking, or else, happily, he has mastered it all, and dreams of opulence as he sees, by reason of the war, once more in the market reports the magic quotation of "dollar wheat." Incidentally, he has overlooked the fact, too, that the "Farmer's Advocate" every week gives a record of the Events of the World, carefully prepared by a member of our staff, by whom the wheat is sifted from the chaff, and our readers are saved endless worry and waste of time wading through pages of contradictory newspaper reports regarding the Russo-Japanese war, and other important subjects of human interest. Our friend is the exception that proves the rule, and when this temporary aberration induced by the war fever is over he will return to the true fold.

While indulging in this vein of thought we must refer to the communication of another subscriber, who warns us to steer clear of politics in the "Farmer's Advocate." "No politics! must be your motto," we are admonished. As Sam Weller puts it, he would have us "Beware of the vidder!" From another quarter, by a later mail, comes just the opposite appeal: "Why don't you give us a little taste of politics once in a while?" Upon which horn of the dilemma are we to recline?—Politics or no politics! We can draw no other conclusion from these two divergent views than that we are on the right track now, getting out a paper especially for the Farmer and the Home, regardless of partyism—and expense—and entirely independent of all parties and cliques. Strictly speaking, "politics" means the study of civil government and the conduct of public affairs, perfectly proper subjects for consideration, but, unfortunately, mixed up with "party politics" or "partyism," we deem it better for our own peace of mind, and the advantage of our readers, to adhere to a policy which has stood the test of time. We shall thus avoid the folly of the ancient philosopher, who tells us: "I was well, wished to be better, took physic and died."

Forestry in Ontario.

A very interesting and important announcement to Ontario farmers is that made by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, the other day, regarding the purpose of his department to set apart a portion of the Agricultural College farm at Guelph as a nursery for the growing of young forest trees for distribution among farmers, at actual cost, or possibly below cost. The wanton and indiscriminate destruction of our forests is an exceedingly lamentable feature in connection with the development of older Ontario. Much land, in some districts quite unsuitable for cultivation and crop production, might much better have been left to grow wood, and the best thing that can be done with such areas now is to make a commencement in reforestry, which in very few years will add to the beauty of the country, and eventually prove profitable as a source of revenue. Mr. Dryden has also intimated that an educative campaign in tree-planting would be started at the college, and probably in connection with Farmers' Institute work, a step which should meet with general approval and commendation.

Need and Supply of Sires.

If improvement in the quality of Canadian live stock be not effected in the near future, it certainly will not be for lack of available material in the form of improved pure-bred sires to accomplish that end, and if improvement fails to take place it will not be the fault of the breeders of pure-bred stock. They have displayed commendable courage and an enterprising spirit in providing the class of animals needed to raise the standard of the stock of the country, and if improvement has been slow it has been mainly because of the tardiness of so many farmers in availing themselves of the use of the means brought easily within their reach. There is only one way of improving the character of our cattle and other stock, and that by the use of pure-bred sires of proper type and bred along lines of profitable production. Without this, economical feeding is practically impossible, and good food is largely wasted, for an ill-bred and misshapen beast will eat as much as a well-bred and well-formed one, and possibly more, while making miserable returns for what it gets. It pays well to feed well, if judiciously done, and the animal fed be of the right stamp, capable of yielding a good return and making a readily salable product, fit to command top prices in the market, either for breeding or commercial purposes, but the converse is in comparison a wasteful and unprofitable process from first to last.

There are a large number of pure-bred male animals of serviceable age in the hands of Canadian breeders at the present time, as a glance through our advertising columns from week to week shows, and we have reason to believe that the farmer with cash in hand or good credit can get what he wants in this line at a moderate price. If in some sections men of means and enterprise are not found who are disposed to invest in a sire for the good of the district, including their own, the co-operative principle may often with good results be adopted, a company or syndicate being formed to procure the needed sire, or an agricultural society or club may advantageously take up the work, as has frequently been done.

The unusually severe winter and the blocking of the railways and common roads has doubtless to some extent handicapped business in this line, as in many others, but the worst is past, spring is coming, and the plethora of snow we have had may prove a blessing in disguise, if, as is gener-

ally believed, it tends to fertilize the land and gives promise of bountiful crops for the coming season, while the prospects for good prices for all the farmer has to sell have seldom, if ever, been better. As a result of educational effort in the conduct of fairs and Farmers' Institutes, we venture to predict a good demand this spring for good sires in all classes of live stock, and a determination among farmers generally to adopt a forward movement, and improve their stock by grading up to a better standard.

The Sugar-beet Industry.

Some of the newspapers appear to be remarkably industrious in circulating pessimistic stories regarding the condition and future of the Canadian beet-sugar industry. A couple of the Ontario factories will probably not be operated this year, the business not being profitable last year, because a sufficient quantity of beets were not secured, but we are pleased to state that those at Wallaceburg and Berlin will be running, and the prospects are that they will have a far larger supply of beets than they did last year. Now, we have no doubt but what the business of growing beets can be made profitable to the farmer. We have taken the trouble to look over the records of over seventy patrons of the Wallaceburg factory last season, and find that they secured an average return of over \$61 per acre from their beets. Putting the average cost of growing and delivering at the outside figure of \$35 per acre, the usual estimate is from \$25 to \$30, and we have a net return of \$25 per acre. What other ordinary farm crop will make as good a showing as that? At the outset farmers were encouraged by boomsters to sow too large an area before they were posted in the methods of growing, but this will be overcome.

Two years ago the beet crop, and, in fact, all other crops, were greatly injured by the extremely wet weather; continued rains throughout the year prevented the farmer from plowing in the fall, and, as a result, last spring found little fall plowing done, and land in such condition that it was impossible to get a good seed-bed. As a result, many pieces of ground sown had to be plowed up and replanted, or put into other crops. Wherever land was properly prepared the very best results have been obtained, and it is now no longer a question as to whether we can produce beets profitably, or beets containing a sufficient percentage of sugar to make the business profitable. We have succeeded in growing beets as high in sugar per cent. and purity as can be produced in the world, and many farmers have been able to make all the way from \$30 to \$40 per acre clear of all expenses. Many who grew one acre profitably last year are contracting for four or five acres this year, and these are the contracts which are looked upon as being the most desirable.

Then there were other obstacles. We are informed that the railways and the old sugar interests have worked together in a way to depress this new agricultural industry. The railways are said to be charging Canadians for hauling their beets to the factory just double the rates that are charged in Michigan. They are also charging a higher rate on sugar produced from those beets than they are charging for sugar refined in Montreal and made from German beet sugar, and are just as brazen about this as they are about charging double the rates for hauling the commodities produced by the Canadian farmer, as compared with commodities received from the farms in Michigan. This matter of equalization of rates is one that should be early and clearly brought before the Railway Commission, and is a grievance which should engage the earnest attention of that body.

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An Essay on the Horse.

The following remarkable essay on the horse is said to be from the pen of an Indian student: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending these in the air in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when he is in an aggravating mood. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master than they always cry for food, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tails, but not so long as the cow and such other like animals."

Mr. A. R. Wheeler, Bonaventure, Que., says: "Enclosed please find my renewal for your ever welcome paper, the 'Farmer's Advocate.' It is a valuable paper to any farmer, and all that can be desired, as it gives all the information relating to farming in all its branches; raising, feeding and caring for all kinds of stock, and some of the best answers in the Vet. Dept. alone are worth the subscription price. I wish you continued success."

W. W. Chapman, London, Ont., says: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' is a valuable paper, and gives me all the information I need."

British Wheat and Meat Markets.

The outbreak of war in the Far East has, for the time being, diverted the attention of all classes from matters nearer home. Although war was generally expected to be the outcome of the prolonged negotiations, it has come upon us with a startling suddenness, and we have not yet quite realized the serious possibilities it may have for us as the ally of Japan.

Since my last letter, Parliament has been opened by the King in person, with the usual pomp and circumstance attendant upon such great occasions. In the Speech from the Throne, reference to matters agricultural was not made, but an amendment has been given notice of by Mr. R. Price, to the effect that the restrictions now in force against the importation of Canadian live stock are detrimental to the best interests of English farmers and graziers, and asking that, at an early date, the embargo be removed. I am very pleased, as, no doubt, your readers will be, that this question is being kept so well to the front, although, of course, being an amendment to the address, it will be made a party question, and has no chance of being accepted or carried. It will, however, be interesting to note the official reply.

This week, the time of the House of Commons has been taken up with Mr. John Morley's amendment on the proposed fiscal changes. What the Government's position is would be hard to say, judging from the speeches of Ministers, and without the services of Balfour and Chamberlain they have made a sorry show in debate. [NOTE.—The Morley amendment was defeated by a majority of over forty.—Editor.]

A proposal has been made to the Government that in lieu of a duty on foreign-grown wheat, a bounty should be given on wheat produced in this country and in the colonies. I understand that the suggestion is receiving serious consideration in quarters where a tax on imported grain is looked upon with disfavor.

The bulk of the English wheat on offer is very damp and difficult to mill, but, at the same time, there have been some really good samples on the market. For the latter, farmers will not be satisfied with less than \$7.50 per quarter.

The climatic surroundings have been unusually unfavorable, both for farmer and miller, and the position of the latter in the future will be imagined when the small acreage of wheat sown this year is considered. No doubt, many millers will be able to make up a grist of foreign sorts, but the average country miller will sadly miss the home-grown article. There are some useful wheats on the market at the present time, including Manitobas, Duluths, Winters, Indians, Russians and River Plates. From this section, millers who can get wheats cheaply from the ports ought to be able to make a good grinding mixture, and if they can get a little English wheat the grist will be improved, especially if it be conditioned, either naturally or artificially. The River Plates are very fair, and, as these are about the cheapest on the market, they will, no doubt, be used in helping to cheapen the mixture, especially as good prices have to be paid for Canadian strong wheat.

The question is often asked, which is the best British market for cattle? London is undoubtedly the best market for the best cattle. The buyers at Deptford are mostly the big wholesale men in the Central Market, Smithfield, and they are always prepared to pay a good price for anything really choice.

In Liverpool (Woodside), the lairage buyers are mostly commission men, and when they are full, the beef in most cases is sent on to London, rather than reduce the price in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

At Glasgow, the wholesale carcass buyers are the customers, and the compulsory slaughter frequently leaves Yorkhill at the mercy of the Moore Street men.

Taking all things into consideration, there is not much to choose between the three ports as regards prices to be obtained, but London, in my opinion, is the safest market, provided the stock is of the right sort, and not merely shipped because the space on the boat is cheap and the price of plain cattle tempting.

Sometimes good prices are made on consignments of cattle to Bristol, Manchester, Hull, Newcastle and Cardiff, but, as they are only "occasional," I leave them out of my reckoning.

In the butter market there is practically no change. No Canadian butter is on offer in London, and although war has broken out, there is no immediate prospect of the supplies from Russia and Siberia being stopped. In the meantime, the greater portion of our imported butter comes from Australasia, and the quantities coming forward are such that no increase in price can be hoped for.

In the bacon market, the fore part of the week, Canadian selections were a dragging sale, but since then a livelier demand has sprung up, and the best and bonest sorts are now at previous quotations. Hams are only in limited request, at about previous current prices.

The demand for Canadian cheese is rather sluggish, and even the very best September makes it difficult to get the top figures, 11c. to 11½c. The stock of cheese on hand is 114,000 boxes, as against 76,000 boxes at the same time last year.

At the foreign cattle market on Wednesday 114,000 cwt. from the States were on offer. These were of a much cheaper description than usual, and, with the exception of a few, most of them only made 10½c. to 11½c. The price, however, does not represent a drop in cattle values, as the best bullocks would have made the highest price of the year.

London, February 12th, 1904.

HORSES.

Our Horse Supply.

It may not seem untimely to call the attention of the farmers of this country to some of the salient features of the horse-breeding industry, especially as it applies to the production of the most useful classes of horses. The pride taken by some in raising a good class of horses has been well repaid. Good horses are selling to-day for from \$150 up, and really choice animals are likely to reach much higher prices. But such animals can only be produced from really first-class mares. Good, heavy brood mares are not plentiful, and the mothers of the geldings which bring the highest prices in the markets for the large cities have to first be grown before that class of horse, so strongly in demand to-day, can be produced; so that our most advanced breeders have good prospects ahead of them.

Modern methods of tillage require double the number of horses on the farm. Farm help is getting more scarce every year; our seasons are short, and a larger number of horses will have to be raised to provide motive power to work the different kind of machinery on the farm. Besides, the opening up of Manitoba and the Northwest will take all of our good agricultural horses for some years to come, and the expansion of our lumbering trade, in addition, will create a ready demand for many horses of the useful sort.

This brings us to the point that the country will require to breed many horses to supply this motive power, and to the question whether the horses can be more cheaply purchased or raised. With three- and four-year-olds selling at from \$150 to \$200, it will pay better to raise our work horses than to buy them; because, with a good brood mare properly mated, we can raise probably a better horse than we can buy, and at not more than half the price that such horse can be bought for. Since it stands to reason that it pays better to raise than to depend on buying, it brings us to the point as to what class of horses to raise? There are two useful classes which can be profitably reared—heavy draft and agricultural. The former should weigh from 1,500 lbs. up to 2,000 lbs.; the other class from 1,300 lbs. up to 1,400 lbs. As to which class to breed will depend on the size of the brood mare, and the object of the breeder, his tastes, etc. It is generally advisable to make use of the best material on hand, rather than to go out and buy or import. Still, should it appear that the farmer has not a mare of good enough conformation and quality, it will pay him better to go out and buy a good mare rather than to breed from an inferior one of his own breeding, and in this case \$50 or \$100 should not stick a man who has to buy, and who really intends to start breeding horses, even if starting on a small scale.

The average farmer will probably say that a team weighing from 2,600 to 2,800 pounds are more useful on the farm than a heavier pair. This theory is quite correct, but needs to be qualified. That weight is about right, but should be associated with activity, smoothness of form, and good substance. A slow-moving team of that weight make poor sellers, and are not in it for farm work. The most valuable class of horses to breed is the heavy draft class. The mare intended to produce this class of horses should be of large size, smooth in conformation, should possess a strong development of muscle, with large, round feet, open hoof heads, springy pasterns, with heavy, clean-boned limbs. The feet, muscles and limbs require the most important consideration. Nowadays, when style and activity play so important a part in the price of horses, no breeder can afford to overlook this point in his breeding operations. It was this point alone that placed the Clydesdale gelding ahead of the other breeds at the Chicago International Shows, and which will always commend that most excellent breed when distinguished from other draft breeds.

Some farmers may wish to know about the advantage of the Shire cross. Notwithstanding my prejudice against cross-breeding, I am led from observation to believe there are cases where the Shire crossed on our grade Clyde mares is a great advantage. In the Huron district in Ontario, for example, the Shire cross-bred horses often sell for \$50 and more per head than the high-grade Clydesdale. The resulting progeny attain larger size at an earlier age, and grow big enough to fetch the best price on the market. There is no doubt but that this cross when properly used would produce a heavier class of mares to be utilized as good foundation stock on which to cross some of our cleaner-limbed quality Clydes. It may be in place to mention here some of the disadvantages of introducing the Shire blood. First, the setting back of the progress made in attaining pedigreed stock, rougher hoof heads and rougher knuckles as a result of the cross. Where it is thought desirable to use the Shire stallion, the most modern type of animal should be selected—one strongly massive, with lengthy pasterns, large, open hoof heads, and good feet.

I would like to have touched on other phases

of this very important industry, and some of the weak features of the importation part of the business, but have said sufficient, I hope, to awaken some interest in this very important branch of the farming business. HENRY D. KEWLEY, Lambton Co., Ont.

The Selection of Sires.

To the thoughtful man who has given considerable attention to the problem of breeding, the selection of a stallion to which he will breed his mare or mares is a more or less serious question. Of course, when a mare is pure-bred, there should be no hesitation whatever in regard to the breed of the stallion, but his individuality should be carefully studied, as the selection of a sire, even when both sexes are pure-bred, should be largely influenced by the individuality of the mare. The point becomes more complex when the mare is of composite breeding. When the mare is large and heavy, approaching the draft type, with one or more crosses of some of the draft breeds, it certainly is wise to select a sire from the draft breeds, choosing, when possible, that breed of which the mare possesses some blood, but at all events a pure-bred sire of some recognized draft class. Then there are many mares that cannot be said to belong to or approach in general characteristics any recognized class; they are simply good, useful animals, with no well-marked characteristics or peculiarities that indicate their breeding. When a man decides to breed a mare of this kind, the selection of a sire is somewhat difficult, and to a certain extent will be influenced by the class of horse he is desirous of producing, as there are many mares too small to be bred to a draft stallion, that give reasonable promise of producing a useful colt if crossed with a good sire of any of the lighter breeds. If the mare be of fair size and quality, her appearance indicating that she has some hot blood, although we may be unable to trace it, the selection of a sire will depend upon what we want to produce. If we want to breed saddlers or hunters, we must select a Thoroughbred sire; if, on the other hand, we wish to produce roadsters, we select a Standard-bred; if we want heavy harness or carriage horses, we will choose a Hackney or Coach sire. If the prospective dam, while being too small to cross with a draft sire, shows an evident absence of hot blood, there is only one choice, and that is the Thoroughbred. He is the only sire that has sufficient prepotency to overcome the coarseness or cold-bloodedness (if we may use the word) of the mare, and impart to the progeny sufficient energy, quality and ambition to make him a useful light horse. Many serious errors are made in breeding by mating mares of this description with sires of either the light or heavy harness classes. How often do we notice instances when a man with a mare such as described wants to produce a roadster, and breeds her to a Standard-bred; or wanting a carriage horse, selects a Hackney or Coach sire, the progeny in either case being, with few exceptions, a disappointment and often a non-descript. Mares of mixed breeding must have considerable hot blood to give satisfactory results when crossed with sires of the lighter breeds, other than the Thoroughbred, and even here too violent crosses should not be attempted. In fact, one important point a breeder must always keep in mind is to avoid violent crosses. We are strongly opposed to the use of any but a pure-bred sire in any case. As already stated, when the mare is pure a sire of the same breed should be chosen, but, as is the usual case, except with large breeders, when the dam is of composite blood and an impure sire is used the progeny must, as a consequence, be more mixed still; hence, it is always wise to breed to a pure-bred sire. Fortunately, this is usually done; the most frequent exceptions being in the use of carriage sires, many of which, while good individuals, are impure, and, as a consequence, have not the necessary prepotency to be valuable as sires. We think it is a mistake to use in the stud any sire that is not registered in some recognized studbook of his class. A man wishing to breed one or more mares often breeds to a stallion belonging to a friend, because he thinks he should patronize his friend. In the selection of a sire, friendship should not be considered, but the selection be governed by the points already noted. Having decided upon the class of sire that should be chosen, we must not breed to him simply because he is of that class, but carefully consider the mare. If she be just about what we wish to produce, we should select a sire as near to her type as possible, but, as is usually the case, she does not quite come up to our ideal, and, therefore, we should select a sire that is strong where she is weak, or light in the points where she shows hyperdevelopment. If she be too rangy, breed to a very blocky sire; if, on the other hand, she be too blocky, select a rangy sire. If she be too short and upright in the pasterns, select a sire that is long and quite oblique; while if she be too long and oblique, select a sire that has rather the opposite conformation. It is not always possible to exactly suit ourselves in all points,

but we should make the best selection possible out of the sires that are obtainable, always, of course, being very careful to select a horse that is absolutely sound, so far as diseases that have an hereditary tendency is concerned, such as blindness from cataract or amaurosis, heaves, roars, ringbone, sidebone, spavin (either bog or bone), and, in fact, all bone diseases, navicular disease, buttle, shelly hoofs, deep, narrow heels, etc., etc., and also being careful to not breed to a sire that has any well-marked undesirable characteristics of gait, manners, temperament, etc. "WHIP."

Prohibition of Docking.

A bill having for its object the prohibiting of docked horses winning prizes at exhibitions in Ontario, and ultimately to entirely discountenance docking, was recently introduced into the Local Legislature of Ontario. It was claimed by speakers supporting the bill that the practice of docking was barbarous, unnecessary, and, therefore, unjustifiable. Opponents of the measure ridiculed the idea of docking being barbarous, or even painful. With a few exceptions the different members of the House viewed the purport of the bill in much the same light as other matters of a political nature are viewed, and as the measure did not appeal with equal force to the humane members on both sides of the House, it was "referred to the agricultural committee" after its introduction for the second reading.

The matter, however, was of sufficient moment to excite a certain amount of curiosity relevant to the practice of docking. Horsemen know to what extent docking improves the appearance of a horse, according to present ideas of appearance, and are loath to sacrifice this advantage without justification.

As a rule good horsemen are humane, and the term "docked horse" is synonymous with a "well-kept horse." The barbarity of the practice, or otherwise, simply depends upon the age at which the operation is performed and the skill with which the operator acts. Several segments of bone can be removed from a young colt's tail with scarcely any pain or inconvenience to him, but to an old horse, because his bone is harder, his joints closer knit, his muscles of the tail better developed, and his skin tougher, the operation is accompanied with more or less pain, and, especially so if the tail is "nicked" at the same time. The severity of the pain, however, is slight compared to that suffered by cattle when dehorned.

People with a utilitarian turn of mind will naturally see little justification for docking, but the decrees of fashion, both for man and beast, ignore many principles of utility. The majority of people who set the fashions in horsemanship demand a docked horse to-day; to-morrow they may be searching for long tails. Some years ago the equine beauties dared not appear in society without their ears cropped, to-day a horse appearing in good company without a full complement of auditory organs would be severely ostracised. Victims ourselves to the iron hand of fashion, we extend our misfortunes to the lower animals, and find company with the horse. As we get older we may get wiser—let us at least hope so—and when that time comes there will be no difficulty in restricting docking.

Mr. James R. Bain, Muskoka, says: I am well pleased with it. It is full from cover to cover of valuable information.

STOCK.

Canada and St. Louis Fair.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Permit me space for a few remarks re the action of the Government in connection with the St. Louis Fair. While we as Canadians are opposed to the regulations of the United States Government, which prevents us from taking pure-bred stock into that country and selling it without paying duty, or that the St. Louis Fair Board refused to accept some of our herdbooks, and other small grievances, I ask are these sufficient reasons for our Government refusing to make a national exhibit of live stock at St. Louis? I contend that the World's Fair at Chicago did much to advertise Canada as an agricultural and pure-bred stock country, our winnings resulting in good sales to our breeders and farmers. We had Canadians at our back, and we were proud of our live-stock men, who brought honor to our country. Is it, I ask, any good reason, because the Shorthorn breeders refused to show, that the Government should refuse to make an exhibit? I do not believe one of them intended showing, no matter what the regulations were (I mean those who passed the resolution at the Toronto meeting in November). Another reason given was that certain breeds of sheep and pigs, which are largely bred in Canada, had not been given equal prizes with other breeds. Now, sir, what has happened? The St. Louis board, on having their attention called to this, raised the prize-list of the sheep and pigs in the classes in question, and according to the report in your issue of Feb. 11th, all Canadian herdbooks have been accepted that the Government asked, which leaves no great grievance to Canadian exhibitors, except the matter of duty. Would it not have been wise for our Government, if a national exhibit were made, to have paid the duty on all animals they selected from the different herds, that we might compete equally in the matter of sales with American exhibitors? It is, in my opinion, a small matter for our Government to kick about. At the Dominion Sheep-breeders' meeting in Toronto, the resolution which was passed, I believe, was concocted by the Dominion Commissioner of Live Stock; if not, certainly by men who did not intend to show at St. Louis. On account of bad weather and roads, but a handful of breeders were present, or I do not believe that resolution would have passed. In Mr. Campbell's letter, he advocated holding the annual meeting at Guelph, which many of the breeders wish, and what was the reply? If we persisted in holding it there we would lose the Government grant for the Winter Show at Guelph. Is it possible that the sheep-breeders and other breeders have not the right to hold their meetings where they choose? Are we servants of the Government and Government officials, or are the Government and Government officials our servants? I claim it is time we should assert our rights. If the Dominion Commissioner used the same tactics with the St. Louis management as he is doing with us, I do not blame them for the action they took. We hear that they had a row. There are always two sides to a question. By staying away from St. Louis we should not be hurting the American exhibitors—we would be injuring ourselves. I believe the live-stock men have the public at their back, though the Government is far from it.

Brant Co., Ont. JOHN B. LLOYD-JONES.



Prince Sunbeam (imp.) = 45216 =.

Topsman's Queen = 52536 =.

First-prize 2-year-old bull and 2-year-old heifer in Shorthorn class, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Exhibited by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

Breeding and Raising Hogs.

From First-prize Essay By Mr. J. R. Oastler, Crookston, Minn. Winning the \$100 prize offered by International Stock Food Co.

I know that many advocate entirely separate buildings for sleeping and feeding quarters, and while I do not object to these, yet for hog-raising in all of its phases I prefer the old-fashioned pen with its feed troughs in front. This system is not considered objectionable in the case of horses or cattle, and if the same standard of cleanliness is maintained in the piggery the hogs will not suffer. It is very important, however, to have the piggery situated so that there can be yards built on each side and have the pasture and green fields as close by as possible.

I have found 32 feet the most convenient width for a piggery building. It can be extended as long as desired, but to keep ten breeding sows and their progeny in comfort it should be at least 80 feet long. This width of a building gives room for a 6-foot passage down the center and a row of pens on each side. I like a frame building best, and would use 14-foot studding so as to give ample room for a loft above for storing away straw and grain. For the walls a course of rough lumber, next the studding, a course of good felt paper, and a course of siding outside, and a course of matched lumber on the inside of the studding makes a building as warm as is necessary, except in extreme weather. The south side of the building I would divide into pens each 8 feet wide for the use of the brood sows. On the north side I would make at one end a room 6 feet wide, for use as a feed room. Adjoining this I would have a pen for the boar 10 feet wide, and then I would divide the remaining 64 feet into two large pens for the finishing of the young hogs for the market.

I would have a window every 8 feet on each side, so as to give abundant light for the passage in the center. I would make a cement floor in the pens. I would make a plank floor and have it raised, to a distance 6 feet from the wall, 4 inches, so as to make a sleeping platform for them. I would use plank for all partitions, as the hogs will soon break through 1-inch lumber. For feeding arrangements I have yet to find anything more serviceable than the old-fashioned feed-trough in front of each pen. For the breeding sows it should not be over three inches deep.

Ventilation is one of the important features in a building. The "hog odor," so prominent in many piggeries, has led many to have unfavorable opinions regarding swine. The "King system" of ventilation is the simplest and most satisfactory one in use at present. In this system the ventilating flue taking in fresh air opens on the outside near the ground, and the flue is continued in the wall, opening on the inside near the ceiling; the flue for letting the foul air out opens near the floor. If not interfered with by other drafts, this system works all right. I would have the windows hung on hinges, and in summer keep them open, and take a cotton sack over to keep out the flies.

No piggery is complete without having a constant supply of water in it. The hogs drink a great deal of water in warm weather, and nothing is more tiresome than carrying water or swill to satisfy a hungry lot of swine.

The breeder must decide individually which breed of swine he prefers. Numerous experiments have proved that there is no great economic difference between our popular breeds of swine, and in the pork market at present well-fitted hogs of any breed bring the same price. Individuals of the same breed have shown greater variations in the economical productions of pork than those of different breeds, teaching us that type rather than the breed is the important factor, not that breeding is unimportant, but the different breeds have nearly kept pace with each other in their improvements.

I would select sows of uniform type and good breeding from some reliable breeder. I would prefer to buy sows about six months of age, as one can then judge fairly accurately how they will turn out, and they can generally be bought cheaper than at breeding age. I have found that medium-sized sows make the best mothers. I used to have a fancy for very large sows, but so many of them have proved poor mothers that I became discouraged. The first thing I watch in purchasing a sow is to see that she stands straight and clean on her legs. If they are crooked she is too weak in bone and digestive capacity to ever make a good mother. She should have twelve teats, and if her dam has been a prolific breeder it is so much the better. I find swine very potent in transmitting their good quality to their offspring. I would not have a cross, wild sow, but if purchased when young their disposition can be improved. She should have a fairly short head, good fine neck neatly blended with the shoulders, which should not be conspicuously prominent. She should have a straight, strong back, deep, round sides, and long, well-developed haunches. Avoid a sow that is too closely and

compactly built, and do not breed until one year old.

I like the boar to be on the large side, with a strong, hearty, active masculine appearance. He should have a strong head, and in a grown boar, a full, well-crested neck. It is especially important that he have a straight, strong back, and full, deep ham, and be well covered with a coat of fairly fine hair, and have an elastic skin. I have never found a hog with a harsh, board-like skin a good breeder.

The boar should be kept separate from the sows except when in service. They worry themselves, and often become useless if left with the sows all the time. In both the sow and the boar there should be the harmonious blending of all the good features which we term "quality"—something that can be readily seen but is hard to describe. It is better if the boar is not used until he is twelve months old. Early mating reduces the size and stamina.

In breeding hogs for pork, I would raise two litters each year, except from one good sow, which I would breed only once a year, and use her progeny to keep up and increase the number of the herd. I would have the spring pigs come the last of March; wean the litters when two months old, and then turn the sows out to pasture as soon as bred. If the pasture is supplemented with a light grain ration of almost any kind of grain, the sows will do well, for with plenty of exercise and liberty they will keep healthy. About two weeks before farrowing time I would bring them in and give each a separate pen; bed with chaff or cut straw lightly, and feed a ration composed of one-half bran and shorts, mixed to a thin slop with either skim milk or water. Feed very lightly for the first few days after farrowing, but give all the sweet milk or water she will take. After the pigs are three weeks old it is safe to feed the sow all she will eat—there is nothing I like better than shorts and sweet milk. Let the sow have the run of a yard after the pigs are a few days old, and give them liberty until it freezes up.

I have found nothing better for preventing scours than some crushed oat and barley slop, run through a screen to remove most of the hulls, placed in a low trough in a corner of the pen. The young pigs go for this greedily. At two months old they are ready to wean, and I put them in the two large pens, culling out the weaker ones and putting them in a couple of pens made vacant by grouping three agreeable sows together. It requires much more skill to raise young pigs in the winter than in summer. After taking them away from their dams, I like to feed them warm new milk for their first meal, and after that warm skim milk with a good sprinkling of shorts in it, increasing the quantity of shorts each day until it is about the consistency of thin porridge. I would mix a quart of oil meal with each barrel of feed, and have a box in the corner of each pen containing wood ashes, charcoal, and a little salt and sulphur.

When the pigs are three months old, or a little later, make a ration composed of equal parts of shorts and either crushed wheat or barley. If some unthreshed peas have been stored in the loft, there is nothing which will do the young pigs more good than to throw them in a forkful every day. I would let them out into the yard when the weather was suitable. When five months old I would confine them in their pens and change the ration to a mixture composed of equal parts—by weight—of shorts, crushed barley and corn; feed four times a day all they will eat up clean, and insist on regularity and quietness in the piggery. I have seen the whole piggery disturbed and made discontented by the attendant rattling a pail half an hour after feeding.

At the end of six months they should weigh 190 to 200 pounds. I have sometimes had them weigh more than that when fed milk and good house slop right along, but when one is raising many there is seldom enough of that to go around. I would expect to raise 70 pigs from the 10 sows for the first litter. I have frequently had good Yorkshire sows raise a dozen pigs after their first litter, but if they would average seven or eight under winter and summer conditions, I would be satisfied. It surprises one when he figures up how the average is cut down by poor sows; probably four of the ten sows would raise ten or eleven pigs, but there will always be some sows which prove almost a failure. It is the number of pigs a sow raises, not the number farrowed, that is the important consideration.

For the spring litters a different method is pursued. As soon as the pasture comes up good, the young pigs are moved out to it. For a hog pasture I prefer a field about 100 yards wide, fenced with a good hog-proof fence on the sides, and it is a good precaution to string a barbed wire along about four inches from the ground to prevent the hogs from rooting under the fence. For the cross fence I would use light, sharp-pointed posts; drive them in the ground two rods apart, and staple a strong hog fence on them. I would put three or more strands of barbed wire on this, so as to give the hogs a

wholesome respect for it. Two men with a chain and lever can build this fence in a few minutes.

Keep the brood sows and the young hogs separate, as the growing pigs will have to receive a good grain ration as well as the pasture to keep them growing well. I have never yet had young pigs satisfy me when kept on pasture alone. The kind of grain fed is not so important as in winter. A ration composed of equal parts of crushed barley and shorts, mixed with skim milk or buttermilk, is my favorite ration. They must not be fed too liberally either, or they will become too lazy to pasture well.

I castrate the boars two weeks after weaning. The size of the pasture depends, of course, on the quality of the clover crop. I would try to arrange it so that I would only have to move the fence twice to give them fresh pasture. I would sow some rape in the spring and have it ready for the hogs in August. Seven acres of rape should do to finish off the 70 young porkers until they were five and a half months old, when I would bring them in and feed them a full ration of equal parts of barley, corn and shorts; I would cut some rape and bring into the yard for them to pick over.

Care, constant care, is one of the great secrets in successful hog-raising. It is this watchful care 365 days in the year which wearies people of stock. It is only the man who likes it that will find pleasure and profit in hog-raising, and certainly none of our farm animals make the same gain for the food consumed as the hog.

FARM.

Fertility Improves Seed.

In my limited experience, so far as circumstances would permit, I have always made it a point to sow only well-matured seed, and as well cleaned as possible. My neighbors and others, almost every year, have gotten more or less of their seed-grain from us. A matter I have noticed, that is of special importance in selecting seed grain, is that some varieties of the same kind of grain produce better than others in certain localities and different kinds of soils. In order to ascertain the varieties that will produce the best results on our farm, we have in a small way experimented by trying new varieties.

In preparing, we run the seed through the fanning-mill until all noxious seeds are taken out and the grain brought to nice, even sample. I prefer the best-matured grain, but that does not always mean the largest kernels. In screening, the abnormally large kernels are taken out. The reasons for using the best-matured grain are, there is no uncertainty in the laws of nature, like begets like, and the same causes will produce the same effects.

