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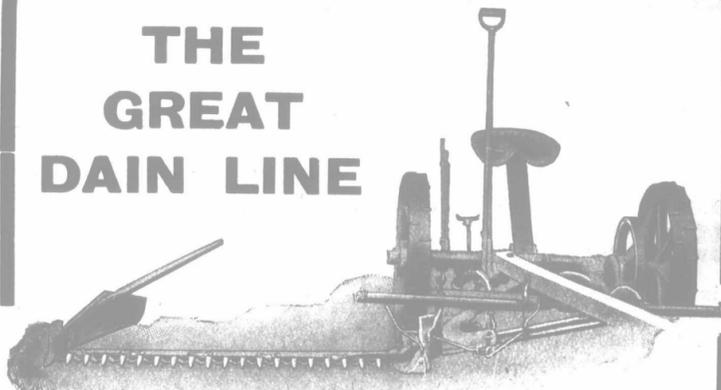
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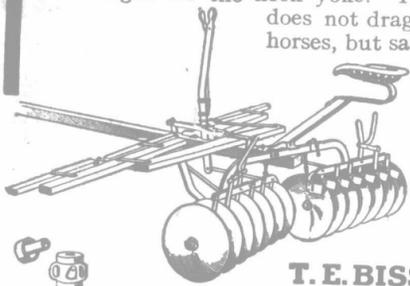
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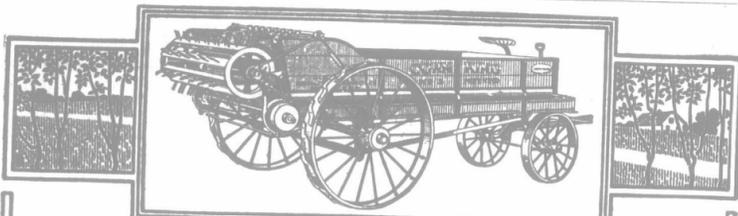
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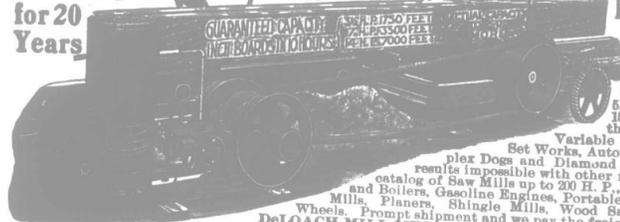
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MENTION THIS PAPER.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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Established 1866.

Vol. XLIII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 5, 1908.

No. 806.

EDITORIAL.

HOW TO MINIMIZE THE WASTE OF MANURE.

What would you think of a neighbor who made it a point to steal fifty or a hundred dollars' worth of crops off your farm every year? What would you think of a hired man who would deliberately or indolently idle away an equivalent amount of time? What would you think of a farm manager who would allow a hundred dollars' worth of grain or hay to rot in the fields every twelvemonth? Equal losses many a farmer is inflicting upon himself year after year. An American professor has calculated that the annual waste of manure in the United States is \$750,000,000.

Manure is worth good money to anyone who knows how to use it properly. How much it is worth, depends upon circumstances; upon the nature, drainage and degree of impoverishment of the soil; upon the kind and value of the crops raised, and upon the quality and application of the manure itself. For intensive cropping, where such produce as fruit and vegetables are raised, a large value being secured per acre, manure is certainly worth more per ton than where applied to grain and hay land. In the Niagara District many fruit-growers are glad to buy manure at 75 cents to a dollar a load, and haul it from one to three miles, besides. Even at that it is cheap fertilizer, for a distinguishing feature of barnyard manure is that the returns continue, in gradually diminishing ratio, for many seasons after it is applied. Having regard for this fact, and for the further important consideration that no more labor is required to sow and cultivate a good crop than a poor one, we feel that few farmers in Eastern Canada should consider their manure worth less than \$1.00 a ton as it runs in the yard. Experiment has demonstrated that, taking it by and all, a ton of green manure is worth as much as a ton of rotted, and, as it requires about two tons of green manure to produce one ton of the decomposed article which we used to apply, it is clear that many farms have been losing, and in some cases still lose, half the virtue of their annual manurial product by fermentation and leaching.

Nor is this all. Analysis indicates that about two-thirds of the most expensive element, nitrogen, and over half of the potash voided by the average animal is found in the liquid excreta. Except where there are water-tight floors—and cement is about the only floor that actually remains water-tight for any length of time—this liquid is largely wasted, and even where there are water-tight floors a considerable amount of the nitrogen is lost by volatilization, unless absorbents are copiously used. When the straw supply is deficient, ground rock phosphate, land plaster, or common road dust, may be scattered in the gutter, these materials being mentioned in order of preference. In too many stables the liquid seeps away into the subsoil, to "strengthen" the drinking water and probably breed typhoid.

Let us put the annual amount of fresh manure made in an ordinary farm stable at 150 tons. It will be plain from the above that, in many cases, what with waste of liquid and loss by fermentation and leaching, two-thirds of this hundred and fifty dollars' worth of manure is wasted every year; and it is safe to say that half of the waste is easily preventable. To be on the safe side, place the preventable waste at \$50. Do not make light of this \$50. It is really too low an estimate.

On some farms the loss is three or four times that much. Think what an increase in the value of the farm could be brought about in ten years by judicious conservation of the farm's most important by-product. Ten times \$50 is \$500, and this, without counting interest. Remember, too, that on a farm where stock is kept the results of manuring are cumulative—the more manure, the more crop; the more crop, the bigger the manure pile, and so on. As a matter of fact, we are persuaded that the farmer who sets about it to stop this constant leakage in his farm capital would in ten years derive a twofold return, one in the increased crop produced year by year, and an equal amount resulting from the increased fertility and value of his farm. Indeed, we know many farms where the results of laying cement floors, using absorbents, and applying the manure fresh from the stables on corn and root land have, in five years, been simply astonishing, especially when combined with the adoption of a short rotation, often increasing the productiveness of the farm by thirty to fifty per cent., or even more. What man has done man can do.

We do not expect it will ever be possible to avoid all loss in the handling of manure. Whatever practice we adopt will have some objections. There is loss in applying manure broadcast over the snow; there is loss in piling it in small heaps, to be spread by hand; or in large heaps, to be distributed in spring with the manure spreader. On the whole, the loss during winter probably is least when the manure is left in small, frozen piles, to be spread by hand in spring; but, on the other hand, this method involves much extra labor, and the manure, when subsequently spread by hand, is not in that fine, well-distributed state to be incorporated to best advantage with the soil. On the whole, we believe it is wisest to spread the manure on the snow as made, unless the snow be very deep or the land very hilly, in which case we incline to favor hauling to the field, piling neatly, and applying in the spring with a manure spreader—which, by the way, is one of the most valuable and dividend-paying implements ever introduced upon our farms. When there is no spreader, haul out and leave in small piles, say half a dozen to a load, and spread at the earliest opportunity in spring. In any case, get the manure out of the yard, thereby saving time and fertilizer.

The question of what place in the rotation should be reserved for the manure has been admirably discussed by a Frontenac correspondent who signs himself "Limestoneian." In brief, the idea is this: Apply the manure before the vegetative crops, such as corn, roots and potatoes; follow these with grain seeded to clover. This is sound doctrine. It is the way to make the most out of manure. For light or loamy soil, the most economical method is to apply the manure on sod to be spring-plowed for corn. On heavy clay, manure the fall-plowed sod. Where there is an excess of manure beyond what is needed for the corn, roots and potatoes, it can be employed to excellent advantage top-dressing meadow land.

Here, then, are the directions boiled down: Lay cement floors in the stables; soak up every particle of liquid manure; provide a water-tight bin or barnyard, with cement or puddled-clay floor, for the temporary retention of manure which cannot immediately be applied to the land. See that the shape is such that no wash water can run in from the outside. What rain and snow falls on the pile itself will do little or no

harm. So far as practicable, haul out the manure fresh from stable to field, and apply it liberally to the fodder crops, garden and potato land, the orchard, etc., distributing any excess over the meadows. As a general thing, spread from the sleigh in winter; and from the manure spreader whenever this can be used. On hilly land, pile the manure in either large or small piles, and distribute early in spring either with the manure spreader or by hand. Underdrain as much as possible, for no conceivable method of application will prevent serious waste of fertilizing virtue in an undrained soil.

THE LATEST AND BEST WORD ON VENTILATION

"Probably the best-ventilated stables in Canada," was the general comment of those delegates to the recent National Live-stock Convention in Ottawa, who availed themselves of the opportunity provided by Agriculturist J. H. Grisdale to inspect the stock and stables at the Central Experimental Farm. Outside it was a cold, blustering day in February. Inside it was comfortable, dry, light, and very pleasant, with no heaviness in the atmosphere, and scarcely any evidence of manurial effluvia. In fact, it is a slight exaggeration to say that, had the visitors been set down in this stable blindfolded, they could hardly have said whether it were a barn or a drawing-room.

The barns at this institution, though constructed on the two-story plan, with fairly capacious mows over the stables, are not the lofty structures so common in Western Ontario nowadays, and, for this reason, the ventilating shafts doubtless serve their purpose better than they otherwise would. The stables are concrete-floored and wooden-walled, with plenty of large windows and few interior fittings to obstruct light. Ventilation is provided by the King and Rutherford systems, used alternately by way of experiment. Last fall the muslin-curtain system had been installed, but had since been discarded as unsatisfactory. After observing how exceedingly well the other systems were working, it was not surprising that the curtains fell short in the comparison.

In this connection, it will not be out of order to note that Dr. E. M. Santee, the recognized advocate of the muslin-curtain method, in a letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," objects that Prof. Grisdale's experiment was not conducted in the best way to show what the system might accomplish. "If they will remove the windows entirely," he says, "or hinge them at the side, and take out all the cheese-cloth and the other cloth on one of the windows, and then close the other windows, except upon very mild days, they will get very much better results." However this may be, one could not but conclude that, if every stockman could obtain such results as were seen on the Experimental Farm, by one or other of the convection systems there in use, no consideration of cost would excuse him from installing it. As a matter of fact, neither the King nor the Rutherford system is excessively expensive, considering the benefits that accrue in the increased health and well-doing of the animals housed.

Knowing that a large number of our readers would be practically interested in an explanation and discussion of ventilation systems, we have arranged with Prof. Grisdale to take up the subject in our columns, setting forth the principles involved and describing the best systems, with particulars as to cost and details of installation. In view of his extensive experience, the articles will be a great help to every stockman, and we especially recommend a careful perusal to intending barn-builders.

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

"The United States has not a supply of timber for thirty years, and the present sawmill capacity of that country could exhaust the Canadian forests in fifteen years." Thus spoke Dr. Fernow, the eminent Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, before the Canadian Club in Toronto last week. There were in his address many remarks that may well give us pause in our present reckless and improvident forest policy, or lack of policy. We extract a few.

To protect the welfare of the unborn citizen—that is the mission of the forester which makes him a world patriot.

Canada has in its timber wealth an asset which will be worth very much more if husbanded and left to future use than if the money derived from its present sale were invested at compound interest for the same length of time.

Are you aware that Canada is destined to have ten times her present population in less time than it takes to grow a sawlog?

One result of the removal of United States restrictions in regard to Canadian wood products will be an enormous increase in activity of Canadian lumbering operations.

The United States has 150,000,000 acres set apart for forest reserve in the West, but not more than half of this is forest land, and they will presently have to spend millions to buy back forest lands in the East. Ontario has started well in the south western part of the Province, in the encouragement of replanting by farmers, but support seems to be necessary by public opinion to keep the Government at it.

The present method of fire-ranging only looks to the protection of the existing sawlogs, and does not look to the preservation of the young growth, which is the more valuable timber to the nation. The present method is the way which kills the goose that lays the golden egg. The future of the timber wealth of Canada depends upon the policy adopted by the Eastern Provinces.

At present, the cutting is done with the sole aim of making immediate profits, and very little attention is paid to caring for the young trees. Ontario is the Province most deeply concerned, for she has more virgin timber than any other Province.

Just now, the water powers of the country are attracting the greatest attention. Yet, at the same time, all that can be done was permitted by axe and fire to impair the value of the water-power resources. An equable flow of water is essential to their value, but this is not to be had without the conservation of the forests.

The estimate of sawlogs, made at Ottawa recently, which Dr. Fernow thought might be accepted as correct for Canada, was 600 billion feet. The consumption of the United States sawmills is 40 billions, and in posts, ties, pulpwood and other forms, 40 billions more. England uses 10 billions, and Canada 5 billions. This would give Canada enough for herself for 100 years. But could Canada shut out the rest of the world? Or, should she not rather shape her forest policy to control the markets of the world? (Applause.)

One great difference I observe between Canada and the United States is that, whereas there the people lead the Government, here the Government leads the people. There the people take the initiative, here it is the Government. He urged the people to be more alive to the need of protecting the forests, and enable Canada to dominate the timber markets of the world, and, in conclusion, suggested that the Government be urged to extend its reservation policy to include all undisposed-of limits; that it organize a re-forestation department, and substitute for the ephemeral fire-ranger the permanent forester; that all Crown lands suitable for forestry purposes be segregated; and that all present license-holders be given notice that after a certain date new regulations must be observed on the limits as a condition of the privileges enjoyed by them.

We hope the point of Dr. Fernow's prediction as to the increasing value of timber limits may not be lost upon those farmers who are now cutting down blocks of valuable bush and hauling young sawlogs to the mill.

EDUCATION, CO-OPERATION, AND LEGISLATION.

(Extracts from the address of C. H. Black, retiring President of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, before its recent annual convention in Antigonish.)

THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS.

The year 1907 will probably long be remembered as one of the most trying that farmers of the Maritime Provinces have ever known. A cold, late spring, followed by a wet, cool summer and a cloudy and showery harvest season, all coming in one year, are indeed a combination of difficulties very unusual. We have, however, in most sections of our Province enough for the year's use, and there will be no want. Prices for nearly all kinds of farm products have ruled high, and though the amount of produce we have to dispose of is very much less than usual, the return will be somewhat encouraging; especially is this the case in regard to dairy products.

The fruit-growers of the Annapolis Valley, though they have lost some by heavy gales and frosts, are rejoicing in a good crop of apples and unusually high prices, and, altogether, the returns must be very satisfactory to those engaged in this branch of farming.

EDUCATION.

It appears to me that the two greatest needs of agriculture in Nova Scotia to-day are education and co-operation. Education is needed in the practical things of farm life, such as the breeding and feeding of the different kinds of live stock, the growing of grain and root crops, the care and application of manures and fertilizers, the following of rotations of crops; the setting,

spraying and general management of an orchard, and the hundred other things that go to make the difference between success and failure on the farm.

We have good reason to be proud of the educational work done by our association through its branches, the County Farmers' Associations, by means of our Institute system, and now with the aid of Mr. F. L. Fuller, who has lately been appointed Superintendent of Agricultural Associations, we are strongly in hope that this work will be made more effective. We should aim to have at least one Institute meeting a year in every polling district in the Province where farming is the chief occupation.

The Agricultural College, a child of this Association, is now on a firm basis, and is doing splendid work, and especially does the short course appeal to farmers who are unable to be away from home long enough to take the regular course, and Prof. Cumming and those associated with him are doing a noble work for the future of agriculture in this Province. Remember, it is when a man first gets the idea that he really begins to improve his methods; and how many of our farmers get ideas at Institute meetings or meetings like this, or at the short course, or from reading articles in an agricultural paper, which they have put into practice, and which have made them better farmers and better men?

CO-OPERATION.

The farmers of Nova Scotia should co-operate. Many of the apple-growers of "The Valley" have found it greatly to their advantage to co-operate in the marketing of their apples. In a few sections we find butter and cheese factories, but they are not nearly so numerous as they should be. Fancy fifty farmers, each spending an hour two or three times a week to do the churning, while, if they would only co-operate, one man, with a proper outfit, could do the work as quickly and better. There are many ways in which we could and should co-operate, as in the purchasing of pure-bred stock to improve our herds and flocks, and often small farmers can advantageously co-operate in the purchase and use of expensive and time-saving machinery.

LEGISLATION.

We see other classes co-operating or combining, and unless we farmers do so we are in danger of being crowded to the wall. Too many of us sit by our fireside and complain that the assessment laws bear unjustly on the tillers of the soil; that the customs laws are in the interest of the classes as against the masses; that the sheep-protection law is usually a dog-protection law; that farmers are not represented in Parliament in anything like due proportion to their numbers and the share of the public burden which they bear; and when election day comes around, we walk to the polls and vote like little men for any kind of a candidate, for any kind of a policy, so long as we vote for a political party that bears the name of the one that our fathers voted for. How different other classes do. Manufacturers support the party that supports them; laboring men vote for Labor candidates, and we find Governments catering to these classes, while the farmers, the most powerful of all, vote any old way, and get any old place. Really, I am sometimes forced to the opinion that lawyers are a very generous class, or they would not do as much for the farmer as they do. If we could let Premier Murray know that the farmers would support his party if he stood by us, and drop him if he did not, what would he not be willing to do for us? How long would dogs be permitted to worry our flocks with impunity?

It should always be our aim to improve.

WHAT TO AIM FOR.

Our forefathers cleared away the forests, dyked our marshes, and founded our institutions, and it is our duty to carry on their work of development and improvement. Let us aim so to increase the productiveness of our farms that we can cut in two the amount of money that now goes out of this Province for grain and mill feed; so to increase the number of our flocks and herds, and so to improve our methods of farming that we can cut in two the amount of money which now goes out of this Province for fertilizers; so to increase the number and productiveness of our flocks and herds that we can at least supply our own markets with farm and dairy products, beef and bacon, eggs and poultry; and when we have done that we shall have a prosperous and contented people, and, coupling this with our recognized intelligence as a people and our Christian homes, we shall indeed occupy an enviable position among the Provinces of this fair Dominion.

THE WELCOME VISITOR.

In renewing my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your up-to-date paper. It is the farmer's best friend at all times of the year. Wishing you every success, I remain,

F. W. YOUNG.

Compton, Que.

HORSES.

SELECTING AND BREEDING THE MARES.

[Second part of address by H. G. Reed, V. S., at the Ontario Winter Fair, December, 1907.]

A weak point with too many Canadian farmers is that they are not particular enough about the brood mares. I have known farmers who used mares for breeding purposes simply because they could not use them for anything else. I have known mares so vicious that they would kick you off a load of hay, and they were used for brood purposes. I don't advocate that every man should provide himself with pure-bred mares, but don't breed at all unless you have a fairly decent kind of brood mare. There are some that never should be used for breeding purposes at all; they never should be allowed to reproduce their species. We have enough poor animals.

AVOID HEREDITARY UNSOUNDNESS.

First of all, we should look for reasonable absence of blemishes. There are certain blemishes that are well known to be hereditary. Take spavins and ringbone, and the most ordinary form of blindness and roaring; they are well known to be hereditary troubles. I am quite willing to admit that a horse might be spavined as the result of an accident, but I have no hesitation in saying that by far the largest proportion of spavined horses are simply suffering from these blemishes because it runs in the breeding. Perhaps most of their ancestors before them were spavined. It is transmitted from parent to progeny almost always, and we ought to see that our brood mares are free from spavins and ringbone. A very large percentage of the blind horses to-day have gone blind through the action of an hereditary disease. Repeated attacks of sore eyes will lead to blindness, and it is a well-known hereditary trouble. Again, a man may have a brood mare so sound that you would be justified in writing out a certificate of soundness, and yet she may be utterly unfit to use as a brood mare, because she is an animal of such poor conformation. I don't say that you should look for perfection in a brood mare, but if she is of poor conformation, don't breed her, because she will transmit to her progeny her qualities.

BREED TO PURE-BRED SIRE.

Sometimes we get stallions of no particular breed, and sometimes only half-breeds. You have all seen half-breeds that were pretty good animals, and if a judge went over him point by point, he might not be able to criticise the animal very much, and he might win in the showing because the horse himself is a good individual, and yet he is not likely to be a good stock horse. He lacks a pedigree. The man who wants to get the best results in breeding of farm stock of any kind will not do as well as he should if he doesn't make it a rule to breed always from a registered animal. Why do we emphasize this matter of breeding so much? We know there is a great natural law operating in all our breeding operations, called the law of reversion, and when we breed there is a tendency for the result of a cross to revert to the characteristics of some undesirable ancestor. When you take a half-bred horse—I don't care how excellent he may be—we know he has close up behind him, on his dam's side, 50 per cent. of mongrel blood. Take two horses, both good individuals, and one of them registered—an animal that has sprung from a long line of illustrious ancestors; put these two animals in the same section, and I will guarantee that the pure-bred animal will have a larger number of good colts than the ill-bred animal, because he will transmit his characteristics to his progeny. Therefore, I say it is of the utmost importance that you breed from registered sires.

GET INDIVIDUALITY, BACKED UP WITH PEDIGREE.

But don't be carried away too much by registration. Don't imagine that, because a horse is registered, he is a good stock-animal. Unfortunately, we have some registered horses that are poor individuals, and I would not breed to a poor individual, I don't care what his pedigree may be; but when you get a good individual, and behind the good individuality a good pedigree, I say that is the kind of horse to get good results from, and the farmer who sees to it that he uses the very best breeding mares he can get, and that he breeds to pure-bred animals every time, and sticks persistently to some breed, will find the profits of horse-breeding will very much increase. If farmers would start out and follow the advice given them this morning, before ten years had passed, the value of the output of horses in Ontario would be quadrupled.

DISCUSSION.

Q. Which generally gets the better stock in carriage horses, a Hackney over 15.2, or under?

A. If I were breeding Hackney horses, I would rather have them under 15.2 than over; but that is a matter of taste. The class of carriage horses selling for the highest price are horses 15½ hands

and under. Some of the highest-priced carriage horses have been under 15½ hands high. We are not looking for great size any more. If I were looking for a Hackney stallion, it would be quality that I would look for, rather than size.

Q. Is a smaller horse, 15 and 15.2 likely to be a purer-bred horse than one 16 or 16.2?

A. I don't think you can determine anything about the breed of horse by his size. Personally, I am in favor of the smaller Hackney horse.

Q. What do you consider a proper application to that word quality?

A. Dr. Greenside once wrote a long article in "The Farmer's Advocate" on that point. It is very hard to describe just what we mean by "quality" in a horse, but we always look for fineness and cleanness, and hardness of bone, clear-cut formation, and nice clean head, and a nice soft, silky skin. We may sometimes have a homely horse, and still have a great deal of quality.

Q. How would you tell a carriage horse from a road horse?

A. We want a road team to go reasonably fast, and we want, with the ability to go fast, the ability to go far. In a carriage team, we don't need that. Carriage teams have not to go very fast, and they never have to go very far. The best carriage teams are simply taken into the cities, and the rich gentlemen buy them up and take a little drive in the parks or on the streets. They are supposed to be very attractive-looking, and to have good action.

Q. How would you judge them?

A. I would insist that a carriage horse went square, and that they did not straddle behind, and that they lifted their knees up well and showed a nice action; in judging a road horse, I would not look for that. I would not set a road horse back because he went wide behind. He

the foals are stronger for it, I worked the mare all through the winter, and also after the foals were about ten days old, always being careful not to allow the colts to suck when the mare was warm. The first two I kept for brood mares and to work, the other two I sold at good prices. The dam of these four mares worked up till she was twenty-nine years old, when she died. I kept raising one and two colts every year, up to the year 1885, when the most of the best Clydesdale stallions took a disease the veterinarians called pink-eye, and for two years there were a very small percentage of mares foaled, and of those that were a good few lost their foals. Having poor success for two years in getting mares to breed, I bought an imported Clydesdale stallion and mare—the best that money and judgment could buy—and have had no trouble since in raising colts, having two and sometimes three every year.

I have always bred to a registered Clydesdale sire, with the exception of one year that I bred one mare to a kind of half-bred blood horse. The result was the worst-looking horse I ever raised. As I have had a stallion in my stables for the past fifteen years, and have seen all classes of mares, I must say that there is no sire that will beat the Clydesdale to produce stock, to work, and to sell. The first winter I fed the colts hay, oats and a little bran, with a pinch of salt in nearly every feed, twice a day, and about twice a week a little crushed grain, leaving them out for a while every day that is fine for exercise, except when the ground is very icy, and always taking care that their feet are kept in right shape, especially before going on grass in the spring; and my experience has been that colts that have not been fed too high through the winter will do better and gain more rapidly when put to grass than those that have been pampered.

When hay is about eight or nine dollars a ton, I think twenty dollars will winter a colt nicely. And, for selling, I have sold them at all ages, but, with the exception of four three-year-old registered stallions and four three-year-old mares, I sold the largest number when coming two years old, very often in the month of December. The prices I got for these grade mares and a few geldings ranged from \$100 to \$135, and for three-year-old registered mares as high as \$375; and, as the stallion colts have to be kept in after two years old, they cost quite a bit, but when you get the right buyer, the cost is not so much after all. And I would say just here that there is no one animal kept on the farm that will make more money than a good sound grade brood mare.

The greatest loss I had was a six-year-old registered mare that rolled into a barbed-wire fence. She died four hours afterward, and I often wished since that the man that invented barbed wire had been either a Government expert or a lightning-rod agent, and I would advise farmers that are lovers of that noble animal, the horse, if they have any barbed wire, to burn it or bury it, and put up some brand of woven fence.

IMPROVE THE HORSE BUSINESS BY WORKING THE STALLIONS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed a few articles in your recent issues on the subject, "Stallion License and Inspection." This subject also received some attention in the discussion a year ago. Two reasons proposed in favor of the act are: First, it would improve the horse industry by putting out of business a lot of undesirable sires; second, it would enable owners of pure-bred stallions to do a more profitable business, and occasion better stallions being procured in the future. As to the first, there are other hindrances to the production of good horses besides the use of inferior sires which will prevail under any circumstances. Is not the treatment some horses receive capable of developing them into scrubs, be their breeding what it may? As regards making it more profitable for owners of pure-bred stallions—that is, those of the draft breeds—I would say that a great many of the owners incur extra expense on themselves by the method they follow of keeping



Margrave (12240).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled June, 1902. Sire Hiawatha (10067). Property of John Pollock, Langside, Scotland. Winner of the Glasgow District £80 Premium.

might go so wide behind that his hind feet would go outside of the front, but in a pair of carriage horses I wouldn't allow that. Pacing would be all right in a road horse, but would not be tolerated for a moment in a carriage horse.

Q. Would you disqualify a draft horse with a bog spavin?

A. Certainly I would. We generally make a certain allowance for puffiness in a draft horse, but we would like to see them as clean as other horses. I might make allowance for a foal that had a slight puffiness in the hock, but if I thought it was a spavin, I certainly would not consider it.

HORSEMEN'S EXPERIENCE COMPETITION.

By John B. McGerrigle, Chateauguay County, Que.

As I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great number of years, and have always taken a lively interest in all subjects up for discussion, or anything that would be beneficial to the farming community, I will give you my experience in breeding, feeding and selling Clydesdale and grade draft horses. In the year 1875 I bought a filly foal which cost me the small sum of \$33. She was sired by a registered Clydesdale, dam a grade mare. I bred her at four years old to a registered Clydesdale stallion, and she raised a fine filly foal. I bred her again to the same horse, and had another mare foal. The next two years she raised two more good ones. As I believe in working brood mares, and think

their horses in idleness from one breeding season to another. One writer, in the discussion last spring, gives, in stating the expenses, "horse's keep and care, nine months, \$100." If stallion owners wish to indulge in this unnatural and expensive method, they should not be permitted to include it in stating their bill of expenses when complaining about injustice in competition. Were farmers to adopt the method of keeping their brood mares and their colts while preparing for market in idleness, it is doubtful if they could do it profitably. The best horse authorities tell us these are better working than idle, provided they are worked carefully and wisely, and why should it not be so with the stallion, also? In the light-horse breeds the stallion is expected to show his own ability on the track, but when we come to the draft breeds we are expected to judge them by their ability to bring up the beam of the village scales, and by their long pedigree, and some other requisites. Why should they not prove their efficiency to perform the duties for which their offspring is intended? If the owners of these fancy draft stallions, would use a little more economy in their business, and make their stallions earn their keep during the nine months they keep them in a box stall and approach them as though they were bears or lions, it would be less expensive for themselves, and better for the horse industry at large. In conclusion, I would say the best way to judge the advantages of a license act in promoting the horse industry is by places where such an act has been in operation. Wishing your paper the success it deserves, and hoping, if this finds a place in your columns, it may at least prove effectual in stimulating thought, and in provoking discussion.

Russell Co., Ont.

J. W. SMILEY.

LIVE STOCK.

SOME REMARKS ON STABLE VENTILATION.

To the person whose business compels his frequenting country hotels, and who not infrequently visits the homes of farmers of all nationalities in this cosmopolitan country of ours, one of the most striking and most common peculiarities observed is the lack of provision for ventilation. That our people are, under the circumstances, so healthy and long-lived, speaks volumes for robust Canadianhood. That tuberculous affections are common is not surprising; that even more do not suffer therefrom is astonishing, since an appreciation of the importance of a constant supply of fresh, pure air seems to be strangely lacking.

Since our homes so frequently lack facilities for ventilation, it is not surprising that our stables often show the same condition. But this difference is noticeable: much more effort has been made to ventilate the stable than the home. My remarks on this occasion, however, have to do with stables only; the question of house ventilation is quite distinctive, and worthy an article in itself.

The absolute necessity of pure air in our stables of all kinds is to-day conceded by practically every stockman. Yet only once in many visits does one find things right. The causes of imperfect success where efforts have been made are various. One of the most common is failure to give proper attention to the system installed. Another often met with is imperfect installation, while ignorance of what good ventilation really is accounts for the most failures of all.

To spend good money and careful thought installing a ventilating system, only to neglect keeping it in operation, is criminal. No effective system ever devised for use in stables is automatic in adjustment to varying atmospheric conditions. Changes in temperature or variation in wind velocity will always necessitate some change in the arrangement of the controls or checks.

Neglect to open or increase the capacity once it has been cut off in some degree in a cold time, is the most common cause leading to the condemnation of what might otherwise have been a good system. Another quite frequent cause leading to the condemnation of a system is the too small capacity of the installation. The average carpenter is apt to gauge the requirements of the stable in the way of air by the coldest weather requirements. For this reason, installations are very apt to be too limited in capacity for average weather conditions, and much too limited for warm weather.

Then, again, an installation is often condemned unfairly because the owner of the stable expects it to do more than any system of ventilation could ever do. A common standard by which the effectiveness of a system is judged is its ability to keep the walls and ceiling free from moisture. This is frequently a most unfair test. Precipitation of moisture on walls or ceiling is due to the warm vapor and water-charged exhalations of the animals, rising and lying for too great a length

of time in contact with the cold wall or ceiling, as the case may be. If the construction of wall or ceiling be faulty, as, for instance, where only double boards, with paper between, constitute the wall, then no system of ventilation could keep them dry without lowering the inside temperature to practically the same as the outside. Walls possible of being kept fairly dry must have more or less insulation; that is, a dead-air space or a concrete core or shavings, or something to prevent too rapid conduction of heat. Then, with a fairly rapid circulation of air, the walls and ceiling may be kept dry. A ceiling protected by straw or hay overhead is the most satisfactory.

Walls with a dead-air space may usually be kept dry quite easily. Stone walls or solid cement walls must be lined to insure their being fairly dry. No system of ventilation would otherwise ever keep them dry in very cold weather.

The number of cattle in a given cubic space is quite an important factor making for the effectiveness of any system. Too many cattle make it difficult to ventilate in such a way as to avoid draughts, too few make it impossible to keep the temperature up to the comfortable point, and at the same time provide for sufficient air-circulation. Low temperature does not always mean pure air, and here is a point where a great many stablesmen make a mistake. The air in a stable where the thermometer shows several degrees of frost may quite easily be most vile. From all which it seems important, in the first place, to so arrange matters that there shall be about the right number of animals in the given stable, allowing, say, from 600 to 800 cubic feet of air-space for each animal two years old or over. This condition existing, then there should be provided about 8 square inches of controlled outlet area, and about 6 square inches of controlled inlet area for each animal in the stable. For instance, a stable 36 x 30 x 10, which might be expected to accommodate 18 or 20 head, should have an outlet at least 13 inches square, or 14 inches in diameter if round, and the inlet should be at least 10 inches by 12 inches.

By controlled inlets and outlets is meant that it should be possible to cut off the whole or any part of the outlet by means of some kind of a damper or key.

The controls are necessary for the reason that very cold air being much heavier than warm air, compels a very much more rapid circulation or inflow and outflow of air in very cold weather than in warm. This must be controlled, or temperatures will fall too low in cold weather, and rise too high in warm weather.

The dimensions for shafts or outlets and inlets given above take little or no cognizance of friction, hence, while 6 to 8 square inches in area per head would be sufficient in a large stable, the same area in a small stable would likely be found faulty. Where warm, moisture-laden air flows over or in contact with a cold surface, very heavy precipitation is sure to result; that is, there will be a heavy drip from the shaft. Where the shaft is large enough to permit of a slower current carrying off all the foul air, then the air in contact with the walls of the shaft moves more slowly than does the air in the center of the shaft, where friction is very light, and, as a consequence, precipitation is very much less. In any stable, therefore, it is safe to make the outlet about 25 per cent. larger in cross-section or area than would generally be considered large enough; that is, for 18 or 20 cows, instead of allowing an outlet shaft about 13 inches square, it should be really about 15 inches square, or about 225 square inches outlet area, instead of about 170 square inches. The inlets need not be enlarged, since the same moisture-saturated condition does not exist in the incoming air as in the outgoing.

As already indicated, the methods of ventilating stables are various indeed, and in a subsequent article it is proposed to illustrate and describe some of the best and most easily-installed systems.

J. H. GRISDALE,

Central Exp. Farm.

Agriculturist.

THE GOLDEN-HOOFED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with a great deal of pleasure the articles in your paper about sheep-raising, so I thought I would give you my experience. I bought a pair of grade ewes in Feb., 1907, paying \$24 for them. I sold the wool for \$4.00. They raised three lambs. I sold the wether lamb, which weighed 150 pounds, at 5 cents per pound, \$7.50. The two ewe lambs weighed 250 pounds, which, if I had sold, would have brought me \$12.50. I won second prize at the fall show on the wether for fat lamb, \$1.50, making a total of \$25.50. I still have the two sheep, while the lambs, wool and prize-money have repaid the purchase price, leaving a balance of \$1.50. If all goes well, I should have four ewes to breed next fall, and another crop of lambs.

BRUCE FARMER.

A TRIP ON A CATTLE BOAT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

An account of a trip across the ocean on a cattle boat may be of interest to many of your readers. Many have the desire to travel the ocean and visit the land of their forefathers, but have not the money at hand to take them. The cattle boat is the way to solve the problem. I do not see any reason why anyone who has a little pluck and energy cannot have the trip. A trip such as this gives one good experience and courage to meet harder tasks in life. Two things on such a trip are especially a little disagreeable to the average person, namely the eating and sleeping.

At the beginning of our journey we were given a large tin cup—by no means bright—a plate and a time-worn knife, fork and spoon. We were expected to keep these articles clean and return them at the end of our voyage. After meals we had to wash our dishes in cold water, and use hay as a wash rag. This was rather a hard task, as the girls will know, especially after we had been using the dishes for soup and meat. At noon we got no tea, so we used our cup for soup and plate for meat. Our meals were by no means inviting, especially to a seasick man. They were brought by one of our crowd in a large bake pan, merely enough to go around, and for the first time in my life I saw an example of the survival of the fittest carried out in actual practice among the human race. I noted in my diary "The Englishman generally got it." This part of the journey may be readily overcome by taking enough provisions on board to last ten or twelve days. If one is apt to get seasick, not much will be needed, but I found I could eat as much, if not more, than I could on land. Some, however, in our company did not need as much.

When night came, it made me shiver. The bunks were in the back of the boat, where one imagines he is on a swing all night. Large waves roll along, the hind end of the boat goes up, up, up; the screw runs out of the water, a whiz and a rattle is heard for three or four seconds, then down it comes with a chuck, chuck, chuck (the screw coming again into the water), till one begins to wonder if he is going to the bottom of the sea. The sound of this screw alone is enough to keep one awake, even had he been out to see his best girl every night for a week. The compartments were close, and generally cold. We had two ticks and one blanket, when we could have done quite easily with four. We had to make the best use of what we had—slept on one tick, wrapped ourselves in the blanket, and put the other tick over us. We did not stay long in these bunks, as we found it more comfortable to lie on the hay beside the boilers.

The work was not very pleasant at first, as the ship was out of order, but it was soon cleared, and the work became rather a pleasure. We were divided into four groups, each group attending to 125 cattle. One of our number was night watchman, whose duty it was to go around the boat all night and see that the cattle did not get crossed or fall down so they could not get up. He began duty about dark, and finished by calling us about four in the morning.

To describe one day's routine will give you a good idea of what work there is on a cattle boat. We were wakened at 4 a. m., and were soon at work watering the cattle with pails (each beast getting about two pails), and feeding about ten bales of hay per group of 125 cattle. We then hauled up out of the hatches, by means of pulley and rope, enough hay and meal to last the rest of the day and the following morning. This work took us about two hours and a half. Breakfast at 8. After breakfast, we read, told stories, or did whatever we wished till nine o'clock, when we cleaned out the mangers and fed about five sacks of chop. This took about thirty minutes. Dinner at 12. At 3.30 we began work again, watering and giving a big feed of hay. This was done by 5. Supper at 6. After supper we swept the passages, which took about 15 minutes, and then we were through for the night.

This trip I would not advise one to take alone, unless he is used to much hardship. If his company is in the minority, and the majority are a little rough, it may go against his grain, especially if he is a student and has not roughed it much. Eight or ten make a very good company. There is no money in the job whatever. We were told we would get a return trip free, but when we arrived there we had to come back on the same boat on its return trip if we got back free, leaving us no time in England. If we wished, we could get back for thirty shillings when the boat we came on made its second return trip. The fare, third-class, on the passenger steamer, would cost about three pounds, and, for my part, I would just as leave return on the cattle boat.

There are some disadvantages on the cattle boat, as I have mentioned, but, on the whole, I think it is a first-class way for one to see a little of the world and get a lot of experience and information which the man who sits at home and never gets a start only dreams about.

A FARMER.

LOCATION OF THE WINTER FAIR.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been an interested reader of the letters appearing in your columns regarding the removal of the Ontario Winter Fair from Guelph to Toronto Junction, and I must say I fail to see, from the arguments used, that any good end is likely to be served by such action. If Toronto is such a suitable center for a fat-stock show, is it not strange that, with all the boasted enterprise of that city, no provision has ever been made by its people to establish such a show there, while the people of Guelph, slow and lacking in push as they are represented to be, founded and kept up a creditable fat-stock show for over thirty years, without a break, and without any Government aid, before the Winter Fair, as now conducted, was permanently located in that place? Much capital is sought to be made by the friends of the Junction of the alleged fact that Guelph has not sufficient hotel accommodation for the people who attend, but what about Toronto Junction in that regard? Anyone who knows the place is aware that many of our country towns are better prepared to provide for visitors. The writer has attended the Fair at Guelph regularly every year since its inception there, and has never lacked a comfortable bed or a good meal, and if advantage had been taken of the provision made by the local committee for the feeding and housing of visitors, I do not believe anyone need have suffered inconvenience in that respect.

If Toronto Junction is so suitable for a stock show, why are the winter and spring horse shows not held there, instead of down town? When, a few years ago, the Armories could not be longer secured for the horse show in May, and it was proposed to hold the show on the Exhibition grounds, the city representatives solidly declared it would be the ruination of the show, as city people would not go so far out to attend a horse show, and so the show was relegated to that charming specimen of modern architecture known as the St. Lawrence Arena, if you please, a structure the like of which, as remarked by the president of the Horse-breeders' Association at its annual meeting recently, has not been seen elsewhere "in the heavens above or the earth beneath." This serves to show how much Toronto is prepared to do in the way of providing accommodation for a winter fair. Why, the city authorities, we are told, actually refuse even to supply sand or shavings to cover the floor for the Horse-breeders' Show, and the Association has to foot the bills for fitting up a building about as suitable for the purposes of a stock show as an empty ice-house would be. And what about the attendance at the Horse-breeders' Show in Toronto, as compared with that at the Winter Fair at Guelph? The fact is that, while at the latter the crowd resembles a convention of swarming bees, one feels lonely at the former. And if this be the case down in the heart of the city, what may we expect if the show is taken to the Junction, five miles out in the country? And if the city people would not go to the exhibition grounds to exhibit their fine clothes in May, what reason is there to hope they would make a pilgrimage to the Junction to see a show of cattle and hogs in December? The Winter Fair at Guelph has realized the object of its existence and proved a success where it is, and the authorities will do well to consider the situation carefully before venturing to experiment by changing its location.

The proposition to add a horse show to the Winter Fair, in my humble opinion, would be a grave mistake. In the first place, while December is an ideal date for an exhibition of fat cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, and for a dairy-cow test, it is anything but a suitable season for a horse show, or a show of breeding stock of any class. It is, in every sense, harmful to breeding animals to keep them all the year in the high condition necessary to show to best advantage. They should be gradually reduced in condition after the fall fairs, and turned out in the fields for exercise, the strengthening of their muscles, and the conservation of constitutional vigor, instead of being constantly coddled and pampered. The spring is the proper season for a horse show, and December the most desirable for other stock. Furthermore, I firmly believe, nothing but a set of side-shows, such as the "Midway" at the fall fairs supplies, would more certainly detract from the educational features and influence of the Winter Fair than would a horse show in connection. People, as a rule, will run after horses, to the neglect of other stock and of lectures, however eloquent or helpful, and for that reason, if for no other, a horse show should be a separate affair. Then, the room required for the housing and display of horses is so great that the expense for this and for seating accommodation makes it a rather serious proposition for any city to tackle as an experiment, even with the aid of a Government grant. The Union Stock-yards of Toronto Junction may be, and doubtless will be, a very suitable center for the holding of auction sales of stock, and if the horsemen agree that it is the

proper place for a horse show, I, for one, have not the slightest objection, but let us keep our Winter Fair intact for the useful work it is doing.

While I plead for the status quo in this matter, believing it for the best, I am free to say the citizens of Guelph and the County of Wellington do not appear to have hitherto fully realized the benefit to themselves of the location of this institution in their midst, and have not been as liberal in providing for its housing as its importance to them rightly demands; and if it is removed to another place, they will themselves be largely responsible, owing to their lack of liberality in contributing to the expense of its maintenance.

Brant Co., Ont.

STOCKMAN.

THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY OF QUEBEC.

(Condensed from an address given by Dr. J. A. Couture, before the National Live-stock Convention, Ottawa, February, 1908.)

The live-stock industry is still in its infancy in the Lower Province, not because of any lack of intelligence among the people, but rather because the farmers, like the majority of agriculturists everywhere, are slow to adopt new methods, and have, besides, been placed in an especially disadvantageous position. It was not, in fact, until Confederation, in 1867, that the Province became finally free of the turbulent condition in which it had been since the conquest, and was at last established upon the firm political basis which is necessary for the progress, agricultural or otherwise, of any country.

During the long period of isolation in which Quebec (its people having assimilated not at all



Derwent Performer (8823).

Hackney stallion; foaled in 1903. Winner of second prize in 15.2 class, containing 40 entries, London (Eng.) Hackney Show, 1907. Sire Rosador (4964); dam by Garton Duke of Connaught. Imported and owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.

with their conquerors) stood practically alone; agriculture was almost at a standstill. In 1850 its farmers were still growing cereals without any fertilizers; but few cattle or horses were raised, and crops were steadily becoming smaller and smaller, while there was not in the Province a single organization whose duty it was to promote and protect the interests of the farming classes. Moreover, the population was rapidly increasing, and yet for many years no more land was available. Owing to the absence of roads, new lands were not opened up, and in the Eastern Townships a considerable territory belonged to privileged persons, who held them as a speculation, and refused to sell them.

And all this time Upper Canada was steadily prospering. From 1841 to 1846 nearly a million and a half of dollars had been given it for colonization; canals had been built, and the farmers' interests were protected and encouraged by the Government.

The inevitable happened. An exodus of the French-Canadians began to the United States, and assumed such proportions that the Government at last realized that something must be done, and that the improvement of the system of farming was one of the most pressing needs of the country.

In 1847 it got the Houses to vote the first act respecting agriculture. That act authorized the formation of agricultural societies, to which the Government undertook to give three times

the amount subscribed by their members, the money to be expended in giving prizes at agricultural fairs, in importing live stock, and in purchasing seeds of improved kinds. These societies, however, left to themselves, without experience, and without direction, remained pretty much inactive. Five years later another act was passed creating the Department of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture, and authorizing the establishment of agricultural schools and model farms.

NATIVE BREEDS ESTABLISHED.

At this period, said Dr. Couture, although we were poor as regards the number of our live stock, we were rich as regards their quality. We had only one breed of horses, of cattle, of sheep, and of swine, but those animals were thoroughly acclimatized, admirably adapted to our needs and to our country, and of as pure breed as are to-day the English Thoroughbred horse and the Jersey cow. All the animals were descended from those sent out from France in the early days of the colony by the order of Louis XIV., who instructed his Minister, Colbert, to send only the best animals of his kingdom. In accordance with this, a number of both mares and stallions had been sent from the Royal stables, and, while remaining the King's property for three years, were distributed among the gentlemen of the country who had done most to promote colonization and cultivation.

"The Canadian horse of fifty years ago," as Gagnon has described it, "was smart, active, well-shaped, strong, but not too heavy; could go from the plow to the light cart, travel easily 60 miles a day over impossible roads, through snow-drifts in which it sank up to the ears. It was a noble animal, that could always keep to the road, in spite of storms, whose foot was sure, and whose scent was never deceived."

In 1850 Quebec had about 150,000 horses of that breed—a breed which was her very own, and which to-day would be a mine of wealth for her farmers if it had only been kept pure and improved by selection, so as to increase its height one inch and its weight 150 pounds.

Our breed of cattle, issued from the same strain as the Jersey, Guernsey and Kerry, resembles one or other of these breeds in certain points. For richness of milk, delicacy of shape, and gentleness of temperament, it takes after the Jersey; it has the frugality of the Kerry, the large body and abundant lactation of the Guernsey. Endowed with the robust health of the northern breeds, and of incomparable thriftiness, no other breed of cattle possesses alone so many qualities, gives better returns for the care it receives, and is more profitable for the generality of farmers.

The same may be said of our little French sheep—hardy, robust, frugal, almost stealing their livelihood, so little care did they need from the farmers, to whom they cost nothing, and to whom they supplied wool of good quality and excellent meat.

A BUDGET OF MISTAKES.

In 1853 the agricultural machinery was sufficiently organized to be set in motion, but mistakes were made. At that time even the simple and elementary principles of rural economy were unknown, both to the Department of Agriculture and to the generality of farmers, hence the movement was given a wrong direction from the beginning.

It is clear that those who directed it should have begun by getting the farmers to improve their system of cultivation and take better care of their stock. As this progress was effected, they should have worked at the improvement of our live stock by selection, perfecting their shape, increasing their size, etc., and thus, in 25 or 30 years, we should have had breeds which would to-day be a source of wealth to our farmers and the pride of our Province.

A POLICY OF ANNIHILATION.

Instead of doing this, the Board of Agriculture set to work to revolutionize everything, and began by trying to destroy our live stock. In the first year, it laid down, as a portion of its programme, the importation of animals of large size. It also enacted that at exhibitions imported animals should receive prizes double the amount given to native animals, and later that the latter should not be awarded prizes at all. Then it compelled the agricultural schools to keep only foreign breeds. This campaign of destruction lasted 25 years. At the end of that time, about 1879, the Council of Agriculture proclaimed that there were no more Canadian horses and cattle, and that the French sheep were, fortunately, about to disappear. This was a strange mistake as regards cattle and sheep, for at least 75 per cent. of them were still free from foreign blood. The breed of horses, however, had

been partly destroyed, partly owing to the exportation of our best animals during the Civil war and the ten following years, and partly owing to the ill-advised crossing of our little Canadian mares with the 1-ton draft horses of inferior quality, then with the Standard-bred, then again with the Coach horse, and so on. . . . The only really effective work of the Board of Agriculture during this time, as regards live stock, was the encouragement given to the raising of Ayrshires, and the improvement of a portion of our breed of swine by the Berkshire.

A REVOLUTIONIST.

Our agriculture was saved from ruin by a man who is now no more, Mr. E. A. Barnard. As early as 1870 he advised the farmers to improve their farming, to fertilize their lands, to adopt a system of rotation, and to keep their live stock, which, he assured them, were as good as, if not better than any others, and to improve them by feeding them better, and by keeping only the best to breed from. He instituted a school, which in 1883 had replaced the old one in all the spheres of the administration. He was the first to realize that the salvation of the Province lay in dairying, was fortunate enough to convince the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau, the Prime Minister, of this fact, and founded the Dairymen's Association and Farmers' Clubs.

A BETTER ERA.

The movement thus inaugurated has gone steadily on. Since 1880 we have devoted ourselves to dairying, and, of late years, to the production of bacon. Our breeds of swine are being improved by going back to our old racer pig of 50 years ago. Our farmers have greatly improved their system of cultivation, and they who 25 years ago hardly ever had any money now fill the banks with their savings.

NEGLECT OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

But there is a reverse side to every medal. The reverse of ours is that dairying and the development of the national textile industry have made us neglect the raising of sheep. . . . As to the quality, I must say that, while we have a certain number of good flocks, our sheep consist, in the main, of grades of little value. The fact is that our farmers have still to be educated with regard to sheep-raising. At present we have a great many flocks of pure-bred Leicesters, Shropshires and Cotswolds, and there are grades of these breeds in every corner of the Province. The Leicesters and Cotswolds are good; the Shropshires, Oxfords and Lincolns are not at all so good; they are degenerating; they need new blood.

PRESERVATION OF CANADIAN HORSES.

In 1885 a small group of men, who saw with regret the gradual disappearance of Canadian horses, made up their minds to preserve and improve what remained, and prevailed on the Provincial Government to open a Record Book for the type. In 1895 the French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association was founded, and, as a result of its efforts, between 1895 and 1905, about 2,000 horses were selected and recorded. Last year, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, in order to give more weight and value to the Records, proposed that a new selection of the best animals be made by a Commission, and promised financial aid towards carrying out the project. Since the organization of this Commission over 3,500 horses have been examined, and 650 entered in the National Records, all possessing, more or less, the characteristics of the old breed.

The maximum height for stallions is 15.3, of mares 15.2. Maximum weight of stallions, 1,350 pounds; of mares, 1,150 pounds. Moreover, the type must be compact, strongly built, active, alert, sound, and must have a nice action. The Commission has reason to hope that 4,000 mares and a hundred stallions of this type will soon be recorded.

* * *

The same men who had undertaken to rehabilitate the French-Canadian horse, also turned their attention to the French-Canadian cattle. They brought about the opening of Record Books, organized competitions for the production of milk and butter, had lectures given on the subject, and saw to it that herds were sent to the great exhibitions. At Buffalo, and also at the Central Experimental Farm, where our cattle took part in the competition for milking breeds, they proved that they gave the best returns for the food consumed.

The propagation of the Ayrshire breed has also been strongly pushed, and Quebec has now the best Ayrshires on the continent. They have been exclusively adopted in the agricultural schools. The climate is too severe for Jerseys, which are likely to succumb to tuberculosis. Holsteins are still few in number. In the Eastern Townships are to be found some Shorthorn milkers, which are in great favor with the milkmen of Quebec and Montreal. We have also a few herds of Guernseys, which are excellent milkers, robust, hardy, and profitable.

We have a few herds of beef cattle (Short-

horns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways), but so long as dairying is prosperous there will be little room for these.

