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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED 1874

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

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are the only tools needed to remove, attach or repair, when necessary, the

DUNLOP DETACHABLE BICYCLE TIRE.

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TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,
VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HALIFAX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page preceding the Home Magazine department.

Canadian Dairying,

BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN,
of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid.
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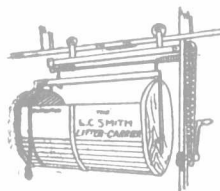
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to

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
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Get your wheels at first cost. We
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Have a first-class line of bicycles,
and you can have one or more

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of a wheel you want and we can
fill your order.

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PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE
BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF
THE RIGHT KIND OF
FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE
A PIECE OF LAND THAT
WON'T GROW ANYTHING
BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH
US ABOUT IT AND LET US
SUGGEST
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WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT
WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO
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WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO
YOUR LAND WILL PAY
CONSULT US FREELY IT IS
OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW
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AGENTS WANTED FOR
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THE W. A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED
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in your home means well-
ventilated rooms, an even
distribution of heat, the ab-
sence of dirt and dust, a sav-
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advantages described in our
booklet "About Heating,"
which will be sent upon re-
quest.

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One in each town to ride and exhibit a
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Highest Grade \$8.75 to \$17
1904 Models \$7 to \$12
Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorn Puncture
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500 Second-Hand Wheels
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The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assinibola lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assinibola and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



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\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$148.80 and nine equal annual instalments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

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

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

GOSSIP.

We can supply "Points of the Horse," by Capt. Hayes, for \$10. This work will be reviewed later on in our columns. It is well bound, and illustrated with 658 reproductions of photos. All students of horse lore and conformation need a copy; it is up-to-date. Send in your orders.

A young lady who was a great enthusiast about Shakespeare visited Stratford and went into raptures over everything she saw and heard. When she reached the railway station she was thoroughly worked up to the point of gushing, and she looked about her with brimming eyes. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "I think this affects me most of all! Here the great master must have come to take the train to London, just as I am doing!"

The mild business man was calmly reading his paper in the crowded trolley-car. In front of him stood a little woman hanging by a strap. Her arm was being slowly torn out of her body, her eyes were flashing at him, but she constrained herself to silence. Finally, after he had endured it for twenty minutes, he touched her arm and said: "Madame, you are standing on my foot." "Oh, am I?" she savagely retorted; "I thought it was a valise."

PITY OFTEN MISPLACED.

William H. Taft lectured recently in Philadelphia on the Philippines. Mr. Taft remarked at the end of his lecture that there was too much sentimental pity in the world.

"People—the poorest and most wretched people—are happier than we think, as a rule," he said. "No matter how wretched we are, we hold that our lot is not a bad one, and we pity some one worse off. In a storm at sea one night two sailors, their clothing frozen to their bodies, hung to a rope as the waves washed over them.

"I say, Bill," says one. "Wot is it, mate?" says the other. "Think o' the poor fellows caught at a picnic in such weather as this."

SAVE YOUR HAY & SAVE EXTRA LABOR

SPECIAL LABOR SAVING TOOLS

MAXWELL TEDDER SIDE DELIVERY RAKE & LOADER.

MAXWELL

St. MARY'S, ONT. CANADA

IS THERE AN AGENT IN YOUR DISTRICT IF NOT ADDRESS THE FIRM DIRECTLY

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO, CANADA.

GOSSIP.

AN EASY SOLUTION.

One morning as Judge C—, of Virginia, was starting for the town, he was approached by one of his negroes, who with more or less confusion asked:

"Massa, when yo' goes to the d'-ot-house will yo' git me a license? I's gwine to be mar'ed."

"Married, are you, Sam? All right," called the judge, as he hastily drove off. Arrived at the court-house, he spent a very busy day, and it was not until he was preparing to leave that he remembered Sam's license, and realized that he had not been told the name of the bride-elect.

"The old idiot, he never told me who he wanted to marry, but, of course, it's Lucinda. He's always making eyes at her." So saying, he returned to the court-house and had the license made out in the names of Sam and Lucinda. Sam was the first to greet him upon his return, with the inquiry:

"Git my license, massa?"

"Yes, Sam, you old fool. You didn't tell me who you wanted to marry, but I remembered how you're always courting Lucinda, and got the license in her name."

"Law, massa!" exclaimed Sam, "'taint Lucinda, it's Kyarlina. What's I gwine to do?"

"Well," said the judge, "the only thing will be for me to get another license."

"Massa," said Sam, "do yo' pay anyt'ing fur dat license?"

"Yes, Sam, a dollar and seventy-five cents."

"Will another license cos' anyt'ing?" said Sam.

"Yes, Sam, a dollar and seventy-five cents more," replied the judge.

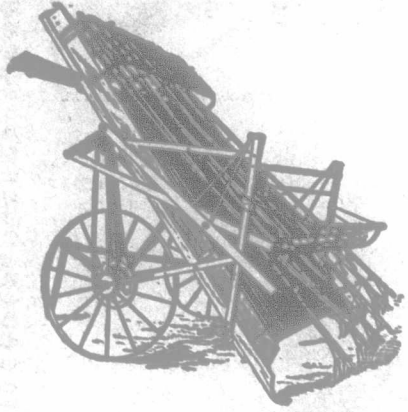
After scratching his woolly pate for a few minutes, Sam replied:

"Well, massa, I done axed Kyarlina, an' she said 'Yase,' but dere ain't no dollar an' seventy-five cents diffence in dem two niggers, so I'll jus' take Lucindy."

FARMER'S ADVOCATE ADVTs. ALWAYS PAY.

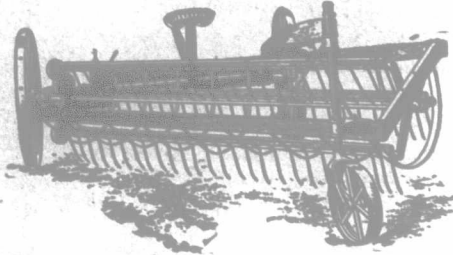
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DAIN HAY LOADERS



are guaranteed to rake from the swath or Side-delivery Rake winrow, and to do it clean. Have more improvements than are found on any other machine. Rakers can be raised or lowered. They push the hay up on the load—do not draw it back like the return-carrier machine. Can push the hay three to four feet higher than the loader itself. Has steel wheels. The adjustable drop-gate is a perfect device for windy days. This machine, when used in connection with the Dain

SIDE-DELIVERY RAKES,



makes the best hay with greater ease than any other method. Send for circulars and prices to

Dain Manufacturing Co.
PRESTON, ONT.

IT PAYS TO



The spring term is one of the best in which to enter. The winter rush is now over, and those who have entered in January are well started in their work. Teachers can, therefore, give more time to new students. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who intends to take a business or shorthand course, and wants to be placed in a paying place when graduated, should attend the

Canada Business College,
Chatham, Ont.

Students of last year already earning over \$1,000 per annum. 346 placed in 11 months. Do you know of any other business school getting such results? We pay your railway fare. Have you ever seen our catalogue? If not, write for it and enter now. Address,

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ontario.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

ASSETS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance in force over - \$6,000,000

A Company with an unparalleled low death rate, low expense rate, and earning over 6 per cent. on assets, is a desirable Company to insure in and a good Company to represent. Agents wanted. Liberal contracts offered good producers.

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State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.

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DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.
36 King St., East, Toronto.

Alfalfa and Corn Meal.

Five lots of cattle of the same grade and of nearly the same weights were fed in Oklahoma last winter on various feeds, the results showing that those fed on alfalfa hay and corn meal produced the greatest amount of meat. This lot dressed out 59.2 per cent., with a shrinkage of only 35 per cent., and sold on the Kansas City market at \$4.45, April 4.

The steers in this lot gained 317 pounds from Nov. 11 to March 30, a daily average gain of 2.27 pounds.

A lot of cattle fed on cotton-seed bran, shelled corn, prairie hay and wheat straw made the poorest showing. They dressed out 56.7 per cent., showing a shrinkage of 53 per cent., although they brought \$4.20 on the market.

Another lot fed on four parts cotton-seed and eleven parts Kafir-corn meal, and alfalfa hay and wheat straw, dressed out 58.7 per cent., but showed a shrinkage of 39 per cent.

Canada at the St. Louis Fair.

Canada's agricultural and mining exhibits are both very fine. But on the whole, Canada is not adequately represented. The money voted by Parliament has been well spent, but the Dominion should spend enough money on these world's fairs or spend nothing. It is useless to rank as a mere State of the Union. Canada is an empire in herself, and should so exhibit herself to the world. The Canadian building is a nice little affair, but there is nothing striking about it. It is, in fact, insignificant. The average Canadian feels that in the vast display of buildings and the miles upon miles of exhibits his country makes scarcely any impression. However, the best has been done with the money voted. The rigid economist who feeds his horse on one oat per day should be well pleased with Canada's place in the Exposition. The man who thinks it foolish to spend money on advertising should be delighted. The Canadian officials in charge are competent and energetic. With limited means they have done well.—[Toronto News.

TRADE TOPICS.

PURE SEED is the most certain means to a large crop. Just before the land is prepared for beans, rape, tares, corn, or, in fact, any variety of crop, place your order for pure seed with J. A. Bruce & Co., of Hamilton, Ont. Their line of selected and tested field seeds is, without question, the most reliable to be found on any market. Long years of experience in catering to the particular demands of a critical clientele places this firm in the very forefront for seed supplies.

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VIA THE

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The Overland Limited and the California Express are daily trains from Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific line. There are no changes nor delays. Winter tourist rates now in effect. Descriptive booklets free.

"Man wants but little here below,
But he wants that little long."

DeLaval Cream Separators

are constructed of lasting material and to give superior satisfaction. A concentration of quality. Catalog free.

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

WINNIPEG 77 York St., TORONTO MONTREAL

"RATHBUN'S STAR"

BRAND

The Leading
Canadian
Portland Cement

MANUFACTURED BY

The Canadian Portland Cement Co.

Limited

Capacity of Works - - 500,000 Barrels per Year

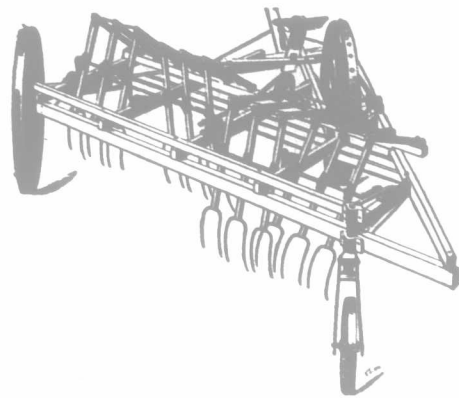
SALES AGENTS:

The Rathbun Company

310-312 Front St. West

TORONTO, ONT.

ELMIRA HAY-MAKING MACHINERY.

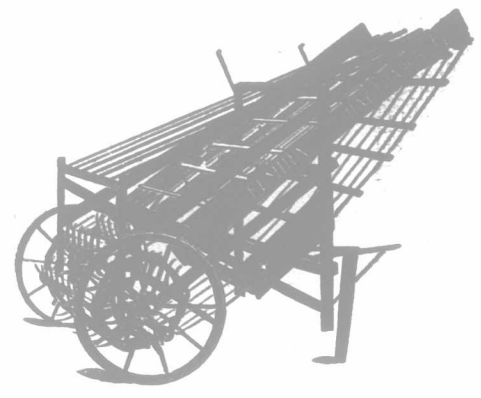


THE SIDE-DELIVERY HAY RAKE and HAY LOADER are the Greatest Time and Labor-saving Implements of the day. They will repay for their cost in a short time by curing and saving the hay properly, and in saving of extra labor.

Substantially built.

Will last a lifetime.

Write for circulars, prices and terms.



THE ELMIRA AGRICULTURAL WORKS CO., LTD., ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 2, 1904.

No. 610

EDITORIAL.

The Crop Prospects.

Seeding in most districts of the country, although it was later this spring than usual, owing to a somewhat backward season, has been completed in so far as the sowing of grain is concerned, in short order, and under fairly favorable conditions of tith. Moisture sufficient to germinate the seed was present in most parts, and copious rains have occurred generally over the whole country, giving the crops a good start, and now that warmer weather has set in the prospect is for a rapid growth, which, if favorable conditions continue, will ensure a good harvest. Fall wheat in many sections has been winter-killed, but it is sown only to a very limited extent in these times, and its failure does not mean the loss of a crop for the year, as in many cases spring grain or other crops have been sown on the land, and may prove fairly productive.

Pastures, if given a fair chance, should now make rapid growth, but there is reason to fear that in many instances, owing to scarcity of fodder in the barns, stock has been turned out too early to allow the grass a good start, and in such cases, unless the summer be unusually showery, the pastures will probably be short from start to finish.

It is well to provide for some green crop to feed to milking cows, especially should a time of drouth come and the pastures get short and dry. For this purpose mixed grains, as peas and oats, or vetches and oats, answer a good purpose, and the farmer who has an acre or more of alfalfa growing near his barns will find it a great boon at such a time. Fodder corn will come in well for this purpose later in the season. Doubtless the area planted to corn this year, both for ripening and for ensilage, will be larger than in former years, which will be a wise provision, as the probability is that meadows will not yield as well as in the last two years, unless the season proves like those, unusually favorable to the growth of grass. Those who failed to get ready in time for sowing a few acres of mangels will do well to prepare to sow turnips, which have by no means lost favor with farmers who feed cattle for beef, or who keep sheep. Where dairying is a specialty, and there is a prejudice against the use of turnips, owing to the possibility of their tainting the milk and butter, mangels may yet, late as it is, be sown and successfully grown on well-prepared ground, if weather proves favorable, and the same may be said with regard to sugar beets, either for sale or for feeding to hogs and cattle.