I think seed selected from fertile fields is more likely to yield heavily than if taken from exhausted soil, but cannot speak from actual experience. I started farming on a bush farm. My motto when starting, and continued since, was: That the fertility of the soil was to be kept as nature gave it to me, or made better. I think I have succeeded in doing so. My experience has been that it is a decided advantage to change seed from time to time. I do not say at stated intervals. There are none of us but what know that the varieties grown on our farms last year are not the same we grew ten or fifteen years ago. This applies to all grains, but more particularly to wheat and oats. We sow of oats, barley and small peas, two bushels per acre; large peas, three bushels; spring wheat, one and a half bushels. We usually sow with a drill, but my opinion is that if the seed is covered at the same uniform depth, that broadcasting has the advantage. I would not set the drill as open for small-sized grain as for large. I think, in a general way, it is a decided advantage to treat seed grain for smut. I have not taken any precaution against rust, for the reason that nothing has presented itself that would appear practical.

Brace Co. JAS. TOLTON.

Changing Seed.

In preparing seed grain, we give it an extra cleaning with the Chatham fanning mill, and prefer the best kernels; that is, the largest in all grains. Grain grown on the most fertile fields is more likely to produce a better crop, because it comes away quicker and keeps up the growth. We change seed every second year, trying to get it from a different soil. We think it renews the seed, and in every case get better crops. We sow of barley, 2 bush. per acre; oats, 2½ bush.; peas don't grow here now. We prefer to drill in all cases, setting the drill to sow right quantity. Grain is not treated for smut, nor any precaution taken against rust, except to sow early. We think grain does not require to be sown so thickly when the land is in good heart, and find early sowing is a great deal the best; the sample of grain is always more plump and clearer in the hull.

Howick, P.Q.

R. NESS.

Frostproof Pipes.

We put in a water system last fall, which we find a great convenience, but we find considerable trouble to keep it frostproof. We have a tank outside, close to the windmill, about eight feet from the ground. The tank-house has two ply of lumber inside, with a ply of tar paper between, and the same on the outside, with the outside lumber matched. We have double-doors and paper between the shingles and sheeting, and a box of two ply of lumber and one of paper enclosing the pipes from the tank to the ground. In spite of this, the outlet pipe frequently freezes between the tank and the ground. We intend to put a stove in as soon as it is warm enough to build a chimney. In the meantime, what would you suggest?

Perhaps some of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" may have had some experience in making pipes frostproof. If we could manage to keep out the frost without putting in a fire we would very much prefer it.

Ontario Co.

Note.—As a solution, we would suggest a check-valve at the entrance of the outlet pipe. When closed, the water would drain out of the pipe.

Farm Bookkeeping.

This subject, which has been touched by correspondents in recent numbers of the "Advocate," is one which does not receive the attention its importance demands. Owing to the fact that it is not absolutely necessary to keep a set of books on the farm, in most cases the matter is neglected altogether. Whether the system employed be limited or elaborate, it is a good plan to keep track of things, to use an old expression. There are two principal advantages in keeping a system of books:

1. We can ascertain the income and expenditure from each department of the farm.
2. We are able to tell our financial position at any time.

In order to keep a fairly comprehensive set of books on an average farm, it may be found necessary to open the following accounts: Cash, farm expense, household expense, horses, hogs, cows, sheep, farm produce, bills receivable, bills payable, bank interest, machinery, personal accounts with employees, and others with whom considerable business is done, and expense. The accounts will vary with the system of farming engaged in. It is not practicable on the average farm to keep strict account of the food fed to the hogs and cattle all the time. It is interesting to do so for short periods, and under special circumstances. The work of our Experiment Stations is valuable in this respect. My practice is to carry a diary in which a note is made of all transactions, and at the end of the week these are entered in the ledger. The diary takes the place of a day book. The system is double-entry; each transaction is entered in two accounts. Our cash account is the largest. The receipts are entered on the Dr. side and the expenditure on the Cr. side. Extracts from three accounts will serve to make the system plain:

CASH.	
Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 3—To hogs	Oct. 15—By John Brown
" 5—" farm produce	" 20—" farm expense
" 15—" cows	" 24—" expense
Nov. 10—" hogs	" 27—" household ex.
" 18—" cows	Nov. 1—" Jno. Brown
" 21—" farm produce	" 5—" farm ex.
	\$44.50
	88.00
	8.00
	21.45
	5.75
	10.00
	44.50
	21.45
	3.00
	5.75
HOGS.	
	44.50
	21.45
COWS.	
	3.00
	5.75

My opinion is that the 1st of September is the best time to commence the financial year on the

farm. From a set of books kept in this manner it is easy to make out a statement of receipts and expenditure at the end of the year.

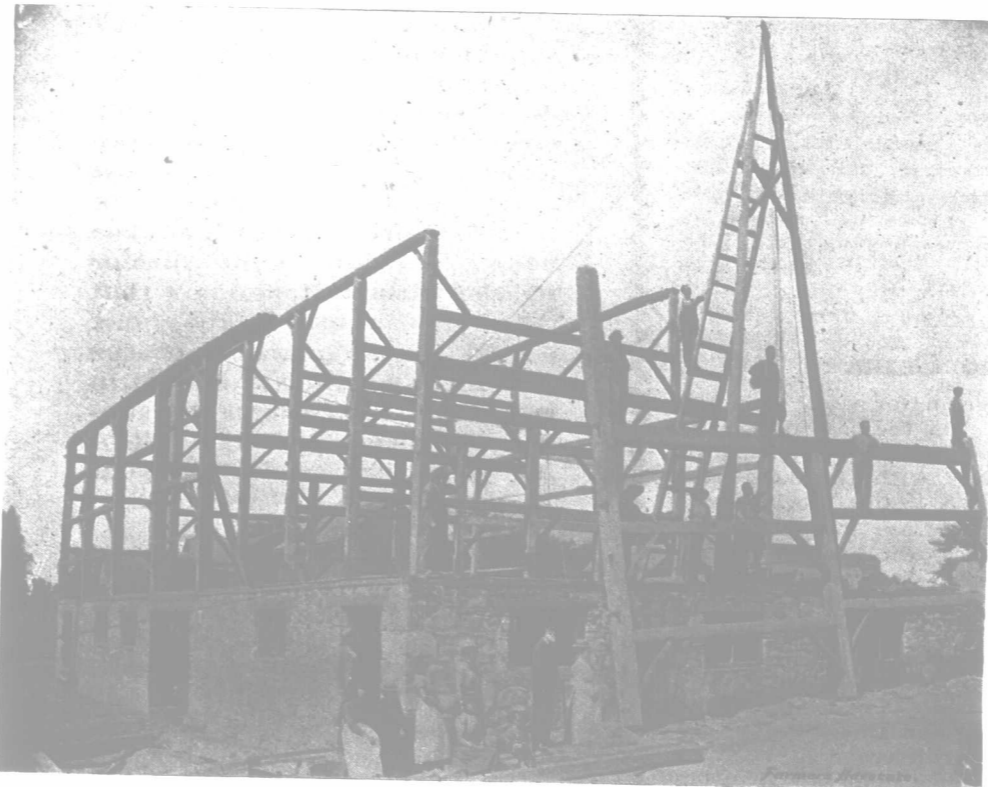
In order to ascertain our financial standing, it is necessary to make out a statement of resources and liabilities at the beginning of each year. The difference between the resources and liabilities when added up will represent our net worth. The following might be a representative statement for say a 100-acre farm:

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.		
September 1st, 1903.		
	Resources.	Liabilities.
Farm	\$7,000.00	
Horses	600.00	
Cattle, pure-bred	450.00	
Cattle, grade	360.00	
Hogs	140.00	
Implements	375.00	
Estimate of hay and grain	700.00	
Bills receivable	150.00	
Mortgage		\$1,500.00
Bills payable		250.00
*Net worth		*8,025.00
	\$9,775.00	\$9,775.00
Net worth, Sept. 1, 1903	\$8,025.00	
Net worth, Sept. 1, 1902	7,500.00	
Net gain	525.00	

*Red ink.

In a short article it is impossible to explain a system of bookkeeping; only a few suggestions have been given. I would advise my fellow-farmers who do not keep a system of accounts to commence doing so, even if it be no more than a cash account. The time required to do so is not very great, and the advantages arising from the practice are many and far-reaching.

Huron Co., Ont.



Raising a Barn with a Jerry.

Raising Barns.

A New Brunswick correspondent has asked us to reproduce the description of a jerry for raising barns, which we published two years ago.

Take three pieces of timber, 3x6 and 18 or 20 feet long, run a 3/4-inch bolt through one end of the pieces of timber, not making it too tight, so as to allow for spreading when raised. Now raise the three pieces and spread the bottoms so as to form a tripod. With a clevis attach a double block to the top of the tripod, the other block being attached to the timber. The single block through which the rope passes as it goes to the horses is attached to the bottom of one of the legs of the tripod. At the bottom of this leg a stake is driven firmly into the ground, and the chain which attaches the block passes around both stake and leg, and holds the tripod secure. The sill to be raised is drawn into proper position and the tripod raised over the middle of it. Attach the block to the sill, six inches nearer to the end that goes on the wall. Raise with the team, above the wall, swing into position and gently back the team. Then shift your block six inches to the other side of the center of the sill, and raise as before. The team can easily hold the timber until the posts are put into position.

When a sill has been raised the full length of the building, care should be taken to have only one leg of the tripod on the side from which the machine has to be moved. The moving then is easily done by tipping this leg over the sill.

With a double block, two or three men can easily raise the sills of an ordinary barn in an afternoon. The raising of a bent is shown in the illustration.

Rural Mail Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I observe with pleasure that, realizing the importance and benefits to the farming community of free rural mail delivery, you have recently been keeping the matter well before your readers, and I trust you will continue to do so until the Postmaster-General is convinced that the country is ripe for the question.

Free daily mail delivery in the country is no experiment. I have seen it in operation 30 years ago in the Old Country, in districts no denser in population than this County of Middlesex, and in the United States to-day I understand that it is working satisfactorily in every State of the Union but one or two. It was first started as an experiment, very doubtful of its success, but so well has it been received that its first advocates have been simply astonished at its popularity and the small additional outlay it incurs. The larger the amount of mail matter carried the greater the revenue, and free delivery, while increasing cost, stimulates the use of the facilities it affords, and assists in repaying for its outlay. But we do not look for any surplus from the Post-office Department, and are satisfied to pay something reasonable for a country delivery. We all assist in paying for free delivery in cities, and the very small additional cost does not deter the growth of the widespread feeling now existing for the extension of this service amongst country people.

I observe that some of your correspondents have taken up the subject in recent issues of your journal, and while I do not agree with his statements, still I am very glad to see Mr. Ineson's letter, if for no other reason than that of keeping the question alive.

Mr. Ineson need not be so solicitous about embarrassing the Postmaster-General. Every Grit and Tory resident of the country who wants free delivery has a right, and should, through any organization of which he is a member, or by ordinary petition, as Mr. Gibson endorses, have his views forced upon the official head of the Department until he grants the request. I do not at all agree with Mr. I., that the majority of farmers do not want this free delivery. If he is living in the country, I suspect that under no circumstances has he to send specially one mile, much less two or three miles, daily for his letters. Only those within stone-

throw of their post-office and are not required to put forth any effort are lukewarm, and so far as this country is concerned I feel safe in stating that it is quite ready for free rural mail delivery.

Middlesex Co.

ROBT. McEWEN.

Preparations for Good Crops.

In cleaning seed grain I always use the largest screen, and sometimes run the grain through the second time, leaving in only the screen and turning on all the wind to take out light grains and any wild oats. I prefer the largest kernels, because they usually are the best matured, and there is more nutriment or food for the young plant just when it requires it the most. I believe a fertile soil will produce the best seed, because it would be better matured. I have introduced a large number of new varieties of wheat, barley, oats and peas, some at very high prices, and with two or three exceptions have been repaid in a much larger yield, also selling the proceeds for seed at an advance on market prices.

I sow per acre: Oats, 2 bush.; barley, 1 1/2 to 2 bush.; peas, small varieties, 2 bush.; large, 2 1/2 bush.; spring wheat, goose, 2 1/2 bush.; other varieties, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 bush.; and always use the drill regulated to suit the size of the grain.

Favorable seasons, good fertile soil and properly prepared seed-bed, with good seed, will insure success.

Peel Co., Ont.

J. PICKERING.

Farm Accounts.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 11th appeared an article on "Farm Accounts," which I read with much interest. I agree with the writer when he says that "Many of our best farmers keep strict accounts of all business transactions, but that many keep no account at all."

It is just as impossible to conduct a farm on business principles without keeping "accounts" as it is to conduct any other business. To adopt some method along this line would do away with much of that loose, unsatisfactory way many farmers have in running their business; not knowing at the end of the year what they have made, or what branches of their farm work have been profitable or unprofitable. This is especially noticeable regarding the sale of small quantities of produce from week to week, and also the small purchases of necessary articles.

A method I find both useful and interesting is to keep a diary and account-book combined. As this can be made a very simple matter, very little time or work is involved. An ordinary blank book properly ruled will do. Each day, with its events of interest and business transactions may be recorded, or only such days upon which business transactions or events of interest worthy of record take place. Example:

April 15—Started seeding.		
Bot 6 bush. seed peas.		
at 60c.		\$3 60
" 16—Attended annual meet-		
ing of		
Following officers elected		
Sold 6 hogs, 1,200 lbs.,		
at 5c.	\$60.00	
Bot bbl. sugar, 300 lbs.,		
at 4c.		12 00
" 17—Hired man commenced		
work for a term of 6		
mos., \$20 per mo.		90
" 18—Sold 6 doz. eggs, at 15c.		
Sold 12 lbs. butter, at		
14c.		1 68

At the end of the month a glance at the figures and items will show the receipts, and from what sources; also the expenditure and for what purposes, while the "diary" entries will not be at all in the way, but will, at some future time, be an interesting reference. A. G. M.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Breeds Seed Grain.

We always screen our grain for seed, in order to get all foul weeds out. In the case of wheat, to screen out any oats and barley in it, some of the largest grains pass over with the oats and barley. The small damaged grains, cockle and mouse-pea go through the screen into the seed-box, while the best comes down over the seed screen. We prefer the largest-sized grains, though not necessarily the very largest, which are often soft, and are apt to be broken more or less in threshing. We incline to the opinion that seed grain grown on rich land will be more productive than seed grown on poor land, because the plants have been better nourished, and the seed on that account will have a higher average of vitality. There would be about the same difference in using seed grown on starved land that there would be in using half-starved animals for breeding purposes. The only advantage in changing seed would be in getting it from a more northern climate, as we believe the further north a cereal grows to perfection the more vitality it has.

We sow three bushels oats, two of barley, and two of wheat to the acre, using broadcast seeder. We do not use a drill, but regulate the feed of seeder according to size of sample or dryness of grain. With wheat we use bluestone for smut, if necessary, and find it a perfect preventive. Have never used anything for smut in oats or barley.

The only precaution we ever take against rust is to sow as early as the land is fit. Rust seldom troubles the earliest sowings here.

In cleaning oats for seed, we give plenty of wind to blow away all the lighter grains, leaving only the plump, well-filled ones, which are undoubtedly the most vigorous.

In our opinion the best seed is got by breeding it up. To do this select the best heads from the most vigorous stalks, especially from those which have developed to the number of three or four from one kernel of seed, and have all grown to a good average height, the selecting to be done before the crop is cut. By selecting this way for a few years, on the plan laid down by Prof. J. W. Robertson, there will soon be a great improvement noticeable, and there will be little need of cleaning seed. We have done a little at this, and are satisfied with the results.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Something About Salmon.

Except it be for the canned article, the farmer is not familiar with the salmon, its habits or the way it is secured and packed for market.

The salmon industry is one of the most unique demonstrations of the tendency of the greed of man to run riot, even until the extinction of a valuable article of food is threatened and employment for many men done away with.

Recent press advices in the daily papers report one of the Washington officials as urging on his Government the need for an arrangement with the Canadian Government by which the mighty Fraser would be reserved for the spawning salmon. This official has become alarmed that if the present methods of handling salmon by his countrymen are permitted to go on without let or hindrance, or any organized attempt at hatcheries, that the days of the salmon and salmon-canning industry will very shortly be numbered. It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will refuse, except on such terms as will give the Canadian fisherman equal chances with his U. S. confrere, by barring the use at all times of fish traps on either side of the boundary line.

As it is at present, the B. C. salmon catchers are not allowed to use traps, while the Yankee does, and, as a consequence, the Yankee benefits at the expense of his Canadian neighbor, and the ultimate extermination of this favorite fish will follow.

Fish-traps (a bad name, and a worse meaning) are utterly indefensible, and their use is the most wasteful method of fishing so far devised. Burning straw on a prairie farm and cropping the land

Best in British America.

I think every subscriber should endeavor to secure one new subscriber at least, and in doing so you would double your circulation, and supply so many more households with the best agricultural paper published in British North America (bar none). No intelligent farmer will be without it, and now that it is issued weekly it keeps one posted in the markets of the Province, which is a benefit in itself, and even worth the subscription price to many. Wishing you every success in your weekly issue,

I am, etc.,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.
Renfrew Co., Ont.

year after year with wheat without any intermission, is the nearest approach to it in criminal wastefulness. The question of traps or no traps has been a *casus belli* at times, and occasionally a shuttlecock for politicians. The Canadian cannerymen wish the same advantages as the Yankee, which if granted means the extermination of the salmon all the more quickly.

It is significant that the Saturday Evening Post, for Oct. 3, '03, subheads an article on the habits of the canned (!) salmon, and says "his extinction is threatened unless the greed of fishermen shall be curbed"!

The life-history of the salmon is now fairly well known, and it has been found that the fish spend the bulk of their lives in deep water, not far from the mouths of the rivers in which they were hatched. When breeding time arrives the mature salmon, including the females heavy with roe (fish eggs), make for the rivers to spawn, and in many cases die. The young fish when old enough make their way to the sea, and remain until mature, when the same thing occurs. By means of fish-traps, nearly all the fish may be caught before it can get to the spawning grounds, and, as a consequence, by pursuing this policy "of killing the goose that lays the golden egg," a river such as the Fraser becomes profitless to fish, and a source of income to a large number of people is cut off; in addition, an article of food exterminated.

In conversation with cannerymen and fishermen on both sides of the international boundary, one has opportunities of arriving at a fair, unbiased view of the situation as it at present exists, in which all Canadians should be interested, even if their only acquaintance with the fish has been by

means of a coin of the realm and a can-opener. Three varieties of salmon are well known on the Pacific Coast—the Sockeye, the Cohoe and the Humpback, the run of each varying a little in time of occurrence. The Sockeye is the most valuable, has the darkest flesh and thickest belly, and is the fattest. The Cohoe is a large, thick fish, and dark in flesh, which, however, gets pale on canning. The Humpback is the palest fleshed, is the thinnest in the belly, and is inferior to the other varieties. An expert can, by the sound of a can of salmon, get a pretty good idea of the variety inside. The various brands of a cannery's make represent different parts of the same fish.

One Canadian canneryman says: "Canucks, who holler for a close season (all fishing stopped for a time), do so because they are interested in U. S. canneries. It's not fair that the Canuck should raise fish for the Yankee to catch and market!" A close period during the fishing season, say for a few weeks, agreed upon by both Governments, fishing by nets or traps being prohibited entirely during the time set apart, would be worth a hundred hatcheries and be more thorough and cheaper.

The best fish go to Great Britain, the next grade to the other colonies and Orient; the remainder (the inferior stuff) is kept for home consumption.

One disadvantage of traps is that fewer men are needed, and, as a consequence, fishermen find little to do where traps are permitted. In manufacturing, the fewer hands an article has to pass through the cheaper it becomes (or should). Here the reverse happens, as by the use of traps fewer fish are spawned, more are wasted, and the price is getting higher.

The year 1903 was a bad one for B. C. salmon fishers and cannerymen, and it will be the same four years hence, as the fish take four years to mature from the time of spawning. In poor years the fishermen have to remain out all day to get their quota, consequently few fish get past the fishermen to the spawning grounds; in good years the fisherman is out only a short time to get a boat load, hence many get past, the results showing four years later.

The wastefulness of the trap method followed by the U. S. Puget Sound cannerymen can only be appreciated by an actual viewing of the work—description is inadequate. The information given by a reliable man on the U. S. side of the boundary, an ex-foreman of a cannery, aids, however. Each trap has what are called spillers, a sort of cage into which the fish go and cannot get out, as many as nine spillers being attached to one trap. In seasons when the run is good, the fish crowd one another in the spillers so as to cause an awful waste, sometimes the spillers being full of dead fish, and this, too, when the fish caught in one spiller would be ample to run a cannery. This foreman had seen salmon brought in by the scowload, the fish thrown up on the wharf by five or six men, to be thrown down by half as many men on the other side, only the very best fish being used, all others wasted. As the trap is no respecter of fish, it catches all varieties of salmon alike, it only needs a little thinking to account for a vast waste from this cause alone. When only Sockeyes of a certain size are being taken, even if the fish are alive when rejected, they are so injured by the rough handling as to die soon after being reconsigned to their native element; yet some claim that traps are an economical method of catching salmon. They undoubtedly are, to the greedy canneryman, in the way of labor, but the reverse of economical when the effect on the supply is noted. If fished by means of a net (purse and sieve nets being used), a fish not wanted can be put back unhurt. The foreman mentioned had one experience, that the spillers of a trap owned by his cannery got filled so full that the fish died in thousands (or larger figures), and he took tugs and a gang of men to attempt to lift the trap and empty it, as he expressed it—one might as well have attempted to lift the bottom of the ocean. In the end they had to hitch to the bottom of the trap and tear it out by powerful tugs in pieces, in order to let out the tons upon tons of dead and wasted fish. It is such waste that the powers and prescience of governments should be exercised to prevent!

NOMAD.

Sowing Mixed Grains.

I would be very much obliged to you if you could in some way get someone to give us their experience in sowing two-rowed barley, oats and spring wheat together. How they mixed the seed? How much sowed to the acre, and where I could get 10 or 12 bushels of strictly clean two-rowed barley

H. F.
Hastings Co., Ont.

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit-growing in Simcoe.

At this writing, I cannot judge as to the injury done fruit trees by the severe winter. Some years ago, a winter like this followed a very dry summer, thirty per cent. of the apple trees in Simcoe County dying the following year. After a dry, hot spell late in summer, apple trees standing in sod have a poor chance if a severe winter follows.

I shall spray this spring with pure bluestone water before buds open.

With regard to fruits deserving special attention in this section, I would set out Pewaukee apples, and when five years old, or before, depending upon the growth made, graft to Spy. If the grafting is neglected, we still have a good winter apple. We used to cull all last winter of a Pewaukee orchard for pines, and liked them as well as Spies. They kept well just piled in a bin in the cellar. The Pewaukee is the best all-round tree in Simcoe for grafting Spy on. I have fifty just ready to graft now.

Of the plums, Burbank deserves special attention; cherries, Wyehouse; pears, graft Bartlett upon Flemish Beauty or Keiffer; gooseberries, Red Jacket (Joselyn). This new berry fills the bill here, unless the new pest makes it impossible to get fruit. Every berry dropped with a maggot in it last year.

Cultivation or mulching is needed badly. In a dry year, the fruit not only drops off, but what is left on is not fully matured and will not keep. The tree is weakened, and, if it does not die the following year, its sick for years. I would pay one-third more for fully matured Spies grown in a cultivated orchard than those from trees standing in sod, if the summer be dry or a dry spell when the apple is growing.

Spraying is neglected, even by those who have good machines. Many of our farmers have one hundred trees or more, and it would pay well to spray them. A good many have the Aylmer or the Spramotor, both good pumps, but I find that the actual state of the case is that, as it takes so long and so much help, much spraying is neglected. Very few orchards are so situated that you can get a horse and cart into them quickly. If every one had a big pump for a big day's work, where all hands could get at it, or for a big crop of potatoes, then more spraying would be done. If soda will take the place of lime in the Bordeaux mixture, it should be published in every paper. Getting the lime fresh is quite a difficulty. I get small quantities at a time, but it is slacked before I need it, and to keep it all summer it loses its strength. And making Bordeaux with lime is almost three-thirds of the reason why the mixture is not used. Simcoe Co., Ont. STANLEY SPILLETT.

Fruit Prospects in Georgian Bay District.

Although the weather has been very severe this winter, I anticipate no serious damage to fruit trees, as the wood was thoroughly well ripened last fall. However, it is too early yet to determine, as we have had no thaw.

We have no scale, therefore have never used any wash, and the Georgian Bay usually keeps it cold enough to retard growth till damage of frost is past, so do not need to spray to prevent buds bursting. We spray first when buds are bursting, second when blossoms have fallen and fruit is set, and again in eight days or two weeks, and a fourth spraying, if necessary, always with Bordeaux mixture. Farmers should pay more attention to the best varieties of winter apples. In this district we have made considerable advancement in the more general desire for practical information, and in applying the approved methods of orchard management. Pruning, fertility, and cultivation, however, still claim much attention, and perhaps are too generally neglected.

Now is a good time to clean the trees of the mummy plums. They are full of spores, and if left transmit disease to the young fruit; also do light pruning, but no heavy pruning till weather is warmer—frost cuts heal badly. Grey Co., Ont. J. G. MITCHELL.

Fruit Prospects in New Ontario.

In writing the "Farmer's Advocate" concerning the effect of the severe weather upon fruit trees, Mr. A. E. Annis, Supt. Exp. Farm, Dryden, Ont., says:

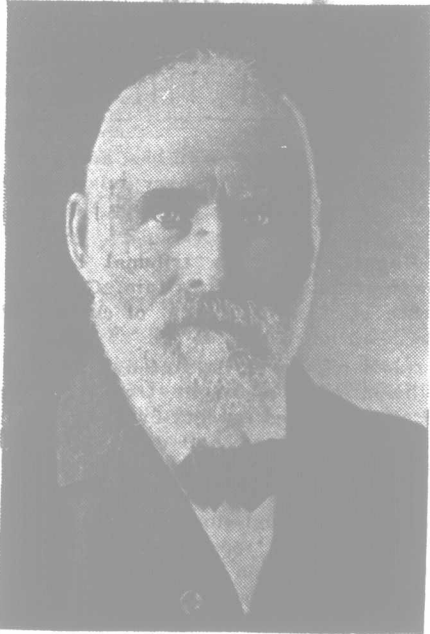
"As we have not any trees of fruit-bearing age, the severe weather will not hurt, except as to killing back young trees. It is too early to tell of extent of damage. We have not used any wash or spray for anything, and it has not been needed here, even for currants. Our small fruit bushes are covered, so do not anticipate much damage from the weather. Red raspberry, red, black and white currants have done well here."

Apple-barrel Staves.

A leading Guelph apple shipper writes the Fruit Division, Ottawa, that he can use from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels every year, and that it is his intention to buy the staves and make his own barrels hereafter. He says: "The trade will have to make great preparations, because all staves in the country will now be very green wood, and I should especially warn your department to urge all stave dealers to get drying kilns working so that stock will be O. K. when needed."

Frost and Fruit Trees.

Just what effect this unusually cold winter will have upon the fruit trees and vines will not be fully known until the opening of spring; in fact, the full effects will not be fully apparent until after the blooming period. Damage to the fruit buds of such tender fruits as peaches is feared; but the bud may be injured to such an extent as to destroy the life of the pistil, yet the blossom may unfold and the bloom appear as usual, but will fail to set fruit; and the same, no doubt, will occur with other fruits of a tender nature. There are reports of plum and cherry trees cracking open in the trunk with the severe and continued frost, and much damage is feared in some sections from root-killing. In the southern part of the Province the orchards are partly covered with ice and partly bare, and it is likely the greatest damage if any, will occur from root-freezing where these conditions exist. Tender varieties of apples are likely to suffer in the same way; but in the northern sections there is a deep covering of snow, that gives ample protection to the roots. With regard to the fruit-buds and the new growth of wood, there will, no doubt, be some damage; yet there is the favor of a dry fall, with well-ripened wood and well-matured buds, and the greatest danger is from a thaw or soft spell, followed by a sudden and extreme cold dip. The cracking of the trunks of plum and cherry may not be so serious as anticipated. If we are favored with seasonable weather during the spring the wonderful recuperative powers of nature will do much to repair the injury caused by extremes of temperature.



Colonel S. Spur, Melvern Square, N. S. President Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

Orchard Meetings.

The Ontario Fruit-growers' Association are planning to hold a series of orchard meetings again this year. The plan, as in former years, is to assemble at some hall in a central locality at about 1.30 p.m., and hold about an hour's discussion on fruit topics, and then adjourn to a near-by orchard, where object lessons will be given in pruning, grafting, etc., and practical talks given in a conversational way on the best methods of orchard practice. In the evening a meeting will be held in the hall at 7.30, when the commercial side of the fruit industry will be discussed, as well as the best methods of cultivation. The question of transportation and marketing will be fully discussed, and advice and assistance given as to the formation of co-operative associations, for the purpose of buying supplies of spraying materials, packages for shipping, etc; also for marketing the products of the orchard and garden.

The co-operative spraying of orchards by means of power-spraying machines will likely be a feature in the discussions at the evening meetings.

The services of some of the Dominion Fruit Inspectors have been secured for these meetings, and a list of the places where meetings are to be held is now being arranged by the executive. The Farmers' Institutes will likely be asked to co-operate in each locality, and no doubt much good will be done along the line of practical work, and more particularly in the way of furthering the commercial side of the fruit industry.

Mr. John W. McIntosh, Middlesex Co., Ont., says: "Your paper is a complete compendium of what every farmer requires. Success to you, gentlemen."

Fruit in Ottawa Valley.

It is too early to estimate on any damage done by the severe winter weather. Although apple trees are showing considerable shrivelling of the bark on the twigs, owing to continued low temperatures and deeply-frozen ground, I find, on thawing them out and giving them a steam bath, that the cambium layer and fruit buds are apparently not injured in any way up to the present.

I have used lime wash on my trees in winter for oyster-shell bark louse. The best results from this treatment is obtained when the application is made in December, but I have had fair results when the work has been done as late as March 16th, but such late applications cannot be recommended.

For spraying in the spring and summer, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green should be used. For the control of the leaf-eating insects and fungi on the apple, the first spraying should be done just as the buds are bursting, which is about the first of May in this section; a second spraying should be made just before the blossom opens, and a third just as the blossom falls, followed, if necessary, by sprayings every ten or fifteen days through June, which will insure the crop against injury from spot. Too much importance cannot be put on the first three sprayings, for on these depends the success or failure of our crop of apples nearly every year. These sprayings, besides keeping under control nearly all the injurious insects that attack the trees, also keep the foliage and young fruit free from spot, and if the fruit is kept free from this disease in its early growth, there will be very little trouble from it in the late summer months.

Farmers in the eastern counties of the Province—those counties lying along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys, would do well to give most of their attention to apple-growing, as pears and plums are of uncertain value, many of them being tender.

In apples, the moneymakers in the commercial orchards are the Fameuse, McIntosh, Scarlet Pippin and Wealthy. In pears, we have nothing better than Flemish Beauty. There are several varieties that are hardy, but not so good in quality. Plums of the European type are not, as a rule, hardy in the fruit bud, but those of the Americana type are quite hardy and of fair quality; among the best might be mentioned Whitaker, Hawkeye, Stoddard.

Grenville Co., Ont. HAROLD JONES, St. Lawrence Fruit Experiment Station.

Fruit-growers' Conference.

It has been proposed to call together at Ottawa a conference of representative fruit-growers from all the Provinces of Canada, to discuss matters of national interest; such matters as might call for legislation by the Federal Parliament, or matters that might require unanimous action on the part of fruit-growers, regarding such subjects as transportation, legislation, uniformity of packages, etc. The matter will accordingly be taken up by a committee of the N. S. Fruit-growers' Association, some members of which suggested the formation of a Canadian Pomological Society of national character and scope.

DAIRY.

Eastern Townships Dairy Matters.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Dairy-men's Exchange was held in Sherbrooke, Que., on February 19th. A motion was adopted that an application be made to have the exchange incorporated.

Many of the leading factorymen expressed the opinion that there were too many small factories, which ought to be run on the same principle as the larger ones, but which was impossible without the owners losing money. More uniform prices for manufacturing butter and cheese were considered desirable, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that this meeting wishes to place on record the opinion that the price for making butter and cheese is in many cases too low, and does not enable the makers to purchase the best supplies, which are so essential to the good product, and it is recommended that a uniform rate of not less than three cents for butter and one and one-half cents for cheese be adopted in this section, in order to raise the standard of quality, and thus benefit the patrons." A sub-committee was appointed to interview the factorymen, with a view to putting the above resolution into effect.

A very sensible movement has been inaugurated by the Richmond District, P.Q., Cheese Board, in arranging for a series of dairy meetings to be held at various central points throughout the district. The following dairy experts have been engaged: T. W. Dunn, of the Cowansville, Que., cool-curing rooms; J. M. Lemieux, of the St. Hyacinthe cool-curing rooms, and A. W. Stoward, Official Referee, Montreal.

"COMPTON."

POULTRY.

Poultry Pointers.

Take care of the breeders.

A little extra attention now will save much disappointment later.

Strength and vigor are the two most desirable qualifications for ordinary purposes. If you are breeding pure-breds, shape comes next, and for the fancier feathers.

It will take a little time for the various food constituents to be transferred into the product, so the sooner appropriate feed is given to produce strong, fertile eggs, the better for the breeder.

Pure water and grit are necessary at all times, and no comment on these items is necessary.

Oyster shells contain lime, and while not absolutely necessary, the cost of a few pounds is so little that you should feed it. It strengthens the shell of the egg, and makes it difficult for a clumsy hen to break.

What's done can never be undone, especially if it's a hard-boiled egg.

Statistics show that in a single year the eggs produced in the United States have been worth more than two hundred and fifty million dollars. Hens do not go on strikes. They consume little, and demand little of the community, except the right to scratch in the least valuable plots of ground. No class of laborers can excel them in conscientious and skillful production.

Many people are deterred from embarking in the poultry business because of the erroneous idea that poultry-houses and their appointments are expensive luxuries. As a matter of fact, there is no species of live stock that is less exacting than the hen. She seems capable of attending to business and producing paying results if her home is dry and warm and free from drafts. She won't care a fig whether her house is ornamental or otherwise, and she won't bother much about the internal appointments. So far as the actual requirements are concerned, the house need not cost a lot of money, and any handy farmer can build a good enough henhouse.

Preparing for Chickens.

There is every indication that there will be a great consumption of poultry in Canada this year. The demand for every class shows a striking increase during the last few years. Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Dominion Poultry Division, does not believe it possible for the farmers to rear, for at least five years to come, more utility-type chickens than can be sold with profit on the Canadian markets alone. Moreover, commission merchants in Great Britain can handle profitably at least \$1,000,000 worth of poultry yearly. Last year the export of chickens to Great Britain was materially reduced on account of the great demand in Canada. The poultry exports from Canada to Great Britain were only \$160,518, a small proportion of the \$5,154,092 imported by the mother country. The greatest value of poultry was exported from Russia, Belgium, France and the United States. Each of these countries shipped over \$1,000,000 worth.