To sum up:

This Province has devoted itself to dairying, the production of bacon, and the raising of a general-purpose horse. Consequently, as regards pure-bred stock, we can supply you with the best milking breeds, the Canadians, Ayrshires and Guernseys. We also can supply you, already, with some Canadian horses, and in ten years we will be in a position to supply you with all you need. We may sell you, at times, good Clydesdales or other draft horses, but we raise none.

You can supply us with Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs. We are, however, on the eve of being able to meet our own needs.

You will find an excellent market here for Shropshires, which are much in vogue; for Lincolns and Oxfords, which are beginning to be; while the Hampshires will soon become so if made known to our people.

There may be a place for a few coach horses each year.

MOUTH-WATERING ESTIMATES OF PROFIT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I may be somewhat slow in seeking to express some of my views on the hog situation, but, being a producer on a somewhat large scale for a good many years, am always interested in letters on the business. It has often struck me as strange that the experiences given, in which very large profits are made in hog-feeding, are usually given by people who are either not actually engaged in the business, and therefore not in a position to know, or are given by men who are willing to accept pretty Government jobs when offered and leave the aforesaid profits to take care of themselves for months at a time, or altogether. These mouth-watering estimates remind me of a prospectus which was presented to me some years ago in promotion of a hog-producing industry. It was claimed, on the basis of results obtained at the O. A. C., that dividends to the extent of 30 per cent. per annum would be paid on the shareholders' stock. As a matter of fact, the concern lost 700 little pigs the first winter, and went out of business soon after. I heard that the shareholders' money went up the same spout. The trouble with most prospectuses, and also Prof. Day's figures, is they leave a lot of small things out of their calculations.

I wish the Department of Agriculture would advance Prof. Day, say, \$10,000, to be invested in the production of bacon hogs on a farm, have him run it for five years, and give us the particulars in bulletin form. There would be no risk to run, for he would be able to pay good interest (say 5 per cent.) on the capital, leave the farm worth more money, and get a good living in the meantime. As an extra inducement, he should be offered the balance of the profits to put in the bank for himself.

On a recent visit to the O. A. C., I tried to find some of those profit-making hogs, but in a piggery capable of accommodating say 150, found five or six brood sows, overloaded with fat, suckling litters ranging in number from two to six. My impression was that they were giving a demonstration of how NOT to manage things. I could not help wondering why there were so many empty pens, in view of prospective prices.

Some fifteen months ago I decided (much to the surprise of my neighbors, who thought I had a gold mine) to reduce my breeding stock nearly one-half. In view of present prices, this was fortunate, but I am not a prophet, and made the change for other reasons. I had been breeding two sows for each cow, but decided to increase the number of my cows (which, by the way, are pure-bred and grade milking Shorthorns) to equal the number of sows, stocking on that basis to capacity of farm, or more (as I prefer to buy feed for the sake of the farm). Keeping a heavy stock of hogs necessitates a large acreage of grain, even on a farm which will produce corn for ensilage, roots, rape, clover, etc., and that means more labor. In spite of pasturing, more labor is required in summer. Greater skill is required to keep hogs in the thrifty condition we must have to make profitable gains. All this means higher wages, and therefore more outlay, because my labor bills have to be paid in hard cash. Whatever may be the cause of the present depression in prices, whether overproduction, a packers' combine, or unloading too quickly, there is only one remedy, as far as I can see, viz., reducing the supply.

I am willing to do my share of that reducing, but, in view of the rush to unload, I am breeding more sows than I intended this winter. If Prof. Day's advice is followed generally this will be a mistake, but I am taking a chance that enough will go out to bring a higher range of prices 10 or 12 months hence.

Wellington Co., Ont. R. D. NODWELL.

OUR EXPORT TRADE FROM THE EXPORTER'S STANDPOINT.

(Address by Donald Munro, Live-stock Commission Agent, Montreal, before the National Live-stock Convention.)

From an exporter's point of view, the Canadian live-stock export trade is on the decline, and in a more unhealthy condition to-day than at any time since its inception. This is due to a combination of circumstances which will require the united efforts of the Government and the different agricultural organizations to remedy, if Canada hopes to hold her own as an exporting country.

If we look back over the past decade alone, we cannot help noting the changed conditions. In Canada a large number of farmers in many of the best districts who bred and fed large numbers of pure-bred cattle have been turning their attention to dairying, with the result that the quality and numbers of really good export cattle are on the decline. The well-bred and well-finished cattle of former days are being supplanted by a rougher and more common grade that cannot compete with the live cattle from the United States and dressed beef from the Argentine.

In some of the dairying districts, any scrub of a bull will do, so long as he is cheap, the farmers not figuring on keeping the calves for a longer period than they can help. They usually sell their calves to some dealer, thus a number of these trashy animals find their way to the farms in other districts, where stockers are wanted, defying the best efforts of the most experienced feeders to turn them into good beef, the result being that at certain seasons of the year, both the home and British market are flooded with common, rough cattle, that not only sell for poor prices themselves, but pull down the value of good stock as well. This is particularly noticeable from the middle of August until about Christmas, as during those months the bulk of the Northwest shipments go forward.

THE WESTERN CATTLE.

With regard to the Northwest cattle, as they are at present entirely grass fed, they are not usually ready for shipment until about the middle of July, from which date until about Christmas the year's production is rushed forward to market, and as double the number is shipped that the British markets can profitably absorb of what the importer considers a second-class article, it can readily be understood what the result must be to the owners, when these heavy shipments go forward on top of a similar class from Ontario.

If some plan could be devised whereby part of these cattle could be winter fed, and shipments made covering the whole year, instead of rushing them all out in the short space of about four months, as at present, it would mean a great deal to the stock-raisers of the West, as more uniform and profitable prices could be got for them. Under the present conditions, the good suffer along with the bad.

In support of this statement, I will quote some remarks by the editor of the London Meat Trades Journal, who voices the opinions of the British importers regarding the live-stock and dressed-beef situation. He says:

"The Canadian shipments from the middle of July were mainly ranch cattle, amongst which it was rather the rule than the exception to find animals of such quality and condition as to admit of their being classed higher than middling and inferior.

"Shippers of Canadian live stock hardly appear to have realized the fact that where secondary or inferior grades of either sheep or cattle are sent, they meet the strongest possible competition from Argentine and Australian dressed meats, and unless a higher standard of excellence is maintained, the probabilities are that prices at all the different British markets will fall to a much lower level."

Gentlemen, these are hard facts that cannot be ignored by the stock-raisers of this country and by our Government, who have the development of the live-stock industry at heart. No effort should be spared in improving the breeding of the live stock, for if the feeder cannot get the right kind of animal to work on, it will be impossible to turn out beef cattle that will stand the remotest chance of competing with shipments from other countries where breeding receives the first consideration.

For a great number of years past the stockmen of the Argentine spared no expense in procuring the very best pedigreed animals that Scotland and England could produce. The result of their efforts can be seen by a visit to any of the British markets where the dressed-meat products of these high-priced pedigreed animals come pouring in in ever-increasing quantities. The quality is equal to the very best that Ontario can produce, and it is laid down at the different markets in perfect condition, that country now is and will be in the future our strongest competitors.

To meet this competition, a radical change must be made from present methods of farming in both the East and West. The first consideration must be to get rid of the common stock as quickly as possible, and to replace them with the very best pedigreed animals obtainable.

The second consideration is, if necessary, to ship fewer cattle, but to see to it that those that are shipped are of the highest quality, and fed to a finish.

The story is told of an Irish drover, who, giving evidence in court, was asked by the judge to define what "drover" meant. His answer was that a drover was

a man that "worked hard, lived well and died poor." That was before the shipping of cattle from Canada commenced, but if he were asked the same question to-day, his answer would be, if he were engaged in shipping these half-fat cattle from Canada, that he was a man that worked hard, lived poor and died in obscurity.

PROSPECTS FOR HOG AND HORSE MARKETS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Can you give us any idea of the present condition of the hog market, and the prospects for the next two months? The buyers say the price is sure to go down to \$4.00 a hundred, if not lower. Any information given in "The Farmer's Advocate" will be appreciated; also, the prospects in horse market for the coming season.

H. G.

I regret that I do not feel qualified to answer this question, and I think it is a question that could more properly be referred to the packers, as they are in a better position to forecast the market than is an outsider. The trouble is there are so many factors entering into market problems that it is difficult to take them all into consideration, and it is also impossible to foresee what peculiar circumstances may arise without warning. For some time past there has been a tremendous run of hogs into the American markets, and prices there have gone down to the lowest point that they have touched in a number of years. The American farmer has been suffering very severely so far as the hog market is concerned, and the tendency seems to be to unload hogs of all descriptions upon the market, which tendency has accelerated the downward trend of prices. This condition of affairs has had its influence upon our markets, and how long it may continue, it is difficult to say. American opinions upon the hog market are varied, but the general impression seems to be that the heavy marketing of hogs must cease within a comparatively short time, but just how soon, no one seems to know, and the general expectation on the American side appears to be that there will likely be more or less of a shortage of hogs during next summer. It would seem reasonable to suppose that similar conditions would prevail here, and, though there may not be any marked improvement in price during the next two months, it would seem reasonable to expect some considerable improvement during next summer. Just how low a point the price of hogs is likely to reach during the present depression, I feel entirely unable to say, and I think it would do a great deal of good if the packers would come out with a perfectly frank statement regarding prevailing conditions and the probable course of the market in the immediate future.

I regret that I cannot give a more satisfactory answer to this question, and it is possible that circumstances may arise which will cause my deductions regarding the market prospects to be entirely wrong. Personally, I expect to see a marked improvement in prices before many months, but I may be entirely astray, and as to just when this improvement may occur, I have no definite idea. It will depend a great deal upon the number of hogs in the American farmers'

hands at present, and that is something regarding which we have practically no information.

The horse market is also a difficult thing to forecast, but it does seem reasonable to suppose that prices for good horses are likely to be strong for some time. It is difficult, to-day, to buy really good draft horses without paying a high price. The lower grades may possibly fall off somewhat in price, but there seems to be no reason to expect any marked falling off in the price of horses with weight and a moderate degree of quality.

G. E. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.

SHIES AT THE DUAL-PURPOSE IDEAL.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest your editorial of Jan. 9th, entitled, "Considerations for Shorthorn Breeders," also the letters in answer to same, and, reading between the lines, one can see that the Shorthorns do not seem to be giving very good satisfaction. It looks to me as if, since this part of Canada has reached the stage in which they are no longer a paying investment as a strictly beef breed, the breeders should be honest about it, and sell out and go into the dairy breeds, or at least keep part dairy cattle to carry the cost of their fat cattle. I agree with Prof. H. S. Arkell that there is the same difference between a beef and dairy breed that there is between any other two breeds of animals.

Now, if dairy Shorthorns are wanted, buy the dairy Shorthorns, and do not try to saddle the cost of a change of breeding onto the poor dupes who can be talked into the belief that the Shorthorns are the only cattle that can produce both weight and butter.

There is a class of farmers who will never make a success of dairying, and to them it would never be wise to knock off the half cent per pound proposed in your issue of the 9th, as it is in the fractions of a cent their profits are made. There are also a great many farmers who cannot afford to keep a herd of the half-class cows that would be necessary in the transpositional stage between a beef and dairy breed.

Now, I know that the Shorthorn cattle have more people prejudiced in their favor than any other breed in this country; also that for years no branch of breeders have been as aggressive towards the dairy breed, still, now they come forward and want to join them. But, on the terms proposed by Mr. Miller, that their milk is better for babies, I fear, if his Shorthorns are like some of the breed, it would be a case of weaning the calf, or else the baby.

We will admit that there are some few good-milking Shorthorns in this country, but, like 400-pound squash, they are the exception, not the rule. "Homecroft" gives us some records of cows that yield from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year. Place against it the records of the best Holsteins, or nearly any dairy breed, and where is it? Colantha 4th Johanna, 27,433 pounds milk and 1,164 pounds butter in one year; or, coming nearer home, in Ontario he will find many Holsteins with records of 10,000 pounds and over.

I enjoyed Mr. Drury's letter very much, as he

seems to be a pretty level-headed farmer, but, while siding with him in some things, I do not in all. One is that a Shorthorn cow, fed from a calf on the dairy line of feeding, will be as stringy and coarse-grained as any other; or, a fatted dairy animal, if kept fat from the first, will be as tender as any other beef; but I will allow that there will not be the same amount of good cuts on the dairy as in the beef. Now, I am not against a Shorthorn dairy cow—far from it. I believe in it, but not on the lines that all Shorthorns are dairy cows. If two herdbooks and associations are found to suit the Old Country, why not have them here too? It would help to keep people from being defrauded, as you seldom get a man to change his ideal or his line of breeding that he has followed for years, while some would be willing to take all the advantage of using the dual-purpose-cow cry to sell their cattle. Now, in closing, I would like to say that I think the dairy interest would be helped if they had a more aggressive dairy editor. Even Dame Durden seems to be a fat-stock man, judging from her account of our Guelph cow, as the only point she seems able to have seen were the brass tips on her horns.

GREY CO. SUBSCRIBER.

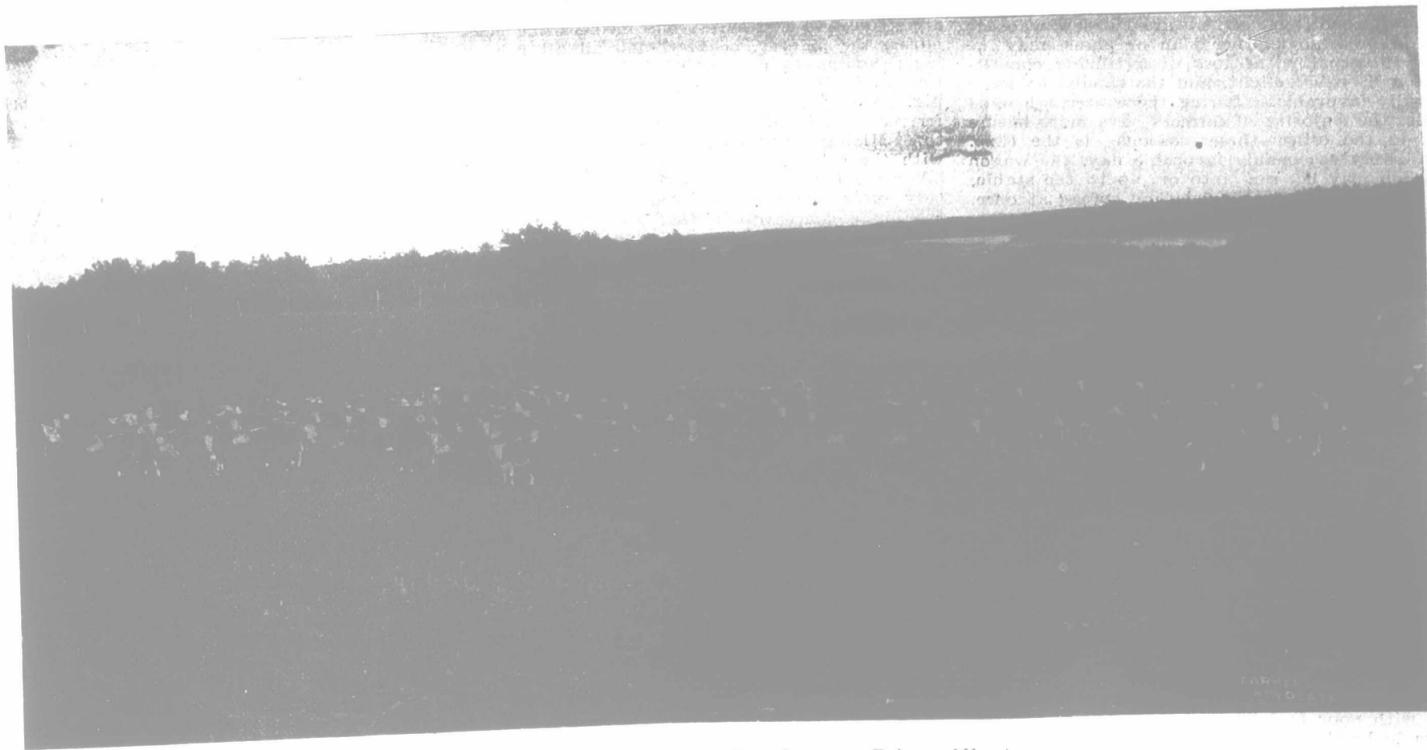
THE FARM.

STABLE MANURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In an issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," several weeks since, I saw an inquiry from a subscriber, who said that he had some hundred loads of manure on hand, and asked what would be the best thing he could do with it. Since that time, although I have closely scanned your columns, I have failed to see the question answered by anyone, and, as it is a subject which I feel does not receive the attention it merits, I would, in lieu of a more able advocate, like to say a few words about it.

There is no department of farm management which receives the scant attention to detail that is accorded to the application of stable manure. While, thanks to the efforts of our agricultural papers, Farmers' Institute lecturers, and Agricultural Colleges, there are now but few who persist in allowing the piles to decay from year to year in their yards and under their stable windows, yet the proper place and method of application are still sadly neglected. In every neighborhood may be seen farmers who continually manure, sometimes with their entire season's gathering, one piece of land, because it happens to be a favorite potato ground or near the barns, or on a good road and easy of access, to the entire neglect of the remaining fields. Others, of the "penny-wise-and-pound-foolish" kind, will spend hours dicking over the price of a few cents on some commodity, or gossiping in the village store, utterly oblivious to the fact that dollars' worth of valuable fertilizer is being washed out of the pile in their yard, and possibly polluting the stream their cattle drink from, or, worse still, the well that supplies the household.



Herefords on a Saskatchewan Ranch, near Prince Albert.

THE PROPER PLACE.

It is a generally-acknowledged fact that the immediate result of the application of stable manure is an increased yield of root and stalk, and subsequently, after a more thorough assimilation with the soil, an increase in the seed yield may be looked for. Thus, the potato ground and other root crops should receive a liberal dressing. The potato ground is a very suitable place for any strawy manure, for here it may be plowed under. For the most part, on the general run of farms, these plots are not very extensive, hence they are quickly disposed of. Next to be considered, but first in importance, comes the corn ground. From no other forage plant in common use can such large returns per acre be obtained as from corn. Since this is the case, and the possibilities of a large crop are great, every effort should be put forth to secure the same. Moreover, as the yield is great, the demands on the soil are naturally in proportion, and, finally, as experience has shown that the liberal use of stable manure gives better results here than anywhere else, this crop should receive the major portion of the year's droppings. Again, mostly all the weed seeds will, if the method hereafter outlined be followed, germinate, and the cultivation of the corn will kill them; also, the rows of corn offer a grand opportunity to pull the few the cultivator misses. This is where your inquirer should put his manure. In connection with this, the silo falls naturally in line, for there is the most convenient, easiest and most economical way of harvesting and housing the quantity of corn that every farmer should grow. In addition, the area under corn should be further increased by a piece grown thickly for autumn feeding, pending the growth or the absence of the aftergrass; and this, not only to feed his cattle well, but to enable him to handle a large enough field of corn to insure a proper rotation of fields to be fertilized. After the corn comes a grain crop on the clean field, seeded down with clover and timothy. The grain will produce more bushels per acre, of better quality (heavier), and the clover seed more likely to catch, thanks to the previous manuring. Thus, you have three seasons' crop directly benefited by the one application.

Where no corn is grown, top-dressing of the meadows, especially the newly-seeded clover, is the next best, and this has several points of merit to commend it to our attention. For instance, in the fall, after the ground is just slightly frozen, a wide-tired wagon can draw a considerable load much more easily over the meadows than on the plowed ground. This fall dressing is especially advantageous to the clover when the snowfall is insufficient to cover and protect, as occurred during the season of 1906-07. During the summer, parts of a field that for some reason do not respond as well as others may be touched up by the cleanings of the cow stable or the scrapings of the yards and pens. There are some who advocate the dressing of the grain fields, but the writer feels that the returns are not sufficient to justify this when so much greater returns and as great permanent benefit can be obtained from the methods previously mapped out.

THE PROPER TIME AND METHOD.

Undoubtedly, the manure spreader and a covered, cement-bottomed bin, in conjunction with plenty of available help at the required time, is the ideal condition. There are but few who are thus favored, so another plan or plans may be outlined whereby the loss of fertilizing constituents will be but slight, and the conditions more generally favorable. During the winter, when, as a rule, the majority of farmers have more leisure than in the other three seasons, is the time. Then, every reasonably favorable day, the wagon or sleigh may be run into or up to the stable, and thence drawn to the field and spread at once. The Central Experimental Farm recommends placing in heaps, but this, though to be commended as being more economical as regards the manure, requires spreading again in the spring at a most inopportune time, when help is scarce, other work pressing, and the job likely to be hastily and inefficiently done, and often seriously retarded by the lower layers being frozen, the additional cost thus entailed being greater than the fertilizer lost by spreading on the snow.

Now, some days being stormy, or the ground too soft, a small, covered, tight-bottomed bin, adjacent to the stable and the road to the field, will be found to fit in well with the above-mentioned plan. This bin will hold some few weeks' manure, if necessary, and, refuse of the horse and cow stable being mixed, the frost will not harden the contents to any great extent. Then, when the weather becomes favorable, the rig can be drawn alongside, after coming out of the stable, and the load topped-off from the bin, and thus, without making additional trips, it will soon be empty. When the sleigh is in use, the bin answers another purpose. The cement or wood floors of the sleigh run hard, and a good stout team will draw twice what they can start off the ground on a soft footing, and there, again, the bin will expedite the amount of manure spread.

Now, some may say that this all applies to placing the manure on or near the top of the soil. That is where the writer has found it to be the most beneficial. It will go down quickly enough, and the plowing in (except the shallow turning under, as done by the gang-plow, of strawy manure that is inconvenient on top) will soon be like very deep cultivation, a thing of the past. This drawing out in winter is much lighter on the horses, and saves them considerable labor at other seasons when the tendency is to over-work them. It is especially favorable where there are brood mares, provided that they are judiciously handled. The snow-covered fields are easy on the rig, and fields difficult of access are then more conveniently reached. When necessary to clean out, and the snow deep, with no prospects of abating in a short time, a steady, unshod team can be run out to break the track, and thus persist in the good work; while, if the weather looks stormy, a small, high pile may be left as a mark in the field, so that, after the snow is over, the right place to start can be easily found.

Of all the various jobs on a farm, the spreading is one that should not be relegated to a careless or negligent man. Having decided how heavy a dressing can be spared, or is necessary, start the field at the nearest corner, and, taking a land or two, according to width, at a time, go along, shaking out the lumps and spreading evenly over every spot. Don't send an untutored lad out, and then never go near the field; go with him and show him how to do it, and then visit the field at short intervals to see that it is done right. Fields can be done so that one cannot tell where the wagon started and where it left off. This is the great point wherein the spreader excels, but it may be done without. If in doubt about the lumps, a harrow run over in the spring will materially aid the job, more especially if on the meadow.

SUNDRY POINTERS.

A low, wide-tired wagon will be found much more convenient for spreading than anything else, and a covered, shaded shed alongside the manure bin a convenient and good spot for it when not in use. The addition of an old seat off some discarded machine, and a crossed stick to wrap the lines about when spreading will be found to expedite operations. Should one be making a new box, leave the bottom projecting enough in front to stand on while a space is being emptied. These and other details will make the spreading handier for oneself, and, if men are hired, enable them to get through more in a day. It will be found that the easier and more convenient any work like this can be made, the greater the possibilities are that it will be well and promptly done. Bob-sleighs will be found better in winter than the ordinary long sleigh, as they are easier to start off the floor, and the box is generally longer and lower. The box of the wagon is, on the writer's place, just transferred to the sleighs, and thus kept in commission on the one job the year around. Where the doors or the arrangements of the stables do not permit of the entry of a rig, the manure might better be wheeled right onto it than into an uncovered pile, and, "for the land's sake," do not neglect any opportunity to rearrange the stable. In view of the barn-plan essays, this suggestion might not come amiss. The word stable does not necessarily apply only to cow-byres, but includes the horse barns, the pigpens, henneries, and all other housings; and many people, otherwise careful about the cows and horses, seem to forget this. The pig, sheep and hen droppings are very rich in fertilizer, and should be most carefully attended to. Mixing in the bin before spreading along with the others, is suggested as being the most favorable for even distribution. The pigpen is very often the neglected spot, and, considering the highly-concentrated feed usually given, the loss in rich fertilizer is proportionately great. While cattle are the main source of the manure, good management can easily double, possibly treble, the amount. There are but few farms where the remains of old straw-stacks cannot be seen. Instead, had the straw been placed in lofts, or any available mows, or drawn out of the stack and run through a blower shortly after threshing—which is a very handy way—then, had everything been bedded generously, so that the liquid manure would be absorbed, the increase in manure would be something immense. Often a stack could be bought for next to nothing, especially wheat straw, that does not make very acceptable forage, and no such opportunity should be missed. Here the pigpen comes in again, for, if the straw is long, it will soon be shortened and made into most excellent manure; it is then easier to handle, and can be spread over a much larger area, with as good results as lower-grade manure. The barn-floor sweepings may be utilized for absorbing the moisture in any very damp spot, and should be placed right on top and cultivated, so the seeds will immediately germinate. Many people realize their own deficiencies and shortcomings (nearly everybody sees his neighbor's), and start the year with good resolutions. Now, this is one thing to amend. If determin-

ing to improve your horses or cattle, it will cost something to buy mares or a good sire for the herd. Building is now very expensive and labor dear, but here is something that does not cost one cent for initial outlay, and returns may be seen in six months' time. And the increased returns are large; ten per cent. is the least to be expected; the probabilities are twenty-five, and the possibilities one hundred. Once undertaken, it should never be let up on. Everlastingly keeping at it year after year is the secret of success. Granted that at times the temptation is great to neglect some very inconvenient field, or, when hurried, to throw the manure near the barns, then one must be "strong in the faith," and not "yielding to the flesh," run it out to the proper place in the rotation. To any doubter, the author can give his positive assurance that the strict attention to details has doubled the crop on this farm in the five years since it was bought, and has enabled him to maintain an increased stock on the 1907 crop and have a surplus—something which but few in this township can do. LIMESTONIAN.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

EXPERIENCE WITH CEMENT-CONCRETE BLOCKS

In view of the increasing use of cement-concrete blocks for private and public buildings, we feel sure that many of our readers would appreciate a few specific instructions from those who have had experience in manufacturing and using them. Replies to the following questions are invited:

1. Comparison of hollow blocks with solid walls, as to strength and serviceability.
2. Preferable size and style of block.
3. Character of sand or gravel and cement to use.
4. Proportions and manner of mixing, including quantity of water.
5. Packing in moulds, and time to be left therein.
6. Drying and storing, with any other practical suggestions you would offer in order to make blocks of best appearance and quality.

GASOLINE-ENGINE EXPERIENCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your January 9th issue I noticed an inquiry as to farm power, and, as we use a 9 h.-p. gasoline engine, I will give our experience. Our engine is set in the north-east corner of barn, and is cooled by water from a tank holding about two barrels. The gasoline tank is in the ground, about thirty feet from barn, and is connected by a half-inch pipe.

By means of a horizontal shaft, about 35 feet, we run our root pulper, and, about half way, a vertical shaft runs a swinging jack, and with this we drive grinder and cutting box. We also pump all our water into tank with engine while we are cutting straw or grinding, and do not have to run it separately.

I notice, in your February 13th issue, J. H. M. takes from five to ten minutes to start his engine. Our invariably starts at the second turn of wheel, after gasoline has been pumped up, even in extremely cold weather. E. DAVIES.

York Co., Ont.

THE IMMIGRANT IN CANADA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read a lot of news in your valuable paper regarding Canadian and English immigrants. I have been thinking that the Canadian is too quick in regard to the English immigrant. Speaking for myself, I came out here right from the City of London, Eng., and never saw a cow or pig before I reached here, so I was pretty green. That was four years ago this spring. Now I am earning \$21 a month and my board, and the farmer is well satisfied with me. I am nearly twenty years of age, and I would challenge any Canadian of my age for all-round work. I can milk on an average 10 cows an hour, giving a dairy pail of milk each, and can pitch hay as well as any man, or get a field ready for seeding; and what's more, I can plow as straight as any old farmer. I am one of many, and the English around here are all first-class as farmers. I heard one farmer here say he would rather have an Englishman than three Canadians. I asked him the reason, and he said the Canadian boy will work for a while, say two months, and then say, "I guess I'll quit." He wants to go to town, and have a good time. When his money is gone, he will hire with another, and then quit. He is not particular if you are in harvest; it does not make any difference. But our English boys will hire, and stay their time out. Of course, there are some who will shirk work. Those are of no use here, and ought to be shot back where they came from. Of course, it stands to reason that out of three or four thousand, there will be some that never work.

Most Canadians think we are no good, but if they could travel through our agricultural counties they would change their minds.

Let me speak a word to the Scotchman who signs himself, "A 1907 IMMIGRANT." He says that he considers eight cows an hour is good milking. Well,

let me inform him that he is far from the good milkers. Why, I have seen fourteen cows milked in an hour all but two minutes. They were milked by an immigrant, and were giving about two-thirds of a dairy pail on an average. Wishing your paper every success—
ONE GOOD 1904 IMMIGRANT.
Hastings Co., Ont.

ALFALFA ENSILAGE.

I have noticed, for years back, that to cut and cure alfalfa as early as is necessary, viz., first bloom, would in this section have been impossible, on account of wet weather. Now, what is your opinion about putting it into a silo?—would that solve the wet-weather question? How long would it need to lie cut before it could be safely stored in a silo? Would siloing it increase or diminish the labor?
J. R.

Ans.—Alfalfa may be advantageously converted into ensilage in silos of average character. This will apply to either the spring cutting or the late cuttings of the crop. Where the spring or first cutting is used for silage, it should be cut when one-fifth or about 20 per cent. of the plants are in bloom. It should be cut when as free as possible from dew or rain, and allowed to lie on the ground for a short time only before being hauled in and put through the cutting box. If wet with dew or rain when cut, it had better be teddered or opened up in some way to let the foreign moisture escape. It should be taken in when it has wilted to some slight extent and run through the cutting box, being cut into as short lengths as possible, packed very carefully around the outside of the silo, and, if it is being put into a cement silo, the addition of a small amount of water around the edge will improve things. In all our experiments with alfalfa made into silage here, we have got the best results where it made up about one-half the mixture, the other half being corn or common clover, or a mixture of common clover and timothy. But, of course, it is only the last cut that can be mixed with corn. I may say, further, that we have always had more difficulty in curing the September cut of alfalfa than the June cut, although the June cut is always much heavier, and the June rains are usually quite as heavy in this district as anywhere in Eastern Canada.

As to comparative economy, would say that, if the alfalfa has to be teddered two or three times, cocked up and opened out at intervals, then you will find it cheaper to ensile than to cure into hay; but if the weather is favorable, then it would be better policy to preserve as hay, rather than as ensilage.
J. H. GRISDALE.

HOW A HOLLOW CEMENT WALL WAS BUILT.

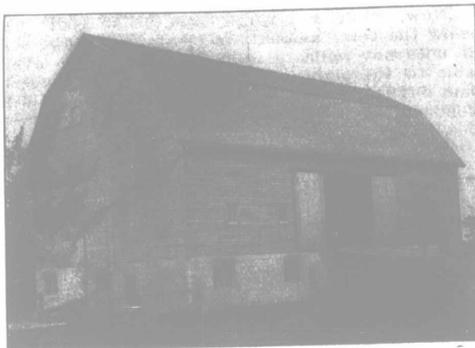
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I noticed an inquiry from R. H. W., regarding hollow cement walls for a house. As I have built a hogpen with such walls, perhaps my experience will be of benefit to him, or to others, for it has been very satisfactory. The walls are 12 inches thick, with a 4-inch air-space. They support an implement house, with a loft above, 30 by 50 feet, and seem sufficiently strong. The foundation is solid, also a strip at the top, the corners, and around doors and windows. The hollow space was made by using inch boards, 2 inches apart, separated by strips 1 x 2 inches. These strips should have rounded edges and project above the boards, so that they may be turned with a wrench to be removed. The ends of the boards next to the solid portions of the walls should be cut on a slope, or they will not come out, and notches should be cut in the lower sides for the ties. For ties, I used old bricks which I had on hand, but pieces of wood with a nail in each end would probably do as well. It is advisable to tack 4-inch strips of board over the space to keep the concrete from falling in. In regard to plastering on the walls, it might be all right if they were built with no solid portions; the frost comes through those places much quicker than where there is an air-space. I think it would be well worth while, however, to lath the house, for undoubtedly it would be much warmer with two spaces than one. Blocks bevelled so that they will not come out should be built into the walls for the purpose of securing the strips for lathing. If R. H. W. or others require further details, I would be glad to supply through "The Farmer's Advocate" any further information that I can.
G. M. BALLACHEY.
Brant Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER FROM CHILDHOOD.

I received your premium knife last night in good condition. It is a fine knife, and much better than I expected. I am one of your thirteen-year subscribers. I have taken the paper ever since I was nine years old. I think it is a splendid farm paper.
JAMES CORRIE.
Britton, Ont.

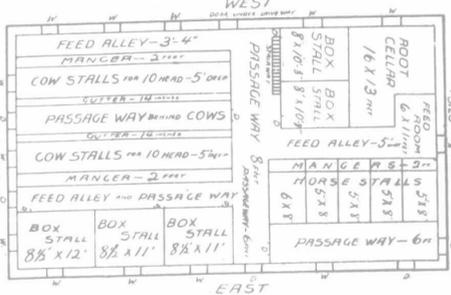
A WENTWORTH COUNTY BARN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Enclosed you will find a plan of the basement of our barn, built three years ago. You will notice that the two rows of cows have their tails to each other, instead of their heads, as in many stables. We did this because we think we can keep the stable cleaner, and also because we find it easier to feed cattle than to clean the stables, so we decided to have them that way. The mangers are really only 18 inches wide, the other six inches being for the sides. We have swinging stanchions, and like them very much. The box stalls are all boarded up four feet high, then we have iron rods 20 inches long on top of that, four inches apart, and let into scantling top and bottom to hold them rigid. This does not stop the light, and makes it very strong. The floor is all Portland cement, with the exception of the horse stalls, which have a plank floor laid on top of the cement. Where the cows stand, it is finished with a wooden float, which helps to keep the cows from slipping. The rest is all finished with the steel float. We have stabling for 20



Hugh Bertram's Barn.

head of cattle tied up, besides five box stalls and the root cellar, which can also be used as a box stall when empty, and stabling for five horses. The mangers in front of horses are built up with cement one foot, then a 1 1/2-inch space left at bottom of manger back, between it and the cement. This keeps the manger always clean. The upper part of the barn is just as plain as we could make it, so as to give the maximum amount of room. There are five 14-foot bents; a granary 28 by 12 feet, which holds about 1,000 bushels; a hay chute on the north end, which goes up from the floor about 24 feet, having four doors in it, which we take out as we come down to them. The hay drops in front of the horses. Then we have another chute on the barn floor to put hay or straw down in the passageway running across the stable. The barn itself is 40 x 70 feet. The wall is about 20 inches thick, built of limestone



Bertram Bros.' Basement Barn, 40 x 70 feet.

rock, no stone going right through the wall. It is plastered on the outside with lime, and on the inside with cement. Had we to do it over again, however, we would use cement on the outside, also. It is 9 1/2 feet high. There are 13 windows in it, each 47 x 35 inches, which allows for two sash, one to slide past the other, with four lights 10 x 16 in. in each. There are three windows in the south end, four in the east side, four in the west side, and two and an opening for silo in north end; two doors 4 feet wide in the south end, and one door 4 feet and one 6 feet 6 inches in the east side, and one 4 feet wide under the driveway on the west side, the driveway being built so that we can drive under it. We have two ventilators 14 x 6 inches on each side of the barn, built in the wall between the joists. These are kept open at all times, unless when a high wind is blowing and the temperature very low. One of these ventilators will serve as an intake, and the other as an outlet, according to the direction of the wind.

This stable has given us the best of satisfaction, being always very light and airy, and no hoarfrost forms on the walls. We have never

yet seen the walls or the floor above dripping. The windows, of course, in very cold weather, cover with hoarfrost, but a little sun soon thaws it off. You asked for plans of basements, and we trust we have not taken up too much of your valuable space. No doubt your many readers will see many ways in which we might have improved our barn. One thing should be always borne in mind, viz., that no two farmers have the same conditions to contend with, or the same ideas. Light and ventilation are the great purifiers; none of us can go astray on them. You will see, from the photo we send, the two little windows on the barn part; those are into the granary. There are two large windows up near the top on each end, and one on each side of the driveway or center bent on the east side. This makes the upstairs part quite light, even when the doors are closed. I might add we had the misfortune to be burned out on the 27th of April, so we had to build it in a hurry to be ready for hay in July, having no time to study other barns and plans, and having no experience whatever in building before, we will ask you and your readers to take this into consideration when criticising it.
BERTRAM BROS.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

[Note.—This plan has some commendable features, but the number of head of stock provided for seems rather small. Space could be economized by having the root cellar under the approach. There are a good many box stalls, but none of them quite wide enough for a parturition stall. This could be provided where the root-house now is. A removable partition between two of the box stalls would also improve the facilities for the accommodation of young cattle. We understand that it is the intention to build a root-house under the approach, and that a door was purposely placed in the wall with that end in view.—Editor.]

WHEN INOCULATION IS OF BENEFIT.

When a leguminous crop is thriving, it indicates either that the soil is plentifully inoculated with the necessary bacteria, or else that the soil already contains an abundant supply of nitrogen. In either case the use of artificial inoculation would be of little if any benefit. On the other hand, if the crop fails to thrive, and, on examination, no nodules are found on the roots, the culture would probably be of benefit in future seedings. The culture usually proves beneficial in seeding to a legume crop that has never been grown on the land to be sown. The soil may lack available potash, phosphoric acid or lime. Inoculation of seed cannot remedy this deficiency. Nor will the use of cultures compensate in any way for carelessness in selection of seed or preparation of the soil.

Cultures for inoculating seed will again be distributed from the Ontario Agricultural College during the coming spring to any who apply. Full directions are sent with each culture, and it is expected that each recipient of the bacteria will carry on the experiment carefully, sowing some untreated seed, and report his experience at the end of the season.

The price of the culture is 25 cents for sufficient to treat one bushel of seed. Cultures will be sent for inoculating seed of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, peas and beans.

Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be treated, and, as nearly as can be judged, the date of seeding, and be addressed to the "Bacteriological Laboratory, Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada."

A NEW BRUNSWICK PLANK-FRAME.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Noticing your inquiry for plans for plank-frame barns, I am forwarding a few notes about mine, which is 70 feet long, with seven bents, five spaces of 11 feet, and one of 14 feet for driveway. The barn was built in 1905. The spruce for frame cost \$14 per M.; first-class hemlock boards, 16 x 18 feet, for boarding-in, cost \$9 per M.; second clear shingles, \$1.50 per M. There is a basement stable under barn, the walls of which are 8 x 8 studding, double-boarded and shingled, and rest on stone wall. The barn, exclusive of basement, from floor joists up, cost \$450 for lumber, and about \$250 for labor. Labor at following rates: Boss, \$2; five men, at \$1.70 per day; two men, at \$1.50 per day. I forgot to add that it is boarded up and down, and battened. It took exactly three weeks to build. A pattern bent was made; some of the men selected and sawed the 2 x 6 after the patterns, while others spiked them together. The bents were raised with a jury-mast, two double tackles and pair of horses. The whole raising was done in three hours. I am well pleased with the barn, the only objection—although it does no harm—is, when the barn is full of hay, there is nothing to hold the ends from bulging out, sometimes as much as four or five inches. Lately, I have put in braces to the second bent, which help a good deal.
S. B. HATHEWAY.
York Co., N. B.

FERTILIZERS: THEIR NATURE AND USE.—III.

By B. Leslie Emslie.

FERTILIZERS USED AS SOURCES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Bones.—The virtue of bones for manurial purposes was known to the Romans, so that they are one of the very oldest phosphatic fertilizers. Though no longer the only source of phosphoric acid, bones are still a very important factor in the fertilizer trade. They are sold chiefly in three forms: (1) After treatment with acid; (2) in the raw, ground-up condition, only the fat having been removed, as bone meal; and (3) after they have been deglatinized and the greater part of the nitrogen removed, as steamed bone flour.

Bone meal contains about 22 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent. of nitrogen. This is a rather slow-acting form of phosphatic fertilizer, especially if the particles are large. Being an organic substance, its decomposition is facilitated by bacteria, but the process is necessarily slow.

Steamed bone flour contains 28 to 30 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 1½ to 1¾ per cent. nitrogen. This is a more useful form of phosphatic fertilizer than pure raw bone, since, in the steaming process, besides losing the fat (which is detrimental), it is reduced to a fine state of division, thus presenting a larger surface to bacteria and other agents of decomposition in the soil.

Bone Black.—Contains 32 to 36 per cent. phosphoric acid.

Bone Ash.—Contains 27 to 36 per cent. phosphoric acid.

The two latter are only produced to a limited extent. Bone Black is the residue of bones which have been used in clarifying sugar; it decays slowly in the soil. Bone Ash results from burning bone, in order to reduce its bulk and thus facilitate transportation. It is more variable in composition than Bone Black.

MINERAL SOURCES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

In England, in 1845, the attention of agriculturists and fertilizer manufacturers was called to the coprolites which occurred over a considerable area of the eastern counties. These coprolites, which resemble pebbles in form and appearance, containing 50 to 60 per cent. calcium phosphate, consist of concretions of phosphate of lime deposited around excreta fragments of bone and shell, sharks' teeth, etc., and were for many years mined in Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Suffolk, etc., though now it has entirely ceased, owing to the richer deposits which have been discovered in Florida, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

Canadian Apatite.—Contains about 40 per cent. phosphoric acid. This is mined to some extent in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but, as it occurs in varying proportions with other materials, it is not uniform in character, and is very expensive to mine.

Superphosphate or Acid Phosphate.—Contains 13 to 18 per cent. available phosphoric acid.

Natural phosphate of lime is insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in dilute acid, so that in this condition it would be very slowly available to plants. By treating the ground mineral phosphate with sulphuric acid, part of the lime is displaced and substituted by water, which renders a great part of the phosphate soluble in water, and therefore readily available to plants. The change may be illustrated thus:

Ordinary tri-calcic (lime)
phosphate..... (lime) phosphoric acid,
(lime)

Treated with sulphuric acid, produces:

Superphosphate or
mono-calcic phosphate... (lime)
(water) phosphoric acid,
(water)

When applied to the soil, superphosphate tends to revert again to the tri-calcic phosphate, but first of all to the di-calcic phosphate, which may be illustrated thus:

(Lime)
(Lime) Phosphoric acid, lime having displaced
(Water) one part of the water. In this form
it is still available to plants, being
soluble in dilute acid.

Superphosphate, or acid phosphate, is deservedly one of the most popular sources of phosphoric acid for plants, its quick action giving immediate returns in the season of its application; this naturally recommends it to the farmer.

Thomas' Phosphate Powder or Basic Slag (High-grade).—Contains 18 to 24 per cent. available phosphoric acid. This material is a by-product in the manufacture of steel. Its peculiarity is that it contains its phosphoric acid in the form of a tetra-calcic phosphate, or in the proportions of four parts of lime to one of phosphoric acid, thus:

(Lime)
(Lime) Phosphoric acid
(Lime)
(Lime)

This peculiar form of phosphate of lime is easily broken up, rendering the phosphoric-acid part assimilable to plants, but it is not so quickly available as that in acid phosphate, so that, to secure the best results, basic slag ought to be applied in the fall or early in spring.

The chief value of basic slag depends on fineness of grinding, and a good sample ought to be so finely divided that not less than 80 per cent. will pass through a sieve having 10,000 meshes to the square inch.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOILS.

At one time it was thought that a chemical analysis of the soil ought to indicate exactly the manurial requirements of that particular soil, but this theory was very soon upset when it was observed that certain rich clay soils, which on analysis showed a very high total potash content, were still benefited by an artificial application of potash, as proved by the increase in crop production.

Some soils, also, which analyzed high in phosphoric acid, were found to respond readily to an artificial application of an available phosphatic fertilizer.

Now, while a general chemical analysis will show the total amounts of plant food in the soil, it does not indicate what proportions are available to the plant, so that the quickest way to find out the manurial requirements of a soil is to conduct fertilizer tests right on the farm.

PLAN FOR A FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT.

The following plan of experiment would show whether any ingredient may be profitably dispensed with in the case of the particular crop on that particular soil:

Plot 1.—Unfertilized.

Plot 2.—Complete fertilizer (phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen).

Plot 3.—Without potash (phosphoric acid, nitrogen).

Plot 4.—Without nitrogen (potash, phosphoric acid).

Plot 5.—Without phosphoric acid (potash, nitrogen).

The sources of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen used in the experiments may be any of those previously enumerated; for example, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, and nitrate of soda.

This plan of experiment may be extended or curtailed, as desired. If the farmer simply wishes to study the general effect of a complete fertilizer on his soil, then plots 1 and 2 will be sufficient; but should he desire to observe the effect of omitting any ingredient, he must have a third plot in which that ingredient is left out. To extend the plan, plots could be added to which each ingredient would be separately applied, but the average farmer will be content with the more simple tests, necessitating only two or three plots.

ADVANTAGES OF HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

When the Canadian farmer becomes sufficiently interested in the fertilizer question to want to make his own mixtures at home, it will be a good thing for the farmer and for the country in general. Then, fertilizers will be more largely and, at the same time, more economically used, for the farmer will be able to adjust the various fertilizer ingredients to suit not only the nature of the soil, but also of the crop to which they are to be applied.

He will be able to supplement his farmyard manure with some phosphate and potash without applying at the same time a wasteful excess of nitrogen, and, besides all this saving, the separate fertilizer ingredients will cost much less than when combined in a ready-mixed fertilizer.

A BEGINNER'S EXPERIENCE WITH ALFALFA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you have asked for people to write their experience on growing alfalfa, I will give you mine. I sowed it with a very light seeding of barley in 1906, not quite a bushel to the acre. Part of it had been root ground the year before, and part had been in mixed grain. That which was on the root ground when the barley was being cut was very thin and delicate-looking—I think, because the barley grew rank and heavy. What was sown on the stubble ground was well up to the bands in the barley sheaves. I had to leave them on their sides for a while to let the butts dry. But in the fall you could see very little difference in the patch, as the stubble was soon covered out of sight with it. It was quite rank, so I let the pigs and sheep on it a little, and they both were very fond of it.

I cut it twice in 1907. The first cutting was very heavy; the second cutting was not so heavy, but was a fair crop. It grew up quite big in the fall again, and I cut the rankest places with the scythe, a little every day, and carried it to the pigs and calves, and sometimes to the horses; and I believe this third cutting paid me for the seed, as the pigs seemed to do so well on it. I

am sure they were fat much sooner, and on a great deal less grain, than they would have been without the alfalfa. The second cutting we kept by itself, and fed it once a day to the sheep this winter, and they are doing splendidly. The hens run in the sheep pen in the day time, and I see them quite busy picking and eating it. Everything seems to like it. I intend sowing it this spring without any nurse-crop.

Wellington Co., Ont.

J. F. E.

PAINT INSURANCE FOR THE FARMER.

By H. M. Tandy.

There are a great many farmers who, though they thoroughly believe in the theory and practice of fire insurance for their houses and barns, and life insurance for themselves and families, cannot or will not appreciate the protection which paint affords to their buildings and chattels. This condition is not the result of carelessness entirely, for the farmer is, all things considered, as wide-awake as anyone when a money-saving proposition is brought to his attention. It is because the facts of the case are not generally known.

Stupendous as it may appear, it is calculated, the computation based on a conservative and reliable estimate of conditions elsewhere, that Canadians could actually save from waste \$10,000,000 worth of property each year by the intelligent use of paint. It requires no very great head for figures to estimate what this amount of money would accomplish yearly if spent on roadmaking say, or agricultural education.

What proportion of this vast amount of money is slipping away from the farmer, and how can it be prevented?

It is hard to think of another vocation that is so dependent as the farmer's upon wood and things made of wood, and it is for protection to wood that paint was first intended, and still is mostly used. As a general thing, a farmer's house, and generally his barns and outhouses, his implements, reapers, binders, all the way down to the humble spade, are composed of wood more or less, and so are his fences, and wagons, and buggies.

The need of paint for this wood is very great, in view of the fact that it is exposed to continuous and extreme effects of the destructive agents in the atmosphere, namely: heat, cold, and moisture. It is no exaggeration to state that in the case where a house or barn is painted within reasonable time, say two or three months after erection, ten years is added to the life of it. The reason is evident, and quite logical. Wood, in the natural state, is porous and absorbent. All the moisture that comes in contact with it is readily absorbed. Frost strikes it while in this state, the moisture congeals, and the lumber splits and cracks. Intense heat of summer will act on the moisture in a different but, also, quite destructive manner. A few yearly repetitions of this, and the barn is in constant need of repair and hastening to an early decline. The judicious use of paint would have prolonged the life of that barn from ten to fifteen years. This is a larger item than appears on the face of it too, for if that barn cost \$1,000 to build ten years ago, it would, in all probability, cost nearly \$2,000 to-day, so rapidly has the value of lumber and labor increased in most localities.

Next in importance to the actual protection which paint gives to wood, there is another feature which also has a financial interest for the farmer. If, for any reason, it should be necessary or desirable to place the farm upon the market, the additional price which well-painted buildings will command over a run-down farm with unpainted ones will be out of all proportion to the time and money which it would take to keep it in good condition.

The labor which is necessary to spread paint is generally considered to be about two-thirds of the total cost of the job. That is to say, if regular painters were hired for a job of painting which cost \$75, \$25 would be for the cost of the paint, and \$50 for wages. The farmer is in a position to avoid the cost of hiring painters by doing the work himself. Painting is not a difficult or an unpleasant undertaking. If the few simple rules that are given below are closely followed, the result will be entirely satisfactory.

1. Do not paint during very cold or very warm weather.

2. See that the lumber is free from moisture.

3. Work the paint into the grain of the wood thoroughly; do not simply spread it over the surface—use "allow grass."

4. Two coats are sufficient, the first should be thinner than the second. Let the first coat dry thoroughly before applying the second, but do not wait too long, four to seven days will be sufficient.

There are two ways in which paint is sold: first, in prepared form ready to use; second, in the form of lead and oil, the user mixing them together himself. There are many arguments advanced for and against each method, all well grounded and worthy of consideration. Lead and oil are procured, lead in the form of paste, and linseed oil in cans. Lead is sold in kegs, ranging in weight all the way from 12½ lbs. up. With a wooden paddle, the lead is then mixed with the oil by hand, in the proportion of 100 lbs. lead to 5 gallons oil. To this is added 1 pint of drier and 1 gallon of turpentine, which produces about 7½ gallons of liquid paint. The proportions vary slightly for second and

third coat work. Considerable care must be exercised to see that the lead is thoroughly broken up, and forms a mixture of uniform consistency for brushing.

When prepared paint is used, one gallon of paint should be mixed with one gallon of pure linseed oil in the raw state. For the second coat, the paint should be used as it comes from the can.

It will thus be seen that no matter which method is employed, the operation is neither complicated nor troublesome. Of course, no method of application or preparation can make inferior paint do good work, but any of the reliable brands of advertised paint or white lead can be purchased with the assurance that it represents honest and skillful value for the money.

Every whit as important as securing the proper paint is the necessity to see that the right methods of applying it are observed. This can be assured by adherence to the brief rules given above, supplemented by the more exhaustive directions printed on the packages, or supplied by the paint trade in general.