June is the favorite month for sowing rape—a crop the preparation for which is not difficult, and it is a forage crop that will greatly relieve the pastures in the fall months, while providing the very best of feed for lambs, pigs, and young cattle. It pays to make provision for plenty of succulent forage to keep the stock growing and thriving at all seasons of the year, as it is to live stock and its products that farmers in the older Provinces, especially, must now look as their principal source of revenue.

Allan S. Watson, Ashcroft, B. C.—I have always reaped much good from your paper, and would not be without it.

Make Improvements Permanent.

Every progressive farmer each year arranges to make some permanent improvement about his farm. It may be a building, a fence, a drain, or some other desirable adjunct, and the practice is commendable. In the natural course of events there is a continual wearing out of established works, so that in order to maintain an evidence of progress and prosperity, and to guard against delapidation and decay, there must be a continual advancement in construction work.

The character of the improvements made is of material significance to the proprietor. Too often there is a tendency to do a lot in a mediocre manner, rather than to do a less amount each year of a thorough and substantial character. Very often a long line of fence of very ordinary quality is built in preference to building less of a more durable kind, simply because the first cost of the former is smaller than of the latter; or when building houses or barns, frequently the requirements of the present only are considered.

No doubt farmers, as a rule, are capable of accomplishing as much with a dollar as is any other class of men, but in many cases they are not as optimistic as the stable character of their profession seems to warrant. As a class we avoid every appearance of debt, and regulate the extent and character of our improvement by the size of our pocketbooks. This policy is doubtless good, if the character of the improvements is of the most permanent kind. What we most deplore is the large amount of improvement done that lasts but a few years, and then must be all done over again. When one considers the amount of work that must be spent upon the more permanent as compared with the less durable improvements, and the relatively small difference in the first cost, one wonders that there is not a greater preference for improvements of a permanent kind, and that buildings are not erected with a greater regard for the future needs as well as for present requirements.

While on this subject we would just like to urge our readers when in building fences to use the largest posts obtainable, and to use upon them some kind of preservative, and when building houses or barns to look into the future as far as human eye can see, that the arrangement of the buildings may suit future conditions, as well as those of the present. We do not wish to be understood as advocating greater expenditure upon improvements, for every man must be his own judge of such matters, but we wish to impress upon our readers the advantages of making farm improvements more permanent, even though it require a longer time to accomplish a certain end than by adopting a more temporary style of structure.

A Family Favorite.

I am much pleased with your paper, especially since it is changed to a weekly. I find it is the best farmers' paper I can get. It is welcomed every time it comes into our home by the whole family. My family enjoyed reading the story of A Fair Barbarian, which is very interesting to them. We have taken the "Advocate" for the past two years, and I have every number kept, and would not have any of them destroyed, as I can always find something valuable in them every time I look at them. Hoping it may long continue to be published, and wishing you every success.

ANDREW L. SHEARER.

Peterborough, Ont.

Comparative Merits of Beet and Cane Sugar.

Whenever wood or other carbonaceous matter is burned, whenever vegetable or animal matter decays, and with every exhalation of the breath of animals, carbon dioxide passes into the atmosphere. Yet, with this sure and constant supply, it is estimated that not more than three parts of it exists in 10,000 parts of the atmosphere. Still, small as this supply may seem, it is the one great source of all the carbon of the plant. Nearly one half of the dry matter of wood, sugar, starch, etc., is composed of carbon, and is got solely from the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere. This gas passes into the leaves, where, under certain influences within the plant, it is made to unite with water, forming a compound from which sugars, starch and cellulose or the woody parts of plants are formed. Every plant produces all three of these substances; some, such as forest trees, naturally form a large quantity of the cellulose, the potato lays up a store of starch, and the fruits, sugar beets and sugar cane develop sugar.

The three most common sugars are milk sugar, or lactose; glucose, also known as grape sugar and dextrose; and cane sugar, or sucrose. The milk sugar, or lactose, occurs in milk of all mammals, and has only a slightly sweet taste when fermented, as in the souring of milk lactic acid is formed.

Glucose occurs very widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, especially in sweet fruits, in which it is formed together with an equivalent quantity of fructose or fruit sugar. It is also found in honey, together with fructose; and, further, in the blood, in the liver, and in the urine; and in the disease diabetes mellitus, the quantity contained in the urine is largely increased, reaching as high as eight to ten per cent.

Glucose may also be formed from several of the carbohydrates, by boiling with dilute mineral acids, or by the action of ferments. Under these conditions cane sugar, starch, dextrin and cellulose all yield glucose. Indeed, glucose is prepared on a large scale from the starch of corn and potatoes. Its sweetness is to that of cane sugar as three is to five. Under the influence of ferments it yields alcohol and carbon dioxide; a familiar example of which is seen in the fermenting of cider.

Cane sugar is the common sugar in everyday use. It is formed in the sugar cane, sorghum, the sugar maple, beets; in the blossoms of many plants; in honey, etc., etc. Boiled with dilute acids, cane sugar is split into equal parts of glucose and fructose. The mixture of the two is called invert-sugar, and the process is called inversion. It takes place, to some extent, when impure sugar is allowed to stand; hence, invert-sugar is contained in the brown sugars found in the market. Though cane sugar readily breaks up into glucose and fructose, no one has succeeded as yet in effecting the union of these two substances to form cane sugar.

Cane sugar may be put on the market in a variety of forms. It may be in the form of syrup, as sorghum and maple molasses; or in the amorphous form, as maple sugar cakes and the brown sugars; or, as is more common, in the crystalline form. The thoroughness with which the sugar is separated from the original material, the size and color of the crystals, depends entirely on the methods of manufacture and the operator. It may be off in color, uneven in granulation, a large or a small crystal, but it does not matter what shape or form it is in, whether it is obtained from the sugar maple tree, the sugar cane, or the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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sugar beet, it is all cane sugar. It must follow that the sugar in one is as sweet as the sugar in another, for they are the same chemical compound.

The purity of the sugar is another question. Sugars may differ in the amount of moisture and other foreign matter contained in them; they may be 96 or 99.6 per cent. pure—that depends upon the grade and the manufacturer. Examinations of the refined sugar made in Ontario from sugar beets, and that sold as made from the sugar cane, showed practically no difference in purity, both being within three or four tenths of one per cent. pure.

Regarding the use of the two sugars in preserving fruit, experiments have demonstrated, what must be evident from the above, that one sugar is just as efficient as the other. Thus, in chemical composition, appearance, and sweetening quality, the sugar from the beet and from cane are identical. Any difference there may be in the appearance of these sugars, as size or blueness of crystals, is made in the refining, and may be varied at any time to suit the demands of the market.

R. HARCOURT, Chemist.

Ontario Agricultural College.

On Dit.

Chas. Oldfield, Richmond, Que.—I like the paper very much, and greatly appreciate the change made during the year.

R. R. Gamey, Manitoulin, Ont.—Let me say I enjoy your paper very much, and would not care to be without it.

John McDiarmid, Elgin, Ont.—I am well pleased with the change to a weekly, and I think it is a step forward.

George Tupling, Simcoe, Ont.—I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and like it splendidly.

HORSES.

Dietetic Diseases of Horses.

With the exception of dogs, it is probable horses suffer more from dietetic diseases than other classes of domesticated animals. A dietetic disease may be defined to be a morbid condition of the body, produced by food or water deteriorated in quality, insufficient or overabundant in quantity, or containing some ingredient directly poisonous or injurious to the animal economy. In many cases the susceptibility of horses to many diseases of this class is influenced greatly by exercise or want of exercise. Certain dietetic diseases, which we will discuss later on, appear only after a period of idleness, while others, when the causes are present, will appear notwithstanding regular work. In order that the health of the animal may be maintained, it is necessary that the various kinds of food should be sufficient in quantity and undeteriorated in quality. It is also necessary that the food contain at least three classes of constituents, each of which plays an important part in supplying the various wants of the economy. These constituents are, first, nitrogen, which nourishes muscular and other albuminoid tissues (on this account the substance containing it is called "nitrogenous food"); second, hydrocarbons, substances defective in nitrogen, and having an excess of carbon or hydrogen. These supply material which undergo combustion in the body, and assist in maintaining animal heat. If this hydrocarbonous element also contain fat, in addition to maintaining animal heat, it assists in the assimilation of the nitrogenous compounds. Food must also contain, third, saline materials, in order that the solid structures of the body be built and maintained in health. These also assist in the processes of assimilation and elimination, or carrying new materials into the system and old materials out of it. If these materials, or any of them, are absent or present in undue proportions, health cannot be maintained, and experience has taught us that animals are kept in the best health when fed on a mixture of food.

Although chemical analyses have enabled us to determine the quantities of nitrogen, carbon, etc., contained in certain foods, it does not follow that the food which contains these constituents in the greatest abundance will produce the best results. Digestibility, readiness of assimilation, an absence of unduly heating properties, and many other qualities are needed in order to make a substance possessing the necessary ingredients available as food. A substance may possess the desirable amount of nitrogen, carbon, etc., to make it valuable, but these ingredients may be in such a form that they cannot be readily digested or assimilated, or there may be other ingredients in the food that makes it undesirable. Chemistry is a valuable, but not an infallible, guide, and its indications require to be tempered by the test of experience. The most satisfactory food for horses has been proved by experience to be hay and oats. These appear to possess in proper proportions the three ingredients noted; at the same time, it is not wise to feed solely on these substances—a more or less regular supply of other food, as bran, roots, linseed, etc., should be given, not so much to supply nutrition as for variety. Horses enjoy variety of food as much as man, and while we depend upon hay and oats to produce muscular and nervous energy, it would be unwise to make them the entire ration for any considerable length of time. The amount of grain required to maintain health depends greatly upon the amount of muscular exertion the animal undergoes. Horses should be fed in accordance to the labor performed.

EFFECTS OF OVERFEEDING.—Too much hydrocarbonous food favors the development of fatness and obesity in any animal. This is seen in pet dogs and cats, which get little exercise, and are fed largely on cream, sugar, and tidbits of various kinds. These animals die at comparatively early ages from fatty degeneration and infiltration of the heart, liver, etc. Old favorite horses, when pampered and fed on carbonaceous food and allowed to live in idleness, die from the same cause. Accumulations of flesh-forming elements in the blood, and their non-elimination, cause the development of many blood diseases. The nitrogen of the food is not all assimilated in the system, and a large portion passes off in the excreta. Should anything occur to interfere with the functions of the excretory organs, the nitrogenous compounds accumulate in the system, and there is set up a variety of diseases more or less grave.

While overfeeding leads to the development of disease, deficiency of food leads to no less grave results. This deficiency may relate both to quantity and quality. A deficiency in nitrogenous material leads to the breaking up of the animal frame. While it is essential to health that food should be sufficient but not over-abundant in quantity, and that the quality should be such as to supply all the wants of the economy, it is a fact that the lower animals will live for a long

period on very common fare, provided it is sufficient in quantity, and they are not subjected to either muscular exertion or extremes of weather, but to have health, energy and condition, it is necessary that both food and water be of good quality and sufficient in quantity. We will discuss in future numbers some of the more common "dietetic diseases of horses." "WHIP."

A Serious Disease of Mares and Stallions (MALADIE DU COIT).

The above is the name of the serious disease which has appeared in some horses in the Lethbridge district. It has also been termed "covering disease," or "dourine." Capt. Hayes says "dourine is a specific disease, which appears as an inflammation of the surface of the genital organs, and which causes grave alterations in the nervous system of the attacked animal. It runs either an acute or chronic course, the former being the more common. Mares are more liable than stallions to the acute form. It is a purely contagious disease, and under ordinary circumstances is only transmitted during the act of mating. The infectant matter may remain apparently latent in the system of a horse for more than a year. Recovery is rare, and the duration of the attack may be from eight months to one or two years. The mortality is at least 70 per cent., and is greater in stallions than in mares.

The symptoms are as follows: About eleven to twenty days after a stallion has been mated with an infected mare, there is a swelling of the penis, so much so as to prevent its return to the sheath. The swelling spreads to the sheath and scrotum, and the testicles and glands of the inside of the thighs also swell. Some time later there may be red spots, blisters and ulcers on the outer surface of the male organ, and the opening from which the urine is discharged is red, swollen, and shows a slimy discharge; the patient suffers difficulty in passing water, and from sexual excitement. It falls away in condition, and becomes tender in the region of the loins. In the female, the external genitals are swollen, thickened and studded with red spots, blisters and ulcers, and is often covered with a muddy, orange-colored secretion; the mare suffers from excessive sexual excitement and difficulty in urinating. She discharges urine frequently, and in small quantities, and also sticky secretion; is constantly in season, whisking her tail, and is very ticklish. The urine and other discharges from the genitals foul the tail and thighs, causing sores on the parts they touch. The swelling of the vulva often extends along the belly. Between the fortieth and sixtieth day, the stallion affected shows symptoms of a sort of nettlerash, consisting of elevations on the skin, varying in size from a twenty-five cent piece to the size of one's hand. This rash is not constant, and varies in location frequently. They are usually found on the neck, shoulders, chest, belly and croup. Sometimes the skin gets excessively itchy, causing the animal to bite and rub itself so that sores appear. White spots are to be seen on the mucous membranes where ulcers were formerly; this symptom is seen in both sexes. The lymphatic nodes become swollen, and the animal becomes lame behind. Affected mares abort; stallions lose power behind; paralysis sets in, followed by death.