There is a greatly-increased profit in breeding from utility-type specimens rather than from common barnyard stock. It is preferable to select the eggs for hatching from a breeding pen of the best ten or twelve hens and one cockerel, rather than from the larger number of laying hens on the farm. The eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 60 degrees). The chickens should not be hatched later than the middle of June. May-hatched chickens are preferable.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Hens Lay Well.

Sir,—While reading your valuable paper, I noticed that a lady has been watching the "Farmer's Advocate" this winter for some good method of making hens lay. The way I feed my hens with good results is this: In the morning, first thing I take about a gallon of bran and put two spoonfuls of Carnefac poultry food into it, and mix it well, dampen it with hot water, and stir it up that is for twelve hens. I also give them lots of warm water to drink, and coal ashes to help shell their eggs. Besides, I give half gallon barley three times a day. We keep pure-bred Plymouth Rocks, and they lay a lot of them.

Sioux Co., Ont.

MRS. W. W. B.

APIARY.

Preparedness the Secret of Success.

By Morley Pettit.

W. Z. Hutchinson, writing in an exchange, says that for six years before he began keeping bees he had been studying the subject in every possible manner—reading books and journals, and visiting beekeepers. Then when he started practically, he was prepared as a physician for his practice.

Every honey season is a period for which we must be prepared. If there is any business in which preparedness counts, it is in that of beekeeping. Now, NOW is the time to prepare for next season. Get your hives, sections, foundation, and, above all, cans, or some kind of storage, for holding all the extracted honey that your bees can possibly bring in next season. As far as possible let this storage be the packages in which the honey is to be sold. Don't count on keeping honey in milk cans and crocks, to be laboriously dug out and melted up before selling. Arrange to run the honey directly from the extractor through a strainer into the package in which it is to be sold.

Let me impress upon the readers of this department the necessity of being ready for the honey season. The bees must live and be cared for the whole year, just for a few short weeks when they store honey. When that time comes, if necessary supplies are not on hand, the year is lost. Objection is made to investing money in supplies which may not be needed this year. This cannot be avoided without running the much more grave risk of seeing the hives overcrowded with honey, the bees idle and swarming, and the proprietor fuming because the stuff he ordered has not come. Delays are frequent and unavoidable in getting goods from a distance. Run no risks, but order NOW, and be ready for the honey when it comes.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

The Dominion Government has asked the Admiralty for a British warship to convey missionaries in Corea to a place of safety.

The Hague arbitration tribunal has decided that Venezuela must pay Great Britain, Germany and Italy a preference of thirty per cent. of customs duties.

An explosion of a carload of dynamite as the result of a collision of two freight trains on the Southern Pacific Railway killed twenty-five people, injured one hundred and fifty others, and did enormous destruction to property at Jackson, Utah.

It is said the commission which has been investigating the question will report to the Czar in favor of further restrictions upon the Jews in Russian Poland. At the same time comes word of patriotic meetings held by the Jews in Russia, at which many volunteers have offered to go to the front and fight for the fatherland.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned, and Dr. Jamieson, the leader of the Progressive Party, who defeated the Afrikaner Bund party in the election, has been summoned to form a new cabinet. Dr. Jamieson will be remembered as the most prominent figure in the famous "Jamieson Raid." From having a price set upon his head, as a consequence of that ill-fated and unfortunate expedition, he has come to be recognized as one of the leading spirits in the South African Colonies. Great hopes are entertained as to the results of his premiership.

According to an official report recently received in Ottawa, the fortifications at Esquimalt, B. C., have been greatly strengthened. Large guns weighing thirty tons each arrived lately from England, and have been placed at the top of the hill that commands the harbor. The cost of these guns was \$26,000 each, and they are said to throw a 380-pound projectile a distance of five miles on the level, and seven from an eminence. A battery of quick-firing guns is also being installed to cover the entrance to the harbor, where extensive mines have been laid. This strengthening of the fortifications at the present juncture is, no doubt, due to the fact that, in case Great Britain should become involved in the war in the Far East, it would be necessary for Canada to be well prepared, especially along the Pacific coast.

The past week has further emphasized Russia's unreadiness and Japan's aggressiveness in the Far East. Instead of an army of 200,000 men, as Russia represented her forces to be in Manchuria, it has now developed that she has but from 30,000 to 40,000. A Japanese army of equal numbers is advancing northwards with the object of engaging the Russian land force, and to prevent a descent upon Seoul. Earlier reports of the drowning of three regiments of Russians by a collapse of the railway over Lake Baikal are totally discredited. The Japanese fleet continues to harass the Russians at Port Arthur. The latter, it is reported, destroyed some of Japan's smaller boats. Another section of the Japanese fleet is moving upon Vladivostok. Admiral Alexief's management of

Russian affairs is strongly condemned by the Government at St. Petersburg, and Vice-Admiral Makharoff has been elevated to command the fleet. Britain and other European powers are engaged in active military preparations.

Although nothing new has actually occurred in Thibet, where the Thibetan hordes which threatened to bar the British advance have practically dispersed, interest in the expedition has by no means flagged, the question being now resolved into a consideration of England and Russia, rather than of England and Thibet. A recent despatch states that the Russian Government has handed to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg a formal protest against the advance, while still later word comes that Gen. Ivanoff, commander of the Russian troops in Turkestan, has been the possible contingency of military action against ordered to Tashkend, with instructions to prepare for India in the event of Great Britain adopting a hostile attitude toward Russia, or attempting to interfere with Russian interests in Persia or Thibet. The Indian Government, however, asserts that the Russians have taken unto themselves unwarranted rights in Thibet, and looks upon the establishment of Russian influence along the border as a menace of serious import. Throughout India, therefore, Russia, not Thibet, is now the chief cause of apprehension, and developments are awaited with extreme anxiety.

The Balkan situation has assumed very serious proportions. During the latter part of February, 16,000 Albanians arose in revolt and besieged Shensi Pasha in the town of Babajohi, where they were subsequently routed by a Turkish relief party, with a loss of 800 men in killed and wounded, the Turks also losing heavily. Shortly after this conflict, official notice was sent from the Russian Government to Bulgaria, the sympathizer of the disruptive element in the Sultan's dominions, that any encouragement given by the Bulgarians to the rebellious party over the border will be promptly and forcibly resented. Prince Ferdinand, however, has declared that Bulgaria will not deviate in the slightest degree from her determination to assist Macedonia, if necessary, in her struggle for liberty. The Sultan, on the other hand, has openly declared that his purpose is to fight against the Macedonian reform scheme, and is rapidly mobilizing his troops, especially along the Bulgarian frontier. In fact, all the European correspondents agree in stating that a war between Turkey and Bulgaria is imminent, and that the "Near East" will at no distant date become an arena of hostilities as fierce, if not as extended, as those in the Far East. The one hopeful fact in the case is that England and France have given the situation active attention, and have entered into an agreement to exert their concerted influence upon Turkey and Bulgaria in favor of peace.

NOTES AND NEWS.

John A. Dowie, of Zion City, Ill., has been compelled to flee from a mob in Sydney, Australia.

"By ignorance is pride increased; those most assume who know the least."—Gay.

"If ever it pays to bestow extra care, extra comfort, extra feed on a cow, it is in the first year of her life."—Hoard's Dairyman.

The Royal Templars have undertaken a campaign against the sale of patent medicines containing a large per cent. of alcohol.

The legislature of British Guinea has decided to give a preference of ten per cent. in duties to imports from the United Kingdom and Canada.

Consul, the famous monkey in the Bostock animal circus, Berlin, Germany, is dead of pneumonia. His life was insured for \$100,000. Consul is said to have earned \$125,000 annually.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has decided to agitate for the removal of the duty on wood pulp from Canada. The scarcity of paper in the U. S. is a cause of much concern to the newspaper men.

The announcement has been made that a large colony of immigrants from the British Isles will be located in the Saskatchewan district during the early summer.

The Canadian Elevator Co. will erect a million-and-a-half-bushel elevator at Fort William this summer, and will receive exemption from general taxation for twenty years.

The entries for the Spring Stallion Show in Toronto this week number 171, as compared with 95 last year. This increase is evidence of the popularity of the exhibition with breeders and importers, presaging a big gathering of horsemen.

The Ogilvie Milling Company have awarded the contract for the erection of a 500,000-bushel elevator at Fort William to the Macdonald Engineering Company, of Chicago. It is to be ready for use by September 1st.

The Hon. David Wark, member of the Senate, and reputed to be the oldest legislator in the world, celebrated his one hundredth birthday recently. Senator Wark, whose intellect is still bright and strong, resides at Fredericton, N. B. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland.

Hon. E. J. Davis has announced a new forest re-

serve on the north shore of Lake Huron, containing over 3,000 square miles. He foreshadowed legislation to grant Government aid to reforest farms in older portions of the Province.

J. J. Nickson & Co., of Vancouver, have been awarded a three million dollar contract by the C. P. R. for the construction of an irrigation canal near Calgary. This canal will be twenty miles long and forty feet wide, and two years will be required for its completion.

It is now said that the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be north of Lake Nepigon, instead of south, as originally proposed. The country north of the lake is described as fine for farming purposes, while the route also offers a grade very satisfactory for railway building.

Princess Royal Island, B. C., seems to possess an albino colony. Recently an Indian shot a white 'coon on the island, while the previous record of the same place shows a list of three white bears, two white crows, a white mink, two white kingfishers and white mallard ducks. The albinos all come from the snow-line.

"Those who have the best success in raising 'separator-milk' calves advocate the feeding of meal dry rather than mixed with the milk. When fed dry, it is partially digested in the mouth, so that the tender stomach of the calf is not called upon to do all the work of digestion. It is an excellent plan to feed calves a little choice clover hay."—The Homestead.

The "telephonic-newspaper" of Budapest has a rival in Indiana. M. W. Pershing, postmaster at Tipton, Ind., and also editor of the Tipton Times, has telephone exchange connection with a large number of farmers in Tipton County. The Indianapolis evening papers get into Tipton about six o'clock. Editor Pershing takes these papers, clips the head lines and prepares a careful synopsis of the papers' contents. After supper he connects with all his lines running into the country, and reads to the farmers his summary of the latest news, the weather reports and market prices.

Superintendent of Fairs.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Fairs, although only twenty-six years old, has had considerable experience in his work. His active efforts in favor of road improvement resulted in the formation of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, of which he has been the secretary since its organization. In this work, he became well-known through planning and managing the good-roads train, which built several miles of model stretches of roads in the various counties of Eastern Ontario as object lessons. Three years ago, he arranged the first circuit of fairs ever formed in the Province. Ten fairs joined the circuit, and secured the expert judges. The experiment was such a success that it has since grown rapidly through the Province. The offering of a banner for the best-conducted fair in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec was also Mr. Cowan's idea, and has aroused great interest on the part of the eastern fairs. Mr. Cowan conducted the model fair held at Richmond in Carleton County. This fair had been in the habit of holding horse races and special attractions, and was going behind. These were cut out, and the first year, owing to his efforts, the gate receipts, in spite of rain the first day, were \$200 above the average of the previous five years, and the expenses less. At various times he has acted as secretary at Ottawa of the Dominion Live-stock Associations and Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Our winter is unusually severe. Old men say that a drier and more severe winter they never saw. Many farmers are experiencing a great deal of trouble in getting water for their cattle.

The crops of last year were very bountiful. Farmers started the winter with barns filled to overflowing, and there seemed to be an overabundance of fodder, but perhaps we were a little too lavish in dealing it out, for, with cattle eating so much as they do this cold weather, mows are getting well down. But we all hope for an early spring.

Prices are generally good, while the produce market is about the same as in Toronto, except in hogs, and eggs, which are a shade lower. Good horses are very high, ranging from \$125 to \$200 for good ones.

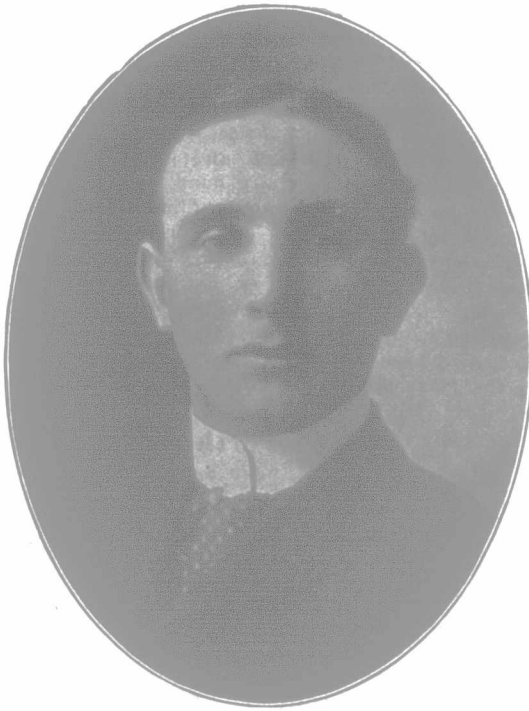
There is a fair supply of bacon hogs in the country, and the quality is fairly good. Most farmers here that are at all alive take quite an interest in this industry, and are trying to supply the right type of hogs for bacon.

Very few farmers in this country breed pure-bred stock, but some are waking to the fact that they pay better than mongrels, and are grading the stock up.

It is surprising that so few farmers take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Government and Experimental Union to secure good, new and pure seed free. Many of the farmers spoken to on the subject say it is too much trouble. They would rather buy a bushel or two at a time than bother with smaller quantities. This they never do, but go on sowing their own old, run-out seed year after year, and then wonder why they do not have as big crops as those who take advantage of their opportunities. A. S. M.

Binder Twine Bounties.

Mr. Joseph Haycock has been appointed supervising officer in connection with the claims for bounties on binder twine manufactured in Canada. He will visit all the binder-twine factories which are entitled to the bounty, and inform them as to the proper manner in which the claims should be made out. Mr. Haycock has gone east to visit a binder twine factory in Nova Scotia. In the case of other bounties coming under the direction of the Trade and Commerce Department, the practice has been to get officers in the Customs Department to check the claims, but it was thought more advisable in this case, as Mr. Haycock is inspector of binder twine, that he should also have the supervision of the claims.



Mr. G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Ont.

Secretary of Halton County Farmers' Institute, one of the most progressive Institutes in Ontario; first to introduce judging classes.

New Markets.

The attention of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, has been called to the excellent market that exists in the north of Ireland for first-class Canadian fruit and other food products. Mr. R. Andrews, 56 Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast, mentions the fact that this market is not properly cultivated by Canadian shippers, and desires to be put in communication with some of these gentlemen and with manufacturers. A similar request has also been received from Albert Cabaret, 77 Bd. Gouvion-St.-Cry, Paris, France. Mr. Cabaret is prepared to handle all lines of Canadian goods, including fruit, of which considerable quantities have been exported to France this season. W. A. CLEMONS.



H. B. Cowan.

Superintendent of Fairs for Ontario.

To be Opened by His Excellency.

Lord Minto has consented to open the first annual meeting of the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders, to be held in Ottawa, March 7th to 12th. The opening will be at 2 p. m., Monday, March 7th, in the City Hall, where the various meetings will be held. The Hon. Sydney Fisher will occupy the chair at the opening. His Excellency will also open the Horse Show at 10 a. m. on the following Wednesday.

Ottawa Winter Fair Lectures.

The programme for meetings at the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, contains many excellent features.

On Wednesday, 9th, 10 a. m., Prof. H. H. Dean deals with "The Value of Individual Cow Records, and How to Make Them"; discussion, J. H. Grisdale. P. Clark, Ottawa, "The Proper Construction of Dairy Stables"; discussion, Prof. H. H. Dean. In the afternoon, Wm. Smith, Columbus, will deal with "Breeding and Care of Heavy Draft Horses," illustrated; discussion, A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa. W. S. Spark, Ottawa, "Horses Suitable for Remount Purposes, and How to Breed Them"; discussion, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock. In the evening, A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa, will deal with "Results of Poultry Experiments at Central Experimental Farm, 1903"; and F. C. Hare, Ottawa, (a) "Best Type of Fowl for Fattening and Winter Laying," (b) "Hatching and Rearing Chickens by Artificial Means," illustrated by stereopticon views. Francis H. Gisborne, Ottawa, "Judging under the American Poultry Standard and Some Objections from a Practical Standpoint." W. R. Graham, Guelph, "Results of Experiments of 1903 in the Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph"; (1) Ducks, (2) Substitutes for Skim Milk, (3) Loose Pen vs. Crate Feeding.

On Thursday, March 10th, 10 a. m.—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, "Requirements of a Sheep Pen"; discussion, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Robert Miller, Stouffville, "How to Maintain a Healthy Condition of the Breeding Flock"; discussion, D. G. Hamer, Mt. Vernon. At 2.30 p. m., A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa, "Requirements of a Beef-cattle Stable"; discussion, John Gardhouse, Highfield. Prof. G. E. Day, "How to Select Steers for Finishing, and How to Feed Them," illustrated; discussion, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, "Cost of Raising Stockers Until Twelve Months Old." In the evening, J. E. Brethour, Burford, "Judging Bacon Hogs," illustrated by live animals and dressed carcasses; discussion, Geo. Matthews, Ottawa. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, "Selection of Breeding Sow and Stock Boar for the Production of Bacon Hogs," illustrated; discussion, D. C. Platt, Millgrove. Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, "How to Feed Bacon Hogs for Market"; discussion, G. B. Hood, Guelph.

On Friday, 9.30 a. m.—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, "Judging Beef Cattle," illustrated by live animals and dressed carcasses; discussion, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Robert Miller, Stouffville, "Judging Sheep," illustrated by live animals and dressed carcasses; discussion, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Elgin Co., Ont.

The weather continues very cold, and storms, during the entire season, have been of almost daily occurrence. Cattle are wintering in good condition, thanks to the abundance of well-cured forage, although the low temperature compels a somewhat heavier feeding than would otherwise be necessary. The hog business, both from the farmer's and drover's standpoint, has been almost at a standstill. Many of the former, who have cold pens, realize the waste of feed that would be incurred in attempting to finish their hogs at present, and are holding them back until the severity of the weather abates. The latter were forced to cease operations entirely on one or two occasion, owing to the railroads being tied up, and the difficulties and losses in transit.

Messrs. Thompson and Shearer, of the "Farmer's Institute" staff, recently addressed a series of supplementary meetings throughout the country. We were privileged to attend one of these meetings, and, judging from the lively discussions and the numerous questions asked, it would seem that farmers are beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from these gatherings. Mr. Thompson spoke on the subjects of "Swine Breeding and Feeding" and "Farm Poultry," which he handled in a very satisfactory manner; while Mr. Shearer was equally at home on the important topic, "Founding and Maintaining a Dairy Herd." One point that is almost invariably brought out is the farmer's neglect in keeping an accurate account as regards the profit and loss of various farm operations. In feeding off a bunch of hogs, in nine cases out of ten there is no itemized account of the transaction kept, and, hence, no certainty can be entertained as to the amount of profit, or whether the "porkers" have actually left the owner in debt. As a producer, the farmer should aim to supply the best article, be it bacon, beef, or milk, at the least possible cost. Thus, he can only ascertain his position by carefully noting every item of expense, the value of feeding-stuffs, wages of attendant, etc., offsetting these with quantity of manure obtained and sale receipts. This question of farm accounts is a vital one. I am glad to see the "Farmer's Advocate" taking the matter up, and the prominence given it should not fail to have an influence on the farming community. J. H. M.

Mr. A. W. Grindley, representative of the Canadian Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, reports a large and rapidly-growing demand there for Canadian canned goods, heretofore procured largely from France, Germany and Italy. Care must be taken to meet the wants of the market, as to the style of goods and package.

Peterboro County.

A visit to the Peterboro post office after the mail has arrived containing the "Farmer's Advocate" would surprise many at the number of boxes containing the colored-covered weekly, and although many of the farmers get their mail at the city post office, there is a well-grounded suspicion that others besides tillers of the soil take an interest, as well as a delight, in perusing its interesting pages. At all of our institute meetings will be found quite a few professional men, who not only are interested listeners, but also often reveal by their questions or papers read that they have bestowed considerable study to matters relating to farming industry. And these men take this interest, not because of non-success in their own business, but for the reason that in an agricultural pursuit there is a breadth of freedom that most surely draws the desires of all thoughtful men. And, as a general rule, the successes of farming outbalance the disappointments. If there comes a drought, and consequent short crop, the price may make amends or the next crop may be over average. If old Dobbin should go lame just when his services are urgent, Bess may brighten the prospects of the farm by restocking it with a bouncing foal. At the present time, no kind of farm stock can pay for themselves with the same expedition as the industrious hen, that is, if Biddy's master provides the proper facilities, namely, plenty of suitable food and comfortable quarters, and no doubt but the severe winter weather has made said quarters uncomfortable in many cases, accounting for the present high price of eggs of thirty cents per dozen. Chickens also sell for a good price, and the bright prospects for poultry and eggs has induced many in this locality to invest quite extensively in building henneries and getting in stocks of poultry. Farmers also are devoting more attention to this branch of their business. Time was when this line was left to some juvenile member of the household, who generally threw down some feed where he found most fowl collected watching for his tardy appearance. Now the "boss" takes a pall of warm drink in one hand and some nice mixed feed under his other arm to the henhouse, and, after cleaning the troughs and feeding places, depositing his burden therein, he proceeds to fix up the laying nests with fresh straw, and, making sure everything is left just right, he leaves with confidence in the result. In all branches of farming, or any other business for that matter, it is thoroughness that brings the gild of success. A man may work and work hard at a job, and bring it up to a certain point, where, if he leaves off, it is failure; if he makes a good finish, it is success.

J. B.

Agriculture for Beginners.

Lead the pupils out into the field, make simple experiments before them, and have them also perform experiments. Let them learn directly from nature. A fact gained at first hand from nature will linger in the mind long after mere second-hand book-knowledge has departed. Teach by observation and experiment. The young mind grasps the concrete, but warbles with the abstract. . . . Pupil perform all the suggested experiments yourself. Do not be content to watch the teacher. First-hand work gives you expertness, accuracy, interest, knowledge, power.

These wise directions to teacher and pupil are from the introductory pages of a new schoolbook on agriculture by Profs. Burkett, Stevens and Hill, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture. The beauty and profuseness of the illustrations highly commend the book at first sight, but the examination of the text does not fulfill the expectations raised by the remarks quoted above. The text comprises a judiciously-selected and fairly-comprehensive list of topics, but they are treated rather from the informational than from the nature-study point of view. Suggestions for experiment and observation are less numerous than they might have been, and are placed at the end of the chapters. The authors advise the precedence of the observational work, but the user of the book is more likely to follow their practice than their precept. Regarded from the informational standpoint, it is equal to any book of its class that we have seen, while it is first in point of attractiveness. Put it in the next list of additions to your school library. It is a useful addition to any farmer's library. Ginn & Co., Boston, are the publishers; 75 cents, in cloth binding.

Cumberland County, N.S.

The winter has been the coldest and steadiest cold within the memory of any of us, and we have lots of snow, especially in the roads and about the barn-yards. There are places in the road where we travel over more than four feet of snow, and many of us are wondering what will be the state of things if there comes a big thaw.

Prices of all kinds of farm products are good. Hay is worth \$11 to \$12, delivered in town; good steers, \$8 per hundred, dressed weight; beef, in quarters, 6c. to 7c.; dressed hogs, 7c.; oats, 48c.; eggs, 30c. a dozen; butter, 20c. to 22c. Mill feed is also high; bran, \$22 per ton; middlings, \$25; ground corn, \$28 per ton. There is hardly the usual number of steers on feed in this locality, and it is likely that about all the beef will be required for home consumption. Steers have done well, as they always do in steady weather, but the cold has been hard on milking cows that had to be turned out to water.

Water is getting low in wells and brooks, owing to the steady cold weather.

C. H. B.

South Huron Silo.

Having built a cement silo in 1902, I may be able to give some information in reference to construction, cost, etc.

This silo is built on a clay foundation, three feet in the ground, is twelve feet in diameter inside and thirty-three feet high, and plastered inside and out. The wall is twelve inches thick at the bottom, and is drawn in on the outside to eight inches at the top, being built with Portland cement. We used twenty-five loads of clean gravel, two loads of sand for plastering, and ten loads of field stone. Some twenty-five pounds of No. 8 hard wire was used, and some old iron around the doors.

The roof, which is flat, is built with a large circle, made like a well rim, and covered with matched pine lumber, and this covered with Flintkote roofing, being well supported in the center to take the weight.

To fill the silo the roof can be raised by means of four pieces of old wagon tires, which are built in the silo about a foot into the wall, and are five feet above the top of the silo, having small pulleys at the top. By fastening wires to the roof, and putting them over these pulleys and down to the ground, the roof may be easily raised up so the silo can be filled to the top.

The contractor furnished only one man and the necessary outfit for building, and we had to furnish the other three, and sometimes four men, and supply all material. This silo was built in a proportion of twelve to one, and cost \$120; the silo without the roof, \$110. These figures do not include the cost of teaming the material or the labor of two hands on the farm, who assisted in building.

IRA W. JOHNS.

South Perth.

Reports from those who have dug down through the snow are to the effect that the wheat seems all O. K. There is no frost in the ground, and above the surface the snow has melted and forms an arch, which, it is supposed, insures a sufficiency of air for the health of the crop.

We recently dug out about forty beehives, the entrances of which were over three feet below the snow, and within the arch. The bees were all alive and, apparently, in good condition. Yet, nevertheless, it is a hard winter for outside wintering colonies. The above-mentioned ones were made more safe by a wide board leaned up in front of the entrance, thus increasing the amount of air-space at the opening of the hive. It will behoove the apiarist to look well to the wintering of his colonies this year, as the almost total failure of the just-harvested Cuban honey crop, and the severe drouth in California, and the small output in the East and Western States and Eastern Canada will tend to enhance the price of this best of all sweets; while our prospects for a heavy bloom so far could hardly be better—heavy snowfall and little frost in the soil.

Indications are that the price of potatoes is likely to rise toward spring. Those in both cellar and pit have suffered severely with frost, while some in pits are rotting considerably.

Butchers' cattle are reported by the dealers as rather scarce, with the prospects of a rise in prices. Hay, four, wood, and, in fact, produce generally, has risen in price, due mainly to the snow blockade, and perhaps also partly to the Russian-Japanese war.

J. H. BURNS.

Testing Syrup.

A correspondent writes: In February 25th issue, "Subscriber" asks about a maple syrup trier or tester. I have had one in use called a "Saccharometer," for ten years. It is a graduated glass tube, with small bulb filled with fine shot at one end. The denser the syrup the higher it will rise, 32° indicating a good average syrup. It is thoroughly reliable. When the syrup is thought to be approaching completion, we dip out some in a deep narrow tin pail, and put in the tester, which is about seven inches long. They are also called syrup hydrometers. They can be procured through your local druggist, or from W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont., or from the Grimm Manufacturing Co., Montreal, who manufacture excellent syrup-making supplies. Write for one of their catalogues.

For Telephone Relief.

The first applicants for relief before the new Railway Commission are the towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, which have independent municipal telephones. They ask the right of connection with the C. P. R. stations from which they are now debarred by the contract under which the C. P. R. gives that privilege exclusively to the Bell Telephone Co. To meet cases like this, a clause was incorporated in the new Railway Act, providing that municipalities, corporations or incorporated companies may appeal to the Railway Commission for such privileges, and the Board may order the relief and prescribe the terms upon which it shall be given and maintained. The East York farmers, who first raised the question, are now incorporating their line so that they, too, may compel the Canadian Pacific to admit their line to the Locust Hill station. The act does not grant relief to individuals.

Mr. Thos. Wallace, Jacques Cartier, Que., says: Please find enclosed \$1.50 for my renewal for one year for your very valuable paper, which is the best paper that can come into any home, and, as I consider, one of the cheapest that is in the country.

Dairymen's and Live-stock Association of B. C.

The British Columbia Dairymen's and Live-stock Association held its annual meeting in Victoria on February 3rd. President A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, presided.

The number of directors was increased by six, those appointed being as follows:

First District, Lower Mainland—T. J. Trapp, New Westminster; P. H. Wilson, Chilliwack; G. Shannon, Cloverdale; Sam. Smith, Dewdney; H. Kirkland, Ladner's; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's; A. D. Patterson, Ladner's.

Vancouver Island—W. P. James, Duncan; F. Turgoose, S. Saanich; J. T. Collins, Duncan; Geo. Sangster, N. Saanich; C. R. King, Cedar Hill, and J. C. Corfield, Cowichan.

Upper Mainland—Donald Matheson, Armstrong; V. D. Curry, Kamloops; John Dilworth, Kelowna; W. Palmer, Salmon Arm, and Mr. Middleton, Vernon.

The Secretary, Mr. S. W. Paisley, in his report, said:

The shipments of pure-bred stock for the year, directly through our Association, consisted of six carloads, containing twelve Shorthorn bulls, eighteen Shorthorn heifers, two Holstein bulls, seventeen Holstein heifers, three Berkshire boars, two Yorkshire boars, three Yorkshire sows, one Tamworth boar, two Oxfords, two Shropshires and two Lincoln sheep and four stallions (two Shires, one Clyde, one Standard-bred); also, one hundred and twenty-eight one and two year old graded dairy heifers, a large number of which were left in the Okanagan Valley. I was also instrumental in shipping a carload of milch cows from the Fraser to the Okanagan Valley, and have had enquiries for more. One Shire stallion, bought from J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, for \$2,000, and delivered to the Greenhew estate, Vernon, for \$2,035, was judged this fall by eastern and Provincial judges, who also judged at the North Yakima Fair, Wash., and who said he was the best type of draft horse in the Province.

I feel that our Association is handicapped by not being recognized by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner for the past two years, for reasons with which you are all thoroughly acquainted, and which I do not wish to reiterate at this time, except that our Association, according to the advertisements appearing in the British Columbia newspapers, will not be represented at the Live-stock Breeders' convention to be held at Ottawa in March, as it confines representation to live-stock associations working under authority from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Who is responsible for this I am not prepared to say, but I unhesitatingly state that it is a slight on this Association not to be recognized by the Department at Ottawa, simply because our Association does not submit to the personal views of some particular individual.

When you consider that this Association, since its inauguration, has put into the pockets of the breeders of Ontario over \$60,000, this, I imagine, is worthy of consideration, and I venture to say here that the breeders of Ontario know nothing about the grievances of this Association and the way we have been treated by the Department at Ottawa.

I cannot close this report without extending my thanks and the thanks of the Association to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Live-stock Association of Ontario, for the courtesies he has extended to me as your representative, and the untiring efforts on his behalf in assisting me to purchase and otherwise aiding me in my shipments.

I can assure you, gentlemen, that the relations existing between Mr. Westervelt and the Department of Agriculture of Ontario and myself are of the most cordial nature, and without their assistance I would have been greatly handicapped, both in my purchases and my shipments.

New Westminster's Fat-stock Show.

One of the nearest little prize lists yet to hand is that gotten out by the R. A. & I. Society, containing the official premium list of the Spring Stallion Show and Fat Stock Show to be held at the Fraser River City, March 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

In addition to the show of animals, is the course in live-stock judging, which will be in charge of W. J. Black, of this staff. The opportunity for farmers and farmers' sons to get in touch with the latest methods of live-stock judging is too good to be missed, and all that can possibly do so should make a point of going to New Westminster and take in the entire course. Similar courses in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have proved immensely popular, and the farmers say profitable also. The enterprise of the R. A. & I. executive is to be commended, especially in view of the fact that not only was financial and other help withheld, but active opposition was also shown in some quarters. We predict that this meeting will demonstrate more clearly than ever to the farmers of B. C. that the New Westminster Show is one of which they can all be proud, and that it is well managed, up-to-date and desirous of promoting the progress of agriculture in Canada's most westerly Province. We understand good judges have been secured, so that all visitors to the show can bank on a profitable and interesting time. The building in which the show is to be held is well suited to the purpose, and accommodation will be ample for all needs. It will afford a good opportunity for farmers to select their horse sires for the coming season.

Now for the fray!

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association Grants Prize Money.

At a meeting of the committee of the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association, held in the office of the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, it was decided to grant to the Calgary Exhibition \$300 in cash towards their prize-list for Shorthorns; \$1,200 has already been granted to the Winnipeg Exhibition, and \$1,500 in cash to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The following grants have also been made: Brandon, \$250; New Westminster, B.C., \$100; Victoria, B.C., \$100; Sherbrooke, Que., \$100; Fredericton, N.B., \$100; Halifax, N.S., \$100; Charlottetown, P.E.I., \$100; London, \$250; Ottawa, \$100; Amherst, N.S., Winter Fair, \$100; Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, \$800; and \$100 for the live-stock car to the Northwest. The Dominion Shorthorn Association has since 1895 distributed prize money amounting to over \$18,750 in cash to the different exhibitions in all parts of the Dominion for Shorthorn cattle.

The Dominion Fair.

Preparations for the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg continue. The dates have been set for the last week in July and the first in August. Manager Heubach started last week on a trip to England for his health, and, incidentally, to make certain engagements that will aid in the success and popularity of the show.

MARKETS.

Dollar wheat is a reality once again, and the price promises to remain up for some time. Reports indicate that considerable quantities are still held by farmers, but that the conditions of the roads practically prohibit marketing. In singular contrast to wheat is the live-stock prices. Hogs have become fairly firm, about \$5 for selects; while small shipments keep cattle prices steady and stocks cleaned up. Buyers complain that really good cattle are scarce, and considerable numbers are bought in Chicago for export by the Toronto dealers. Cheese is a little weaker this week. Renewed activities in the poultry-yards are anxiously awaited, as the 35c-a-dozen quotation is practically prohibitive of dealing.

Exporters—Best lots of exporters, \$4.60 to \$4.80 per cwt.; medium, at about \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls are worth \$3.60 to \$3.85 per cwt.; medium to good bulls sell at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Export cows are worth \$3.40 to \$3.85 per cwt. Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, are worth \$4.40 to \$4.50; loads of good sold at \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers are worth \$25 to \$50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at \$3 to \$12 each, or from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50.

Yearling Lambs—Prices for grain-fed choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.25 to \$5.75; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.

Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs are worth \$8 to \$10 each.

Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160

lbs., nor more than 200 lbs. each, fed and watered, are worth \$5 per cwt.; lights and fats, at \$4.75; sows, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt., and stags at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat holds firm, and some cars of No. 2 red and white sell at \$1.02 and \$1, east and west; goose, 90c. for No. 2, east; spring, 95c. for No. 1, east. Manitoba wheat is easier at \$1.09 for No. 1 hard, \$1.07 for No. 1 northern, \$1.04 for No. 2 northern, \$1.01 for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—\$3.75 to \$4 for cars of 90-per-cent. patents, in buyers' bags, east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c. to 20c. higher. Manitoba flour is firm at \$5.30 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$5 for second patents, and \$4.90 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed is firm at \$17.50 for cars of shorts, and \$16 bid for bran, in bulk, east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts, and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley is steady at 46c. to 47c. for No. 2, 45c. for No. 3 extra, and 44c. for No. 3 east or west.

Buckwheat—50c. bid for No. 2, east or west.

Corn—38c. for Canada mixed, and 39c. for yellow, in car lots, f. o. b., west; American, 56c. for No. 2 yellow, 55c. for No. 3 yellow, and 54c. for No. 3 mixed, on the track, Toronto.

Oats—35c. for No. 1 white, and 34c. for No. 2 white, east. No. 2 white are quoted at 34c. to 34c. west.

Peas—In good demand and firm at 65c. for No. 2 west, and 66c. east, and 1c. to 2c. more for choice milling peas.

Seeds—The movement is light, and trade is quiet; \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice, \$4.25 to \$5.75 for alsike, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-threshed, all per bushel, at outside points.

Beans are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel for hand-picked, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for unpicked.

Honey—The demand is light, and quotations are about steady, at 6c. to 7c. per pound for bulk, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen for frames.

Baled Hay—Few carloads are coming forward; \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—\$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Potatoes—The market is firm; cars on track here, 90c. to 95c., and choice stock, out of store, sell at \$1.15.

Poultry—Clean-picked, well-fatted chickens are quoted at 14c. to 15c. per pound, and scalded poor stock at 6c. to 8c., old fowls at 7c. to 8c., turkeys at 15c. to 16c.

Dressed Hogs—\$6.50 bid for cars of choice weights, and \$6.25 for heavy weights on the track here.

Butter—Creamery, prints 20c. to 22c. Creamery, solids 19c. to 20c. Dairy, pound rolls, choice 15c. to 17c. Dairy, large rolls 15c. to 16c. Dairy, tubs, good to choice 16c. to 17c. Dairy, medium 13c. to 14c. Dairy, poor 10c. to 12c.

Cheese is quoted unchanged here at 11c. per pound for twins, and 10c. for large.

Eggs, 35c. per dozen.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Montreal.—The market for oats is unchanged, No. 2 being still scarce and quoted at 39c., car lots in store, sellers asking 42c. afloat; No. 3, Montreal inspection, 38c. to 39c., in store; No. 2 oats, low freights west, millers' prices, 36c.; No. peas, 65c.; No. 2 barley, 46c.; No. 3 extra barley, 45c.; No. 3, 44c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers'

\$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.85 to \$5; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.75; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

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

Hay—Owing to bad weather deliveries are light, and prices are temporarily firm: No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

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

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

Eggs—New-laid, 30c. to 35c.; limed, 28c. to 29c.; refrigerator, 28c. to 30c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19c. to 20c.; full grass, 21c.; Western dairy, 15c. to 16c.; rolls, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9c.; townships, 9c. to 9c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c. to 80c., 65c. in car lots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 12c. to 13c.; chickens, 12c.; fowls, 8c. to 9c.

Retail prices, Toronto street market:

Wheat, white \$1.07 to \$1.08

Wheat, red 1.04 to 1.05

Wheat, goose 92

Wheat, spring 1.06

Oats 37 to 38

Barley 47 to 48

Rye 60

Peas 65

Hay, No. 1 timothy 9.50 to 11.00

Hay, mixed or clover 7.00 to 8.00

Straw, sheaf 9.00 to 10.00

Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 7.00 to 7.50

Dressed hogs, heavy 6.50 to 6.75

Butter 20 to 22

Eggs, new-laid 35 to 40

Fowls, per pound 6 to 8

Spring chickens, per pair 75 to 1.50

Spring chickens, per pound 11 to 12

Geese, per pound 10 to 14

Turkeys, per pound 14 to 16

Apples, per barrel 1.00 to 2.00

Potatoes, per bag 1.10 to 1.25

Mutton 6 to 8

Lambs 8 to 10

Calves, per lb. 6 to 10

Dressed hogs 6.75 to 7.75

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.50 to \$4.85; butchers', \$4 to \$4.75; Hogs—Active, 5c. to 10c. higher; heavy and mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.20; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5.60 to \$5.80. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.85.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle, higher, 12c. to 13c. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 11c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14c., dressed weight.

Chicago Market.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime, \$4.90 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.20. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.75; good to choice heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.80. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.65 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.

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If Fortune, with a smiling face,
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown, with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
—C. MacKay.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

She paused there discreetly, but Mrs. Egerton was not so discreet.

"There are a great many young ladies in Slowbridge," she said, shaking her head,—"a great many! And with five in a family, all old enough to be out of school, I am sure it is flying in the face of Providence to neglect one's opportunities."

When the two ladies took their departure, Mrs. Burnham seemed reflective. Finally she said,—

"Poor Mrs. Egerton's mind is not what it was, and it never was remarkably strong. It must be admitted, too, that there is a lack of delicacy. Those great plain girls of hers must be a trial to her."

As she spoke they were passing the private hedge which surrounded Miss Bassett's house and garden; and a sound caused both to glance around. The front door had just been opened; and a gentleman was descending the steps,—a young gentleman in neat clerical garb, his guileless ecclesiastical countenance suffused with mantling blushes of confusion and delight. He stopped on the gravel path to receive the last words of Miss Octavia Bassett, who stood on the threshold, smiling down upon him in the prettiest way in the world.

"Tuesday afternoon," she said. "Now don't forget; because I shall ask Mr. Barold and Miss Gaston, on purpose to play against us. Even St. James can't object to croquet."

"I—indeed, I shall be most happy and—delighted," stammered her departing guest, "if you will be so kind as to instruct me, and forgive my awkwardness."

"Oh! I'll instruct you," said Octavia. "I have instructed people before, and I know how."

Mrs. Burnham clutched Miss Pilcher's arm.

"Do you see who that is?" she demanded. "Would you have believed it?"

Miss Pilcher preserved a stony demeanor.

"I would believe anything of Miss Octavia Bassett," she replied. "There would be nothing at all remarkable, to my mind, in her flirting with the bishop himself! Why should she hesitate to endeavor to entangle the curate of St. James?"

CHAPTER XIV. A Clerical Visit.

It was indeed true that the Rev. Arthur Poppleton had spent the greater part of his afternoon in Miss Belinda Bassett's front parlor, and that Octavia had entertained him in such a manner that he had been beguiled into forgetting the clerical visits he had intended to make, and had finally committed himself by a promise to return a day or two later to play croquet. His object in calling had been to request Miss Belinda's assistance in a parochial matter. His natural timorousness of nature had indeed led him to put off making the

visit for as long a time as possible. The reports he had heard of Miss Octavia Bassett had inspired him with great dread. Consequently he had presented himself at Miss Belinda's front door with secret anguish.

"Will you say," he had faltered to Mary Anne, "that it is Mr. Poppleton, to see Miss Bassett—Miss Belinda Bassett?"

And then he had been handed into the parlor, the door had been closed behind him, and he had found himself shut up entirely alone in the room with Miss Octavia Bassett herself.

His first impulse was to turn and flee precipitately; indeed, he even went so far as to turn, and clutch the handle of the door; but somehow a second thought arrived in time to lead him to control himself.

This second thought came with his second glance at Octavia.

She was not at all what he had pictured her. Singularly enough, no one had told him that she was pretty; and he had thought of her as a gaunt young person, with a determined and manly air. She struck him, on the contrary, as being extremely girlish and charming to look upon. She wore the pale pink gown; and as he entered he saw her give a furtive little dab to her eyes with a lace handkerchief, and hurriedly crush an open letter into her pocket. Then, seeming to dismiss her emotion with an aviable facility, she rose to greet him.

"If you want to see aunt Belinda," she said, "perhaps you had better sit down. She will be here directly."

He plucked up spirit to take a seat, suddenly feeling his terror take wing. He was amazed at his own courage.

"Thank you," he said. "I have the pleasure of— There, it is true, he stopped, looked at her, blushed, and finished somewhat disjointedly. "Miss Octavia Bassett, I believe."

"Yes," she answered, and sat down near him.

When Miss Belinda descended the stairs, a short time afterward, her ears were greeted by the sound of brisk conversation, in which the Rev. Arthur Poppleton appeared to be taking part with before-unheard-of spirit. When he arose at her entrance, there was in his manner an air of mild buoyancy which astonished her beyond measure. When he re-seated himself, he seemed quite to forget the object of his visit for some minutes, and was thus placed in the embarrassing position of having to refer to his note-book.

Having done so, and found that he had called to ask assistance for the family of one of his parishioners, he recovered himself somewhat. As he explained the exigencies of the case, Octavia listened.

"Well," she said, "I should think it would make you quite uncomfortable if you see things like that often."

"I regret to say I do see such things only too frequently," he answered.

"Gracious!" she said; but that was all.

He was conscious of being slightly disappointed at her apathy; and perhaps it is to be deplored that he forgot it afterward, when Miss Belinda had bestowed her notice, and the case was dismissed for the time being. He really did forget it, and was beguiled into making a very long call, and enjoying himself as he had never enjoyed himself before.

When, at length, he was recalled to a sense of duty by a glance at the clock, he had already before his eyes an opening vista of a light, through the form of future calls and phrases, croquet played upon Miss Belinda's table, shaven grass-plot. He had bid the ladies adieu in the parlor, and, having stepped into the

hall, was fumbling rather excitedly in the umbrella-stand for his own especially slender clerical umbrella, when he was awakened to new rapture by hearing Miss Octavia's tone again.

He turned, and saw her standing quite near him, looking at him with rather an odd expression, and holding something in her hand.

"Oh!" she said. "See here,—those people."

"I—beg pardon," he hesitated. "I don't quite understand."

"Oh, yes!" she answered. "Those desperately poor wretches, you know, with fever, and leaks in their house, and all sorts of disagreeable things the matter with them. Give them this, won't you?"

"This" was a pretty silk purse, through whose meshes he saw the gleam of gold coin.

"That?" he said. "You don't mean—isn't there a good deal—I beg pardon—but really"—

"Well, if they are as poor as you say they are, it won't be too much," she replied. "I don't suppose they'll object to it: do you?"

She extended it to him as if she rather wished to get it out of her hands.

"You'd better take it," she said. "I shall spend it on something I don't need, if you don't. I'm always spending money on things I don't care for afterward."

He was filled with remorse, remembering that he had thought her apathetic.

"I—I really thought you were not interested at all," he burst forth. "Pray forgive me. This is generous indeed."

She looked down at some particularly brilliant rings on her hand, instead of looking at him.

"Oh, well!" she said, "I think it must be simply horrid to have to do without things. I can't see how people live. Besides, I haven't denied myself anything. It would be worth talking about if I had, I suppose. Oh! by the by, never mind telling anyone, will you?"

Then, without giving him time to reply, she raised her eyes to his face, and plunged into the subject of the croquet again, pursuing it until the final moment of his exit and departure, which was when Mrs. Burnham and Miss Pilcher had been scandalized at the easy freedom of her adieu.

CHAPTER XV.

Superior Advantages.

When Mr. Francis Barold called to pay his respects to Lady Theobald, after partaking of her hospitality, Mr. Burmiston accompanied him; and, upon almost every other occasion of his presenting himself to her ladyship, Mr. Burmiston was his companion.

It may as well be explained at the outset, that the mill-owner of Burmiston Mills was a man of decided determination of character, and that, upon the evening of Lady Theobald's tea, he had arrived at the conclusion that he would spare no effort to gain a certain end he felt it would add to his happiness to accomplish.

"I stand rather in awe of Lady Theobald, as any ordinary man would," he had said dryly to Barold, on their return to his house. "But my awe of her is not so great yet that I shall allow it to interfere with any of my plans."

"Have you any especial plan?" inquired Barold carelessly, after a pause.

"Yes," answered Mr. Burmiston,—"several. I should like to go to Old-cloagh rather often."

(To be continued.)

Domestic Economy.

RUSTY FLATIRONS.

Rusty flatirons can be made clean and as smooth as glass by the use of beeswax and salt. Tie a lump of wax in a piece of cloth, and keep it for the purpose. When the iron is hot rub it with the wax, and then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt. Wax the iron again before putting it away, for the little film of wax will prevent the formation of rust.

LINOLEUM.

If linoleum is losing its freshness it may be restored and made to last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water. At night, have the linoleum clean and dry, go over it with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue water, and by morning it will have a fine, hard gloss.

CAKE WITHOUT BUTTER AND EGGS.

Cream together one cup sugar and one-half cup lard, then add slowly one cup of buttermilk, stirring well. Sift, three or four times, two cups of flour, and stir in thoroughly; then add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful cloves and one teaspoonful soda sifted with flour. Mix all thoroughly, and then add one cup of seeded raisins.

CREAM CAKE.

Beat the yolks of six eggs thoroughly; add two and one-half cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, sifted with four cups flour, one cup melted butter, flavor with lemon. Bake in layers in a quick oven. For the cream, beat the white to a stiff froth; add one cup sugar, one cup flour. Cook all together until it becomes thick, then spread between the layers.

FEATHER CAKE.

One cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of butter creamed together, one egg well beaten, one cup sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with two and one-half cups of flour; flavor to suit.

CREAM PIE.

Stir to a cream half a cup of sugar and one tablespoonful butter, add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two cups of milk, two teaspoonfuls extract of lemon. Line your plate with crust, pour this cream into it and bake.

PLUM PUDDING.

One heaping cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of stoned raisins, one cupful of suet chopped fine, one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of soda, one teaspoonful each of salt, cloves and cinnamon. Steam two and one-half hours.

SAUCE FOR SAME.

One cupful of brown sugar, one tablespoonful each of butter, vinegar and flour; flavor with nutmeg. Beat all together, and add one cupful of boiling water and let come to a boil.

THE QUIET HOUR

The Master's Touch.

The student wrought at his painting,
Full quickly the landscape spread,
Till at length at the close of the evening
He thought it was perfected;
Then, side by side with his master's,
He ventured his work to compare,
But what flaws and blanks were discovered
Contrasted in silence there.

Our lives are like albums of paintings,
Like landscapes our actions grow,
But the colors, not always are blended,
As the colors in Nature glow;
Yet sometimes in moments complacent
As we study life's pages through,
We pass on our labors a judgment
And think they are perfect too!

None know what will be the disclosures
In that testing time to be
When side by side with the Master's
Our self-praised toil we shall see,
But our works of love and of patience
And our Missions as Mercy's own
May there be enhanced with a glory
And a glow in this world unknown.

The Measuring Rod.

I dreamed that I was on my way
to school, when suddenly I noticed a
great crowd upon the green. People
were hurrying to and fro, and
when I asked what all this commo-
tion was about, a girl said:

"Why, don't you know? It's
Measuring Day, and the Lord's angel
has come to see how much our souls
have grown since last Measuring
Day!"

"Measuring Day!" said I, "meas-
uring souls! I never heard of such
a thing," and began to ask ques-
tions, but the girl hurried on, and
after a little I let myself be pressed
along with the crowd to the green.

There, in the center, on a kind of
a throne under the great elm, was
the most glorious and beautiful be-
ing I ever saw. He had white wings,
his clothes were a strange, shining
sort of white, and he had the kind-
est and yet most serious face I had
ever beheld. By his side there was
a tall, golden rod fastened upright in
the ground, with curious marks at
regular intervals from the top to
bottom.

Over it, on a golden scroll, were
the words: "The measure of the
stature of a perfect man." The
angel held in his hand a large book,
in which he wrote the measurements
as the people came upon the calling
of their names in regular turns. The
instant each one touched the golden
measure a most wonderful thing
happened. No one could escape the
terrible accuracy of that strange rod.
Each one shrank from or increased to
his true dimensions—his spiritual
dimensions, as I soon learned, for it
was an index of the soul-growth
which was shown in this mysterious
way, so that even we could see with
our eyes what otherwise the angel
alone could have perceived.

The first few who were measured
after I came I did not know, but
soon the name Elizabeth Darrow was
called. She is the president of the
Aid for the Destitute Society, you
know, and she manages ever so many
other societies, too, and I thought:
"Surely, Mrs. Darrow's measure will
be very high indeed." But as she
stood by the rod, the instant
she touched it she seemed to
grow shorter and shorter, and the
angel's face grew very serious as he
said: "This would be a soul of
high stature, if only the zeal for out-
side works which can be seen of men
had not checked the lowly, secret
graces of humility and trust and
patience under little trials. These,
too, are needed for perfect soul-
growth."

I pitied Mrs. Darrow as she moved

away with such a sad and surprised
face, to make room for the next. It
was poor, thin, little Betsy Lines, the
seamstress. I never was more
astonished in my life than when she
took her stand by the rod, and im-
mediately she increased in height till
her mark was higher than any I had
seen before; and her face shone so,
I thought it must have caught its
light from the angel's, which smiled
so gloriously that I envied poor little
Betsy, whom before I had rather
looked down upon. And as the
angel wrote in the book, he said:
"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for
theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

The next was Lillian Edgar, who
dresses so beautifully that I have
often wished I had such clothes and
so much money. The angel looked
sadly at her measure, for it was very
low—so low that Lillian turned pale
as death, and her beautiful clothes
no one noticed at all, for they were
quite overshadowed by the glittering
robes beside her. And the angel
said, in a solemn tone: "O child,
why take thought for raiment? Let

do it all so gladly, only do not put
this mark down!"

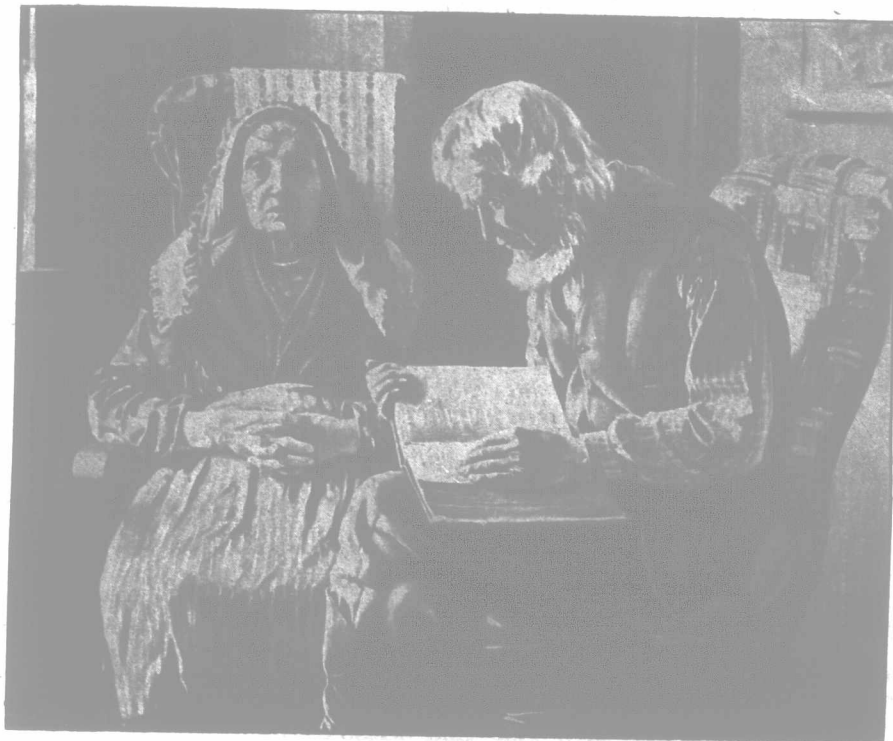
The angel shook his head sadly:
"The record must go down as it
is, my child. May it be higher when
I next come! This rule will help
thee: 'Whatsoever thou doest, do
it heartily, as to the Lord, in single-
ness of heart as unto Christ.' The
same earnestness which thou throw-
est into other things will, with
Christ's help, make thee grow in
grace."

And with that I burst into tears,
and I suddenly awoke and found my-
self crying. But oh, I shall never
forget that dream! I was so
ashamed of my mark.

Do any of my readers know any
girl who throws more enthusiasm
into everything than into the most
important of all—the growth of her
Christian character?—[Delia Lyman
Porter.

Sunday Morning.

What a peaceful home scene!
These two old people have that look
of content and resignation one often
sees in the faces of the aged. Their
own life of spring, summer and aut-
umn is over, and their winter is upon
them; but we can see that it is full
of that peace which the world cannot
give. One might speculate on that
far-off look in the dear old woman's
eyes, from which the glasses are
pushed up—how often you see that!
It may be complete absorption in the



Sunday Morning.

your adorning be, not outward
adorning of putting on of apparel,
but let it be the ornament of a meek
and quiet spirit, which is, in the
sight of God, of great price. Thus
only can you grow like the Master."

Old Jerry, the cobbler came next—
poor, old, clumsy Jerry—but as he
hobbled up the steps, the angel's face
fairly blazed with light, and he
smiled on him, and led him to the
rod; and behold! Jerry's measure
was higher than any of the others.
The angel's voice rang out so loud
and clear that we all heard it, say-
ing: "He that humbleth himself
shall be exalted." "Whosoever shall
humble himself as a little child, the
same is greatest in the kingdom of
heaven."

And then, oh, my name came next!
and I trembled so I could hardly
reach the angel, but he put his arm
around me and helped me to stand
by the rod. As soon as I touched it
I felt myself growing shorter and
shorter, and though I stretched and
stretched and strained every nerve to
be as tall as possible, I could only
reach Lillian's mark—Lillian's, the
lowest of all. I grew crimson for
shame, and whispered to the angel:
"Oh, give me another chance before
you mark me in the book so low as
this. Tell me how to grow; I will

holy words which are being read, but
we wonder whether her mind is not
also wandering to some far, far away
son or daughter, perhaps at the
other end of the world, or she may
be thinking of a dear little one whom
God once took away. We cannot
say. Possibly all her memories may
be of happiness, although but few are
so blessed. The old man—reading
without spectacles, too—is very
natural and one can imagine the
devout, and perhaps a trifle halting,
way in which he is reading the Word.
The rest of the family—married son,
wife and the children—must be at
church, and will presently return
with a loving greeting for grandma
and grandpa, now too feeble for more
than their own simple service at
home, seated in their cosy chairs,
loved and honored and cared for by
those for whom they have worked
and struggled. One can well fancy
this tender old husband quavering
out the old verse:

"'Tis forty years this very day,
Since you and I, old girl, were mar-
ried."

But I rather fancy forty years
would not in this case cover the
ground, and that our interesting
Darby and Joan here are far nearer
to their diamond wedding than that.

We have had pictures of childhood,
of coming of age, of happy courtship
and honeymoons, but from none can
we learn more than from this one so
faithfully depicting a beautiful life's
winter, upon which content and peace
have set an un fading crown.

Smile and Hustle.

By E. A. Brininstool, with apologies to
Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Smile, and the world smiles with you,
"Knock" and you go alone;
For the cheerful grin will let you in
Where the kicker is never known;
Growl, and the way looks dreary,
Laugh, and the way is bright;
For a welcome smile brings sunshine,
while

A frown shuts out the light.
Sigh, and you attain nothing,
Work, and the prize is won;
For the nery man with backbone can
By nothing be outdone;
Hustle, and fortune awaits you,
Shirk, and defeat is sure;
For there's no chance of deliverance
For the chap who can't endure.

Sing, and the world's harmonious,
Grumble, and things go wrong;
And all the time you are out of rhyme
With the busy bustling throng;
Kick, and there's trouble brewing,
Whistle and life is gay;
And the world's in tune like a day in
June,
And the clouds all melt away.

Proper Breathing.

The Japanese Own Their Amazing
Strength to This Practice.

The Japanese although men of very
small stature, are among the strongest
in the world. Any boy of 14 or 15,
who will faithfully practice their system
of producing strength will find himself,
at the end of a few months, able to
cope in feats of power with the average
man of 25, and all this without the
dangerous practice of lifting very heavy
weights, says St. Nicholas.

It should always be remembered that
rest must be taken after each exercise.
While resting try deep breathing. Stand
erect, though not in a strained position,
and at each breath draw the abdomen in
and throw the chest out. As the breath
is exhaled, let the chest fall inward
again, and the abdomen outward. From
twenty minutes to half an hour is a
long enough time to devote to "Ju-jitsu,"
and this includes the time spent in
breathing during rests—for deep, correct
breathing is in itself one of the best
exercises possible.

In inhaling draw the breath through
either the nostrils or the mouth, as pre-
ferred, in exhaling always let the breath
escape through the mouth.

Being a Good Cook.

Among the many qualifications in-
dispensable to the good housekeeper
stands pre-eminent that of being a
good cook, because that more than
all else affects the health and spirits
of the entire family. A growing
family is no small responsibility, as
mother's heart will own, and in order
that the children may become strong
and robust their food should be as
carefully selected and prepared as the
doctor's prescription. It should be
regularly served at stated hours and
placed on the table in attractive
form at all times, as outward ap-
pearances form no small part in the
enjoyment of the meal. The viands
served in each household are so vari-
ous no rules can or should be given
except that in all cases simple, whole-
some food is far preferable and really
more palatable than the indigestible
dainties so often placed on the table.
Therefore, mothers should teach
their daughters that great accom-
plishment, the secret of being a cook.
Order and cleanliness may well come
on the housekeeping list, for they
also have no small part to play in
the harmony of the family.

Mr. Joseph W. Rush, York Co.,
Ont., says: "I have taken the
'Farmer's Advocate' some years,
and find it a very helpful paper. My
wife is delighted with it, and looks
forward to its coming every week. I
think every farmer and market-gar-
dener in Canada should take it."



A Wonderful Journey.

More than a hundred years ago a Russian officer was exiled to Siberia. Why the Czar was so cruel to him is not known, but he was not forced, like most exiles, to walk all those hundreds of miles in chains. Lopouloff was a noble, and was, therefore, allowed to drive in a rough cart. His wife gave up all the comforts of life and went with him, carrying in her arms her little baby, Prascovie, who is better known as Elizabeth of Siberia. The poor exiles lived for years in a miserable hut in that terrible country. I call it "terrible," because, for most of the year, the cold is far worse than even we can understand—and we know something about the cold, don't we? One writer says that the mercury is sometimes frozen solid for about two months in the year.

When Prascovie was old enough she earned a little money by working for the neighbors, and she was strong and hardy, having never known luxuries. When she was fifteen, she heard for the first time that her father had been sent away from his happy home for no fault of his own. Then this brave girl made up her mind to do something which seemed impossible. She decided to go to St. Petersburg, which was about sixteen hundred miles away, and ask the Czar to allow her father to return home. She had no money, and expected that she might have to walk all the way. The Siberian summer is very short, and she could not walk far in the winter without freezing or starving to death, or perhaps being eaten by wolves. Even if she succeeded in reaching St. Petersburg—and it seemed madness to attempt the journey—was it likely that the Emperor would pardon her father just because she asked him?

No one can leave Siberia without a passport, so she had to wait six months for that, then Lopouloff locked it up, saying that he would not allow her to start on such a mad journey. But Prascovie was so brave and loving, and was willing to risk her life for the sake of going to her father and mother happily again. She begged and pleaded, weaned and begged for three years, and at last her father and mother were forced to give in and allow her to start. All the money Lopouloff could give his daughter was a rouble, which is worth about seventy-five cents, but he gave her also his blessing, and she started boldly off on what must surely have been the most daring and difficult journey ever attempted by a girl in her teens. As she passed through the villages, which were very far apart on the road, she told her story, and people were so astonished at her courage that they gladly helped by giving her food and shelter.

The summer in Siberia is very hot, but there are sometimes most terrible storms of rain and wind. Once she was out all night in one of these storms, and was terribly frightened when a tree blew down across the road in front of her. Next morning her shoes fairly dropped to pieces, they were so soaked with water and mud, and her clothes were not much better. But even then she would not give in, but struggled on with bare and swollen feet, cold and shivering in her dripping, muddy rags. She made her way to a church in the nearest village, where a kind lady found her sitting on the steps. She took the poor girl home, and in a few days started her off again, with new shoes and clothes and some money. It is almost like a fairy tale, the story of a girl who faced and overcame such hardships and dangers to see her father and mother again. It is almost like a gift to those who have been, or are,

seemed she must fail and turn back or die, kind friends always appeared and difficulties vanished like magic. You know, God helps those who help themselves, and certainly He helped Prascovie. One night she asked shelter at a cottage door, and an ugly old man and woman looked her in, and searched her bag for money; while she was in bed on top of the stove—where Russians generally sleep. When they only found a few copper coins, the old woman climbed up and looked through the clothes she was wearing to see if she had any more money. Prascovie was afraid they might murder her, as well as steal her money, but she prayed to God and He took care of her, for, next day, when she had gone some distance from the cottage, she looked in her bag, and found that instead of stealing her money they had put some more coins in with her little stone. She often said afterwards that God must have changed their hearts, for she was sure they meant to steal all her money.

But the weather was growing colder, and it would have been certain death to try to walk across the great frozen prairies or steppes. Was she then forced at last, to stop? Oh, no! That difficulty suddenly changed into an advantage, as it often does in fairy tales, for a number of sledges were going her way, and she was offered a ride. But, after driving four days, with only a mat for a rug, she was nearly dead with cold and one cheek was frozen, so the sledge-drivers changed together and tried to buy their passenger a sheepskin cloak. Although no such cloak could be found for sale, our brave heroine found that her noble example made other people wish to be kind too. One of the drivers wrapped her in his cloak, and when they had driven about half a mile another driver offered his. So they went on, taking turns in giving up their warm wraps for the sake of this girl who had been a stranger to all of them a few days before. The sledges stopped at the town of Ekaterinburg, and she had to stay there for the winter, although she had still more than a thousand miles to go. But this was no loss to poor, ignorant Prascovie, for a kind lady gave her a home for the winter, taught her to read and write, and gave her letters of introduction to some people in St. Petersburg, starting her off in the spring with money for the journey. But Prascovie's troubles were not over, for once she was nearly drowned; then she caught cold, and was very ill for weeks. Some kind nuns nursed her, and sent her on her way in a covered sleigh, with a letter of introduction to a rich lady in Moscow. This lady gave her a warm welcome, and sent her to St. Petersburg in the carriage of a merchant who was going there, sending with her a letter of introduction to a Russian Princess. So the brave girl, who started out to walk nearly two thousand miles to a strange city, entered it in a comfortable carriage, and found herself surrounded by friends instead of strangers. Poor, ignorant Prascovie, who had lived all her life in a miserable hut, now found herself lodged in a palace. But difficulties were still in her way, and it was months before she managed to speak to the Czar. When at last she found herself in the presence of the great Emperor, the son of the Czar who had sent her father to Siberia, then indeed the poor girl trembled with fear. What if all her terrible journey had been useless! Was it likely that he would release her father just because she asked him? But God, who had helped Prascovie all the time, did not desert her now. The Czar was

amazed at her story, and he could not refuse anything to the daughter who had endured so much to win her father's liberty. He at once sent off to Siberia the order for Lopouloff's release, and then asked if she did not wish some favor for herself. Again Prascovie acted like the heroine of a fairy tale, for, instead of thinking of herself, she asked for the release of two of her father's friends. This petition was also granted, and the happy girl started off to meet her parents on the return journey, carrying nothing for the fact that all the people in the city were talking about and admiring her.

Of course, Lopouloff and his wife had long ago given up all hope of ever seeing their good daughter again in this world, and they were more unhappy than ever as the months went slowly by and no news of her arrived. But one day a courier called at the door with the Czar's order for release and money enough to pay all expenses of the journey south. Lopouloff's two friends tried

to rejoice with him, although they felt very sad and lonely at the thought that they would be left behind. Then came a letter from Prascovie, containing the order for their release, and two hundred roubles to help them on their way home.

Prascovie died a few years later from consumption, caused by exposure to cold during that long and terrible journey. Although it is nearly one hundred years since she died, her love and courage has never been forgotten by the world. We hear a great deal about Russia now, so I thought you would be interested in this true story of a Russian girl.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Father Likes the "Advocate."

My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and is very much pleased with it, especially since it became a weekly. B. R. W. Neepawa, Man.



A Garden on a Cliff.

The summer of 1902 is chiefly memorable to me by reason of a "patch" of flowers which I saw in the late August of that year. The greater part of the rest of that summer has gone, or remains but as an indistinct blur; yet that patch of flowers is with me still, clear, bright, as though I had seen it but yesterday. In August of that year, three friends and I started out in quest of a spot in which we might spend a fortnight of absolute rest. Quiet was to be the great desideratum, and, incidentally, some respectable scenery and any amount of boating. We found our Mecca, an island, thickly wooded for the most part, surrounded by "shingle," in which one had but to look to find any number of fossils, with names as unpronounceable as one could wish; great sweeps of water upon which black steamers plowed, and fishing fleets sped with white wings; last of all, quiet, such as Robinson Crusoe might have complained about.

Upon our island was a single farmhouse, new, clean, boarded within and without, and smelling still of fresh, resinous pine, at which, after a sharp row of some five miles over rolling, darkening water, we arrived one night at about ten o'clock, rejoiced to find a cheery fire, for the evening was chilly, and a good supper of bread, fried fish and fruit. We found the house occupied by a young married couple, and their "man," a rugged-faced old fellow, who, the artist of our party declared, must have been the original of Tissot's St. Peter.

Of course, we questioned about the island. Yes, it was about seven miles round; squalls were quite frequent about it (this was promising); there was a waterfall somewhere in the interior, also some Indian graves, and two roads through the bush, one of which led to a ruined mill at the far end, two and a half miles away, and the other to the lighthouse, about a mile due north. These, then, were the points of interest which our island afforded.

Early next morning we set out for the old mill. Such a walk we never had before or since—a mere trail blazed through the thick of a forest, overrun by choke-cherry and raspberry bushes, filled with ruts, roots and ground hemlock. Oh, that awful ground hemlock! Sworn enemy to skirts and petticoats! How one wished for dress reform—bloomers, anything that wouldn't be forever catching on those bare, withe-like snags!