Farmers have been reminded many times of the advisability of providing shelter from the weather for their implements during the winter. This matter is pretty generally appreciated now; but the matter of keeping them well protected at all seasons by paint has not received so much attention. Wagons, plows, binders and so forth, when new are generally well painted. Keep them so. Make a point of having on hand at all times a can of paint; red preferred, because of its general adaptability. It will take but very little time to touch up the plow after spring plowing. Before the wagon is laid up for the winter, a coat of paint will protect it from the ravages of cold and moisture. The life of a wagon when neglected is ten to fifteen years, say. If painted once or twice a year, it will last from twenty to forty. And so on, down the line of all wooden things used on the farm. In no way is the adage "a penny saved is a penny earned" so forcibly impressed upon the farmer as by the constant and judicious use of paint. Lumber is to-day an expensive commodity, and rapidly climbing in price. It, therefore, behooves the farmer to protect and insure his "wooden things," and in no way can this be done so effectively as by the use of paint.

TEST YOUR OWN SEED CORN BY THE EAR.

During the past two months, members of the Purdue Experiment Station, Indiana, have made a study of the seed corn of the State, and find the vitality of much of it to be in a serious condition. The unusual cold, wet season of 1907 did not allow the corn to mature and dry out before the time of frosts. In the early part of October much of the corn of the State was still in a very moist and immature condition, and the series of hard freezes which came at that time materially injured the vitality. The result of these conditions is that those corn-growers who depended on late-selected seed are now finding, upon close examination, many ears of questionable vitality. All seed corn should be specially

selected and thoroughly tested. A test of each individual ear should be made, and all weak or dead ears should be discarded.

This test can be made in several ways. The following is suggested as a reliable and satisfactory one: Take a box made of inch lumber, and of any convenient size, say about 2 by 3 feet, and 3 inches deep. Through the ends and sides, about 2 1/2 inches from the bottom, bore small holes, 2 inches apart. Through these holes string a light galvanized wire, which will divide the box into squares 2 inches to the side. Then fill the box with garden soil or sand, and it is ready for use. The ears should be laid on the floor or on racks in a row, so they can be numbered. From ear No. 1 remove five kernels, each from a different part of the ear, and place these in square No. 1; remove 5 kernels from ear No. 2 and place in square No. 2, and so on, until all the ears have been tested. After placing the kernels, moisten the material in the box thoroughly and cover with a glass or a rug, to keep the surface from drying. Place the tester in a room of ordinary living-room temperature, or about 70 degrees F. After five days, examine the corn, and any ears that fail to show a strong germination of the kernels should be removed and discarded.

This method of testing corn is simple, convenient and rapid, and means much in securing strong, germinable seed. Only 14 ears are required to plant an acre of ground. With an average yield, each ear means five bushels in the fall. When a man can test five to eight bushels in a day, and locate definitely all weak or bad ears, can he afford to neglect this important step in the preparation of his seed corn?

G. I. CHRISTIE.

Purdue Experiment Station.

OLD BARN WORKED INTO A NEW ONE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Being a subscriber to your valuable paper for nearly twenty-five years, we have noticed many of your barn plans. We built our barn five years



Barn of T. Martindale, Elgin Co., Ont.

ago, and have been well satisfied with it. We had two small barns and a couple of sheds. We took the two barns that were 30 x 50 ft. down, and raised one on each end of basement (which was built of large brick, 50 x 80 x 9 feet high), and put 21-ft. 3 x 4-in. joist between them for drive floor; took all the inside girts out, and left the old plates for cross-beams; then bolted 80-ft. plates across ends of the old frames and drive floor, then raised a bent with 15-ft. posts on each old plate for purlines, using 12-ft. 3 x 5-in. braces under the purline plates between the 30-ft. spaces, and find it a very strong frame. Elgin Co., Ont. T. MARTINDALE.

THE DAIRY.

RE "RAPID MILKING."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to a letter in your Feb. 6th issue regarding the capacity of a first-class milker, I would like to know what "Immigrant" is driving at. Is it that he disbelieves the statement that 29 cows could be milked in two hours and a half, as he states the days of miracles are not all past? But, I will lead him to understand that this is no miraculous event, as this record has been beaten time after time. On one instance, two men here milked twenty-nine cows in one hour and five minutes, being timed by the Superintendent. Another time they milked forty-seven in one hour and forty minutes, and not knowing they were being timed at all. Now, if these figures seem too big for "Immigrant," I refer him to the Superintendent of the farm. As regards eight cows an hour for a first-class milker, I think he would be a long way behind; that is to say, on an average. I admit we will get cows, just fresh, with considerable caked udders, but these I don't class as average, as it takes a little while to get these into going order.

With regard to the capacity of the cows milked, I would refer him to the following summary of the records of forty of these cows in 1906 and 1907. One cow, in 1907, gave a yield of 12,806 pounds:

| Average of— | Average for 1906. | Average for 1907. |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| First 5 cows | 10,701 | 11,058 |
| First 10 cows | 9,888 | 10,308 |
| First 15 cows | 9,304 | 9,889 |
| First 20 cows | 8,956 | 9,458 |
| First 25 cows | 8,460 | 9,085 |
| First 30 cows | 8,069 | 8,684 |
| First 35 cows | 7,716 | 8,374 |
| First 40 cows | 7,375 | 8,066 |

J. K. SHEPHARD,

Hastings Co., Ont. Rathbun Co. Farm.

Further Opinions on the Cheese-marketing Question.

We publish below a number of comments on the suggestions offered in our article, "Safeguarding the Interests of Cheese-factory Patrons," issue Feb. 20th. We are pleased to find them substantially endorsed by representative salesmen, merchants and buyers.

While it would not be wise for any party in this business to attempt to coerce the others, there is good reason to believe that the reasonable rights of the factory salesmen and patrons will be readily conceded if they only stand respectfully but firmly on their rights. It is significant that several of the best firms have conceded the right of the patrons to receive pay at the car door, wherever this is practicable. It is true that the merchants complain that in parts of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, where the factories are numerous and small, factory inspection and weights and payment at the car door would be very expensive, one firm putting the cost at one-quarter cent per pound of cheese. For these districts, the system of attaching a bill of lading to a draft on the merchant should prove a safeguard to the seller, while also acting as a check on overambitious merchants to prevent them from speculating beyond their reasonable limit of credit. Below will be found the salient points in several letters received.

I have been very much pleased and interested in reading your article on "Safeguarding the Interests of Cheese-factory Patrons," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Feb. 20th. I have kept these books continuously for the past 23 years, and am, therefore, at least in a measure, in touch with the business. I think you have gone into the matter very fully. There is no doubt it is high time that there was a change in the method of selling and receiving payment for the cheese manufactured at our cheese factories, and if the salesmen would only organize and band themselves together, we think the needed reforms could

be accomplished. The cheese has been very often shipped every week in late years. Now, we believe this to be a mistake. If cheesemakers had good cool-curing rooms, and would keep their cheese until they had a month's make on hand, this would, in most factories, make a carload or over. Then, if several factories were shipping from one railroad station, it would be no hardship for the buyer to send a trustworthy man out to inspect the cheese, and see that the weights are all right, and grant checks for the amounts.

We think the plan to have a bill of lading attached to a draft on the purchaser, to be given up only on payment of the amount by the purchaser, ought also to work well. The salesmen have lacked backbone in the past years. They passed resolutions to sell on the Board, but they have not stood by these resolutions; so much so, that in many cases there are more cheese sold privately on the street than there are on the Board.

We would urge on the salesmen to be united. Make reasonable demands from the buyers in regard to payment, and stay by these demands until they are agreed to. The salesmen may be put to some considerable trouble for a time, but, by holding unitedly out, their points can be gained. Your first point, "Deal only with reliable firms," is very well put. There are some buyers in the cheese business who are not worth anything, and, as long as everything goes all right, they may be all right, but when any unusual strain comes on they are in the hole, and no one to help them out, and, of course, the factory loses. The plan of dropping out the buyers who have not good financial standing would be the indirect means of lessening the competition for our cheese, and likely lowering the price a trifle; but it will pay to take a little less and be sure of getting our pay, rather than to get the promise of receiving a larger price and run the risk of not getting anything at all. We should aim always to do business on a safe principle; the less risk we have, the better. Now that the matter

has been pretty well discussed, we trust that the salesmen will get their heads together and formulate a safe method of doing business, and get it into working order.

FACTORY SECRETARY.

The only comment I have to make on the articles published this week, re safeguarding of cheese-factory patrons, is that factories are smaller and much more numerous in the East than in the West, and are far-scattered apart, so that conditions which may be practicable in the Ingersoll and Listowel districts are quite impracticable in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, where factories ship weekly.

Efficient factory inspection and weighing at the factory in the East would cost in the neighborhood of one-quarter cent per pound, against nothing under the present system.

A. A. AYER.

There were a few cheese factories that were not paid in full for their season's output, which was very unfortunate. But, from information that we are in possession of, the total amount was very small. The occurrence has been magnified by some parties, who are always anxious to do harm to anyone they can, if in any way it will further their own interests. We question the judiciousness of such a line of action, as the cheese business in this section is largely conducted upon honor, and anything that interferes with the confidences between buyer and seller unquestionably does harm. As far as we know, there is no business of the magnitude of the cheese trade, and where an equal amount of money is involved, that contracts are not made in writing, but that is seldom or never done. All transactions are simply a question of honor between buyer and seller.

Regarding paying for cheese, that, as in other business transactions, will have to be arranged between the parties who are interested.

FROM A CHEESE FIRM.

With reference to an article on "Safeguarding the Interests of Cheese-factory Patrons," in your issue of 20th February, I quite agree with the writer of the article in thinking that the cheese company should receive payment before it delivers its product into the hands of the buyer, and I am of the opinion that the best way to sell in cases where a certified check cannot be obtained at the car door, is to have the cheese covered by a bill of lading holding the goods, said bill of lading to be attached to a draft on the buyer, and not delivered until the draft is paid. Inspection can be allowed or not, as circumstances require, and, as soon as the bill of lading is signed, the nearest bank would cash the draft for the cheese company. C. M. MANNING.

* * *

There are many improvements which might be suggested which would benefit the farmers as well as the merchant here. "Frenzied" buying has caused many evils to creep in during the past ten years, and conditions seem to be growing worse instead of improving; so much so that many firms during that period have been forced out of business, and the produce merchants generally, today, are no better off financially than they were ten or fifteen years ago. The trader who is trying to conduct his business on honorable lines finds it most difficult, and requires to exercise great caution in his buying in order to prosper and at the same time act squarely towards those from whom he buys in the country.

As regards clause 3, we think your suggestions impracticable. The merchants here are working on too small a margin to permit increasing either their expense or risk. We are of opinion, however, if your ideas could be carried out, buyers would be more cautious in their operations, and would buy their goods nearer their legitimate value, and there would be less claims charged up to the maker, and many evils in this regard would be done away with.

As regards clause 4, we are not in a position to say whether this would protect the farmers or not. To our minds, considering the enormous turnover in the cheese and butter trade—25 to 30 millions of dollars each year—the losses incurred by the farmers are comparatively light, and, in view of the tactics they adopt toward salesmen, remarkably so, as it is a well-known fact that salesmen often run chances they would not do for the sake of one-eighth or one-sixteenth cent extra, simply because they are afraid to face the farmers should they sell for even a small fraction less than their neighbors.

It appears to us there is too much grasping, both on the part of the farmers and merchants, and this has brought about failures and an unhealthy condition generally. To our minds, if the farmers are anxious to protect themselves, and feel they should not allow their goods to leave their hands without payment, the way to overcome taking this risk is to have the goods shipped to Montreal and sold here, at the Public Storages, as many factories now do. In this way they run no risk, as quality is examined, weights tested, and payment made immediately.

* * *

In my opinion, one way to lessen the risk and loss of patrons would be to have all the cheese sold on the Board.

Buyers going to the Board for the first time each season, should have a letter of introduction from their bankers to the said Board.

Salesmen should sell to merchants only who have a good rating, and the president should be empowered to make inquiries regarding any buyer's standing any time the salesman demands a report.

Information from Bradstreets would help matters, but would not be a preventive. Like any other business of large proportions, there is a risk of bad debts, which a business man cannot always avoid.

WINTER FEEDING FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MILK FOR CITY CONSUMPTION.

In the first place, the selection of cows that will yield a satisfactory return and give a good quality of milk, should be the foremost consideration.

We should like to secure a cow that will give a good flow of milk of fair quality, and ultimately could be turned into beef of such quality that there would be little if any sacrifice in the price obtained. Such cows are not easily secured. As many of the farmers engaged in the production of milk for the city trade do not raise any calves they are dependent on securing their cows from dealers, and very often these cows prove unprofitable. Could the dairy farmers always obtain cows that would prove satisfactory, it is doubtful if it would pay to raise any of their own.

In view, then, of the difficulty of purchasing the class of cows desired, many dairy farmers are now devoting more attention to breeding and raising the heifer calves from their best cows. It becomes, then, a live question as to the selection of the breed to be kept.

If the cream only is to be sent, then it may be that the Jersey or Guernsey would prove as profitable as any; but if the whole milk is to be disposed of, then it is quite certain that the Holstein will yield more satisfactory returns in milk of fair quality.

I am not especially interested in any breed, as I have not raised any of my own cows, but purchase from dealers; thus, it is evident I have nothing to gain by stating a preference for one breed over any other.

Several of our best dairy farmers are purchasing one or more pure-bred females, and, having the use of a pure-bred bull of the same breed, they are getting their herds in a fair way to yield them satisfactory returns.

If purchasing a cow, unless such cow has a record, it is usually quite safe to select a cow of a distinctly dairy type, as dairy farmers do not pretend to feed for the butcher trade.

The fall and early winter is the time preferred for cows to freshen, but farmers supplying milk for the city trade try to arrange to have their cows renew at various periods throughout the year, so as to be able to keep up their regular supply. Thus, if a farmer intends to send the milk of sixteen cows, he would require to keep eighteen or twenty, and, as some would freshen, others would be let go dry. The keeping up of a regular supply is one important consideration to be taken into account.

If a farmer is sending to a cheese factory or a creamery, he is not put to this disadvantage, and often at considerable extra cost in the purchase of more cows, or possibly high-priced feed. Another important point to be considered is the expense of delivering the milk each day to the wagon, which goes along some leading road near the city, or to the station, when milk is shipped by train. At least three-fourths of the farmers selling milk for city consumption are put to this daily expense.



Woodview "Chief."

Champion male, 1907, first cockerel, Guelph, 1907; first cockerel, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Jno. Pringle, Woodview Poultry-yards, London, Ont.

If some good farmers would undertake to raise good cows to furnish other farmers who supply milk, I feel certain that satisfactory returns could be made by both classes of farmers.

Then, the feeding and care of a dairy herd is the most important consideration, owing, in many cases, to the scarcity of satisfactory help.

Many farmers consider that milk can be produced at more profit during winter than in summer, unless there should be considerable land unfit for cultivation. I think no one will dispute the fact that no feed is equal to the natural grass for good results. It is the aim of all good dairy farmers that, as far as possible, June conditions should prevail, in order to obtain the maximum results. For winter feeding, we aim to provide succulent, palatable and nutritious food; at the same time, it is necessary to have some bulky food to fill the large stomach of the good dairy cow. Corn ensilage is one of the cheapest and best of bulky foods, being succulent and palatable, but requiring some concentrate in addition in order to obtain a well-balanced ration. Roots, also, especially mangels, if fed moderately, are very desirable. The very high price of bran has made it unprofitable to feed, and I am doubtful if more than fifteen dollars per ton should be paid for bran to yield a profit, notwithstanding the equally high prices for other feeds. Many farmers, during the fall and early winter, fed considerable quantities of oil cake, but that, too, has been considerably advanced in price, owing to the steady demand. Caution is needed in feeding oil cake, as it is very rich in protein, and may also be fed at no profit if given to cows in too large quantities. In order to produce milk, it is necessary to provide food containing a good percentage of protein. Among these may be mentioned oil cake, gluten meal, brewers' grains,

distillers' grains, and alfalfa hay. It is believed by many farmers that very satisfactory returns can be made by feeding a ration of corn ensilage, roots and alfalfa hay. No doubt the flow of milk could be increased by feeding some meal in addition, but it would materially increase the cost of production and lessen the percentage of profit. Ensilage and alfalfa also answer well to supplement the pasture during the dry weather. York Co., Ont. ALPHA.

(To be continued.)

POULTRY.

TRAP-NESTING, VIGOR, AND INCUBATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Referring to your note at the foot of Mr. Henry's letter, in the Feb. 13th number of "The Farmer's Advocate," I would like to point out that the theories, as set forth by Mr. Henry in that letter, do not allude to the retarding, but rather to the non-forcing of egg production at an unnatural time. I desire to congratulate Mr. Henry on his thorough grasp and clear exposition of a subject which, as he says, is puzzling the would-be scientists and professors. At the same time, I shall best answer your query by endeavoring to show that trap-nesting can be carried on with perfect success under such conditions.

Before filling my present position, as superintendent of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, I had twelve years' poultry experience in this country and Great Britain, and during that time found that best results are obtained by separating the hens from the pullets. The pullets are forced for egg production, trap-nested, banded, and their records carefully noted; the hens are allowed to lie fallow, but not retarded in their laying; by that I mean, if I find them laying, I do not try to stop their egg production, simply let nature take its course. These hens are also trap-nested, and records noted, and, as they are already supposed to have on their pullet bands of the year before, you will readily see that we have a double check on the laying qualities of our birds. By following this method, the breeding stock (the yearling and two-year-old hens) will benefit by the rest, and, mated to vigorous male birds in the spring, will lay strongly-fertilized eggs, which, in their turn, will produce fine, healthy chicks, whether hen or incubator hatched. The pullets will have filled the egg basket, and, when the hatching season commences, you should find your books showing a balance on the right side.

This now brings us to the hatching and brooding side of the question, and on that I am going to slightly differ from Mr. Henry's view that the hen-hatched chick is better than the incubator one. I have operated nearly a dozen different makes of incubators and brooders—Canadian, English, and American, both over here and on the other side—and I am prepared to state emphatically that, if the eggs set in an incubator are from fully-matured, healthy birds, as described above, at least seventy-five per cent of the hatchable eggs will produce healthy, vigorous chicks, and ninety-five per cent of these chicks will be raised, barring accidents.

Personally, I have never had a case of white diarrhea among my chickens, and can only attribute its absence to care in selection of breeding stock, cleanliness, proper heating of the brooders, and careful feeding.

We hear a great deal too much nowadays of puerile experiments and incomplete tests by supposed poultry instructors and would-be scientists of the mysteries of moisture, ventilation and other bugbears warranted to frighten the ordinary poultryman from embarking in the business, but I can honestly say that I have never seen any appreciable difference between chicks hatched and reared artificially and those hatched and reared by hens. If there be any advantage, I think it is with the artificially-hatched chick, as lice troubles are absent, provided the brooders are kept clean. I find, on looking over our records here, that, out of seven thousand chicks, incubator-hatched last season, not a single case of white diarrhea developed. This agrees with my own experience and that of over three hundred correspondents, whose records I have on file. On the other hand, every day brings me such complaints as that received to-day from a correspondent at Bridgeport, Ont. I quote his own words: "Last spring I set three hundred and sixty eggs under hens. I got one hundred and twenty alive; some smashed in the nest, and others died one way or another, until I finally had sixty-seven, and this after tramping miles lugging hens on my back in a bag, only to find them not wanting to set. No more clucks for me. If a wooden hen is no better than a feathered lady, then someone can raise; I will buy."

Assuring you, Mr. Editor, that as a poultryman I full appreciate your endeavor to further the poultry industry of our country,

M. LOCKHART-TINDALL.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Mr. Edward Brown, secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, of England, has prepared an exhaustive review of the work of his Society, and of the poultry-keeping pursuit generally, during 1907. His remarks, on the whole, are encouraging, the year, in the Old Country, in spite of the cold and wet spring and summer, having witnessed greater progress in the development of the pursuit than any preceding 12 months since the Society was established. He states that on all hands there is evidence that more and better fowls are kept than ever before, and that farmers are paying more attention to this branch of live stock, that there is an increasing number of specialists taking up the business on progressive lines, and that the demand for eggs and poultry increases rapidly, to an even greater extent than the supply. Steady increase in the number of fowls is anticipated wherever small holdings are formed. To obtain the best results of such development, however, the need for co-operative marketing will be increasingly manifest, and, therefore, every effort should be made to extend the co-operative system where the conditions are favorable. Mr. Brown gives interesting figures, showing the consumption of poultry and eggs in the United Kingdom, and the sources whence the supplies are drawn. Of the total of fifteen million pounds' worth of eggs, nearly one-half is imported; but, of the four and a half million pounds' worth of poultry, less than a million pounds' worth comes from abroad, or, taking the aggregate of poultry and eggs, which amounts to about twenty million pounds sterling, eleven and a half million pounds' worth is produced at home, as against little more than eight million pounds' worth imported from the colonies and foreign countries.

CONCERNING WHITE DIARRHEA.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This is one of the troublesome things about rearing chickens by artificial methods. It has received much attention and many theories have been advanced, some new, some old, and yet we have not reached a solution of the problem. The method for guarding against it, outlined in your Feb. 13th issue, has probably only one great fault, but, before mentioning it, it might be well to note a few items in Mr. J. R. Henry's article.

In the first place, I believe the poultry world will accord as much honor to an "egg-gatherer" as to a professor, or to any other person who solves the problem; and, for my part, I think if we could combine the scientific with the old-fashioned, common-sense method, it would be a more practical method.

"We have been turning nature upside down and inside out." Might I ask in what realm is not this true? Who would like, after having known things as they are now, to move back to 100 years ago? We would need to go further back than that to secure the pure, undefiled product of nature known as a hen. One point most writers, who advise nature as an ideal, overlook is the fact that, with possibly one or two exceptions, things are not done according to nature, but according to their own ideas. Suppose there is no white diarrhea among natural-raised fowls, what per cent. increase will they show? Another thing, nature never put a hen in this cold country. Imagine a hen out roosting in an evergreen tree all winter, with snow from one to six or eight feet deep on the ground. I guess the most of those that lived would need a good constitution.

Then, we should have "a proper place to keep the hens or early pullets we intend for breeding purposes." What is a proper place? Next, where did those early pullets come from? Nature don't hatch early pullets. I don't think anyone need fear his hens laying overmuch during the fall and winter, unless they are given more than just enough to eat (meaning good food to live on, but not of a quality for egg production).

"Birds should not become fat." I don't know much about fowls and nature, but common sparrows and chickadees, during the winter season, are what I would call fat, if they get a decent show; and another thing, birds that have laid heavily all winter are not "frail and withered," or the caretaker is to blame. I imagine a hen laying when in that condition. I don't know how others find it, but I find, if a bird is not in good shape, the first thing noticed is the egg product.

I claim to be one who has not observed the difference in eggs noted by Mr. Henry. Does Mr. Henry use trap nests? We have hens which lay the same shape and color of eggs, no matter what the season or feed. Others show it in both the shape and color. I believe the time will come when, by a known method of feeding, the color of the shell, as well as what is inside, will be under control.

I am going contrary, I presume, to the majority of poultry-raisers when I say that it is not the fact that the bird laid all winter, but rather that those birds did not receive the proper food, that the germs were weak, hatches poor, and dis-

ease prevalent. In fact, I knew one man, whose birds were kept in a small, unused dwelling-house (lath and plastered), in which was a small box-stove, which was used on severe days, and those birds laid well in the winter, and he cleared \$96, besides paying for the incubator the next season. The next year he ran three incubators, and made a good success. Last season he thought that this idea of keeping the hens from laying was good, and he could do better than ever in the chicken business. The chickens did not pan out; they were not in the same house or same conditions.

What we want is the reason why you hatched and raised chickens successfully. It's the reason, not the fact, that you raised them, for there are any number who raise chickens, but could not tell how. I believe the editor would be glad to have any reasonable ideas along this line.

Huron Co., Ont. S. H. WEBBER.

APIARY.

MR. CHRYSLER'S VIEWS ON CO-OPERATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In complying with your request to give your readers some of my ideas regarding the ways and means that I would suggest in co-operative honey-selling, I am not as yet prepared to mention all the details that the plan would necessarily have, but will give a short outline of the plan I would suggest, and if anyone has further ideas regarding the working machinery, contrary or otherwise, I would like to see them advanced.

Before proceeding further, I would like to answer one of your correspondents (Mr. G. A. Deadman), in your January 9th issue, where he mentions some of the disadvantages in co-operative honey-selling.

The drawbacks and difficulties that Mr. Deadman mentions in co-operative selling of honey are no more than he and others have already overcome.

In comparing the sale of fruit and honey in a



Setting Bees through Cellar Window.

co-operative way, Mr. Deadman does not seem to think that the handling of fruit in a co-operative way had any difficulties to contend with in grading. He says it is an easy matter to grade fruit, and, when packed by an association according to Government standards, it is a decided advantage to the merchant to buy from such an association. He says it would be impossible to have a satisfactory grading of extracted honey. Who grades it now? What has been done in the past with the good honey and the poor? I never heard of anyone throwing either away. This poor honey always meets the good somewhere; the poor has always injured the sale and the price of the good. Is co-operation going to make conditions worse? No. Mr. Deadman says—and truly—there is a great difference in honey, even when gathered from the same flowers, from the miserable, unripe stuff to that which has been fully ripened in the hives before extracting. I wish to state that the fruit-packers and shippers, whether co-operative or otherwise, have had their troubles in packing and grading fruit properly, taking years of schooling, and were finally helped out and their efforts crowned with success by the aid of the Government. Grading of fruit was not satisfactory until co-operative associations made it practical.

Mr. Deadman says it would be impossible to have a satisfactory grading of extracted honey. Now, Mr. Deadman has bought honey for years from as many parts of the Province as an association would expect to collect its supply from. Mr. Deadman, therefore, must either grade the honey satisfactorily, or it is done unsatisfactorily. If he is a failure at grading it, he must surely have that miserable, unripe stuff, as he calls it, to sell to his customers.

He says, also, he doesn't think co-operative as-

sociations could do more for beekeepers than is being done by those of our number who get crop reports from the beekeepers, and who buy their honey. He mentions that, if he is correctly informed, he paid as much as three cents more per pound than some sold their honey for; he may also have paid as little as the other fellow, and, if I am correctly informed, he paid as little as three cents less than the market price. There is, therefore, a variation of at least six cents per pound in the price of honey as the buying price. The buyer enjoys present conditions, and the more names of producers they can obtain who have honey for sale, and deal with them in a private way, the better they like it. Who of the honey-buyers that have been advertising for honey has had the grit to come out openly and publish the price they are willing to pay for what they want? Many of them solicit crop reports from the beekeeper, so that they may determine the value of it (the honey) for their own benefit, and therefore buy to the best advantage, and to the disadvantage of the producer who gave away his information, and, in most cases, gets none in return but a poor offer for his product. These are some of the very best reasons for associating ourselves together for our own mutual benefit and protection.

The plan of co-operation I would outline would be to form an association with sufficient capital to establish suitable quarters for storage, liquefying and putting honey in suitable packages for the retail trade. Make the shares of the company at twenty-five dollars each, and no person to have the privilege of owning more than ten shares, or two hundred and fifty dollars.

The company to have a president, vice-president, and a sufficient number of directors; a manager and one or more salesmen, to be employed by the directors, and be paid a certain percentage of the business done as a salary, to be under bonds, and to be responsible to the directors for all moneys and collections connected with their duties. The proceeds, after all expenses are paid, to be divided among the members, according to the amount and grade of honey contributed.

To facilitate matters in raising the necessary capital, beekeepers may give their notes for the amount of stock they wish to subscribe, and the amount deducted from their net proceeds for their honey. These notes the association can use at the bank, which will advance the necessary capital. More than one place for so collecting the honey may become necessary, as the membership and conveniences demand.

It would become possible to pay in cash a certain portion of the value of any beekeeper's honey any time after delivery.

There are further details of various degrees of importance and advantages of the co-operative plan that will present themselves as experience and operation become an actual fact. Hoping these suggestions and ideas will be of some material benefit to the honey-producer.

Kent Co., Ont. W. A. CHRYSLER.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

DUCHESS AND WEALTHY APPLES IN QUEBEC.

A subscriber from Coaticook, Que., has written to ask regarding the planting of Duchess and Wealthy apple trees. We referred the question to W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who writes as follows:

While we should not care to depend for our total revenue on the Duchess and Wealthy apples alone, we believe that these varieties could be grown with good profit at Coaticook. When there is not a good crop of early apples in England, Duchess apples sell well, if they arrive in good condition, as they should with the present facilities for transport. When the crop of early apples is good in England, the price is considerably lower, but even then they can usually be shipped with some profit. The Wealthy apple is more likely to give more regular profits by shipping to Great Britain than the Duchess, as it keeps much better, and there is not likely to be such a glut on the market when they reach the other side. Moreover, their red color is attractive. To get best results with Wealthy, the fruit should be thinned, and the soil kept well supplied with plant food.

Both the Duchess and Wealthy are popular in Great Britain. The price obtained will depend on the market. When the market is fairly good, the apples should sell at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a box, or even as high as \$2.00 or \$2.50. When the market is glutted, one must be prepared to have these prices reduced, even as much as fifty per cent. From these prices must be taken the cost of picking, packing, boxes, transportation, commission, etc., but, even after these are deducted, there should, one year with another, be good profits, and the fruit is well grown, well packed, and well transported.

Twenty feet apart each way should be a good

distance for Duchess and Wealthy, but this distance is too close for most other varieties. If other larger-growing sorts were planted, we should suggest planting the larger-growing trees 36 feet apart each way, with Duchess and Wealthy between and every other row of these varieties, making the trees eighteen feet apart each way. In about fifteen or eighteen years, the Duchess and Wealthy could be removed, while, in the meantime, more trees of these sorts could be coming on elsewhere.

FRUIT FARMING IN CANADA.

Very often, we receive inquiries from intending colonists regarding the purchase of a fruit farm. A recent inquirer, living in Hungary, wanted to know the price of land, the probable yield, the net profits, etc. So much more depends upon the man than upon the conditions that our replies have to be very guarded. In any case, it is best that an intending purchaser, especially if he is a foreigner, should live at least one round year in Canada before investing his money. This is especially true regarding the purchase of a fruit farm. Even in the most favored sections, locations not far apart may differ one hundred per cent. in value, because of certain characteristics of soil which are favorable to certain fruits, or the contrary.

An Englishman writes to know whether Nova Scotia is the best location for successful fruit-growing. A Scotchman asks if he would succeed better in British Columbia or in Southern Ontario. To all such inquirers there is one consideration not to be overlooked. It is an adaptation of an old saying, "Birds of a feather (should) flock together." The apple-growers of the Annapolis Valley, or of the north shore of Lake Ontario, succeed because they have not only favorable conditions, but also a grouping of interests that are identical.

The immense apple houses at such points as Colborne, Grafton, and Belleville, Ont.; the numerous buyers and shippers; the conveniences for shipping at all seasons; the abundant supply of barrels and other accessories, make such sections the sort of locations for intending apple-growers. Or, if peach-growing is the object, it is best to locate among peach-growers, where buyers congregate, and where co-operative selling companies flourish, and where large canneries will take the surplus and the overripe; such conditions, for example, as prevail in the Niagara District of Ontario.

Given the proper conditions, and the man who can take advantage of them, there is no question about the success of the fruit-grower in Canada. The past season, whole apple orchards have yielded the owner two dollars a barrel for the product, and whole peach orchards \$1.25 a basket for the crop of yellow-fleshed fruit; while small fruits have been almost equally profitable.

From these considerations, it is quite evident that Old-world capitalists who have a taste for fruit-farming cannot do better than invest in our Canadian fruit farms, and give them a little of that intensive cultivation that is evident in some of the Old-world gardens.

L. W.

IMPROVING AN OLD FRUIT FARM.

Many of the fruit farms offered for sale are in a sadly-neglected and unprofitable condition. If, however, a sufficient allowance off the price is made, such a farm may be improved and made profitable by an energetic buyer.

Beginning with the house and barn buildings, a few repairs and a coat of paint will wonderfully add to the self-respect and satisfaction of the buyer. A tool-room, convenient both to the house and to the orchard, is essential, and may be made in the nearest corner of the barn; and here all garden tools, such as hoes, spades, rakes, pruning saws, lawn mower, grindstone, axes, hammers, nails, scythes, hedge shears, screws, labels, tags, tacks, etc., should be kept always ready for use. It should also have a stove, so that repairs could be done in cold weather, and a desk for shipping books and orchard accounts.

The lawn is sure to be a disgrace on a neglected fruit farm, and should be made tidy at the very outset. If there are any fine old trees, they must be religiously preserved, for they are the most valuable of ornaments. Old logs, chips, lumber, remnants of wagons or machinery, must be cleared away; bushes and evergreens planted to hide ugly stables or fences, or to partly enclose the front, and a reasonable space in front kept closely shaven with the lawn mower.

In many of the old fruit farms offered for sale the fence-rows about the whole place are a positive tangle. Our grandfathers did not think it valuable enough to use the fence-rows for anything but a waste land was lost to culture, and allowed to grow wild. The elderberry, hawthorn, and thistles, the wild grapevine and the Virginia Creeper hold possession. All these must be rooted out the fence temporarily removed, the whole plowed and cultivated for a year or two. Then, a wire fence may be substituted

the old rails, and the whole ground planted and made profitable.

All the orchards may show years of neglect in pruning. The most careful and judicious work must be done at once if any fruit is expected, for unpruned trees so shade their own fruit buds that they never give a crop of decent fruit. Not only must all dead wood be removed, but all the living wood, and the very extremities of the limbs must be carefully and faithfully thinned.

I speak of these for the benefit of the novice, who should see that, when he is buying a fruit farm, a reasonable deduction is made to cover the expense necessary to bring the place into a profitable condition.

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

GEO. RICE'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

A very satisfactory success was the second annual auction sale of surplus stock from Geo. Rice's famous Annandale herd of Holsteins, at Tillsonburg, Ont., on February 25th. Situated in one of the very best dairy districts in the Dominion, the attendance at these sales is very large, and the people are enthusiastic in the prosecution of a profitable business. Many, however, were present from widely-distant parts of Ontario, and bids from other Provinces came in by mail and wire, even after the sale had been for some time in progress. Mr. Rice shows himself a model manager of a public sale, making most complete arrangements for the comfort of visitors and the despatch of business. Raised seats, fully occupied, were arranged on all sides of one of the large mows in the mammoth brick barn, while from the loft a crowd as thick as crows in convention looked down upon the woven-wire-enclosed arena, in which stood the auctioneers' and reporters' platform, and in which the cattle were paraded, and where the eloquent auctioneers, Col. D. L. Perry, of Columbus, Ohio, and Major E. R. Almas, of Norwich, Ont., aired their oratory, while the associated salesmen, Major T. M. Moore and Col. L. G. Pearce cried the bids of modest men afraid to hear their own voices in public. It was an enlivening scene from start to finish, punctuated at intervals by outbursts of wit and wisdom from the Colonel from Columbus, who is an adept at cracking jokes and spinning yarns.

The cattle, though not as a rule in as fine condition as at last year's sale, were in good healthy working form, and, considering the shortage and high price of feed, and the fact that most of the animals were young, many of them calves under a year, the result of a total of \$5,110 for 43 head of surplus stock, fifteen being young bulls mostly under a year, was considered a fair deal for buyer and seller. No fancy prices were paid, \$265 being the highest price of the day, and every buyer got good value for his money. The average for the females, several of which were young calves, was \$149, and for the young bulls, \$60. As an illustration of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Rice, who is one of the most popular men in the town and surrounding counties, the record of the day's proceedings would not be complete without some reference to the public meeting he had arranged for the discussion of topics of interest to farmers, held in the evening in the opera house, which was filled to the doors, principally by country people, the meeting being presided over by Major McIntyre. Interesting, helpful and practical addresses were delivered by Dr. Anna Backus, on the education of girls; by Mr. Geo. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' and Women's Institutes, on the work of those organizations, and by Mr. Frank Hens, Dairy Inspector on dairy instruction and improved methods of caring for milk, while Col. Perry alternately convulsed the company with choice selections from his popular lecture, "Chips and Splinters," and appealed to their deepest sympathies in the interest of the present world-wide movement for temperance and moral reform. The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Geo. Rice and Col. Perry, certainly an interesting triumvirate, and a powerful team. Following is the sale list:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

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| Victoria Teake 2nd, 6 years; Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S. | \$ 265 |
| Starlight Calamity Countess, 3 years; Wm. Thompson, Woodstock | 200 |
| Daisy Texal Posch 2nd, 4 years; P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre | 150 |
| Johanna D. Clothilde, 2 years, P. D. Ede | 150 |
| Gaza Aconeth Pietertje Netherland, 7 years; Logan Bros. | 150 |
| Ismay Ruby, 2 years; Byron Stevens, Bridgen | 175 |
| Evaline De Kol, 2 years; E. B. Leason, Aylmer; Black Beauty Netherland, 2 years; Alfred Rice, Currie's | 185 |
| Maid of Honor De Kol, 2 years; Jas. Rettie, Norwich | 160 |
| Boutsje De Kol Calamity, 1 year; Thos. Dent, Woodstock | 190 |
| Rosalind Barker, 1 year; Wm. Thompson | 150 |
| Jantha Pet, 3 years; Bert Ede, Oxford Centre | 185 |
| Idolite De Kol, 1 year; Bert Ede | 155 |
| Iseco Pride 2nd, 14 years; Wm. Prouse, Tillsonburg | 180 |
| 60 Craig Butter Queen, 1 year; A. McColl, West Lorne | 195 |
| Unique Rose, 7 years; Bert Ede | 125 |

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|---|-----|
| Ismay Garnet, 2 years; Chas. Bremner, Pond Mills | 175 |
| Unique Rose, 2 years; Reynolds Bros., Bothwell | 185 |
| Genevive Lucilla Pietertje De Kol, 2 years; T. Slaven, Toronto Junction | 140 |
| Pearl Wright Mercedes, 3 years; Reynolds Bros. | 145 |
| Grace Darling, 8 years; Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer | 105 |
| Lady Jane Dumont 2nd, 3 years; York & Sunbury Mills Co., Gibson, N. B. | 125 |
| Daisy B., 4 years; N. Howe, Harrietsville | 105 |
| Winnie Wayne De Kol, 3 years; Chas. Schell, Woodstock | 110 |
| Copse Barker, 5 years; A. Gray, Burns | 90 |
| Madonna's Butter Girl, 3 years; Byron Stevens | 90 |
| Lady Gerda Spot Cody, 2 years; Bert Ede | 75 |
| Glossy Calamity Posch, 1 month; W. Lemon, Lynden | 75 |

BULLS.

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| Sir De Kol Clyde, Feb., 1907; Geo. Prouse, Tillsonburg | \$100 |
| Boutsje Baron, Feb., 1907; A. Yorke, Harrietsville | 95 |
| Dewdrop Johanna Lad, March, 1907; Robt. Barnett, Currie's | 65 |
| Starlight Calamity Posch, Feb., 1907; Schoff Bros., Lynn Valley | 55 |
| Combination Calamity Posch, Feb., 1907; John Nankeville, Ingersoll | 75 |
| Prince Posch Calamity Ioseco, May, 1906; W. T. Strong, Woodstock | 50 |
| Prince Posch Calamity Bleske, Jan., 1907; R. Honey, Brickley | 60 |
| Pietertje Posch Calamity, Feb., 1907; Thomas Prouse, Dereham Centre | 55 |
| Glossy Beryl Wayne, Jan., 1907; N. Topping, Woodstock | 50 |
| Corinne Calamity Baron, March, 1907; W. Whale, Goldstone | 70 |
| Victor Calamity Pietertje, March, 1907; C. W. Sumner, Pond Mills | 75 |
| Dewdrop Wopke Pasma, March, 1907; S. Cuthbert, Sweaburg | 40 |
| Posch Calamity Wayne, Jan., 1908; Bert Ede | 40 |
| Daisy Texal Posch Pasma, Nov., 1907; John Rice, Currie's | 40 |

A FEW WORDS MORE RE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to say a few words more in regard to experimental feeding, not necessarily for publication, unless you think it advisable, but to correct what seems to be a wrong impression on your part, as to the full meaning of my article in your issue of Feb. 13th. I quite agree with your remarks in your note, as to the necessity of many repetitions in order to give value to an experiment, and I had no thought that the results of one experiment by my suggested method would be at all conclusive, but I still believe that, for an equal number of trials, much more reliable information may be gained than by the usual method, especially when the latter requires such qualifying explanations as the following: "One pig in Lot 2 died after being fed for 35 days"; "One steer in the root group was sick during part of the experiment, so that he has been omitted from the calculation."

Sometimes a method is much simpler in practice than in the explanation. Stated simply, my method means the feeding of one group of animals for the comparing of two rations, in alternate stages of from one to two weeks, weighing them a day or two after each change of feed, and averaging the results at the close of the feeding period. Two groups would compare three rations, by using one of the first rations as a common basis, and so on for any number, one group less being required than by the usual method. The tests could all be carried on at one time, or at different periods, and the groups would not require to be uniform. Of course, there are cases where this method would not answer, such as feeding for quality of bacon, etc. There is another matter, however, to which I would like to call the attention of farmers and others concerned, and that is in regard to the comparative value of varieties of crops. In the reports in connection with the work of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, one column gives the "comparative value" of the varieties as estimated by the experimenters. If I am mistaken in my idea as to how the relative values are found, nothing further need be said. If, however, I remember correctly, each experimenter is asked to name his relative choice, respectively, for each variety in the particular experiment in which he is participating, 100 points being then allowed for the variety most frequently mentioned as first choice, and a relative number for each of the other varieties.

Now, such a system might easily give results that would be very misleading to any farmer who may be using the figures in that column as a guide to the best varieties. A majority of the experimenters may have a very slight preference for one variety, while the others may have a very decided preference for another variety, owing to a more favorable showing under adverse conditions of their soil, or peculiar weather conditions, or from their individual taste in regard to color of grain, appearance while growing, etc.; and this strong preference may greatly outweigh the indifferent preference of the majority, but would have no influence in qualifying the results of the general summary.

A much more accurate estimate could be gained if

each experimenter were asked to allow 100 points for his first choice, and a proportionate number for the other varieties, to the best of his judgment. The number of points for each could then be summarized, the first choice represented by 100, and the others in proportion. Further value would be given the reports if, in addition to the usual summary, the results were grouped according to light and heavy soils, and also, in the case of some of the experiments, according to northerly and southerly location. In this way, each experimenter may, in some cases, have his particular experiment practically duplicated many times over in one season.

N. E. BODY.
Brant Co., Ont.

DO NOT JUDGE ALL BY ONE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to say a word or two in reply to "Subscriber," who wrote, on January 9th, in such scathing terms re imported horses and boys. I cannot see them abused in the wholesale manner in which he speaks of them—I mean the boys. We have one in our

home, and a brighter, better boy one could not find; indeed, he can put to shame many a Canadian boy who has his parents and his own home to go to, and there are several in this neighborhood, and better boys are hard to find.

I think, if Mr. Subscriber would judge all Canadians by one, as he seems to do the imported boys, he would have very little to say for the majority of them, but, happily, they are not all alike. We would on no account part with our boy, and am glad to say a good many think the same of their imported boys; and I hope, in future, Mr. Subscriber will be more lenient in his judgment of them.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- May 4th to 9th.—Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.
- June 18th to 20th.—Galt Horse Show, Galt, Ont.
- June 29th to July 9th.—Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.
- July 11th to 17th.—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition a Great Success.

"Though you haven't a tenth of our population, you certainly put it over us in the raising of horses," said R. P. Stericker, the noted American Hackney judge, at the second annual Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, held last week in St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto. "Your farmers take a keen interest in horses, and among them are a good many Old Countrymen who know how to fit a horse. Most of the best geldings in America are Canadian-bred. The remarkable feature about this show is the large number of farmers who are watching it so closely. It can only be the horses that bring them, for, excepting the band, there are no other attractions in the arena." This comment, gratifying as it is to national pride, expresses in a nutshell the general opinion of judges and visitors.

The fortnight's postponement of the date of the Exhibition, owing to railroad blockade, did not prevent a substantial increase in attendance, the admission receipts totalling some \$800, against \$700 last year, which means that 3,200 quarters were paid, chiefly by farmers, who attended for the express purpose of observing the judging of breeding horses under circumstances about as comfortable as those usually found at a sale. This is indeed a tribute to the horsemanship of our people. Time was, as Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, observed, when farmers could hardly be induced to attend a show of this kind. They thought there was nothing in it for them. Now they come in large numbers. Let no one say we are not progressing along agricultural lines.

Exhibition at this show is an excellent advertisement. Many of the visitors are on the lookout for stallions to purchase or to syndicate, and a great deal of business results directly and indirectly. That the opportunities are appreciated by our breeders and importers is evidenced by the increase in entries, from 185 in 1907, to some 230-odd in 1908. Although these numbered comparatively few new individuals, the judging provided some interesting surprises, and was certainly not characterized by slavish adherence to precedent. Just what criticism the official placing deserved, we are not in a very good position to say. The management of the show, in their unprecedented solicitude for the personal safety of the press reviewers and others within the ring, forbade them to stray beyond touch of the railing of the central box, unless escorted by the ringmaster, and it will be readily understood that, standing in the center of the ring, glancing up and down a blazed line of whitefaces or a row of bedecked and beribboned tails, with an occasional side-squint at the individual horse's action, is a poor vantage from which to size up a ring of a dozen animals, and our comments are abbreviated accordingly.

The slate of official talent was composed as follows: Clydesdales, and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires—A. B. McLaren, Chicago; Jas. Torrance, Markham, Ont.; referee, James Henderson, Belton. In the open class of Shires, Mr. Torrance was referee. Hackneys—R. P. Stericker, West Orange, N. J., and A. B. Campbell, V. S., of Berlin; referee, A. B. McLaren, Chicago. Standard-breds—Robt. Graham, Bedford Park, Ont., and O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; referee, A. B. McLaren, Chicago. Thoroughbreds—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, and S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, Ont.; referee, A. B. McLaren, Chicago. Ponies—R. W. Davies, Toronto, and Albert E. Major, Whitevale; referee, A. B. McLaren, Chicago.

CLYDESDALES.

The capital string of ten mature stallions, though furnishing little new material, afforded a strong list of more or less familiar propositions to be conjured with anew. Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Sir Marcus, the celebrated Canadian-National and Chicago-International champion, out once more in the pink of bloom, and carrying a wealth of additional avoirdupois, very smoothly and neatly disposed, had no difficulty in making good his claim to first. An appropriate second was Smith & Richardson's President Roosevelt, a horse of something the same scale and No. 1 quality of fur-

nishing. Third was a Hiawatha get, Gilt Edge, exhibited by Thos. Mercer, leaving fourth to no less a horse than R. Ness & Son's Baron Silloth. Right Forward no longer maintains the prestige of his youth. Maturity has rather detracted from his splendid form of 1906, and he had to be content this time with fifth position. Below him stood Dalgety's Royal Carlung, a strong, good horse, with quite an impressive display of bone and quality, while as far down as seventh was found Mercer's right good imported bay, Broadalbane, by Hiawatha, dam Lady Gartley, by Royal Gartley. Of stallions foaled in 1904, a full baker's dozen lined up. The judges unquestionably pleased the ringside with their first selection, to wit, Graham Bros.' Royal Choice, first in his class at Toronto and Chicago in 1907. He has certainly improved since the autumn campaign, and is one of the most striking stallions in the American show-ring to-day. The blue ribbon decorated Smith & Richardson's imported Buchlyvie Laird, a fine quality horse, with a particularly pleasing set of pasterns, but none too ample a breadbasket. Some spectators would have favored for second position the third selection, Hassard's Auchenrieve, a thick, good young horse, by Moncrieffe Marquis. Equally strong numerically was the splendid class of stallions foaled in 1905. These were eventually headed by Graham-Renfrew Co.'s grand young black horse, Baron Howes, bearing in royal form his recent Chicago prestige. John A. Boag & Son came close up into second place with imported Glensman, by Flash Sturdy; while Smith & Richardson scored third with an Everlasting get, Black Ivory, bred by Jas. Durno. Fourth was Hassard's Hiawatha colt, First Baron, and fifth a strong, honest sort in Dalgety Bros.' Kinpurnie. Among the half-dozen colts rising two years old, the Claremont stables provided the goods for first place in King Easy, while a first-class second was turned up in Ness' Royal Benedict. Graham Bros. also came third with King o' the Barons, leaving fourth place to the Bedford Park firm's Top Spot, after Baron Hood. The championship class furnished one of those interesting denouements which go to enhance the fascination of the show-ring. Graham-Renfrew Co. exhibited two strong candidates in the Toronto and Chicago champion, Sir Marcus, and the splendid black colt, Baron Howes, while between them stood the imposing three-year-old Royal Choice. Opinion favored Sir Marcus, but when, in the dull light of the late afternoon, the decision was made known, the two-year-old horse was found to have scored. He was certainly no discredit to the honor, for, in fact, he combines ideal conformation of body, legs, pasterns and feet, with the gilt-edge quality befitting a sweepstakes winner.

Of the mares, not so much need be said. A trio of good ones were headed by the female sweepstakes, Smith & Richardson's Floshead Princess, with Cowie's Queen Bess, and Andrew Aitchison's Blacon Jewel, in the order named. This latter is a beautiful, well-knit, quality mare, and would grace first place in many a ring. Of mares foaled in 1905, Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Crissa Princess led the way, while Elliott's Craigie Beauty was first in the string of fillies foaled subsequent to January 1st, 1906.

Stallions foaled previous to Jan., 1904.—Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Sir Marcus (imp.), by Sir Simon; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, President Roosevelt (imp.), by Marcellus; 3, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Gilt Edge (imp.), by Hiawatha; 4, R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., Baron Silloth (imp.), by Baron's Pride; 5, Graham Bros., Claremont, Right Forward (imp.), by Prince Thomas; 6, Dalgety Bros., London, Royal Carlung (imp.), by Prince of Carlung; 7, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Broadalbane (imp.), by Hiawatha; 8, O. Sorby, Guelph, Medallion (imp.), by Baron's Pride; 9, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Duke of Malton (imp.), by Sir Everest.

Stallions foaled in 1904.—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, Royal Choice, by Everlasting; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Buchlyvie Laird, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 3, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Auchenrieve, by Moncrieffe Marquis; 4, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Dunure

PROVOCATIVE OF IMPIOUS THOUGHTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed in your valuable paper the discussion on the automobile question, allow me to say I think it a very important one, and also agree with the writers that there should be some legislation on the subject.

We live on the main road from London to Stratford, and the automobiles are nothing but a pest, as they run continually every day in the week. People race home from church on Sunday, or make a dash for the first open gate, when they see one coming, and I believe their thoughts are so wicked against those automobiles that all the good they received at service is destroyed.

As for the women going to town, they simply don't go. They buy everything they can get at the country store, so you see the merchants of the towns are losing trade simply because a few (in our town there are three) have automobiles. But let them run in the town if they care to, but banish them from the country roads, so we can enjoy a drive on our good roads when they are finished.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

George, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 5, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Knight of Maryfield, by Prince Thomas; 6, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph, Present Fashion, by Drumflower; 7, R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., Vanderbilt, by Casabianca; 8, T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Pride of Avon, by Rathillet.

Stallions foaled in 1905.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., Baron Howes, by Baron Hood; 2, John A. Boag & Son, Glensman, by Flash Sturdy; 3, Smith & Richardson, Black Ivory, by Everlasting; 4, T. H. Hassard, First Baron, by Hiawatha; 5, Dalgety Bros., London, Kinpurnie, by Royal Favorite; 6, Graham-Renfrew Co., Limited, Craignair, by Lothian Again; 7, Smith & Richardson, Baron Columbus, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 8, R. Ness & Son, Fickle Baron, by Baron's Pride; 9, O. Sorby, Guelph, Dragoon, by Royal Edward.

Stallions foaled in 1906.—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, King Easy, by Baron Mitchell; 2, R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., Royal Benedict, by Benedict; 3, Graham Bros., Claremont, King of the Barons, by Baron Airies; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Top Spot, by Baron Hood; 5, John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont., Timothy, by Benedict; 6, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., Rab the Ranter, by Everlasting.