In the early stages, castration is said to cure in the stallion. This disease is too serious to permit any animal once affected, to be again used for breeding purposes. An affected stallion can spread the disease over a big stretch of country, hence all suspicious discharges from or swellings of the genitals, in either mare or horse, should be looked upon with suspicion. It would be well if every owner of a mare demanded that the stallion owner or groom produce a veterinary certificate that the said horse is free from such a serious venereal disease, in addition to being free from any hereditary disease.

This serious disease (maladie du coit, dourine) exists in the Dakotas, where numbers of horses are quarantined by the B. A. I. The bunch referred to in Southern Alberta have been quarantined by the Veterinary Director-General, and are under the supervision of his officers.

Maladie du coit may be considered as an incurable disease. Stallion men should refuse to breed their horses to any mares showing any discharge from the genitals, and all stallions showing any venereal disease, such as swelling of the testicles, or such symptoms described above, should be at once taken off the route until pronounced recovered by a competent veterinarian.

Mr. Spark Leaving Canada.

Mr. W. S. Spark, of Canterbury, England, who has been employed in the Dominion Department of Agriculture since last fall, is going to Argentina the next week in July. His primary object in going is to judge at their immense annual horse show at Buenos Ayres, but it is his intention to remain in the country and engage in the live-stock industry. Mr. Spark will be remembered by those who attended the various winter fairs, where his addresses on the "Breeding, Care and Management of the Horse" met with universal appreciation. Mr. Spark has been in this country but a short time, but he has won a host of friends who will wish him well in his new sphere of work.

In about not gi th Brita the ad and Q making world, has be rulers well, I of Que Victori VII., a the ho horses spent f country of fact only w the mo is aid passed and che horses in look VIII. is tion of the law caped, a of hors What I Dominic hand th ment, a ment, a passed service, horse st business Advocat success Kent C

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Stallion Inspection.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your last week's issue I see another article about stallion inspection. Canadian horsemen do not give the matter of horse-breeding as much thought as they should. Our forefathers in Great Britain centuries ago devoted time and money to the advancement of the horse. Even the Kings and Queens of England took an active part in making the horses of England the best in the world, and largely through government aid this has been attained. When Kings and Queens and rulers lead, as did James I., Charles II., Cromwell, Henry VIII., William III., and the Consort of Queen Ann, Prince George of Denmark, Queen Victoria, and her son, our present king, Edward VII., all lovers of good horses, no wonder that the horses of England stand at the head of all horses in the world. Horsemen in Canada have spent fortunes in bringing good horses to this country to improve our stock, and, as a matter of fact, we find ourselves able to compete, not only with our big cousins over the way, but with the mother country as well. Now, what we want is aid from our Government, by an act being passed to protect good horses from the inferior and cheap stallions being allowed to compete with horses that cost thousands to import. We find in looking back in history, that in England Henry VIII. issued an edict which ordered the destruction of all under-sized and inferior horses, and the law was so vigorously enforced that few escaped, and by this stringent measure the breeding of horses of fine quality advanced very rapidly. What I would like to see from all parts of the Dominion is for horsemen to get up petitions, hand them to their respective Members of Parliament, and lay the matter fully before our Government, and I believe we would soon see an act passed prohibiting inferior stallions from doing service, and a great improvement made in our horse stock. A good inspector would put out of business scores of scrubs, and if the "Farmer's Advocate" will come to the horsemen's aid, our success is assured.

Kent Co., Ont.

R. L. J.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is time that I was letting Canada know that Scotland is still to the fore. The chief topic here during the past four weeks has been the weather. The hill lambing season has been the worst known for many years. The wind has kept almost unrelentingly in the north-east, and we have had snow or sleet when rain was absent. The complaint from the hills is not so much absence of lambs, as want of milk in the ewes, and a consequent high death rate among the lambs. The ewes have also been dying. A form of disease in the udder is common in such a season, and the prospect generally this year is far from being what is desired. The hill farmers came through 1903 not so badly, but they have made a very unpropitious start this year, and what the end may be with a lamb crop from three to five per cent. below the average, is not difficult to determine. The shortage in lambs is all the more regrettable, as mutton is selling well, and had there been an average crop of lambs, prices in August might have been fairly remunerative.

Every kind of farm labor is in a more or less unsatisfactory state on account of the cold, bustery weather. Clay land is thoroughly soaked, and practically unworkable. Complaints reach us of an irregular oat braird, the grub or wire-worm having been at work. Turnip sowing should soon be on, but the sodden state of the fields makes the working of the land a matter of difficulty. The Duke of Sutherland has been giving glowing accounts of Canada, and I suspect a good many farmers here would be willing to exchange a Manitoban winter for a Canadian spring. The outlook for 1904 has certainly not improved during the past four weeks.

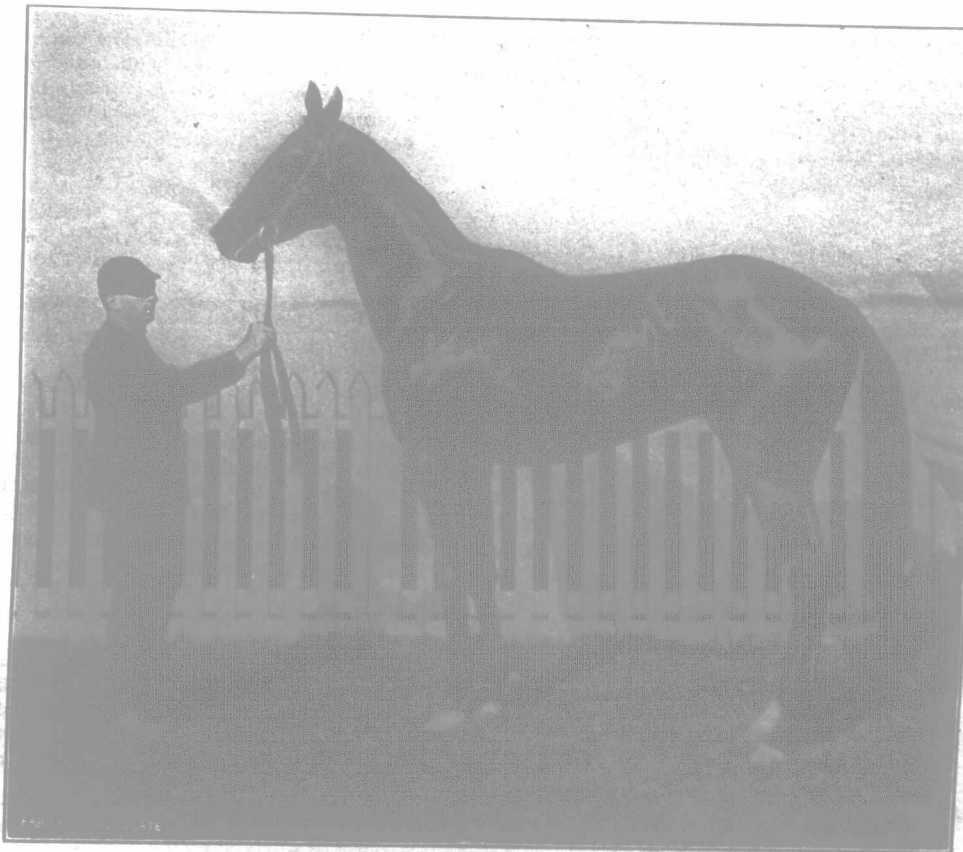
Shows have occupied a good deal of attention. Two great events have taken place in Dublin and Belfast; Scots-bred Shorthorn bulls having cleared the way at both shows. The Dublin champion was Mr. Robert Taylor's Collynie Conqueror, from Pitlivie, Carnoustie; and the Belfast champion, Mr. Matthew Marshall's Roan Conqueror, from Stranraer. The Dublin champion was bred by Mr. Duthie, and the Belfast champion by Messrs. Peterkin, Duglass, Conon Bridge, Ross-shire, and the two bulls stand to each other in the respective relationships of sire and son. Both will likely find their way to South America, where there is a strong demand for highly-bred Shorthorns. Mr. Miller, the famous South American exporter, showed his £630 Birmingham purchase at Belfast, where he led his class, but was beaten for the championship by Roan Conqueror. This bull is named Loyal Victor. He is a beautiful dark roan, showing great style and gaiety, and in a showing is a very hard bull to beat. He was placed second at Dublin to the highest priced bull at the Perth spring sale, but at the Belfast show their positions were reversed. The Birmingham bull is of much greater quality than the Perth one. Shorthorns still lead, and in Ireland it is difficult for any other breed to make much headway.

Scots shows have been in full swing. This is the season for showing Ayrshire cattle, and extraordinary displays of the breed have during the month been seen at Kilmarnock, Ayr, Galston, Bute, Dumbarton and Hamilton. There has been an upheaval in the judging of Ayrshires this year. At Ayr, the disposition was to revert to the type in which fancy vessels with small teats were conspicuous features. At Kilmarnock and Galston, on the other hand, the cow or quey with large frame, milky appearance, and big, serviceable teats, was much in evidence, and was awarded distinction. The Ayr Derby is the great event of the year. Three-year-old queys, entered when they are stirks, then do battle for the first time. This year the winner was found in a quey from Mr. James Lawrie's herd at West Newton, Strathaver. She had a remarkably tight, level, broad-soled vessel, and was either to be placed first or discarded altogether for her small teats. So far Scots judges have not summoned enough courage to say, "Small teats condemn an Ayrshire, no matter what her other qualifications may be," and consequently Mr. Lawrie's quey was declared winner, and finally supreme female champion of the breed. No one found fault with the award, but the placing of a small-teated quey so high, of necessity gave cows and queys similarly decorated a chance which would not otherwise have come their way. At the same time the Derby contained quite a number of really good, big-framed cows, with sound commercial points, and their merits were admitted. To this class belong a number of capital specimens, exhibited by Mr. T. C. Lindsay, Aitkenbrae, Markton, at Ayr, and several shown by Mr. John McAlister, Arydne, Toward, at Rothsay, and a capital family of cows shown by Mr. Robt. Buntin, Wauds, Kilmarnock, at Dumbarton.

of large dairies. The average butter-fat yield of the ten best cows in Ayrshire, was 3.84 per cent., and the average for the ten worst, 3.47 per cent. The calculated difference in the values of the two sets of cows works out at £15 3s. 4d per head for the best, and £8 10s. per head for the worst. In Dumfriesshire, the ten best yielded 3.86 per cent. butter-fat, representing £15 11s. 8d. per head, and the ten worst 3.59 per cent. butter-fat, representing £8 3s. 9d. per head. The Wigtownshire cows did not figure out so well. The ten best showed 3.82 per cent. butter-fat, valued at £13 7s. 11d. per head; and the ten worst 3.44 per cent. butter-fat, valued at £6 17s. 11d. per head. The lower average from Wigtownshire is ascribed to the fact that there the cows are mostly all bought in for cheese-dairying purposes, very few of them being home-bred. Consequently little is known of their milking powers until they are tested. The broad lesson from these tests is, that a dairy may be full of unprofitable cows without the owner being aware of the fact. If the fixing of a standard of butter-fat in milk has done nothing else, it has put farmers on their metal to find out with some degree of certainty whether their cows are profitable, or the reverse.

Galloway dispersion sales are, unfortunately, rather numerous these days. Three herds are being dispersed—the Naworth herd of the Countess of Carlisle; the Kilquhanity herd of Mr. Robt. Wilson, and the Troghain herd of Mr. William Barbour. The last is the oldest. It comes under the hammer in the course of next week. The Naworth herd was planted in an out-of-the-way corner of Cumberland. Good prices were realized. The Kilquhanity herd was dispersed on Thursday. It was of but recent foundation, being largely constituted of the pick of the Tarbreoch dispersion.

The celebrated Dora of Durhamhill, the most notable Galloway of recent years, in spite of her accumulated years, made £60. Her daughter, Doris of Kilquhanity, made £52. Two year-old heifers made up to £31 and £33. The average price of twelve calves was £10 14s. 7d. Seven yearling heifers made an average of £15 7s. 6d.; and fourteen cows averaged £22 9s. 1d. A dead set is being made against the Galloway in Ireland. The Meat-traders' Association, of which Mr. William Field, M. P., is President, has actually petitioned the Irish Board of Agriculture not to purchase any more Galloway bulls. This is an extraordinary suggestion, especially as it is everywhere admitted that the Galloway bulls in use in the wet climate of the West of Ireland have proved invaluable as sires. Gentlemen who have gone over that ground, speak in unequivocal terms of the



Sapper, Black Gelding, Winner of King's Plate, 1904.

Distance, mile and a quarter; time, 2:12; age three years. By Courtown—late Hardcastle. Bred by Richard Wells, Aurora. Owned by Mr. N. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.

For bulls and young Ayrshires of both sexes, the invincible exhibitor is Mr. Jas. Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock. He is taking the leading honors with very gay specimens.

Two valuable shipments of Ayrshires have recently been made to Canada. Mr. Robt. Ness, Jr., Howick, Que., sailed about a month ago with a carefully selected lot, bought mainly from or through Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright. Messrs. Hunter, Lachine Rapids, Montreal, have taken away a fine lot, selected from the herd of Messrs. R. & A. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree. Both lots excel in dairying properties, and will do much to sustain the credit of the Ayrshire in Canada.

A wide circle of friends will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree. The sad event took place on the 10th inst. Mr. Montgomerie was in his 64th year. He was one of the most successful breeders and judges of Ayrshire stock and produce in the country, and was held in high esteem for his sterling character and manly independence. He never feared to give his opinion when asked, and everywhere throughout the West of Scotland his death is mourned.