After this experience we kept to the water for a few days. Then came a day on which the wind blew and the waves rolled. Going out in the sail-boat was out of the question; hence, we had once more to betake ourselves to land resources. Someone proposed going across the bush to the lighthouse. There was still the possibility of ground hemlock, but the prospect of a whole day indoors with nothing to do was insufferable; hence, immediately after noon, we set out on the dark, winding, muddy bush-road to the lighthouse. The path was somewhat more clear than that to the mill, and we were much interested in several things along the way. There were snail shells in thousands, lying over the ground in a profusion curious to us inlanders; in one spot we saw vines of bittersweet festooning the trees, and beneath it found white snakeroot still in bloom; a Prince's pine was a novelty, also a bunch of beechdrops, with purplish, coral-like branches; last, but not least, we saw many clusters of Indian pipe, or corpse plant, gleaming, white and wax-like, from damp hollows, with pensive heads drooped towards the dank mould. We gathered a few of them, but they turned black in our hands. Such is the nature of these fragile beauties.

Then, emerging from the long, dark road, we came suddenly upon the huge, stone lighthouse, with its veranda-lined dwelling attached—and the flower patch. The latter occupied a shelf of land that lay between the buildings and the precipice, which, bordered with masses of tropical-looking sumach, sheered off to the pebbly beach and the rolling blue waters below; and every inch of it bore the trace of woman's planning and woman's hands. Along the verandas were trained bitter-sweet, honeysuckle, climbing rose, and canary flower, still yellow with bloom. In the little plot below were sweet peas, and ever-blooming roses, pansies, day lilies, great fluffy asters, geraniums, spicy stocks, clumps of pink acroclium ready for winter bouquets, alyssum and fragrant mignonette, verbenas and dahlias, garden chrysanthemums, meteor marigolds and phlox. I cannot remember the rest, but this enumeration will suffice to show that the garden was like the flowers scattered in the most irregular profusion, hedged in by a background of green privet. The garden was not large, not large enough even to make a bordered lawn of just a shelf between the house and the smach-rimmed precipice, but it was tropical in its richness. There was not a sickly or



stunted plant in it; everything grew and blossomed riotously.

We asked the secret of it all, and were answered in one word, "care." Yes, the care had been ceaseless. Would had been brought from the woods and mixed with the soil of the cliff-top; weeds had been given no place; cultivation had been never neglected; watering had been done thoroughly and intelligently; the result was delight the whole summer through to these islanders. From the melting of the snow until it fell again, the garden was filled with flowers. "We keep all the old ones and add just one new one every year," said the women to whose efforts the beauty of this spot was mainly due; and their pride in what they had accomplished was a pleasure to see.

Now, I have digressed a long way from the usual track of our Flower Corner. I have told of this garden mainly in the hope of inspiring someone to try a similar plot this year. Without the flowers, what would that spot have been? A big, bare light-house and dwelling perched high up on a cliff, hills behind, a precipice in front—the story all told. With them it became a dream of Elysian isles, redolent with perfume and humming birds. . . . I know well that many women on farms have not much time to spend with flowers; yet, remembering the cliff garden, I put in my plea. If you have never had any, try even a few this summer—a couple of window-boxes fastened outside on the sill, a strip by the kitchen door, a border here or a bed there. Have your smoothly-shaven lawn also if you can—nothing is more artistic—but have a few flowers too, and remember, only by treating them well can you be saved from disappointment. See that the soil is rich and mellow. If heavy, mix with it some of the rich black earth from the barnyard, and some sharp sand. Hardwood bush mould is excellent, but in many places on the prairies this cannot be obtained. Never make the mistake of putting muck from sloughs or bogs of any kind on your garden. Have your flowers in good time. Many of them, asters, nasturtiums, etc., should be planted in the house in boxes early in March; then, when they are once out, loosen the clay about them often, and see that they have plenty of water, so may you, like the proud owners of our cliff-garden, have your own bunch of flowers for your table; your own glint of color from the window; your own breath of sweet odors coming in at the open door, and your own flash of humming birds' wings, as the dainty marauders come to sip at the banquet which you have spread for them. FLORA FERNLEAF. "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Dear Friends,—

In order that we may not get too much sameness in the Ingle Chats—variety is the spice of life, you know—I have drawn out a list of subjects upon which correspondents may write, and which, I hope, may be a guide to the many kind friends who are proving so willing to help the Nook along. Read these subjects, Ingle Nook friends, and see which one suits you best, then set to work and write about it. Don't make your letter too long, and make it as crisp and breezy as you can:

- 1.—Hints on cooking, laundering, and keeping house generally.
- 2.—"Jolly" letters about yourself, and kindly references to letters from other members of the Nook.
- 3.—Descriptions of beautiful Canadian scenery.
- 4.—How you made money to pay off the church debt.
- 5.—How you made money to help the home along.
- 6.—Bits about Canadian painters, poets, statesmen, or novelists and their work.
- 7.—Hints on economizing in cookery, house-space, or time.
- 8.—Hints on "making over" things, descriptions of pretty dresses, etc., that you have made out of old material.
- 9.—Short legends about your vicinity—if there are any.
- 10.—Descriptions of anything that you have made beautiful about your home, and how you made it so.
- 11.—Comical descriptions of your mistakes when you began housekeeping, etc.
- 12.—Table decorations for weddings and parties.
- 13.—Suggestions for unique entertainments, house-parties, etc.
- 14.—Natural history sketches; things you have observed about birds, animals, insects or plants.
- 15.—Problems in training little children, and how to meet them.
- 16.—Descriptions of foreign peoples who live near you, e. g., Doukhobors, Icelanders, etc., and their customs.
- 17.—Any other subject you can think of that might be interesting or helpful to any who may read the Ingle Nook.

Now, surely our range of subjects is broad enough. With a mixture of all these topics, interspersed with occasional competition essays, there can surely be no danger of our department becoming monotonous.

Mrs. J. R. comes to us again with a letter telling us about her two cows, and what she "made" from them. Mrs. J. R.'s business is not actually farming—I think she wrote me once that it was market-gardening—but, as will be seen, she "indulges" in some of the farm occupations, and has an opportunity for making specific experiments. We should like to hear from others who have had experience in this or similar lines. In writing on these things, kindly tell "how" you managed things; what you did with the cows to make them milk well; how you treated your hens in order to get them to lay well, etc., etc. You understand, don't you?

"OUR COWS, AND WHAT THEY DID FOR US."

Dear Dame Durden,—I have kept an account of what our cows made last year, and if it will be of any interest or help to the readers of the Ingle Nook I shall be pleased. In Nov., 1902, I went to Weston to visit some friends, and, while there, attended the annual Farmers' Institute meeting. At the evening session the hall was crowded. Mr. Allen, President of the stock-yards, told us about his travels in the old lands, and how agriculture was carried on in Russia; how eggs there were shipped in Lulk, the

whites being separated from the yolks. It was very interesting. Mr. Anderson spoke on "The Farm as an Investment," and showed what an advantage the intelligent farmer has over many in other situations. Three things, he said, a farmer is sure of no matter how hard times are—plenty of work, a good bed to sleep on, three good meals a day, and with it all, no fear of getting up some morning and being told his services are not wanted.

But I started to write about "our cows." When I got home I told how pleased I was with the meeting, and how they had taken my name as a member. My husband, who is a very practical man, said: "You had better do something for the cause; keep an account of what the cows make." I did so, and now give it for the Nook.

We have two cows, a cross between a Jersey and Durham, the other, her daughter, is from Jersey stock. One calved December 1st, the other some weeks later. When the calves were fit for market, we sold them and bought others that were fresh calved. We raised six calves through the winter. The butter is not good in the winter, the cows being fed a great deal of refuse vegetables. We paid a dollar and fifty cents each for three calves, one we had given us. Three made twelve dollars each, one eleven, one ten, one eight. We paid \$4.50 for the calves we bought, which left \$60.50. During the year I churned 255 lbs. of butter, and sold 94 lbs. for 20c. per lb., no more, no less. The rest of the butter we used at home. We have a two-can creamery, so the milk sets only 24 hours, and the skim milk is nice and sweet. A jug of this milk is put on the table for every meal; we use what we need for cooking, give two families two quarts each a day, the rest is fed to the pigs. Now you will want to know what the cost of the cows is. There has been no cash outlay. In the winter they have plenty of small roots and trimmings of vegetables. We have six horses. Their mangers are cleaned out for the cows, and sometimes a little hay and straw is given them. We have a good pasture with a running stream through it. The cows are turned out when the weather is warm enough and the grass ready for them. The man who does the chores, milks the cows and churns for me.

Calves made	\$60.50
Butter	18.80
Cash	\$79.30

And plenty of butter and milk for our own use.
Yours truly,
MRS. J. R.

Why not organize a women's branch of the Farmers' Institute in your own neighborhood, Mrs. J. R.?

Another friend, M. E. Graham, sends the following contribution, which will be appreciated:

BISCUITS WITH VARIATIONS.
In January 6th number of the "Advocate," a "Tenderfoot" mentions a difficulty which faces every really economical housewife, viz., the difficulty of making wholesome, appetizing and nourishing food without using expensive materials, or still more valuable time. We who do not live "around the corner from the grocery" are compelled to make variations of the many recipes, and alter them to suit our materials on hand. In biscuit-making the first requisite is a hot oven; the necessary materials should be collected, viz., flour or meal, the liquid, the shortening, and the ingredients to make it rise; and for utensils, a table or bakeboard, a rolling-pin (a round bottle makes a good substitute) a cake-cutter, and the measuring dishes. Then try the following recipes:
Biscuit.—Flour, one quart; baking powder, two heaping teaspoonfuls sifted together (lightly stirred will do); one heaping tablespoonful of lard, rubbed in the flour; a half teaspoonful of salt, and enough sweet milk to make a soft dough,

which, when placed on a floured board and rolled with a floured rolling-pin, will not stick. When three-fourths of an inch thick, cut, place in a bakepan on the top shelf of the hot oven. When a delicate brown, remove to the bottom of the oven, say in ten minutes. In five or ten minutes more, the underside should also be brown and the biscuits cooked.

Variation one.—When sour milk or buttermilk and cream are on hand, use a level teaspoonful of soda and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a half cup of cream, instead of lard; sour instead of sweet milk.

Variation two.—When no milk, lard nor butter are to be found, use melted dripping (beef or mutton) and lukewarm water, with the same quantity of flour and the hot oven.

Variation three.—Use any of the foregoing, but add sufficient liquid to make a thick batter, which must be well beaten with a spoon, then poured into a pan. This saves the labor of rolling and cutting.

Variation four, pancakes.—Add still more moisture to the above, and drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle or iron pan, turning each as it browns, and you have delicious pancakes.

Variation five, scones.—Use biscuit recipe, then roll thinner; Cook on a griddle, turning until cooked through, cutting the size and shape of your favorite scones.

Variation six, doughnuts.—Cut biscuit dough, rolled thin, in fancy shapes, and fry in smoking-hot lard or dripping. If you prefer, add a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of spice, and you will wish you had made more doughnuts.

Variation seven, dumplings.—Cut biscuit dough with a small ring or knife, and drop into hot soup, fifteen minutes before serving. Cover closely, and set where the boiling is not too brisk. Eat with butter, they make delicious dumplings.

Variation eight, meat pie.—Roll biscuit dough thin, line a baking dish, half fill the dish with cooked meat scraps, stewed rabbit, chicken or game, fill with the seasoned and thickened soup, using sufficient flour rubbed smooth in cold water to make, when stirred in boiling soup, a thick, creamy gravy. Instead of a top paste, fill in the top with tiny biscuits of an inch or more diameter. This going hot in a hot oven will cook in fifteen to twenty minutes, and is a good game pie.

Variation nine, Yorkshire pudding.—Use variation four. Cook in a pan, with some dripping, or add to the pan in which your roast is cooking.

Variation ten, johnnycake.—Make the same as the fourth variation, with the exception that two-thirds corn meal to one-third flour should be used.

Variation eleven, Graham gems.—Make similar to johnnycake, excepting that equal parts of bran and flour may be used, and the batter dropped in spoonfuls instead of spread all over the pan. Both ten and eleven are improved by adding sugar or syrup, and, of course, an egg is not injurious.

Variation twelve, potato cake.—Make as for biscuit, but using only half the quantity of flour and the remainder of mashed potatoes. Less liquid will be required. Bake either in the oven or on the griddle. M. E. GRAHAM.

I have just been thinking that it would be nice for the Ingle Nook

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

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

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Rev. William Caven, D.D., Knox College. Rev. Father Tesfy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

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

Circle to adopt "colors" to be worn by the members, say, two or three tiny bits of satin ribbon joined at one end, or a little rosette of bebe-ribbon. It would be a sort of Freemason sign between us should we ever chance to meet each other. I am sure if I saw a woman going along with an Ingle Nook badge on her I should feel like going right over to her and saying: "See here, I know you. We've met before in the columns of the 'Farmer's Advocate.'" Would any of the members like to express an opinion on this? If so, kindly mention the colors you would suggest, and when a sufficient number of suggestions have come in, we'll have a vote on it.

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

"TENDERFOOT'S" ADDRESS WANTED.

Will "Tenderfoot" kindly send me his address? An Englishman and his wife, who have become interested in him, would like to write to him privately, and, unfortunately, I have lost his name and address, so cannot send it to them, unless "Tenderfoot" will favor me with it again. DAME DURDEN.

Humorous.

There was once a little boy who tried to use long words. Sometimes they came out all right, but at others they didn't.

One morning he was taking breakfast with his father. Four eggs were served. The boy took two, and the father, one.

When the boy had finished he looked at the remaining egg.

"Pa, if that egg isn't occupied, may I have it?"

"Sonny," said the indulgent parent, "if that egg is not occupied, I would like it myself; but if it is occupied, you are more than welcome to it."—[Youth.

A Cincinnati man was very proud of his ability to pick out tender fowls for the table. But he had his own method, which he tried only once on each tradesman. For example, he would accost the seller in such a way as to give him the impression that he wanted to buy out the entire stock.

"How many have you?" he would say.

"About a dozen."

"Well," would be the reply, "I keep a boarding house, and it's a mighty risky business. I dunno that I want the whole dozen. I find it goes easier, so far as I'm concerned, when the fowls are so tough they don't want second help. You say you have a dozen. Then pick me out nine of the toughest."

The farmer, only too willing to comply, does so.

Then the customer, picking up the remaining three, says, "Well, it's hard on them fellows, an' I feel generous to-day. Guess I'll take these three."—[Youth.

"Gee-whiz!" exclaimed the reporter, looking over his report of the wedding in the paper, "I'll bet that bridegroom will be sore."

"What's the matter?" asked the editor.

"He owns an old family homestead out in the suburbs somewhere, I believe, and he told me to say 'the young couple will reside at the old manse.' The paper's got it old man's."

"When I was in Congress," said William Jennings Bryan, "I was asked to speak in Ohio in one of the campaigns. I went out loaded with a long address. The meeting was a big one. I was fourth on the list of speakers. The Chairman looked me over as the third man was finishing. Apparently, he was in doubt about something, for he tipped over to my chair and said in a hoarse whisper: 'Excuse me, Mr. Bryan, but do you speak or sing?'"

A woman, asked by the same informant, "What'll take ink stains out of white goods?"

Domestic Economy.

Unslaked lime or plaster of Paris, mixed with white of egg to the consistency of cream, is said to produce an excellent homemade cement for mending broken china.

Most cases of reported "acute tin poisoning" are due to spoiled food, instead of contamination from the metal of cans. Few undoubted cases of poisoning from the latter source are known. It is true, however, that, while ordinary canned meats and vegetables rarely cause such poisoning, old preserves containing malic and tartaric acids may have sufficient tin to produce slight acute disturbances of digestion, and it is advised that foods containing much of these acids be put up in glass, porcelain or wood.

TO CLEAN BLACK SILK.

Pare and slice very thin one medium-sized white potato; pour over it a gill of boiling water, cover and let stand all night. Next day strain, add enough pure alcohol to make it about the consistency of a thin water starch. Then quickly sponge the right side of the silk with this liquid, carefully rubbing each spot, but wetting the whole goods. Then turn, and iron with cool irons on the wrong side, always lengthwise of the goods.

PLUCKING FOWLS.

As soon as the bird is dead, immerse it in a pailful of very hot water, sufficient to cover all the feathers. One minute is usually long enough to keep the fowl under hot water. After this hot bath the feathers are so loosened that they can be almost rubbed off. Rinse the bird in cold water, and wipe dry. It should then be put into a cotton bag kept for this purpose, and hung in a cool place. When fowls are not to be used at once, they should always be loosely rolled in cloth to keep them from turning dark.

TO WASH FLANNELS WITHOUT SHRINKAGE.

Have a tub half full of water that is more than warm, but not very hot, and make a strong suds with laundry soap of the best quality. Add a tablespoonful of powdered borax. Shake the flannels thoroughly, then squeeze them with the hands, sop them up and down, and, if necessary, rub the spots between the hands. Do not rub soap on the flannels, and do not rub them on a board. Wring from the first suds, and put into another of the same temperature. Rinse through this water, then put them into another as warm, that does not contain soap. Wring dry, shake vigorously, and dry quickly. Iron before they are quite dry with a moderately hot iron. Then press well. Do not use borax for colored flannels.

ASBESTOS MATS.

The common custom of using rush mats under hot dishes as a protection to the polished wood does not appeal to a housewife as giving an air of daintiness to a prettily set dining table, and we suggest a pretty idea for table mats. Cut a round or oblong piece of linen the size desired, and embroider with sprays of flowers or a conventional design. Then cut two pieces half as large for the under side. Place the two straight edges together, which should be on the selvyge, at the middle across the center. When placed in this manner, they are the size of the upper piece, and both should be basted together, and a scallop worked around the edge through the top and under side. Now you have a mat with an opening in the center, into which you can slip a piece of asbestos, cut the shape of the linen, only a trifle smaller. When the mat needs laundering, slip out the asbestos and launder same as dollies.—Martha Manning, in Pilgrim.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. Birkett, of Brantford, Ont., in this number, of an auction sale, on March 15th, of 34 good dairy cows; 21 due to calve before date of sale; three registered Shorthorns; a large number of young cattle, horses, etc. See the advertisement on another page.

At the Royal Dublin Society bull show and sale, on 3rd and 4th of last month, 53 Shorthorns averaged £35; 16 Aberdeen-Angus, £30, and 17 Herefords, \$30. The highest price of the day was 56 guineas, for the yearling Shorthorn, Dunmore Challenger, bred by Miss Staples, Dunmore, Queen's County.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., has purchased from Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, to head his fine herd of Shorthorns, the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, a typical roan yearling, sired by the \$2,250 Missie bull, Merry Morning, dam a Roan Lady cow. He should prove a worthy successor to the long list of illustrious sires that have done service in the Spring Grove herd, including the champions, Moneyfuffel Lad, Nominee, Topsman, Valiant and Prince Sunbeam (imp.), first in two-year-old section at Toronto, 1903.

Registered Clydesdale mares and high-stepping Hackney drivers make one of the most attractive offerings that could well be advertised at this time. Such a lot is included in the sale of Mr. Chas. Bennet, at Barrie, which will take place on the 24th inst. Mr. Bennet has been breeding the best types of Clydesdales for upwards of twenty years, and for many seasons the famous Hackney stallion, Lord Roseberry, stood in his stables. Interested parties should secure particulars of the sale from Chas. Bennet, Russellton, Ont.

Dairymen and farmers generally should bear in mind the auction sale, at 10 o'clock, on March 10th, on the Ottawa Exhibition Grounds, of 60 head of registered Ayrshire cattle and dairy grade cows, being the entire herd of Messrs. R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, a suburb of Ottawa city. This sale will afford an uncommonly good opportunity to secure heavy-milking cows and first-class young stock, bred from deep-milkers. There are also ten young Ayrshire bulls, by first-class imported sires and from the best cows in the herd.

MERCER'S SALE.

As we go to press we learn that in spite of the fearful snow storms and delay of trains, the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., on Wednesday last was a great success; the imported yearling bull, Broadhocks Golden Fame, selling for \$930; the young cow, Missie of Avondale 2nd, for \$475, and the 51 head for an average of \$137. The full list of sales and buyers will appear in our next issue.

LAST CALL FOR HOWDEN'S SALE.

Thursday, March 17th, is the date of the dispersion auction sale of herd of 21 registered Shorthorn cattle and 7 registered Clydesdale mares, property of Mr. John D. Howden, at his farm, half a mile from the town of Whitby, Ont., on the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto. There are in the offering 7 young bulls, sons of Scotch-bred sires, now ready for service; one imported bull, and 13 females of first-class families, mostly young and all of breeding age, bred to first-rate Scotch-bred bulls, while sires of the same class have been used in the herd for many years, and the cattle are of the right type, good feeders and thick-fleshed. The Clydesdale mares should prove a drawing card, for no stock is in greater demand at present, or likely to be in the next ten years, than good heavy horses, which bring almost any price asked. Several of these mares are in foal to a high-class imported stallion. South Ontario, the county in which this sale is held, is unexcelled in the Dominion for beef cattle and heavy horses, and no better opportunity than this has offered in a long time to meet breeders and find what is wanted in these lines. There should be a grand gathering of farmers at this sale, and those who attend will find in Mr. Howden a reliable and honorable man to deal with.

FOUR FREE FRIENDS FOR FARMERS

Our money winning books, written by men who know, tell you all about

Potash

They are needed by every man who owns a field and a plow, and who desires to get the most out of them.

They are free. Send postal card,

GERMAN KALI WORKS
98 Nassau Street, New York

ORDERED CORSETS FIT



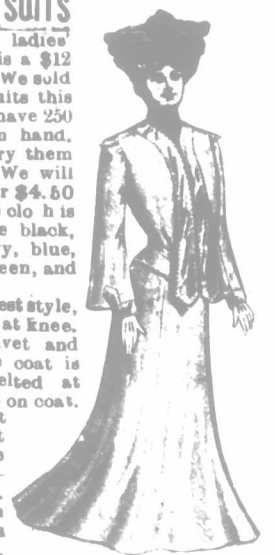
They can't fail to do so, for they're made to suit the individuality of your figure. While store corsets do not meet any special requirements, ours never fail to satisfy everyone. The reason is simple—they're manufactured to your own measurements. Write for free catalogue, showing how to order exactly what you want by mail. Durability, perfect fit and finish, all guaranteed. Write at once for the catalogue.

ROBINSON CORSET CO., LONDON, ONTARIO

\$4.50 LADIES' SUITS

We manufacture ladies' suits. Our specialty is a \$12 all-wool caeviosuit. We sold over 1000 of these suits this fall at \$12 each. We have 250 of these suits now on hand. We do not care to carry them over until next fall. We will sell them until gone for \$4.50 a suit, were \$12. The cloth is wool. The colors are black, grey, light grey, navy, blue, seal brown, myrtle, green, and dark red.

The skirt is cut in latest style, with tabs of the goods at knee. It is bound in velvet and attached in silk. The coat is tight-fitting back, belted at waist, with short skirt on coat. We can furnish this coat with a longer skirt attached to the belt if preferred—state length desired. The coats are lined in good satin; the suits all this year's styles. The sizes are from a 14-year-old girl to a stout woman 44 bust—any suit can be returned if not satisfactory and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure—length from neck band to belt in back—sleeve length under seam—also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send this ad.; mention this paper and its date.



SOUTHCOTT MFG. CO., London, Canada

MR. DYMENT'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The attention of our readers is again called to the announcement of the auction sale, on March 17th, of the 20 head of registered Shorthorn cattle from the Glen Allan Farm herd, property of Mr. S. Dymont, of Barrie, Ont., including an imported two-year-old of the favorite Scotch-bred Miss Ramsden family, and four other young bulls, sired by imported Scotch bulls. The females represent a number of good-feeding and deep-milking strains, with top-crosses of high-class Scotch-bred bulls, and should form a very attractive offering from which farmers and breeders may make good selections for improving the character of their cattle.

On the barn-raising jerry, a cut of which appears on another page in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," a patent is held by Mrs. Grant Johnston, Allow P. O., Peel County, Ontario, for which her late husband had applied before his death.

From Pole To Equator ELGIN WATCHES run alike

Every Elgin Watch is adjusted to all conditions of heat and cold before leaving the factory.



An illustrated history of the watch sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MARE GIVING MILK.

I have a mare, which has never bred until this year. She is due to foal on or about the first of May. She is now making bag, and some days the milk drops from her teats, the bag is swelling forward; worked moderately, eats well, and is in good health, and in nice order and flesh for work.

C. H. H.

Ans.—Feed such foods as dry hay or chaff and a few oats. Avoid bran, roots, or other succulent foods. Reduce quantity, even if it reduces flesh a little. Give constant exercise, either at work or in a yard. See answer to similar question in this issue.

UNCERTAIN WHETHER MARE IS IN FOAL.

I am not sure that my mare is in foal, but on Saturday last two streams of a whitish fluid flowed from her teats. Is this a sure sign that she is in foal, and will it cause serious results, as weak or dead colt? She will be due to foal on the 15th of June.

R. E. S.
Ont.

Ans.—While the symptoms you give indicate pregnancy, they are not positive, as occasionally the mammae of mares that have never been bred become active. Neither does it follow that if pregnant the foal will be weak or dead. If the fluid has ceased to flow, all you can do is to take good care of her, treat her as though in foal, and await development. If the fluid continues to escape from teats, feed her on dry food, and give 30 grains iodide of potash three times daily, as long as necessary.

BLIND TEAT—AILING HORSE.

1. Cow had calf ten days before time, and one of her teats milks so hard that scarcely anything can be got out of it.
2. Horse lies down in stall and turns on his back. Is it because he is sick, or is it just a habit?

A. L. G.

Ans.—1. Inflammation in the quarter has given rise to a thickening of the gland, thus interfering with the free passage of the milk. Nothing can be done to effect a permanent cure. Draw off sufficient milk to ease the quarter, and gradually dry it up. It may be necessary to use a siphon or milking tube to draw the milk off. A veterinarian could furnish you with one.
2. If he shows no other symptoms of sickness, he is probably restless for want of exercise. False kindness in keeping horses inside this winter is doing many of them much harm.

EDEMA.

Seventeen-year-old mare, not in foal, got stiff, both fore and hind, body bloated and legs swelled. She showed no pain, but could not move well nor get up readily. I purged her, and the swelling of body and legs disappeared, but she is still stiff.

H. C. K.

Ans.—This is a form of edema, and a stiffness or soreness of the joints remains. Feed on bran and hay, and give a dram of iodide of potash night and morning. Give regular exercise. Continue the medicine for two weeks, if necessary. As she is so old, improvement may be slow.

UNTHRIFTY PIG IN A LITTER.

Had a litter of pigs in the fall. One of them (a runt) never thrived, and is a miserable-looking thing; while the others are doing well. They are in comfortable quarters, and are fed shorts, oats and barley chop soaked, and pulped turnips mixed with drp chop.

D. McO.

Ans.—We cannot tell why, but in many cases there is one small pig (usually called "the runt") in a litter. In many cases, this little fellow does well; in others, he does not, due in many cases to the others bossing him and taking mostly all the food. If you separate him at feeding time from the others, and give him milk, bran, shorts and a little pea meal (no oats or barley), and pulped turnips, see that he gets all he wants to eat and some daily exercise, it is probable he will do better, if his constitution has not already become too much weakened from want of nourishment. Medicinal treatment in these cases is not called for, neither would it be followed with good results. All that can be done is to give the little fellow extra care, and see that he is not deprived of his fair share of nourishment.

V.

SEVERED TENDON.

Colt got cut between hoof and fetlock. The wound is almost healed, but the toe turns up when he puts weight on the foot.

A. S.

Ans.—One of the tendons was either completely or partially severed. Keep the colt quiet in a box stall, and it will gradually regain strength and make a serviceable animal, but it is probable there will always be a thickening at the seat of injury.

V.

BOG SPAVIN.

Yearling colt has a bog spavin. It appeared after he was put in the stable in the fall. Would you recommend blistering, or to let him run another summer?

J. B.

Ans.—Blister in the ordinary manner so often described in these columns, once monthly until turned out on pasture, and it is probable the puff will disappear.

V.

MARE VICIOUS DURING GESTRUM.

Mare works or drives satisfactorily, except when in season, when she becomes practically crazy, tries to run, and does everything mean that she can. How can I prevent the periods of oestrus?

A. B. M.

Ans.—There are two ways of preventing oestrus. One is to breed her, and the other is to remove the ovaries, which is an expensive and critical operation, little practiced in this country. There is no way to prevent the vicious habits of the mare during those periods. My advice is to breed her.

V.

LUMP JAW.

Heifer has a lump on each side of her windpipe at throat and one about the middle of lower jaw.

J. H.

Ans.—This is doubtless lump jaw. The lumps in the throat that are not attached to bone should be carefully dissected out, the wounds stitched and dressed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, twice daily until healed. The growth of the lump on the jaw can be arrested by what is called "the iodide-of-potassium treatment." This consists in giving a dram of potassium iodide three times daily, and gradually increasing the doses until appetite fails, she refuses to drink

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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

much, saliva runs from the mouth and tears from the eyes. When any of these symptoms appear stop administering the drug. In three or four weeks, repeat treatment if necessary.

V.

Miscellaneous.

HOLDING A DEED ROADWORK.

1. Can a young man, under 20 years of age, hold a deed of farm against his father's will, providing the father has no claim on it whatever, excepting that the son is under age?
2. Can pathmaster compel A to take one load more gravel a day than B? For instance, A is on the road before B. Can B collect extra pay? ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. Yes; that is to say, the matter is one in the pathmaster's discretion, subject to the restriction that he must not be unreasonable in his demand upon A; and extra pay could not be collected. It should not matter to A, in this connection, how much is required of B.

INAPETENCE IN COW.

Dry cow, not in calf, has poor appetite. She will eat small quantities of hay and mangolds, but refuses silage, meal and turnips. She drinks well, but is dull and thin.

J. M. M.

Ans.—It is probable she suffers from some serious disease of the digestive organs, possibly tuberculosis. I would advise you to have your veterinarian test her with tuberculin, and if she reacts destroy her. If you do not care to have this done, try the following treatment: First purge her with 1 lb. Epsom salts and 2 ozs. ginger. Follow up with 1 dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, given as a drench in a pint of cold water, three times daily. Feed her anything she will eat, and gradually increase the quantity as appetite improves.

V.

GOSSIP.

The Shorthorn herd of Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., numbering at present about 25 head, is headed by Royal Prince, a Watt-bred bull, by Imp. Royal Sailor. Royal Prince is the sire of Fair Queen, the grand sweepstakes Shorthorn female at the International Show, at Chicago, December, 1903. There are about ten head of young things in the herd, got by this same noted sire, among them being a full sister of Fair Queen. Mr. Fairbairn thinks this heifer is quite as good as the Chicago champion was at her age. Frances Folsom 3rd, the dam of the champion, is looking well, and is again safe in calf to the same sire. There are a bunch of useful young things here, noticeable among them being a seventeen-months-old bull, Patriot Prince, by Royal Prince, from Golden Gem, by Golden Rule, he by Golden Crown (Imp.); also a few other useful bulls from good individual cows. Two of those bulls are to be sold at the Guelph Shorthorn sale, March 16th, next. Mr. Fairbairn has succeeded in combining milking and beefing qualities in his herd to a marked degree. He still has the cow that won first in the Provincial Dairy Test, 1898. The Watt-bred Matchless 34th, from Matchless 16th, a rich red heifer, is of good quality, and her stall-mate, from Mary Maxwell, is an excellent heifer, not quite as large, but we think quite her equal in conformation. This herd is thrifty, and in a fair way to continue to climb the ladder of success in Shorthorn circles. Mr. Fairbairn is to be congratulated on the success that he has attained in the past, especially as breeder of the champion of America.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FENCE?

A fence, practically speaking, should be a barrier that farm stock can neither get under, through or over.

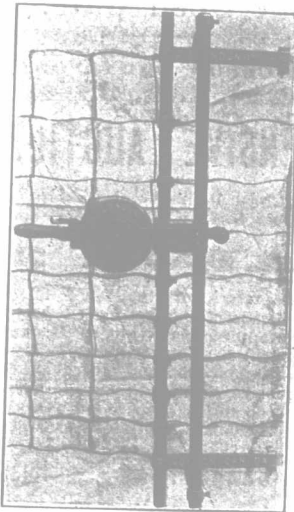


Smooth wire fences of any kind, heavy or light, constructed in a manner allowing stock to get even partially under, through or over (by reaching) are imperfect, and being so are easily destroyed by the stock. It takes more wire and money for a high and close fence, but it pays in the end.

A good, high, close London Fence of 11 or 12 strands and cross wires 12 in. apart, close enough to stop a chicken, strong enough to stop a bull, high enough to fool a hurdle jumper, can be built for less money per rod than some are wasting on 6 to 8 strand fences with stays 2 to 4 ft. apart, which will need replacing in three or four years.

Wire for 100 Rods 11-Bar Colled Steel Spring Woven Wire Fence, like the cut, with No. 7 top wires, No. 12 body wires and No. 9 bottom wire, with No. 13 stays 12 in. apart (in small balls ready for weaving)—all high-grade galvanized steel wire—also brace wire and staples, will be furnished by us or by our agents, or dealers who have our agency, FOR \$30 CASH, delivered at any regular station in old Ontario. Or the 100 rods as above and a London Machine complete, London Tackle Block Stretcher with rope and London Perfect Grip complete, a London Reel and pair of Bernard's best 64-in. nickel-plated cutting Pliers, delivered as above for \$46.00 cash.

See our ads. in the Advocate of Jan. 14th and 28th. Two weeks later we will give prices on 100 rods of 10-bar fence, all No. 9 laterals, and No. 12 stays 1 ft. apart. Ask our agents for particulars, or write us.



The London Fence Machine Co.
LONDON, ONT. Limited. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE DAYS IN A MONTH.

If man is engaged for two months or more, has he completed his time by working twenty-six days for each month and the necessary work on Sunday?

Ans.—Not always. For instance, one of the two months might comprise more than twenty-six ordinary working days.

TURNING OUT.

1. A is driving along the road, B drives up behind and wishes to go by. Which side should B turn out to pass?

2. Is A obliged to give half the road?

3. If A drives to the right and gives half the road, and B attempts to pass on the left (trotting), and in passing causes damage to be done to one or both, who is responsible for such damage?

ANS.—1. To the left. 2. Yes. 3. Probably B, as apparently he was negligent in his driving.

OPEN AND CLOSE SEASONS.