Champion stallion, Baron Howes.
Mares foaled previous to January, 1905.—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Floshead Princess, by Prince Tom; 2, J. W. Cowie, Markham, Queen Bess, by Balmedie Queen's Guard; 3, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph, Blacon Jewel, alias Lady Alexandra, by Baron's Pride.

Mares foaled in 1905.—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Crissa Princess, by Prince Thomas; 2, John A. Boag & Son, Hannah, by Douglas Chief; 3, T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., Hamilton Rose, by Hiawatha; 4, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph, Eleanor Sproat, by Majestic.

Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1, 1906.—1, T. D. Elliott, Craigie Beauty, by Royal Blend; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Bishopston Queen, by Prince Sturdy; 3, John A. Boag & Son, Rose Campbell, by Benedict; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Craigie Belle, by The Dean.
Champion Clydesdale mare, Floshead Princess.

SHIRES.

The exhibit of Shires was not numerous, but the quality was fairly well up to the mark. The list of entries included a number of animals which have recently been sent to Canada by the English firms of R. Moore & Sons and John S. Chambers & Sons, of Holdenby, Eng. In the aged stallions, first was accorded to the massively-built, typical, imported Shire, Newham Duke, exhibited by Thos. Mercer. This is the horse shown by J. M. Gardhouse some four years ago. The Canadian stables of John S. Chambers & Sons provided the second candidate in Cranmore Girton, while John Gardhouse & Sons rounded up the class by Royal King 3rd. This is a well-put-together horse, and, with a little more depth of barrel and substance, would probably have had the call. Of stallions foaled in 1905, an easy first was J. M. Gardhouse's Mona's Rocket, a smooth-quality-type of horse, with the best of legs and feet, an excellent way of going, good bone, and fine, silky feather. This horse, in the Old Country, won nine firsts and two championships. Second in this class was John Gardhouse & Sons' Government, leaving fourth to Elliott's Sir Ralph de Willington. Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the placing of the aged mares. Black Jewel is a sweet, black mare, rather on the flash order, but there appeared to be a certain lack of freedom in her action which caused many to prefer the second-prize mare, Holdenby Nicausis, a Chambers-bred mare, exhibited by the Highfield firm. The Gardhouses also secured third with Lily of the Manor, by Stroxtan Tom, while the Canadian stables of John S. Chambers & Sons supplied the fourth candidate in Deeping Rose. This firm was first in the next class, mares foaled subsequent to 1905, with a rather thick, blocky filly called Holdenby Aura, leaving second to Gardhouse's Spalding Belle.

Stallions foaled previous to 1905.—1, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Newham Duke (imp.), by Cattothorpe Irving; 2, John Chambers & Son, Holdenby, Eng. (Canadian

manager, C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.), Cranmore Girton (imp.), by Girton Harold; 3, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., Royal King III. (imp.), by Royal Warrior.

Stallions foaled in 1905.—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Mona's Rocket, by Creslow Rocket; 2, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Government, by Calwich Legatee; 3, T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Sir Ralph de Willington, by Mars; 4, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Dominion, by Calwich Legatee.

Stallions foaled in 1906.—J. M. Gardhouse, Royal Nateby, by Nateby King 3rd (imp.).
Champion stallion, Newnam Duke.

Mares foaled previous to January, 1905.—1, A. G. Clark, Alloa, Black Jewel (imp.), by Tartar II.; 2, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Holdenby Nicausis (imp.), by Northgate Prince; 3, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Lily of the Manor (imp.), by Stroxtom Tom; 4, John Chambers & Son, Deeping, Rose (imp.), by Nailstone Cocur de Lion; 5, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Tuttlebrook Fuchsia (imp.), by Rock's Hero.

Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1, 1905.—1, John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby Aura, by Rebel Chief of Hokefeld; 2, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Spalding Belle, by Thorney Style; 3, John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby Mayflower, by Rebel Chief of Hokefeld; 4, Gilbert Follitt & Sons, King, Ont., Holdenby Primrose, by Roxwell Saxon Harold.
Champion mare, Black Jewel.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

A noticeable improvement is observed from year to year in the class for Canadian-bred draft horses at this and other exhibitions. A string of eight mature stallions were appropriately headed by Smith & Richardson's Lavender's Best, while down the line were noticed such horses as General Bobs, Golden Conqueror, Fairview Boy and Macarlie. Stallions foaled in 1905 afforded a victory for Gormley's Independence, by imported Fullerton, second being a Bucephalus get called Highland James, exhibited by the Columbus firm. In stallions foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906, T. A. Woods' white-faced bay, Sandy Montgomery, captured the laurels. Mares foaled previous to Jan., 1905, were headed by a Valentine get, Queen of Kelso, while a very choice two-year-old winner was Smith & Richardson's Blair Gowrie Lass. In mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906, Hodgkinson & Tisdale headed the trio with Baron's Queen, Cowie following with Nellie Chattan, by imported Gallant Chattan.

Stallions foaled previous to January, 1905.—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Lavender's Best, by Lavender; 2, A. G. Gormley, Unionville, General Bobs, by Marquis of Salisbury; 3, Joseph E. Teeson, Thornhill, Ont., Golden Conqueror, by Cloth of Gold; 4, Kalbfleisch & Schaefer, Tavistock, Fairview Boy, by The Leading Article; 5, George Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ont., Macarlie, by Macqueen; 6, James Bruce, Egbert, Prince Harmony, by Harmony; 7, David Howard, Amber, Balmanno Pride Prince, by Balmanno.

Stallions foaled in 1905.—1, A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont., Independence, by Fullerton; 2, Smith & Richardson, Highland James, by Bucephalus; 3, George Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ont., MacRobbie, by Macqueen; 4, Smith & Richardson, Gladden's Pride, by Hopewell Fanny; 5, John Vipond, Brooklin, Ont., Erskine Cornerstone, by Cornerstone; 6, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Glen Forward, by Right Forward; 7, Job White, Ashburn, Baron's Heir, by Baron Primrose.

Stallions foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1906.—1, T. A.

Wood, Bradford, Sandy Montgomery, by Harmony; 2, John S. Johnston, Ravenshoe, Gallant Marcellus, by Gallant Robert; 3, Albert E. Robinson, Oshawa, Baron Erskine, by Baron Montague; 4, John Thompson, Bellwood, Scottish Pride, by Scottish Celt; 5, Silas MacDougall, Edgeley, Star of Edgeley, by The Treasurer; 6, Robert Martin, Wexford, Souter Johnnie, by Hopewell; 7, Ryerson M. Grant, Bradford, General Grant, by Harmony.

Mares foaled previous to January, 1905.—1, Walter L. Elliott, Kelso, Queen of Kelso, by Valentine; 2, Eastwood Bros., New Toronto, Nettie Macqueen, by Young Macqueen.

Mares foaled in 1905.—1, Smith & Richardson, Blair Gowrie Lass, by Michaboe; 2, A. G. Gormley, Burndennet Beauty, by Hopewell; 3, John Vipond, Kate Cornerstone, by Cornerstone.

Mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1906.—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Baron's Queen, by Royal Baron; 2, Geo. Cowie, Nellie Chattan, by Gallant Chattan; 3, Smith & Richardson, Lady Glenlivet, by Glenlivet.

HACKNEYS.

Hackney judging, as usual, commanded close attention. The first class, mature stallions, 15.2 and over, was disposed of by Mr. Campbell alone, Mr. Stericker having been delayed by train connections. Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Coveny Marmion sported himself to excellent advantage on the line, and won judicial favor for top place. The blue ribbon was reserved for Graham Bros.' natty chestnut, Colorito, by Rosador, while Crayke Mikado solicited third honors for the Oak Park Stock Farm Co. This horse should have been capable of landing higher, but was not performing his best. Telfer Bros. exhibited for fourth place their redoubtable chestnut, Warwick Paragon, and Hassard fitted into fifth position with Atwick Astonishment, a very true-going chestnut, which might be improved however, with a little more action behind. Stallions under 15.2 brought out a very nice lot, headed finally by an imported bay, King's Chocolate, belonging to Yeager, of Simcoe. Of typical conformation, he combines exceptional speed with true and striking carriage action. There were many, however, who would have preferred Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Toronto champion, Brigham Radiant, a beautiful, well-mannered performer, with high, level action of the most attractive kind. King's Chocolate was the speedier mover, but Brigham Radiant has the more pleasing gait and rather more handsome presence. Third was a Rosador get, Blanch Surprise, a well-put-up, good-going sort, handled to rather poor advantage at first, but afterwards making good in capital style. Fourth and fifth were an imported pair of Hassard's, Norbury Chieftain and Cedar Conquest. The championship contest lay between Coveny Marmion and King's Chocolate. It was a close call, and it cannot be said the decision met with unanimous approval. Mr. Stericker sized them up this way: "They are a pair of splendid horses, a credit to any country. The chestnut laid it over the other in the elegance of his forehead, but when it came to action and truthness of going, the bay had the advantage. He also excels in croup and carriage of dock. He is indeed a remarkable horse, capable of winning in a harness class." To this estimate, perhaps, little exception could be taken, but, to our way of thinking, the best Hackney of the lot had previously been turned down in Brigham Radiant. Females provided but a single class of two, headed by Graham-Renfrew Co.'s

Saxon Queen, her competitor being Oak Park Stock Farm Co.'s Maid of Wawne.

Stallions 15 hands 2 inches and over, foaled previous to Jan., 1905.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Coveny Marmion (imp.), by Witcham Marmion; 2, Graham Bros., Claremont, Colorito (imp.), by Rosador; 3, Oak Park Stock Co., Brantford, Crayke Mikado (imp.), by Garton Duke of Connaught; 4, Telfer Bros., Milton, Warwick Paragon (imp.), by Rosador; 5, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Atwick Astonishment (imp.), by Atwick Jubilee; 6, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Croome Swell (imp.), by Danebury.

Stallions under 15 hands 2 inches, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont., King's Chocolate, by Chocolate Jun.; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont., Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 3, John A. Boag & Sons, Queensville, Ont., Blanch Surprise, by Rosador; 4, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Norbury Chieftain, by Lincoln Duke; 5, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Cedar Conquest, by Conquest II.

Stallions foaled in 1905.—1, Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle, Ont., Admaston Nugget, by Goldfinder 6th; 2, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., Royal Connaught, by Royal Oak; 3, T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., Brigham Lord, by Lord Derby.

Champion stallion, King's Chocolate.
Mares foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1905.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Saxon's Queen, by Saxon; 2, Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford, Maid of Wawne, by Royal Oak.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Standard-bred stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1905, furnished a fair class. A popular and deserving first, and subsequent champion, was Miss Wilks' magnificent, dashing young horse, Mograzia. In two-year-olds, the Cruickston Park Stud came forward with first and second in Peter Wilton and Sam Bernard, while in females, the only entry was the Liberty Chimes two-year-old filly, Dora Chimes.

Stallions foaled previous to January, 1905.—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Mograzia, by Moko; 2, Crow & Murray, Toronto, Arley A., by Westbrook; 3, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Bingen Pilot, by Bingen; 4, J. Alex. McKenzie, Presque Isle, Ont., King's Gambit, by Mambriro King; 5, Jos. Swartz, Toronto, Fritz Bingen, by Bingen; 6, Patterson Bros., East Toronto, The Roman, by Budd H.

Stallions foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1905.—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Peter Wilton, by Peter the Great; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Sam Bernard, by Bernadotte; 3, Fred Garbutt, Toronto Junction, Imperial Junior, by Wilfred Cecil.

Champion stallion, Mograzia.
Mares foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1905.—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Dora Chimes, by Liberty Chimes.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Not too much can be said for the Thoroughbreds. In the hunter-and-saddle-getters, Patterson Bros. were deservedly awarded first place with Halfling, while Proccession captured second. The champion stallion, St. Bassett, by Bassettlaw, turned up in the two-year-olds.

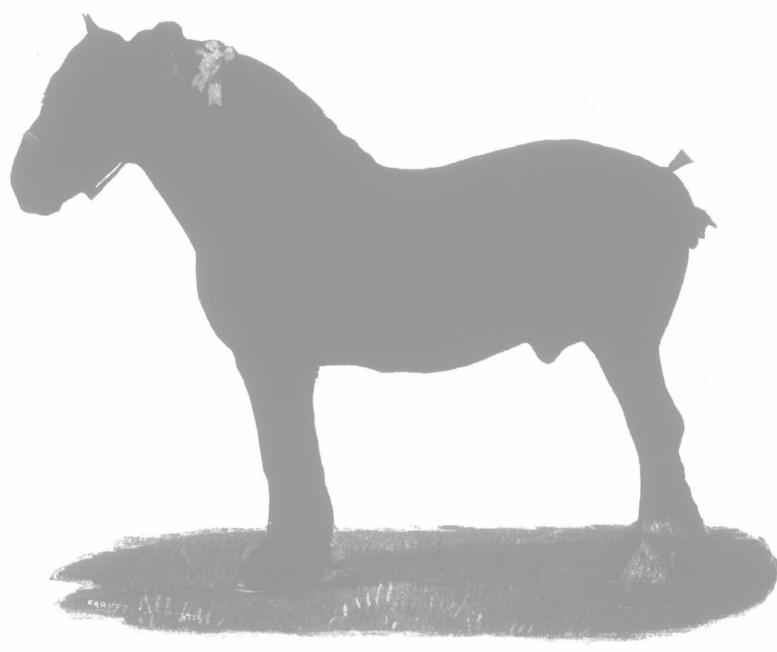
Thoroughbred stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1905.—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto, Cricklade, by Ladon; 2, Messrs. Barbour, Toronto, Kapanga Horse, by Spendthrift.

Thoroughbred stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st,



Royal Choice (imp.) (7846) (13165).

Clydesdale stallion; rising four years old. First in class at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, 1908; also at the Canadian National and the Chicago International, in 1907. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.



Newnam Duke (imp.) (343) (Vol. 23, E.).

Shire stallion. First in mature class and champion at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. Owned and exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Marlboro, Ont.

1905; type and conformation to produce saddle and hunt horses, to be specially considered.—1, Patterson Bros., East Toronto, Halfling (imp.), by Macheath; 2, Robt. McKay, Doncaster, (imp.), by Order; 3, Sellers & Hall, Toronto, Yoritoma, by Satsuma.

Stallions foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1905.—1, James Bovaird, Brampton, St. Basset, by Bassetlaw; 2, Charles E. Ray, Toronto, Braggadocia, by Pirate of Penzance; 3, Power Bros., Toronto, New Guile, by Be-guile; 4, Power Bros., Toronto, Stone King, by Kapanga.

Champion stallion, St. Basset.

PONIES.

There was quite an excellent display of ponies. Goldfinder won ecomiums in the Shetland stallions, and Nipsie in the Shetland mares. In pony stallions other than Shetlands, an undisputed premium went to Graham-Renfrew Co.'s superb, flash-acting Hackney, Plymouth Horace, while, in pony mares, Oak Park Stock Farm Co. captured the red with Berkeley Elegance. Plymouth Horace and Berkeley Elegance won the stallion and mare pony championships, respectively.

Shetland pony stallions, any age.—1, Frank Gillies, Toronto, Goldfinder; 2, F. Du V. Elliott, Toronto, Lord Minto, by Vermont Dewey; 3, Reg. D. Meade, Scarborough Junction, Spider.

Shetland mare, any age.—Alfred Rogers, Jun., Deer Park, Nipsie; 2, Langton Bros., Toronto, Dolly; 3, Frank Gillies, Toronto, Balmanno Queen; 4, Reg. D. Mead, Scarborough Junction, Dolly; 5, W. H. Mead, Toronto, Queenie.

Pony stallions, any age, any breed other than Shetland, 14 hands 1 inch and under.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Plymouth Horace (imp.), by Sir Horace; 2, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Royal Review (imp.).

Pony mares, any age, any breed other than Shetland, 14 hands 1 inch and under.—1, Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford, Berkeley Elegance; 2, W. R. Mead, Norway, Minnie; 3, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph, Julia Marjory; 4, C. E. Gudewill, Montreal, Hillhurst Bonnie, by Cobhurst; 5, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Little Clip.

Champion pony stallion, any age, Plymouth Horace. Champion pony mare, Berkeley Elegance.

HEAVY DRAFTS.

The calls for draft horses were responded to liberally by some choice specimens of Canadian breeding shown in harness pairs, also singly in harness, as well as on the line. The list of awards tells the story.

Heavy-draft geldings or mares, shown in harness, three years old or over.—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, The Masher, by Boreland Chief; 2, E. Dingman, V. S., Maplewood, Bright Joe, by Joe Anderson; 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Paddy, by Lord Lieutenant; 4, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Prince, by The Archer; 5, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, Charlie, by Royal Huntley; 6, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, Sir William, by Golden Victor; 7, J. W. Cowie, Markham, Tom, by Harmony.

Single draft horse, gelding or mare, shown on a line bred in Canada, and the property of persons actually engaged in farming; to be sired by registered Clydesdale or Shire stallion.—1, E. Dingman, Maplewood, Bright Joe, by Joe Anderson (imp.); 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Paddy, by Lord Lieutenant (imp.); 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Prince, by The Archer; 4, H. W. Cowie, Markham, Tom, by Harmony; 5, J. W. Cowie, Markham, Grasmere Jessie, by Pedestrian; 6, Eastwood Bros., New Toronto, Gipsy of Guelph, by Grandeur (imp.); 7, David Howard, Amber, Nellie Balmanno, by Balmanno (imp.).

Heavy-draft team, in harness, geldings or mares, to be sired by registered Clydesdale or Shire.—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., Prince, by The Archer, and Paddy, by Lord Lieutenant; 2, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, Charlie, by Royal Huntley, and Sir William,

by Golden Victor; 3, Jos. Russell, Toronto, Bob, by Granite, and Gamey, by Sir Arthur; 4, J. W. Cowie, Markham, Tom, by Harmony, and Grasmere Jessie, by Pedestrian.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I deeply regret that absence from home and oversight has, until the present moment, prevented me from perusing the critical article from Mr. John Campbell, in your issue of January 16th. I regret this the more since it looks as if I could not defend my position, allowing silence to give consent to Mr. Campbell's arguments.

First, I never was, am not, and never will be a fertilizer agent. More than that, I am fully in accord with Mr. Campbell that the indiscriminate and ignorant use of commercial fertilizers is being a curse to our farmers. Of their intelligent use I shall write later, but let me say right here that, as I am increasing my manure pile, I am gradually decreasing my fertilizer bill.

Mr. Campbell feels injured over the arbitrary value I fixed on turnips and mangels. Now, any value could have been fixed for the purposes of the experiment, and any intelligent reader could readily see that the only reason for affixing values at all was for purposes of comparison, to show a comparative profit, not an absolute one; but I want to tell Mr. Campbell that I can sell all the turnips I can raise on the markets of St. John and Halifax at 25 cents per bushel. Also, although mangels are not salable on the city market, I can give an instance of a farmer with brood sows who paid 15 cents per bushel for 100 bushels of mangels. In giving these values, I considered I was giving very moderate value.

It's a wonder that Mr. C. did not question the yield. If there is any doubt in his mind about that, I can give ample evidence from those who saw the crop weighed and housed.

I hope Mr. C. and any other of your readers will not think I am advocating the use of artificial fertilizers. I conducted the experiment and gave the facts, and was neither favored nor paid by the Potash Syndicate to give a fictitiously favorable result.

R. J. MESSENGER.

FRUIT EXPERIMENTATION IN ONTARIO.

The new Advisory Board of the Fruit Experiment Stations, recently appointed by the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, met in the office of the secretary, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, on Wednesday, Feb. 26th. The full board was present, consisting of Mr. G. C. Creelmann, President, O. A. C., Guelph, as chairman; Mr. E. D. Smith, Winona; H. Jones, Maitland; J. L. Hilborn, Leamington; W. T. Macoun, C. E. F., Ottawa; H. S. Peart, Supt. Jordan Harbor Farm; P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

The Board considered the question of the future of the present sub-stations, of which there are now eleven scattered throughout the Province. Last year the strawberry station was discontinued, owing to the fact that the experimenter, Mr. Stevenson, was now living in Guelph, where the Government has already carried on extensive experiments at the College. It was also decided to discontinue the plum station formerly carried on at Clarksburg, as no report of value, from various causes, had been received on this fruit for the past two years. The other stations will be carefully inspected the coming season, and a full report made to the Board at the close of the year as to the value of these stations to the districts in which they are located.

In reference to the new farm at Jordan Harbor, it was decided to carry on extensive planting there this coming spring. Planting will be arranged so that cultural experiments can be carried on over a long term

of years. In apples, one block of trees will be tried, with standard varieties on Doucin stock. This will be a semi-dwarf tree, on which it is hoped to be able to fight the San Jose scale with some degree of success. Then, for the northern sections, it is intended to try the following stock for top-grafting, namely, Mann, Tolman, Hibernial, Baxter, Haas, Ben Davis, Pewaukee and Duchess. For the purpose of testing low vs. high heads, another block of the standard varieties will be set out. In addition to these, all of the prominent new varieties will, of course, be tested, among which will be a number of the hybrids which have been originated by Mr. Macoun at the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. In one of the blocks, it is proposed to test the value as fillers of such varieties as Milwaukee, Wealthy and Duchess.

Then, in grapes, all of the methods of training will be tried on a fairly large scale with six or more of the standard varieties. In peaches, it is intended to try the value of this fruit on different plum stocks, with the idea of getting something that will stand the frosts of some of the more northerly sections of the Province. Cover crops will, of course, also be tested on a large scale for this fruit. Then, pears, one of the particular tests will be in reference to the question of suppressing blight on such good varieties as Clapp and Bartlett. The use of sod at different ages will form the principal method here. Dwarf and standard trees will also be compared for commercial purposes with some varieties. In all of the fruits, new varieties of promise will be planted. Fall vs. spring planting will be tested in peaches, pears and plums. In the latter fruit, also, experiments will be made in reference to the suppression of rot among the varieties most troubled with this fungus.

Small fruits and vegetables will not be forgotten, and it is expected that a great many experiments will be started with both. Altogether, the prospects are for a very bright future for the work of this station, and its value to the Province as a whole cannot be estimated.

CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION GRANTS.

The Executive of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada met in Toronto on Feb. 28th, and arranged grants to a number of the leading exhibitors, as follows: To Winnipeg Industrial, \$175, of which \$100 will be a championship for the best stallion, and \$75 a championship for the best mare. Brandon is given \$100 for championship prizes. The Dominion Exhibition, at Calgary, four \$50 gold medals, one for the best stallion and one for the best mare in both open and Canadian-bred classes. One hundred dollars will go to the Spring Horse Show at Regina. Victoria and New Westminster Exhibitions get \$50 each, and \$100 will be given for Clydesdales in harness at the Canadian Horse Show in Toronto, this grant probably taking the form of a \$60 medal for the best team of mares or geldings in harness, and \$40 for the best single. A grant of \$25 to the Open-air Horse Parade in Toronto concludes the list as announced.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association was held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, last week, and a deputation waited on Hon. Mr. Monteth, Minister of Agriculture, asking that representatives of the Association be placed on the Board of the Jordan Experimental Station. The deputation also asked for an increased grant. The officers elected were: President, R. H. Lewis, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, T. Delworth, Weston; T. A. Farquharson, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto. Directors: W. A. Emory, Aldershot; R. J. Bushell, Williamsville; F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; J. G. Brown, Humber Bay; C. Aymer, Humber Bay; E. K. Purdy, Catarqui; James Dandridge, Mimico; H. Broughton, Sarnia; W. W. Weaver, Chatham; E. W. Dillon, Ojibwa. Executive Committee: F. F. Reeves, R. H. Lewis, Thomas Delworth, and J. Lockie Wilson.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

PACKING HATCHING EGGS FOR SHIPPING.

Kindly tell me, through your paper, the best way to pack single settings of duck eggs for shipping by express, also where the necessary packages may be procured?
K. C.

Ans.—I have been using A. J. Morgan's egg boxes for a long time. I shipped eggs all over the States, as far as California, Mexico, Kansas and Utah. They were all satisfactory. There is no other egg basket that I can recommend as well as the above. Made in London, Ont.

After eggs are received, they should not be set for twenty-four hours.

WM. McNEIL.

FILLING GAPS IN HEDGE—ADVERTISING FOR LIFE PARTNER.

1. Could vacant spots in a honey-locust hedge be filled in by sprouts from a healthy stalk, or how could it be done?
2. What is the name and address of the paper or journal published in the States in which one can advertise for a husband or wife?
3. Is there any paper in Canada that would receive such advertisements?
A. W. S.

Ans.—1. The best way to fill gaps in a hedge is to plant in new plants, and encourage their growth as much as possible by cultivation or application of well-rotted manure or mulch. The greatest difficulty in filling in gaps of this kind is that the older adjoining plants, if the roots fill all the gap, take all the moisture and plant food away from the newly-set plants. This, however, can be partially overcome by good cultivation and the use of manure or mulch, as above stated.
2 and 3. I am afraid I cannot help you

out in your matrimonial difficulties. I know of no publications in the States that publish such advertisement, but I have noticed lately that a movement is on foot to suppress all such matrimonial agencies, as they are considered one of the chief feeders for the divorce courts. I am glad to say that I know of no paper in Canada that receives such advertisements. The best advertisement a man can make in such a case is to show that he is worthy of a good wife, and I feel assured he will have no difficulty in finding her.
H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Can you give me the names of the six best European plums—two blue, two green, two yellow? Also, two varieties of Japanese plums? Best for home use and market. Name the hardiest kinds, those that will stand the winter when the mercury drops to twenty below zero.
G. H. N.

Ans.—For your section, I would recommend the following as a few of the best European plums to cover the season of the various colors mentioned: Blue, Shipper's Pride and Gueij; red, Brad-

shaw and Lombard; green, Green Gage and Reine Claude; yellow, Imperial Varieties and Washington. Of the Japanese varieties, the best, covering the season from early to late, are: Red, June and Burbank and Satsuma. One of the hardiest of all the European plums is Glass Seedling. Burbank has proved to be one of the hardiest of the Japanese varieties.
H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

"I believe," declared the Irishman, "that my youngest son's born t' be a surgeon."
"Phat leads ye t' say that?" asked his friend.

"O! caught him usin' th' scissors on a book Oi'd lately bought an' before Oi c'd stop him he cut out th' appendix."

Cyrus (entering a sixteenth-floor office of the Syndicate building, perspiring and panting).—By gum, them stairs must be several miles long!

Occupant of Office.—Why didn't you come up in one of the elevators there?
Cyrus.—Not much! I jes' see one of 'em full o' people fall down that hole there.

Your Money

if deposited in the Bank of Toronto, will earn for you three per cent. interest compounded 4 times a year.

Your money entrusted to this Bank is

Perfectly Safe

whether times are good or bad, because the Bank has large resources, and has always on hand an ample supply of cash for the protection of business entrusted to it.

Bank of Toronto

Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

Resources, - \$38,000,000

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were 241 carloads, consisting of 3,341 cattle, 3,049 hogs, 1,230 sheep, 261 calves, and 155 horses. The quality of fat cattle was better than at any previous market this year; that is, there were more of the better classes, but there is still much room for improvement. Trade in exporters was not as brisk, and while the best classes of butchers' were readily picked up, the unfinished cattle were slow sale, at lower prices. In fact, prices were easier all round.

Monday's receipts at the Junction numbered 1,054 cattle; quality fair; trade good; prices firm. Export steers, \$5 to \$5.30; bulls, \$4 to \$4.50; prime, picked butchers', \$4.80 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4.20 to \$4.40; common, \$3.75 to \$4.10; cows, \$3 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$4 to \$7 per cwt.; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.; hogs, lower, \$5 per cwt., fed and watered, \$4.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Exporters.—Last week steers sold from \$4.85 to \$5.35, but only one extra choice load at the latter price, the bulk going at an average of \$5 per cwt. Bulls sold from \$3.75 to \$4.40, which is 10c. per cwt. lower.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$4.85 to \$5.10; loads of good, \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.30 to \$4.55; common, \$3.90 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—None were offered, although there would be a fair demand for good quality.

Milkers and Springers.—There were two Montreal dealers on both markets, which caused a brisk demand for good cows. About 125 cows changed hands during the week at \$25 to \$35 for common, light cows, which are slow sale, and \$40 to \$50 for medium to good, with a few very choice at \$55 to \$60. Napoleon Derziel bought four extra choice cows, from one dealer, at \$59 each. Mr. Derziel is one of the leading cow dealers of Montreal.

Veal Calves.—Few choice calves are being offered. Extra-quality calves are worth \$7 to \$8 per cwt.; medium to good, \$5 to \$6 per cwt., and inferior to common, rough calves, \$3 to \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were firmer all round. Yearling ewes and wethers for butcher purposes, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; rams, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.75 for the general run, and \$7 per cwt. for selected ewes and wethers.

Hogs.—The hog market is in a very unsettled condition, and packers quoted prices unchanged at \$5.15 for selects, fed and watered at the markets, and \$4.90, f. o. b. cars at country points. We are aware of \$5 per cwt. having been paid at many places in Ontario. At Cayuga,

one drover paid \$5.25 per cwt., but was offering them to packers at \$5 per cwt., and had much difficulty to find a buyer at that figure.

Horses.—The horse market is showing signs of improvement, and the Horse Exchange, at Toronto Junction, is proving a very attractive place for dealers, as well as a popular spot for customers. The shipping facilities, both to and from the market, being of the best, are one great factor that commends the Exchange to the trade. Last week, seven carloads, besides many smaller lots, were shipped to various parts of Ontario and the Northwest, two carloads going to Edmonton. Perhaps the finest shipment, at least one of them, was 24 horses bought by the Consolidated Gold Dredging Co., of Alaska. These were shipped via Vancouver, in an express palace horse car, the freight alone to that point costing \$900. Buyers were present from many points of Ontario, as well as Montreal and the Northwest. General-purpose and light drafters were in demand, at \$110 to \$195 each; drivers were slow sale, at \$100 to \$160 each; serviceably-sound, good work horses sold from \$85 to \$95 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 97c.; No. 2 red, sellers, 96c.; No. 2, mixed, sellers, at 94c.; No. 2 spring, sellers, 90c.; No. 2 Goose, sellers, 92c.; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.19; No. 2, Northern, sellers, \$1.15½, at lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 84c. to 85c.

Barley.—No. 2, sellers, 75c.; buyers, at 73c. to 74c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, sellers, 52c.; No. 2, mixed, 52c., buyers, sellers, 53c.

Peas.—No. 2, buyers, 87c.

Corn.—Firm; No. 3 yellow American, 64c. to 64½c., Toronto freights.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.50 bid for export; Manitoba patents, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 67c.

Bran.—Car lots, in sacks, \$25.

Shorts.—Car lots, sacks included, \$26.

Oil-cake Meal.—\$1.70 to \$1.75 per cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm; prices unchanged. Creamery, pound rolls, 31c. to 32c.; dairy, pound rolls, 29c. to 30c.; dairy, pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; tubs, 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.—Market easier. New-laid, 28c. to 29c.; cold-storage, 21c. to 22c.

Poultry (dressed).—Deliveries light; prices firmer, as follows: Turkeys, 15c. to 18c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.; chickens, 13c. to 15c.; old fowl, 9c. to 10c.

Cheese.—Market firm. Large, 13½c.; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Market firmer. Car lots on track, at Toronto, 95c. to \$1.05 per bag.

Beans.—Market firm. Hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85; primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Hay.—Baled is quoted at \$17 per ton for car lots, on track at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, \$10 per ton, for car lots, on track at Toronto.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts on St. Lawrence farmers' market have been liberal. Market weak, with prices easy, at \$3 per bbl. for No. 1 Spies; No. 2 Spies, \$2.50; Talman Sweets, \$2. Wholesale dealers are holding their cold-storage apples for higher prices, and ask \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. for No. 1 Spies. Evaporated apples, 7½c. to 8c.; dried apples, 5½c. to 5½c. per lb. Florida strawberries are selling at 60c. to 65c. per quart basket, wholesale; retail, 75c. Onions, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag.

SEEDS.

The William Rennie Seed Co. report a more active market for seeds, with prices firmer: Alsike, fancy, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per bushel; alsike, No. 1, \$8.25 to \$8.75; alsike, No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.25; red clover seed, fancy, bushel, \$11 to \$12; No. 1, bushel, \$10 to \$10.50; alfalfa, per cwt., \$19 to \$23.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front Street, wholesale dealers in wool and hides, report prices as follows: Inspected hides, No. 1, cows and steers, 6c.; inspected hides, No. 2, cows and steers, 5c.; country hides, 4c. to 4½c.; calf

skins, 8c. to 9c.; kips, 6c. to 7c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.50; horse hides, No. 2, each, \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 25c.; tallow, per lb., 4½c. to 5½c.; lamb skins, 85c. to 95c.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Receipts of live stock at the local markets have been good of late, although the offerings of cattle showed a considerable falling off as compared with the previous week. The attendance of buyers continues large. Choice cattle sold at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb.; fine at 5c. to 5½c.; good at 4½c. to 5c.; medium at 3½c. to 4½c.; common at 3c. to 3½c., and inferior down to 2½c. Supplies of sheep and lambs are very light, and the tone of the market is accordingly strong, and prices are fully ¼c. per lb. higher, all round. Mixed lots of sheep and lambs are selling at 6½c. per lb. Choice lambs bring as high as 6½c. to 6½c. per lb., good being around 6c., and common, 5½c. per lb. Choice sheep sell at 4½c. to 4½c., good being around 3½c., and culls as low as 3½c. Notwithstanding the weaker cables on bacon during the past week or so, the local market for bacon showed an advance recently. This was owing to lighter offerings on the local market and continued good demand from packers and butchers. Prices advanced 15c. to 25c. per 100 lbs. Select lots were sold at 3½c. to 6c. per lb.

Horses.—Dealers in horses have nothing good to say of the market. There is little expectation of an improvement between now and the spring, and it is feared that, even then, the activity will not likely be very marked. Meantime prices continue steady, as follows: Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and driving horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Offerings of dressed hogs were not particularly large last week, and prices held fairly firm under a good demand. Dressed hogs, fresh, abattoir-killed stock, sold at 8½c. to 8½c. per lb., country dressed being 7½c. to 8½c. per lb., the latter being fairly plentiful. The market for smoked meats and provisions continues pretty active, and prices hold about steady. Quotations of green bacon are steady, being 10½c. to 11c. per lb. for long clear, and 11c. for flanks and boneless, select bacon being 14c. to 15c. per lb. Hams are 12c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and over, 12½c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs., 13c. per lb. for 12- to 18-lb. hams, and 13½c. for lighter. Lard holds steady, compound being quoted at 8½c. to 9½c. per lb., and pure at 11½c. and 12 per lb. Barrel pork ranges from \$19.50 to \$23 per lb.

Potatoes.—There has been an improved demand for potatoes of late. Quite a good enquiry has sprung up from local sources, and towns in the vicinity also appear in need of stock. Receipts have not been particularly large, and the result is that the market is holding firm. Best white stock is costing 90c. to 93c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and is reselling in loads, same position, at 95c. to \$1 per bag. Grocers are making purchases at \$1.10 in single bags and two or three bags, delivered.

Butter.—The market for butter has been very strong of late, and advances have taken place. Very little butter is being made, and it is likely that there will be considerable scarcity before the new-milk butter begins to arrive, a month hence. A number of merchants here are completely sold out of stock, and do not expect to have much more for some time to come. There is little or nothing doing in a large way, between merchants, but largest lots are changing hands at around 30c. to 31c. per lb., single packages and small lots being 32c. to 33c., with some talk of 35c. for this week.

Cheese.—The market is about steady, so far as price is concerned. There has recently been a splendid demand, however, from the other side of the Atlantic, and it is believed that some 25,000 boxes have been shipped. Not all this was a result of recent sales, some of it having been held here

on English account for months past. The late demand, however, has now fallen off entirely, and there is nothing going on. Not a great deal of cheese remains here unsold. Prices hold about steady, being 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. for white cheese, and 13½c. to 13½ for colored.

Eggs.—Receipts of new-laid eggs have been slightly larger of late, but they are still rather insignificant. However, prices continue at around 80c. per doz., in single cases, some demanding a little more. The advent of the Lenten season this week should have the effect of strengthening the market considerably. There is still a considerable quantity of held eggs in stock, and there will be no difficulty in disposing of these before the close of the season. Limed eggs are selling at 19c. to 21c. per dozen, and 21c. to 22c. for cold-store.

Poultry.—This market is now pretty slow, and little, save storage stock, is being handled. This sells at considerably less than would fresh-killed. The latter is in small volume and fair demand.

Grain.—The market for grain has been very dull of late, generally speaking. So far as wheat is concerned, the market has experienced a very considerable decline, and is again on the up turn, a good advance having been scored last week. As for oats, there has been little change in price, while demand continues steady. There have been a few sales to local buyers at 53c. per bushel for No. 2 Eastern Canada oats, 49c. to 49½c. for No. 3, 48c. to 48½c. for No. 4, 46c. to 47c. for rejected, and 49½c. to 50c. for Manitoba rejected, car lots, in store.

Flour and Feed.—The market for flour showed an improvement during the past few days, owing mainly to the fact that prices on wheat were stronger and higher. Prices on flour continued steady, but demand was more active. Manitoba spring wheat patent flour is \$6.10 per bbl., in bags, and seconds, \$5.10. The market for feed, particularly for bran, was quite active, though there was no change in price. Sales are still being made at \$23 per ton, in bags, shorts being \$24. The latter is also in good demand.

Hay.—Prices for baled hay continue about steady. The market, however, is a little uncertain, and dealers are a little puzzled over the course of prices for the near future. Meantime they are \$15 to \$16 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$14 to \$15 for No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13 for clover-mixed, and \$12 to \$12.50 for clover.

Seeds.—The tone of the market is very strong, and higher prices are expected shortly. Red clover is selling at \$22.50 to \$24 per 100 lbs.; alsike, \$17 to \$20, and timothy, \$6.25 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. Demand active.

Hides.—The only change in the markets last week was the deterioration in the quality of beef hides, these being now poor. Dealers are paying 5c., 6c. and 7c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, and 7c. and 9c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins. They are selling to tanners at ¾c. advance. Sheep skins are 80c. to 85c. each, and horse hides, \$1.25 for No. 2, and \$1.75 each for No. 1. Rough tallow is 1c. to 3c. per lb., and rendered, 5c. to 5½c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.25 to \$6.15; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.40 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.90.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$4.50 to \$4.55; butchers', \$4.45 to \$4.55; light, mixed, \$4.40 to \$4.45; choice light, \$4.45 to \$4.50; packing, \$4.40 to \$4.45; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.35; bulk of sales, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.65; lambs, \$6 to \$7; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.20.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.60 to \$5.85. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Yorkers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; pigs, \$4 to \$4.60; roughs, \$4 to \$4.25; dairies, \$4.60 to \$4.70.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables are steady at 10½c. to 13c. per lb., dressed weight, refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c. per lb.



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Dean Bovey, of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill, is going back to England to fill the position of Rector of the new Imperial College of Science and Technology in London.

Lord Roberts is writing a book which will contain a treatise on the South African war.

Frank W. Medlar, of Iowa, President of the National Photographers' Association, is the first man in the West to take and finish successfully by the new Lumiere process a color photograph. Medlar had arranged a setting with as many colors as possible, so as to test the plate. For one and three-quarter seconds the plate was exposed, then for a few moments bathed in permanganate of potash and other chemicals, and when held to the light was seen to contain every color as exact and real as in life—the model's hair, eyes, tints of flesh, clothing and all, were there as natural and perfect as in life.

A new art association, to be known as the Canadian Art Club, was formally opened in Toronto last month. Its members are Homer Watson, R.C.A.; W. E. Atkinson, A. R.C.A.; F. Brownlee, R.C.A.; J. W. Morrice, of the Academie des Beaux Arts, Paris; E. Morris, A. R. C. A.; Curtis Williamson, R.C.A.; Horatio Walker, N.A.; A. Brown.

By the death of Holger Drachmann, Denmark loses her most prominent literary man. At first an artist, with a preference for sea studies, he became attracted to literature, and has written in both poetry and prose, his best work being in connection with his studies of the North Sea sailors and fisher folk.

Mr. A. G. Bradley is writing a new book of Canadian history, which will deal especially with the period from 1763 to 1814.

Noted writers have in many cases evinced a remarkable inaptitude for business ventures. Mark Twain's financial catastrophes are well known; even within the last year he lost over \$30,000 in a milk-food product company, while previously his fortune came to disaster, first through unfortunate mining investments, and afterwards in the collapse of the Webster Publishing Company.

Sir Walter Scott probably lost his reason in trying to pay off a colossal debt of £117,000, which had accrued on Abbotsford. Thackeray inherited a fortune of £20,000, which he dissipated in unfortunate newspaper speculations; and Tennyson suffered a heavy loss in the failure of a company for the manufacture of machine-carved oak furniture, in which he had been persuaded to invest his money.

It is interesting to note that George Meredith, who celebrated his eightieth birthday a few weeks ago, had published three volumes before George Eliot's first book appeared. Con-

cerning his "Shaving of Shagpat," the author of Adam Bede wrote in the Westminster for April, 1856: "The Shaving of Shagpat," an admirable imitation of Oriental tale-telling, which has given us far more pleasure than we remember to have had even in younger days. . . . Perhaps we ought to say that it is less an imitation of "The Arabian Nights" than a similar creation inspired by a thorough and admiring study." Later she adds that to many the book will be "the thousand and second night which they perhaps longed for in their childhood." Such praise from George Eliot, who was not easily suited, shows the remarkable perspicacity with which she realized the merits of a writer who, while never appealing strongly to the masses, has been since placed by the critics as a writer of the highest class of fiction.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETY.

"WHAT CONSTITUTES SUCCESS."
Perhaps there is no query which, consciously or unconsciously, engages more universal attention than that which was set as a topic for our last competition, "What Constitutes Success?" Everyone worthy of the air he breathes or the ground he walks on is, it may be assumed, striving for what he considers success. Yet, is it not also true that everyone may not have taken time to consider whether that for which he is aiming is altogether worthy? Many a one strives many years for an object which when attained may only prove to be as apples of Sodom, filled with the ashes of disappointment, and the memory of a wasted life.

It was in the hope of stimulating thought in regard to this important question that we chose the above subject for the consideration of our Literary Society, and we have not been disappointed in the response. Upwards of a hundred essays, for the most part worthy of high commendation, have been received, with four or five upon the alternative subjects. Among so many we have had no slight difficulty in selecting the best, but have finally decided upon those submitted by J. Miller, Oxford Co., Ont.; J. D. Taylor, Waterloo Co., Ont.; S. D., Halton Co., Ont.; and B. E. Nixon, Middlesex Co., Ont.

But two of these "best" essays can be published to-day, but extracts from the others—indeed, from the great majority of the total number received—will appear in subsequent issues. The subject is one which merits more than a light dismissal.

We regret to say that one definition was copied almost word for word from the writings of a noted author.

In closing this introduction, may we ask S. D., Halton Co., to kindly send us his or her full address as soon as possible?

Essay I.

"There is more in making a life than in making a living." When we consider the relative importance and the dependence the one on the other of the endless ages of eternity and the few short moments of time, we will surely be willing to concede that any ideal of success that includes only this world and takes no account

of the next life, as we are prone to call it, is a false ideal.

Having this principle before us as our guide, we will begin our search for the definition of true success. At the outset, as we look around, having no such guide before us, we might be led to get an utterly wrong conception of it. In the mad pursuit for pleasure and wealth and worldly honor, in the glorification of physical prowess, in the scramble for place and power and the comparative slighting of things mental, and especially spiritual, a person dropped onto our world with an unprejudiced mind would be very likely to conclude that this world and its affairs were all that was worth while.

William Sherring goes to Greece and wins a truly notable road-race. The press and people of Canada go fairly wild in their acclamation of his wonderful success. Herbert J. Rose, a Rhodes scholar, about the same time goes to Oxford, and in his first year there wins two of the most coveted scholarships of that venerable institution, and all the recognition he gets is a brief notice in a few of the papers, merely mentioning the fact of his scholarly attainment. We are not saying but that Sherring may have as true an ideal of success before him as Rose, although the odds are the other way, but the vast difference in the reception accorded the victories of the two men surely shows that the people of Canada are very far astray in their ideals of success.

We believe as true examples of success can be found in the humbler walks of life as anywhere else. The humble laboring man or farmer who toils on faithfully from day to day, doing his best in the fear of God to make one corner of the world better and brighter, is very often the most truly successful man, for after all is said and done, the only really successful life is the utterly unselfish life, and it is really the most satisfactory life, even from a worldly standpoint, for success does not consist in and cannot be measured by any visible results, but rather by the motive that prompted the accomplishing of those results. As we cannot read other men's minds and determine the motive that governs their actions, we cannot accurately determine who are really successful. The Christ of Nazareth did not compute the value of the gifts that were cast into the treasury as we would have done. With him the widow's mite was of more value than the munificent gifts of the wealthy.

Success, we would say, consists in doing the very best that it is possible for us to do, having in view our heavenly Father's kingdom, on earth and through eternity. And just here the thought comes, how many of us do our best? If we did our best, each one of us, the utmost that we are capable of doing, how long would the millennium be in dawning on our world? How long would the liquor traffic be tampered with, for the sake of a few additional dollars in the treasuries of our governmental institutions, while the traffic is working havoc that cannot be computed in dollars? How long would all the other evils of our social and political life be allowed to remain to blight our nationality?

To come down to a more materialistic plane, we wonder how many

people would, when they have reached a position of independence financially, be content to cease practically all endeavor for the production of wealth and the betterment of the world, if they were desirous of doing their best?

Of course, we would not be guilty of advocating any voluntary slavery; toiling on from day to day in one monotonous routine that blights and withers the best that is in us. Our best cannot be accomplished under such circumstances. There must be a variety of effort that will not develop one side of our nature at the expense of another; but we do not believe any man can be said to have done his best who idly sits down to enjoy life's comforts and luxuries; "to enjoy a well-earned repose" when he might be adding to the sum total of human comfort and happiness. After all, what is life for if it is not for the overcoming of difficulties? Life's supremest enjoyment can only be found in triumphing over obstacles, and he who is most busily engaged in climbing over mountains that may be in his path, or removing them, is the man who is taking the most of enjoyment out of life, and he is the man who can be said to be making a success of life, provided he is actuated by right motives.

"God has his best things
For those who stand the test;
God has his second best
For those who won't have the best."
J. D. TAYLOR.
Waterloo Co., Ont.

Essay II.

There is nothing in the world today that humanity so admires and strives for as success, nor anything about which there is so wide a diversity of opinion; for what one person may consider the highest pinnacle of success, another may consider in no such light whatever. Thus we see men throughout the whole earth, while toiling in altogether different spheres of life and employing wholly conflicting methods of labor, attempting to attain this one end. Considering these facts, therefore, as no lives perhaps are completely successful nor altogether otherwise, it would seem rather difficult to correctly decipher the real elements of success; and yet, after all, were it not for our love of pageantry and worldly fame and power, we perhaps might discover the principles of true success to be so simple as to be readily understood by a child.

Many people look upon wealth as the height of human success, and permeating the social system of the age is this respect and adoration of riches. Yet when we consider how the money-kings in their mad rush for gold neglect to a great extent in that pursuit the joys of the home, the beauties of nature, and all things generally conducive to contentment—to die finally, loved by few and hated by many—we can but wonder where in the success lies. Then, too, money is valuable to us just to that degree that it can gratify our desires, and as those things for which we long most can never be purchased by money, why should we forget nobler issues for this? Not that money is not well worth striving for, either as the happiness of the home depends to

a great extent upon its financial condition—but the life that makes mercenary gain the paramount issue of its existence can be, but superficial and barren.

The principal element of success, I believe, is happiness; for if a person be happy, though possessing little, he has all things, and if unhappy, though owning much, what has he? Now, as Pope truly writes, "Virtue alone is happiness below," disclosing in these few words the secret of a noble life and happy death. Therefore, a successful life must have for a foundation, virtue; for a support, virtue; for a triumphant ending, virtue. Solomon in his writings declares the most divine quality of man to be wisdom, and states that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," thus again proving virtue to be the foremost principle of life. And, in truth, how very little else there is in life, for at best our lives are but for the moment, and any one soul may accomplish but little? As a bursting bubble or a breaking wave, we catch the gleam of the sun for an instant and disappear forever; our fame forgotten, be it ever so great, our virtue alone standing through eternity as a monument of our achievement and an emblem of our success. Therefore, in conclusion, I consider that man who has lived by such light as he has had, and who has conducted his life to the greatest mutual benefit of his God, his fellow and himself, to have attained true success.

JUSTUS MILLER, JR.
Oxford County, Ont.

OUR NEXT COMPETITION.

Our next competition will be a short-story contest, in regard to which the following rules must be observed: (1) Stories may be true or fictitious, but must be "Canadian." (2) They should not be over 2,000 words in length. (3) They must be received at this office not later than the last day of March.

As this is the last competition for this season, we look forward to a strong representation of the members of the society in response to it—also to the addition of many new names to our list of members. The subjects for this winter have been chiefly such as must call forth the reasoning powers; the short-story tournament may appeal to those who are especially interested also in the development of the imaginative faculties, in picturesque description, and musical language. . . . We are pleased to note that many new members have been enrolled during the past few weeks, and are especially glad to welcome our young invalid friend, McA. R.

[Miss L. E. H. will be interested in hearing that the above was written before her letter arrived. "A case of 'great minds'?"]

CONVERSATION AS ENTERTAINMENT.

Has the art of conversation become a thing of the past? Verily one would think so, if the strenuous efforts at entertainment resorted to by the present generation be any clue to the answer. Out of one hundred "evenings" that you spend among your friends how many are given up to conversation, or even to conversation and music? In town, after a very short time, the suggestion almost invariably is, "Have a game of cards." Where cards are not in order, whether in town or country, many and wonderful are the devices to keep people "going," especially if the number of guests is such as to constitute a "party"; and in all too many cases, it is to be feared, the sort of entertainment provided is by no means flattering to the mental capacity of the guests.

A writer in "Nation" has recently held up to the bare light of facts the sort of twaddle worked in with "teas" in England. Were he speaking of this country he might draw ninety-nine per cent. of other home entertainments into the arraignment.

"The provincial 'tea,'" he says,

"represents some of the most singular efforts to find a substitute for an intelligent human interest that it would be possible to imagine. Its attraction would seem to spring essentially from childhood and from the more mechanical and less vivid exercises of the schoolroom. The modern origin of this entertainment lay in the 'Spelling Bee,' which some years ago raged through England. But the 'Spelling Bee' had some relation to practice, even if it be the eccentric practice of the English dictionary, and this is more than can be said for the kind of diversion we have in view. All that can be urged in its favor is that it sets in motion much the same sort of barren ingenuity that is expended in the rhyming of 'Limericks,' and in wrestling with the innumerable variety of word-puzzles on which the popular weeklies depend to build up their circulations.

"For example, there are 'Book Teas,' and 'Label Teas,' and 'Hidden Treasure Teas.' The guest at a 'Label Tea' has a luggage label pinned on his, or rather her, back, and has to guess, by a series of regulated questions, what is the writing or the name on the label. In 'Book Teas,' you describe the name of a book by some punning device attached to the bosom of your dress. 'Hidden Treasure Teas' need no material adornment. You dive merely into the pure depths of your mind.

"But the most remarkable tea which we have ever heard of was that described as a 'Courtship Tea.' To the entertainment which we have in mind, fifty or sixty people were invited, including (need I say?) several clergymen and the bishop of the diocese, and indeed the essence of this curious function was that men as well as women should be included in the list of guests. To each person was handed, on his or her arrival, a printed form containing a list of questions, with spaces for the answers. All the questions turned on love or marriage; all the answers were to be given in the name of a flower. Thus, to the question, 'Who was the best man at the marriage?' the answer would be 'Sweet William.' Finally, the two prizewinners were hailed as bride and bridegroom, the lady being given a wreath of orange blossoms and the gentleman a favor for his button-hole, and the two paraded the reception rooms in triumph, arm-in-arm, acclaimed by the applause of their fellow-guests. These were not the freaks of the inhabitants of what is now politely described as a 'rest-cure establishment.' They were the recreations of citizens and citizenesses of some credit and renown in a southern town. The affair was much talked of, the prizewinners were warmly congratulated, the idea was thought to be rather deep, and to reflect much credit on the intellectual sprightliness and inventiveness of the host and hostess. The scene was gay, even to wildness; the breathless excitement when the numbers were being counted up, and the prize was awarded, bordered on delirium. We are not sure the occasion was not described in the local newspapers.