The Highland and Agricultural Society is conducting an important milking test in the south-western counties. The results for 1903 have been published, and show that the work has been most useful. The cows are being tested under normal conditions in their own byres. Thirteen hundred and forty-two cows were under observation. Of these, 320 were spread over eleven herds in the county of Ayr; 363 were found in eleven herds in the County of Dumfries, and 640 were on twelve farms in Wigtown, the county

good influence thus exerted. Ireland is a queer country. In Scotland we would allow a man to get the kind of bull he thought best fitted to effect an improvement in his stock. In Ireland, those who have only a remote interest in the matter, interfere and seek to put an artificial restriction on the free play of supply and demand. It is to be hoped the efforts of Mr. Field and his coadjutors may be defeated.

Clydesdales still maintain their hold on the affection of the Scottish farmers, but Hackneys are being bred in increasing numbers north of the Tweed. At a sale of harness horses, held near Carlisle in Lanarkshire, seventeen harness horses made an average price of £55 17s. 8d. each, and six ponies went up to the fine average of £41 11s. 3d. each. The highest price was 105 gs., for a two-year-old pony stallion. A great sale of harness horses and ponies takes place tomorrow (14th May), at Gowanbank, Darvel. It will be interesting to see how this sale goes, as most of the stock to be sold has been bred on the farm of Mr. Morton. Certainly no finer lot of harness horses and ponies has ever been offered at public sale in Scotland. Clydesdales were much in evidence at the principal West County Shows. The Kilmarnock and Ayr events brought out a large number of prize animals got by the celebrated Hawatha =10067=. The champion male at Kilmarnock and the champion female at Ayr were both got by him, while the champion female at Kilmarnock and the Champion male at Ayr were got by the great breeding horse, Baron's Pride =9122=. Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, and Mr. Thomas Graham, Claremont, are both here at present, and I understand they are to sail in a week's time with a big lot of horses. "SCOTLAND YET."

Breeding and Management of Swine.

In the ordinary course of management, a farmer keeps one or two breeding sows because his dairy will do no more; but if crops are grown purposely for swine, a different system may be adopted. The farmer who would breed pigs profitably, and in a systematic way, says a writer in an English Exchange, must keep a proper number of sows in order to breed many pigs; and this will entail a careful provision of crops proper for supporting this stock. As the most necessary of crops may be mentioned barley, peas, clover, tares, potatoes and mangels. It is generally allowed that sows are more healthy running out at grass than in any other way they can be kept. Mangels may be kept all through the summer if properly managed, and form first-class food for all sorts of pigs. In choosing the time for breeding it should be borne in mind that the time should be so arranged that there never be a long expensive time for rearing the young pigs before they are put to the staple food of roots, etc. For this the months of March and August are the most suitable.

The sow chosen for breeding purposes should be herself of good size, if fine pigs are to be produced, and the age should not be under 10 or 12 months old. Frequently sows are used under this age, but the result is generally that they become stunted in their growth, and do not acquire sufficient strength for breeding. Gilts should not be selected for breeding purposes that have less than twelve teats, for each youngster, it may be noticed, in sucking, selects one for himself.

Occasionally one hears of sows eating their offspring. This is sometimes the result of the sow being upset and also the reason may be found in the youngsters themselves. The side teeth in some litters are longer and sharper than in others. When this is the case, when the pigs suck they bite and scratch the sow's teats, which brings on inflammation, causing the sow to get rough with the youngsters. If once a sow bite a little pig and draw blood, she will begin to eat them. To prevent all this, take the young pigs at a few hours old away in a hamper, where the sow will not hear them, and pinch these long teeth out with a pair of pincers.

The sow should be fed moderately during the first few days, after which time, food calculated to increase the milk supply may be given. As soon as possible the young pigs should be taught to feed. A little milk in shallow troughs and broken corn thrown among the clean litter will help them on. The exercise of hunting for the grain is beneficial to the growth.

The pigs will be old enough to castrate at eight weeks old, and to wean a week later.

During the time sows are suckling, they should always have as much as they will eat, or the pigs will suffer. Let them be always perfectly clean and well littered. This insures the health of the pigs, and, at the same time, makes a lot of the best manure.

FARM.

Rural Mail Delivery.

It has been with a great deal of interest that I have read, from time to time, the articles written on rural mail delivery in your valuable paper, and I regret that more of the farmers in the country do not give their views concerning such an important question, as I think one of the best and quickest ways we can obtain it is by keeping it constantly before the public.

Some time ago I noticed in your paper the report that our Postmaster-General had announced that he did not think the country was ready for rural mail delivery, but I do not agree with him in this particular point, for I think that if he took a vote of all the farmers throughout the country, he would find that the large majority would be in its favor. Undoubtedly there would be a great number of difficulties in the way, and it would involve a considerable expenditure of money at the outset, but if at least one-third of the small post offices and mail routes were done away with, and each township have say one or two central post offices with daily mail routes to correspond with the amount of mail handled, considerable money could be saved, which would somewhat lessen the expense.

Within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles of almost any town or city, to-day, there are on an average twenty or twenty-five post offices, some of which no more than pay the cost of maintaining them, which emphasizes my statement that fewer of them, with delivered mail, would at least increase the mail handled by one-half as much as at the present time, as the farmers would be enabled to take more daily papers, and would get an account of any important event going on without having to wait a whole week before hearing of it. This would put him on an equal standing with his city brother, who at the present time has the advantage of him in this respect.

If more of our farmers would write on this subject through your valuable paper, also have it discussed at the Farmers' Institute meetings, I think that our Postmaster-General could be induced in time to comply with our demands.

Peterboro County, Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Educating the Farm Dog.

One subject in the "Farmer's Advocate" that has not been treated as fully as I would like to see, is the educating or training of collie dogs. Opinions differ as to what is meant by the word "trained." Some people have the idea that if a dog will chase the cows at the word "sic," and come back when called, that is all that is required, but as I understand the term, it implies a great deal more. It calls for a dog that will, when told, go to the pasture, circle around the cows, herd them, and bring them on a steady walk to the barn. One that at the command of his master, will sweep around the head of the herd and reverse the course of every animal as many times as is desired; will put trespassing swine off the premises, and also in winter, when the stable doors are open during the cleaning operation, watch lest the cows come in. I will try to give a few suggestions which may aid in the higher education of a dog.

I would say, select an active, affectionate pup with a considerate countenance, or in other words, one that will watch with earnestness every move and every act of its master. After he is the proper age the teaching begins. The proper age largely depends upon the nature of the dog, his ability to take care of himself, and his eagerness to work. In most cases it should not begin before he is six months old, unless he is blessed with a never-failing supply of "snap," because if he gets a kick when he is too young, it may ruin him.

It is a hard matter to lay down hard and fast rules for the teaching of dogs, but I would say, in the first place, gain his confidence, keep it, and give him to understand that you are his friend and protector. The next thing is, keep your temper and exercise patience. Next, I would say, keep the dog to yourself. Allow no one to use him, for no dog can serve two masters. Keep him as your constant companion. This will encourage him to come back promptly when his tasks are finished, and also be at hand when wanted, instead of running around the country. I like to see the dog that will cry if for a minute he loses his master. Feed him liberally and regularly after your own meals, in order to teach him regular habits. Always see that he is tied securely at night, and when you go away where you do not allow him to go.

Now, with regard to teaching your dog to drive cows, I would say, first procure a piece of one-quarter inch rope about twenty feet long. Attach this to his neck, and say to him, "Let us go and get the cows, Carlo."

Always give your orders in plain English, speaking as distinctly as possible, and always using the same words for a certain act, for it is by combining the words with the act that he learns what is wanted.

As you go toward the pasture, let the dog go ahead of you, and when you reach the cows go out around them to the last one, gather them together and start them homeward, always accompanying him, and do not be too anxious to see him work alone. See that he follows the cows, ahead of you. Make him keep to his place. If one should lag, say to him, "Move her up, Carlo," (or whatever his name may be) and help him. If he succeeds, caress him; tell him that he has done right. Do not be too exact, and never play with him. Repeat this every day for at least two months. By this time, if he has learned well and proved himself trusty, you may send him alone. The first few times have the cows close, or, better, go with him nearly to the cows, then send him for them, each time making the distance a little longer, until he is able to go the whole way alone. Always remember to pat him for his labor, and say "Well done, Carlo." But, on the other hand, if he disobeys, give a short scolding, and see the task is properly done before you release him. Never whip if you can avoid it. To a sensitive dog a scolding is sufficient. But if you do, be sure to hold him until you have made friends. Keep the confidence of your dog, and make his work enjoyable. If at any time after he becomes careless, resort to the rope. Going with him a few times will bring him back to his place. Always help him out of difficult places, never allowing him to become defeated or discouraged. This has been the trouble with too many of our promising young dogs. Learn one thing well before starting another.

Now you have taught him to bring the cows alone from the pasture, and drive them when you are with him, the next step is to teach him to get around ahead of them when they are running away from you. When taking the young cattle to pasture, attach the rope as before, and say to him, "Get around ahead, Carlo," at the same time running with him around ahead of the drove. Repeat this a few times, first one way, and then the other, (the word, of course, always accompanying the act), until he learns what is wanted; and then use him in this way every time when turning from the lane into the pasture.

It is also necessary to teach the dog to watch gates, doors, etc. To do this, tie him to an open doorway with cows or swine outside, and place some hay or grain at the door. The stock will naturally come to it, and as they approach say to him "Watch them, Carlo! Watch them!" If he makes an attempt, caress him, also helping him. After a few times he will learn what is wanted, and will take it upon himself, not needing to be told. I would say, let every boy-owner of a good dog teach it one good trick, but when teaching one, I would suggest the carrying of small baskets, empty pails, etc. In the first

place teach him to carry small sticks, gradually enlarging until he is willing to take a small basket; by and bye he will be able to carry a ten-quart pail. Be sure to have wooden handles on the baskets, as the iron bale is hard on his teeth.

With regard to breed of dog, (from my experience) I would advise a pure-bred "Shepherd Collie." They seem to be a good-natured, affectionate, willing class, and this is just what is wanted. COWBOY.

Save the Ashes.

This is about the season when the travelling ash-gatherer begins his rounds among the farmers, collecting the winter's ashes, and giving in return a bar of common soap worth about two cents.

Our cousins across the line evidently understand the value of this fertilizer much better than we do, for they buy enormous quantities of what we throw away each year as almost useless. This fact is shown by the large number of advertisements offering "Canada unleached ashes for sale," to be seen in any of the agricultural papers of the Eastern States. These ashes are used chiefly by the fruit-growers and gardeners, among whom they are very popular, and command high prices. Owing to the fact that the Canadian farmer is gradually waking up to the great waste in selling his ashes from the farm, they are steadily increasing in price, and on account of their popularity they are often above their real value, when the same fertilizing material could be bought cheaper in the form of some one of the potash salts.

The prices in the Eastern States are based upon a standard of six per cent. potash and one and a half phosphoric acid, which at the valuation of six cents per pound (the value given by the Chemist of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa in their latest fertilizer report), would make standard ashes worth 45 cents per hundred pounds. Fresh ashes usually exceed the above value. A recent analysis gives 7.10 potash, 1.99 phosphoric acid, and 40 of lime. At the above valuation, and allowing one-quarter of a cent a pound for the lime, which is useful on many soils, especially heavy clays, black peaty ones, and wherever the land is inclined to become acid or sour, the above sample is worth 64 cents per hundred pounds, and can be taken as an average sample of fresh hardwood ashes.

Leached ashes differ in having lost a part of their potash, and are usually considered as being worth about one-half as much as the unleached, their value depending upon the extent of the leaching process.

Wood ashes have a lasting influence upon the soil, the good effects being seen for a number of years. As seen from the above, ashes are valuable chiefly for the potash which they contain, therefore the gain to be derived from their use will depend upon the amount of available potash in the soil, but no farm is so rich in this material but what an application of wood ashes will do good. They are helpful to all impoverished soils, but especially to sandy and peaty land, which is very deficient in potash.

A recent bulletin, No. 93, from the Illinois Experimental Station, gives the results of using potash on a black peaty soil with corn, as an increase from nothing to 72 bushels per acre. Surely we have enough black swampy land in Canada to use all our ashes, without taking into consideration our orchards.

As may be supposed, from their large potash content, ashes are of the greatest value to plants of a woody nature, consequently are one of the best fertilizers for orchards, vineyards and gardens. On leguminous crops, such as peas, beans and clover, they are of great value, and especially on freshly-sown clover fields. They also give good results on corn, potatoes, and meadows.

G. F. MARSH.

"The Daughter's Portion."

We are in receipt of several lengthy communications on the above subject, originally introduced by a letter signed "The Toiler," pointing out the injustice often done to daughters who had labored faithfully for years in building up the home, but were almost, if not entirely, forgotten in the division of the property, while the son or sons got all. Incidentally, a number of side issues were touched upon in the course of the correspondence pro and con. In our judgment the main point of the original letter has been very well sustained, and our space having been taxed beyond its limits for many issues past, we desire to crave the indulgence of our correspondents in having given precedence to more urgent matters. The hot season being now on, further controversy can well be deferred.

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Ventilation of Houses.

The proper ventilation of buildings of all kinds seems to be receiving more attention than formerly, but anyone contemplating making provision for it would be very much puzzled after reading the various conflicting plans and theories presented through your columns.