Please let me know:

1. When the game law is open to kill muskrats.

2. Also, is it against the law to carry a gun in the winter to shoot rabbits? Netherby, Ont.

Ans.—1. Between 1st January and 1st May; but no muskrat can be shot during April, unless in defence or preservation of the property of the person shooting.

2. Yes, but the wood hare or cottontail rabbit may be taken or killed in any manner by the owner, occupant or lessee of any land upon which it can be proved to cause actual damage to trees and shrubs, or by any member of the family of such owner, occupant or lessee, or by any person holding a written license or permit to shoot from such owner, occupant or lessee.

PIPE OBSTRUCTED—SHEEP SCAB.

1. A vine growing in a pipe stops the water. It fastens to the inside, and grows until it fills up the pipe. What shall I do with it?

2. A sheep pulls wool out of its sides. Can anything be done to prevent it?

3. Hens eat eggs. Can they be broken off the habit? A. L. G.

Ans.—1. Trace up the vine, and entirely remove it.

2. It is probably troubled with ticks or some skin disease, such as scab, which is highly infectious. Examine it. It may be necessary to shear, and dip with one of the well-known and effective sheep dips advertised in this paper. If it is not a bad case, pouring the solution from a coffee pot or oil can may suffice, opening the wool at intervals of four or five inches. Apply the solution warm, and if scabs are found, break them up, so that the dip gets to the bottom of the trouble.

3. Catch the offenders, and cut about one-eighth of an inch off the end of their beaks. Set the nests about a foot or twenty inches off the floor, and fix a board along the front for the hens to light on before going on the nests.

BARN PLAN WANTED

I intend building a barn this coming spring, 52 x 80 feet, outside measurement; that being the space I have between two other buildings. I have been watching the various barn and stable plans published in the "Farmer's Advocate," but none of them just suit. There is one from Ontario County published Feb. 11, but do not like plan of stables. I like plan of stables in the one, 54 x 90, of the same issue better, but do not want the end driveway. I like Mr. Thos. Johnson's plan, of Jan. 14th issue, but would like a feed-room and silo, and more room for loose cattle. If you have a plan for a barn that size, would you kindly publish it as soon as possible? J. C.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—In our Feb. 4th issue we published a plan of an Oxford County barn, 52 x 82, which we thought quite convenient, and we are afraid we cannot provide anything better of that size. Perhaps by laying the different plans we have published before you, you might select the best from each, and combine them into a plan for your particular case. This would be the best way of placing these plans before the public.



A group of prizewinning cattle at Provincial Fat Stock Fair, 1903, the property of J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont. The animal to the right is Prince, the sweepstakes fat steer. These animals were fed Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, which stands unexcelled by any stock food manufactured or sold in Canada. A long-felt want has been supplied by its discovery, and instead of paying from 10c. to 25c. per lb. for other stock foods, Worthington's can be obtained for 4c. per lb. The active medicinal constituents are iron, saltpetre, fenugreek, gentian, and aromatics. The dose is only a tablespoonful once or twice a day. Stockmen may say this sounds too good to be true. We don't ask you to accept our statement, but the testimonials of the best feeders and breeders in the Dominion. We publish herewith a few of the many that have been sent us unsolicited:

Dear Sirs,—We have used your Stock Food for both cattle and hogs and find it gives good satisfaction. Several of our cattle have shown a gain of over 100 lbs. per month while feeding it.

JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs. Owners of sweepstakes steer Prince, Fergus, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—We have been feeding your Stock Food to cattle for some time, and find it to be an excellent tonic. We have also fed it to horses and pigs, and are quite sure it is the best stock food we have ever tried. Our prizewinning cattle at the Provincial Winter Fair, 1903, were fed Worthington's Stock Tonic.

LESLIE & PEAREN,
Breeders Shorthorn Cattle, Acton, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I find your Stock Food is a very excellent tonic for cattle, giving them a good appetite and keeping their digestive organs in healthy working condition. The steer Scottie, exhibited at Winter Fair, weighed at birth 80 lbs., at 35 months 2,000 lbs., making a gain of 55 lbs. per month. It pays to feed Worthington's Stock Food.

ANDREW RICHARDSON,
Breeder Shorthorn Cattle, Peepabun, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I have been using your Stock Food for the past two months with astonishing results; have used 50 lbs., and want 50 lbs. more. I find a great saving of grain by feeding it, and I never had my stock looking as well.

Yours respectfully,
WM. SINCLAIR,
Seaforth, Ont., Tucker Smith P. O.

Put up in 10-lb. boxes, 50c.; 50-lb. sacks, \$2.00. In order to introduce this great stock food, we will prepay charges on two 50-lb. sacks. We guarantee satisfaction.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,
Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ontario.

CATTLE FEEDERS' NOTICE

We have just completed a sale whereby the Larowe Milling Co., of Minneapolis and New York, have purchased our entire stock of

IMPROVED MOLASSES CATTLE FOOD

amounting to about one hundred carloads, which will be shipped into the United States, and some of it will be exported to the Old Country. As we will have no more to offer, we would suggest that if you can purchase any from our distributing agents it would be wise to lay in a stock now before they are entirely sold out, for there will be no more to offer this year.

FOR SALE BY

QUINTAL & LYNCH, Montreal.
GENDRON, DENAULT & CO., Sherbrooke.
G. CARTER & SONS CO., St. Mary's.

H. L. BREEN, Toronto.
CHAS. COWAN, London.
W. A. DINWOODIE, Venter.

THE JAMES DUNLOP CO., Limited, Hamilton.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE Of Maple Cliff Dairy Herd of Imported and Canadian-bred AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Also 15 choice dairy-grade cows, at the cattle barns, Exhibition Grounds, OTTAWA, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 10th, 1904.

This has been considered for a number of years one of the best dairy herds in Eastern Ontario, and consists of 32 pure-bred cows, 17 heifers (several in calf), 1 three-year-old bull, 5 yearling bulls, 5 bull calves. There should be about 10 more calves before the sale. They will all be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Sale at 10 a.m. Catalogues sent on application.

W. A. COLE,
AUCTIONEER.

R. REID & CO., Props.,
HINTONBURG, ONT.

Choice Seed Oats. Tartar King—of extra strong straw and a very heavy yielding variety. Price per bushel, 50 cents. Good cotton bags 20 cents each.
JAS. DICKSON, ORONO, ONT.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

Mr. Chas. Bennett, of Oakley Park Farm, Barrie, will sell by public auction, on

MARCH 24th,

his entire stock of Registered Clyde Mares and Fillies, consisting of ten head. Also sixteen head of high-stepping class, got by Hackney sires Lord Rosebery (imp.) and Tanymede II. (imp.). All of these are a choice lot, and several are bred from same dam and sire as noted harness horse Wellington, that won so much fame a few years ago. For any further particulars apply for descriptive bills to

CHAS. BENNETT, - Russelton, Ont.

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

CEMENT FOR FLOORS.

Kindly let me know how much Portland cement it will take for a stable 50 x 60, and how much gravel and sand?

A. F.

Ans.—In using Portland cement, it may be mixed in the proportions of one of cement to ten or twelve of gravel. One barrel of cement will lay about eighty square feet of floor. You will, therefore, require about thirty-seven barrels of Portland cement for your floor, and ten times as much gravel. Write cement companies advertising in this paper for their catalogues.

TANNING SKINS.

I have a deer skin and some lamb skins which I wish to tan for robes and mats. Would you be kind enough to give me a recipe for such tanning? Windermere, Ont.

W. E. P.

Ans.—Would recommend sending them to a regular tannery. See January 21st issue, page 108.

RIGHT TO MACHINERY.

A boy stopping at home with his father till he is about thirty years of age, buys machinery, and pays for them in his own name. When leaving can he take them? QUEBEC.

Ans.—Yes, provided he made the purchase with his own money.

LOSS OF COW.

A sold a cow to B. A delivered the cow all right; and after being there twenty-four hours, the cow took sick. B came to A saying the cow was sick. A asked B if he had the veterinary and B said, "No." A went with B to see the cow, and it was dead when they got there. A wanted B to get a certain veterinary, and B would not; so A said he would get his veterinary and B his; and A said if there were tumors or any chronic trouble he would lose the cow. After being examined by the veterinaries, they said that there were no chronic disease or tumors, and she must have got water while she was warm after being delivered. The veterinaries pronounced it boiling inflammation. Who ought to lose the cow, A or B?

G. B.

Ans.—B.

QUITTING WORK.

I hired a man for one year for one hundred and ninety dollars (\$190) and washing. At the end of one month he packed up his clothes and left without saying anything to me. But after he had left his clothes at a neighbors, he came back and asked for his money. His reason for leaving, he said, was because he did not eat with the family; but did not complain of board. We had no quarrel whatever, and I refused to pay him. Is he entitled to any pay for the one month, and if so, how much?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—He is certainly not entitled to full pay for the month; but in the event of litigation and the case going to trial, he would probably be allowed some amount in respect of the time he has worked.

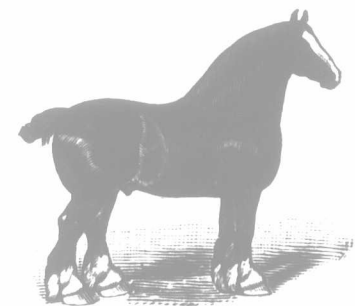
WHITE AND BROWN EGGS.

A few weeks ago I bought of a person, whom I thought honest, a few White Wyandotte pullets. Two are now laying, and one is laying a white egg and the other a brown one. Is this right?

Ans.—We frequently find White Wyandottes which lay white eggs. I may say that I have at the present time two or three in our own breeding pens which are inclined to lay eggs which are nearly white. I have never seen any White Wyandotte eggs that were just as white as Andalusians' or White Leghorns' would be, but still they are approaching this color. I do not think that it is any indication of impurity of blood in the stock, but this difficulty as regards the color of the eggs might be overcome by careful breeding from females that lay the largest and brownest eggs. Wyandottes, as a class, are inclined to lay eggs of various shades of brown. W. R. GRAHAM.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Clydesdale and Coach Stallions



Our fourth consignment of this season now due. Will be for sale at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 9th of March. Every horse is a prizewinner. Quality in the individual is our aim.

DALGETY BROS.
LONDON and TORONTO.

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

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Curb, Splint, Tuttle's Elixir. Contracted cord, thrush, grease heel and all forms of lameness yield readily to Tuttle's Elixir.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V. S. Dear Sir—I want to add my testimonial to your list recommending Tuttle's Elixir for curbs, broken tendons, thrush, and nails in the feet. I have used it on all of these cases many times, and never failed to make a cure. J. H. NAY. Given internally it is a sure cure for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS. 8 heifers, in call to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited. FRANK W. SMITH, Walnut Farm, Scotland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES. Present offerings: Spicy Count (imp.), Dutchie; 15 bulls and heifers of his get, from 10 to 18 months old; also a few cows in call to S. C. Pair heavy draft, rising three years old.

J. S. McARTHUR Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations. American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, om

Pure-bred Ayrshire bull calves for sale at \$11.00 each when taken away one week old. Certificates furnished at the above price. J. A. JAMES, Nilestown, Ont

WHEN YOU BUILD A NEW HOUSE. Roof it with our Galvanized Steel Shingles. They are lasting and ornamental; lightning and fire proof, and keep out the weather. Send careful dimensions of roof for free estimate and free catalogue.

The Metal, Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A U. S. TAMWORTH RECORD.

A Tamworth breeder writes, in answer to an enquirer in a recent issue: The American Tamworth Swine Record is conducted at Hamburg, Mich., Secretary, E. N. Ball."

DIFFICULT CHURNING.

We have three fresh cows. They are fed, each, a half gallon of meal, four turnips and good clover hay, three times a day, and salted regularly. The cream ripens nicely. When we have churned about fifteen minutes, the butter will come to little pin-points, and we may churn for hours and it will not gather. We have churned at seventy and seventy-four, but it does not seem to make any difference.

Ans.—In all probability, the cream is not ripe enough. Twenty-four hours before churning, warm it up by placing the crock in hot water. If properly ripened, this cream should churn at temperatures much lower than seventy. Probably the cream is too thick; if so, add water the same temperature as the cream when it first breaks. The feed might also be improved by feeding a little bran. Make sure the cream is well mixed while being collected.

FEEDING FLAX—SEEDING MIXTURE.

- 1. Is whole or ground flax the better for fattening pigs about five months old? What quantity should they get? 2. What is best mixture to seed with for permanent pasture? One end of field is very low and wet, would you make any difference? 3. What would you advise me to sow on lawn, the first seeding?

Ans.—1. Ground flax would be the more easily digested. As a food for fattening hogs, we would consider it rather expensive, and too rich to be fed in very large quantities. If fed with other grains, from one-half to a pound per day would be liberal feeding.

2. Would recommend you to take a crop of hay off before using for pasture, as by so doing the grass would be better established. Sow alfalfa, four; alsike, three; white clover, one; red clover, three; orchard grass, three; red-top, three; blue grass, three pounds per acre. Do not let stock on after grain crop is taken off in the fall. Would sow the same mixture on whole field.

3. Red-top, four; blue grass, four; and white clover, four pounds per acre, on well-prepared soil, without a nurse crop. Give light coat of short manure the first winter. If first summer is very dry, repeat seeding the second spring and harrow lightly.

HURDLES.

What kind of hurdles are the handiest to use in a portable fence. Are those strung with wire any better than board ones? Please give directions for constructing them.

Ans.—The increased cost of lumber is making portable wire fences most popular for temporary purposes. These may be built by setting posts about two rods apart, and stringing upon them one of the woven wire varieties of fence. Different heights can be used, and to make it more secure, stakes may be driven between the posts and the wire stapled to them.

Barb wire inspires respect for law and order in unruly animals, others may not require it. Another hurdle fence that gives good satisfaction is built in sections twelve feet long, and consists of two headpieces, one and a half by three inches, and about four and a half feet long, sharpened at the lower end to be driven into the ground. To these are nailed, top and bottom, twelve-foot boards about three or four inches wide. Woven wire is then strung on this frame, one strand above the top board and below the bottom. The side pieces extend past the upright heads and lap over upon the adjoining section. The hurdles are held in place by wire braces from the top of the head to short stakes driven in the ground at either side, and by the heads being driven into the ground. Board-and-batten hurdles are generally made twelve feet long, and three feet to three feet six inches high, the bottom board six inches wide, the others four inches, except the top bar, which may be three inches. The battens should be four inches wide, one at each end and one in the center. These may be wired to stakes driven in the ground.

Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc. TUESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1904.

Thirty-four good dairy cows, 21 due to calve before date of sale; two registered Short-horn heifers (one registered Shorthorn heifer yearling); 11 butchers' cattle; 17 head rising two years old; 13 rising one year old.

Seven horses and colts. PIGS.—One good brood sow, due to farrow April 1st; 8 fat hogs; 13 pigs, weighing about 140 lbs.; 10 good thrifty shoats.

Terms.—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount eight months' credit on approved joint notes, or six per cent. per annum off for cash.

Thos. Birkett, Proprietor, Wm. Almas, Auctioneer. BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

21 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS 1 high-class imported bull, 7 bulls ready for spring service, 13 females (various ages). 7 REGISTERED CLYDESDALES descended direct from imported sires and dams. Also other stock and farm implements necessary for a 200-acre farm. Mr. John Howden will offer the above, without reserve, at his farm, within 1/2 mile of Whitby town and station (G. T. R.), on

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th, 1904, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. Terms of sale.—8 months credit, with 5% interest. Catalogues mailed on application.

LEVI FAIRBANKS, Auctioneers, GEO. JACKSON, JOHN HOWDEN, Whitby, Ont.

2nd ANNUAL SALE of Registered Shorthorn Cattle

AT Glen Allen Farm, Allandale, Ont., THURSDAY, MARCH 17th, 1904, at 1.30 p. m.,

when nineteen head of choice cattle, consisting of fourteen females and five bulls, will be sold by auction. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer, S. DYMENT, Proprietor.

Auction Sale of PURE-BRED Breeding Cattle

(male and female). The first annual sale under the auspices of the Guelph Fat-stock Club will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, on Wednesday, March 16 THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

This sale presents a good opportunity for parties wishing to procure animals of good quality, as the young bulls are of the low, blocky, early-maturing type. Catalogues on application to the Secretary. Reduced rates on all railways; ask for standard certificate. For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

JOHN McCORKINDALE, Secretary, GUELPH. J. M. DUFF, President, GUELPH.

SALE OF HORSES.

In connection with this sale, there will also be a sale of 50 HIGH-CLASS HORSES (both light and heavy), the property of A. M. McCANNELL, Guelph, on the 15th inst.

Don't Worry about that tiresome job of harrowing this spring, for it will be a pleasure if you have a New Model Harrow Cart. Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Box 787.

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



The Man with a Policy, or why he uses

Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Food

The Doctor has had a wide professional experience in this line of work, and has spent 13 years in experimenting and perfecting this compound, and now places it before the stockmen of the world, unequalled and unexcelled as a Flesh and Blood Food, and preventive of disease among domesticated animals.

He also is doing for the stockmen what has never before been accomplished. Every 25 lbs. is equal to 250 lbs. of ordinary stock food. What does this mean to the stock owner? It means, in proportion, what he is now getting for \$2.50, has been costing him 5 times that amount.

In this condensed food the feeds are a tablespoonful twice a day with the ordinary rations, where in ordinary stock foods the owner is told to feed two and three tablespoonfuls 3 times a day. This alone is a wonderful revolution in stock foods.

I ask all stockmen and readers of the Farmer's Advocate to be convinced of my statements, as I know whereof I speak. If your dealer has not got it and you are desirous of obtaining this Stock Food, we will ship you 1 pail (25 lbs.), freight prepaid to any station in Canada, on receipt of P.O. Order for \$2.50, in order that you may be convinced of the merits of this article. Don't fail to test this on your hogs. The feeds are a tablespoonful twice a day with the ordinary rations; therefore a 25-lb. pail contains 1600 feeds for 1 hog, and will last 20 pigs, fed twice a day, 40 days.

Put up in pails, 25 lbs., \$2.50, or \$1 and 50c. packages.

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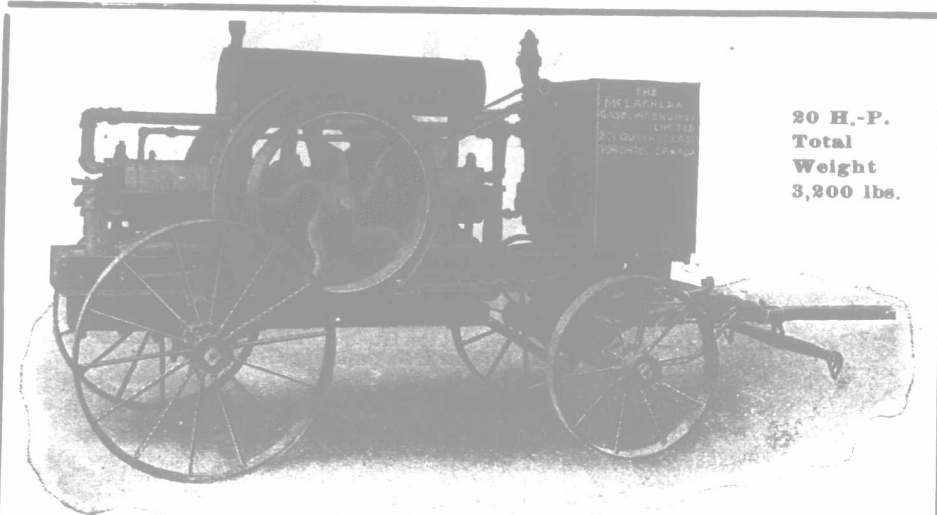
DRS. SCOTT & TAMLIN,

Veterinary Surgeons, LONDON, ONT.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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



20 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to
The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,
or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED REGISTERED

Shorthorn Cattle

AT THE BRITISH EXCHANGE, Goderich, Ont., Wednesday, Mar. 9, COMMENCING AT 1.30 P. M.

The following well-known Shorthorn breeders have decided to hold this combination sale in Goderich, making it more convenient for intending purchasers and fully expect that the cattle offered will be equal in point of breeding and individual merit to any lot of the same number ever offered by public auction in Huron County.

The contributors to the sale are: E. C. Attrill, Goderich, who contributes 9 head; S. J. H. Bros., Goderich, 7 head; John Jamieson, Laurier, 8 head. Other contributors are: Robert Morris, Saltford; Robert Bean, Carlow; George Sowerby, Goderich; Thomas Beatty, Goderich, and Thomas Amey, Goderich.

All names are fully described in the catalogue, copies of which may be had on application to any of the contributors, or to THOS GUNDRY, Auctioneer, Goderich.

GOSSIP.

The death is announced of the champion Shire stallion, Stroxtan Tom, shown so successfully by his owners, Messrs. Jas. Forshaw & Sons, Carlton-on-Trent, England. He was twice the champion at the London Shire Horse Show, at nine and ten years old.

At an auction sale last month of 50 head of Shire horses and mares from the stud of Sir J. Bundell Maple, at Childwick, England, an average of £146 was realized for the whole offering. The highest price, 460 guineas, was paid for the nine-year-old mare, Queen of the Shires. A three-year-old mare made 300 guineas, and the six-year-old stallion, Childwick Majestic, brought 400 guineas.

The thankful spirit finds occasion for gratitude for the smallest comforts. A camp meeting was in progress in the wire grass region of Georgia. The afternoon service was conducted by Uncle Mose Bradford, an exhorter of deep piety, but entirely innocent of book learning. He took for his text on this occasion the words of St. Paul: "For I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." After talking about fifteen minutes on the beauty of contentment from a Christian's point of view, he suddenly announced that he was going to "throw the meeting open." His invitation was: "If you've got anything to be thankful for, git up and say so." One after another rose and spoke of peace and contentment under circumstances that seemed impossible judged from a worldly standpoint. Some said they were thankful for things they had missed, and at last an old lady arose, pushed back her sunbonnet and, with a beaming countenance, triumphantly exclaimed: "Well, Brother Mose, I hain't got but two teeth, but, thank God, they hit!"

GEO. ISAAC'S CLYDESDALES.

An "Advocate" field man recently had the pleasure of looking over the splendid lot of imported animals on the farm of Mr. Geo. Isaac, whose residence is quite near the town of Cobourg, Ont. First of all were shown the stallions, of which there are six, five Clydesdales and one Shire. Marlborough 11428, by Prince Stephen, is a big, rangy three-year-old, with abundance of size, quality and style; Colennan Duke 11662, by Royal Champion, is another bay three-year-old, and carries the blood of Eastfield Stamp, Old Times, Sir William Wallace, etc.; Erskine's Heir 11330, by Prince of Carruchan, dam's sire Lord Erskine, brown four-year-old, very stylish, with a proud, natty way of going, and combining size and quality; Prince of Asicun 11854, by Mount Royal, is a brown three-year-old, with great substance, powerfully-muscled body, smooth, and possessing the best of feet and legs; Blood Royal, Vol. 26, by Prince Thomas, dam's sire Prince of Wales, rising three, a very big, rangy colt that combines the two essentials, size and quality. The Shire is Gallant Prince 18754, by Harold Conqueror, dam Longcourse Mary, by Harold Harefoot. He is a brown five-year-old, with a great deal of quality, a nicely-turned horse, large and acts magnificently. Then came the fillies, of which there are eleven, all imported: Gipsy Maid, Vol. 26, by Barcn's Pride, bay, rising three, a close-coupled filly, full of quality; Miss Dorothy, Vol. 24, by Prince Brunstone, brown, rising three, a large, growthy filly, of good quality; Lady Grice, Vol. 24, by Coroner, carries the blood of Macgregor and Montrose, brown, rising three, a big, rangy filly; Jessie Birnie, Vol. 24, by Fickle Fashion, bay, rising three; Dolly, Vol. 24, by Royal Charlie, bay, rising three, a clean-cut, nice filly; Jean Macgregor, Vol. 26, by Macgregor's Best, bay, rising three, a very large, but smooth, well-balanced mare; Bell of Wardes, Vol. 26, by Sir Arthur, brown, rising three, an extra nice, smooth filly, with lots of quality; Lady Luck, Vol. 26, by Royal Charlie, brown, rising three, a very heavy filly; Miss Molly, Vol. 26, by Canongate, rising 3, carrying the blood of Bald Briton, Farmers' Fancy, Sir Wm. Wallace, etc., a thick, strong filly, with lots of quality. Gipsy Maid, Vol. 24, by Sir Arthur, and Rosie Turner, Vol. 26, by Prince of Haulkerton, black, rising three, the largest filly of the bunch, and safe in foal.

Easy to Cure Piles at Home.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—
Trial Package Mailed Free to
All, in Plain Wrapper.

A 50-CENT BOX FREQUENTLY CURES.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go about it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.



Mrs. Mary L. Strong Cured of Piles by
Pyramid Pile Cure After Thirty
Years of Suffering.

We mail a trial package free to all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy, and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure. Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute. Insist on having what you call for. The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent. You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time. It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address the Pyramid Drug Co., 211 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write to-day for a free package. -om

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

This may seem an exaggeration to you,
BUT IT IS TRUE.

All sufferers from Bad Blood should read
about this miraculous cure by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:—I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood.

CONFIRMED IN 1901.


Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the re-appearance of one since I took the course of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves.

For sale at all druggists or dealers.

Wm. T. MILBURN Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

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

It speaks for itself!



Head-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

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

We have the Best Fence We want the Best Agents

The prospects for hustling, energetic men with Good Wire Fences to sell are immense. We need a good responsible representative in your locality. You can guarantee **The Frost** to every customer. No weakening kinks or crimps—no small, soft tie-wires. Heavy weight fence throughout. Exclusive territory given to the right party. Write for proposition.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, WELLAND, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work ALL IRON




Any size Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN
IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

2 Handsome BISQUE DOLLS FREE
Also a LOVELY BRACELET and SOLID GOLD-finished JEWELLED RING.

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain

We have in our factory hundreds of big sleeping and jointed dolls that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them **FREE** for a few hours work. They are great big beauties nearly **1-2 YARD TALL**

handsome dressed in latest French Doll Fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely colors, trimmed with Lace beautiful Lace trimmed Underwear, Lovely big hat, Real Stockings, Slippers, Buckles, etc. **Stylishly dressed from head to toe.**

Turning Bisque Head, Full Jointed Body, Long Curly Golden Hair, Peppery Teeth, Beautiful Sleeping Blue Eyes. Dolly goes to sleep just like a Real Sweet Baby.

GIRLS, we offer a grand bargain. We will give you 2 lovely Bisque Dolls, one a Handsome big Doll as described, the other a beautiful Bisque Baby Doll, also a lovely Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring, all **FREE** for selling only 16 packages at 20c a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address at once, **no money**. We send you with the Bluing handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches. You give a Brooch or Scarf body will buy. Every lady needs Bluing. When sold returns us the money, \$1.00, and we will send you at once the two lovely Dolls and the handsome Bracelet and Ring. The beautiful Premiums we offer are not to be compared to the cheap premiums usually given. No other firm ever offered such a lot of valuable will treat you fair and rich! (and expect the same from you.) Girls send us your order now and you can have all these handsome presents in a few days. Address, **The Marvel Bluing Co., Doll Dept. 913 Toronto, Ont.**

No money wanted, not a cent from your own pocket, as we make arrangements to deliver these handsome presents right to your address without costing you one cent. Remember, Girls, we give these lovely presents free for selling only 16 packages of Marvel Washing Blue.

EXTRA PRESENTS
Given to you **FREE** besides the 2 LOVELY DOLLS.





Elegant Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring

Handsome heavy sterling silver-plated chased bracelet

Dolly Wide Awake Looking for Its MAMMA.

FREE

GOSSIP.

"What would the nation be without women?" frantically asks a magazine writer. That's easy. Stag nation.

Irving Bacheller, the author, has a country home at Sound Beach, and is occasionally bothered by tramps. One day a small, thin specimen of a hobo honored the novelist with a call. He told a hard-luck story which would have brought tears to the eyes of a Chinese idol.

"And do you call yourself a man?" demanded the writer.

"No, sir, not entirely. Just now I'm only an outline. All I need is a little fillin' in."

And he got it, too, after that admission of his incompleteness.

"Old Adam Forepaugh," said a friend of the veteran showman, "once had a big white parrot that had learned to say, 'One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time—don't crush.'"

"The bird had, of course, acquired this sentence from the ticket taker of the show. Well, one day the parrot got lost in the country, and Mr. Forepaugh leaped into his buggy and started out posthaste to hunt for it.

"People here and there who had seen the parrot directed him in his quest, and finally, as he was driving by a cornfield, he was overjoyed to hear a familiar voice.

"He got out and entered the field, and found the parrot in the middle of a flock of crows that had pecked him till he was almost featherless. As the crows bit and nipped away, the parrot, lying on his side, repeated over and over, 'One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time—don't crush.'"

THE GUELPH STOCK SALE.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper of an auction sale of pure-bred cattle to be held in the Winter Fair building, at Guelph, Ont., on March 16th, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat-stock Club. Reduced railway rates have been arranged, and catalogues may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. John McCorkindale, Guelph. Mr. Thos. Ingram, the popular auctioneer, is to officiate as salesman.

THE GODERICH SHORTHORN SALE.

On March 9th, as advertised in this paper, a combination auction sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle will be held at the British Exchange Hotel, in the town of Goderich, Ont. The cattle are contributed by eight breeders in Huron County, and will probably number between 30 and 40 head. Among the contributors are the well-known breeders: Messrs. E. C. Attrill, Salkeld Bros., and John Jameson, who are offering from 7 to 9 head each, while others will have in the offering fewer animals. This will afford an excellent opportunity for farmers to secure young bulls and females for foundation stock, or to improve their herds. Note the advertisement, and send for the catalogue. Mr. Thos Gundry, the popular and gentlemanly auctioneer of the Huron district, will wield the hammer.

BANANAS. NOT PAJAMAS.

Walter Camp, the athletic adviser of Yale University, was recently entertaining a gathering of his undergraduate friends with experiences of his own.

He told of a dinner where a charming young woman was seated next to an exceeding deaf old man. She had done her best to interest him, but had found it necessary to shout out each remark unto the third and fourth narration before the old man could catch the point.

So the time dragged along, till the dinner was waning and the fruit was passed.

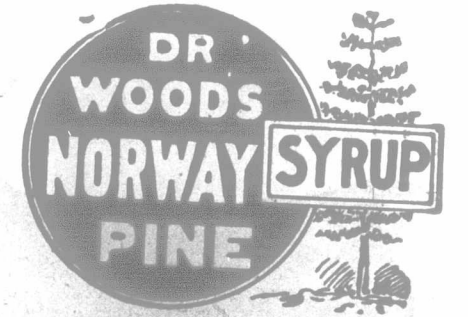
The young woman determined to make a final effort at being agreeable, so she threw her voice into saying:

"Do you like bananas?"

"How's that?" asked her neighbor in a surprised tone.

"Do you like bananas?" she repeated.

"Well, my dear," he replied, "So long as you have introduced the topic, I will say that I much prefer the old-fashioned nightshirt."



Heals and soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—
M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY
1691 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry

Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

I G. F. Daniel want everyone to know all about the **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR**

A 200 Egg Rubber Coated Best \$2. It's Cheap and Practical, and answers to every need. Details Wanted, other size, no experience necessary. Send your territory. Catalogue and the Idea Form—
G. F. Daniel, 15 Columbia St., Toronto, Ont.

The Daniels Incubators

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



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

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

EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS
BUFF WYANDOTTES

Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. Or. and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. **ROOKE & GEORGE**, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, heating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,
Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

HERDSMAN WANTED.

Reliable man; long experience in care of hogs. Will pay liberal salary. Service to begin at once, before 1st May. Address L, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE. Two Imp. Clydesdale (10344), dark bay, little white; Hulgerth (10662), dark brown, no white. Apply to
John or Donald Duff, Rockwood P. O.

TRADE TOPIC.

A FENCE IS A NECESSITY, but if a fence about the lawn, church or school is not ornamental as well as useful, it does not return full value for the investment. In building a fence, first secure durability, then good appearance, and finally, right prices. These three qualities are splendidly combined in the Anchor wire fences and gates, manufactured at Stratford, Ont., and advertised in another column of the "Farmer's Advocate." They are of all kinds, see them.

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



**DR. HESS
Stock Book Free**

This work was written by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the latest treatment of diseases of stock and poultry known to the veterinary profession. It will be sent postage paid to any address if you write what stock you have (number of head of each kind), state what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College, says of it: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference."

A Promising Calf

can be quickly forced in growth and vigor—and a stringy calf can be brought to rugged health—by small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great tonic and revitalizer for all live stock. It is not a food ration itself, but a medicinal tonic and laxative, a doctor's prescription for compelling the conversion of food into fat and solid flesh by giving sharp appetite, perfect digestion, thorough assimilation. It is the only stock food made by a graduate of both medical and veterinary colleges; the only stock food endorsed by these institutions; the only stock food used and recommended by eminent veterinarians. If these famous institutions of learning and these eminent practitioners know of nothing better it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

**Dr. Hess
Stock Food**

rapidly forces a yearling; gives greater milk capacity to a cow; gives greater vigor to bulls; gives more energy and a sleek coat to a horse; gives solid fat and flesh to a hog and keeps it free from disease; keeps a sheep fat, with a heavy fleece.

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and stock feeders furnished on application.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Makers of Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Sold on a written guarantee, 100-lbs. \$7.00; smaller packages at a slight advance. Fed in small dose.

Instant Lice Killer Kills Lice

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.40 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.
150-foot roll, 5 feet high..... 5.10
150-foot roll, 6 feet high..... 6.00

THE PACE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 204
Walkerville Montreal Winnipeg St. John

**Do You Like
Music and Song?**

Do you often wish you had some way of entertaining friends and neighbors when they come to see you?

Do the children often tire out their mother when they don't know what to do to amuse themselves?

Do the young folks have to do without a dance once in a while for want of a musician?

Do you want the girls to learn all they can from master musicians on all instruments and from the voices of greatest singers?

CUT OR TEAR OFF THIS COUPON.

E. BERLINER,
2315 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Send me the book about the Berliner Gram-o-phone and the free list of Records made only for it, also information about the easy-payment plan.

F. A. W.

Name.....

Address.....

Do you want to know more about the musical instrument that fills all these wants—entertains young and old alike?

Do you want to know how easy it is to own one?