"The childishness of mind and temper which underlies these quaint devices is rooted, no doubt, in the surroundings of the lives that are attracted by it. It is the mark of people with little character and little to do. Religion is no stronger a force in such lives than is art, or adventure, or passion, or philanthropy; the child's habit of make-believe, of using his mind for a form of conjuring, persists and combines with the prim, conventional atmosphere of steeple, southern England. Such soil favors few vigorous human growths among women."

We confess that our heart went out to the writer of this article. He too had been "through it." He too had got up with a silly little forced smile on his face, and gone through performances in which he felt about as sensible as a Cheshire cat, although (alas!) unable, like the Cheshire cat, to vanish, leaving only his grin behind. He too had stilled yawns behind his handkerchief, and vowed in his heart that by all the stars he would make some excuse to "cut out" parties in future. And he had played his part like a little man, as we had, scores of times, and had departed at last with a genuine smile—a smile of glad relief on his countenance—and the fib on his lips, that he had "had a very pleasant evening."

It seems a pity that young men and women should be put through such facings—and by such well-meaning hostesses too. Such entertainment may be delightful for young folk in their 'teens, but should not fully-developed men and women be able to spend an occasional evening without such makeshifts? Might it not be well to introduce the good old fashion of conversation—or of conversation enlivened by a little music? Everyone enjoys a good talk, and surely a good talk is not so hard to bring about, provided each is willing to do his part in keeping it up. In these days of newspapers and books, and live municipal and other topics, there should be no lack of subjects—quite outside of gossip too. Think over the question, at least, before the long winter evenings with their opportunity for entertaining have passed: The habit of conversation—of good, enjoyable, profitable conversation, not gossip or mere chatter—develops with practice, as other things develop. It is at least worth a trial.

COUREUR-DE-BOIS.

The Quiet Hour.

THOUGHTS MADE VISIBLE.

As he thinketh in his heart, so is he.—Prov. xxiii. 7.

Your manners will depend very much upon the quality of what you frequently think on; for the Soul is tinged and colored with the complexion of thought.—Marcus Aurelius.

And if the soul is tinged and colored with the complexion of thought, so also is the body. God still seals His servants in their foreheads, it is plainly written on their faces, for all the world to see, that they are His. And Satan seals his slaves too, brands them with an unmistakable mark, as Cain was marked. People sometimes indulge in secret thoughts which they would shrink from in horror if they thought their friends and acquaintances could look into their minds. They have little faith in God's presence, and perhaps care little for His opinion of them, but they would make a real attempt to control the thoughts of the heart if they knew that even one person in the room could really do mind-reading. Some men and women are not in the least ashamed of untruthfulness or petty meanness—if only they feel sure that no one knows about these things, though they would feel terribly disgraced if they were found out and publicly exposed. And yet, the real disgrace lies in sinning, not in being found out. Just as when the body is diseased, the evil lies in the disease being there, not in having people know about it.

We are all aware that every secret thing is known to God, then how is it that we feel more disgraced when we have to face not alone His disapproval, but the disapproval of our friends and neighbors? We all care a great deal for the good opinion of others. Perhaps we may not know how much we care, but if we should find that everyone was shrinking away from us as though we were lepers, it would be very hard to bear. But we cannot avoid the certainty that our thoughts will make themselves visible. The soul is constantly moulding the body, and we can never safely indulge in secret sins without danger of exposure. Thoughts affect the whole body—not only altering the expression of the face. There is an article in the December "Atlantic Monthly" on "The Children's Educational Theatre," which exemplifies this. The writer says that many boys, cramped, dulled, uninterested in the barren round of school and work, find no stimulus sufficient to bring home to the will a necessity for standing straight, squaring the chest, or holding up the head. Set such a boy to "play a part," and the body at once responds to the thoughts. "The lover, the soldier, the hero with whose being his nature claims kinship, demands by divine

authority the gallant bearing, the high head, the clear eye, the ringing voice which, in divine acquiescence, the boy recognizes as a fitting expression for his ideal." Then the writer goes on to describe how, if the part he is presenting is low and base, the body instinctively shows its automatic reflection of the thoughts. "The crouched body, the lowered eye, the shuffling gait, the loose-mouthed, sloven speech, all announce themselves as signals and shapings of the debased soul." The boy himself makes this translation from spirit into flesh, and never again can his body speak that tongue misunderstood by him."

If this is so when the thoughts are only "acting" and are not really a part of the soul, how much more certainly will the thoughts which are habitual write themselves visibly in face and manner, in gesture and tones of the voice. It may be possible to successfully act the part of a hero for an hour or two—not only on the stage, but in an exciting crisis—but it is not possible to pretend to have a beautiful soul, freely indulging all the time in debasing thoughts, without having the real nature of those thoughts pretty well known to associates. Even if it were possible for a man to be always on guard, his true character would still be felt in some mysterious way. Yesterday, at a neighborhood party, where only neighbors of 16 years and upwards are admitted, a lad was challenged with the question: "Are you really 16?" He was small and looked about 14, but his face spoke for him, when he looked quietly up with a smile into his questioner's face, and said: "Yes." I was sure that he was speaking the truth, even before an older relative was asked, who answered: "He is just 16."

A person may be very charming in manner and conversation, but we generally know instinctively whether the friendliness is really genuine or whether it is only a thin veneer. The face is a great tell-tale, and no one has the power to prevent his character being written pretty correctly in that most conspicuous place. Those who indulge in secret sins may heed Isaiah's warning: "The shew of their countenance doth witness against them, and they declare their sins as Sodom, they hide it not. Our Lord was not speaking only of the Judgment Day when he said: "There is nothing hid, which shall not be manifested, neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad."

Emerson tells us that human nature will not be concealed, but it is constantly publishing itself, and character is expressed in everything we do or say. Even when we say nothing we need not expect to keep our opinions secret, for "silence answers very loud." A few weeks ago I wrote a letter which I showed to a friend before posting it. She read it over and handed it back to me without a word, beginning to talk about other things immediately after. The next day I sent her a line: "Thank you for your wise counsel, I am sure you are right, and I put the letter in the fire."

She wrote back: "How did you know I did not approve?"

Why, I knew it as well as if she had talked for an hour. Possibly, if she had talked for an hour, I might not have seen so plainly that she was right and I was wrong.

Thoughts are generally easily read. Emerson says: "If you would not be known to do anything, never do it. A man may play the fool in the drifts of a desert, but every grain of sand shall seem to see. He may be a solitary eater, but he cannot keep his foolish counsel. A broken complexion, a swinish look, ungenerous acts, and the want of due knowledge—all blab."

A pure-hearted woman will shrink instinctively from a bad man. She may not know any facts against his character, but she feels a natural repulsion, which cannot be reasoned away. It is far easier to deceive ourselves than to deceive other people.

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us
An' foolish notion!"

Joseph might be falsely accused and thrown into prison, but probably his master knew all the time that the young

slave was more trustworthy than his own wife. Anyway, it was not long before the whole land knew Joseph's value. St. Paul was only a prisoner on a ship, and yet, when death seemed to be staring all on board in the face, we find that Paul the "prisoner" gave his orders with quiet decision, while soldiers and sailors, captain and centurion meekly obeyed. "A man passeth for that he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and idle is all fear of remaining unknown. If a man know that he can do anything—that he can do it better than anyone else—he has the pledge of the acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped."

One who honestly tries to do good and be good, quietly and unostentatiously, is just as well known, just as correctly "sized up" by his neighbors, as one who lives a bad life, allowing evil thoughts to find welcome in his secret soul, and fancying that the fact is a secret known only to himself and to God. There is a story told of a sculptor who carved an angel's head far up in the dusky arch of a church tower. It was intended for the eye of God alone, but once a year the sunlight flashed a golden ray through a stained-glass window, lighting up the beautiful carving, which the sculptor thought he had hidden away where no one but God could ever see it. It—like many another beautiful thing—

Was wrought for the eye of God, and it seems
That He blesses the work of that dead man's hand
With a ray of the golden light that streams
On the lost that are found in the deathless land."

HOPE.

"We ought to measure our actual lot and to fulfil it; to be with all our strength that which our lot requires and allows. What is beyond it is no calling of ours. How much peace, quiet, confidence and strength would people attain if they would go by this plain rule."—Manning.

The Young People's Department.

[All letters for Young People's Department must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

A LAUGH.

A laugh is just like music,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peaks of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along.

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The ills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making the life sweet.
—The Young Reaper.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am sending two pictures of my drawing for you to criticise through your "Young People's Department" of "The Farmer's Advocate." One, of the cow's head, I drew from one of our old cows, as she stood in the yard; the other I drew from a photo in the Toronto Weekly Globe. I am fifteen years of age, and have never received any lessons in either drawing or painting, although I try both a little to amuse myself, although I would rather have some better use for it. The nearest town is twenty-two miles away, so I thought, as we put great faith in "The Farmer's Advocate," that I would refer my drawing to you for your opinion of it.
EDNA A. MCBAIN.

I think your drawings show a talent which is very well worth cultivating. The horses are particularly good. The cow's head is hardly distinct enough. I hope you will some day be able to take lessons, but don't wait for that. Many people have learned to draw and even paint very well without any help. It is

not a good thing to copy other pictures; one should draw the objects themselves from nature. Your drawings will not be so good at first, but you will be really learning something worth while. Try charcoal drawing for practice; it is used for drawing figures and busts in beginning lessons. And very beautiful drawing is done with Indian ink, and special etching pens. It is much easier than pencil for getting a good effect. I should be very much pleased to see some more of your drawings after you have practiced for a few months more. But, my dear, there is a great deal more in being an artist than merely being able to draw correctly, and there are very few real artists who can make enough to keep them in comfort by their painting. If you have enough originality to illustrate books, or paint posters, or design book-covers, etc., you might make a good living out of it; but those things take special talent, and special training. To be able to draw or paint must be one of the greatest pleasures a person can have, but I would not advise anyone to adopt it as a business! C. D.

Girls and boys who can play dance-music may like to hear of an exceedingly pretty new waltz, called "The Merry Widow," which can be got at the Simpson Co.'s for 15c. C. D.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "you may spell sarcophagus."
"S-a-r, sar"
"That's very good for a start."
"S-a-r, sar"
"Well, why don't you go on and spell it?"
"Because I can't."
"Why not?"
"I'm spellbound."—Selected.

Nursing at Home.

Dear Editor,—In a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate" a noted physician said that girls desirous of learning nursing, could do so at home, without going into a hospital for training. Could you inform one of such a course that could be followed up satisfactorily at home, or could you recommend the best books on the subject?
AN INQUIRER.

I am glad to be able to give the following information for the benefit of all our readers:

The Chatauqua School of Nursing gives a thorough training, covering a period of nine months. Lectures are sent weekly to the student, illustrated when necessary. One can learn either or all the following courses: General Nursing, Surgical Nursing, Obstetrical Nursing. Fees vary from \$65 to \$75, according as they are paid, monthly or in advance. Probably a partial course would cost much less, but anyone interested may write to "The Chatauqua School of Nursing," 272 Main St., Jamestown, New York, for a booklet containing all particulars.

A graduate of this school, whom I know personally, got 98 per cent. in the examinations, and has a diploma. She has easily paid the expenses by private nursing amongst friends. Last year she had full charge of a case of scarlet fever for six or seven weeks, and the doctor recommended her to go in for hospital nursing. But she prefers to stay at home, and use her knowledge to help her neighbors. Of course, a nurse trained in this way would not expect to charge as much as one trained in a hospital, where the experience is so varied, but, for that very reason, one would think a girl might easily work up quite a good practice in her own neighborhood, where people who could not afford the regular \$25 a week, might be thankful to pay \$10 for trained nursing, which so often counts for more than doctoring. But that is just where a girl's character would either help or hinder her. The neighborhood would know whether you were a bright, unselfish, kind-hearted girl, whom it would be good to have in the house; or a sharp-tongued, a gossiping, or a grumbling girl, who would complain of every discomfort, and do the patient more harm than good. So if you can't train for nursing just now, you can begin to train for character! C. D.

Dear Friend,—Having been a silent reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and now nursing a sore leg, I take the pleasure of writing a few lines to the Young People's Department; but, as "The Farmer's Advocate" is so full, you perhaps won't find room to publish such a letter as this.



Daffodils.

I read the daily papers,
And many things I see;
How youths and maid are hurled
Into eternity.
And now from my experience,
Go! I'll lay down the law:
Keep away and stay away
From the buzz saw.

Ever fools rush in
Where angels fear to tread;
You'd better now begin
To wear a level head.
Do not be a donkey,
Immature and raw;
And you hadn't better monkey
With the buzz saw.

The lamb that Mary had
At every chance would butt in;
They cut his throat—how sad!—
And turned him into mutton.

Now, had he stayed, I ween,
At home beside his tether,
To-day he might have been
Some very pleasant wether.

Do not try to tickle
The hind legs of the colt,
Or through the sky you'll trickle
Like a thunder bolt.

It's folks whose brains are punky,
Immature and raw,
Who undertake to monkey
With the buzz saw.

Now, children, will you linger,
And listen to my ditty,
For if you lost a finger
'Twould be an awful pity.
Oh, you'll be always hunky-
Dory, guided by your Paw,
If you never, never monkey
With the buzz saw.

As I don't want to take up all the
spare room, I will now close, wishing
"The Young People's Department" ever
success.
W. O. BROWNRIDGE.
Ashgrove, Halton.

A Heart-to-heart Talk About Ages

- To what age will people arrive if they live long enough? Ans.—Dotage.
- To what age do most women look forward to? Ans.—Marriage.
- What does a soldier sometimes wish for? Ans.—Courage.
- What age is required on the high seas? Ans.—Tonnage.
- What age are we forbidden to worship? Ans.—Image.
- What age is neither more nor less? Ans.—Average.
- What is the age people get "stuck on"? Ans.—Mucilage.
- What is the age of profanity? Ans.—Damage.
- At what age will a vessel ride safely? Ans.—Anchorage.
- What age is necessary for a clergyman? Ans.—Parsonage.
- What is the age of communication? Ans.—Postage.
- What age is most important to travellers? Ans.—Mileage.
- What is the most popular age for charity? Ans.—Coinage.
- What age is shared by the doctor and the thief? Ans.—Pillage.
- What age do we all wish for? Ans.—Homage.
- What is the age of slavery? Ans.—Bondage.
- What age is most enjoyed at the morning meals? Ans.—Sausage.
- What is the most indigestible age? Ans.—Cabbage.
- What age belongs to most travellers? Ans.—Luggage.
- What age indicates the rich farmer? Ans.—Acreage.
- What age is unfrayed and smoothest? Ans.—Selvage.
- What age do milliners delight in? Ans.—Plumage.
- What age do a number of people enjoy in common? Ans.—Village.

MARY ANN CORNISH.

Crampton, Ont.
Quite an entertaining game for a party could be made by reading out a dozen of these questions, and allowing a few minutes for the players to guess and write down the answers. C. D.

Making Skis.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—One of the Cousins wanted to know how to make a pair of skis. I have made a pair in the following way, and find that they answer the purpose well: First, take a piece of elm, five feet long, five inches wide, and one-quarter inch thick. Plane the under side smooth (it does not matter about the upper side). Steam the front ends so they will bend up like sleigh runners; then sharpen the fronts off. Fix straps about the center in which to put your feet. The straps should be well tacked onto the sides.
WILFRID JACKS.
Nantyr, Ont.

THE COMING OF THE ANGEL.

The bright flames flickered and flashed about the pine logs in the great, old-fashioned fireplace, touching with a ruddy glow the brass and irons and massive mahogany furniture; and over the walls, lined with bookshelves, the lights and shadows played in fantastic revelry. As the blazing logs cheerily yielded up the store of sunshine they had been years in gathering, they sang a song of rippling brooks and rustling leaves, of whistling winds and caroling birds—an echo, faint and sweet, of twilight concerts in the greenwood in days gone by.

But for once their music was lost on the child crouched on a stool before the fire, her elbows on her knees, and her face buried in the palms of her hands. For an hour she had sat thus looking into the blaze, conscious of it in an unpleasant way only. Her cheeks were crimson and her eyeballs dry and hot.

The housekeeper came in to light the gas. The child paid no heed. She and the housekeeper were not on the best of terms.

Mrs. Martin was not a prepossessing woman. Her straight brown locks, drawn tightly back into a round knot, threw into bold relief a sharp nose and thin, colorless lips, high cheek-bones, and a pair of small, steel-gray eyes, which had a way of boring into one's secret thoughts. She was tall and angular. Her manner suggested the probability of her having been raised on vinegar instead of milk; and it is doubtful if any child ever lay upon her uncomformably bony knees, except for punishment. She believed, with Solomon, that "the rod and reproof give wisdom," and with her narrow ideas of what constitutes a model child, she had endeavored to fit Louise into her mold—with indifferent success.

To be sure, Mrs. Martin had succeeded in brushing Louise's curls into subjection, as a glossy head and two tight braids testified, and the child's stiffly starched apron stood out much in the manner of her own; but her charge's spirit was unconquered, and at times the tightly-compressed lips and flashing eyes filled Mrs. Martin's angular soul with a feeling bordering on despair.

As Mrs. Martin replenished the fire, she noted not only the child's burning cheeks, but her lips set in firm, hard lines. Her own lips immediately parted.

"Louise, don't you know better than to sit there and roast your brains out?" The child knew an answer was expected. She gave the shortest one possible: "Yes, ma'am."

"Then move back."

Without rising, the child gave a slight backward jerk to the stool. The action had much the effect of a red flag waved before a bull.

The woman caught her roughly by the shoulder and shook her. "Of all the aggravating children I ever saw, you take the lead, Louise Darst."

The child flinched as if expecting a blow.

"For my part," Mrs. Martin continued, unmercifully, "I'll be glad to turn you over to your stepmother. If she don't take some of the meanness out of you, I miss my guess. I've tried hard enough, goodness knows, and got no thanks for my pains. Your pa took your part against me, but he won't against her." She moved toward the door, but turned to give a parting shot: "Losing your ma is one thing, and getting a new one is another—as you'll soon find out." The door slammed viciously. It had been a great blow to the housekeeper this new venture of Mr. Darst's. She found it necessary to vent her spite in some way. Louise had kept silent through fear, not respect; now she sprang up with flashing eyes. "You mean old thing," she cried,

shaking her fist in the direction of the receding footsteps. All the evil in her nature was aroused. "I hate you—I'm glad you have to go." Then—at the thought of what must come—she shuddered, looked about helplessly, and with a piteous cry flung herself face downward on the rug.

"Oh, mother, mother, mother," she sobbed; "why did you go 'way from me? I want you—nobody else understands—why didn't you take me with you?" Her sobs suddenly ceased. She lay very still, thinking. Her mother's cheeks had been hot like hers. She had gone to bed and stayed there a long time; then she had become very cold, and her father said an angel took her away. She would go to bed and stay till an angel came for her. She would leave a window open till she grew cold, and the angel could come in that way. She liked the idea. It seemed a pleasant solution of a very difficult problem. She crept back upon her stool. The storm of fear and anger no longer raged within her. She could hear the singing of the pine logs now; it sounded like her mother's voice calling her. She looked about the firelit room, taking a silent farewell of its furnishings.

The Maltese kitten left his seat in the morris chair, and rubbed his body back and forth against her stocking, purring softly. For a moment her resolution wavered. "Toodles 'll miss me, I guess," she thought sadly, and lifted him into her lap. "I wonder if he'd like to go with me. Toodles," she whispered, "does you want to go to God's house with Wee?" Toodles squirmed out of her arms and went back to the morris chair. It was undoubtedly the stiff pinafore and not the journey that was displeasing to Toodles; but the child construed it otherwise, and the great tears rolled slowly down her cheeks. "Well, then," she thought, "I'll go alone, and I might as well start now."

She went over to the table, and with much care penned a farewell note: "Dear Father," it ran, "I hate to leave you awful bad, but I'm afraid of the stepmother. I'm going up to God's house. Don't let her hurt Toodles and you take your own part. Your loving dotter, Louise."

She added a queer-shaped thing she labelled "a kiss," then sealed and directed the note, and laid it on the evening paper.

On tiptoe, lest the housekeeper should hear and intercept her, she slipped from the room, crossed the hall, and hurried up the dark stairs.

An hour later her bedroom door opened noiselessly, and first a man's and then a woman's form appeared in the doorway; but at sight of the pathetic little heap under the bedcovers they hastily withdrew and closed the door. There was a whispered conference; then the door opened and closed again.

The March wind came whistling around the corner of the house and fairly shrieked as it rushed in through the open window and made straight for Louise's bed. She drew the covers closer about her throat; then reaching up one little, warm hand felt carefully of her face. It was cold—uncomfortably so. Her nose was like an icicle. She wondered how cold she needed to be. She couldn't resist ducking her head under the blankets for just one moment, and when she drew it forth again she almost stopped breathing. There by the window stood a white-robed, girlish figure. Louise closed her eyes quickly; she wished to be all ready when called for.

There was the sound of the gentry-lowered window-sash and steps approaching her bed; then silence—except for the loud beating of her heart. Presently she noticed a faint odor—was it violets? She sniffed inquiringly. Yes, it was violets. Probably they slept on beds of them. How sweet that would be! She was frightened—terribly frightened—but it would be delightful when it was all over. She wondered what the angel looked like. She opened her eyes for just one peep. A very sweet face bent over hers.

"Are you awake, Dearie?" a gentle voice asked.

She was not sure whether she ought to be awake or asleep, but she was truthful. "Yes, ma'am," she said, faintly; then hastened to ask: "Are you an angel?"

The face lighted up with a very pleasant smile. "Some people say I am."

"Did God send you to me?"

"I think He did, Dearie. Do you want me?"

"Yes, ma'am, I've been looking for you. Am I cold enough?"

A hand was laid softly on her forehead. "Why, you are cold—and no wonder with that window open. Let me get in with you."

Louise tremblingly made room for the violet-scented messenger from God.

"Is heaven a pretty place?" she asked, as soon as they were comfortably tucked in.

"Yes, dear, more beautiful than we can imagine."

"Is it very big?"

"Oh, very!"

Louise gulped down a sob. "Did you ever see my mother?"

"No, I never did. Tell me about her."

The child undertook the task with eager haste. It was very necessary for the angel to have a clear mental picture before they started on their journey.

"And I've been so lonesome without her," the child ended sobbingly. "I want to see her so much—I can't tell you."

Gently the tears were wiped away, and Louise's cheek was pressed close to a soft, velvety one.

"Be a good girl, and you will see her some day," came the comforting assurance.

"Will we start soon?" Louise asked anxiously.

"Not very soon, I think. I have come to stay with you. Won't that be better?"

The child struggled between candor and politeness. "You are real sweet," she said, slowly, "but I want to go to my mother. Do you know who's comin' to our house?"

"An awful, ugly old woman that's worse than Mrs. Martin; and she'll scold me and whip me, and—oh, dear! I want—my—mother," she wailed.

The "angel" drew the child closer in her arms, patting her caressingly. "There, dear, don't cry. Whoever told you such things didn't know. The woman won't whip or scold you. She will be very good to you and love you very dearly."

"And she won't pour hot water on Toodles and lead father a life?"

The "angel" laughed. "Who told you that, dear?"

"Mrs. Martin said so; and she said she'd take the meanness out of me."

"Poor baby," the "angel" said, pityingly. "What you need is to have the goodness brought out of you. Louise, look at me. Would you think me very cross?"

"No, you're a dear. I love you."

"Would I do for a new mother?"

The child threw her arms about her visitor's neck. "I should say you would," she exclaimed delightedly, then, remembering, she added with profound disgust, "but father's got one already."

"Dear, I am the one your father brought."

The child sprang up in bed. "Really?" she exclaimed incredulously.

"Yes, really."

"Oh, you sweet thing! and her lips sealed the compact of eternal devotion."

Half an hour later Rachel Darst—stepping softly that she might not awaken the sleeping child—crossed the room and opened the door to the hall. Outside sat her husband, anxiously waiting.

"The rebellion is over," she said, laughingly.

Mr. Darst drew her into his arms. With the lover's touch he turned her face to his and looked long and earnestly into her eyes.

"Dearest," he said, softly, "she needs you as much as I do. I give her into your keeping."—[From Circle.

A Scotchman, who is a prominent member of a church in Glasgow, one Sunday, recently, put, by mistake, into the collection plate a piece of silver instead of a penny. On returning home, he discovered the serious blunder. He spent the afternoon in considering the matter and talking it over with his wife.

"Ye see," he said to her in explanation of his loss, "I micht stay awa' for twenty-nine sawbaths to mak' it up, but then I wad be payin' seat rent an' gettin' nawthin' for't. I'm thinkin' lassie, this mornin' be what the minister ca's a religious deficiency."

About the House.

A BUDGET OF RECIPES.

Bread Pudding, Viennoise.

Beat three eggs. Add half a cup of sugar, cooked to caramel, dissolved in half a cup of water and boiled to a thick syrup, half a cup of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and three cups of milk. Pour this over two cups of grated bread crumbs (do not measure the crumbs too lightly) and one cup of dried currants. Mix thoroughly, and turn into buttered and sugared moulds. Let cook in a dish of water as a custard. Serve hot, turned from the moulds, with hard, or foamy sauce.

Apples, Manhattan Style.

Core and pare six or eight apples. Cook in a syrup made of a cup and a half each, of sugar and water, turning often, until the apples are tender throughout. Have ready as many rounds of sponge cake (stamped out from slices half an inch thick) as apples. Set an apple on each piece of cake. Reduce the syrup until it will jelly—half a tumbler of currant jelly simmered with it gives a pretty color,—then pour it over the apples and cake. Have ready a cup of sweet cream, beaten solid. Use this and maraschino cherries to ornament the dish. Add the cream when the apples are cooled slightly.

Orange Marmalade.—Slice 2 dozen unpeeled oranges, and remove the seeds. Mix with them 2 lemons, also shredded very thin. Measure the juice, and add enough water to make 3 quarts of liquid. Put all in a crock, cover, and set in a cool place over night. Turn into a preserving kettle, and bring slowly to the boiling point. Simmer until the peel is very tender; then stir in a pound of sugar for every pint of juice, and boil until the skin is clear. Remove from the fire, and, when cool, turn into jelly glass-s. If preferred, the lemons may be omitted, and bitter oranges added. Some who like quite bitter marmalade use bitter oranges altogether, or half bitter and half sweet.

Scalloped Eggs and Rice.—Butter a bake-dish, and line it with boiled rice. Over the rice spread a layer of cream sauce or tomato sauce. Over the sauce slice a layer of hard-cooked eggs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, repeating the layers until the dish is full. Cover the top with buttered bread crumbs, and bake 20 minutes.

Potatoes and Cheese.—To three cups mashed potatoes, add a tablespoon of minced, fried onion, minced parsley, salt, pepper, and four ounces of grated cheese. Put in a buttered dish, strew with crumbs, grated cheese and bits of butter, and bake brown.

Split-pea Soup.—Soak 1 cup split peas for several hours. Drain, and put over the fire with 2½ quarts water. Let simmer three or four hours, then rub through a sieve. Add 2 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons butter, and 1 pint of milk, blended as for cream sauce. When ready to serve, pour the soup over bits of buttered bread which have been previously browned in the oven.

Salad of Turnips.—Cut three large, sweet turnips into small cubes. Put two lumps of butter, as large as a hen's egg, into a frying pan, and let it get very hot. Put in the raw turnips, and stir constantly until the steam has cooked them tender; then add just enough vinegar to flavor, and salt to taste. When quite cold, fill the salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves, then add the turnip, which has been thoroughly mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with lettuce and hard-boiled eggs, cut in half lengthwise.

Jelly from Evaporated Apples.—If the supply of preserves, etc., runs short during the winter, a clear, beautiful jelly may be made from evaporated apples. Take two pounds of the fruit; pick it over, wash it carefully, and put it on to boil with enough water to cover. Let it cook until done, adding a little hot water from time to time as may be necessary; then strain, and stir in the sugar, which must previously have been heated in the oven. The proportions are two-thirds of a cupful of sugar to each cupful of liquid. When the sugar has become thoroughly dissolved, strain again,

and pour into glasses to harden. This jelly is quite equal to that made from the fresh fruit.

Jam Popovers.—Two cups each of flour and milk, 2 beaten eggs, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon melted butter. No soda or baking powder should be used. Bake in deep patty-pans. When done, cut a little slit in the side of each, and insert 1 teaspoon jam. Serve with sweetened cream.

Cookies.—One and one-half cups sugar, and ¼ cup butter creamed together. Add 2-3 cup sour milk or cream in which 1 teaspoon of soda is dissolved, then add flour enough to make a soft dough. Flavor with nutmeg or vanilla, or use a few caraway seeds. Roll thin; cut into cookies; sprinkle each with a pinch of sugar or cocoanut, and bake quickly.

couldn't be blamed if He didn't listen to the prayers of a dyspeptic."

The same physician believes that there is scarcely a disease from which the human family suffers that could not be relieved or prevented by the use of fruit, which is too generally forbidden.

It is related that during the American Civil War, many of the troops who were ill with dysentery, cured themselves by going from the hospitals into the fields and eating the wild fruits that abounded, strawberries and blackberries being especially efficacious in these disorders.

Children suffering from cholera infantum were sent to the peach orchards in Delaware with most gratifying results, and typhoid fever has been known to take a favorable turn after the free use of fresh grape juice. It has been

therefore, it should be served uncooked. Happy the strawberry epicure whose fruit needs no washing to destroy the aroma; but bought in our markets, with the present standards of cleanliness, they must be rinsed in a colander of cold water. If done before stemming, the shape is left unbroken. And, here, let me call the attention of fruit-growers to the fact that amid all the by-laws pertaining to fruit, none are more necessary than to oblige every storekeeper to keep the summer fruits, that are for sale, covered, and protected from those enemies in the air—dust and microbes.

To how many this fruit calls up the delicious shortcake of the past, but let us teach our children to eat their strawberries uncooked and as part of a meal. Probably you have heard the story of the Englishman who was invited to dine at an American house, and had his notebook ready to jot down the curious things he saw. The cook was instructed to ornament the pudding with strawberries, and when served it was a fine structure of jelly and whipped cream. Imagine the horror of the hostess when taking out a spoonful to find that each strawberry had a toothpick fastened to it to keep it in place. They were simply wooden stems put in by the ingenious cook, but in spite of explanations the Englishman wrote in his notebook that "Americans are queer—they serve up toothpicks in the pudding." Freshly-picked and unstemmed, the dessert would have been perfect.

Raspberries are a delicious and wholesome fruit, possessing the advantage of not becoming acid in the stomach, and refreshing in fever and thirst. Made into raspberry vinegar and diluted with equal parts of water this forms an excellent gargle in cases of relaxed sore throat and that sudden loss of voice to which public speakers are liable.

Many housekeepers object to this fruit on account of the hard seeds, and there is work for our horticulturists to introduce a fruit where the seeds are less obvious than the commercial varieties now procurable in our markets.

Luther Burbank has said: "A day is coming when the earth will be so transformed by science that man will offer to his brother man—not bullets nor bayonets—but newer grains and better fruits."

In classic Greece, it was said to be the goddess Minerva who gave to Athens the olive; to-day it rests with such men as Burbank and others to furnish the seedless prune, to unite the apricot and plum, and, by and bye, to remove the hard seeds from the raspberry. We clamor for something new, and perhaps when these combinations are on the market, we may have to become interrogatory points like children, and ask the question: "What's that?"

The currant, a native of the temperate zone, is not sufficiently appreciated. This fruit is nutritious and valuable in all scorbutic affections, as well as deranged biliary secretions. It is an antiseptic, too, and there may be those among us who know the old-fashioned English remedy of black-currant tea for a cold.

According to botanists, the distinction between the gooseberry and currant is not great, though in appearance they are so different. In our diet it is acidulous and slightly laxative, while the large proportion of sugar it contains makes it into a wine resembling champagne from the quantity of carbonic-acid gas it contains. And we take kindly to this fruit, remembering Mrs. Doctor Primrose's gooseberry wine of historic fame.

Blackberries are an uncertain quantity in our climate, but one of the most wholesome native fruits we possess, and in some families, where this fruit is extensively used, the good health of the children is attributed to the large quantity of the preserve used instead of butter. But to get a variety that combines hardness with superior quality is a problem yet unsolved.

I remember many years ago the late Charles Gidd, when dining with us, remarked on a heaped dish of what we called "blackberries" used as a centerpiece for the dinner table. They were so delicious as dessert that he rose from the table to see where they grew. But, alas! the expression of his face betokened disgust and disappointment when he discovered it was the fruit of some plebeian dewberries that grew along the ditch bank.

Though cherries are a summer fruit, they must be used in moderation, and



Bread Pudding—Hard Sauce.
(From Boston Cooking School.)

OUR SUMMER FRUITS: THEIR VALUE IN OUR DIET.

(Paper read by Mrs. F. J. Torrance at the Quebec Pomological Society, Ste Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.)

I believe it was Felix Alder who said that there are two lamps that should burn in every home—the lamp of love and the lamp of science—and women must be the torch-bearers to guide along the way.

This is pre-eminently the age of movements, some useful, some otherwise, but one of the most interesting is that which has for its object the improvement of food standards, securing uniformity of package and goods. It is a movement to safeguard our homes, and made necessary by the facts learned by research, that it costs more than twice the amount necessary to live, because we have badly-selected items, wasteful methods of preparing, and unthrifty methods of buying.

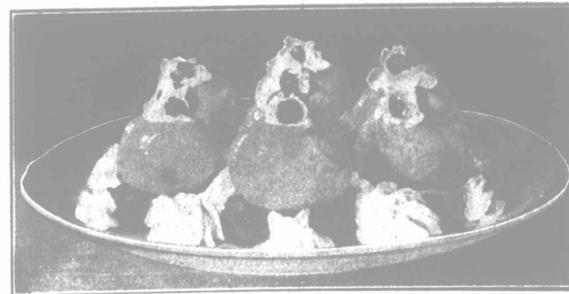
It is needless to state to an audience of horticulturists and housekeepers the

demonstrated that there is scarcely a disease accompanied with fever that will not yield to a steady diet of grapes.

In our summer menu we have learned that fresh fruit is necessary to perfect dietary, for it stimulates and satisfies, containing many elements necessary for our bodies, not only the fruit sugar, but potash combined with various vegetable acids, such as tartaric and malic acids.

And what shall I say of the strawberry, much loved and longed for every year, as June comes tripping along with her wealth of fruit and flowers. From the small, shy, aromatic berry hidden among the grass, to the mammoths of rival nurseries, they run the gamut of new-found delights that no other fruit can inspire. Said one horticulturist long ago: "If I can get my children through the winter and into the strawberry patch, I no longer fear for their health."

Many physicians nowadays forbid this fruit to those who have gout or rheumatism, yet Linnaeus tells of curing himself



Apples, Manhattan Style.
(From Boston Cooking School.)

amount of carbon, starch, albumen, and sugar found in this or that article of food, for while the former provide the fruit, the latter have for their aim the balanced ration to give proper nourishment to the brain and body of those for whom they cater.

One of the aims of domestic science is to obtain a new and higher ideal of the meaning of digestion. Too often the preparation of food for the table has been to provide gratification for unnatural appetite, and has been regarded as one of the baser departments of household economies. But digestion is so important to our well-being that it cannot be overestimated, and a witty physician once remarked that the "Almighty

of gout by an exclusive diet of strawberries.

A discovery of salicylic acid in this fruit has suggested that it is of benefit in rheumatism, but there is less than one-hundredth of a grain in a pound of fruit. One thing is not always understood, that a strawberry, twenty-four hours after picking, has lost much of its perfection, the virtue has gone out of it.

For this reason, as well as others, see to it that no matter how small the plot of land, there is intensive culture enough given to provide this delicate fruit for the table in its perfection.

More than any other fruit, the flavor of the strawberry is injured by heat;

are an antiseptic remedy in certain diseased conditions of the body. Not particularly nutritious, they are appetizing, and, from observations, I should judge that they agree with our friends the robins.

Fruit juices, with just enough sugar to relieve the tartness, are preferable to jellies with their 50 per cent. sugar. It is the best form in which to send fruit to an invalid, and will carry more of flavor and sunshine than a mould of insipid, sweetish jelly.

The pleasant, friendly huckleberry comes to us in the pause between the summer and autumn fruits. It must be eaten uncooked to be appreciated; while the cranberry, which can hardly be classed as a summer fruit, must be carefully cooked in a porcelain vessel, and not sweetened until the berries have cracked open. The cranberry is an important element among our fruits, for it requires five hundred thousand bushels to take the American market through the month of November. Grown largely in the northern parts of Europe, they formed, long ago, an important part of the food of emigrants on long sea voyages on account of their antiscorbutic and refrigerant properties.

So we find that Nature is a better chemist than with all our research we can understand, storing up such mineral salts as our bodies need to keep them in a healthy condition, and serving them to us in the most charming and attractive form.

In the near future, by the light of science, many of the present components of food will fall into disuse, and as simplicity is evidence of the highest culture, a dietary of uncooked fruit will form a very important part. Every day brings us nearer, but we still have much to learn, and it was a weighty truth stated by Sir J. Chrichton Browne at a late conference that, in the evolution of man, feeding came before education, and the inherited skill of the race depended upon their physical condition.

What power for good or ill lies in our hands—for what sad results are we accountable? But when we have learned the gospel of true and proper living, and the problem of feeding the world, in which fruit will have a large share, we shall be better able to lift the submerged element of our population to a cleaner method of living, to lessen crime and bring into domestic life a better and more tranquil spirit, that will be helpful to the Christian life.

Gentlemen horticulturists! it is in your hands to cultivate the fruits mentioned, bringing them to the highest perfection so that by your fruits you shall be known. Then you may place them with all confidence in the hands of the domestic caterer, of whom it may be said:

"She's queen of home and kitchen and yields her power to none.
The reign of good digestion is only just begun.
Her sceptre is the saucepan, when her science is unfurled,
The hand that plans the dinner, is the hand that rules the world."

SUMMER SERIES OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

Arrangements are now being made for the regular summer series of Women's Institute meetings, which will be held from about May 24th to the 10th or 15th of July. It is the intention to send two delegates to each meeting arranged for, except those in the far northern sections of Ontario, where a gentleman and lady delegate will be in attendance. In older Ontario, one of the delegates will be prepared to give demonstrations in one or more of the following: Cooking, millinery, dressmaking, bandaging, changing of bed clothes with patient in bed, etc. This delegate will also be prepared to give addresses upon different lines of domestic science. The list of topics given herewith will indicate the nature of addresses to be given by the other member of the delegation. A list of three or four subjects will be submitted to each Institute for the delegates assigned to the district.

The water supply for the farm home.
Disposal of household waste.
Consumption and its prevention.
The importance and meaning of woman's work.

Training in the home.
Education of girls.
Poultry-raising.
Canning fruits and vegetables.
The housekeeper and her importance to the state.
The ideal home.
A young woman's accomplishments.
The influence of woman.
Buttermaking on the farm.
Kitchens: past and present.
Hints on selection and care of meat.
Everyday helps for the housewife.
The expenses of the household.
The planning of a farm house.
Bacteria: their relation to health and disease.
Sunshine, pure air and the bath.
The value of fruit in our diet.

Delegates are being sent to those places where Institutes have already been established, upon the following conditions: That the district organization advertise the meetings to be held within the riding; that they also arrange for the transportation of the delegates. The organization concerned will be required to entertain the delegates while at the place of meeting, and shall also furnish a suitable place in which to hold the meeting, free of cost to the Department. At those points where organization has not been effected, and the women of the locality have expressed a desire to have a meeting, arrangements will be made by the Department to pay all expenses in connection with the said meeting, except the furnishing of a suitable place in which to hold the same. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made by interested persons to entertain the delegates.

We trust that each Branch Secretary will send word to her District Secretary at once as to whether or not delegates are wanted for a summer meeting. Organization of Women's Institutes has been effected in eighty-five ridings of the Province. The following ridings have not yet organized: Addington, N.; Addington, S.; Brockville; Cornwall; Essex, S.; Frontenac; Frontenac, C.; Glengarry; Grenville, S.; Lanark, N.; Lanark, S.; Leeds and Grenville, N.; Leeds, S.; Middlesex, E.; Norfolk, S.; Parry Sound, W.; Prescott; Renfrew, S.; Renfrew, W., and Stormont. We trust that those who are interested in such work will write direct to the Superintendent, asking for literature upon the work of the Institute, and, if thought desirable, make application for a summer meeting. In those counties where no organization has yet been effected, the Department will be prepared to deal liberally in making provision for an organization meeting, or meetings, even to the extent of co-operating in advertising. It will be expected, however, that in no case will the Department be called upon to bear any portion of the expense in furnishing a suitable place to hold the meeting. All applications should be made at an early date, in order that the summer's meetings may be planned and the best speakers possible secured for the work.

It is needless to say anything in this issue as to the work of the Institutes, as much has recently appeared in former numbers regarding the work of the Institutes. Broadly speaking, the work of the Institute includes anything which tends for the betterment of home conditions and in making life in the rural sections more attractive. The membership of the Institutes now exceeds 11,000, and during the winter series of Farmers' Institute meetings, organization has already been effected at twenty-three places, and the likelihood is that a number of other points will have organizations before the present series of meetings have been completed. We wish it clearly understood that the Department is ready to extend the Institutes as the people call for them, believing that the expenditure of funds in this work can always be justified, and will be returned to the people of the Province many-fold in the betterment of conditions surrounding farm life.

Johnnie was to have a party, and his mother insisted on his inviting a boy whom he disliked. After much urging, Johnnie promised. The party came off, but Willie did not appear. "Now, Johnnie, did you invite him?" asked Johnnie's mother. "Yes, I did!" "Yes, ma'am, I invited him!" answered Johnnie. "I invited him," he added, reflectively, "and I dared him to come."

The Ingle Nook.

Now that the days are lengthening, probably a great many of you are looking forward to next summer's gardening with the secret satisfaction that only the amateur gardener can know. The adept in the art, no doubt, experiences a sort of professional joy in it; but he is too sure of his ground. He has far passed the stage of mere adventurousness; has probably forgotten, long ago, how it felt to be distracted as to which were the tares and which the wheat in his sprouting mass of greenery; and many moons have come and gone since he left behind the possibility of assiduously cultivating a row of lusty summer turnips only to find them develop into wild mustard of the most malignant intent—a situation which calls forth or for, as the case may be, the saving grace of a sense of humor.

After all, a good deal of the spice of life lies in novelty, and for this reason it may be advisable for every home gardener to try at least one new species of plant each year. If she is wise, however, she is likely to let this be a flower.

A flower may, it is true, be a disappointment, but it is sure to have at least some quality of beauty. If it is not stately, or sweetly perfumed, or magnificent, it may be depended upon to appeal by its daintiness or modesty. With a new vegetable, on the contrary, disappointment is likely to strike deeper. You coddle it, watch over it, coax it by every means within your power. When the day comes on which it is to be tested you fuss over it, hunt up recipes, and look forward to it as the grand piece de resistance of your dinner. Then, if the dish be a failure, you interest drops immediately. Your vegetable has proved a false friend; it has slapped you in the face. Henceforth, you will have nothing to do with it; and so the rest of the bed is permitted to grow up in ragweed and mallow and "pusley," which, if they have time to mature, finally wreak their revenge on you by sending a fine crop of seeds around to torment you against another season.

Last summer I had the good fortune to be staying where I could have a garden, as large a garden as I chose.

Stirred by a philanthropic desire to reveal some new wonders of the vegetable world (when the tale should be told) to my circle of Chatterers, and to extend the culinary possibilities of thirty thousand homes to an extent that would bring down a nation's blessings on my head, I determined to make a test of everything new or "queer" that appeared in the seed catalogues. Of necessity, the list dwindled, but it stood, finally, as follows: Kohl-rabi, endive, Brussels sprouts, eggplant, sea kale, French artichokes; to which were added, by way of variety: crimson flax, Cypress vine, moon flower, and an ornamental grass with a name as long as your arm.

Had any sort of information been given about all these things in the catalogue, all might have been well, but seed catalogues have a wonderful knack of leaving you in the dark on vital topics, so I blundered blissfully forward. I started the seed in boxes in the house about the end of April, and soon the sea kale, Brussels sprouts, Kohl-rabi, and crimson flax were up in dainty lines of green, shooting higher and higher, more and more threadlike until a kind old lady suggested that I was keeping them too warm, and that they would never have any "body" to them if they were not put in a cooler place. Immediately, they were shifted, and soon the value of the opportune advice was apparent.

In the meantime, three moon flowers came up with inverted heads, gave a gasp or two, and died. Now, can any of you tell me what was the matter there? The Cypress vine never appeared at all—it had been equally friendly on a former occasion—and the eggplant, it seemed, was about to follow suit. At last, however, four or five tiny, tomato-like things did make an appearance. I coddled them, and coddled them, and only found out when too late that, as they require 105 days from sprouting to mature, they should have been planted early in spring, in February, or early March at least. Here is another point in regard to eggplants: don't set them out near either tomatoes or potatoes. They

will hybridize with either, with disastrous results to the fruit.

All this time the other plants were waxing high and prosperous. The endive grew and grew. I knew it had to be blanched before using, so, at apparently the proper stage, popped an inverted box over it. About that time, I had to go away for a few days, and when I came back, that endive looked "deader" than anything you ever saw; it had all turned as black as ink, smothered out, presumably, for want of ventilation. . . . Question No. 2. How do you blanch endive, and is it worth while when blanched?

As for the globe artichokes and sea kale, we found out late in the season that we should dine from neither that year. The artichokes mature the second season (this is not the Jerusalem variety), when the immature flower heads may be boiled and eaten as a vegetable, or pickled; the sea kale would be of no use until the third year, when, early in spring, the sprouts should be blanched by earthing up, then used as asparagus. Sea kale is the oddest stuff. The tops look like great mangel leaves, with yellow stems, and are quite handsome. The roots require a little protection over winter, but other than this need little care, and will grow up season after season for about twelve years.

The Brussels sprouts were all right, but needed a good deal of attention to keep them free from insect pests. The Kohl-rabi we did not care for at all. It grew splendidly, but had a skin like flint that made you feel like saying things while getting it off. When cooked, it was not as good as either cabbage or turnips.

And now there's the end of my garden, except for the grass and flax. The species of grass we had chanced upon was insignificant, and not worth bothering with, stunted, no doubt, by its name. The flax was a real pleasure. It bloomed a long time, and was just as cheery and bright as could be.

This summer I shall try a bed of novelties again, but I think it will be made up of flowers only. Nevertheless, I, and no doubt many others, too, will be glad to hear from any of the Chatterers who have made a real find in the vegetable world. D. D.

Women's Institute Queries.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having received benefit so often from your columns, I am coming myself this time with some queries.

Is it proper for a president of the Institute to do corresponding as regards business matters, if there is no chance to see the secretary, and there not being much time until the answer is required?

Also, if president is arranging for visitors, or other social features, should she ask the secretary to do all writing for such things?

What should a married lady sign in writing a business letter, her christened or husband's name, in order to have the answer directed correctly? X. Y. Z.

The secretary should do all the writing for the society; that is what she was appointed for. In case of emergency, however, if it were absolutely urgent that writing must be done before the secretary could be seen about it, the president might take it upon herself to do the work. In such a case, a sensible secretary would understand, and feel in no wise overlooked.

In strictly business correspondence, a married woman writes her own name, e. g., "Mary Smith." For mere purposes of address, she usually writes her husband's "Mrs. J. W. Smith."

Re Furnishing.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been for some time an interested reader of your helpful talks on the different subjects brought before your notice. My husband has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since we were married, two years ago, and we feel as though we could scarcely do without it.

I have never written to the Ingle Nook before, but I am going to ask your advice on a little matter. I have been thinking of making a pair of shadow-embroidery pillow shams.

Would you advise me to do so, or, are pillow shams used now? If not, what would you suggest for a spare bed?

I prefer something which I can make

myself, as we live quite a distance from a large town. Will you please give me your valuable opinion, as I am anxious to begin my shams, if you advise me to. Please tell me what is the latest way of draping parlor curtains.

Huron Co., Ont. HAZEL BELLE.

Pillow shams are still used, although some prefer the bolster roll, inside of which the pillows are placed during the day. These rolls may be bought all ready for covering with cambric and dotted muslin, or whatever you choose. Of late, many people use neither roll nor shams, but simply place the pillows with fine hemstitched covers on the bed. For myself, I prefer this, but then I am a devotee of simplicity. My next choice would be the shams, fixed on a good sham-holder that would not come tumbling down on you in the night.

Curtains of any kind are hung straight from the rods. Their beauty should depend upon texture and design, rather than upon fantastic draping, which is no longer considered in good taste.

A Good Hair Tonic.

Dear Dame Durden.—If "Mischief" will try the following mixture for her hair, I am sure she will find it very beneficial. I have used it myself, and found it a great help: Two and a half ounces cologne, one and a half ounces glycerine, two drams jaborandi. Mix thoroughly, and rub into roots of hair after washing. I must thank the Chatterers for all the help I have derived from the Ingle Nook. I wonder if "Trix," being English, could give me the recipe for "really truly" Yorkshire pudding?

SIDNEY'S WIFE.

Carleton Co., Ont.

Current Events.

General Stoessel has appealed to the Czar for a full pardon.

A syndicate has been formed to build the Quebec and Saguenay railway from St. Anne de Beaupre to Tadoussac.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, has brought in a bill to greatly reduce the number of licenses issued in the country.

Premier Whitney has announced in the Ontario Legislature that no measure of law reform will be introduced into the Legislature this session.

Lord Kitchener has been successful in routing the Zakkakhel tribesmen on the frontier of India, against whom his forces have been for some time operating.

Anti-automobile legislation is to be one of the features of the Legislature this session. It is proposed to prohibit the running of automobiles on certain days of the week.

As a result of the Franco-Canadian treaty, the International Harvester Company has decided to manufacture its good for export to France, amounting to over \$2,000,000, at Hamilton, Ont.

The Canadian sealers have asked the Governments of Canada, Great Britain and the United States to approach Japan and Russia with a proposal for an international agreement to make a close season for seals for ten years, in order that the herds may have an opportunity to recover from the slaughter, principally by Japanese sealers, of the last few years.

Jimmy had his weak points, as an example of the result of modern educational methods, but his brain was of excellent quality.

When the teacher looked at him and inquired, coldly, "What is a synonym, James?" he was ready with his answer.

"It's a word that you can use when you don't know how to spell the one you thought of first," he replied, cheerfully.

Carmichael.

BY ANISON NORTH.

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"I wish there were no stars to-night," she said. "They seem like eyes."

As we neared the end of our journey she spoke again, nestling as close to me as she could, and still walking so rapidly.

"Do you think he is waiting for me by the river yet?"

"No. He would not miss the train from Ildering even for you, Gay. A coward once is likely to be a coward always. I think he has already gone down the river."

At Adam Might's gate, when we could see the lamplight shining out, clear and steady, from the window, she hesitated, and, for an instant, seemed as if she must turn and fly; then again she straightened up, and herself undid the latch.

"Come, you are very cold," she said, "and you have to let mother know yet."

Mrs. Might opened the door for us. "My stars alive! Is it you, girls!" she exclaimed. "It's good of you to think o' comin' in to sit awhile with an old woman. It's glad I am to see you, fer Adam Might went to Sainisbury this mornin', 'n' isn't back yet. My goodness, Gay, ye look nearly froze! . . . Hes—nothin' 's happened, hes it?" stopping suddenly and staring at her.