The governing principles of ventilation appear to be very little understood, and yet so great is the necessity for it, that pure air is of greater importance than pure food. That being the case, and I propose to show that it is, would it not seem desirable that a little space be allotted to this subject, and a little knowledge sought after. I do not claim to be able to impart this knowledge, as I am but a student of it, but possibly opening the question up may give scope to others better able to give instruction.

The late Sheriff Ruttan, of Cobourg, Ont., was probably the best authority on ventilation of his century, and his system was in successful operation during the wood-for-fuel era in quite a few public buildings, and notably on the cars of the New York Central Railway, but modern heating engineers seem to entirely ignore the necessity for ventilation. I repeat that pure air is of more importance than pure food. A human being can exist on poor food, or food in limited supply, but with an insufficient supply of air, or a sufficient supply of poor quality, life either lingers or ceases altogether. This has been proved time and again—the Black Hole of Calcutta, for instance—the excessive death rate in that case being caused wholly by lack of pure air; that is, lack of ventilation. True, there was overcrowding, but even so, if there had been sufficient change of air—i.e., ventilation—life would have been sustained.

There are three things essential to sustain life—food, air and sleep—the latter being a condition depending on the other two. Stint of food, or food of poor quality, does not necessarily imply poor health, or inability to sleep, provided the air be pure, and possibly one-half of the human race would come under the above category; but, mark you, limit the amount of air we breathe, or let the supply be impure, and ill health and inability to sleep refreshingly is inevitable. We have only to contrast the appearance of the man living an outdoor life with that of the man continually housed up; or the still greater contrast between the sturdy, healthy, vigorous shantyman and the wan, sickly, cadaverous factory operative. The first, it is true, has plenty to eat, but it is generally not of a very appetizing kind, but he breathes the pure air of the woods; the other eats better fare—in fact, it has been said that our factory hands live too well—but the air he breathes is foul, and no amount of food can make him as fit for hard wear and tear as his brother the shantyman.

Does the average man know that four people cannot live in an unventilated room 16x16x9 feet for one hour, without breathing into their lungs air that has already been taken into their own, or one of the other's lungs, and thereby robbed of a large portion of its life-giving and life-sustaining properties; or, worse still, that has done scavenger duty in carrying from the body decayed tissue and possibly disease.

Most people are fastidious, and rightly so, in the matter of using common drinking cups, for instance. How much more careful should they be in regard to taking air into their lungs—that in the case of large assemblages of people in public halls, that is the common property of the healthy and unhealthy, the clean and the unclean, the pure and the foul, the whiskey or tobacco soak, etc. It is somewhat startling, is it not, but that undesirable state of affairs is going on all around us every day, with man and the domestic animals.

Haven't I said enough to show the very great importance of pure air, and the necessity of thoroughly understanding the principles of ventilation? The next question is how to have it, and just here is the problem we have to solve. I do not pretend to be able to do it. Perhaps you or some of your readers have mastered the subject; if so, it is manifestly up to those who have to enlighten the public, and I respectfully submit that your valuable pages could not be put to better use. I have given the subject some study, and while painfully aware of the crudity of my ideas and manner of presenting them, I am willing, in the public interest, to present my views, but in the meanwhile, perhaps, some of your readers better qualified than I, might think it well to favor us with their plans.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

A Public Benefactor.

We consider your publication well worth the support of the farming community, and have no intention of discontinuing it. Our sons get much to interest them and are always pleased when it comes.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

Cornwall, Ont.

Managing the Hired Man.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen your article in May 12th number on "Managing Hired Men," I thought it would be well to offer a few practical suggestions, which I think will help to enable many farmers to manage their hired man.

1. Give him a good comfortable home (this is the most important).
2. Give him all the wages he is worth.
3. Do unto him as you would have him do to you.
4. Give him good tools, implements and horses to work with.
5. Do not work him more than twelve hours per day on an average.
6. If he is a greenhorn, do not laugh at him because he does not know how to do certain jobs, for this will tend to dishearten him, but show him in a friendly way how to do these things.
7. If he is an experienced man, do not try to make out that he knows nothing and that you know all.
8. If he knows of a better way of doing certain jobs than you do, adopt his plans. This will encourage him to take an interest in his work.
9. Do not do those jobs your own way just because you are "boss," or that your father, grandfather or great-grandfather used to do them that way, when his is a better and more up-to-date method. The hired man has the advantage of learning and knowing the best methods of doing most jobs, through working at different places and seeing various ways of working.
10. If you would have him use you as a brother, use him as one first, then if he is any

Sugar Beets at Oxnard.

Ella H. Enderlein, in Sunset Magazine.

Throughout the west, where the land is suitable for the raising of sugar beets, the greatest interest is manifested, for beet-raising is an industry which gives the farmer a crop unattended by speculation, as he is able to contract with the factory to buy his crop when he plants his seed. From \$60 to \$200 an acre may be made in the growing of sugar beets, in the locations where factories exist, thus enhancing the value of such farming lands, and also giving abundant labor to those seeking employment. Thousands of acres of land in California are devoted to the culture of sugar beets, but in the Santa Clara valley of Ventura County, it is claimed by experts, the astonishing yield in the percentage of sugar in beets exceeds anything known in beet culture either at home or abroad.

The Santa Clara valley of Ventura has peculiar agricultural conditions. It is only a few feet above the sea level, and the soil has a quality of texture for retaining and holding intact, for a depth of three or four feet, all the natural moisture of the winter's precipitation. There is but little drainage, and lying so close to the sea, evaporation is reduced to a minimum. The frequent night fogs of the summer season also precipitate moisture, which replaces the little evaporation which does take place. The soil is also rich in sulphates, carbonates, and nitrates, so necessary to saccharine-producing plants, thus making the cost of fertilizing very small.

Such conditions guarantee the minimum cost of production with the maximum yield of sugar, greatly augmented by the plentiful supply of artesian water and the proximity of large lime kilns in the vicinity.

In the very heart of the valley, near Ventura, El Rio and Hueneme, has sprung up suddenly the thriving town of Oxnard, which owes its existence to the establishment of the Great American Sugar-beet Factory, which has made Oxnard a rapidly-increasing industrial center between the Santa Clara river and the sea. Being upon the coast line of the Southern Pacific, it is in as close touch with the world as is any town of the south, and already—though but four years old—it has become a bustling, thriving, commercial little city.

The Oxnard factory was built about four years

ago at a cost of \$2,000,000, and in size and capacity it is one of the largest in the United States. Upon a tract of one hundred acres of land are the factory buildings, offices, boilers, and sugar houses, rotary lime kilns, vertical lime kilns, oil and storage tanks, etc., etc., many buildings forming almost a little village by themselves, while the twin steel smokestacks, with an elevation of one hundred and fifty-five feet, and the great vertical lime kilns, ninety-five feet high, form a landmark throughout the valley. The dumps where the raw beets are received are elevated above four bins, with a capacity of one hundred tons each. The dumps are of framed timbers, with approaches, upon which the loaded wagons are hauled to drop the contents below.

In one year recently about 12,000 acres of beets were grown, 20 tons per acre being a common yield, beets yielding as high as 25 per cent. of sugar.

The beets are delivered to the factory in wagons, holding from four to six tons each, or in railroad cars, holding twenty-five tons each, and are received by the dumps at the east end of the factory, and come out refined sugar at the west end, about fourteen hours later.

If one has leisure he may follow the sugar-making process in detail, which is full of interest. As the raw beets drop into the great storage bins already mentioned, they fall into sluices flooded with water, which carries them into the main building upon a rapid current. Two great twin screws carry them from here up to the washers, where cleansing belt conveyers take them to the top of the building, where they drop into automatic scales, each self-registering one-half ton, which gives therefore the exact tonnage worked up by the factory. From this point the beets drop into the slicers, round bins with sharp knives set in



A Well-equipped Workshop.

good at all, he will return the compliment and treat you as a brother.

11. If he is of an irritable disposition, do not provoke him more than is absolutely necessary, by finding little faults that are really not worth speaking about; but if he does anything that you are really pleased with, acknowledge it without flattery.

By adopting the above suggestions, farmers will have little difficulty in managing their hired men.

Perth Co., Ont.

R. S.

Green-curing Failed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Last season I tried the new method, as I understood it, advocated by Mr. Glendinning at Farmers' Institute meetings, of saving clover hay. We proceeded as follows: As soon as the grass was quite dry in the morning, we started the mower, and cut until eleven o'clock. About two o'clock we commenced to turn with forks, and turned the heaviest of it; started the rake at four o'clock, and had it in cock before sunset. Next day, about two o'clock, we commenced to draw, and were done early in the evening; had six loads. Both days were ideal hay days, with hot sun and a nice breeze. We put the clover in a mow, 14x22, and tramped it well. Next day it commenced to heat, and was hot for over two weeks, and when we went to use it in winter it was not fit for anything to eat—it was quite brown, and covered with white mould, a great dust rising from it when moved. What was wrong with the management? Was it too dry, or not dry enough? I would like to hear the experience of others—those who have failed as well as those who have succeeded.

WM. C. WILSON.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

revolving disks, which cut them into long, slender strips. An endless belt conveys the sliced beets to the diffusion batteries, where the saccharine matter is extracted, and the juice passing into tanks, undergoes a series of processes, both chemical and mechanical, until it is ready for the vacuum pans.

The juice after being clarified and evaporated and filtered, is boiled at a low temperature in the vacuum pans. They are three in number, with a capacity of five hundred and fifty barrels of sugar each. After boiling, the crystallizers and then the mixers prepare the syrup for the centrifugals. The Steffins process is used for extracting the sugar, which, after passing through the granulators and dried, is packed into one-hundred-pound sacks, and is ready for the market.

The testing process of this immense factory is of great interest. One may follow it step by step through every stage, commencing with the unloading of the wagons in which the beets are hauled to the dumps. They are provided with heavy rope nets, which hold the load. Each wagon is driven in turn upon scales, where the gross weight is recorded, then to the beet sheds, where an apparatus with a series of hooks descends, and, catching the sides of the net, empties the whole load into the bins below, where a flume conveys them into the factory. The empty wagon then being weighed, gives the net weight of the beets. As the beets tumble into the bin a sample is caught in a great bushel basket, which is taken to the tare room and weighed. Later, being washed, this sample is again weighed, and the difference in weights gives the percentage of tare to be taken from the load. The average weight being found, an equal portion of each beet is ground, the pulp pressed, and the juice taken to the laboratory for analysis.

The method of analysis is known as the pipette test, the one adopted by the Experimental Bureau at Washington. The metric system is used in working the determinations, and the process is elaborate. The final reading gives the percentage of sugar in the juice, which, divided by the correct density, gives the purity.

The pulp is used for food for stock. In one season thirteen thousand tons of beet pulp were stored by the American Beet-sugar Company in silos at the factory grounds. The value of this pulp for stock feed, in connection with straw or something to give it coarseness, is appreciated by stockmen, and many are shipping it to their ranges and siloing it themselves.

Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of beets handled in one year means a million and a quarter dollars to the farmer, and more than half a million to the employees.

Canadian Humming Birds.

Mr. W. E. Saunders, in a paper published in the Ottawa Naturalist, says: "Humming birds belong to the order Machrochires, which includes, so far as Canada is concerned, only the Goatsuckers, Swifts and Hummers. The entire family embraces about four hundred species, of which only about eighteen species appear in North America, and only five come as far north as Canada. Of these five, four are confined to the neighborhood of the Pacific coast. To the whole family, however, a few characteristics are common. In all the breast bone is very large, with an enormous keel, to accommodate the immensely developed muscles which are required to move the wings at the great speed usual with these birds. The reason for this quick wingbeat is that the upper armbone is very short, and it is a fact that birds that have this bone very short must use quick wingbeats. It is characteristic of the whole family, also, that they build beautiful nests, diminutive certainly, but put together with the greatest skill and unsurpassed neatness.

Turning, however, to Canadian species only, we notice, first, Allen's Hummer, which is found in the south-west of British Columbia, a small chestnut-bodied bird with a greenish back. This bird is noted for its courage. Mr. Allen, after whom it was named, states that once he saw a pair of these birds attack and drive away a Western Red-tailed Hawk. The Black-chinned Hummer has a very extensive range from the Pacific Ocean as far eastward as the Alberta foothills, and from Northern Mexico as far as Banff in the Canadian Rockies. The throat of this species has the lower part dull iridescent purple and the upper part black. The Rufous Hummer has the widest range of any, breeding over a distance of 2,500 miles north and south, from Mt. St. Elias in Alaska, down to the table lands of Mexico. . . . The Calliope is the smallest and most beautiful of all Canadian Hummers. The throat, instead of being covered with a solid block of iridescent color, has elongated feathers of ruby-purple in narrow streaks on the upper part, then forming a band across the middle, and extending nearly half an inch further down on each side. This appears to be a mountain-loving species. It is reported to breed at from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. elevation. It places the nest on a twig of pine, usually on or beside a bunch of cones, and the nest so closely simulates the appearance of a cone that it would readily be taken for one of the bunch.

With all these species living in B. C., it seems strange that only one ever visits the eastern part of the continent. This species is the Ruby-throat, a well-

known favorite throughout Ontario, where it visits every flower garden. These little birds have very dainty habits. I was once favored by being allowed to view the morning toilet of a Hummer in my garden. There had been a heavy dew, and the little fellow bathed in the moisture-laden leaves of the grape, fluttering his wings, and shaking his body and feathers, just as larger birds do in larger vessels.