FILL OUT COUPON, TEAR OFF AND MAIL IT TO US.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. D. McCallum, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire swine and Shropshire sheep, Danville, Quebec, writes: "We are having a very severe winter, the worst ever known in the Eastern townships, and what makes matters worse, there is a great scarcity of water, most farmers having to draw that have always had plenty before. Notwithstanding, our stock are coming through very well, and we are offering in our advertisement this month a lot of young Ayrshire bulls out of very heavy milking cows. Most of them will be fit for service this spring. My imported Shropshire ewes are all in lamb to the large imported Mansell ram, Flagstaff, and should be able to offer some nice lambs next fall."

Mr. J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes: "Our cattle are standing the winter well, and are in good breeding condition. The imported bull, Aberdeen Hero =28850=, is doing valuable service in the herd, his calves coming strong, smooth and full of vigor. There are now five bulls and heifers by this grand sire in the herd, also a nice lot of heifers from Abbotsford 19446, the great show bull and getter of show animals, about ready for breeding, while some have been bred. Sales have been good and quite satisfactory. A splendid red bull to Wm. Wright, of Oakdale; to John Davis, Rodney, a bull; to Robert Campbell, Rodney, a bull; the large, smooth Red Rose cow to F. H. Harris, Ingersoll; a bull to John Messerschmid, Rodney; to James Spence, Clachan, a bull."

HASSARD'S IMPORTED STALLIONS.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., who has recently imported twelve high-class Clydesdale stallions from Scotland, selected by himself, announces in his advertisement in this issue that he will have for sale in Toronto the week of the Spring Stallion Show, March 2 to 4, a string of sixteen Clydesdale stallions, three to five years old, sons of a number of the most noted breeding and prize-winning stallions in Scotland. Parties requiring high-class sires will do well to see these horses, or correspond with Mr. Hassard.

TRADE TOPICS.

SHINGLES, not the kind we, as boys, used to hear patter on our breeches, but the modern fireproof, ornamental, enduring steel variety, are made by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., of Preston, Ont. Estimates will be made by the company upon carefully-prepared dimensions of buildings, free upon application. Investigate their merits before building.

"IT'S ON THE HOUSE."—Eastlake steel shingles are among the oldest and most favorably known of the modern roofing materials. They are carefully made to prevent leaking at the joint, and are quickly and easily applied. They have their merits. Give them a trial.

THE MAGAZINE HABIT.—Some Canadians buy Canadian magazines, and this accounts for the success of the Canadian Magazine. Ten years ago it was read monthly by perhaps five thousand people; to-day it is read by twenty-five thousand. When Canadians get into the habit of buying only Canadian magazines, there will be more national progress—artistic, literary, political, industrial. It deserves success. It is Canadian, and it is good; away ahead of the cheap American magazines.

\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast

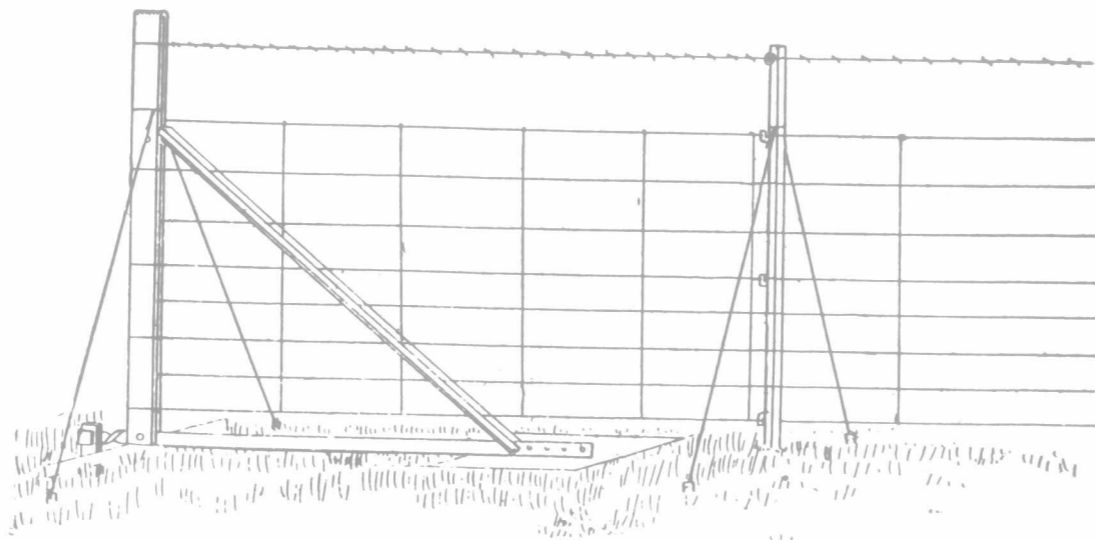
Via the Chicago-Union Pacific & North-Western Line from Chicago daily during March and April, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Corresponding low rates from all points.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

Portable Fence

IS A
NECESSITY

WHERE
Stock is to be pastured economically.
Floods occur periodically.
Fire may occur.
Cross fences are needed in different places from year to year.

A Portable Fence will replace several stationary fences.



Our Portable Fence

Requires no Digging.
Held firmly in place by stakes and plates.
Will turn all kinds of Stock.
Will not ROT, BURN or HEAVE with FROST.

CANADIAN PORTABLE FENCE CO., Limited,
Jarvis Street and Esplanade,
TORONTO.

Built With the Old Reliable Thorold Cement.



HOUSE AND BARN OF MR. J. E. REAVELY, AT MARSHVILLE, ONT.
(Size of house, 28x40x22 high. Size of barn walls, 40x30x10.)

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR HOUSE.

Thorold cement.....	110 barrels
Gravel.....	80 cubic yards
Stone.....	20 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 12 days

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR BARN.

Walls—Thorold cement.....	96 barrels
Gravel.....	71 cubic yards
Stone.....	17 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 10 days

FLOORS OF BARN—Thorold cement, 64 barrels; gravel, 40 cubic yards; labor, 6 men 5 days.

CEMENT

OUR BRANDS:

- "THOROLD," Hydraulic.
- "CROWN," Portland.
- "WHITEHALL," Portland.

We recommend "THOROLD" for WALLS, "CROWN" for FLOORS, and "WHITEHALL" for GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS or cement work of any kind.

We have given up our RETAIL TRADE and now make sales or shipments of not less than CAR LOADS, which is 146 barrels Thorold or 100 barrels Portland.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE THOROLD, - - ONT.

GOSSIP.

"Epaminondes," said Mr. Polycrates Brown, of Boston, drawing his son across his knee, "this is going to hurt me worse than it will you."

On hearing this remark, Epaminondes turned his head and looked into his father's face with such a thoughtful expression that the parent dropped the strap with which he had intended chastising his offspring, and enquired: "Why such a preoccupied gaze, my child?"

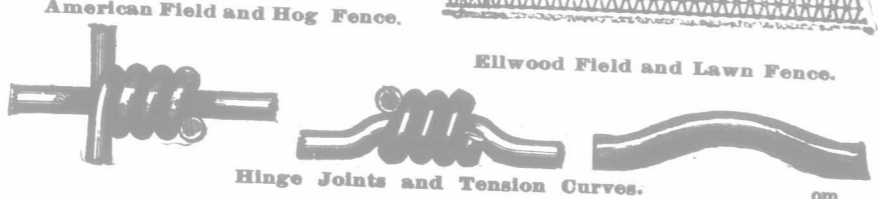
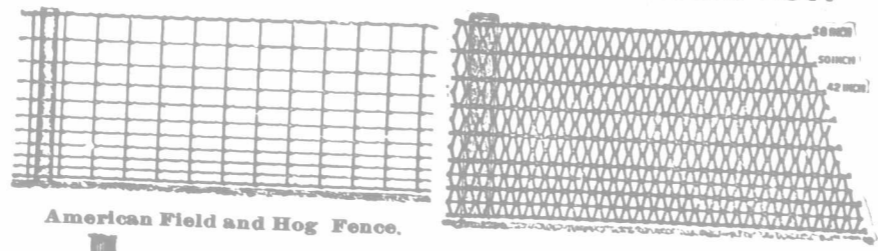
"Father," murmured little Epaminondes, "your preliminary remark led me to wonder whether your using it was a manifestation of atavism or the indelible influence of heredity."

In the discussion which ensued the promised punishment was forgotten.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., write: "1903 has been one of the most successful years we have ever had in all our experience. We sold over 400 head of Oxford Downs altogether, and of that number we retained more than 150, all of the latter being sold in lots of not more than five. We sent sheep into every province of Canada and into nearly every State of the U. S., and we may say that every praise may be given to the 'Advocate,' for a great many of these sales were attained through it. We have on hand some of the largest and best typed ram and ewe lambs that can be seen in America. The majority of these are sired by our famous ram, Bryan's 125, who at the fairs last year won the championship wherever he competed. We also have 100 very choice breeding ewes, who have commenced dropping their lambs now. They are all strong, hearty fellows, and are got by the two Hobbs rams, Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th. Hampton Hero was the champion ram of America in 1902, never being beaten either in Canada or the United States, and I think that some of his progeny may be heard of at the fairs next fall. Besides, we have 15 extra fine imported show sheep, some of these being first-prize sheep at the Royal last year, and they have all hibernated admirably.

IT'S UP TO YOU

to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST.



MADE BY The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Binder Twine

BLUE RIBBON,	650 feet per pound
RED CAP,	600 " " "
TIGER,	550 " " "
GOLDEN CROWN,	500 " " "
STANDARD,	500 " " "
SISAL,	500 " " "

Blue Ribbon is no doubt the Queen of Binder Twine. It runs six hundred and fifty feet to the pound, and is manufactured from most select Manila Fibre. Six hundred and fifty foot Twine is the only Twine manufactured entirely from Manila Fibre. Dealers should be ware of so-called "Manila" Twines which are advertised to measure less than 650 feet to the pound. They are mixed Twines. Write for Samples.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

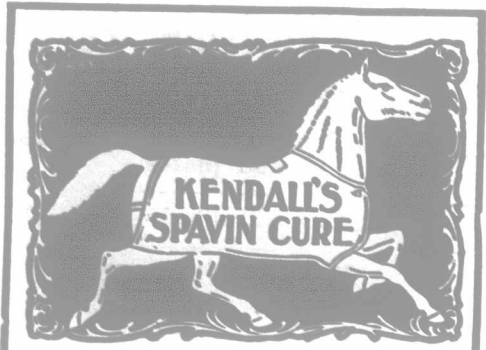
HALIFAX, N. S. MONTREAL, QUE.

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

GOSSIP.

Our farming to-day may fairly be considered intensive. We endeavor to utilize all the land at our disposal. We minimize as much as possible the amount of idle land about fences, buildings, etc. When large areas are in crops of different varieties, there is no need of a fence between them, but occasionally we require a limited acreage for pasturage, and then the question of fencing arises. At this juncture the Canadian Portable Fence Co. comes to our assistance with their everlasting fences. Give it a trial. It is illustrated in the company's advertisement, see it.

A short visit to the well-appointed home of Mr. A. E. Hoskin, two miles north of the town of Cobourg, Ont., was recently the privilege and pleasure of a representative of the "Advocate." As usual, Mr. Hoskin was found in cheerful mood, and his Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires showing the result of good care and abundance of feed. The Shorthorns belong to the Nonpareil and Lady Eden families. Nonpareil 34th (imp.), by Kintore Hero, is one of the kind that breeders delight to own. Her son, Count Amaranth 2nd (imp. in dam), got by Imp. Count Amaranth, is now four years old, a splendid, thick, well-put-up bull, weighing about a ton. His stock are all that could be desired, straight, smooth and even. Mr. Hoskin has used him three years, and he is now for sale at a price that cannot be duplicated in Canada. There is also another son of Nonpareil 34th, dark red, one year old, got by Mr. Flatt's Imp. Republican, a son of the \$6,000 Missie cow, bred by Mr. Marr. Here is a good chance to get either of these bulls, whose breeding is unexcelled, at an easy price. Mr. Hoskin is also offering several cows and heifers, some of them exceptionally nice animals. He has also for sale a few Clydesdales, including a splendid one-year-old stallion colt. As usual the Yorkshires are the best that money would buy, and there are both sexes and all ages for sale, including one yearling bear.



The Old Reliable Remedy

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:— Galistee, N.M., June 18, 1902.
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care.
I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly,
H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price \$1, six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and o remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 York Street, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney winners. Ayrshires of both sexes and poultry.

16 -- Clyde Stallions -- 16

I will have in Toronto, during week of Spring Station Show, March 2nd to 4th, 16 Clydesdale Stallions from 3 to 5 years old, 12 of which are imported, and which will be sold on small profits. These horses are by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, Clan Chattan, Ascot, etc.

Intending purchasers will consult their own interest by looking them up before buying elsewhere.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and of quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O and Station

2 Hereford Bulls

One is two years old and one a yearling. Write or call on

D. Ernest Coleman GARDNER FARM, COOKSTOWN, ONT.

GOSSIP.

If you used Consumers' Cordage Co.'s twine last season, and liked it, you will be glad to know they are prepared to supply you this year. If your neighbor got inferior twine, or paid higher prices than you did, tell him where he can do better. The company wants their twine to give satisfaction, and so far have not been disappointed.

In a Glasgow theatre a young fellow was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a young lady who was sitting in front of him. Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage, and in a nervous voice exclaimed: "Look here, miss, A' want tae look as weel as you." "Oh, dae you," she retorted, without looking round, "Then I doot ye'll hae tae change yer face."

There are several ways of reducing windgalls, capped hocks, thickness, and all unnatural enlargements. One of the best of these means is by using Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure. This remedy is also a specific for spavins, bruises, splints, curbs, etc. It is not a regular blister, but rather acts as an absorbing liniment. Horsemen find it a useful remedy to keep in their stables. Write the Canadian agents, J. A. Johnston & Co., for a supply. See their advertisement in another column.

One of the Jersey cows, Companion's Fannie, stabled at St. Louis, preparatory to the dairy test, calved on Thursday, Feb. 11th, and went down with milk fever twelve hours after calving. Mr. Graves, the Supt., gave her oxygen treatment, and Saturday morning the cow was on her feet. It works that way every time when dosing is not practiced. Drs. Tennant & Barnes, of London, Ont., have treated 49 cases with oxygen since last April, with 48 complete recoveries. The latest case was that of a cow that had lain comatose for nearly two days, and was swollen as tight as a drum, but the oxygen brought her up all right.

Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, writes, under date Feb. 23: "I am just in receipt of cablegram from my father, Mr. J. H. Truman, who is attending the London Shire Horse Show this week, saying: Blaisdon Conqueror won first to-day in the aged class. We are naturally very much interested in this horse, as we have at this time in our stables at Bushnell no less than seven stallions sired by this wonderful horse. Blaisdon Conqueror is no doubt the greatest living Shire stallion in England to-day, and above all he is one of the kind that stays scund up to the time of death, having the right kind of feet and legs. His colts are the same, and have proven themselves the greatest winners at the International Shows for the past three years."

A LONG-MANED HORSE.

A marvelously-maned mare, whose wealth of silver-gray hair reaches a length of eighteen feet, and surpasses anything of the kind ever heard of in equine history, is owned by George O. Zillgitt, Inglewood, California, who purchased her seven years ago, when she was three years old. At that time her mane was of ordinary length, and it was not until a year later that it began to grow with unusual rapidity. For a number of years this horse was used on the Zillgitt farm in North Dakota. During that time the mane was kept in a net, and was seldom taken down oftener than once a year. The heavy plow collar rubbed against and injured the back part of the mane, but the upper part still remains, and trails out in gorgeous waves of silver when unbound from the bands that are so necessary to keep it from getting tangled. No one has been able to account for this superfluity of hair. The animal has not been given special care. She has been treated quite like an ordinary horse, and the extraordinary growth is simply the result of some strange prank of nature. A month ago Mr. Zillgitt took the horse to California, where she is being used in the family carriage. She is the mother of a colt that seems destined to be even more famous than her parent. Though only a few months old, this colt possesses both mane and tail that reach to the ground. —[The Scientific American.]

A New Typewriter Office

with **TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.**

Write for quotations and samples of work.

Sole dealers for the "L. C. Smith" perfected writing-in-sight Typewriter.

NEWSOME & GILBERT.

Byron C. Simmons, Manager for Western Ontario, 74 Dundas St., London, Can.

Warm Feet



More people die every year in consequence of cold feet and limbs than any other cause. To keep the feet warm is to protect the whole body. Our Electric Foot Batteries will warm the feet in five minutes, and keep a comfortable, genial glow in the feet and limbs all day long. These Vitalizing Foot Batteries increase the flow of blood in the feet and limbs, relieve the tired sick headache caused by too much blood upon the brain. These Electric Foot Batteries work out a change for the whole body, cure Rheumatism, aches and pains in the feet and limbs, remove Chilblains, and cause a pleasant, agreeable feeling of life, vigor and warmth, equal to the soft rays of sunshine. Electricity is "Bottled Sunshine." If you would have warm feet send for these Insoles; 50c a pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00, by mail. Send for our new Catalogue on Electric Belts and other Body Appliances.

The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES

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

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



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

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

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. PRICES RIGHT.



Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain.

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

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

Trumans Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL (McDonough Co.), ILL.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK, BELGIAN, HACKNEY STALLIONS

At the recent International, stallions now in our barns won 1st and 5th in aged class; 1st and 4th in 3-year-old class; 2nd and 5th in 2-year-old class; gold medal offered by the English Shire Society, and gold medal offered by American Shire Horse Association for best Shire Stallion, any age, and Grand Champion Shire Stallion of the show.

We have on the farm at the present time imported Shire mares that won the following premiums at the last International: 1st and 2nd in aged class; 1st in 3-year old class; 2nd in 2-year-old class; 2nd and 3rd in yearling class; 1st for best three mares, and gold medal for the best imported mare; 3rd in double heavy harness class; 2nd and 5th in single heavy harness class, and 4th in light harness class.

If you want a prizewinner, come to the same place that our competitors do to find them. If we can sell importers their prizewinners, why can't we sell you yours? We have made seven importations the past 12 months and have another shipment ready to leave Europe. Our warranties are good and not given with a view to get your money only, but to give you a good, honest deal. We will charge you no more for these prizewinners than others charge for the cheap, old-fashioned kind. Have imported more Shire stallions than any two of our competitors combined during the past year.

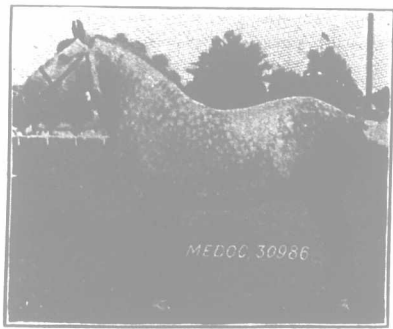
Write for our 25th annual catalogue and poster.

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, McDonough Co., Illinois.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED

Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

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



CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

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

British Columbia Farms.

Mild climate, no winter to speak of, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards, no cyclones, no droughts, no hot winds, no summer frosts, no cloudbursts. Fertile land and good water. The best prices for all kinds of farm produce.

THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one tenth the price. Write for Farm pamphlet to the SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 540, Vancouver, B. C.

The Lower Fraser Valley, B. C., is the district we particularly recommend. Have had neither frost nor snow there since early in November up to Jan. 9th.

Please refer to this paper.

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

GOSSIP.

Volume 4 of the American Leicester Record, by the courtesy of the editor, Mr. A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., who is also secretary and registrar of the American Leicester Breeders' Association has been received at this office. The volume, containing 250 pages and 2,165 pedigree entries and a long list of transfers, is an exceedingly creditable production, being beautifully printed on first-class paper, and substantially and artistically bound. Capital photographs of the officers and directors, artistically grouped, add to the interest of the book, especially to Canadians, the President, Mr. A. W. Smith; the Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, and two Directors, Messrs. James Snell and John Kelly, all Ontario men, being included. The Association, judging from the last annual report, included in the volume, is evidently in a very prosperous condition, and the trade in sheep of this excellent breed quite encouraging.

One mile east of the town of Madoc, in county of Hastings, Ont., is the farm of Mr. J. A. Caskey, breeder of Holstein cattle. A few years ago Mr. Caskey decided to establish a herd of this favorite dairy breed, and to that end visited the farm of Henry Stevens & Son, Lacona, N. Y., and purchased at a long price a number of females of the Pauline Paul, De Kol 2nd, Netherland Hengerveld and Inka strains. Today his herd numbers 25 head of this kind of producers. Last summer 13 of the females, including one two-year-old heifer and another that did not come in until June 4th, produced (and the milk was sold at the cheese factory at Madoc) an average of 9295 lbs. of milk each, during the cheese-making season. Truly, a phenomenal yield. The stock bull is a son of the great Maggie Keyes, whose yearly milk record is 19,447 lbs., and seven-day butter record over 27 lbs. There are on hand for sale a number of young animals, particularly bulls, that from their gilt-edged breeding should be very desirable animals to head a herd.

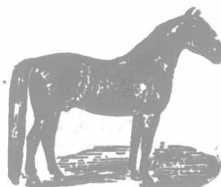
C. & J. CARRUTHERS' SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

A few days ago, in his wanderings, an "Advocate" field man rounded up at the home of Messrs. C. & J. Carruthers, one and a half miles from the town of Cobourg, Ont., and was royally received at their beautiful home, and after supplying the inner man with the good things so plentifully provided, wended his way to the large and well-appointed barns, where their fine herds of Shorthorns and Yorkshires were found comfortably housed. On entering the stable, our attention was instinctively attracted by the splendid roan cow, Clarinda 4th (imp.), got by Morning's Pride, and her low-down, thick, one-year-old roan heifer, by Wanderer's Gift, a perfect beauty in type, and fit to grace any herd. Clarinda 4th has now a red bull calf, by Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a straight-bred Nonpareil, which should be heard from in the future. Another heifer that shows up remarkably well is a red one-year-old, by British Hope 30946, a bull bred by J. & W. Russell, dam Lily 2nd, a cow of splendid proportions. The balance of the cows all belong to the Lady Eden family, and have calves at foot by Nonpareil Duke (imp.), and are now being bred to British Flag (imp.). In bulls, there are two roans, sired by Count Amaranth 2nd (imp. in dam), one eight months and the other nine months old, an excellent pair, showing straight lines, a good depth and thickness. Anything in the herd is for sale. The Yorkshires show good judgment in their breeding and selection. The main stock boar is S. H. Dalmeny Royal (imp.), bred by the Earl of Rosebery, a perfect type and finish. The sows generally belong to the noted Holywell family, which speaks for itself. Young stock of both sexes are for sale, also a few sows bred, and the one-year-old boar, Colgrave King 11649, by S. Hill R. G. (imp.). In Barred Rocks great care has been exercised in getting the best possible. The breeding pens are all last year's pullets, from eggs purchased from the most noted breeders in America. Orders for eggs are now being booked.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPPLIES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 miles.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES

36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

J. M. Gardhouse, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

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



Dickinson's Blister is the best in use for spavins, ringbones, splints, curbs or any bony enlargements causing lameness. Guaranteed not to leave any blemish. Sent on receipt of \$1, with full directions for use.

S. S. DICKINSON, PORT HOPE, ONT.

FOR SALE.

Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:

PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH

JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor. Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

FOR SALE • Three imported Clydesdale stallions - Umvar 2129, Vice-Admiral 3447, and Knight of Park 2921; also two registered Canadian-bred stallions, 2 years old. For further particulars address: DAVIS & GRASMAN, Schomberg, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales

My offering now consists of Three Imported Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited.

Geo. Stewart

Howick, P. Q.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton's Homoeo-Pathic Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

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SEED OATS-TARTAR KING

A strong-strawed variety, with close-clustered head, regularly yielding 7 1/2 bushels per acre with ordinary cultivation. Sent out west last year to Kamloops, and east to Quebec. All reports but one were in high commendation. Price per bushel, 65 cents; 5 bus. or over, 55 cents per bus. Good cotton bags 20 cents each.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

AN OPPORTUNITY—Hereford bull, Iroquois 1459, C. H. B., 31 months, bred by F. W. Stone, Guelph; perfectly sound and sure. Write **F. RANSOM,** Ancaster, Ont.

HEREFORDS. I am offering for sale 5 young bulls from 12 to 14 months; also females 1 and 3 years old.
R. S. LEE, Williamsford P. O., Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

90 head in herd, headed by Imp. Onward, by March On. For sale: 18 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 8 to 22 months old; 12 choice cows and heifers. Prices reduced to make room for new importation. Visitors welcome. **U'NEIL BROS.,** Southgate, Ont., Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince—31241—, by Imp. Royal Sailor. **H. K. FAIRBAIRN,** 61m Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Stud-book, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price).
HENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, ONT

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Present offering: Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices. Address **W. A. DOUGLAS,** Tuscarora P. O., Ont. Station—Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND BRED.

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.
W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., BREEDERS OF **Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine**

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dam; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars.
C.P.R. Station, Meadowdale Telegraph and P.O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.—Seventeen bull and heifer calves, from 6 to 11 months old, from \$55 to \$80 each. Registered, and freight paid to any part of Ontario and Quebec. Also a few young cows and heifers. A few young boars and sows, from 3 to 6 months old.
F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARRON KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in fee twice a day.
L. F. Sellock, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

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.

FOREST HILL STOCK FARM.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS for sale. A choice lot of young bulls, from six to eighteen months old. Apply **G. W. KEAYS,** HYDE PARK P. O., ONT.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Choice young bulls and heifers, imported and from imported stock; also Yorkshires, all ages. Write **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Two extra good bulls, 17 months old, both red. These bulls are above the average, and anyone requiring a first-class animal should see them. Also some good heifers. Come and see them or write **HUGH THOMSON,** Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont., one mile from station.

Scotch - bred Shorthorns

For sale: 10 bulls, 2 bulls 11 months, also some cows, mostly roan.
L. K. WEBER, Hawkesville, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Booth and Bates families. R. sicrucian of Dalmeny 45220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address: **JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor,** P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont.

GEDARDALE FARM.

For Sale, three young Bulls, from 6 months old to two years. All good standard reds and from first-class stock. "Gloucesters" and "Lord George" stock. Also three cows in calf, and three heifers, from one to two years old, two of them in calf. "Trilby," "Beauty" and "Flora" dams. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ont., P. O. and Station.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3

FOR SALE.

Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right. Also heifers for sale.
W. B. ROBERTS, - SPARTA, ONT.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see **E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns, G.T.R.**

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (imp.) = 45212 = heads the herd. **THE REE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** for sale; also **A FEW FEMALES**, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MOGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ter grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.
JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well grown in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO

J. WATT & SON,

Salem P. O., Ont. Stations G. T. R. & C. P. R., Elora.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES. Ready for shipment, bulls by Royal Wonder and Scottish Peer; also three two-year-old heifers, by Royal Victor and Valasco 40th, bred to Royal Archer (imp.) or Prince Louis (imp.). Our stock show excellent quality and individuality. Young Berkshire boars and gilts, rich in the blood of the great sweepstake-Baron Lee 4th. Write for description and prices.

16 Shorthorn Bulls

All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imported sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd number 72; headed by Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal; bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

119 head in the herd, 49 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Crink-shanks, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareil, Crimson Flowers, Mares, Loughshes, Butterflies and Jessamines, and are headed by the noted Duthie-bred bull, (Imp.) Jay of Morning (28925), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Several choice heifers and young cows bred to Jay of Morning, also bull calves suitable for herd headers, for sale.
GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Sta., C.P.R. & Binkham P.O.

GOSSIP.

At a joint meeting last week of the directors of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt Club, it was decided to hold the annual horse show in Toronto on the last four days of April.

"The Oaks," Burford, Ont., the home of Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., is fast coming to the front as a home of high-class Shropshire Sheep. The flock at present consists of nearly 100 breeding ewes of the most fashionable type, bred direct from imported stock from the widely and well-known flocks of Green, Thomas, Mansell and Tanner. There are here about 40 lambs, 20 of either sex, sired by the well-known Mansell ram, Marauder, a winner at Toronto, 1903, also winner of first and diploma at London, and second at the International, Chicago, 1903. He was the winner of eight firsts during the season. Most of the ewes are in lamb to Troublesome, the imported Tanner ram that also has to his credit eight first prizes as a yearling, including first and silver medal at Toronto, and first at London. This ram was sired by the Royal-winning ram, Lord Cardiff, said to have changed hands at 400 guineas. It is said that \$500 was paid for the use of this ram on 25 ewes. The yearling Tanner ewe, half-sister to this ram, is a ewe of wonderful conformation and covering, as is also the ewe lamb that won second at Chicago. She was sired by a Royal winner, and has three Royal-winning sires in her pedigree. Among the home-bred lambs there are the pen of lambs that won third prize at the Chicago International, as get of one sire, and third position is no mean place to take among Shropshires at the International. There are several other lambs in this lot that are close after the Chicago winners, being well covered with a good quality of wool. This firm expects to show a flock at the St. Louis World's Fair, as well as at the leading Canadian exhibitions. They also have a number of good ones to dispose of. Parties looking for good Shrops will do well to note their advertisement, and write them for particulars.

TRADE TOPIC.

TAPPING THE MAPLE—Until recently it has been impossible to tap a tree with only one spout and one bore, which would increase the flow of sap and make from the last of sap syrup equal in color and quality to the syrup made from the first runs. Sap taken from a tree at all seasons of the year, and under favorable climatic conditions, or after freezing, is absolutely colorless, therefore a light amber-colored syrup can be made from it. The proper way to tap a maple tree is to remove no bark, bore a 13-32 inch hole, 14 or 15 inches deep, where the bark is thin and with a sun exposure, insert a Grimm Spout, and hang a bucket on the spout, or on a hook attached to the spout as you prefer. When the sap runs slow and shows the slightest tint in color, remove the spout by inserting a nail into the holes opposite each other at the large end of the spout and turn; then ream the 13-32 inch hole to a half-inch one, and again insert the Grimm spout. The Grimm reamer cuts a clean chip from the entire circumference of the bore, thus removing all contaminated substances and reopening the sap fibres, which will give a fresh flow of sap with only one bore and one spout that will be equal to two new bores and two spouts used in the antiquated way. It is a frequent occurrence that the best runs of sap come with a storm, causing a waste of sap. What reasons has a sugarmaker to sustain this loss year after year, when a cover attachment can be had at 50c per 100, and a little lumber and time to make a cover? We ask all sugarmakers to consider the points of merit of the Grimm system, and ascertain whether you are on the right track with your system or not. All users of the Grimm spout can testify to its superiority. Remember that one fourth more sap and a better quality of syrup is absolutely assured. Ask for the Grimm, or write the company, Montreal, Canada.

Some Indications of Nervous Disorders.

The Warning Signals Which Foretell the Approach of Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia.

Twitching of the muscles, sensitiveness to light, sound and motion, grinding of the teeth during sleep, jerking of the limbs, continual movement such as tapping the fingers—these are some of the symptoms of exhausted nerves.

Intervals of wakefulness, headache during the night, sparks before the eyes, disorders of sight and hearing, are other indications that nervous collapse is approaching.

Because there is no acute pain people do not always realize the seriousness of nervous diseases. They do not think of the helplessness of body and mind which is the result of neglecting such ailments.

Because of its extraordinary control over diseases of the nerves Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the one great treatment for disorders of this nature.

This great food cure not only revitalizes the waste nerve cells, but actually forms new firm flesh and tissue, builds up the system and sends new vigor and vitality to every organ of the body. Being composed of the greatest restoratives of nature, it is bound to do you good.

Mr. Alex. Le Blanc, Musician, 366 St. Patrick Street, Ottawa, Ont., states: "I suffered frequently from dizzy feelings in my head, and at times had severe headaches. As my nerves were becoming quite unsteady, I concluded that the trouble was with my nervous system, and began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. For the benefit of others, I wish to say that I am well pleased with the results of this treatment, as it has cured me entirely of headache, and strengthened and steadied my nerves to a very marked degree. Other members of our family have also used the medicine with equally good results, and we can strongly recommend them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Miquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd, om **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.
J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS.

Muirton Stock Farm. For sale: Three yearling bulls by Admiral, Clan Mackay (imp.), and Royal Sailor. Several young females.
Geo Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 4 miles from station.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

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

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MARCH 3, 1901

GOSSIP.

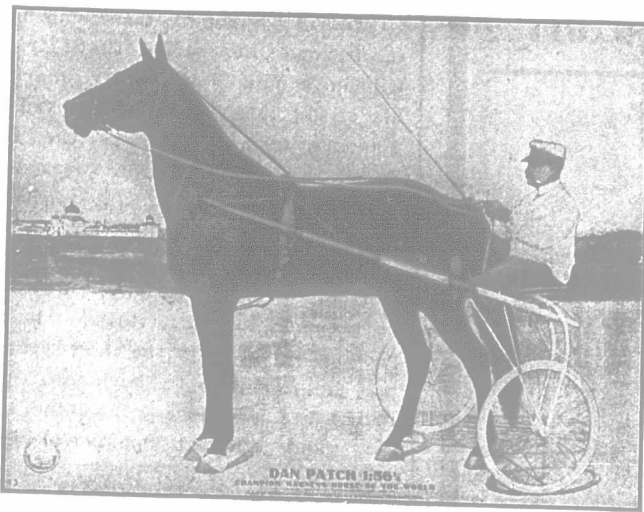
Mr. J. G. Hanmer's sale of Shropshire sheep on Feb. 17th drew a good crowd and was a success, notwithstanding the blocked condition of the railroads. The sheep averaged \$21 each, the highest price being \$65, and the Jerseys about \$50, each. There were a few American breeders present. One from California arrived after the sale was over, and word came from others that they were unable to get there on account of the snow. The stock was a very creditable lot and in nice condition. Under more favorable circumstances the result would doubtless have been much better, but on the whole it was by no means discouraging, and the presence at the sale, of so many from considerable distances, both in Canada and the States, shows an increasing interest in sheep-breeding.

Walnut Farm, the home of Frank W. Smith, is situated about two miles from Scotland, Brant Co., Ont., and about five miles south of Burford. Mr. Smith, whose advertisement runs in this paper, is making a specialty of Shorthorns. In establishing a foundation, he considered it best to give individual merit the first consideration, by placing at the head of his herd the Donaldson-bred bull, Roberts =34702=, by Scotsman, by Young Abbotshurn's Heir, a bull of grand individuality, and he has succeeded in establishing a first-class herd. Several of the heifers from this sire would do credit to their breeder in any company. They are now in calf to that fashionable Scotch-bred imp. bull, The White Squire =36122=, whose sire was Squire Nonpareil 75723, bred from one of the best Scotch families. The White Squire is closely related to that noted bull, Joy of Morning. Roberts is a thick, massive bull, weighing over a ton, and Mr. Smith is so well pleased with his stock, he is still holding him to use on his older stock, while he also has the imported bull to use on his young things. As the name indicates, this imported bull is white, but Mr. Smith does not expect white calves from this sire, as his ancestors are all roans. Anyone wanting to get some real good individuals, especially in bred heifers, cannot do better than inspect this lot, because they are good ones.