I pushed Gay into a chair by the stove, and drew Mr. Might out through the doorway.

"Be good to Gay," I said, "better than you ever were in your life, and don't ask any questions. I'll tell you when I come back. Now, I'm going on to Torrance's."

She stared at me in mute wonder, and I left her still staring, as I set off as fast as I could run.

At the Torrance's, with the barking of the dogs, the door flew open, and half a dozen heads instantly appeared, as little boys and girls ran out like ants.

Mrs. Torrance was also at the door. I could see that she had been crying, though she tried to look as though nothing had happened.

"Oh," she said, with disappointment in every tone, "is it you, Peggie? I thought mebbe it 'twas Dave 'n' Gay home from Sainisbury."

"Mrs. Torrance," I said, "may I speak with you alone?"

She gave me a quick, sharp look, then, without a word, took the lamp from the table, and when we had gone into another room, shut the door.

"Gay is at Mrs. Might's," I said.

"At—Mrs.—Might's," she repeated.

"Yes, quite safe," I hastened to assure her. "She did not go to Sainisbury."

She sank into a chair with a gasp. "Oh, thank goodness!" she exclaimed, and then began to cry weakly, rubbing the tears of relief away with her apron.

"So she didn't go away with—"

with—she sobbed.

"No. She did not go away with Doctor Jamieson," I said, "she has been with me." And then, in a few words as possible, I told her the story of how and where I had met Gay.

"But—but Dave's gone to Sainisbury," she said. "went off gallopin' Ned till I'm sure the horse 'll drop. Whether he'll come back straight I'm sure I don't know—'n' Peggie, if only everybody could be kep' from knowin' about my Gay! . . . Dave isn't likely to tell things when he's in his right mind, fer he's proud, Dave is; but if he gits desp'rate, Dave's no knowin' who he'll tell or what he'll do; 'n' he was near enough desp'rate, dear knows!—If he could only be let know quiet"—so she rambled on, too much excited



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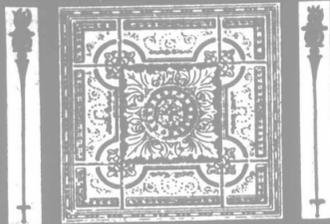
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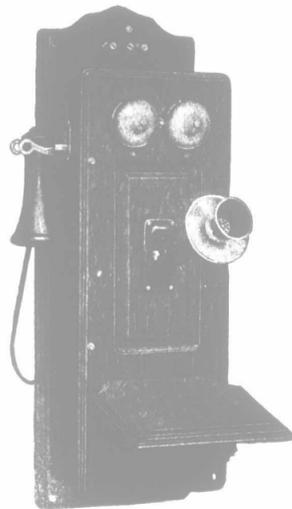
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to think of anything save of screening Gay, and too little accustomed to the direction of affairs to be able to offer a single definite suggestion. "Isn't Choddy here?" I asked, thinking that the stout lad of fifteen might be well able to take a message to Saintsbury. "Couldn't he go on horseback?"

"Why, now, yes," she said, "I never thought o' that. He's not used to ridin' after dark, but he knows the road to Saintsbury, 'n' the skiff o' snow makes it a little light. . . . Choddy dear," going to the door, "Gay's home, over at Mrs. Might's. Git Jerry out o' the stable 'n' find yer father. Quite like ye'll meet him. Tell him Gay's home, jist; 'n' be sure 'n' put on yer overcoat."

"Huh! Gay over again!" scoffed Choddy, who had evidently been his mother's confidant, "Makin' a racket fer nothin'! If she'd given me that note, instead o' that softy of a Toddy, I'd have smelled a rat, I bet ye, 'n' all this fuss 'ud been saved!" "You would, eh?" growled Toddy, "Yes, you'd ha' been a sneak 'n' looked in!"

"Wouldn't, neither! You better shut up!" retorted Choddy, drawing on his boots, while Mrs. Torrance put an end to the altercation by inquiring if he were "scared to go."

"Scared? No!" said Choddy, with supreme scorn. "Me scared o' goin' to Saintsbury!"

But the question had put him on his mettle, and he shuffled off with a sense of greater importance to the stable.

"Where's Choddy's overcoat?" said Mrs. Torrance, "'n' his scarf? Toddy, did you hev' it on?" And presently the whole house was in an uproar, with children running here and there exploring every corner from the dining-room cupboard to the woodshed.

When the overcoat had been at last discovered on top of the ash barrel in the shed, and the matter of the scarf had been settled by Choddy's consenting to wear Toddy's, Mrs. Torrance had come to a more normal state of mind, and when Choddy had started off on a gallop, anxious to show what he could do, she came back ready to question me in detail.

"Poor child," she said, weeping afresh, "I hope her father 'll not be too hard on her. She didn't understand, 'n' indeed, who'd ha' thought it o' Dr. Jamieson. 'N' we were all taken with him jist as much as Gay, only Dave always said he hoped he'd not be sich a white-livered man as his father—whatever that meant, fer I'm sure Jim Jamieson never looked as if he had anything wrong with his liver more'n any other man. . . . No, no, it'll be better fer Gay to stay away till her father's got cooled off. . . . Poor dear child, it'll all be a sore trouble to her, 'n' if I could only trust the children not to upset the lamp or play with the fire, I'd go right over with ye, 'n' see her."

"I'll stay with the children," I said.

"Thank ye, thank ye," she said, with real gratitude, "I'll jist throw a shawl over my head 'n' go, then; 'n' I'll not be long, fer mebbe Dave 'll be home, soon, 'n' if he isn't too much set against the child, mebbe we can git her home to-night."

As I pinned the shawl about her, I saw that something seemed to be on her mind.

"I hate meetin' Mrs. Might," she said, timidly. "What 'll I tell her if she asks questions?"

"I think she'll ask no questions," I said.

In perhaps an hour she came back, anxious to know if Dave had come, and if Choddy was back safely. Indeed the poor woman seemed to have quite lost track of time, and it took some pains to make her understand how impossible it was for either to be home so soon. However, she took much comfort out of the fact that Mrs. Might had asked no questions.

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"She acted like a real lady," she said, "n' jist went off out into the kitchen 'n' left me 'n' Gay to ourselves in the other room. 'N' Gay, she was ever so brave like, 'n' laughed 'n' shook her curls, though it made my heart sore to see how white she looked. I declare, Peggie, that child's got thin since noon this day. She thought a queer lot o' the doctor. Oh dear, oh dear, to think how he could ha' deceived us all!" and again she took to crying and rubbing her eyes with her apron. "Well, well, if only Dave'll be easy with the child, I suppose no harm's done, 'n' she's well rid o' that scamp of a doctor."

When I got back to Mrs. Might's, I found that Gay had been sent to bed.

Mrs. Might closed the door of her sitting-room, and put me in her best arm-chair.

Then she took down her smelling-salts bottle, as if to be prepared for the worst, and sat down on the extreme edge of the sofa, opposite to me, and I answered the inquiry in her eyes by telling her the whole story.

When I had finished, she sat quite still looking hard at the floor; but there was an expression on her face that I did not at all understand.

In a few minutes she looked up, "Peggie," she said, "Gay spoke o' wishin' she was in the river. D'ye think she told ye everything?"

"I think so," I said. But she shook her head. "It's late," she said, "'n' mebbe I oughtn't to go botherin' her now, but I can't rest this night till I've had a talk with that poor girl!"

And with that she got up and started for the stair door. "You'll be gentle with Gay, Mrs. Might?" I ventured, for I did not quite like the businesslike way with which she was setting off.

She turned round, with her hand on the door-knob, and the change came over her face as the soft sunlight follows the shower. "Could I be else?" she said, "Oh, poor child! Poor child!"—and I knew that Gay Torrance was in good hands.

In perhaps half an hour, or maybe more, for I was sitting gazing into the coals, and had taken no note of the passing of time, she came back, her face as bright as a new dime. "We'll fight fer her, Peggie," she said, briskly, sitting down again, "we'll fight fer her, you 'n' me, no matter what anyone sez. Not as I'd hold up anyone's misdoin's, but I don't believe in givin' anyone a kick that's jist crawlin' up out of a gutter, 'n' there'll be enough that'll make things out worse than they are, if the noise o' this gits about. . . . I knowed it had all come somehow o' that scapegrace of a doctor, Gay comin' here white as a ghost, 'n' lookin' 's if she'd seen ten; 'n' Mrs. Torrance runnin' over in the dark with her eyes all red. But I never thought the child 'ud hev' acted so obstreperous. . . . Dear, dear, if the girls 'ud only be satisfied to look kind on good, straightfor'ed, common boys like Dick Carmichael, 'n' not be forever wantin' to be up in the world with scamps that's been gallivantin' dear knows where, 'n' nobody knows about! . . . Not as I'd see Dick Carmichael thrown away on Gay Torrance, mind ye, but there's lots of others good enough. . . . Well, well—it's mebbe all her own fault. Matilda Torrance hesn't done her dooty by that girl, lettin' her hev' everything she wanted all her life, 'n' bringin' her up to think she was too dainty to work or take any interest in anything only makin' a big match. . . . Well, well, it does seem funny how people without backbone enough in them to bring up one child proper should ha' hed ten! . . . However, we'll do the best we can now by Gay. Poor child! She's had a hard lesson, 'n' only hope Dave Torrance 'll not make it over hard fer her; fer if there ever was ironwood 'n' steel it's Dave Torrance, once he gits set!"

When Adam Might had come home, and Mrs. Might, after getting him

his supper, was at last at liberty to show me to my room—I was to share Gay's bed—we found Gay already breathing regularly and easily in peaceful sleep.

She was lying on her back, with the fair wealth of her hair spreading over the pillow about her white, childlike face, and her little hands folded upon her breast, as they might have been in her coffin. Yet faultlessly beautiful—as never yet was the body from which the soul, the life and essence of beauty, has fled—she seemed to us, with her pure, delicate face, a being more like some angelic form, fitted to belong, not to this earth, but to heaven itself. How hard to think, seeing her thus, that she was just a petted, wilful child, who had caused this night so much trouble and sorrow!

Mrs. Might shaded the light with her hand so that it should not wake her, and stood looking down at her from the foot of the bed, and when at last I looked up I saw tears slowly trickling down the brown cheeks, and the mother-light which transformed Amanda Might's face, in the faded eyes.

"Poor dear! Poor dear! Poor, foolish child!" she whispered, slowly shaking her head. Then she went out and closed the door, and I began to take down my hair.

When I turned round an instant later, Gay's big, blue eyes were wide open, looking at me.

"Why, did we wake you?" I said. "No, I was not asleep," with a faint little smile. "Only I didn't want to talk—then. Hurry, Peggie, I want you to take me in your arms again."

A moment later she said, "She is kind—oh, so kind. I never could have thought it before. She talked to me so strangely—but—but—in a little while I—I—didn't seem to mind it somehow. I never thought she could be motherly like that."

"Mrs. Might, you mean?" "Yes. People aren't always what they seem, are they?"

"No." When I had put out the light and crept in beside her, she snuggled very close to me, and for a long time said nothing at all, only sobbed short, dry sobs. Then she lay very still, and presently said: "Do you think everybody 'll hear, Peggie?"

"I don't know, dear; I hope not." "It'll all depend on father. One can never know what he'll do or say. If he'd only let me go home, oh, I'd work so hard, and put up with anything!"

"Surely, surely he will." "I'm afraid he'll be so very angry. If he is, Peggie—and I deserve it, I know I do now—I'll just have to go far, far away. And oh, Peggie, what can I do away? I suppose I should be able to take care of children, but—I hate it so! I do love the children at home, Peggie, but I was so impatient, even with them."

I tried to encourage her, but it was a hopeless undertaking, for I do not think she heard half what I was saying.

"I suppose everybody here 'll think me so wicked," she said, after another silence. "But Peggie, things are so strange. I never dreamed of wrong. Other girls loved, and married, and were so happy, and everything right—how could I know? And I did love Hudson so, Peggie"

—with a sob—"so that I could have died with him, just to be with him! And at the last I thought everybody was down on him, believing lies about him, and breaking his heart. And I couldn't bear to send him away alone when he wanted me so. It seemed so right to be faithful, in spite of everything. Oh Peggie, why are we made capable of feeling so, and things allowed to go on as if all were right, when everything is so wrong?"

She was thinking, poor child, really thinking, perhaps for the first time in her life, and puzzling, as so many before her have done, over the problems that stretch out and out, and

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE MATTER of lot number nineteen in the seventh concession of the Township of McGillivray in the County of Middlesex and Province of Ontario, east of Centre Road.

Notice is hereby given that Archibald Stewart and David Torrance, both of the Township of McGillivray, Esquires, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Campbell, late of the said Township of McGillivray, Esquire, have made an application to the High Court of Justice for Ontario for a certificate of title as such Executors to the above mentioned property, under "The Quitting Titles Act," and have produced evidence whereby they appear to be the owners thereof in fee free from all incumbrances, but subject to the provisions of the said will of the said Alexander Campbell, deceased, wherefore any other person having or pretending to have any title to, or interest in, the said land or any part thereof otherwise than under the will of the said Alexander Campbell, is required, on or before Tuesday the 31st day of March, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, at my Chambers, in Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, and to serve a copy on Kenneth Goodman, Esq., K. C., at his office in Parkhill, in the said County of Middlesex, as solicitor for the said Archibald Stewart and David Torrance, and in default every such claim will be barred, and the title of the said Archibald Stewart and David Torrance as such Executors will become absolute and indefeasible at law and in Equity, subject only to the reservations mentioned in the 25th section of the said Act, and the provisions of the said will of the said Alexander Campbell. Dated this twenty-fifth day of February, 1908.

(Signed) GEO. S. HOLMESTED, Referee of Titles.

To be inserted in the Ontario Gazette on the 29th day of February, inst., and in The Farmer's Advocate & Home Magazine once a week for two weeks prior to 14th of March next, and a copy to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the Court House and in the Post Office nearest the premises for one month prior to 30th March next. February 25th, 1908.

Send for this now. Get the free book that tells "When Poultry Pays," and is packed with facts you ought to know about the up-to-date way to go into poultry-farming without big capital. Book describes outfits and the plan that makes success certain. Costs nothing to get it. Explains how we find you a cash buyer for your product. Proves why Peerless Incubator, Peerless Brooder and our no-cash-down way of selling, guarantees you before edition is gone—no charge for it. With the free book we send full details of how to get a Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Outfit without putting up a cent of ready money . . . how to make sure before you start that poultry-raising will pay you. Get the book NOW.



120-Egg (No 2 Size) PEERLESS Incubator

Address The LEE-HODGINS CO., Limited 435 Pembroke St. PEMBROKE, ONT.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN KEN - Simple, perfect, self-regulating Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchery made. GEO. H. STARH, Quincy, Ill. Send for free Catalogue.

Bargains—Ladies' shirt waist suits \$1.50 up; cloth suits, \$3 up; waists, 50c. up; skirts, \$1.25 up; misses' cloth suits, \$2.75 up; child's dresses, 50c. up; boys' suits, 75c. up. Send for free samples and catalogues. N. SOUTHCOTT & CO., London, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

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South West
In any land - in any clime
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keeps perfect time

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to

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A NEW WHITE OAT RENNIE'S "BUMPER KING."

Every live farmer knows how necessary it is to make a change of seed oats from time to time—but the change, to be worth while, should be to the best of the newer importations. **Don't buy an old variety under a new name; there's no profit in that.**

We have imported direct from the North of Ireland all the stock possible to obtain of that wonderful new variety, **"Bumper King."** The seed stock itself averages 48 lbs. to the bushel.

Field report: Medium length straw; stands up well; large, full, compact head; large plump grain; shows an increase of 20 bushels per acre over older sorts.

SEND YOUR ORDER IN EARLY. STOCK IS LIMITED.

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ORDER FROM NEAREST POINT TO YOUR STATION.

Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

AUCTION SALE OF Pure-bred Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine and Shorthorn Cattle,

To take place at **Shelburne, Ont.**, on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., on

FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 1908

consisting of 2 first class stock boars and 35 excellent sows, from 8 months to 3 years old, many of them due to farrow this spring, also young pig ready to wean. There will also be offered for sale a half dozen Shorthorn cattle of choice breeding and quality, being cows, heifers and young bulls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms: 8 months' on bankable paper at 5 per cent. For particulars apply to:

IRA L. HOWLETT, Proprietor, KELDON, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES, SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLDS BY AUCTION.

Under cover at **Myrtle Station, C. P. R., on**

Thursday, March 19th, at 1 p.m.

The **Myrtle Sales Association** will sell by auction, without reserve, 20 Scotch Shorthorns, 10 bulls and 10 cows and heifers, of most fashionable breeding and unexcelled merit. Forty Shropshire and Cotswold ewes and ewe lambs, and a few flock-heads. Also Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred.

Terms: Same as the Provincial Government sales.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Pres. **A. QUINN, Myrtle, Sec.**
JAMES BISHOP, Oshawa, Auctioneer.
No catalogues.

whose answer lie, perhaps, only in eternity.

As for me, with my small experience, what could I say but tell her to hope that all would be well, and to be thankful that I had come upon her when I did.

"You can't direct your feelings, Peggie," she went on. "You like people or you don't like them, and you love them or you don't love them. That's all there is about it. And if you happen to care for the wrong one—oh, Peggie, is one so dreadfully to blame?"

And I, thinking again of Dick, could only say, "Perhaps not. Yet we are responsible for keeping misdirected feelings under control—when we have found them to be misdirected."

"I know," she said, "you mean we shouldn't act, no matter how we feel. Yes, yes, I did wrongly there, Peggie. I shouldn't have taken things so into my own hands. And now I'm getting my punishment."

"I thought," I said, presently, "that it was Dick you cared for most, Gay."

"Dick Carmichael?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

And I reminded her how she had seemed to show preference for Dick at Mrs. Might's party, and on other occasions, and of how she had kept up a correspondence with him.

"Oh, Peggie, you dear, foolish girl," she said, "how could you know that I was using Dick all the time to stir up Hudson's jealousy a very, very little?"

I drew away from her involuntarily.

"And you were just playing with Dick's feelings, Gay?" I said, sternly.

"No, no, Peggie—I wasn't so bad as that. Dick seemed just like a big brother to me, and I knew he didn't care a bit more for me than for a kitten he might play with—in that way, I mean."

"But perhaps you were mistaken."

"No, I was not mistaken. And," fiercely, "neither was I mistaken about Hud Jamieson! He did love me, Peggie. If he was false in that profession, it was to you, and to that—that poor girl he married. He lied to me in some things, he lied to us all; but Peggie, I know he told the truth when he told me he loved me!"

"As far as he could love anyone," I said. "Yes, Gay, I believe he did." This much I could say to her safely now.

So we lay there all through the night, Gay ever and anon tossing about like a child in a feverish sleep, but I knew that she was not sleeping.

Once, towards morning, she whispered, "Are you sleeping, Peggie?"

"No."

"Do you know what I've been thinking?—and oh, my mind is hurrying so, going from one thing to another as if my head would burst with the whirling! I've been seeing myself, oh, for ever so long, walking, walking as I said I should, through the woods and the fields, keeping away from the road, and trying to keep by the fences where my tracks would not show so in the snow. I think I know now, Peggie, how criminals feel, and yet I haven't committed such a dreadful crime, have I, Peggie?"

"Child, child!" I said, "What's giving you such foolish fancies?" for I feared that she was raving a little. But she answered:

"You know, when I go away, I don't want to meet anyone. I couldn't bear to see people's smiles, and know that everyone was looking down on me, and thinking, perhaps—the dreadful thing that—that Mrs. Might feared, just at first. I was very angry just when she told me that—but then she was so really kind and—motherly about it. Oh, I can't tell you just how—but I think if anyone else in Oroway had mentioned such a thing I should have struck her! So what can I do, but

skulk away like any other wrongdoer?"

"Gay, you must stay right here." "But if father 'll not let me come home?"

"I think Amanda Might will want to keep you."

"And face everyone? Oh, Peggie, how could I do it, and people saying I had been driven from home! I couldn't do it, Peggie."

"Then, if you ever go away, dear," I said, willing to humor her whim, "I will take you myself. But Gay, everything will come out all right, I am sure, and you will be happy here with us again."

She kissed me on both cheeks, and presently, by her deep, uneven breathing, I knew that she was in a troubled sleep.

In the morning, Mrs. Might's parting words to me were, "Well, we'll fight for her anyway, Peggie," and I left feeling that any combat in which Mrs. Might should happen to be engaged would be quite sure to be an unequal one, with Mrs. Might on the winning side.

To tell all the details of the days that followed would require a long, long story, but I, at least, cannot tell them, for I did not know all that was said.

Dave Torrance, as we had feared, was obdurate. Coming home from Sainsbury in a towering rage, he had declared to the neighborhood that Gay had disgraced him, and that he should have no more to do with her. Mrs. Torrance's tears and Amanda Might's expostulations had no effect upon him, and, to our great regret, Miss Tring, who might have proved a mediator, was confined to the house for two or three weeks by a heavy cold that had settled in her throat. As for Gay, she had become sullen and morose, even to Mrs. Might, to whom, in the first craving for sympathy, she had been responsive, and for a time it took all of the good woman's watching to keep her from stealing away.

(To be continued.)

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



5310 Misses' Blouse or Shirt Waist, 14 and 16 years.

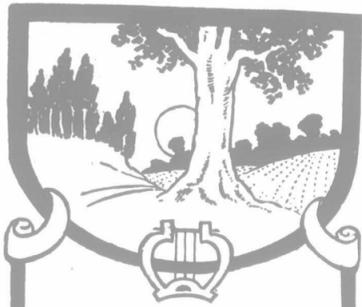


584 Seven Girls' Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurements. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

[Note: Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]



Finest Pianos in Canada sold on such purchase terms that every home may own one

WE want you to know more about the New Scale Williams Pianos—what magnificent instruments they are—and WHY. Our free booklets give these facts—tell what famous pianists, teachers, singers, colleges and schools think of these faultless pianos. And they are FACTS that you should know about the

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Let us send the booklets and show you how you may have any of the New Scale Williams Piano—grand or upright—and pay for it on our new purchase plan. Cut out the coupon and mail to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited,
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FOUL ROOSTS AND CLEAN NESTS

Neglect, sheer neglect, lies at the foundation of most poultry troubles. Lice come, multiply and stay because a simple, easy remedy that might be quickly applied is overlooked during press of other business. Keep your houses clean, especially about the roosts, and occasionally sprinkle

Instant Louse Killer

freely in nests, on roosts, platforms and in any out-of-the-way crevices where lice may harbor. It is a certain remedy and will effectually destroy them.

Instant Louse Killer was formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is sure death to all animal parasites. Kills rose slugs, cabbage worms, and bugs on cucumber, squash, and melon vines. It is also a good disinfectant and deodorizer. Being a powder, it may be used either winter or summer. Sold in shaker top cans. See that the word "Instant" appears on the can.

Sold under a written guarantee.
1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK,
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SEND \$1 for five cloth remnants, suitable for boys' knee pants up to 11 years. Give age and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c for postage. **N. Southcott & Co., 8 Coote Block, London, Canada.**

GOSSIP.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement in this paper of an auction sale, on March 12th, of 26 head of registered Holsteins, being the entire herd of Mr. J. H. Patten, Paris, Ont., to be sold at his farm on that day. These cattle are richly bred on producing lines, and should appeal to breeders and dairymen as a profit-making proposition, as illustrated by the record given in the notice of this sale in Feb. 27th issue, page 368, under the heading, "A Cow That Has Paid Her Way."

Readers interested should look up the advertisement of the auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine, belonging to Mr. W. R. Bowman, of Mount Forest, Ont., to take place on March 12th. Some of the Shropshire ewes have young lambs at foot now, and others will produce before the sale. These should be well worth looking after. Richly-bred, imported bulls have been used in the Shorthorn herd, and the Yorkshires are of the most approved class. See the advertisement.

Messrs. John Lee & Sons, Highgate, Ont., write: "In making a change in our advertisement of Shorthorns, we wish to draw the attention of prospective buyers to the bulls we have for sale. Ridgewood Marquis =48995= has headed our show and breeding herd for the past three and a half years, and has been satisfactory as a breeding bull to the utmost degree, and, as a show bull, he has had almost an unbeaten record. Good Marquis =69299=, referred to in advertisement, was a winning bull calf right through the show circuit last fall. He is a big, smooth, sappy, well-finished bull, and of the best of breeding."

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- March 11th.—Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle at Port Perry, Ont.
- March 12th.—Donald Gunn & Son, at Dunrobin Farm, Beaverton, Ont., Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred.
- March 12th.—J. H. Patten, Paris, Ont., Holsteins.
- March 12th.—W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont., Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires.
- March 13th.—Jas. McCormack, Sr., Rockton, Ayrshires.
- March 13th.—Ira L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont., Berkshires, Yorkshires, Shorthorns. Sale to be held at Shelburne (C. P. R.).
- March 17th.—Jonathan Jantze, New Dundee, Ont., Holsteins.
- March 18th.—C. M. & G. W. Blythe, Marden, Ont., Shorthorns.
- March 18th.—N. A. Steen & Sons, Meadowvale, Ont., Shorthorns.
- June 4th.—John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., Shorthorns.

BERKSHIRES, YORKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION.

On Friday, March 13th, as advertised in this issue, Mr. Ira L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont., will offer for sale by auction, at Shelburne, a station on the Owen Sound Branch of the C. P. R., 35 head of pure-bred Yorkshire and Berkshire sows, bred or ready to breed, many due to farrow this spring, also young pigs, and the two high-class stock boars. Reciprocity 16988, one of the best Berkshire boars in the Province, bred by E. Brien & Sons, and Monkland Pat 4th 24977, a grand Yorkshire boar, bred by Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus. This stock is said to be all of good type and the best of breeding, the Berkshires being sired by such boars as Concord Triumph 13303 and Stall Pic's Winner (imp.) 12185, while Wilson blood predominates in the younger Yorkshires, and the older stock is bred from the herds of L. Rogers, Weston, and Chas. Currie, Moerston. The Shorthorns include Princess of Spicy Valley 2nd, by Harold =27174=, dam Princess of Spring Valley =16234=; Queen Bess =61545=, by Royal Hero 34679; dam Lady Winfield =35823=. There is also a heifer, one year old, out of this cow, and sired by Victor's Roan Duke =44322=, sire of the champion of the Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906; also a bull calf, five months old, out of Princess of Spring Valley 2nd.

At a special meeting of the Shire Horse Association, held in Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 28th, to consider the matter of revising the constitution, it was decided, in view of the small attendance, to leave this over till the next annual meeting. We understand that it was decided to send out circulars to get as many of the four and five-cross fillies and stallions registered as possible.

After the forms containing their advertisement had gone to press, Messrs. Donald Gunn & Son, of Beaverton, Ont., telephoned us copy for a change of advertisement, which appears separately as an extra announcement on one of the inner pages of this issue. Particular attention is drawn to the four pairs of splendid imported Clydesdale mares, in foal, also two pairs of imported fillies rising two years old.

Messrs. W. J. Shean & Son, Owen Sound, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns have wintered well. We can now offer two extra fine young bulls of show-ring quality, one red ten-months-old, sired by Protector (imp.), and out of one of our best bred cows, Rossetta 15th (imp.), by Scottish Prince. This cow is a Marr Roan Lady, and was a winner last fall. This bull ought to head some first-class herd. The other bull is a dark roan sixteen-months-old, a big, plump fellow, sired by that famous bull, Old Lancaster (imp.), a Toronto first-prize winner, and out of Verbena 23rd, by Nonpareil Duke."

An important dispersion sale is announced in this issue of 35 imported and home-bred Shorthorns, 100 Cotswolds, 50 Yorkshires and Ohio Improved Chester White swine, 5 Hackneys and 5 Clydesdales. This herd of Shorthorns contains representatives of some of the most celebrated Scotch families, and the majority of the individuals have been frequent prizewinners. Imp. Deeside Ranger =64225=, at the head of the herd, is not only of world-renowned breeding, and a successful show bull, but the splendid class of calves dropped to him have proven him a grand breeding sire. The large flock of 100 or so registered and high-grade Cotswolds are the results of many years' choice breeding. Upwards of 50 Yorkshire and Ohio Improved Chester White swine will also be offered. The 5 Clydesdale and 5 Hackney horses and colts in the sale are by noted sires and dams, and most of them have won first prizes in the show-ring. A beautiful three-year-old prizewinning Standard-bred mare will also be included in the sale. Fuller particulars regarding this great sale will be given in a later issue. Write Mr. Bagshaw, Uxbridge, Ont., for catalogue, and see the advertisement in this issue.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP BY AUCTION.

At Myrtle Station, C. P. R., and one mile from the G. T. R. station, on Thursday, March 19th, 1908, the Myrtle Sales Ass'n will hold their third annual sale of 20 head of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, ten young bulls and ten cows and heifers, bred on such fashionable lines as the Crimson Flowers, Duchess of Glosters, Wedding Gifts, Missies, etc. Past sales held by this Association have proven that the animals offered here are of unexcelled merit and most fashionably bred, selected from the many high-class herds of Ontario County. There will also be sold a number of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, a high-class lot, and up to a big size, and with quality to please, also about 40 registered sheep, Shropshires and Cotswolds, shearlings and lambs, and a few flock-heads of both breeds, the whole making a very attractive sale of strictly high-class animals, and every one will be sold for the price it is knocked down at. The terms will be the same as those governing the Provincial Government sales. Myrtle Station is a noted stock center, on both C. P. R. and G. T. R., and has splendid hotel accommodation. There will be no catalogues, but pedigree of every animal offered will be produced. James Bishop, Oshawa, auctioneer.—Wm. Smith, Columbus, Pres.; A. Quinn, Myrtle, Sec.

The reason why the **Spramotor** has been demanded by the users is because it is the most useful combination for which it is intended. The illustration will show all its parts, and intending purchasers of spraying machines are invited to thoroughly investigate all sizes of Hand Spramotors are made as per the cut. It's effective, easy working, economical, reliable, and will last as long as required for painting, whitewashing, orchard, potato and mustard spraying. Free catalogue.

SPRAMOTOR, LTD.
1062 King Street.
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WESTERN CANADA

IF YOU THINK OF MAKING A HOME IN THE WEST YOU SHOULD HAVE THESE

Free Books

- "SETTLERS' GUIDE"
- "WESTERN CANADA"
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Just the practical information you need

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent, or to **C. B. FOSTER** District Pass. Agent, TORONTO



CHAS. A. CYPHERS' Model Incubators and Brooders

On my Model Poultry Farm I now have poultry numbering 80,000 hatched and brooded in my famous Model Incubators and Brooders. Buying your incubators and brooders of a man who knows nothing (or next to nothing) about hatching and raising poultry is running a useless risk. Don't do it.



I not only sell you a Model Incubator or Brooder, but I add to them the valuable experience of years as shown in their construction. Model incubators show excellent hatches, hatch very hatchable egg. The Model Brooder grow sturdy chicks.

Send your order in to-day, and get in line with the profit getters. Free catalogue for everyone.

THE MODEL INCUBATOR CO.
196-200 River Street TORONTO, ONT.

Another auction sale of Holstein cattle is advertised in this paper for the date, March 17th, when Mr. Jonathan Jantze, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont., will sell his entire herd of 17 registered Holsteins. We are assured by a prominent breeder that this is a very nice, useful herd of uniform type and quality and rich breeding, the milking herd having averaged \$80 per head for butter last year. This is a favorable opportunity to get good stock at the buyer's own price. See the advertisement on another page.

THE UNION TRUST CO., LTD.,
174 Bay Street, Toronto.

OFFER A

Farm of 175 Acres FOR SALE,

Situated in Norfolk County, Township of Charlotteville, 10th Concession.

Three miles from Nixon Station, Ont., and seven miles from Simcoe, near the main gravel road. First-class brick dwelling, twelve rooms and two cellars, heated by furnace; three large barns (2 on stone walls); three acres of choice apples; abundant water; level ground; plenty of wood; everything in first-class order; soil good sandy loam. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser, and has lately been put in thorough state of repair. Dwelling newly painted and decorated. Barns newly painted.

PRICE. - \$8,500

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

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

DOWNHAM'S Strawberry Plants down them all. Fifty-five varieties. Catalogue free. Seed potatoes, blackberry and raspberry plants. John Downham, Strathroy, Ont.

EXPERIENCED man requires situation on farm. Milk feed cattle and swine. A. A. Rudland, Box 888, Stratford.

FARMERS and others requiring farm or domestic help in April, no charge. Write Ellis, Bellefair Ave., Toronto.

MAN wanted—An experienced man or a stock farm, to take charge of Clyde stallion and band of brood mares. Married man preferred, and a good house provided. Position year around to right man. Address, J. J. Hales, Eureka Stock Farm, Chatham, Ont., box 704.

SEED CORN—Reliable seed corn that we guarantee to grow or money refunded. The largest and most comprehensive seed catalogue published in Canada; send for it; sent free to all who write for it. Globe Seed Co., Ruthven, Ont.

WANTED, young bay mare or gelding, about 15 2, white strip in face, good action, able to trot 3.30 or less. Horseman, Farmer's Advocate London.

HARRY YATES

General Auctioneer.

Graduate of Jones College of Auctioneering, Chicago, Ill. Pedigree stock sales especially. For terms address:

Box 907, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUNZE TURKEYS—Won five firsts, three seconds and every special at last Winter Fair, Guelph. Supply winners at Madson Square Garden, New York, and Indiana shows. If you want the best, address W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

CANADA'S champion Barred Plymouth Rock at Toronto. First cocks first, second, third, fourth hens. First, fourth, cockers, first, second, fifth, pullets. Some excellent cockers for sale. Jno. Pringle, London, Ont.

MY Barred Rock—237-egg-hen—is still Canadian champion. All breeds. Send for circular. J. R. Henry, Waterdown.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Two fine young males, sired by Bell tom. Also an extra good Collie bitch (McEwen's breeding). John E. Pearce, Wallacetown, Ont.

MAMMOTH B. turkeys for sale, bred from imported stock. Young birds took 1st and 2nd at London, 1907. Pairs and tris mated not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth Ont.

MOTTLED Ancona eggs, \$1.50 per 15; single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$1.50 per 100. Winter layers. Money makers both. C. E. Lark free. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brampton.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys from heavy pedigree. Pairs and hens some from first prize Pan American. Birds of same stock won first in nearly every Province. Pairs not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth.

GOSSIP.

Farmers will do well to look out early for such seeds as they may require to purchase for spring seeding. The old-established and reliable seed house of Geo. Keith, 124 King St., East, Toronto, has a new advertisement in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" in which high-class seed of all leading varieties for farm and garden are offered. Give him a call, or write for his catalogue.

BLYTH'S DISPERSION SHORTHORN SALE.

Messrs. Colin M. & Geo. W. Blyth, Marden, Ont., will sell by auction, without reserve, on Wednesday, March 18th, at Springbank Farm, situated five miles north of Guelph, one mile north of Marden, their entire herd of 25 head of imported and Scotch-topped, Canadian-bred Shorthorns, headed by the three-year-old bull, Roan Chief (imp.) =60865=, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, Dalmeny Park, Scotland. He belongs to the famous Cruickshank Butterfly family, which has produced some of the best and highest-priced specimens of the breed. There are no better cattle or more popular family in existence. He was sired by Villager (80177), undoubtedly one of the greatest stock bulls ever used at Dalmeny Park. His dam, Butterfly 32 (imp.), was sired by Fortune 70467, bred by W. S. Marr, and of his favorite Roan Lady family. Roan Chief is a massive, thick, even-fleshed, low-set bull, and, if fitted, would make a very strong show proposition. He has proved himself a very impressive sire, and any breeder looking for an imported bull of the highest rank to head their herd will find in him individual quality and breeding that makes him worthy to stand at the head of any herd. There are six young bulls, eight to fifteen months old, sired by Roan Chief, a very even, thick-fleshed, promising lot. The females are a high-class lot of the best quality and breeding, mostly tracing to the provincial prizewinning cow, Mayflower (imp.) =337=. All of a suitable age have either calves at foot or are guaranteed in calf to Roan Chief (imp.). Animals to be shipped either G. T. R. or C. P. R. will be loaded and all details attended to free of charge. Certificates, transfers, service dates, etc., will be furnished day of sale. Conveyances will meet the morning trains at Marden Station (G. T. R.). The terms are eight months' credit on approved joint notes. Six per cent. per annum off for cash.

TRADE TOPIC.

A new variety of seed oats called Bumper King are featured this week in the advertising announcement of the William Rennie Co., Limited, of Toronto, the well-known firm of Canadian seedsmen. This company have imported from the north of Ireland all the limited stock available of this variety, and the quality may be judged from the fact that a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently had the satisfaction of seeing a stroked bushel tip the beam at 48 pounds. Farmers desiring to stock up with a change of seed oats will do well to write the William Rennie Co., Ltd., at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver. Write at once.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

ONION TOPPER.

Where can I purchase an onion topper? Would said machine answer for topping small white pickling onions as well as the large onions? J. B.

Ans.—The firm of Vrooman & Sons, Painesville, Ohio, makes three sizes of onion-topping machines, varying in capacity from 800 to 2,000 bushels per day. The price of these machines varies from \$400 to \$600. I understand, however, they are adapted only to the topping of large onions; the small pickling onions being separated from the large ones before they go through the machine. An excellent plan for handling small onions is to get them thoroughly dry and run them through a fanning mill, which removes most of the dirt, dried roots, and a large quantity of the tops. In this way the work of topping may be somewhat lightened.

O. A. C.

H. E. HUTT.

Great Dispersion Sale of Imp. and Home-bred Live-stock

35 Shorthorn Cattle, about 100 Cotswold Sheep, 50 Yorkshire and Ohio Improved Chester White Swine, 5 Clydesdales and 5 Hackneys,

The property of Mr. W. A. Bagshaw, at Rosehill Farm, Uxbridge, Ontario.

THURSDAY, MAR. 26, '08

In case of inclement weather sale will be held under cover. Conveyances will meet all morning G. T. R. trains at Uxbridge station on day of sale. All animals will be at risk of purchaser when bid off, but those shipped by train will be loaded on cars at Uxbridge free of charge. Terms: nine months' credit on approved notes, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. For catalogues and fuller particulars address:

G. Jackson, } Auctioneers.
F. Silversides, }

W. A. BAGSHAW,
Box 108, Uxbridge, Ont.

Important Clydesdale Sale

20 Imported and Home-bred Clydesdale Mares and Fillies will be sold by Auction, without reserve, at **Dunrobin Stock Farm, Beaverton, Ont.**

DONALD GUNN & SON, PROPRIETORS

Thursday, March 12th, 1908

The sale comprises 14 Imported Mares and Fillies, some in foal to Imported Stallion; 4 registered Canadian-bred Fillies, sired by Imported Stallion; 2 Canadian grade Mares (one weighing 1,800 lbs), full of quality, in foal to Imported Champion Stallion.

Terms cash, unless otherwise arranged before the sale. Lunch at noon. Conveyances will meet all trains on day of sale. Special arrangements have been made with the C.N.R. to run extra trains up to the sale, returning to Toronto that evening, arriving there at 8 p.m.

GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry,
Auctioneer.

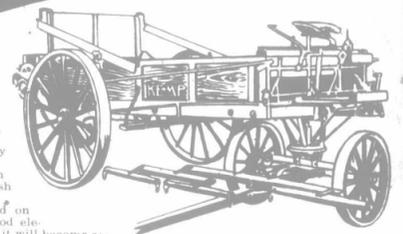
For catalogues, address Farm Manager,
R. E. GUNN, Beaverton P.O.

NOTICE TO READERS!

When writing advertisers kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The KEMP Manure Spreader

YOU
ROB
YOURSELF
EVERY YEAR YOU
DON'T OWN A KEMP
MANURE SPREADER.



A man cannot work on an empty stomach.

Likewise, the soil cannot work on forever for you without food to replenish its vitality.

Growing corn, wheat and oats feed on the soil. If it is not replenished with food elements it will actually starve. In time it will become exhausted—a worn-out farm.

No one wants such a farm—or need own one.

The manure pile contains the food elements your soil is hungry for.

But the labor of spreading the manure by fork is immense. It cannot be done with any way nearly the same satisfactory as with the Kemp Manure Spreader.

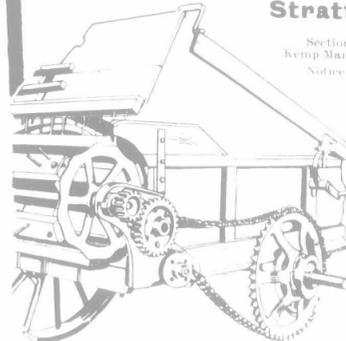
Our BIG FREE CATALOGUE explains concisely the various superior features of the Kemp. Gives many pointers on fertilization new to you. Shows you how you rob yourself every year you don't own a Kemp Spreader. Just write us right now for a copy.

THE W. I KEMP COMPANY, LIMITED
Stratford, Ontario.

Sectional view of a portion of the rear or business end of the Kemp Manure Spreader.

Notice the heavy steel pin chain and the strong gears used to transmit the power from the rear axle to the beater or cylinder. The chain and gear are only in motion when the Spreader is in operation.

Also notice the large 24-inch drop beater, which gets under the manure and lifts it out of the box instead of shoving it back in. That large beater is what makes the Kemp run easy.



This Gear Cannot Go Wrong

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CRIMSON CLOVER—MIXTURES
FOR SEEDING DOWN.

Could you give me any information about crimson clover? If we sow it with grain this spring, would it give a better growth than red clover to plow down in the fall? We are very short of hay this year, as we did not get a catch of clover last season. Could we sow crimson clover this spring without a nurse crop, and cut it for hay this same season? What mixture of grass and clover seed would you advise for seeding down with? I had thought of trying something like the following: Two lbs. Mammoth clover, 2 lbs. red, 2 lbs. alfalfa, 2 lbs. alsike, and about 5 lbs. timothy per acre. J. T.

Ans.—1. Crimson clover is an annual, and we have very unsatisfactory results when we have sown it with a spring-grain crop. From quite extensive experiments with crimson clover in Ontario, I doubt if it would pay you to sow it alone in the spring of the year for hay production. When sown alone in the spring of the year, crimson clover has almost no advantages over red clover, but the latter has several advantages over the former in a country as far north as Ontario or Quebec.

2. The last question is so indefinite that it is hard to answer. If the seeding is for a two years' stand of hay, good results would be obtained from the use of 6 lbs. red clover, 3 lbs. alsike clover, and 4 lbs. timothy. If the object is for a two years' pasture, however, with a possibility that it might remain three or four or five years before being broken up, the following varieties and quantities per acre give excellent satisfaction: Three lbs. meadow fescue, 3 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. timothy, 6 lbs. red clover, and 3 lbs. alsike clover. This would be a total of 18 lbs. of the mixture per acre. C. A. ZAVITZ.

SUBSTITUTE FODDER CROPS.

1. What would be a good substitute for the hay crop, as the clover in this locality was a failure last year?

2. Will millet do well on a flat black muck soil?

3. Is there any particular way to prepare land to seed to alfalfa? O. D.

Ans.—1. Two very good substitutes for ordinary hay would be (1) a mixture of two bushels of either Siberian or Banner oats and one bushel of either Prussian Blue or Golden Vine peas per acre. This would make a total mixture of three bushels of seed per acre by weight. Or (2) Japanese Panicle millet or Hungarian grass seed at the rate of twenty-five or thirty pounds of seed per acre.

2. If the black muck soil referred to is fairly well underdrained, either artificially or naturally, and has a sufficient amount of valuable mineral matter, the millet would be almost sure to grow abundantly. The land, however, is likely to be deficient in one or both of these respects. It is an excellent plan to experiment with small plots of millet on soil of this kind before sowing large areas. Millet seed of three of the best varieties will be furnished free of charge for experimental purposes from the Agricultural College, Guelph, to anyone in Ontario who asks for it.

3. Alfalfa is likely to give excellent results on land which has a good open subsoil and which grew a crop of corn, roots or potatoes after being manured the year previous. Alfalfa can be sown either with or without a grain crop, such as spring wheat, barley or oats, but the grain should be sown thinly. When sowing alfalfa with a grain crop, the land should be thoroughly cultivated and harrowed before the seed is sown. The alfalfa seed should be sown from the seed attachment in front of the grain tubes so that it will be thrown between the rows of grain. If it is harrowed after the drill, the alfalfa seed will be left about the right depth in the soil. C. A. ZAVITZ.

"I trust, Miss Tappit," said the kindly employer to his stenographer, "that you have something in reserve for a rainy day." "Yes, sir," answered the young woman; "I am going to marry a man named Mackintosh."

SAVE
THE
TIME
OF A
MAN
A HORSE
AND A
PLOW

You can
Figure it
out for
Yourself
NOW

Easily
Handled

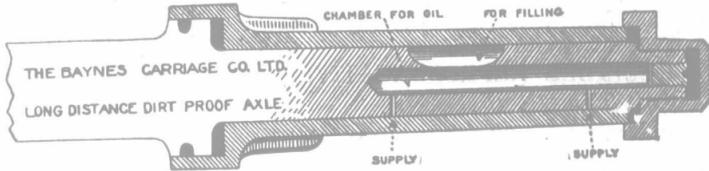
Equipped with sod
or stubble bottoms and straight or rolling coulters.

What's the worth of one horse's day's work? How much do you pay your hired man? Why not save many a day's work for both? Turning soil with a

"Crown" Gang Plow

will do it, besides saving the use of a single plow. Three horses, one man and a "Crown" will do a bigger day's work, and easier, than two men, four horses and two ordinary plows. Get a "Crown," save money, and do your work quicker. The "Crown" is easily adjusted to any depth; three levers work smoothly, all conveniently located. Wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller bearings. Our local agent near you will show you the "Crown," and gladly answer any question. Send now for our special plow-book and catalog "F". They're both free.

The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.,
Smith's Falls, Canada



Here's an Axle that Runs A
Year with one Filling of Oil

The center of the spindle is bored and the end closed with a screw. This forms a storage chamber for oil.

The oil runs out of the chamber through small holes drilled from the bottom of the axle. The turning of the wheels distributes the oil. When the oil is worked to the top, it runs back through a groove and again into the reservoir.

This axle is not only self-oiling, but is the easiest running axle in existence. It is on all Baynes Carriages. The new models for 1908 are out. Write us for name of dealer in your vicinity who has them.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO.
LIMITED
Hamilton, Ont.

Reliable
Farm
Help

BRITAIN'S BEST

IF YOU need laborers for any class of work, you can rely upon the Salvation Army Immigration Department doing its best to meet your requirements from those whose emigration from Great Britain it proposes to undertake during this year. The majority of these people will come prepared

TO WORK ON THE LAND

as farm laborers or as teamsters, quarrymen, laborers on railway construction and general laborers. Apply at once for application forms to

LIEUT.-COL. HOWELL, James & Albert Sts., Toronto.

Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate

STUMP
PULLERS



We are the largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in Canada. It does not matter whether you have light or heavy work, we have machine adapted for your purpose. Every machine is sold on a guarantee. Write for catalogue F.

Canadian Swensons, Limited
LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

Invest Now in Land in the Canadian West

Experience has proved that all good land in the Canadian West, located in a good district, and within 20 miles of a railway station, or nearer, is worth at least \$25 per acre for Home-making. 160 acres of such land will return annually in net receipts as much as 100 acres similarly situated in Ontario, which sells for \$4,000 to \$8,000.

We hold the Exclusive Agency for large blocks of selected lands in Western Canada. Prices from

\$8 to \$25 per Acre

In 1906-1907 we sold over 300,000 acres.

We give **SPECIAL TERMS** to actual settlers. We allow such to pay for land on the

Crop Payment Plan

Industrious, experienced, thrifty men, if they buy from us, are sure to succeed, because we are prepared to assist them in case of emergency, such as loss by fire, frost, loss of stock or sickness.

If you are a Tenant Farmer, own your farm—we will assist you. If you are a farmer's son, or an experienced farm hand, and wish to start on your own account, write us.

WE WANT RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY COUNTY.

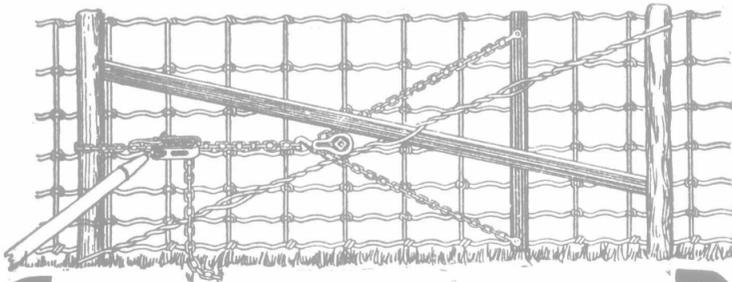
Address F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT

Union Trust Company, Limited

174 Bay Street - - - Toronto, Ontario

796

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE



Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully when you are through you will have a good job.

It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

FREE!

In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

It also has an article quoted from a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the manufacture of concrete fence posts, showing how posts made of this most useful and durable material can be made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy today. Ask for our folder on "Erecting Fences." Remember it's free. Address

THE BANWELL WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Snell, Clinton, Ont., has recently sold to Mr. Medd, Auburn, Ont., the excellent red two-year-old Shorthorn bull, with which he won first prize in his class at the Western Fair, London, last fall. The bull has grown and developed well, and should do good work in improving the cattle of the district to which he has gone.

Volume 25 of the English Hackney Studbook has, through the courtesy of the secretary and editor, Mr. Frank F. Euren, 12 Hanover Square, London, E. C., been received at this office. It is a substantial volume of over 550 pages, containing pedigrees of stallions numbering from 9,993 to 10,504, and mares from 18,788 to 19,692, together with a long list of transfers, members, prizewinners, etc., of special interest to all admirers of the breed.

AYRSHIRES AT AUCTION.

On Friday, March 13th, as advertised in this paper, Mr. Jas. McCormack, Sr., Rockton, Ont., who is retiring from farming, will sell his well-known herd of Ayrshire cattle by auction at his farm, near the town of Dundas, and four miles from Copetown (G. T. R.). This is one of the oldest and most useful herds in the country, consisting of 18 cows and heifers and 1 bull. Dairy farmers and Ayrshire breeders will be interested in this dispersion, as the prospect for the dairy business is bright. The horses and implements will also be sold same day.

On or about the 1st of May, The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, will hold a dispersion sale of all their live stock. This consists of a dairy herd of pure-bred and high-grade Holstein cattle numbering about one hundred head of all ages, a flock of one hundred and forty-five breeding ewes with their natural increase, a herd of sixteen brood sows with their litters, and five young horses. The dairy is beyond doubt one of the best in Ontario, being the result of careful and intelligent breeding for years from pure-bred sires of the highest milking strains procurable, and an idea of the quality of the herd can be gained from the fact that the average production of the herd for the year 1907 was 8,006 lbs. per cow, despite the disastrous drought which prevailed over the Bay of Quinte district throughout the whole of the past summer. Watch for a more detailed advertisement, which will appear in this paper at an early date, and, in the meantime, any information desired as to the stock will be supplied anyone writing to A. Leitch, Farm Supt., Deseronto, Ontario.

Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., near London, advertises for sale a pair of imported Clydesdale fillies, which, he writes, are very nice ones of the choicest breeding, that were bought right and can, therefore, be sold right. He adds: "The Southdowns are wintering well, and lambs are now coming strong and vigorous, got by the sire of the 1907 Chicago International grand champion wether, and, also, the sire of the wether that beat him at the Ontario Winter Fair the week following. The crop of last year's lambs on hand is doing particularly well, and I have just added to them a good one in the purchase of the best ewe lamb out of the first prize pen at the Royal. I am completely sold out of everything on hand for disposal in collies, but will have ready for shipment in the course of a fortnight, two litters, by my Toronto winner Imp. Hollywood Professor, who has the same sire as Champion Ballyarnett. Faultless, considered the best bitch in England, and was recently imported at a cost of several thousand dollars, and won first in her classes at the show just held in New York. At this show ropes were never so strong, yet my rope-maker won two firsts, beating champions from the kennels of W. E. Mason, Philadelphia, Wm. Ellery, California, and J. Morgan and Samuel Untermyer of New York City."