I once saw two males go through a curious performance. They were feeding at a trumpet-creeper growing on a fence, one on each side, and when they rose to where they could see each other, they flew together, and, without touching, rose perpendicularly about twelve feet, facing each other all the time, then separating, came down; but if they were in mutual view when they reached their feeding flower, up they went again, and sometimes for three or four flights in succession. This performance was repeated several times, but without apparent object. I guessed that it was a game of bluff on each side, but the other fellow wouldn't be scared.

The feeding habits of the young birds are peculiar, resembling, to a certain extent, those of the pigeons, the bill of the old bird being inserted deep into the throat of the young. But while this would lead us to infer that the young are fed with a semi-digested food, we have the testimony of one observer that he took a number of small spiders from the throat of a young bird whose contents he investigated.

The more one studies birds, the more certain he becomes that the best way to learn their habits is to be still and keep quiet. Particularly is this true with the Hummers, whom we can scarcely ever follow, even if we tried, while when one is quiet they are likely to feed around, preen themselves, and occasionally favor us with an insight into some previously unknown phase of their life.

Sugar Beets Profitable.

I wish to call the attention of the farmers of Western Ontario to the growing of the sugar beet. Many of us have lost our winter wheat crop, and wish to have something to take its place. I have been growing sugar beets for a few years, and find it very profitable.

I have grown sixty-six acres these last two years, and I have found that five acres of sugar beets well cared for was as profitable as twenty-five acres of fall wheat or thirty acres of oats. Now, we want no better-prepared soil than our fields on which fall wheat has failed. Prepare the land as follows: Plow a fair depth, roll the ground solid if dry, harrow it fine, roll before you sow the seed. This is a good time to put in beet seed, as the spring is late and the ground has been cold.

Many of us sugar-beet growers claim it is no more work to take care of a beet crop than a corn crop, when we have the proper outfit of tools. The full outfit for working the sugar-beet crop can be got for less than one hundred dollars, and they will last for many years with care, and most of them can be used for other crops as well.

There were five farmers in all that grew sugar beets on the fourth line of Adelaide Township last year, and we can truthfully say we have cleared fifty per cent. profit. I know no other farming industry equal to this new industry of sugar-beet growing for making money. Try it to satisfy yourself.

GEORGE SHEPARD.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Green-curing Clover.

A correspondent writes: "Last year I saw an article by someone in the 'Advocate,' recommending the practice of cutting clover hay in the morning after the dew is off, and drawing it in the same day. Has that method been proven a success? Will such hay keep in the ordinary mow? If clover will keep that way it would be worth ten times as much as if made in the old way."

With some this method has been followed with unqualified success, while others who have tried the scheme have had the most discouraging results, an example of which is recorded in this issue. It is difficult to tell why such should be the case, as those who had the failures were particularly careful to give attention to all the details of handling for the best results. Those who have successfully made their hay this way believe that failures are due to the hay being damp with external moisture, although this danger was carefully guarded against. It seems that there will have to be more experimentation with this method of curing before it will be generally practiced. The ordinary mow has proved more satisfactory for the purpose of storing than the tightly-battened bays. As this problem has not been solved to the entire satisfaction of all, we should welcome any new suggestions that will help to a final solution.

A Cure for Weariness.

I am well pleased with the improvements you have made on the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and I really think there was never a paper printed that was so interesting. When a fellow sits down to rest, and picks up the 'Advocate,' he forgets that he was ever tired. I wish the 'Advocate' success.

HENRY WATERS.

Northumberland, Ont.

POULTRY.

Raising Ducks.

Duck-raising is not just like other branches of poultry farming. Turkeys, geese and chickens require to be hatched in early spring, in order that they may be matured for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. Not so with ducks, for these fowl can be brought to maturity in about ten or twelve weeks. To keep them longer than this means a greater cost in production, and that always means less profit.

Fortunately, there is a market for ducks extending over a considerable time, so that early-hatched fowl can be disposed of as soon as ready. The holiday season, however, demands ducks, and the producer should study to supply the demand at least cost to himself, for it is obvious that to feed them from early summer to Christmas would be a very expensive operation. In this connection a leaf from the books of the Old Country poultrymen is interesting reading, and good teaching. In describing the English method, the Agricultural Gazette says:

"A modification of the methods pursued in the Vale of Aylesbury is the best adapted to the ordinary raising of ducklings, and the Aylesbury, or a cross of this breed, is the best duck to keep for the purpose. [The Pekin is generally considered the most profitable breed in Canada.—Ed.] There is a market for ducklings at all times, and in some districts a special demand at Christmas, and when such is the case hatching may be continued till August or September with good results. The ducklings, when hatched, should be fed at first on toast soaked in cold water and then squeezed dry, and with hard-boiled egg, which may be discontinued at the end of three or four days, and boiled rice mixed with shorts substituted. Ducklings require to be kept dry, but they do not need to be kept so warm as chickens; the house should be littered with soft straw, which should be renewed frequently. Ducklings should not be allowed out on the grass till they are ten days old, when they may be kept in small runs in groups of thirty or forty, being housed in sheds at night till they are six or seven weeks old, when, if the weather be favorable, and there be no danger from vermin, they may be left out at night. Water should be given then in shallow troughs, in which grit is placed. When about a month old a little barley-meal may be mixed with the shorts, which should be increased weekly until they are eight or nine weeks old, when barley meal should be their sole feed till they are fat, at from ten to twelve weeks of age, when they should be starved for twenty-four hours and killed."

Changes in the Poultry Division.

Mr. F. C. Hare, who has been chief of the Poultry Division here since 1901, has resigned his position to accept a much more lucrative one with a large incubator firm in Buffalo. Mr. Hare has been identified with all progressive movements in the poultry industry since he has been in Ottawa, and he will be greatly missed by the poultrymen in all parts of the Dominion, and particularly in Ottawa, where he was very popular. No successor to Mr. Hare has yet been appointed, but Mr. F. C. Elford, of Holmesville, who has had charge of one of the Dominion Poultry-fattening Stations for several years, is acting chief at present, and expects to for at least six months. Mr. Elford is leaving to visit the illustration stations in the Maritime Provinces.

Poultry at the World's Fair.

The committee of the American Poultry Association appointed to look after the receiving, cooping, feeding, exhibiting and return of the ten thousand birds expected at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis next fall, report satisfactory progress. Canadian poultrymen are making arrangements for a large exhibit, and it is expected the venture will result with the usual success attendant upon former efforts of this nature.

After the Night is Noon.

The gloom of night is dense and deep;
Rough is the path as we grope along;
Courage, heart, as the shadows creep—
This is the matin-song:
After the night is noon;
After the journey, rest;
The world will waken in gladness soon,
And the heart that sings is blest!

The glare of the sun is hard and hot;
The road is dusty, the way is long.
Shift your burden, and heed it not—
This is the even song:
After the noon is night;
After the journey, rest;
For the wind will wake and the stars be bright,
And the heart that sings is blest!

—[The Ladies' Home Journal

DAIRY.

Raising Calves on Skim Milk.

While many farmers in the State are raising their calves successfully in this way, there are many localities where this practice is virtually unknown, and it is not thought possible to raise a good calf except in the natural way. Some have seen unhealthy and undersized calves that have been fed skim milk, and have considered them as the necessary result of feeding skim milk. Such calves are the unfortunate victims of their owner's ignorance or carelessness. The skim-milk calf, raised according to modern methods, differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift and value from the same animal when raised by the cow.

The poor results which have so often followed the feeding of skim milk, have been due to faulty methods, and not because the cream which had been taken out is absolutely indispensable to the normal development of the calf. In truth, the butter-fat or cream of the milk is by no means the most valuable part of the milk for the calf. The fat does not go to form growth in a young animal, but to keep up the heat of the body, and to supply fat for body tissues. The parts of the milk which furnish the growth-making material are the casein and albumen, which are seen as white curd when the milk is sour. From this material is made the muscles and bone, nerves, hair and hoofs, and this remains in the skim milk. The calf fed on skim milk is not generally so fat during the first six months of its life as the one nursed by the cow. It often has, however, rather a better development of bone and muscle, and the difference between the two cannot be seen two weeks after weaning time. It is true, the calf requires, in addition to the skim milk, some food which will furnish a reasonable amount of fat to take the place of the fat removed from the milk when it was skimmed. Corn meal has been found to be very satisfactory, and is used quite extensively for this purpose. By giving the calf something to properly balance the skim milk, by feeding the milk warm and sweet, and not in too large quantities, excellent results can be depended upon.

The statement has been made to the writer by a number of Missouri farmers, that their hand-raised calves were not only equal, but were really superior to those raised by their neighbors in the natural way. The explanation given for this was, that the calf fed by hand was accustomed to eating grain, and was not checked in growth in the least by weaning; whereas, the one that had been raised by the cow had not learned to eat grain, and was materially checked in growth when suddenly deprived of milk and required to subsist entirely upon grain and coarse fodders.—[Mo. Ex. Station Bulletin.]

Hints on Milking.

The only proper way of making heifers which are unaccustomed to being milked submit quietly and contentedly to the milking operation, is to treat them as gently as possible. If the heifer proves restive and obstinate, she must be gently cajoled and coaxed, and this will practically always in the end be effectual in causing her to submit quietly and to allow her milk to be drawn off. The great thing is to exercise patience, but instead of doing this milkers more often than not lose their temper, and thoroughly upset and frighten a young cow when she shows any restiveness, and that, of course, is fatal to the good behavior of the animal.

It is a good plan to gently rub or scratch the back of the udder with the hands prior to attempting to draw the teats in the case of heifers and young cows that evince any signs of unsteadiness when the milking operation is commenced. Cows are fond of the back of their bag being scratched, and this procedure serves to soothe them and put them into a good humor, as it were. It, of course, not infrequently happens that at first a heifer resents any attempt to touch her about the udder at all. In such cases, instead of persevering in this attempt, as is generally done, the proper thing to do is to scratch the animal's back and to handle her about the hind quarters, beginning at the top and gradually working downwards towards the udder, until finally the hand arrives at the latter, when the cow will not show any resentment.

Supposing a young cow is very unsteady and troublesome at first, the person attempting to milk her should be assisted by another, the latter taking his place at the head of the animal and holding it, at the same time scratching the forehead and the jaw, which plan will distract the animal's attention from the milker to some extent, and render her more quiet and submissive.

In some cases, the fact of a cow's teats being sore or chapped—which often occurs in the winter season—causes them to resent being milked, and to kick or move about. It is, therefore, well to bear this contingency in mind if an animal proves refractory. The rubbing-in of a little pure lard or vaseline into the skin of the teats will readily cure any superficial soreness or roughness. Warts on the teats are another source of unsteadiness in dairy cows at milking time.

Amongst the various devices adopted by milkers in order to force cows to keep steady when being

milked, that of getting an assistant to catch hold of the animal's nostrils and to press them with the fingers and thumb of one hand, on the principle of a bull's nose-ring, is perhaps the least harmful, while in many cases of refractory conduct on the part of spoilt or vicious cows it answers very well.

As a rule, the fact of a cow showing unsteadiness or kicking whilst being milked is the result of rough and improper treatment at the commencement of her milk-yielding career. Dairy cattle are generally of a very docile temperament, and when they do show any viciousness, this is due to their having been spoilt by ignorant milkers and ill-usage.—[H. F., in Agr. Gazette.]

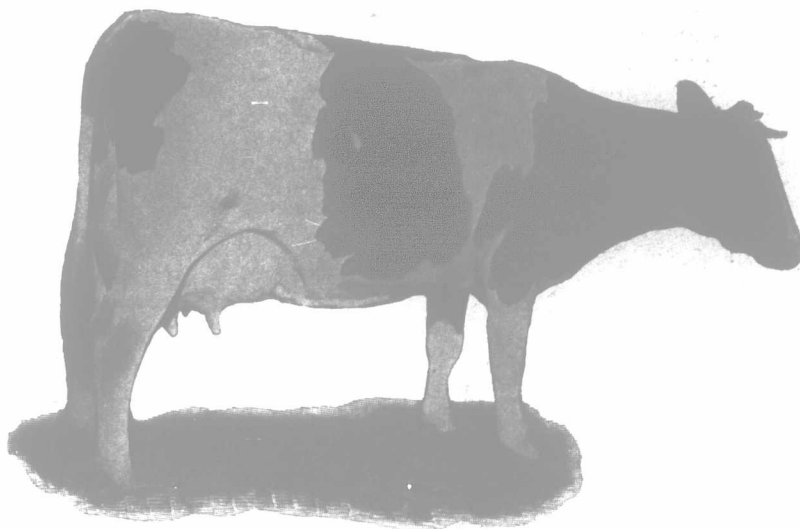


Mr. G. H. Greig.

Live-stock Commissioner for Manitoba and the Territories.

British Comments on Cheese.

The Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, Eng., reporting on waxed cheese, says opinion is fairly evenly divided for and against the practice of waxing cheese. He also adds: "There are some Canadian cheese sent here too high in color, and when kept in stock a few months turn mottled, as the color is not fast. In all cheese too highly colored and not properly pressed, discoloration sets in very quickly. The two extremes, 'white or pale' and a 'deep red,' are not wanted in certain districts. The majority of the Canadian cheese are too light in the curd, and for that reason are too hard and flinty. It is said the Canadian makers apply too much heat to the curd, and in this way drive out too great a proportion of moisture, hence the difference between the nice cheddar, with its smooth, solid, silky texture, and some of the cheese sent from Canada. On the other hand, the English cheddar will not keep as long as the average Canadian; hence the very best of Canadian is generally sold as English cheddar. If it were compulsory for the makers to stencil the month in which the cheese was made on each package or cheese, it would make the trade more satisfactory."



The Typical Dairy Type.