One and one-half miles north of the town of Cobourg is the home of Mr. Alex. Isaac, importer of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. At the time of our visit, a few days ago, Mr. Isaac had on hand 18 head of imported Shorthorns, 15 of which were breeding heifers rising three years old, all in calf or with calf at foot. They were: Rose, Vol. 49, by Scottish Prince, a roan Jilt-bred heifer, with calf at foot by King of Fame; Margaret, by Royal George, red, another Jilt-bred heifer, now in calf to the stock bull, British Flag (imp.); Lady Dorothy Fox, by Scottish Victor, a roan Lady Dorothy, bred in calf; Primrose 2nd, by Hogarth, roan, due to calve in March, by Nonpareil Duke; Beauty 4th, by Mercury, roan, in calf; Countess 15th, by Emperor, red, in calf to Beaufort Victor; Red Blossom, by Sir James, a red yearling, dam Moss Rose 2nd, by Sanquhar's Heir; Windsor Belle 15th, by Clan McDonald, red, in calf to Beaufort Victor. The stock bull, British Flag (imp.), bred by A. Campbell, Kintore, sire Golden Fame, dam Donside Maid, by Kintore Hero, is a red, twenty-two months old, and a very thick, even bull. Donside (imp.) is a red, four-months-old lull calf, bred by Geo. Campbell, Hartbill, sired by Sir Arthur, dam Jubilee Maid, by Allan Gwynne. He also carries the blood of such notables as Champion of England, Baronet, Matadore, Pacha, etc. He is the making of a show bull. Already his proportions are perfect and his lines exceptionally straight. Anyone wanting a lull considerably above the average, both individually and in breeding, would do well to look after this youngster. Everything on the farm, in the Shorthorn line, is for sale. The heifers are all of up-to-date type—low, thick and even—and are breeders without a doubt. Also, Mr. Isaac is offering for sale four imported Clydesdale fillies rising three years old, all of them of the dray-horse kind, very large, yet smooth and well-balanced, with grand feet and legs. Write Mr. Isaac to Cobourg P. O., Ont.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.
International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:
Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.

I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1,561, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we Positively Guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients

almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 64 by 94 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

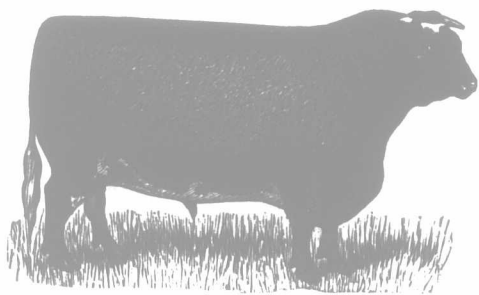
2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN.
Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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



19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application.

Station and Post Office, Brooklyn, Ont.
HUNTLYWOOD FARM
SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices.

W. H. GIBSON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O., Quebec

OAK LANE STOCK FARM. Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Present offering in Shorthorns: Our stock bull, Heir-at-law =34563=, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

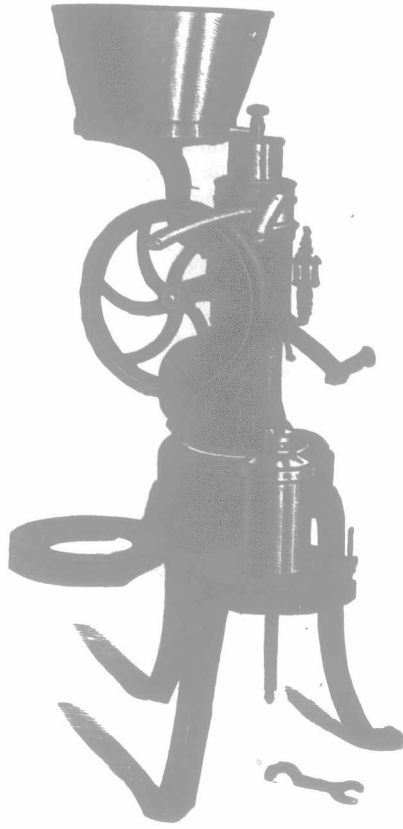
FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Loadshoro, Ont.

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

The National Cream Separator.

NATIONAL is free from complicated parts.
And is a close Skimmer.
Turns with the least effort.
Its construction and its
Operation is perfection.
None more durable, and
An up-to-date machine.
LEADING THE MARKET.



Send for Catalogue and Prices to
 The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for
 Southern and Western Ontario.
 The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern
 and Eastern Ontario.
 Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for
 Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
 H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime
 Provinces; or to the well-known
 manufacturers

NATIONAL.
 STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
 No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
 No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
 GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

PAINTERS

may use the Canada Paint Company's paints with economy. They are well ground, work evenly under the brush, and are far superior to hand-mixed colors. All our paints are noted for being true to color, and have an established reputation for covering properties. Ask your dealer, also, for cards showing the Canada Paint Company's Artistic Enamels. A specialty is made of VARNISHES and HARD OIL FINISH. All put up in handy packages. Our Amberite varnishes are far superior to any that are made in Europe or America.

W. B. WATT'S SONS,

Breeders of
SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailor (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), by Silver Plate.
 Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.
 Elora Station, C. T. R. and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.



CLIP YOUR HORSES
 with 20th Century Clipper **PRICE \$7.50**
 ONLY \$7.50
 They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,
 110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

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

GOSSIP.

D. J. GIBSON'S TAMWORTHS AND POULTRY.

Owing to a rapidly-increasing business, it became imperative that Mr. D. J. Gibson should have larger quarters for his stock; lately he has removed to the 400-acre farm known as the Belmont Stock Farm, one mile west of Newcastle, Ont., on the Kingston Road in the county of Durham. Mr. Gibson informs us that the demand for Tamworths, Bronze turkeys, White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks has been phenomenal during the last year. He has shipped pigs to Michigan, Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Quebec, and different parts of Ontario, and has shipped poultry, particularly turkeys, to British Columbia, Maritime Provinces, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. He is now booking orders for eggs. His tom (imp.) weighs 40 lbs., and the hens from 20 to 25 lbs. each. In Tamworths, he has for sale 34 from four weeks to four months old, both sexes. Write Mr. Gibson to Newcastle P. O.

REMARKABLE BUTTER COWS.

If anyone still has doubts of the butter-producing capacity of Holstein-Friesian cows, the official tests that are being made in all parts of Canada and United States should go far to convince the "doubting Thomases." Three years ago the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada started the "Record of Merit," registration in which is contingent upon the production of certain standard amounts of butter-fat in an official test. Such tests must be conducted by a disinterested person—a duly authorized representative of an agricultural college or dairy school—who must be present at every milking and personally weigh and test the milk. The results must be vouched for by the college, the conductor of the test, the owner of the animal and the milker. So carefully conducted is the system that an official record is everywhere regarded as accurate beyond question.

The standard requires that a two-year-old heifer shall produce in seven days, at least eight pounds of butter-fat; a three-year-old heifer ten pounds; a four-year-old cow eleven and one half pounds; and a mature cow thirteen pounds. Last year forty-one cows and heifers were registered in the Canadian "Record of Merit," including the great cow, Tidy Ablekerk, owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. This cow, in her eight-year-old form, made an official test of 551 pounds of milk and 21.82 pounds of butter-fat in a week, or equal to 25.44 pounds of butter, containing 85.7 per cent. of fat. This is the largest official record ever made in Canada by any cow of any breed.

Since the first of February, the beginning of the Association's official year, seven additional tests have been accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. These are as follows:

Jennie Worthemall (3607) at 2 years 9 months 21 days of age: 8.94 lbs. of fat; 10.43 lbs. of butter. Owner, P. D. Ede, Woodstock, Ont.

Lady Frances (3274) at 2 years 11 months 23 days of age: 8.65 lbs. of fat; 10.09 lbs. of butter. Owner, P. D. Ede.

Anna Merrygold (2333) at 5 years 9 months of age: 13.81 lbs. of fat; 16.11 lbs. of butter. Owner, P. D. Ede.

Mercena 3rd (2711) at 4 years 3 months 14 days of age: 21.07 lbs. of fat; 24.58 lbs. of butter. Owner, Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Mercena 4th (3193) at 2 years 8 months 3 days of age: 11.22 lbs. of fat; 13.09 lbs. of butter. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

Annie Schuiling (2715) at 3 years 9 months 7 days of age: 14.56 lbs. of fat; 16.93 lbs. of butter. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

Olive Schuiling (2738) at 3 years 8 months 9 days of age: 15.11 lbs. of fat; 17.62 lbs. of butter. Owner, Jas. Rettie.

It may be pointed out that the above record of Mercena 3rd is the largest ever made in an official test in Canada by a four-year-old cow of any breed. G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS

1 red imported bull, coming 3 years; 2 bulls imported in dam, one red and one roan, coming 1 year; 1 red from imported sire and dam; 1 red, sixteen months, from Scotch dam and sire; also heifers of all ages for sale.

ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O., and STATION, G. T. R.

ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
 Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of livestock in the world.

PROSPECT MILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 8 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers.

J. K. McCALLUM & SON, Tona Sta., Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Some ready for service, young, and bred from imported and Canadian stock; also a number of heifers and cows, Dorset sheep and York-shire swine for sale. **D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville P. O. and Station, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES. 4 extra good bulls from 7 to 9 months old, by Bandoleer—40106—; also 1 2-yr-old. Cows and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—young sows 3 and 5 mos. old, lengthy bacon type, and with pedigrees of best breeding. Prices reasonable. **F. MARTINDALE & SONS, York, Ont., Caledonia Sta.**

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. **G. A. BÉDIE, Hethesda, Ont., Stouffville Station.**

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.

WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs P. O., Fergus Station.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest—4019—, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices.

J. & E. OWINICK, Chatham, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C. P. R. on Brougham P. O.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURGE STA. & P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. **JAS. A. CREER, Shakespeare, Ont.**

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS.

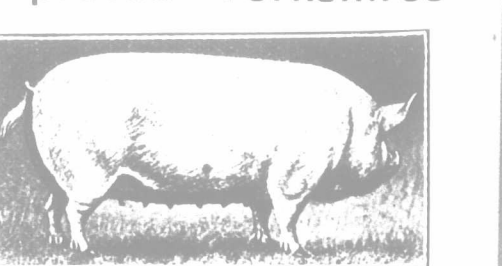
For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (imp.) (28851), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. **J. H. BLACK & SON, Allenford P. O. and Station.**

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS

Present offerings: Sows, bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service, and a fine lot of young pigs of both sexes. Also 1 bull calf, 4 mos. old. Write or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BETRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.

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

BULLS

2 bulls in the road, coning 1 and dam; 1 red, 1 and sire; also

WOOD P. O. STATION, G. T. R.

BEST.

ers of the purest kind, as good as are in calf to induce any in the world. High-class

ffville, Ont. Mansell & Co., est exporters world.

SHORTHORNS

to 18 months old (imp.), 6 by Royal (imp.). Also some

ona Fta., Ont.

FOR SALE.

and bred from also a number of and Yorkshire

NT & SONS, Ont.

YORKSHIRES.

months old, by old. Cows and in calf, heavy young sows 3 and with pedi-

reasonable. o. l., Caledonia Sta.

bulls, 11 heifer arlings, two-year Miss Ramsdens

ed. Prices moderate, Ont. Station.

YORKSHIRES.

ering 12 heifers o 2 years of age, 6 to 10 months em extra choice em a low-down,

Yorkshires.

YORKSHIRES.

ings P. O., gurgus Station.

YORKSHIRES

10 to 14 months success Royal bull, and out of high-

ow. Also ten p. Price of the t of \$650

atham, Ont.

Clydesdales.

ood red and a few in foal.

SONS, ougham P. O.

Clydesdales.

by Republican good one. Also all ages. Also in soon. om

SALE FARM, STA. & P. O.

YORKSHIRES.

Shorthorns. of herd. om

spears, Ont.

YORKSHIRES.

Heir (imp.) d headed by H. BLACK tion. om

YORKSHIRES

and ready to a fine lot of 1 bull calf, 4 in stock. En-

o

N, ully P. O.

YORKSHIRES

shires


YORKSHIRES

at three years the first prizes not American here imported breeders com- from the land. Prices

o

OVE, ONT.

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM SEPARATOR



Just one Tubular, all the others are of the "bucket bowl" type. Plenty of the old style, bucket bowls, but only one of the Tubular style. Others have tried to imitate, but they can't get around the Tubular patents. If you want the Improved Tubular Separator come to us; if you are satisfied with the old style bucket bowl, go to any of the others. Write for catalogue No. 193.

The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS
Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months-old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering. **E. O. MORROW,**
Hilton, Ont., Brighton Sta., G. T. R.

Riverside Holsteins
80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterje and Johanna Rue 4th Ltd. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brau pion Monarch (imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare acarload. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas. om**

Jerseys Cows, heifers and young bulls from high-testing stock. Boars and sows 3 to 6 months old. Orders booked for pigs from spring pigs. Good young Cotswold ewes for sale.

WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P. O. and Sta.

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.

1-gal. Imperial tin for **75c.**

STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.

Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.

W. W. STEPHEN, Agent,
MEAFORD, ONT.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM
J. C. ROSS, PROP., JARVIS, ONT.
Cotswold Sheep ready for shipment. Shearling and yearling rams, bred ewes and ewe lambs; imported and Canadian-bred. My flock has won 131 firsts and 85 seconds at Toronto, London, Guelph and other county shows, also silver medal and two diplomas, during the last two years. Shorthorns ready for shipment. Two yearling bulls, one six months' bull and several young heifers of choice breeding. Clydesdales—I have for sale two or three very choice two-year-old and three year-old fillies. Accurate Description Guaranteed. o

Linden Oxfords.
Imported and home-bred stock of the choicest breeding always on hand. o

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle
Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.
Telegraph and R. R. Station, o LUCAN, ONT.

FARNHAM OXFORDS
We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. o

HENRY ARKELL & SON
ARKELL, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.
Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes: "Sales up to date this season have been in advance of any previous year. Animals shipped to order have given satisfaction. I have three bulls twenty months old, large, blocky fellows, all roans, one of them out of my imported Cruickshank cow, Sultana. They are very suitable for the Northwest trade. Also two bulls eleven months old, bred close to imported stock."

Mrs. Langtry and Signor Marconi were dining at different tables in a New York restaurant recently. The actress saw the inventor for the first time. "What a wonderful man he is," Mrs. Lantry said. "What he has done seems marvelous. Only I can't say that my own experience with the wireless telegraph was a complete success. I had dined with a friend the night before I left London, and when we passed a vessel I telegraphed by the new method: 'The ocean does not part us.' Ten days later I had the telegram back from my friend, with a request to explain what it meant. It read: 'The ocean has not pants on.'"

Mr. T. W. Cole, Bomanville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire swine, places an advertisement of his stock in the "Advocate." Although a comparatively young breeder in the Yorkshire arena, Mr. Cole made rapid strides towards the front rank, and hogs of his breeding can now be found in every province in the Dominion, and in a few of the States. A look over his stock and the congratulating letters sent him by more than satisfied buyers, explains the whole thing. Mr. Cole's Yorkshires are as good as the country produces, and that means there are none better, for it is an undisputed fact that Canada leads the world in Yorkshires, and Mr. Cole's dealings are above suspicion.

"I had had a colored coachman in my employ for two years," said the Chicago merchant, "when one night some prowler entered the premises and stole sixteen of my fancy chickens. I hadn't a doubt of my man's honesty, but I called him in to ask if he suspected anyone. He seemed ill at ease and answered with reluctance, and I finally said: "George, if you can find out who stole the chickens I'll give you a \$5 bill."

"'Couldn't possibly do it, sah," he curtly replied.

"'But what do you mean? Do you mean that you haven't time?"

"'No, sah. I mean dat I'm no hand to gin my brudder-in-law away."

During his last visit to the United States on leave of absence, Mr. Choate, U. S. Ambassador at London, told the following story in refutation of the time-honored fallacy that women have no sense of humor.

According to Mr. Choate, a certain British official, having in charge a state function of great ceremony, had been at much pains to take such measures as would render the reception as imposing and dignified as possible. With this end in view he had ordained that only guests of certain rank should be permitted to approach the portion of the hall reserved for royalty and then only through certain designated doors. To these blue tickets were issued; to others of inferior rank, white tickets.

It chanced that, through some mistake, an important public man received a blue card while his wife received a white one. When the pair reached the audience chamber trouble began to brew, for the lady firmly declined to be separated from her husband. An aide-de-camp endeavored to reason with her touching the matter, and to explain the commotion that would ensue if blue and white were suffered to mingle together. But the fair one was equal to the occasion.

"What nonsense!" exclaimed she, pressing forward. "What do you take us for—a Seidlitz powder?"

This was too much for the aide, and the lady was permitted to go her own way.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

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

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH,**
o Ailsa Craig, Ont.

"MODEL FARM"
SHROPSHIRE
Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices. o

W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

COTSWOLDS
Shearling ram, shearing ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.

ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."
Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, G. F. B. **W. E. ARKELL,**
Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigree now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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: **NOWBERRY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepste, London.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.
"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.
Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
SALISBURY, ENGLAND

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 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. o

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England,

TAMWORTHS
At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes. **LOUIS D. BARCHFIELD,** Grimsby, Ont., P. O. and Station. Telephone on farm. o

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS
We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. o

F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

Chester White Swine between four and five months old; either sex; good bacon type. Sires and dams were prizewinners at Toronto and London fairs. Write for prices. **W. E. WEIGH,**
Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth, Ont.

YORKSHIRES
FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale.
Railroad stations: (Athelstan, N. Y. C. Huntingdon, G. T. R.)
Address **A. GILMORE & SON, Athelstan, Que.**

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES.
Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pigs, all ages, shipped not skinned. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me.

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

LARGE YORKSHIRES
GLENBURN HERD; winners of gold medal 2 years in succession; averages 100 head. Sires at head of herd: Imp. Holywell Hewson and Oak Lodge Prior. A large number of sows for sale, due to farrow in March or April, also a few good young boars. Prices reasonable. **David Barr Jr., Kenfrew, Ont., Box 3.**

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 skinned; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GORAK, Putnam, Ont.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES
FOR SALE.
Pigs from Imp. Boars and Sows; also some from Sweepstake Sow and Boar, Toronto Exhibition, 1903.

Wm. Aitchison, Erindale P. O.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires
Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om **L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.**

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not skinned. **JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Farm, om Churchhill, Ont.**

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **E. HONEY,** om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.
I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not skinned. om **WM WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.**

Chester White Sows bred for March litters; a 15-month-old Shorthorn bull, registered. For price, etc., write to **E. H. HARDING,** Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

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

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly-advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their food qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets of lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnvill, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing to A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

GOSSIP.

A neighbor had a sick calf and he gave it what he supposed was some medicine. It afterwards proved to be baking powder. He raised the calf. It is the mission of baking powder to raise things.

The goose no longer has the distinction of being the only fowl that can lay a golden egg. It is the hen that is engaged in that pastime these days.

Good stories have a trick of repeating themselves. The classic jest of "Daft Davie" with Professor Blackie about the horseshoe has just been repeated in real life in the course of the extraordinary Studdert remount case in Ireland. One of the witnesses was asked, "Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No, sor."
"Did your father sell Major Studdert a horse?"
"No, sor."
"Did your grandfather sell him a horse?"
"No, sor."
"Well, then, did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?"
"Yis, sor."
"Who did, then?"
"Oi did, sor."
"And what did you sell Major Studdert?"
"Oi sold him a mare, sor."
The counsel thereupon sat down and the court roared.

There is said to be a farmers' trust in Iowa organized to escape the exactions of a corporation that bought their produce and furnished their supplies. They incorporated as a company with the following wide range of enterprises: "Buying and selling and dealing in all kinds of farm and dairy products, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, farm machinery, lumber, stone, brick, and all kinds of building material, grain and real estate, and dealing in all kinds of merchandise, and in buying and selling all such kinds of property on commission and otherwise." Their reports for last year show that, with an expense for salaries, rent, insurance, etc., of less than \$4,000, they carried on a business of over \$620,000 on a capital of less than \$25,000. At no time has the capital stock been more than \$25,000, and at no time has the indebtedness been more than \$5,000. The company has handled in all over \$5,000,000, without losing a single dollar.

A Minnesota man has invented a lantern designed to be affixed by wire braces, rods and straps to the breast of a horse, so that the animal as well as the driver may clearly see the road on dark nights. It is claimed that the lantern is so pivoted and braced that it will not sway laterally with the motion of the horse nor suffer any undesirable vibration.

The inventor says that the rays are thrown directly forward in the path traveled by the animal, and that it is not only easier for the horse to see the path, but that the driver can distinguish objects ahead and also avoid rough and dangerous places and determine, even on the darkest night, whether the horse is in the road or not. Where the light is carried on the side of the buggy, the rays, thrown along by the side of the horse, frequently fail to illumine the way ahead.

A frame of sole leather, bent to present a round appearance in front, is provided with a hole through which the lens of the lantern is inserted. Suitable lugs are provided on each side of the lantern and straps are secured to the frame and hooked over the lugs to hold the lantern in place. The top of the leather frame curves inward the upper portion of the lantern and holds the breast of the horse from the heat.

Shoulder braces, rods of flat or round steel wire are attached to the lantern frame, and the latter is engaged by snap-hooks to a ring around the horse, just back of the fore-legs, to prevent the lantern from swaying backward. To prevent it from swaying backward, another wire brace running from the girth is connected with the lower side of the lantern frame.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

SATISFACTORY
Organ Bargains.

By satisfactory organ bargains we mean not only satisfactory because they are cheap, but satisfactory because they are good. As an indication of this satisfaction we have but to quote from customers' letters, of which the following is a recent sample:

McCreary, Man., Jan. 14th, 1904.

Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto:

Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$——, price of organ No. 41,285.

We are highly pleased with the instrument. It comes quite up to our expectations.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) WM. FLETCHER.

Unless you can endorse your selection of any of the organs in the following list in the same manner, after examination, we prefer you to exercise your option of return.

TERMS OF SALE:

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

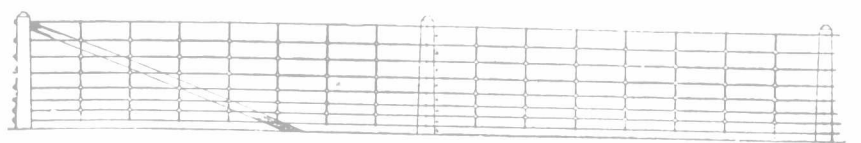
A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

DOMINION —5-octave walnut organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in neat case, without high top, has 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, knee swell. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. Originally \$100. Reduced to.....	\$34
BELL —5-octave walnut organ, by Daniel Bell & Co., in neatly decorated case, Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 5 feet 6 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to.....	39
KILGOUR —5-octave walnut parlor organ, by J. & R. Kilgour, Hamilton, in attractive case with high top. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to.....	41
BELL —6-octave walnut organ, by W. Bell & Co., with low top. Has 8 stops, 3 sets of reeds in the treble and 2 sets in the bass, knee swells. Height, 5 feet 1 inch. A good organ for church or Sabbath school. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	42
STANDARD —5-octave parlor organ, by the Standard Organ Co., in panelled and decorated walnut case, with extended top. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to.....	43
BELL —5-octave parlor organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsome walnut case with high back. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds in the treble and 1 in the bass, couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet 4 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	46
DOMINION —5-octave parlor organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in handsomely decorated walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, 2 complete sets reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 6 ft. 7 in. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	49
BELL —5-octave parlor organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsomely decorated walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet 9 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	51
FARRAND & VOTCY —5-octave parlor organ, by Farrand & Votcy, Detroit, in handsomely decorated solid walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet 9 inches. A fine organ. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	52
BERLIN —5-octave parlor organ, by the Berlin Organ Co., in handsome walnut case with revolving fall and handsomely-decorated extended top. Has 10 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet five inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	54
DOHERTY —6-octave parlor organ, by W. Doherty & Co., in handsomely-decorated solid walnut case with high top. Has 12 stops, including couplers, etc., 2 sets reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 6 feet. Originally \$150. Reduced to.....	55
DOMINION —6-octave piano-case organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in handsome mahogany case. Has 11 stops, including couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, patent folding mouse-proof pedal attachment and swing desk. Height, 4 feet 7 inches. Originally \$150. Reduced to.....	71
KARN —6-octave piano-case organ, by D. W. Karn & Co., in handsome ebony case decorated with gold. Has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 4 feet 10 inches. A lovely organ. Originally \$150. Reduced to.....	73
THOMAS —6-octave piano-case organ, by the Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock, in handsome figured walnut case with marquetry design in the panels. Has 11 stops, including couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. A lovely organ, only slightly used. Originally \$175. Reduced to.....	82
DOMINION —6-octave piano-case organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., particularly handsome walnut case with full-length carved panel, automatic folding fall-board music desk and pedal cover. Has 2 bevelled mirrors in top, 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells, etc. Used but a few months, cannot be told from new. Catalogue price \$300. Reduced to.....	93

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

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THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE



For Farm and Ornamental Fence and Gates, and all Kinds of Fencing Wire, write

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO.,

Agents Wanted.

Send for Catalogue.

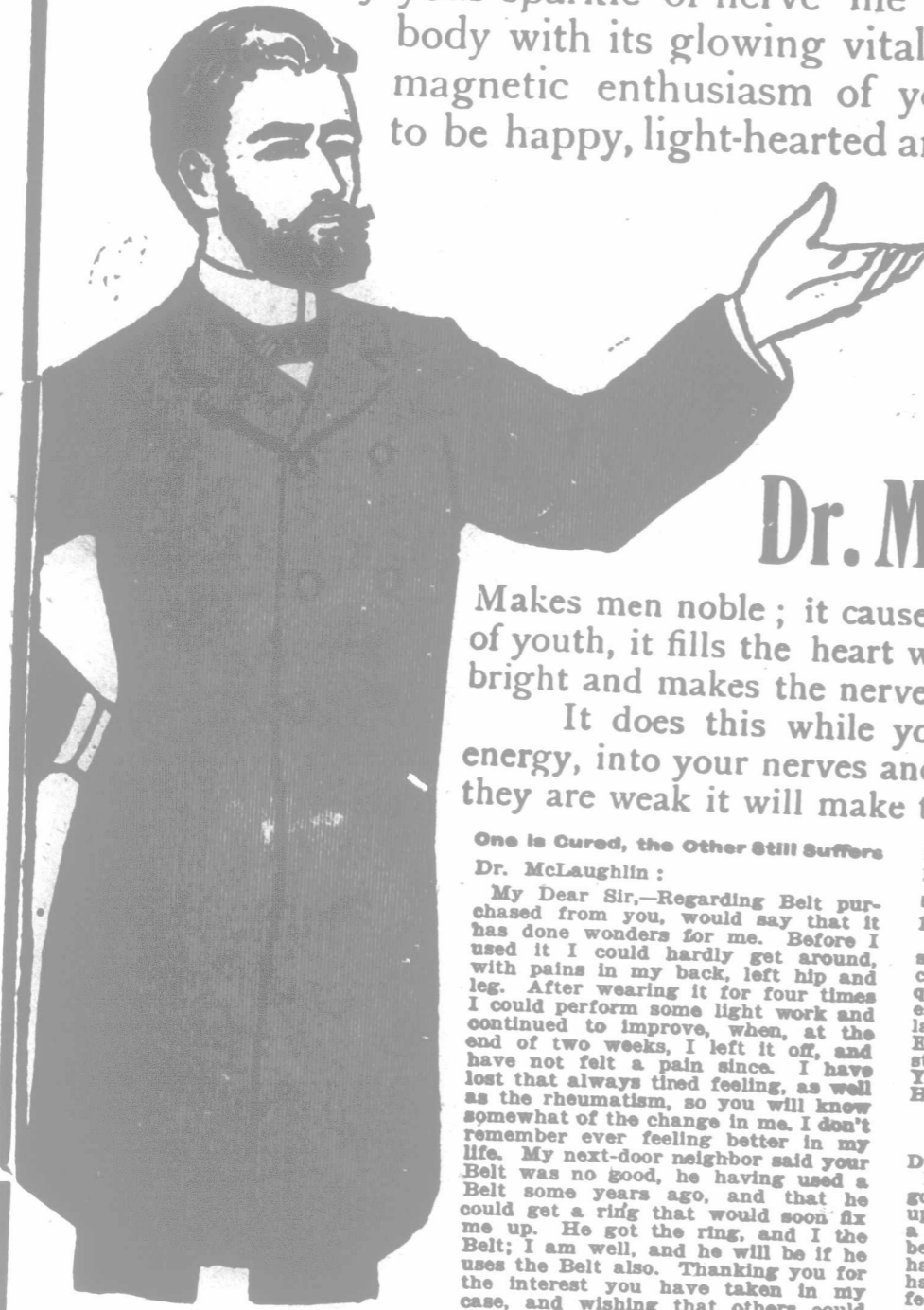
STRATFORD, ONT.

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

I MAKE STRONG MEN

THE MAN does not live who cannot be made a better man by wearing my Electric Belt. None of us is perfect, and anything that will add more to such vitality as we may have will make us better.

It is hard for a weak man to have noble sentiments. Such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart. Every weak man wants to feel young 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 the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down man, and it may be gratified.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Makes men 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 vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

One is Cured, the Other Still Suffers

Dr. McLaughlin:
My Dear Sir,—Regarding Belt purchased from you, would say that it has done wonders for me. Before I used it I could hardly get around, with pains in my back, left hip and leg. After wearing it for four times I could perform some light work and continued to improve, when, at the end of two weeks, I left it off, and have not felt a pain since. I have lost that always tired feeling, as well as the rheumatism, so you will know somewhat of the change in me. I don't remember ever feeling better in my life. My next-door neighbor said your Belt was no good, he having used a Belt some years ago, and that he could get a ring that would soon fix me up. He got the ring, and I the Belt; I am well, and he will be if he uses the Belt also. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in my case, and wishing that others could see that you have something to bene-

fit the sufferer, I remain, sincerely yours, J. W. Cornish, Lakeside, Ont.

No Case of Weakness Can Resist It

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: I am glad to be able to say that your Belt is all that you recommend it to be. The organs are quite firm. The pains in the back have entirely disappeared. You have my lasting gratitude, for I believe your Electric Belt is the only thing which stands between me and a blighted life. Yours respectfully, Edward Caldwell, Hensall, Ont., Box No. 1.

Man and Wife Cured With the Same Belt.

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: Three years ago, when I got your Belt, I was completely used up with rheumatism. I wore it about a month, and I was completely, and I believe, permanently cured, as I have had no rheumatism since. My wife has also used the Belt with good effect. In fact, it is the only remedy we use. Yours very truly, H. C. Armstrong, Palmerston, Ont.

Nervousness and Rheumatism Will Yield to It.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—The Belt I got from you has been very successful. I have been wearing it now for about a month, and am feeling better than I have felt for the past ten years. I have no longer any doubt but that it is a complete cure for rheumatism, and for bracing up the nervous system it cannot be surpassed. Wishing you success, believe me to be yours sincerely, Edgar Pinnell, Gladstone, Man.

Well Pleased.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I am wearing the Electric Belt, and am well pleased with it; so much so that I am recommending it to others. You might write to the enclosed names, and mention my name if you wish. Yours truly, Luther Deeks, Elma, Ont.

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Stomach Troubles, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lost Health and every indication that you are breaking down physically, I can cure, or will forfeit \$1,000.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I have such confidence in my treatment that I will pay \$1,000 for a case that comes in my line of treatment which I can't cure with my recently perfected appliance. I am curing troubles which I would not touch before.

I know how skeptical people are after paying out hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and know that many would pay after they were cured. To those I say, set aside those testimonials, give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security for the Belt. I will arrange it with necessary attachments suitable for your case, express it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Now, wouldn't you rather wear my life-saving appliance while you sleep every night, and feel its glowing warmth pouring into you, and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than to clog your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely! Try me.

FREE BOOK I want you to read my book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of the kind that unmans you, it would assure you future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it, your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are fitted with spiral skimmer of one piece only in size A, and of only two pieces in sizes B and I. The simplicity of this device greatly facilitates the cleaning of the machine, relieving the operator of drudgery and ensuring the production of butter free from harmful germs. The enameled surface of the bowl casing in sizes I to 5 also saves labor and ensures cleanliness. Write for booklet.



R. ALISTER & CO. LTD.
675 & 58/ ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

KING EDWARD SCALE

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CURES RUPTURE

A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, can be cured, painlessly, rapidly, and permanently, at home, without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY, of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured and not a moment from his pastoral duties. Available book full of information to the ruptured and a Free Trial Treatment sent, plainly sealed, free of all cost. Strictly confidential. DR. W. S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 22), Toronto, Ont.

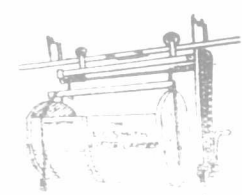


BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Farmers Contemplating Marriage, AS WELL AS Those Already in Wedded Bliss, should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a BEAUTIFUL MASON & BIRCH PIANO. Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying. The Mason & Birch Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London

GENUINE Pratt's Astral Lamp Oil SOLD IN ALL COUNTRIES, AND RECOGNIZED AS THE HIGHEST-GRADE OIL MANUFACTURED. WHOLESALE ONLY. THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited, TORONTO.

THE L. C. SMITH FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1903. Can be adapted to any barn or farm building. Write us for particulars. LYMAN C. SMITH, OSHAWA, ONT.



There is nothing like Sunlight Soap for Household Utensils.

When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

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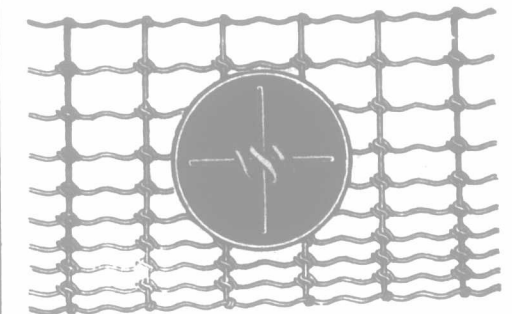
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