Pay \$20 Less For (The Pembroke Range) A Better Range

From a dealer 'twould cost you \$65. Direct from maker to your kitchen, this handsome, modern range costs you only \$45



Pembroke
ALL-STEEL
Range

We deal direct with you, **GUARANTEE** if this Steel Range is not exactly as represented your money will be refunded. Every detail of the Pembroke All-Steel Range will satisfy you, and give you a better range for \$20 less money than is sold in your Province. Built of heavy steel, to last a lifetime. Beautifully finished in burnished steel and bright nickel—a range you will be really proud of.

Takes 28-inch Wood
(Burns Coal or Wood)

Extra-wide firebox, takes full 8-inch wood—other ranges take only 6-inch. This saves. New draft-control gets more heat out of less fuel—holds a fire all night—quick or slow oven at will—perfect baker.

Big COPPER Reservoir

Other ranges have only zinc reservoirs—quick to rust out. Pembroke Range has heavy reinforced copper reservoir—leak-proof—good for years and years.

Big Oven—Self-Ventilating

Ideal baking oven—very roomy, with self-ventilating device that insures perfect results and better baking, without oven odors or steam.

Heavily-Built—Staunch—Solid

This Pembroke Range is so solidly built it weighs over 100 lbs. more than ordinary ranges that cost \$20 more money. Hotel model—base touches floor all round, so no boiler or muss cleaning under it. Big ashpan—easy to keep clean—has every up-to-date idea. You can't go wrong choosing this range—we **GUARANTEE** that. Write for book illustrating details. Address The

Pembroke Furniture Co.

Department 30

PEMBROKE, Canada

(We also sell you direct a cookstove for \$25 you can't duplicate for \$36. Ask for details.)

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb. Tins.

Steam Engineer's License

Every engineer should have a Government license. Our course, handled by an expert, will fit any one for the Government examination. All instruction by mail. Write for particulars today. **Canadian Correspondence College,** Dept. E., Toronto, Canada.

Ontario fall wheat supplies
 What Manitoba spring wheat lacks;
 What Ontario fall wheat lacks,
 Manitoba spring wheat supplies.

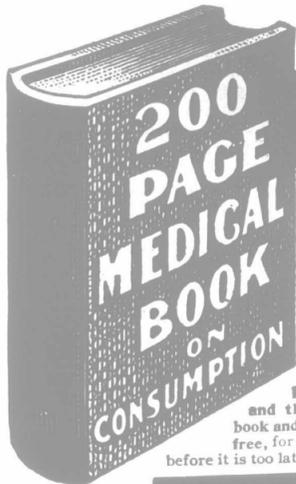


The right blend of the two makes the only perfect flour for all bread and pastry.

Just try it and prove it.

"Made in Ontario"

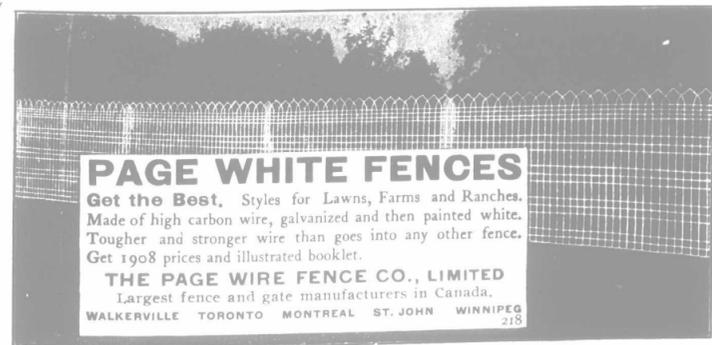
Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 541 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.



PAGE WHITE FENCES

Get the Best. Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches. Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
 Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada.
 WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.

BOOK REVIEW.

STILL ANOTHER DAIRY HANDBOOK.

"First Lessons in Dairying" is a useful little volume, from the pen of H. E. VanNorman, Professor of dairy husbandry in the Pennsylvania State School of Agriculture, who modestly remarks: "I have gathered me a posy of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread which binds them is my own." Among others, he makes his acknowledgments to Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is not easy to write new things about dairying, and yet new books are appearing upon the subject every year. This one deals with the underlying principles for the student beginner in the class-room or on the dairy farm, and is from the standpoint of the producer of milk for sale and the buttermaker. It deals with the secretion and composition of milk, creaming, fermentation, cream ripening, churning, marketing milk, equipment, Babcock test, butter judging and grading, concluding with a short historical chapter and an interesting appendix in which is tabulated the common causes for the common effects, good or bad, observed in actual practice. In less than 100 pages, it would not be easy to have packed so much practical data in popular style and generously illustrated. The book is admirably adapted for the field for which it was prepared, where it will be welcomed. Publishers, Orange-Judd Co.; price 50c., and it may be ordered through this office; or, for sending one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate."

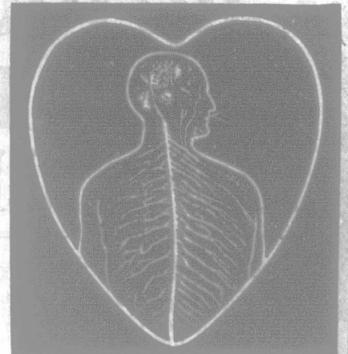
"FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS."

In view of the difficulties in connection with farm labor, the new book, from the Orange-Judd presses, bearing the above title, makes an opportune appearance. Not only is it timely on the farm, but in agricultural schools and colleges, where instruction in the use of farm machinery and power form a useful item in the curriculum. The monetary importance of the subject must be apparent when we reflect that the bare outfit of implements, including a buggy, on a 100-acre farm is valued at \$1,000, the interest on which means a tidy sum, and if, through improper use or neglect, the machinery lasts only six years, when its life should be twelve, terrible inroads will be made into the capital and returns of the farm. This work, which we can highly commend, has been prepared with evident care by Prof. J. B. Davidson, Agricultural Engineering Department, Iowa Agricultural College, and Prof. L. W. Chase, Associate Professor of Farm Mechanics in the University of Nebraska, and is said to be the first American book covering its field for over forty years. During that time the percentage of people on the farm has decreased. The cost of labor has doubled or trebled, but production per capita has enormously increased, and yet the cost of production decreased by means of improved farm machinery, upon which the future is not likely to show any less dependence. With the introduction of newer forms of developing and applying power, the farmer must become more and more a mechanical expert, and, as such, he will welcome a work like that under review, and as a text-book in agricultural schools it will certainly be appreciated, though the authors in covering a field so vast do not claim infallibility from errors or omissions. Practically every kind of farm machinery, including vehicles and pumping apparatus, is covered; and every sort of power-producer from horses to electric dynamos and gasoline engines, not to mention the useful little chapter at the end on the "Farm Shop." It contains over 500 pages, and is splendidly illustrated. Price, \$2. It may be obtained through this office at the price, or for sending us four new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate."

"Which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?" innocently asked the young lady from the city, who was inspecting the herd with a critical eye.

"Don't make yourself ridiculous," said the young lady who had been in the country before and knew a thing or two. "Goats give buttermilk."

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for 6 boxes. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

STOCK MEN



Advertise your fancy stock by means of first-class

DRAWINGS

AND

ENGRAVINGS

Send us your photos, and our stock artist will bring out the points.

THE TORONTO ENGRAVING COMPANY LIMITED
 TORONTO - - - CANADA
 DESIGNERS ILLUSTRATORS ENGRAVERS

Big Potato Crop at Least Expense

Write now for **Free Book** that tells how to increase your Potato Crop 40 to 75% and how to cut out labor and expense by using

ASPINWALL POTATO MACHINES

which cut, plant, cover, fertilize, spray, dig and sort potatoes. Practical Success guaranteed and proven by our 25 years' experience in potato machine building. Address Head Office.

Aspinwall Mfg. Co.
 323 Sabin St.
 Jackson, Mich., U. S. A.
 Canadian Factory, Guelph, Ont., Canada

Tobacco Habit.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$3.

Liquor Habit.

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 15 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

"How's that mining scheme of yours coming out?" "Splendid. Why, we sold every cent of the stock before we found the mine."

Clip Your Horses this Spring

AND EVERY SPRING with the Great Enclosed Gear Machine

The Stewart No. 1 Horse Clipping Machine

Every Horse Should be Clipped and this is the machine to do it with. Don't put your horses at the spring work until you clip off the long, thick, heavy winter coat. When clipped they dry out quickly at night and get good, comforting rest; their food instead of going to furnish heat to dry out the long, wet hair, nourishes their bodies. They rest better, feel better and do better work. You can clean them in a quarter of the time. In every way clipping is beneficial, and every horse worth the keeping is worth clipping.

To Canadian Customers.—\$6.75 is the price of this machine, boxed, f. o. b. Chicago. You will be required to pay transportation and duty from here. The price of this machine at your dealers in Canada is only \$8.75. The best way is to get it from your dealer. Have him get it for you, as practically all jobbers in Canada carry it in stock.

The Machine is Guaranteed for 25 Years Every part of this wonderful clipping machine is made in the most perfect manner and in the most modern and complete clipping machine factory in the world. The gears are all cut right out of the solid steel bar, are hardened file hard, and run always in oil, so that friction and wear are almost nothing. It runs so easy a child can turn it all day and not tire, and so perfect is it made that we unreservedly guarantee it for 25 years. There is 6 ft. of steel flexible shaft, making it easy to reach all parts of the horse.



The most perfect clipping machine ever made at any price, and it comes to you all complete as shown here; **\$6.75 ONLY**

Canadian purchasers from us also pay transportation and duty from here.

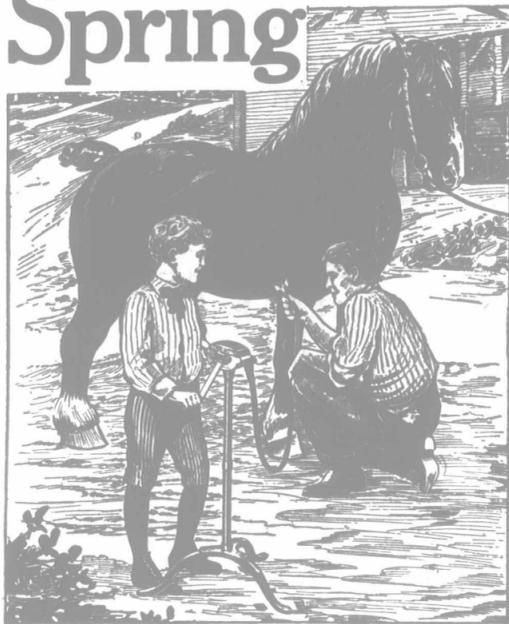
Shear Your Sheep with this Machine, Too Using our special shearing shaft and knife attachment in place of the old hand shears and get at least 20c worth more wool from each sheep, and the shearing will be done better and easier. There will be no second cuts in the wool and the sheep will not be maimed or injured as they are from the hand shear. If you have only five sheep it will pay you to have it. Send for a copy of our free book "How to Shear Sheep."

THIS SPLENDID MACHINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY FARM STABLE IN CANADA

Clip Boys' and Men's Hair with It This machine clips human hair to perfection. A couple of minutes completes the job on anyone, and it can be done better than you ever dreamed of doing it with the shears or the old hand clippers. The machine will more than pay for itself for this use alone the first year. Why pay out \$1.50 to \$3.00 for a pair of hand clippers when you can buy this superb machine for so little more and you can do so much more with it and it lasts so many years longer? Don't pay your good money to the barber for doing this work either—do it yourself with this machine and save your money. You can make money, too, clipping hair for others with this outfit.

A Tremendously Liberal Offer to Every Farmer and Owner of Horses Get one from your dealer or fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us for one of these splendid machines. When you get it try it out thoroughly in every way, compare it with every other machine you have ever seen, clip your horses with it and clip the hair of all the boys and men about your place, and if you don't find it better in every single respect than any other machine you have ever seen or heard of, send it back at our expense and we will refund every cent you paid for it.

Don't Put it Off—Get one from your dealer or send your order direct to us or write for our BIG NEW CATALOG of Clipping Machines.



Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find \$6.75 (send only \$2.00, if the machine is to go C. O. D. for the balance) for a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine at once. If it is not satisfactory in every way I may return it and you will send me all I paid.

Name.....
Town.....
Province.....Canada
Ex. Office.....Date..... P. A. W.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

I have had a mare for about a year, and she has been lame ever since I got her. The lameness is in one front foot. It seems to be in the shoulder. W. C.

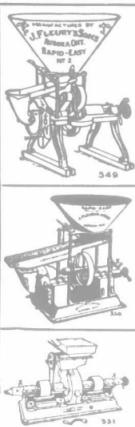
Ans.—It is probable the trouble is in the coffin joint, and it is doubtful if she will recover. You do not know how long she was lame before you got her. Few men will buy a lame horse. I may be mistaken in my diagnosis, but shoulder lameness seldom lasts so long. You had better take her to your veterinarian and have the trouble located, and then blister her repeatedly as described in answer to question by W. T. in this issue. V.

Miscellaneous.

SNOW ROADS ON TOWN LINE.

We live on a town line, between two townships, and, as there is a great quantity of snow this winter, there is a lot of shovelling to do. One township has had to do all the work, while the other will do nothing. How are we to proceed to get the other township to do its share of the work? We get paid, while they have to do road-work. C. L.

Ans.—With reference to the above inquiry, respecting snow roads on town lines, I beg to say that this is a matter upon which the opinion of a solicitor, conversant with municipal law, would be necessary to a satisfactory answer, as it is essential to be familiar, not only with the Statutes, but also with the decisions of the courts in this regard. I do not know of any practical means of compelling townships to keep snow roads open in winter, but I judge that the case would fall under Sec. 648 or 649 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1901, which may apply to the county council, to enforce such action;



The Largest Line of Grinders IN CANADA.

In sizes to suit any power. These cuts show three classes.

- 549. For use on the Farm. Three sizes.
- 560. Farm use or custom work (stationary or for moving from place to place).
- 551. Attrition Mills, for elevators, custom mills, etc. Finest work and greatest capacity.

We have just what YOU need in these "Rapid Easy" Grinders, which do more work with same power than others. Information, circulars, etc., upon request.

J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont.

Medals and diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

PURE AND CLEAN

Clover and Timothy Seed

Prices of my best brands for week ending March 7. These all grade No. 1 Government standard:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| No Buckhorn | "Sun" Brand Mammoth Clover | \$13 50 per bush. |
| "Ragweed | "Sun" " Red " | 13 50 " |
| "Catchfly | "Ocean" " Alisk " | 12 00 " |
| "Mustard | "Gold" " Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover " | 13 00 " |
| | "Diamond" Brand Timothy | 3 50 " |

Bags 25c. each. Ask for samples, also my catalogue.

GEORGE KEITH, Toronto, Ontario.

Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

or a majority of the ratepayers, resident on either or both sides of the line, to petition the county council to enforce the repair of such roads; or under Sec. 622 to 625, one of the councils might pass a by-law with regard to the road in question, and in case the other township did not pass a by-law of similar terms, the matter could be referred to arbitration. While either of these courses appear to be available under the Municipal Act, the views of a solicitor with regard to the matter is desirable.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

TRADE TOPIC.

MOLASSES STOCK FOOD, prepared by the Wallaceburg Sugar Company, Wallaceburg, Ont., is advertised in this paper for sale. This food is composed of sugar-beet meal (dried beet pulp), molasses, linseed oil cake, ground corn and German turf, ground and mixed to insure a palatable and digestible ration, rich in protein and carbohydrates. It is claimed for this preparation that it is "a food, not a fad," and it is put up in 100-lb. sacks. See the advertisement for fuller particulars.

Bacon—There's one thing I can't understand.

Egbert.—Tell it to me.
"When a couple get married, it is said they become one. But, again, they say it takes two to make a quarrel."

During the Civil War in the United States, a Southern Judge was rather surprised to find a turkey on his table, stuffed according to the best rules of the art. As he had no turkeys in his poultry yard, and he knew that the sum given to his cook for household expenses did not run to a turkey, he called the stable servant and asked for an explanation.

"Why, massa," replied Sambo, "it is like this: that turkey been roosting three nights on our fence, and last night I grabbed him for the rent of the fence."

Are You Thinking of Buying a Cream Separator this Spring?

If so, you have probably read the advertisements of the different separator manufacturers. Each one claims his machine is the best. How can you tell which machine is really the best? This is the only way: Compare the different makes right on your own farm, and decide for yourself.

Sign No Orders Until You Have Tried the Melotte.

You cannot lose anything by trying the Melotte before purchasing a separator, because we do not ask you to sign any order to get a machine on trial.

Drop us a line stating the number of cows you keep, and we will ship you a suitable size machine immediately. We ask you to sign nothing; you assume no responsibility; you run no risk. Examine the Melotte; compare it with all other makes; then judge for yourself. If you do not wish to keep it we will take it away without any cost to you.

THE MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR

is the highest-grade machine made. It has the good points of all other makes, and will outlast any two of them. But we do not ask you to believe this—examine it for yourself. Write for art calendar and full information.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED,
STEWART ST., TORONTO.



Imported Clydesdale Fillies BY AUCTION

AT THEIR FARM, "DUNROBIN," ON

Thursday, March 12, '08

MESSRS. DONALD GUNN & SON
WILL SELL BY AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE

10 Imp. Clydesdale Mares and Fillies And Several Registered Canadian-bred Ones.

The get of such noted sires as Olympus, Graphio, Red Ticket, Carbineer, Acme Ert. They are up to a big size, of first-class quality, in good condition, and safe in foal. An exceptionally choice lot. The farm is one mile from Beaver-ton—stations, G. T. and C. N.—where conveyances will meet morning trains. Lunch at noon. Terms cash unless otherwise arranged for.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Jackson, Auctioneer,
Port Perry.

Donald Gunn & Son,
Beaverton, Ont.



Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and Ert. They are up to a big size, of first-class quality, in good condition, and safe in foal. An exceptionally choice lot. The farm is one mile from Beaver-ton—stations, G. T. and C. N.—where conveyances will meet morning trains. Lunch at noon. Terms cash unless otherwise arranged for.

SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HOGKINSON & TISDALE,** BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS!

Four imported and home-bred stallions for sale. Ten imported and home-bred mares for sale. Among these are prizewinners at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome to inspect stock. **JAS. J. BROWN, Manager BRANTFORD, CAN.**



Imported Clydesdales

I have on hand for sale 7 choice Imp. Clydesdale mares 3 and 4 years old. All in foal. They have size, quality and grand action. An extra good lot. Also the 6-year-old Imp. stallion, Fiscal Member #119, a horse of great size, grand quality, and a sure getter. All these are highly bred. Write for particulars. **R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester P. O. and Station** Long-distance phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

EMPHYSEMA.

Calf's throat swelled up, and the swelling extended half way down the neck. It breathed hard. The swelling appeared all the skin would stand. I applied spirits of turpentine, and gave two doses of "Dr. Bell's Veterinary Wonder," and the next day the calf was all right. What was the trouble, and is there any better treatment? **M. V. L.**

Ans.—This is called emphysema (air under the skin). The air gained access through some abrasion in the skin. The air became absorbed spontaneously, and the swelling disappeared. I have no knowledge of the actions of the medicine you gave; but this is a case in which the internal administration of medicine does no good, and is dangerous when breathing is difficult. Bathing with hot water and hand-rubbing to encourage absorption is the treatment indicated. **V.**

PEDIGREES—ENLARGED HOCK

1. Give number and volume of horses called Dougless Castle and Call Endmond, that travelled through Bruce County some years ago.

2. Colt stepped on a hoe stub last June. She stood on the other leg for a month, and the hock became enlarged. It is getting smaller, but is still quite large. Do you think it will get all right? Will it prevent her registration, and to whom will I send, and how much money will it cost? **E. A.**

Ans.—1. You do not mention the breed of these horses. If they were registered, their number can be looked up in the studbook of their breed. Write the "registrar" for the breed, at Ottawa.

2. As the enlargement has been present since June, it is doubtful if it will disappear. Repeated blistering will hasten the reduction. Details for blistering are given in answer to a question by W. T. in this issue. The enlarged hock will not prevent her registration. If she has the proper breeding, and can be proven, you can get her registered. Write to the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, for blank forms and details as to cost, etc. **V.**

UNTHRIFTY MARE—LAME HORSE.

1. Driving mare, well fed and looking well, began to fail last fall. Her hair is dry and stands on end, and she is hide-bound. Her appetite has been fairly good.

2. Four-year-old gelding went lame last summer in one front foot. The lameness was not regular, sometimes much worse than others. I gave him a rest, and he improved, but is not yet right. He rests, or points, the foot when standing. **W. T.**

Ans.—1. I am of the opinion she has worms. It will be good practice to get her teeth dressed in case part of the trouble is there. Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, and, after the last has been taken, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

2. The trouble is in the coffin joint, and it is doubtful if a cure can be effected. Make a blister of two drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with blister once daily for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and, after this, blister once monthly for four or five months. You should have treated several months ago, and there would have been better prospects of recovery. This treatment will, at all events, relieve the symptoms to some extent. **V.**

MAKES HIS OWN STOCK FOOD

In interviewing a prominent stock dealer recently, the question of Stock Foods was discussed. He states that for some time he has been making his own stock food, and that the results he had obtained were very satisfactory. That by making it himself he was sure of obtaining only the best and purest of drugs and in the proper proportions, and that the ingredients would not produce the harmful results that he had experienced with many of the preparations now on the market.

As a conditioner and flesh-producer for all kinds of stock, he found nothing that would equal this home mixture, both in economy and results.

He has given this recipe to be published for the benefit of stock owners in general, and is sure that it will be to their advantage to use it.

He found that best results were obtained by using one pound Barnes English Compound and mixing with three pounds of Linsed Meal and six pounds of Corn Meal. Barnes English Compound can be procured from S. G. Amsden, Box 668, Windsor, Ont., who will send a one-pound package, sufficient to make ten pounds of the home mixture, postpaid, on receipt of 50c., money order or stamps.

OAKLAWN FARM



400 HEAD

We offer largest and choicest collection Most reasonable prices Safest guarantee

THE BEST Percherons, Belgians French Coachers

Horses delivered to any part of United States or Canada free of charge.

Three large importations since July 1st, including tops of twenty leading breeding establishments of France. Visit us.

DUNHAM & FLETCHER WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. **Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

An Infallible Cure

For Sprains, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Lameness and Soft Bunches, **Kendall's Spavin Cure** has no equal.

MONTREAL, P. Q., Sept. 12, '06. "I have the care of a number of horses and have used your remedies, which always proved infallible." **D. Baillergon.** Be prepared—keep Kendall's always in the stable. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free from dealers or \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.



Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism. Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists, 40c and \$1.00. **LYMAN, BONS & CO., MONTREAL.**

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Every breeder that has a mare in foal
should use

Wilhelm's Brood Mare Special

insuring a good strong, healthy foal, re-
quiring no nursing. Send for testimonials.
We authorize dealers to refund the price
if the result is not as guaranteed. Price,
\$1.50 per package. Send either Postal
Note or Money Order.

WILHELM & MOORE, Shakespears, Ont.
J. WILHELM, V. S., G. A. MOORE,
Specialist on Generation. Manager.

**AN INFLAMED TENDON
NEEDS COOLING.**

ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation,
assist nature to repair strained, rup-
tured ligaments more successfully than
Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and
you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle,
delivered. Book 2-C Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00
bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments,
Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, en-
larged Glands and Ulcers. Always pain quickly

G. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: **LYMAN BONE & CO., Montreal.**

West's Disinfecting Fluid

KILLS LICE

SPECIAL PRICE:
Five Gallons, \$6.50.
FREIGHT PAID.

**The West Chemical Co.,
125 Queen St., East, Toronto.**

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

Present Offering: Piebald gelding, rising 2
years, about 13 hands. Bay stallion, rising 2
years, about 12½ hands. These two are driv-
ing nicely now. Welsh filly, rising 1 year,
dark grey; should make, when matured, a
pony about 11 hands. Pair of Shetland
mares, bred, and others.

E. DYMENT, Opeetown, Ont.
Gilead's Spring Farm.

FOR SALE: CLYDESDALE STALLION
rising 3 years this spring. Grandson of Imp.
Bold Boy. His sire brother to a world-
champion show horse at Chicago. A light chest-
nut. White face. Well feathered. Good mane
and tail. Stands 16 hands. Good block and
splendid action. Plenty of good flat bone. Was
bred to 13 mares last season: 9 or 10 have proved
in foal. The property of the late Henry K.
Schmidt. Must be sold. For further partic-
ulars apply to **GEO. MOORE** or **J. H.
ENGLE, V. S., Waterloo, Ont.**

Clydesdales—Stallions and mares—Lyon
MacQueen (3692), 3 reg. dams,
Royal Road (4274), 4 reg. dams; sure getters
Mares of large size, good quality, regular breed-
ers at right prices. **JOS. H. MILLARD, Altona, Ont.**
Stouffville Sta., G. T. R., Midland Div.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

OWNERSHIP OF DOG.

I have a dog which I have owned now
for over four months. Can the first
owner claim her, after his having given
up looking for her, and two others have
had it some time before me, and I found
it on the road, and, also, I have had
permission to keep it for myself from
the last man, I really not knowing other-
wise than it belonged to him? I reckon
that I have had it long enough to own
it.

Ontario.

Ans.—He is still entitled to claim the
animal.

GYPSUM FOR FALL WHEAT.

Would it be of any benefit to sow land
plaster on fall wheat which did not get a
good start in the fall? My wheat was sown
on a clover sod, which was well worked
and prepared. The top soil is rather
light, with a hard, gravel bottom; but it
did not look thrifty.

Ans.—Land plaster (gypsum) is con-
sidered beneficial for the leguminous
crops, as peas, clover and beans, also for
potatoes, but it is doubtful whether it
would appreciably help a wheat crop,
though if the field is to be seeded to
clover, it would probably help to
strengthen the young plants, and might
be of some benefit to the wheat also.
You might experiment on a portion of
the field, as the expense would not be
great.

A YOUNG RUFFIAN.

We have, in our community, a young
man, living at home, who persists in
abusing the younger members of the
family, also does not hesitate to use vul-
gar and insulting language to the
women in the house.

1. What would you advise to do with
such a boy?

2. To what extent can a woman
punish him for striking her? He is past
age, and has been told by his father to
improve his ways or take his leave. I
might say this is not the first or second
offence.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. His father ought to give him
to understand, plainly and emphatically,
that if he gives any further cause for
complaint, in any of the ways men-
tioned, he will be expelled from home, or
summoned before a magistrate to answer
for his gross misconduct, or both.

2. She is in a position to lay an in-
formation before the magistrate, and have
him fined, and, in default of payment of
such fine and the costs, committed to
jail. For the offence mentioned—an un-
manly and cowardly blow to a woman—the
penalty imposed would probably be
severe.

MAINTAINING LINE FENCE— RESULTS OF STORM.

1. A owns 300 acres, and sells to B
150 acres of it, there being a new wire
fence about one-third of the way on the
line. About one-third of the line has no
line fence, there being a rail lane fence
about two rods off the line on A that
has been used for A's division. The
balance one-third is a rail fence on the
line, running by the woods and bush
pasture. How ought these fences to be
divided legally to maintain, there being
no agreement made at the time of pur-
chase by B?

2. A sells B, on the 1st of January, a
farm. A agrees to give possession on
the 1st of March. Has ordinary printed
writings. Has received \$500 on pur-
chase. The snow and rain breaks a
shed down and smash A's cutter and
ruins the shed. Whose loss is the cutter
and shed?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. It is a matter to be ar-
ranged by agreement between A and B,
or, in the event of their failing to agree,
by the fenceviewers of the locality.

2. A's as to the cutter, and probably
B's as to the shed, certainly B must
stand the loss of the latter if it has not
been the result of negligence on the part
of A.

They were speaking of a hard drinker
and saying that when he was drunk he
was at his cleverest. "Yes," said a
man present, "like the moon, the more
he is, the more he shines."

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



Stallions and mares,
both breeds, repre-
senting the best
blood of England
and Scotland, com-
bining size, quality
and faultless action.
Stallions are all
guaranteed sure foal-
getters, or replaced
by one of equal
value. All will be sold on the long-time payment
plan. Stallions insured against risks of all kinds. If in need of something choice
of the above breeds, write or wire for full particulars and catalogues.

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario



No. 10 Piano Box Buggy.
Price \$57 00.

Carriages and Harness at First Cost

Why not deal direct with the
Maker, and save two Profits?

By our system you can purchase a buggy, phaeton
or other high-grade carriage or harness at one-third
less than from your local dealer.

If not thoroughly satisfied you can return the goods
and we will pay the freight both ways. Our complete
illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of Vehicles
and Harness, with description and price of each,
mailed free. Write to-day.

**International Carriage Co.,
BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.**

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, England,



SHIRE.

Have at their American branch, at St. Thomas, Ont.,
under the management of C. K. Geary, a number of
good big stallions, also several very fine fillies coming
three years old, and safe in foal to some of England's
leading sires. Address all communications to:

C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20
Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4
years of age; 19 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 19 Hackney fillies,
all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head,
with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in
Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.



Long-distance
'phone.

CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just
arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality
and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made.
Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to
select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.



25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25

Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5
years of age. Many high class show animals among this lot. Many winners in
Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come
and see them. **GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville and Gormley Stations.**

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.—Our new importation of
stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well
bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff.
Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON,
Queensville P. O., Ont., Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone
one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Up to over a ton in weight, with the
very richest of breeding and the best of quality. I think no better shipment of
stallions ever left Scotland. I have also nine fillies, without doubt the best lot in
Canada. All will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone.
GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.

Clydesdale Stallions! **ROBT HUNTER & SON,
Maxville, Ont.**
are now offering that grand quality horse, Baron Colin, imp., [4542], by Baron's
Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best, four years old; also Kyama, Canadian-bred,
rising two, imp. sire and dam, a big, grand, good colt, a show animal. Long-
distance 'phone.

2 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Sired by Prince Alexander and Macgregor's champion, recorded in Clydesdale Stud-
book of Canada. Terms and prices reasonable.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. London Ry. Station.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

SEED SOLD AND STOLEN.

A bargained to buy half a bushel of alsike clover seed from B at market price. B cleaned his seed, sold some to a neighbor, weighed out half a bushel which he intended for A, and carried the remainder into the house for safe-keeping. The half bushel was stolen. Will A have to pay for the seed, there being no specified time when he was to take it?
Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No.

RUPTURE.

I have a mare colt, coming two years old, with a rupture in the navel about the size of a hen's egg. It has been there for quite a while, probably from birth. Can it be cured? If not, would it hurt her for breeding purposes?

L. A. C.

Ans.—It can be cured by a surgical operation, but it is quite possible it may yet disappear without an operation, and there is very little danger of trouble from it if she is put to breeding.

SOW LACKS MILK.

Pedigreed two-year-old Yorkshire sow has had three litters since I purchased her, and, in each case, all the young died shortly after birth. She appears to have no milk, and won't let the young pigs suck at all. Her full sister has had three litters, and has been kept under exactly the same conditions, and the stock has all been quite healthy. Two weeks before farrowing I put them both in a house heated with a stove, and a partition down the center, giving each sow a space of 8x16. Feed has been the ordinary swill, together with bran and shorts.

YORKSHIRE.

Ans.—Occasionally, but rarely, a case of this kind occurs, and is not easily accounted for. It is generally thought to be owing to constipation, and a want of laxative food. Sometimes a sow that fails to show the motherly instinct and lacks milk when farrowing in winter or early spring, will do all right for you when producing in summer or early autumn, after having the run of a pasture field. If under such favorable conditions she fails to do her duty, we should regard her as a hopeless case. If a sow has milk, and yet is cross to her pigs, we have known the difficulty gotten over by placing her in a crate with the bottom side boards removed so that the pigs could help themselves to nourishment, and the sow became reconciled.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS OF
FRUIT TREES.

I am writing you this to ask if you have had any experience with a new grape, which we see advertised, called the St. Vincent's, and imported from France in the spring. The advertiser has great claims for it. If it is anywhere near what they claim for it, we would like to plant 25 or 50 vines. But, before placing an order, I thought I would write you, asking if you have had any experience with it, and what you think of it; whether it would be advisable to get them or not? Have you tried it yet at the College? If so, what is the result?
R. B.

Ans.—We have not yet tried the new grape, St. Vincent's. This variety has not yet been sufficiently tested in this country to warrant us in giving any opinion concerning it. I may say, however, that I would not advise anyone investing largely in such new varieties until they have been sufficiently tested at one or more of our Fruit Experiment Stations, and have been reported upon as worthy of cultivation. Intending planters in Ontario should write either to the O. A. C., or the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at Toronto, for Bulletin 147 giving list of "fruits recommended for planting in Ontario," in which will be found, named, those varieties which have been thoroughly tested and have proved among the best of nearly two hundred which have been under trial. The introducer of the St. Vincent's does not even make any claims regarding its quality, except that it is a vigorous grower and very early. We shall give it a trial and find out what it is really worth.
H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COSTS ONLY



This Beautiful Picture
in 6 Brilliant Colors
Mailed to You FREE

A Marvellous Picture of 2 World Champions
Dan Patch, 1:55, The Facing King
Cresceus 2:02 1/4, The Trotting King
We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the Two Most Valuable Harness Horse Stallions and Champions of the World, Absolutely Free. We Prepay Postage. This cut is a reduced rate. We will send you free.

WRITE AT ONCE

1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.
2nd, State how much live stock you own.

International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

THE UNION STOCK-YARDS COMPANY, Ltd.
HORSE EXCHANGE
KEELE ST., - - TORONTO JUNCTION

Auction Sales of
Horses, Carriages and
Harness every
Monday and Wednesday.
Private Sales every
day.



Come and see this new
Horse Exchange,
it will interest you, also
the Quarter-mile Track
for showing
and exercising

The Directors of the above Company have not spared anything in the building of this new Horse Exchange. The stables, which are built of cement and brick, will stall between 800 and 300 head of horses and are considered by judges, who have seen them, to be the most sanitary they have yet seen.

We have sold on an average of 100 horses per week since the opening of this great horse market, and now that the success of the horse business is assured, we are in a position to handle Breeders' Stock Sales of all kinds, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

Breeders will find that advertising from a central place like Toronto will be advantageous in many ways, as this is unquestionably the most complete market of its kind in America for both buyer and seller.

We have our own railway chutes, which are the finest, and can load any number of cars at once on both G.T.R. and C.P.R. No charge for loading or unloading stock of any kind.

Correspondence solicited as to terms, etc.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository).

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Our new importation has just landed. An exceedingly good lot. Some extra big fellows. They may be seen at our stables, Fraser House, London. Call and see them, or write
MESSRS. DALGETY BROS., GLENCOE, ONT.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns.

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices.
In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.
Toronto, 14 miles. Weston, 3 1/2 miles.

Graham - Renfrew Co.'s
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES! 9 stallions, 1 to 8 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 3 Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. Phone.

DUNROBIN
STOCK FARM.

Don't Buy a Clydesdale Mare or Filly until after our AUCTION SALE, on MARCH 12th, at our farm. Write for catalogue.
DONALD GUNN & SON,
Beaverton P. O.

THE LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM
J. CROUCH & SON, PROPS.,
LaFayette, Ind.



Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. The three popular breeds. The States have about discarded all breeds of draft horses except the Percheron and Belgian. They are low down, blocky shaped, clean legs, cuppy feet and tough, and can go over rocky roads without shoes; are close made, long ribbed, and live on half the food that the leggy, shorty ribbed, big Roman nose kind do. They mature at three years old. Long time to responsible buyers. Guarantee the best. Prices from \$700 up to \$2,800.

HORSE ACTION DEVELOPERS

Royal Letters
Patent No. 15565



FOR PRODUCING
AND IMPROVING
ACTION IN HORSES

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

G. E. GIBSON, OAKHAM, ENGLAND.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST

New importation of Clydesdales and Hackney Stallions. For sale more Old Country premium and H. and A. Society winners than any other importer. Such horses as Aome, Menoret Marquis, Rezolet, Ardethan Goldsmith, King's Seal, Baron's Charm, Baron's Carriok, Abbey Fashion, Medallion, and many others equally good. Thirty six in all. Prices reasonable.
OSWALD SORBY, GUELPH P. O., ONT.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN,

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England,
exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland ponies, more Romney Marsh sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Young Clydesdale Stallion

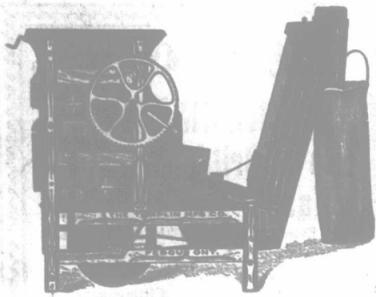
RISEING THREE YEARS OLD
For sale, a grand good one, Stonewall (6968), sire Cornerstone (Imp.) (11016), thick, strong and healthy, grand disposition, stands well on his feet, clean bone. Inspection invited. Write or call.

JOS. W. HOLMAN, Columbus, Ont.
Myrtle, C.P.R. Oshawa or Brooklin, G.T.R.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.
J. O. WASS, Jarvis P.O. & Elm.

Imported Clyde Stallions and Fillies

For Sale, sired by Marcellus and Prince Alexander; one home-bred stallion rising two years, black, imported-bred.
ALEX. McCREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.



PERFECTION Seed and Grain Separator

The latest and best device for cleaning and grading all kinds of seed and grain. 20 years ahead of all others. Sieves and vibration do the work, and do it thoroughly. Does not blow out good grain with the chaff. Perfect separation. Easy to turn. Saves its cost in one season. See nearest agent, or write for booklet F.

The Templin Mfg. Co.,
C. P. R. Fergus, Ont. G. T. R.

SAFE LOCK METAL SHINGLES WEAR WELL

Mr. Banford of Hainsville, Ont. writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction... I am well pleased... just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

Residence of Mr. D. Zurlin, Toronto, Ont. Roofed with "Safe Lock" shingles.

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA
THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED
Proth, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

Shortorns

Wed., March 18

AT SPRINGBANK FARM, 1 MILE NORTH OF MARDEN,

C. M. & G. W. BLYTH

will sell by auction, without reserve, their entire herd of 25 high class Shortorns, headed by the extra good 3 year-old imported bull, Roan Chief 60665. Terms: 8 months' credit will be given on approved joint notes, 6% per annum off for cash. Teams will meet the morning trains at Marden station.

Thomas Ingram, Auctioneer.

Unreserved Auction Sale!

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Friday, March 13th

At the farm of Jas. McCormack, Sr., who is retiring from farming. 18 head of cows and heifers, and one bull 17 months old. All sired by such bulls as Glenora, Sultan and Prince Robert of Glenora. All females of breeding age are bred to Prince Robert of Glenora and Burnside Heather King. At the same time will be sold the horses and all the farm implements. The farm is situated 4 miles from Copetown and 7 miles from Dundas on G. T. R. Terms: 7 months' credit on approved joint notes. Sale to commence at one o'clock sharp. No reserve.

Jas. McCormack, Sr., Rockton P. O.
Auctioneers: S. Frank Smith & Son,
Clappison P. O.

2 Very Fine Young Bulls

ONE RED AND ONE ROAN
10 and 16 months old

From imported sires and dams. Both will make winners.
W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 256, OWEN SOUND.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LYMPHANGITIS.

Pregnant mare took chills and fever, and then one hind leg swelled up into the body. She was sick for a few days, but got better. She is quite stiff and swollen again to-night. I have not worked her, being afraid of a return of the trouble.

R. C. M.

Ans.—This is called lymphangitis, or weed, and is due to good feeding and want of exercise. Some mares when pregnant are particularly predisposed to it. Give her four drams nitrate of potassium in damp food night and morning for three days. Bathe the leg, three times daily, for an hour at a time, with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. As soon as the acute soreness disappears, give light work. Give her regular work or exercise, and a large box stall when she is in the stable.

Miscellaneous.

SORGHUM FOR COWS.

Give me the following information about sorghum:

1. Will it grow to maturity in this county (Elgin)?
2. What soil is best?
3. When to sow? How much? What cultivation required?
4. What is its feeding value for cows in milk, either as a soiling crop or cured?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Sorghum, especially the variety known as the Early Amber sugar cane, would grow to maturity in nearly every year in Elgin County, but 1897 would probably be an exception, especially on the heavier soils.

2. It usually thrives best on a rich, warm, sandy loam.

3. Early Amber sugar cane should be sown soon after corn. In Elgin County, probably the last week in May would usually be about right. If sown or planted in rows, from thirty-three inches to three feet apart each way, allowing four seeds per hill, the crop would be about right in thickness. The crop should be cultivated about the same as corn.

4. The crop is greatly relished by farm stock. It is a good feed for dairy cows when used either in the dry or in the cured condition, and it is generally eaten with less waste than corn.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

PASTURE MIXTURES.

How many head of two-year-old heifers would mixture of oats, sugar cane and clover support per acre on average land for (a) May, June and July; (b) for whole season? Would barley do as well? Soil is a light clay loam. Is Siberian millet a safe crop to seed down with? What is now the cheapest kind of potassic fertilizer, and about what would a fair application cost per acre?

J. H. B.

Ans.—(a and b). A mixture, composed of oats, 51 lbs.; Early Amber sugar cane, 30 lbs., and common red clover, 7 lbs., per acre, if sown between April 25th and May 5th, on good average soil, should be ready to pasture about the second or the third week in June, and would likely support fully one two-year-old heifer per acre of land throughout the summer. In the autumn, there should be a good matting of clover left on the ground ready to come through the winter and furnish a crop of clover in the year following.

(c) Barley would likely give a less yield of pasture than oats, and not be relished quite as well by the stock.

(d) Millet does best when sown rather late in the season, and grasses and clovers quite early in the spring when sown with another crop. I would consider that Siberian millet would not be a very favorable crop with which to "seed down."

(e) Probably the cheapest kind of potassic fertilizer in Ontario is unleached wood ashes, where they can be purchased to advantage. Of the commercial fertilizers, however, nitrate of potash is the one usually used. It is frequently used at the rate of about one hundred and sixty pounds per acre, but much depends upon the quality of the soil and the kind of crops on which it is applied.

O. A. C.

C. A. ZAVITZ.



BRUCE'S Reliable Seeds

We offer the following oats specially selected for seed purposes.

NEW SCOTTISH CHIEF.—A new variety from Scotland which, after being tested here for four years, we recommend with confidence. It is an early variety, and produces an excellent straw which stands up splendidly. It is a heavy white oat, of splendid quality, and yields most abundantly. **90c bushel.**

NEW TARTAR KING.—A highly recommended variety. Grain plump, heavy, white; straw strong and handsome; a heavy yielder. **90c bushel.**

Also the following standard varieties:

Banner, Siberian, Sensation, Ligowo, 20th Century, Giant Swedish, Australian, Silver Mine, and Black Tartarian, all at 85c bushel. Early Daubeney and Black Goanette, \$1 bushel. Cotton bags, 25c each.

FREE Our handsomely illustrated catalogue (100 pages) of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Tools and Implements, etc. **SEND FOR IT.**

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,
SEED MERCHANTS, HAMILTON, ONT.
Established 1850.

26 Holsteins by Auction 26

At Moss Bank Farm, 2½ Miles North of Paris, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.

The entire herd of registered Holsteins, comprising 2 bulls 15 months old, and younger ones, cows, a prime lot of heifers and heifer calves from large-producing cows, and sired by Sir Belle De Kol Posch; also a few good grades. Horses and farm implements, etc. Clean sweep. Sale will commence at 9:30 a. m. Cattle immediately after lunch. Terms: 8 months' credit on approved notes. 6% discount for cash. Conveyances will meet morning trains at G. T. station, and trolley from Galt. Catalogues sent on application to

J. H. PATTEN, PARIS, ONT., PROP.

Jas. Telfer, Paris, } Auctioneers, Jos. Wrigley, }
Thos. Ingram, Guelph, } Clerk.

Ontario Department of Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

30 head, males and females, of beef breeds. Will be held at
PORT PERRY, MARCH 11, 1908.

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered. **Special inducement to purchasers in Ontario:**

Freight Paid: The freight on any animals purchased at this sale by residents of Ontario shipped to purchaser's station in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The original receipted freight bill containing the point of shipment and destination, name and registration number of the animal purchased and shipped, the estimated weight for billing, and the rate charged per cwt., should be sent immediately to the Live-stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

For catalogues, address,

Live-stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

AUCTION SALE, MARCH 12, '08.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION HIS ENTIRE HERD OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Swine.

The Shorthorn herd is in good breeding condition, and all females of breeding age are safe in calf, or with calves at foot. Such sires as Newton Prince (imp.) and Cronje (imp.) have been used on this herd, and some choice young heifers and bulls will be offered from these sires. The Shropshires are a useful flock, and were bred this past season to Dickens (imp.) and to Prolife (imp.). Some of the ewes have dropped lusty lambs already. The choice **STOCK FARM, Crest Hill**, will also be offered **FOR SALE**, if not previously disposed of, also implements and grade stock. Parties wishing to attend sale from a distance will be met at Queen's Hotel, at 2 p. m., if notice of their coming is sent in time.

Farm is situated 3 miles N. E. of Mt. Forest, C. P. R. & G. T. R.

17 Head of Registered Holsteins at Auction

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1908, 1 p. m. sharp, at Pine Grove Stock Farm, 4 miles north west of New Dundee, and 5 miles south east of Baden stn., G. T. R. main line. Will sell my entire herd of pure bred, and a number of grade Holsteins. Have disposed of my farm. Everything will be sold without reserve. Stock of good quality, and of the richest families of the breed. Terms: 10 months' credit on approved security; 5% off for cash per annum. Send for catalogue. Morning trains will be met.

Jas. Mickus, Auctioneer.

JONATHAN JANTZE, PROP.,
New Dundee, Ont.

MAKE IT YOURSELF.

There is so much Rheumatism here in our neighborhood now that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple homemade mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after a while.

Our home druggists say they will either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription ready to take if our readers ask them.

SURE OF HER GROUND.

Mistress.—Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in.

Jane.—"Wouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised never to kiss anybody but me."

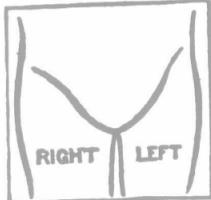
Lady Customer.—Have you any Sunday toys that I could give my little grandson.

Shopman.—Yes; here is our sixpenny box of soldiers.

Lady Customer.—But I couldn't think of letting the child play at soldiers on a Sunday.

Shopman.—Of course not, madam; but these are Salvation Army soldiers.

FREE to the RUPTURED A Quik New Cure



I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture and for the next 30 days I will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable Home Cure, FREE.

Mark on the diagram the location of the rupture. Answer the questions and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 885 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

Age..... Time ruptured..... Name..... Address.....

Does rupture pain?..... Do you wear a Truss?.....

Brown Swiss Cattle FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff P. O., Treabarthe Farm, Quebec.

Aberdeen-SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP.

Angus Cattle James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale. 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Herefords

We have some choice females for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you J. A. LOYERING, Coldwater P. O. and Station.

Hyde Park Herefords

Choice young heifers, and cows with calves and foot and bred again, for sale. Thomas Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont.

GOSSIP.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES.

Probably the oldest-established herd of Ayrshires in Canada is the Glenhurst herd, established and annually replenished by fresh importations by the late David Benning, of Williamstown, Ont., a few miles back from the town of Lancaster in the historic county of Glengarry, Ont. The herd is now owned by the son, Mr. James Benning, a worthy son of a worthy sire. Fifty head totals the number now comfortably housed in the commodious stables, several of which are imported; a big, thrifty lot, showing strong, robust constitutions, and giving every evidence of being capable of making very large milk records, at the head of which is the splendid bull, Imp. Cross of Knockdown, a bull that certainly is proving a very superior sire, as the long row of one and two-year-old heifers in the stables show. For certain it is, that among them are some very choice animals. As they are now coming of breeding age, the bull is for sale, and will be good buying for anyone wanting a herd-header, as he is still young and vigorous. Mr. Benning having made arrangements for getting out another stock bull from Scotland in the early spring, the heifers are now being bred to Imp. Lessnessock Durward Lely, a son of Bargenock Durward Lely, the sire of the first-, second-, third-, fifth- and sixth-prize yearlings, and the first-, second- and fourth-prize two-year-old heifers at Ayr last year, and his dam, Bargenock Blossom 3rd, gave 9,100 lbs. of milk in 28 weeks that tested 4.6 per cent., thus making these heifers an interesting proposition for intending purchasers to consider. During the last year, Mr. Benning has sold 25 head, distributed over the United States, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario. He has, also, sold a number to go to Japan. He has now on hand for sale 16 heifers, from twelve to twenty-four months of age, eight from three to nine months of age, and five young bulls, from three to twelve months of age. Write him to Williamstown P. O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

OWNERSHIP OF HEIFER.

Last summer, A pastured a herd of young cattle on his own field, a mile from home, and during the season the cattle were visited regularly, and no stray cattle were seen in the herd; always A's correct number. After the herd was brought home in the fall, B comes along and, without A's knowledge, takes a fine red heifer with star in forehead from the field and drives her to his barnyard, claiming the beast to be his, and that he can swear to it. Also, B's neighbor says he thinks the beast belongs to B. Is there any means whereby A may recover what he is confident is his property?

JUSTICE.

Ontario. Ans.—His appropriate remedy is by way of Replevin proceedings in the Division Court; but, judging from the foregoing statement alone, B would seem to have the advantage of him in respect of evidence.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY.

1. Could you give me the address of a good, reliable seed store or firm—good financially and otherwise—in Montreal?

2. I live two hundred miles from Montreal, and want to ship clover seed there. If I put it in good bags, is the railroad responsible for safe delivery?

3. Will sap evaporate as quickly in a long furance, say, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide? The question is would it be better to keep the box near full of sap, or just four or five inches in the bottom, for speed in the work of making syrup?

R. J. M.

Ans.—1. See our advertising columns. Wm. Ewing & Co., seedsmen, 142-146 McGill St.

2. Yes, if accepted for delivery by the railway company. They may propose by the printed or written terms upon which they receive the bags of seed to limit their liability in respect of same, and it might be well to examine such terms (usually incorporated with the receipt the company give), and see that they are not unreasonable.

3. Here is a nice point for observant sugar-makers to settle.

Dispersion of the Whitehall Shorthorn Herd

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908

MR. N. A. STEEN,

at his farm, Whitehall, 3 miles from Streetsville Jct. Sta., C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, will sell his entire herd of

35 Head of Shorthorn Cattle

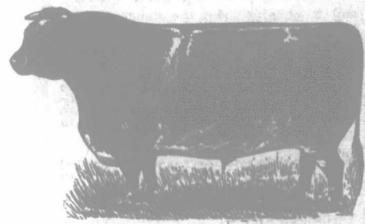
This is an exceptionally well-bred herd of Missies, Cecelias and Victorias. 25 females and 10 young bulls. All in good healthy breeding condition, and guaranteed right in every respect.

Terms cash, or 7 months' on bankable paper with 5% interest. Sale at 1 p. m. sharp.

John Smith M.P.P., Auctioneer.

Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application to the owner.

N. A. STEEN, Meadowvale P. O.



STEVENS

firearms cost less than most guns, but they acknowledge no superiors at any price. You can trust the shotguns in the field or the hunt, or the rifles at the range or small game shooting, for sure, hard, straight hitting. They have more records to their credit than all other makes combined.

The superior qualities of our firearms for men is found also in our rifles for boys.