Notice the well-developed udder, extending well forward and well up behind; the evenly-placed teats, the large milk vein, the great depth of body, the dished neck, the strong back, the quiet expression.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Orchard Meetings.

The Fruit Division has completed arrangements for a series of orchard meetings in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. During the last week the staff have been in attendance at the Experimental Farm at open discussions of topics relating to orchard management and the care and handling of fruit. Dr. Fletcher led in a discussion on the treatment of the orchard insect pests, giving the results of the treatments which have proved most effective. The care and cultivation of orchards was taken up by Professor Macoun. As all of those present were fruit men of long experience, there was no lack of discussion and suggestions as to improvements. This is the first year that anything of this nature has been attempted, although a conference of institute lecturers of a somewhat similar nature is annually held at the time of the Experimental Union in December. Those who have been in attendance speak highly of the advantages of a thorough open discussion such as this. Not only may they broaden their opinions on many points, but they are thus enabled to have a uniformity in their methods and system that would otherwise be impossible. Alex. McNeill, Chief Inspector, is leaving at once for Nova Scotia to conduct orchard meetings during the rest of May and the first half of June. He expects to be in Prince Edward Island for the last part of June and during July. Inspector Carey has arranged for a number of meetings in Quebec during June.

Ship Apples Direct.

The Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, Eng., reports: "The British buyer is commencing to shape himself for the apple crop again, and I came across a matter the other day which emphasizes still more strongly my advice to ship apples to the interior centers direct, viz.: The president of a chamber of commerce here, when in Canada last year with the deputation, bought three barrels of Canadian apples, and had them shipped to his nearest port. The carriage of the apples from his port to the station, 80 miles, cost him 9 pence (18c) more than the total freight from Montreal to the British port. The railway freights here, for short distances, are much larger than in Canada, but exceedingly good through rates from Canada can always be arranged. Canadian apples and other produce may be shipped very expeditiously to the interior towns in this district, not only via Liverpool, but also via Manchester.

Manchester has good steamers with regular weekly sailings, running direct from Montreal and Quebec during the summer months, and from Halifax and St. John during the winter, and carrying all descriptions of cargo at the Liverpool rates of freight, and the cost of forwarding from Manchester to the interior towns compares most favorably with the cost of forwarding from Liverpool.

"I am impressing on the English exporters the absolute necessity of quoting their prices (duty and freight) at the Canadian ports in Canadian money, dollars and cents, and I cannot too strongly urge the Canadian exporters to do likewise, by quoting their prices here in pounds, shillings and pence."

Give Evergreens a Chance.

If there is one thing about our landscape more lamentable than another, it is the scarcity of evergreen trees. The defect might be excusable if such trees were not indigenous to the whole north-eastern part of America. The whole difficulty seems to lie in the fact that these trees so long opposed the conversion of forests into fields that those upon whose responsibility the planting of trees depends, fail to appreciate the beauty and utility of evergreens, and regard them only as so much of a hindrance to growing crops. In these days of bleak winds, burning suns, and high-priced timber, the pines, spruces and cedars have a threefold claim to recognition.

On every farm there are numerous corners and waste places where trees not only should be planted for the sake of the improvements they would make in appearances, but because it would be one of the most certain means of making such spots contribute to the revenue of the farm, by protecting the stock and crops, and by furnishing fuel. When planted in groups and judiciously mixed, nothing tends so much to break the monotony of our winter landscape as do these vari-colored evergreens.

Our selection for planting purposes is by no means limited. Among the pines, those that flourish in Canadian climates are our native white pine, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, red pine, bull pine (the latter a native of B.C., but a most majestic specimen), and pines grown chiefly for ornamental purposes. For spruces we have the

native spruce, blue spruce, white spruce, and others. Cedars also furnish a long list of varieties from which to select—the little, round dwarf arbor vitae, the pyramidal arbor vitae, and all the long list of American species, which adapt themselves to all classes of soil and climate. In the growing of these conifers there is an unbounded delight; the fresh greenness is always exhilarating, and their services as wind-breaks are of inestimable value. The month of June is the season for transplanting them, and there could be no better way of employing a few days than by making a plantation of these useful and beautiful trees.

California Fruit Prices.

The California deciduous fruit season opened April 30th, with the shipment of a box of Sacramento Valley cherries on that date. The first box, which was grown near Vacaville, Solano County, was closely followed by a box of cherries grown near Sacramento, and others grown in the Winters district in Yolo County, and in the Newcastle district of Placer County. Following these, shipments were made from various fruit districts of the Sacramento Valley. Notwithstanding the fact that ripe California cherries are usually shipped earlier in the season, sometimes as early as March, the initial shipments brought very fancy prices. The first box was sold in Chicago for \$25.00, \$3.12 a pound. The second sale was made in New York, and the figure was \$21.00. The third sale, made in Philadelphia, at auction, was a record breaker, eight pounds of cherries bringing the remarkable price of \$70.00. These shipments marked the beginning of California's fruit season. Carload shipments from Sacramento Valley districts began May 13th, when a carload of cherries was shipped from Vacaville. The fruit crop of California will probably be slightly below average in quantity this year. The Sacramento Valley fruit districts, which provide the bulk of California's deciduous fruits, report heavy crops of pears, but slight shortage in most other fruits. Apricots are ripening.

Summer Cultivation of the Beet Crop.

How many farmers allow the root field to crust, dry, harden and grow weedy before they begin in earnest to cultivate? All roots, and particularly the sugar beet, produce an extensive growth of fibrous rootlets at the very outset, which system of rootlets is by nature calculated to collect from the soil into which they extend and permeate large quantities of moisture and soil food to support the rapid leaf growth that is to follow. But should the soil be permitted to crust, overharden and dry out, the necessary growth of fibrous roots is checked and stunted because they become burned in the hot, dry soil, and are insufficiently supplied with air, which is as necessary to the roots of plants as it is to the lungs of animals.

If sown on the flat, it is all-important to observe conditions of manuring, cultivating and sowing, that will give healthy, distinct and growthy rows of plants, which enable the cultivator to start right early to keep the crust broken and free from weeds. If sown on drills, which should have been rolled almost flat after sowing, cultivation with the horse may be commenced any time the formation of a crust is feared, for the slightly-elevated drills themselves are a guide to the horse. The loosened cultivated surface preserves a warm moisture in the under layers of soil in which the rootlets will grow rapidly, and very soon support a rapid healthy upper growth.

Singling may then be accomplished early, rapidly, and at the least cost. Spacing to ten inches in the row, is, for a beginner, advisable, but ideal spacing on any particular field or soil to give the very best practical results to the grower can be learned only by practice. The object should be to obtain the greatest possible tonnage of ripe beets at the least cost of production. Neither the hand nor horse cultivation of the sugar-beet crop should move to nor take away the soil from the plant, but leave the surface even.

The next all-important point is to deepen the horse cultivation until the soil between the rows is loosened and stirred to a depth of six inches. Such cultivation retains soil moisture and mellows the subsoil into which the beet root penetrates and develops a long, smooth parsnip form. Failing this deep stirring of the soil between the rows, the dry hot weather in August prematurely ripens the beet, which then yields a lighter tonnage and a lower sugar per cent. But the deep stirring enables the beet to endure long periods of drouth without checking its normal growth, and therefore it yields high in both tonnage and sugar.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, Agriculturist.
The Ontario Sugar Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont.

Most of the Michigan beet-sugar factories are securing a larger acreage this year than in 1903.

Rose Culture in Canada.

While roses will grow in but few parts of Canada to the same size and luxuriance which they attain in those countries where the winters are less severe, yet, by careful selection as regards the species suitable to each locality, and by giving a little extra care in the way of winter protection, such satisfactory results may be obtained that it seems a pity that this Queen of Flowers should be so seldom seen on the lawns of our Dominion farms. When it is known that Hybrid Perpetual roses have been successfully grown in Newfoundland and in the Laurentian Mountains; that at Regina moss roses and some of the hardest perpetuals have been safely wintered for years, and that at Prine Albert in the Saskatchewan district, very fair success has also been attained with these shrubs, it would seem that few in most parts of Canada need be deterred from attempting their culture through fear of climatic influences. Bush roses are, as a rule, more easily wintered than either the tree or the climbing varieties, the latter of which often requires to be laid down in winter in order to give it sufficient protection.

The situation in which roses are grown should invariably be the sunniest and most sheltered available, and the soil should be rich garden loam, in which old, well-rotted manure has been incorporated. During the summer frequent cultivation should be given, and a mulch of lawn clippings applied frequently, the clippings being worked into the soil according as they decay. In the fall a mulch of coarse manure should be placed about the bushes, and the tops protected with wisps of straw bound about the stems.

In regard to pruning, it should be remembered that it is only on the new wood that the flowers grow, hence the old wood should be cut out, and growth of the new encouraged as much as possible. If large flowers are desired, but few shoots should be permitted to develop. This pruning may be done in early spring; some of the old shoots may also be cut out after the bushes have done flowering in June.

As all roses (except tea-roses) are rather subject to plant pests, some vigilance will be required to guard against damage from these enemies, the most common of which are the rose-slug, the aphid, and thrips. The rose-slug is light green, something like a cabbage worm, only much smaller, and usually arrives late in May, taking up his position, often, on the under side of the leaves. Liberal and regular applications of Paris Green will, however, usually quiet him effectually. Aphides, or plant lice may be treated with tobacco spray or kerosene emulsion. Thrips are most numerous in June. They are small, whitish, and very lively, usually collecting on the under sides of the leaves, which they perforate into fine network. Sulpho-tobacco soap, or whale-oil soap solutions have been recommended as effectual "quieters" of thrips. In applying any of these solutions, a brass garden spray will be found as good as any, as it may be easily manipulated so that the spray will reach every part of the plant.

British Fruit Prospects.

In the Glasgow Herald, of May 14th, a special correspondent of that paper gives a detailed account of the prospects of the British fruit crop, in which Canadian fruit-growers are especially interested, owing to its influence on the price of our export fruit. The apple crop will be well up to the average; the pear crop heavy, probably a record one; strawberries and gooseberries promise big crops, but black currants will be below the average; cherries and plums will give medium yields.

APIARY.

Do Not Let Bees Starve.

By Morley Pettit.

Time was when the faithful horse which had outlived its usefulness would be turned out to starve. That time is past, but, through ignorance or neglect, bees which would soon be wage-earners, often meet the same death at this time of year.

Cold and wet have delayed fruit-bloom past its time. Now the heat may dry it up before it has yielded more than daily food for the bees. The majority of colonies still alive in Ontario are weak, and require all the help they can get to make them of any use in June and July. With the stimulus of nectar coming in from fruit-bloom, large quantities of brood is started; but this must be well fed from day to day, else it will perish or develop but poorly. The queen also requires constant feeding to make her lay her full number of eggs daily. This is the work of the bees in the hive; but unless they are getting feed daily, they will neglect both queen and brood.

The reader will see, then, the advantage of a daily feed of thin sweet for the bees at this time of year. As soon as this cannot be got from natural sources, it must be artificially supplied. Where no other apiary is near, feed can be given in the open air. It is best to give about one-half pound per colony daily of white honey or syrup thinned until it is little more than sweetened water. Place in shallow pans about the yard with straw or shavings to keep the bees from drowning. If the feed is quite thin the bees will work quietly without danger of robbing.

As soon as white clover honey starts, extract all combs in both super and brood-chamber not contain-

ing brood, and uncap any rims of honey around brood, to get it used up. This prevents any danger of syrup or dark honey getting mixed with the white honey.

Should Presence of Foul Brood be Concealed?

The American Bee Journal says:

"One answer to the question might be found in some of the foul brood laws, the one in Canada, for example, which makes anyone subject to a fine who does not report to the proper officer if he knows of a case of foul brood in his own apiary or anywhere else.

"But that refers only to making it known to the proper officer, so that the case shall be sure to be looked after, which is a very different thing to telling it to everybody. It is very desirable that no case should be concealed from the foul-brood inspector, but would it be the right thing for the inspector to tell everyone in the neighborhood—or out of it, for that matter—that John Smith has foul brood in his apiary? Suppose John Smith sells bees or queens, what chance has he for making sales if it be generally known that his bees have foul brood?

"That might disturb the business of John Smith, especially if he were dishonest enough to send out a consignment of foul brood with each sale made, but would it not be a good thing for others? And should not the rule be the greatest good to the greatest number?

"When a contagious disease exists in John Smith's house, the city authorities promptly put upon that house a placard, so that everyone who passes by may know that scarlet fever or some other dangerous disease is there. They do not wait to enquire whether John Smith's business will be injured by it; they are not doing it to help John Smith; the general good is saved by it. The fullest publicity is sought. Should it not be the same with foul brood? Should inspectors or anyone else conceal knowledge of cases of foul brood, wherever found?"

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

There are rumors of unrest among the native tribes of South Africa.

A subscription is being taken up to send a team of Boers to the rifle meet at Bisley.

In the British House of Lords it has been formally announced that Great Britain is at war with Thibet.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines has sent a party to explore the region north and west of Lake Abitibi.

The iron industries of Russian Poland are suffering as a result of the war, and thousands of workmen are idle.

Fifty-three Filipino employees of the U. S. Military Government, on the Island of Mindanao, have been murdered by the rebels.

The Russian Admiralty officials, after a searching investigation, now admit that the sinking of the Petropavlovsk was due to her being torpedoed by a submarine boat used by the Japanese.

Royal engineers have completed the work of thoroughly mining all the ship channels at Halifax. Two hundred mines, which are controlled and operated from three observatory stations, have been laid.