HERE ARE OUR LEADERS: Little Scout, \$2.25; Stevens-Maynard, Jr., 3.00; Crack Shot, 4.00; Little Krag, 5.00; Favorite, 6.00. Send for our 160-page catalogue. It will tell anyone much that he ought to know about firearms and their proper care. Send 5c. for postage. If our dealer can't get you the genuine Stevens, notify us.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 25 Front Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

TWICE AS STRONG

Hitherto, the weakest part of a woven fence has been the lock, but now we offer you a new fence with a lock which is the strongest part of whole fence. Notice that this lock not only securely grips the No. 9 lateral to the No. 9 stay, but that the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself, making it the strongest part of the entire fence, and giving it a double grip. A double grip means a twice-as-strong lock, a twice-as-strong fence, a twice-as-good an investment—and that is what you get in "Leader" fence.



You Can Make Money selling "Leader" fence in exclusive territory. Write us at once and we will make you an attractive proposition.

Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd. Stratford, Ont.

Leader Fence Lock

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Our BOOKLET plainly tells the story of Blatchford's Calf Meal, with convincing testimonials from some of the 20,000 progressive farmers who have had excellent success with this perfect milk substitute. It costs about half as much as milk. It prevents scouring. It is the oldest and best. It is free from mill feed. It is cooked. The Booklet is FREE. Write for it.

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont.
Taylor Bros., Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
J. H. Byers, Stratford, Ont.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

PLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Hawthorn Herd of Deep - milking SHORTHORNS

6 YOUNG BULLS,
by Aberdeen Hero, Imp.,
=28840-. Also females all ages.

Wm. Grainger & Son,
LONDESBORO P. O.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is represented by such noted Scotch families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Duches of Gloster, Strathhallan, Stamford and Lovely. Mostly from imported sire and dams. Write me for prices on what you want.

J. F. MITCHELL,
Burlington Jct. Sta. Burlington P. O. and Telegraph.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer =48898-, Trout Creek Stamp =67660-. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

JAMES GIBB,
Brookdale, Ont.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK
—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.
Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or urising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. MCKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

The Bishop of London at a dinner in Washington told a story as the cigars came on about one of his predecessors.

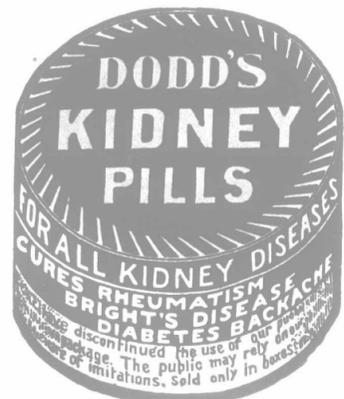
"When Dr. Creighton was Bishop of London," he said, "he rode on a train one day with a small, meek curate.

"Dr. Creighton, an ardent lover of tobacco, soon took out his cigar case, and with a smile, he said:

"You don't mind my smoking, I suppose?"

"The meek, pale little curate bowed and answered humbly:

"Not if your Lordship doesn't mind my being sick."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

VENTRAL HERNIA.

Two-year-old colt got hurt last summer, and there is a rupture the size of a hen's egg on right side. S. A. F.

Ans.—It is quite probable this will never interfere with his usefulness. At the same time it is possible it may become greatly enlarged if he is subjected to severe muscular exertion. It cannot be successfully treated, except by an operation by a veterinarian, and you must decide whether or not you will have it treated. I think I would take chances and leave it alone. V.

FEEDING ANTIMONY, ETC.

1. Is it wrong to give black antimony to horses?

2. Why is barley considered unfit for horse feed? J. W. W.

Ans.—1. Any preparation of antimony should be prescribed only by those who understand the actions of medicines. There are diseases in which it is good practice to give the different preparations of antimony in proper doses, but the continuance in feeding the drug causes fatty degeneration, and injures the horse's general constitution.

2. Barley is not considered unfit for horse food. It is not as satisfactory as oats, as it does not contain the nutritive elements in the same proportions; but, still, barley, fed in proper quantities to horses, gives fair results. It is better ground than whole. V.

Miscellaneous.

DISTRIBUTION OF "FARM WEEDS OF CANADA."

A book was published last year by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, known as "Farm Weeds of Canada," and distributed on application to public-school libraries and local-improvement districts. In Saskatchewan, I, as teacher, received one for the school, and would like to know whether this book has yet been placed within reach of all farmers and those interested in the control of farm weeds. If not, is there any good substitute? A. J. H.

Ans.—The Seed Commissioner stated before the Agricultural Committee, on February 19th, that the first edition of 15,000 copies of "Farm Weeds of Canada" had been and was being distributed to public libraries, educational institutions and rural schools in which libraries are maintained, about 25 copies being supplied to each inspectorial district. An application from the teacher or secretary of the school section, giving the name and number of the school district, will obtain a copy of the book. The second edition of 10,000 copies will be required to supply all such schools. The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture stated that he had under consideration the expedient of asking Parliament for funds to have 25,000 additional copies printed, for distribution to farmers. The problem of having the book enlarged and printed for sale at cost was discussed. It was thought that the most equitable distribution of those now on order was to have them supplied to rural-school sections.

G. H. C.

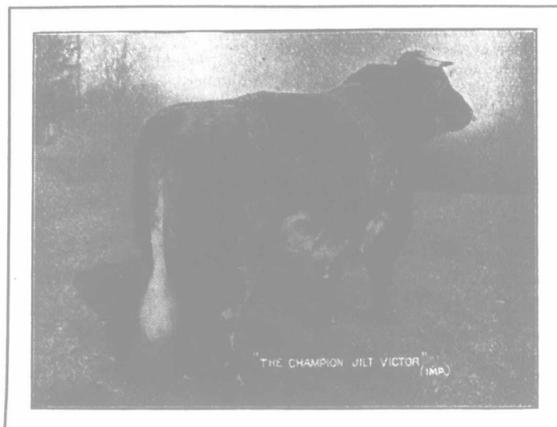
It was indeed a beautiful night. The gentle zephyrs played musically amid the delicate fronds of the turnip-tops, and wafted from far-distant fields the subtle perfume of the luscious onion, and the fragrance of decaying cabbages. "Betsy," he whispered, as they sat together on the fence surrounding Mrs. Filligan's pig-stye, "ow! beautiful you be! Jes' think of it, Betsy! When we be married us will have a pig of our own! Think of that, Betsy!"

"Jan," she whispered, a note of sentiment in her voice, "what do I care for pigs? I shan't want no pig when I've got you!"

Then all was silent once more, save for the musical frolics of the zephyrs already mentioned.—[Punch.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns

J. A. WATT, SALEM P. O.



I will take a very limited number of high-class cows for service to Jilt Victor. I can supply any number of Shorthorns of either sex, or willingly help buyers in making selections elsewhere.

Elora Stns., G. T. R. and C. P. R., 13 miles north of Guelph. Long-distance 'phone.

1864 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

An exceptionally choice lot of heifers and young bulls for sale now. Best milking strains.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

Our herd numbers sixty-five head. We are prepared to give bargains to suit all who wish to buy from one animal up to a carload of females, and 12 bulls from 9 to 18 months old. Also 55 Berkshires of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R.; Brampton, G. T. R.

10 IMPORTED 10 BULLS

Recently arrived from Scotland in good condition. They are a superior lot. Selected for herd-headers. We also have a number of Canadian-bred bulls of excellent quality, and representing the choicest breeding. Females suitable for show or breeding purposes.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

Bell telephone at each farm.

Maitland Bank Shorthorns—Five bulls, 12 to 16 months; six bulls, 9 to 12 months, got by Broadhooks Prince (imp.) =55002-, and some of them from imp. cows; also cows and heifers, milking sort and right breeding. Lowest prices for quick sale. Come and see them, or write.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. L. B. POWELL,
Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.

Six Thick, Thrifty Shorthorn Bull Calves JUST HOME FROM SCOTLAND.

They are ready to use, and I am going to sell them. Will change for your old imported bulls if good. Will also sell imported cows and heifers and home-bred bulls; also some good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, bred to great imported sires.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Young bulls from imported and home-bred Scotch cows, and got by such noted bulls as Derby (imp.), Epic Broadhooks (imp.) and Whitehall Ramsden. Priced for quick sale.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For sale: 3 young bulls by Old Lancaster Imp., from Imp. dams, including Lancaster Victor, first prize sr. bull calf at Dom at Sherbrooke, second at C. N. E., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat Stn. & P. O. C. P. R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

Winners at the leading shows have been sired by bulls bred here. We can sell you a good bull to head your herd of SHORTHORNS, or for use on your good grade cows. The bull catalogue explains the breeding. Write for it.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
Long-distance telephone.

GREENGILL HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Molson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta

A Cambridge professor having shown in an encyclopedia article that Canadians get wine from the maple tree, it should not surprise people over there to hear that we pick seal-skin sacks off the fir trees.

GOSSIP.

The young Clydesdale stallion advertised for sale in this issue by Mr. Jos. W. Holman, Columbus, Ont., is a splendid type of the breed, and should be a bargain for someone. His sire, Cornerstone (11016), was imported by Mr. J. B. Hogate, and is considered by good judges to be one of the best horses ever brought to this country. Look up the advertisement.

MINSTER FARM HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

The noted Minster herd of Holstein cattle, the property of Mr. R. Honey, of Brickley, Ont., about five miles from Hastings Station (G. T. R.), are coming through the winter in good shape for another heavy season at the pail. This is an old-established herd, which for years have practically won everything hung up at such shows as Lindsay, Peterboro, Warkworth, Brighton, etc. Unfortunately none of them have ever been officially tested, for, with the large private milk records, they have to their credit an official butter-fat test that would, without doubt, place the herd among the best in the country as producers, a number of them having given from 60 to 84 lbs. a day, and what is of more importance, they carry their flow well up to the average through the year. Parties on the lookout for a young bull, or a few heifers, should write Mr. Honey, as he has some on hand that cannot fail to please. There are no better types of Yorkshires than are to be found in Mr. Honey's stables, bred from the best stock procurable. They are the approved bacon-type lot. Write him for prices on either line of stock, which will be found satisfactory.

D. GUNN & SON'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALE SALE.

Late sales have indicated that the spring of 1908 will see the demand for good Clydesdale brood mares just as active as just as remunerative prices as ruled a year ago, and, although the demand for heavy workers was somewhat slack the fore part of the winter, buyers are now active looking up the big, good kind, for which they are paying prices, according to quality, up to \$400 and \$600 a pair. Looking ahead at the possibility of good prices for some years to come, there is nothing in sight but an active demand and high prices. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific alone will, for some years yet, make a heavy drain on the supply of big workers, and that is only one of the many lines of railroads at present being constructed, saying nothing about the hundreds and thousands required for other public works now or soon to be in course of building. The men that will make the money are the men that do not get scared easily, and keep their big mares breeding, and as many of them as can profitably be kept at work to earn their keep. Every now and then, through these columns, opportunities are presented to the wide-awake farmers of Ontario to purchase a choice imported brood mare or two by auction at their own offer, which opportunities have always been taken advantage of; in every case, we believe, to the benefit of the purchaser, if not always to the seller. As announced, on Thursday, March 12th, at their beautiful farm, Dunrobin, one mile from Beaverton Station (G. T. and C. N. R.), Messrs. Donald Gunn & Son will sell, without reserve, 20 Clydesdale mares and fillies: 10 of them imported and 10 of them in foal; five rising four, and five rising three; the balance Canadian-bred, out of imported sire and dam. This is an exceptionally choice offering of big, drafty brood mares, among which are some well-matched pairs. They are a smooth lot, on the best quality of bone, ankles and feet, exactly the kind required to produce big, high-priced horses. Anyone at all interested should make a point to attend this sale, resting assured that their comfort will be well looked after by the Messrs. Gunn. Lunch will be provided at noon. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Beaverton. Remember the date, Thursday, March 12th.

WALBURN RIVERS' HOLSTEINS.

The Holstein herd of Mr. Walburn Rivers, of Foiden's Corners, Ont., ranks among the very best in Ontario, both from an individual and Record-of-Merit-production standpoint. Mr. Rivers is one of the most energetic and up-to-date breeders of this great dairy breed of cattle, and everything in his herd, with the exception of a few of the younger ones, are in the Record of Merit with official records that speak for the high-class character of the herd. The main stock bull is Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, whose dam, Lady Wayne Norine Mechthilde, has a seven-day butter record of 12½ lbs. as a two-year-old. Her dam, Lady Wayne Norine, has a record of 22 lbs. in seven days, and her sire's dam, Daisy Texal 2nd, has a record of 18 lbs. as a three-year-old, and was winner of sweepstakes at the International, at Chicago. His lieutenant in service is a young son of Queen De Kol, whose record is 20 lbs. in seven days. The heifers are now being bred to this young bull, and the produce should be something extra, as they will be backed up by high production on both sides. Following are the official records of a number of the females now in the herd: Abbekerk Tryntje De Kol, four years old; record, 427.9 lbs. milk, and 15.35 lbs. butter, on an 80 per cent. basis, which is the basis on which all the records of this herd are fixed. Of course, all the records mentioned are seven-day records. This cow has a two-months-old heifer calf, sired by King Posch De Kol, whose dam, Queen De Kol 3rd, has a record of 20 lbs. butter. It is for sale. A daughter of hers, Queen Abbekerk Wayne, dropped her first calf last August, and gave 40 lbs. of milk a day at one year and ten months of age. Another daughter, Abbekerk Schulling, not yet officially tested, has given 55 lbs. of milk a day as a three-year-old. She has a heifer calf, four months of age that is for sale. Princess Calamity Clay, 478.24 lbs. milk, 19.87 lbs. butter, as a four-year-old; she has a three-months-old heifer calf for sale, got by King Posch De Kol. Princess Calamity Posch, two-year-old record 334.63 lbs. milk, 12.46 lbs. butter; Countess Daisy Clay, three-year-old record 385.2 lbs. milk, 15.277 lbs. butter (she has a four-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull, that is for sale); Daisy Nightingale of Norval, 371 lbs. milk, 19.28 lbs. butter; Daisy Albino De Kol, 411.53 lbs. milk, 19.13 lbs. butter (she has a three-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull, that is for sale); Tolena Fairmont 3rd's Albino, three-year-old record 311.9 lbs. milk. Fairmont Iosco is a daughter, whose two-year-old record is 313.59 lbs. milk, and 11.8 lbs. butter. Daisy Albino De Kol's Duchess, three-year-old record 349.36 lbs. milk, and 15.68 lbs. butter; Daisy Wayne Albino De Kol is a daughter whose two-year-old record is 270 lbs. milk, and 12½ lbs. butter. Calamity Posch Wayne, at one year and ten months old, made 236.1 lbs. milk, 9.49 lbs. butter; she has a six-months-old heifer calf, by King Posch De Kol. It is for sale. Albino Wayne, two-year-old record 288.3 lbs. milk, 10.89 lbs. butter; Princess Calamity Wayne, two-year-old record 268.4 lbs. milk, 10.24 lbs. butter; Duchess Christmas Gift, calved last July, at eighteen months of age, and gave 40 lbs. of milk a day, and is now milking 30 lbs. a day. Besides these are several heifers carrying their first calves, a very desirable lot. In young bulls fit for service is one sixteen months old, out of Abbekerk Schulling, and by the stock bull. Another, fourteen months old, is out of Daisy Albino De Kol, and by the stock bull. Still another is thirteen months old, out of Daisy Albino De Kol's Duchess, also by the stock bull. Here are a trio of young bulls fit for service, richly bred, and extra nice individuals. Write Mr. Rivers, to Foiden's Corner, O., Ont.

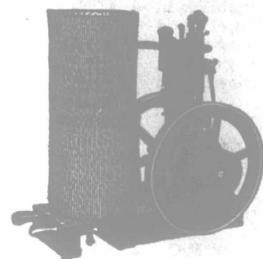
AS NEARLY STRAIGHT AS POSSIBLE.

"Now, all we want from you is a straight story," said the lawyer.
"Sir," retorted the witness, "perhaps you are not aware that I am a prominent politician in this community, and your insinuation constitutes an affront."
"Pardon me," rejoined the lawyer.
"No offence intended. Just tell us near a straight story as you can."

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Toronto,
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FAIRBANKS - MORSE ENGINES

For Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate Gasoline, Alcohol. Vertical, Horizontal and Wood Base.

ALL SIZES.

70,000 are in use, and every one is giving satisfaction. Unequaled for durability, economy and reliability. Write to-day on coupon below for catalogue and copies of testimonials.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., 444 St. James St., Montreal

Please send catalogue and copies of testimonials.

Name

Address

R. H. REID, SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Glover Lea Stock Farm,
PINE RIVER, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE
Golden Cross (imp.) at head of herd.

Two young imported bulls of the very best quality and breeding. Six Canadian-bred bulls mostly the get of Bapton Chancellor (imp.) Prices right.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 19 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—50077—(imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT., BREEDS

Scotch Shorthorns
exclusively. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.)—55048—(0006), a Shelkin Rosemary; Gloster King—68708—28804, A. H. B., a Crickshank Duchess of Gloster. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Shorthorns ! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager. Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:
Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud GR, imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eolipoe.
Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.
An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

SHORTHORNS

For want of stable room will sell cheap 10 heifer calves, 19 yearling heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers in calf, and 3 red bulls about 14 months old. Right good ones. **CLYDESDALES.**—Two year-old mare in foal, and a good pair 4 and 5 years old. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR, GOBLES, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns !

WOULD EXCHANGE
a few high-class Shorthorns FOR PURE-BRED OR GOOD GRADE SHEEP, Shropshires preferred.

D. Allan Black, Kingston, Ontario.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles. Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price. THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

The proprietors claim that the regular use of

MOLASSINE MEAL

(in addition to being a valuable, economical food) cures and prevents all ordinary complaints to which animals are subjected, and that in consequence of the healthy conditions of the stomach created by its use, the animals are enabled to digest the whole of their food, and to assimilate the entire nutriment contained therein. Andrew Watson, 91 Youville Square, Montreal

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.



Breeders of Short-horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Shorthorns—Sweepstakes herd at London, Aylmer, Wallacestown, Rodney, Ridge-town, and Highgate, 1907. We have for sale at reasonable prices 3 choice young bulls, 1 red and 2 roans, of grand type and quality. All sired by the good breeding bull, Ridge wood Marquis—48995—, a son of the old champion, Spicy Marquis. Also a few young cows and heifers. JNO. LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS



Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at specially low figures for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old, 4 young bulls from six months to one year old, 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.



Maple Grove SHORTHORNS. 6 bulls and 2 heifers for sale. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. A number of young cows saf in calf. Present stock bull, Starry Morning. C. O. WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont. Stn. & P.O.

GREENOCK'S SHORTHORNS.—Imp. Protector at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian-bred females, Scotch and Scotch-topped. For sale: 7 bulls from 4 to 12 months of age, two of them out of imp. dams; also some choice females. Will be sold at easy prices. Write or come and see them. JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton P.O. P.M. and M.C. Railways

TWO IMPORTED BULLS Direct from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of excellent quality, color and breeding, two from imp. sire and dam, and others sired by Joy of Morning (Imp.) = 32070—. Prices in Shorthorns and Yorkshires will interest intending purchasers.

GEO. D. FLEICHER, Binkham P.O., Ont. Erin Stn., C. P. R.

STONELEIGH E. JEFFS & SONS, STOCK FARM Breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Bend Head P.O. Bradford & Buton stns., G.T.R.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS! Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell. JAS. SNELL, Orlinton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

SKIN DISEASE.

Three-year-old colt, in good condition and kept in a box stall, began to swell in hind legs about ten days ago, and the hair has nearly all fallen out as high as the hocks. G. S.

Ans.—Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 2 drams sulphate of iron twice daily in damp food, or mixed with half a pint of water and given as a drench. Dress the legs, three times daily, with carbolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, 30 parts. V.

SORE TONGUE.

Three-year-old heifer has had a sore mouth all winter. She salivates a great deal; cannot masticate properly, and is losing flesh. Her tongue is enlarged and covered with ulcers. R. N.

Ans.—I am afraid she has a form of actinomycosis, called "wooden tongue." Get a mixture of equal parts tincture of myrrh and butter of antimony, and apply a little to each ulcer with a feather once daily for three or four days. Give her iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with dram doses, and increase the dose by half a dram daily, until appetite and thirst fail, tears run from her eyes, and the skin becomes scruffy. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment, if necessary, in six weeks. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Is frozen silage good food for cattle?
2. Is silage good food for horses?
3. Are cornstalks that have been husked by hand good for horses and mares in foal?
4. One of my cow's teats was blind when she calved and has not given any milk since. The other teats seem sore when milking is commenced. One teat seemed to have a growth in it, and it took twice as long to milk as it should. This growth has apparently disappeared. Will she lose any more teats? E. C. G.

Ans.—1. It is not safe to feed while frozen, but when thawed is all right.
2. A little mixed with cut hay and chop does fairly well for idle horses; but for working horses it is not very good.
3. If not musty they will do no harm, but there is little nutrition in them. Unless perfectly free from mould or must, it would be unwise to feed them.
4. It is quite probable some other teats will become blind if she is kept for a milker. I would advise you to do the best you can with her, but do not breed her again. If any more growths form, an operation by a veterinarian with an instrument especially designed for the purpose can be performed. The soreness can be relieved by rubbing well, three times daily, with camphorated oil. V.

UNTHRIFTY MARE—GOATS.

1. Mare is unthrifty. Her hair is very dry. She had thrush in forefoot, but that is better. She now seems to be very stiff in hind quarters and legs. There is no soreness or swelling in feet or legs.
2. What is the average price of goats, both common and Angora? G. D. R.

Ans.—1. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth, as there is little doubt they require attention. Then take equal parts, by weight, of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda. Mix, and give her a tablespoonful three times daily in damp food, or in half pint of water as a drench. Give half a cupful of linseed meal mixed with her evening meal. Feed well, and give regular exercise. From symptoms given, I am unable to diagnose the cause of the stiffness. In order to diagnose, it is necessary to know the peculiarities of action, whether the stiffness increases or decreases on exercise; how she stands, etc., etc. It may be simply due to debility, and when she improves in condition, will disappear. If it does not decrease as she improves, it will be better for you to take her to your veterinarian for examination.
2. We have no knowledge of the market for goats. Probably some person who has will give information. V.

Feed counts more than breed

Feed this way and see your real profits grow

Don't

get the idea

that breed is

EVERYTHING

in any stock you

raise—horses, cows,

hogs, sheep. RIGHT

feeding counts most. Ex-

perts say that a FOURTH

of all the feed farmers' cattle

eat is WASTED.

Stop The Feed Waste

That waste goes to the manure pile—undigested, half digested—money thrown away. STOP IT—add a trifle of Greig's Cattle Food to the feed—put it in the mash—sprinkle it on the rough stuff—and your stock will digest ALL they eat. It's a CERTAIN Greig's will DO just that for YOU.

Head Off Disease, Too

Greig-raised cattle, decently cared for, don't ail—don't get poor—don't fail to make healthy, rapid growth. Because Greig's wards off disease—CURES disease—a potent tonic—purely botanical—no poisons, chemicals nor 'dope' in it.



GREIG'S
IMPROVED
CATTLE FOOD
MAKES STOCK THRIVE

This Food is perfect for every kind of live stock—a farm raises,—horses, cows, beef cattle, sheep, hogs,—and for every breed and kind of poultry, from hatching to market. A little of it does a great deal of good,—the dose is small, and the effect quick. Made under the direction of veterinary experts from special roots, barks, and herbs,—no poisons, no chemicals, no dope. It regulates the bowels, makes healthy blood, tones the whole system.

The Cost Is Little

Greig's Cattle Food is so concentrated that a little of it does a great deal more good than a lot of other so-called "foods"—mainly mere stimulants, that have to be fed with a shovel almost. Greig's is a "teaspoonful" product—feed it in little quantities. Inexpensive too—7 lb. box for fifty cents; 12 lb. pall for a dollar—and we'll prepay the charges anywhere in Canada if you send your dealer's name. Greig's Improved Regulator is the same as the Food but four times stronger—very highly concentrated, so cheaper to feed. Many prefer it—less bulky. 3 lb. pkg., 50c.; 12 lb. pall, \$2. Send for FREE valuable books about the kind of stock you keep. 307

The ROBERT GREIG COMPANY
LIMITED
160 Pearl Street TORONTO

SHORTHORN BULLS—HERD BULL FOR SALE.

For Sale.

At the dispersion of the "Thistle Ha" herd in Jan., 1915, I purchased a few of the best breeding cows. From these cows I now have 6 extra good young bulls for sale. For pedigrees and other particulars apply to

JOHN MILLER,
Brougham P. O. Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

Lord Lieutenant (imported) No. =60050=, five-year-old. All stock bull, quiet and sure. 2 bulls just over 1 year. 2 bulls just under 1 year. Half dozen choice 1 and 2 year old heifers. All from imported sires, and some from imported dams. All are 'rom good milking dams. Visitors always welcome.

SCOTT BROS., Highgate P. O. and Station.
M. C. Ry. and P. M. Ry.

We are offering a very superior lot of SHORTHORN

HOME-BRED BULLS

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY,
Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Four choice bulls, all from imp. sire; two from imp. dams. Females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd for sale or exchange ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and G.T.R. Station.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS—Woodfield Prince, sire reported, =50038= (86064), dam Trout Creek Missie 20th, =65967=; red, 1 ttle white; calved July 6th, 1906; a show bull. Also four extra bull calves, 8 to 10 months, by the Laverder bull, Trout Creek Wonder =56167= (24785L), out of Scotch cows; imported by W. D. Flatt; eligible for American Herdbook. Write for pedigrees. Gibbs' Woodfield Stock Farm, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Athelstane Shorthorns!

Three choice bulls from 9 to 12 months and heifers from 1 to 3 years; low-down, thick fleshed sort, of families: Rosewood, Butterfly, Roaling, and Countess, and mostly sired by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince =53900=. Prices very reasonable. WM. WALDIE, Stratford, Ont. Box 324.

Scotch Shorthorns—Young bulls and heifers from imp stock; also herd bull, Good Morning, imp., 4 years old, All stock bull quiet and sure; also one Percheron stallion, 6 years old, black, great weight and action, sure foal getter; sound, quiet, well broken to harness. Prices and terms in favor of buyer. L. K. WEBER, Hawkeville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement of Hereford cattle, in which he offers for sale choice young heifers and cows of this useful and popular beef breed.

While visiting the South, recently, a traveller chanced upon a resident of a sleepy hamlet in Alabama. "Are you a native of this town?" asked the traveller. "Am I a what?" languidly asked the one addressed. "Are you a native of the town?" "What's that?" "I asked you whether you were a native of the place?" At this juncture there appeared at the open door of the cabin the man's wife, tall, sallow, and gaunt. After a careful survey of the questioner, she said: "Ain't you got no sense, Bill. He means was yo' livin' heah when you was born, or was yo' born before yo' begun livin' heah. Now answer him."

N. A. STEEN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The Whitehall Shorthorn herd is a comparatively old-established herd, in which has been bred a number of high-priced animals of the Missie and Cecelia tribes. The dispersion of the herd, which takes place on Wednesday, March 18th, affords an opportunity for getting representatives of these most fashionable tribes at prices fixed by the buyers themselves. The farm, Whitehall, is only three miles from Streetsville Junction Station, twenty miles west of Toronto, on the C. P. R., which has connection for all directions. Conveyances will meet all morning trains. Lunch will be provided at noon. The terms are certainly very liberal for those not prepared to pay cash. Bankable paper for seven months at 5 per cent. interest will be accepted. Owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable and satisfactory help, Mr. Steen has decided to sell the entire lot, and there will be no side bidding. The herd is in good, healthy breeding condition, and everything will be guaranteed exactly as represented. There are six of the great Missie tribe, fifteen of the noted Cecelia tribe, and four of the Canadian Victorias. This family was founded on that grand cow, Beauty, by Snowball. They are a large, well-put-up lot, and exceptionally good milkers. The major part of the females are young, and the get of Royal Diamond 2nd =58459=, a Campbell Mina, sired by Royal Diamond (imp.), a Marr Roan Lady; dam Minka of Kinellar 7th (imp.), by the Cruickshank Lavender bull, Lucky Archer; and Royal Scot 4961, a Jilt-bred bull, by Scottish Pride (imp.); dam Rosie 5th (imp.), by Allan Gwynne; grandam Rosie, by Lieutenant. The breeding of the entire herd is strictly gilt-edged, and the offering will not be a disappointment to visitors to the sale. There will be sold eight young bulls, from seven to twelve months of age, bred as follows: Royal Mac =70280=, a Missie, by Royal Scot (he is a red yearling); Victoria Boy =70282=, a red yearling Victoria, by Royal Scot; Red Diamond 277=, a red seven-months-old Missie, by Royal Diamond; Cecelia, Jock =70275=, a roan yearling Cecelia, by Royal Scot; Royal Jock =70279=, a red yearling Cecelia, by Royal Scot; Royal Boy =70278=, a red ten-months-old Cecelia, by Royal Scot; Scotch Prince =70281=, a red seven-months-old Cecelia, by Royal Scot; Cecelia's Chief =70274=, a red ten-months-old, a Cecelia, by Royal Scot. Particulars of the breeding of the females will appear in our next issue. For catalogues, address Mr. N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P. O., Ont.

NOT TIME'S SLAVE.

A traveller, finding that he had a couple of hours in Dublin, called a cab and told the driver to drive him around for two hours. At first all went well, but soon the driver began to whip his horse so that they narrowly escaped several collisions. "What's the matter," demanded the passenger. "Why are you driving so recklessly? I'm in no hurry." "Ah, g'wan wid yez," retorted the caddy, "d'ye think I'm goin' to put in the whole day drivin' you around for two hours? Gitap!"

TORTURING SKIN DISEASE Afflicted this bright little girl

Mrs. F. Miner, of 311 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "A year since, while living in Oshawa, Ont., my little daughter Lorinda, six years of age contracted a skin disease on the upper part of her body. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time and then reappear worse than ever. The clothes coming in contact with the skin set up such a severe irritation that it was impossible to keep her from scratching. We tried various preparations yet obtained no good results until we began using Zam-Buk. With each application the irritation and soreness was greatly relieved, and the child rested easier. Thro' continued using, the eruptions and scabs fast disappeared and in a short space of time the skin was completely cleared from the disease. It is now some months since we used Zam-Buk, and as there are no signs of any more eruptions breaking out on her body, we believe Zam-Buk has worked a complete cure."



LITTLE LORINDA MINER, GUELPH

Zam-Buk Cures cuts, chapped hands, itch, ulcers, eczema, running sores and all diseases of the skin. Of all druggists and stores 50c. or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.



Breeders and Importers of High-class Ayrshire Cattle, Gleydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Coille Dogs. Anything for sale. We offer especially a few select young bulls to clear cheap. Orders booked for spring sale. HAROLD M. MORGAN, Prop. E. BJORKELAND, Manager. Bell 'Phone connection.

Wardend Ayrshires We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Ma le No 81825, bred by A. Hume, Menie F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering. HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.

AYRSHIRES Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 3 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires



My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance 'phone in house. R. R. NESS, Howlok, Que.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd 42; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by imp. sire and some out of imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and chs.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES! A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good tests." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Long-distance 'Phone. MAXVILLE, ONT.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES. Produced nearly 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 49 per cent. butter fat, during the past three years. 30 head for sale before spring. All ages. Write for prices. W. F. STAPHEN, Box 163, Huntington Que.

Neldpath Ayrshires A choice lot of bulls ranging in age from 2, 4, 8 and 15 months. All bred by the world's champion, Imp. Douglas Dale W. W. Sallantyne, Stratford, Ontario. "Neldpath Farm." Long distance 'Phone.

FOR SALE. HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE. Of the best performing at ains. GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm Tillsonburg, Ont.

Only Bull Calves

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins Götewolds and Tamworths—Present offering: 50 very young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; 74 boys 6 months old, and 20 in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS Herd of 35 head with A. E. O. breeding, backed up by better tests of over 16 lbs. as a 17-year-old to over 36 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A. E. O. test of one is over 46 lbs. for dam and g. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale. G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1-yearling bull 6 bull calves from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario Co.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians Bull calves from No 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young York shire sows, about 9 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warwick P. O. Campbellford Ont.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD Young bulls fit for service. Bull calves. Also a few choice heifer calves. Walsburn Rivers, FOLDEN'S, ONT.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEINS.—Every female in the herd is in the Record of Merit. My stock bulls are backed up by heavy record dams. For sale: A few choice young bulls bred from Record sires and dams. H. Bollert, Cassel P. O., Tavistock Sta.

RAW

SHIP TO WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES E. T. CARTER & CO. 83-85 Front St., E., TORONTO CANADA. WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST Highest Cash Prices For Everything. The Oldest and Most Reliable HIDE, WOOL, SKIN AND FUR House in Canada.

FURS

Golden Fox, first-prize yearling and junior champion at Toronto, 1907, Exhibition. The beautiful young stock coming in from him, proves to be a wonderful cross with my St. L. cows. Young stock from him now for sale. T. FORTER, Weston Road, Toronto Junction.

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, CANADA.

Reinforce Your DAIRY HERD with the Blood of the Winners. DON JERSEY HERD

can furnish you with young bulls sired by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, who was the sire of the herd winning first prize for the progeny of one bull at the Toronto Exhibition 1907. If you want practically money-making Jerseys secure one of these well-bred bulls. D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont., Duncan Station, G. N. O.

Jerseys 2 Extra Choice Young Bulls For Sale, 8 and 9 months old, grandsons of the great Financial King, out of large, heavy-milking dams. Inquiries solicited. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Pine Ridge Having more bull calves than any other Jersey breeder, we will sell them cheap, considering quality. They are bred from our stock bull, Earl Denton gr-son of the famous Flying Fox. Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Two Pails From One Cow



The greatest yield of milk requires that food waste be reduced to a minimum and food assimilation increased to a maximum. Hence the road to success as a producer of milk lies in giving the cow a strong digestion and increasing appetite. This seems difficult, because we are continually overfeeding in our effort after increase, and consequently inviting nervous disorders and digestive breakdown. Here

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

shows its value. A tonic and mild laxative, it contains iron for the blood and nitrates to expel dead matter from the system. Its use strengthens the stomach nerves and increases the secretions. A cow, steer, horse, hog or sheep getting Dr. Hess Stock Food is in condition to benefit from a large amount of food. It makes appetite for coarse fodder (which saves grain) and by improving digestion saves nutriment that would otherwise be wasted in the excrement. Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun endorse the ingredients contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is valuable not only as a tonic but as a preventive of disease. Sold on a Written Guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.
Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal preparation, and this paper is back of the guarantee.
Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your alling animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book free any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-a and Instant Louse Killer.
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TUMOR.

Cow has a loose lump under her cheek bone. It is not attached to the bone. I have been feeding barley straw. Would the beard cause it?
R. A. Y.

Ans.—It is not probable that it has been caused by barley beards. It may, or may not, be lump jaw. In many cases the bone is not involved in this disease. The cow should be cast and secured, and the tumor carefully dissected out; the skin stitched, with the exception of an opening at the lowest part for the escape of pus, and then dressed, three times daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. It will be good practice to give the iodide-of-potassium treatment, described in this issue for treatment for wooden tongue in answer to question by R. N.

PYEMIA.

Mare's hind leg swelled two weeks ago. It broke and ran matter at the pastern joint, and a few days ago it broke inside the ham. It has a bad smell. She does not touch the foot to the ground. It is very painful, and she cannot rise without assistance.
G. T.

Ans.—This is a case of pyemia (blood poisoning), and it is doubtful if she will recover. Have her placed in sligs. Flush out the abscesses, three times daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Open any fresh abscesses that form, and treat as above. Give her, internally, 35 drops of carbolic acid, mixed with half a pint cold water three times daily. Give her anything she will eat, and, if she will not eat, drench her with milk and eggs and a little whiskey several times daily.
V.

LAME IN FEET.

1. Mare goes stiff when first taken out, but gets better after being driven a while, but stiffens up again when in the stable.
2. How does a mare go when she has chest founder?
G. W.

Ans.—1. The mare is lame in her feet, probably from navicular disease, and it is doubtful if a cure can be effected. The symptoms can be relieved by repeated blistering. Remove the shoes, and rasp the wall of the foot well down on the lower border. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Make a blister of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Tie the mare so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off blister again, and, after that, blister once every four weeks as long as you can give her rest.
2. There is no such trouble as "chest founder."
V.

ITCHY LEGS.

1. Pair of heavy horses that are worked during the summer, and run in the yard during the winter, have an itch in their legs. They bite and scratch them until they bleed, and the legs swell.
2. Heavy brood mare and a couple of colts stamp and rub their legs, but do not bite them. We claim they have insect in their heels.
N. N.

Ans.—The trouble is the same in all differing only in degree. There is no insect. Beefy and hairy-legged horses are predisposed to this itchiness, and it is very hard to check and prevent. Purge each of the horses (the pregnant mare excepted) with 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic three times daily for a week. To the colts give less doses, according to size and age. Dress the itchy parts, twice daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Of course, the hair must be carefully parted, and the lotion rubbed into the skin.
V.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland ponies are advertised for sale in this paper by E. Dymont, Copetown, Ont., who imports and breeds ponies on a comparatively large scale, and makes a specialty of the business.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE!

The undersigned are uniting their herds, and to make room must sell a number of cows and heifers, also several young bulls. 75 head to choose from. Come and see them, or write for prices and description.

E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD P. O.
Frankford and Belleville Sts.

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 3 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.

F. D. HDE, Oxford Centre P.O.
Woodstock Station.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Bue 4th's Lad and Sir Pietertje Posch DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 35.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

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

LOOK HERE

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Bontaje Q. Pietertje De Kol: 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 25 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right.
FRED ABBOTT
Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 19 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2 fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere.
E. H. Dellar, Havelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., near Prescott

Evergreen Farm Holsteins—FOR SALE: Bull calves 3 months old, from A. R. cows. Dam and sire's dam average from 20.55 lbs. as 3-year olds, to 22.60 lbs. as mature cows in 7 days; also young females bred to Sir Mercena Burgess.
F. C. PETTIT, Burgoyneville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Herman, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented.
H. E. GEORGE, Grafton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs. Also 3 heifers coming 2, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO

FOR QUICK SALE.—Choice registered Holstein bull calves at \$25.00 each, sired by Prince Gretqui De Kol, whose dam has an official record of over 18 pounds at three years old. Express paid anywhere in Ontario.
W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.
15 young cows due to calve during next 3 mos.; bred to bulls having high official backing. Orders booked for bull calves at moderate prices. A few bulls ready for service. Farm 7 miles north of Toronto, near the Metropolitan By. Write: **R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.**

Cattle and Sheep Labels.
Now is the time to get posted. Send your name and address for circular and sample. Write to-day.
F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

FURS WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY OF ALL KINDS
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST SHIPMENTS SOLICITED
JOHN HALLAM III FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO

Hampshire Down Sheep

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its rapid and WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY, hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, and in quality of MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN MEAT IS UNSURPASSED.
Full information of

SECRETARY,
HampshireDownSheepBreeder's Association
SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new eye book "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book we send free, if you name this paper, a 10c packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to R. Birds," "Lice," and "Bird Magazine." Send eye-to-day; stamps or coin refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Adress

COTTAM BIRD SEED

28 Bathurst St. London Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE OFFERINGS

Show rams, show ewes and breeding stock. Of the best of breeding and best in quality. For 25 years the flock is known as the Producer of the highest type of sheep. If you need a choice ram, or a few good ewes, write for circular and tempting prices to **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE

Choice breeding ewes for sale at reasonable prices. White Wyandottes at all times.
W. D. MONKMAN, BONDHEAD, ONT.
Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons** Buena Vista Farm, o Harrieston, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SWELLING ON FLANK.

Driver was put in the stall apparently all right in the evening. In the morning there was a large, firm swelling on the right flank.

Ans.—This swelling is due to an injury received in some way. It should be bathed frequently with hot water, and after bathing, rubbed with camphorated liniment. If pus forms, it must be lanced, and the cavity flushed out twice daily with an antiseptic, as a five-percent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. I would advise you to put him under the care of your veterinarian, as it is possible there may be a rupture.

INAPPETENCE—ENLARGED FETLOCK JOINT.

1. Mare, seven years old, feels and looks fairly well, but she will not eat much. 2. Her right hind leg swelled last fall at the fetlock, and it is still too large.

Ans.—1. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth. Then, take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with a pint of cold water, and given as a drench. Repeat prescription as often as necessary. 2. Take four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. Mix, and rub a little well into the skin all round the joint once daily.

Miscellaneous.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

I think I saw in your paper, a year or two ago, where carbolic acid was prescribed for a cow that had not cleaned. Will you kindly repeat the prescription?

Ans.—Twenty-five drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water, given twice a day for a week or two on bran or other feed, or as a drench, has been strongly recommended for this purpose, and also as a preventive and remedy for contagious abortion. In the latter case, the treatment should be continued for four weeks.

BEST MILKING COWS—NAVICULAR DISEASE.

1. Which is the best breed of milking cows for a farmer to keep, considering feed and milk profit? 2. Would pure-bred stock pay an ordinary farmer? 3. Is it best to milk a cow out clean after calving, or only a portion of her milk? 4. Which is the best way of getting the most good out of manure, by plowing under or cultivating in on top? 5. Would it do to spread manure on top of ground and leave, or would you lose by this? 6. Horse has been lame for a year. The inside of front feet grows straight down, or rather a little under, and seems to pinch his feet. Is there any way of growing the feet out right again? Is there any cure, or will a horse like this always be lame?

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. There are good milking cows, others not so good, in all the special dairy breeds—Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys—and some among the northorns, a dual-purpose breed, as well as among grades and crosses of these. It is probably as much a question of the capability of individual cows as of breeds. 2. Yes, if he has a liking for fine stock and is a good feeder, and has good business ability as a salesman, but he should commence on a small scale and grow up with the business, keeping the best of the female increase of the foundation stock. 3. To avoid milk fever, it is safer to take only about one-half the milk from her for the first three or four days after calving, this is nature's way. 4. The latter plan is generally best. 5. There would be less loss by this plan than by allowing it to heat, or to be leached by rains in a pile. 6. See answer to A. J. L. in this issue.

HENS EATING EGGS.

Our hens have started to eat eggs. Could you tell me the cause and remedy?

Ans.—A soft or thin-shelled egg broken in the nest is the usual cause of hens learning to eat eggs; one hen learning the trick afterwards from another. If there are only a few offenders, the best plan is to kill them off as quickly as possible. If there are two many to treat in this way, try keeping the nests quite dark. A row of tight nests opening at the back and entered from a covered passageway between wall and nests, is a good way to secure darkness. Some poultrymen use nests with sloping bottoms, down which the egg will roll gently to a receptacle beyond the hen's reach.

CROP TO PLOW UNDER FOR FALL WHEAT.

1. What would be good to sow on a summer-fallow to plow under as green manure? Intend sowing fall wheat on it next fall. 2. How much seed would be needed per acre, and how much would it cost? I enjoy reading "The Farmer's Advocate" very much.

Ans.—1. Field peas, 2 to 2½ bushels per acre; cost, according to price and amount of seed, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per acre. This is cheap fertilizing, for the peas, when plowed under, will add much nitrogen and humus to the soil. They will improve its physical condition and render available a considerable amount of inert mineral elements. Because common, the merits of this crop as a green manure are too liable to be overlooked.

ALFALFA ON FALL WHEAT—RATION FOR EWES.

1. Would I be likely to succeed with a catch of alfalfa on fall wheat? How much seed would it require per acre? 2. What would be a proper substitute for clover hay to help sheep prepare for lambing? Present feed is timothy hay, ensilage, small grain ration (oats and bran), and what oat straw they like. Would oil-cake meal help? If so, how much?

Ans.—1. Seeding alfalfa with fall wheat is not recommended. Use barley, spring wheat or oats. Some report good results from peas. 2. Pea straw, if available. Otherwise, use with the present roughage, the present mixture of bran and oats, with a very little oil-cake meal added.

HAND SOWERS—BOX FOR BOILING SYRUP—SOD OR FALLOW FOR PEAS?

1. What is the best kind of fanning-mill to buy, to clean all kinds of grain and seeds? 2. Are the little hand seed-sowers a good investment? Are they true sowers in all kinds of grain? Enclosed find cuts of two, which is the best? 3. For boiling maple syrup, I am going to make a box four or six feet long, say two feet wide, and nail a sheet-iron bottom; build in stonework with chimney. Will it work all right, or can you give me any pointers on the matter? Would the pine box taste the syrup? I have made such as this for boiling feed. 4. Which would be in the best shape for Canadian Beauty peas, naked summer-fallow, or Mammoth clover sod plowed under? 5. Is buckwheat hard on land? 6. Does a crop of peas leave land richer than before?

Ans.—1. It would be not only imprudent, but unfair to recommend any particular fanning-mill. Consult our advertisers' catalogues. 2. Some of our friends use them for sowing grass seed, and speak well of them. We have never used one. The two cuts enclosed seem to be of the same machine. 3. It will work all right, though the pine would flavor the syrup for some time. Maple or ash would be better. 4. Peas generally thrive best on sod. 5. Not specially. 6. Richer in nitrogen, which, with most crops, is the great stimulant of growth; but poorer in other crop constituents, such as potash and phosphoric acid. As a rule, a field which has grown peas will grow most other crops better than if the crop of peas had not been removed. Pea stubble is especially suited for wheat.

Elmhurst Berkshires



Large White Yorkshires! Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock, also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

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We have a number of choice young boars ready for service. Some imported, others imported in dam—also from imp. sire and dam—which we will price right for quick sale. Write us for what you want.

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Importer and Breeder, CAINSVILLE P. O., BRANT CO

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The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

MOUNT PLEASANT HERD OF TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS.—For sale: Pigs of either sexes from 6 weeks to 3 years; also 12 bull and heifer calves from 1 week to 1 year old. Phone in residence. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily fed, quick maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

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For Sale: 100 pigs, both sexes, all ages. Sows from 10 months to 2 years, bred to imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, all descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also two choice Shorthorn bulls, ready for service, from choice milking dams, and sired by a son of imp. Joy of Morning. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 3 young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.



Large English Berkshires

for sale from imported stock. Sows with pig and pigs for sale. All ages. At reasonable prices. Guarantee satisfaction. Boars and sows delivered at Woodstock station, C. P. R. or G. T. R.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Center, Ont.

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

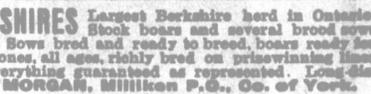
100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 600 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

EAST BANK HERDS

Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Shorthorn Cattle. As I must leave farm in March, I am offering 40 sows of choice breeding and quality. Prizes: winners and the get of prizewinners. Also cows and calves bred, fed and sold right. IRA L. HOWLETT, KELDON.



YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS—Either breed, any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrilton P.O., Schaw Sta. C.P.R.



Meadowbrook Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Dalmay Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P.O. & Station.



LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boars, Dalmay Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweetstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.



SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES! Boars fit for service, sows safely in pig, young sows 4 months old, young sows and boars 3 months old, imported in dam. JOHN McLEOD, Importer and breeder, Milton P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. G. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. GEO. M. SMITH, Haverhill, Ont.

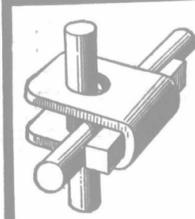
Duroc-Jerseys Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Several sows in pig, also younger ones. Imported Canadian Boy 19997 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ont.

The mare which Hon. Nelson Monteth purchased for the Agricultural College lost her sight subsequently. There was so much talk from Adam Beck and others about Niagara Falls that cataracts formed on her eyes.—[Toronto Star.

"Why does the farm boy beat the city boy so often?" "That's easy." "Let's have the answer." "The little red schoolhouse offers a better curriculum than does the little red theater comique."

GOSSIP.

The Hackney stallion, Derwent Performer (8823), whose portrait appears on another page in this paper, was imported by and is the property of Mr. W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont. He was purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, who owns more high-class Hackney stallions than any other man in Scotland. This horse stood second in the 1907 London Hackney Show, in 15.2 class, containing forty entries, amongst the pick of England's studs. He is a worthy son of the champion, Rosador; out of a mare by the equally famous Garton Duke of Connaught. He is a brilliant all-round mover, and one of the best of his breed that has ever been imported to Canada. He should prove a



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With the Wedge you can lock the wires far tighter than any other lock does, and without kinking or denting. Buckeye Locks are galvanized by a "hot process," exactly the same as fence wire. Equally coated inside and out. Used in U. S. for years, and considered the best fence lock. Same locks for No. 7 or No. 9 stays. Price as low as any.

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London Fence Machine Co., Ltd., LONDON, ONT.

profitable investment to his owner, and the farmers in the section he stands in are to be congratulated on having the services of such a high-class sire brought within their reach. It is but just to

state that the photograph, from which the cut is made, was on a very small scale, and comes far from doing the horse justice, as he is a model of the breed in type, action and breeding.

Japan.—Lady, I recognize that my advances are distasteful to you; but I trust I may still regard myself as a friend of the family?

Canada.—If you'll promise to let me see as little as possible of you, I don't mind being a sister to you, for mother's sake.

A wealthy New York woman who is an indefatigable lion hunter and has had some success as an entertainer of celebrities, wrote Jan Kueblik during his last Gotham appearance:

"Will you join us with some friends to dine on Thursday? Bring your violin."
She was somewhat chagrined when her messenger returned with the reply:
"Dear Madam,—My violin never dines."

STRENGTH FOR THE WEAK

Relief for the Pain-Worn

DO YOU SUFFER FROM

Nervous Debility, Loss of Strength, Rheumatism, Back-ache, Indigestion and Constipation? They are Quickly and Forever Cured by the Grand Product of Nature, DR. McLAUGHLIN'S Electric Belt. Send for My Free Book About It.



If you have doctored and dosed yourself without benefit, if you are tired of paying money for useless treatment and ruining your stomach with nasty drugs, like thousands of others, you will come to me as a last resort, and I want you to come now. Don't delay. If I say I can cure you, you can depend upon it. Will you try me? Do it now.

No person should be weak, no person should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No one should allow themselves to become less a man than nature intended; no one should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for their weakness and loss of vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which many suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any one that lives.

My Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

will restore your strength. It will give back the old vigor of youth. The loss of your health causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which you suffer can be traced to it.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

I have cured thousands who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; feel the glow of heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a ten-year-old. What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every one of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt. Those who have used it recommend it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

COMPLETELY CURED.

Dr. McLaughlin: P.O. Box 425, St. Catharines, Ont.
Dear Sir,—Before buying your Belt I had Sciatica so bad that I was unable to walk across the floor. Being persuaded by my family to try one, although I had no faith in it myself, I consented to get one, more to stop them from bothering me, as I had given up all hope of ever being able to walk again. After using the Belt one hour I was able to walk across the room, and in the days I could walk out doors. Now I claim I am soundly cured, giving Dr. McLaughlin's Belt all the credit.
CHAS. HOBBS.

NERVE TROUBLES CURED.

Dr. McLaughlin: Farnham, Que.
Dear Sir,—Somehow your letter has been overlooked, but I write now to tell you that my cure has been permanent, and as far as nerve troubles are concerned I never felt so well. As to my Belt, I have not used it for a long time, but it is still there, and allow me to say I would not sell it for five times its cost; not that I expect to use it, but for benefits derived from it. You may use this letter as you see fit.
Yours truly,
CHAS. McGUIRE.

RHEUMATISM AND SORE BACK CURED.

Dr. McLaughlin: Port Hood, C.B., N.S.
Dear Sir,—Your Belt cured me of rheumatism and sore back a year and a half ago, and I have had no reason to put it on again. You know how bad I was before I got it; I had such a soreness across loins and kidneys I could not turn in bed without catching hold of something. The first night I had it on it was a little better, and I used it as directed by you. This, I think, is part of the cure. I do not state these few lines as a person who does not know what he is talking about. I am not built that way.
Yours truly,
ROBT. CAMERON.
P.O. Box No. 98.

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