The steamer Turret Bay was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia on May 20th. Fourteen of the crew were saved by the Government life-boat crew from St. Paul's Island, but the captain and thirteen men perished.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Times says Russia has decided to make all the ports in her possession on the Pacific coast free. This measure is advanced in hope of removing British and American objection to the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

A proclamation signed by Admiral Alexieff, has been posted throughout Manchuria warning the Chinese against harboring bandits, and declaring that those who do so will be shot. The village of Tsilandan, between Mukden and Harbin, was burned under the proclamation on May 15th.

The revolt of the natives in the Cross River Territory, which extended to that point from the rebellion in German South-west Africa, has been completely suppressed, after a sharp fight, by a British force in Southern Nigeria. The British lost thirteen officers and non-commissioned officers.

An engineer named Huelsmeyer, of Dusseldorf, gave a demonstration before representatives of the shipping interests at Cologne on May 18th, of an invention called the telemicroscope, by which a steamer captain will be able to detect the presence and direction of any other steamer three miles away. The apparatus

consists of a wireless receiver and a transmitter combined. The transmitter remains constantly working, and the vibratory waves are reflected by a metal object on the other ship and return to the receiver.

On May 19th, Mr. Perdicaris, a wealthy American resident of Tangier, and Mr. Varley, his stepson, a British subject, were carried off by the brigand, Raisuli, with 150 armed men. The outlaw has written to the Sultan's representative at Tangier, stating that the prisoners will be held until certain terms are granted, one of these being that the Sultan shall withdraw his army, which is at present engaged in fighting the refractory tribes. It is said that the attitude of the Moors toward Europeans is becoming so antagonistic that Europeans throughout Morocco are moving speedily to the interior of the towns.

Fighting continues in Thibet. On May 20th, a party of British mounted infantry (18 men), who were conveying the mail bags to camp, were ambushed by the Thibetans. After a sharp engagement, however, in which they lost one man killed, two wounded, and seven horses, they were relieved by a party under Col. Otley, who pursued the natives to a point four miles south of Gyantse, where, finding the Thibetans collected in great numbers, he was compelled to retire. Twelve or fifteen Thibetans were killed during the fray. An interesting point in connection with the Thibetan campaign is, that the troops are fighting at an altitude higher than has ever been known before in military history.

It was announced in Montreal on May 20th that the Canadian Marconi Co. have completed arrangements with the Government for the erection in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of seven wireless telegraph stations. Fame Point on the Gaspé Coast, Health Point on Anticosti Island, Point Amour on the Labrador coast, Belle Isle Station on Belle Isle, Cape Race, Sable Island, and a point on the Straits of Canso, have been chosen as suitable locations for the stations. Two men, one for day and one for night duty, will be placed at each station. The stations will be erected by the Marconi Company at their own expense, but will, after their completion, be taken over by the Government. The Marconi Company, however, will control the management, the Government allowing a certain sum for main-

tenance. Government messages will be sent free, while commercial business will be under control of the Marconi Company. The Marconi Company also bind themselves to give all possible aid to vessels in distress.

Radium is still a great mystery. Not long ago, Sir William Ramsay propounded the theory that this wonderful substance is only a temporary phase of matter whose existence is probably limited to 1,150 years' duration. Now, Professor Ernest Rutherford, of Montreal, comes forward with a startling idea which has caused much interest and discussion in scientific circles. According to Mr. I. N. Ford, who writes to the Tribune of Dr. Rutherford's lecture, this theory presents a new solution regarding the earth's heat. "Instead of accepting the scientific tradition that the earth is a molten mass which has been cooling off for millions of years," writes Mr. Ford, "he suggested that radium was the source of heat, and was not only in the atmosphere, but in all matter. He considered that radium had been found in sufficient quantities already to be accounted as the source of heat, and that it was unnecessary to allow a hundred million years for the cooling process before life was possible, as eminent biologists and geologists had contended. The lecture was attended by the greatest men of science in England, and the conclusions of Professor Thomson's distinguished pupil were regarded as revolutionary."

The Japanese have again been victorious, this time in the vicinity of Kinchow, where, on May 26th, one of the fiercest engagements of modern times took place. As a result of the victory, the Japanese captured 50 guns and cleared the way to Port Arthur. Dearly, however, did they pay for their victory, losing in all, 3,000 men killed and wounded, a loss even greater than that of the Russians, who left four hundred men dead on the field, and whose total casualties are estimated to amount to something over 2,000 men. Had it not been for a most fortunate occurrence, a different story might have been told of the battle of Kinchow. This was the discovery of the electric wires leading to a system of mines placed at the foot of Nan-Chan Hill, the intentions of the Russians being to explode these as the Japanese infantry passed over the ground where they were. Upon the following day, the Japanese drove the Russians from Nan Kwan Ling, and so isolated Dalny. They also drove them out of San Chilpu

Station, north-west of Dalny. The Russians, seeing that they could not hold the station, burned it, then retired in the direction of Port Arthur. At present the Japanese are resting. When rested they will again press on toward the south, where further developments may be expected in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Thirteen persons were killed, three fatally injured, and five hurt by an explosion on a tow-boat, near Louisville, Ky., on May 26th.

On May 24th, a snowstorm which lasted twelve hours occurred in Montana, the snow falling to a depth of from one to six inches.

"As the soil, however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind, without cultivation, can never produce good fruit."—Seneca.

"A man must be both stupid and uncharitable who believes there is no virtue or truth but on his own side."—Addison.

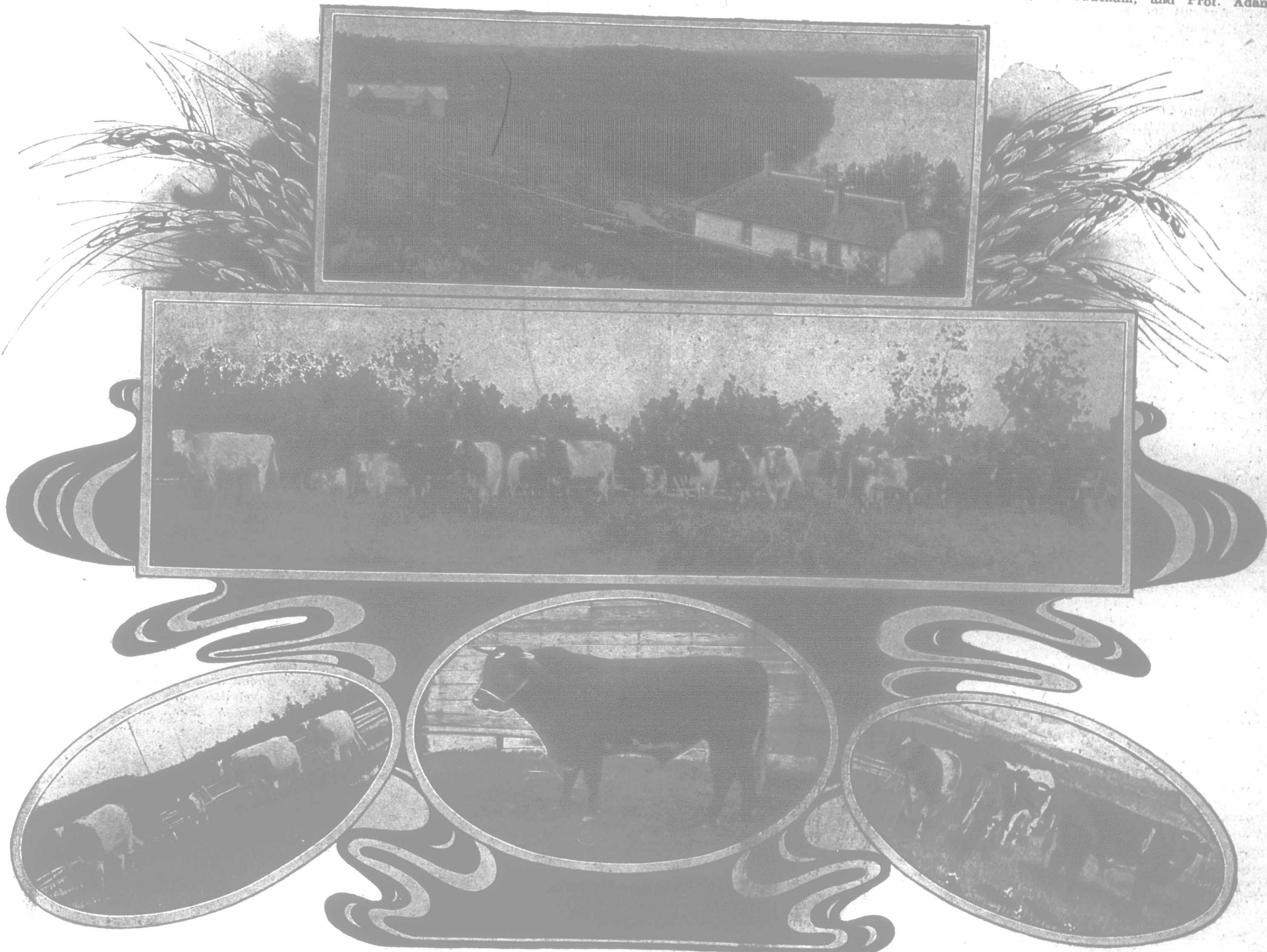
The Ontario Bureau of Mines is sending out a party under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Bell, to make further explorations in the iron fields of the Michipicoten District, which has been described as one of the most promising iron fields in the Province.

On May 26th, the town of Amherstburg, Ont., was struck by a cyclone which raged for nearly an hour, unroofing the Lake View Hotel, partly wrecking the courthouse, and causing considerable damage to other buildings and to the telegraph lines.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Dairy Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., is booked for an address at the Courthouse, London, on Thursday, June 9th, at the annual meeting of the East Middlesex Farmers' Institute. Subject: "Dairy Farming."

The Ottawa Citizen Company has just completed a new six-story fireproof structure, which is one of the finest newspaper buildings in Canada, and is a credit to the Canadian Capital. The Citizen Company has also installed a new three-deck Hoe press with a capacity of 24,000 papers per hour.

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, M. P. P., of East Lambton; Judge Archibald Bell, of Chatham, and Prof. Adam



Scenes About Pinehurst Shorthorn Ranch. Owned by Robt. Page, Pine Lake, Alta.

Shortt, of Queen's University, will compose the Commission authorized by the Ontario Legislature to investigate the taxation of railways in the U. S. In the investigation which will last for about six weeks, several of the States will be visited.

On May 24th, in the presence of nearly three thousand spectators, the cornerstone of the Ottawa University Arts Building was laid by Archbishop Duhamel. Among those present at the ceremony were Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Lord Minto, the leaders of the two great political parties, and many distinguished members of both the Catholic and Protestant Churches in Canada.

Results of the O. A. C. Examinations, 1904.

FIRST YEAR.

1, Winslow, R. M.; 2, Kennedy, J. W.; 3, Bunting, T. G.; 4, Higginson, T. D.; 5, Baker, J.; 6, Twigg, C. B.; 7, Wheeler, H. C.; 8, Willows, J. H.; 9, Morse, P. L.; 10, Harkness, J. C.; 11, Jull, M. A.; 12, Montgomery, C. G.; 13, Culham, H. A.; 14, Stewart, W. F.; 15, Hosmer, S. A.; 16, Clowes, F. A.; 17, Meek, M. W.; 18, Knight, G. E.; 19, Binnie, T. H.; 20, Broderick, A. D.; 21, Greenshields, J. M.; 22, Hudson, H. F.; 23, Dennis, F. H.; 24, Brownlee, M. C.; 25, Byers, W. E. *4; 26, Lewes, H. S.; 27, McVicar, G. D.; 28, Clark, C. P.; 29, Raymond, M. K.; 30, McKinley, N. J.; 31, Sanders, G. E. *3 and 7; 32, Middleton, F.; 33, Jacobs, W. S.; 34, Dias, P.; 35, Miller, H. H.; 36, McBeath, R. J.; 37, McKinnon, G. *4; 38, Ballantyne, P. M. *4; 39, Chisholm, T. B.; 40, Fairbairn, J. B.; 41, Baldwin, M. M.; 42, Moyer, E. R. *5, 9 and 10; 43, Bray, F. R. *6 and 8; 44, Morse, T. B. *1; 45, Reeves-Palmer, T. C.; 46, Jordan, H. A. *4; 47, Porter, E. H.; 48, McBride, W. T.; 49, How, L. M. *9; 50, Miller, W. J.; 51, Fernandez, H. B. *4; 52, Lough, R. W.; 53, Woods J. *2 and 4.

1. English Grammar and Composition.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Bookkeeping.
4. Physics.
5. Chemistry.
6. Geology.
7. Agriculture.
8. Apiculture.
9. Veterinary Anatomy.
10. Veterinary Materia Medica.

SECOND YEAR.

1, Bracken, J.; 2, Ballantyne, R.; 3, Tennant, L.; 4, White, G. G.; 5, Smith, H. B.; 6, Hart, F. C.; 7, Lund, T. H.; 8, Nixon, C. C.; 9, Dickson, J. R.; 10, Klink, C. R.; 11, Jones, D. H.; 12, Colwell, H. H.; 13, Tucker, H. S.; 14, Northcott, S. A.; 15, Kitchen, A. F.; 16, Baker, M. R.; 17, Middleton, M. S.; 18, Bailey, C. F.; 19, MacMillan, H. R.; 20, Kennedy, A. B. *10; 21, Scott, H. W.; 22, Munroe, J. F.; 23, McKay, K. G.; 24, Marshall, C. A.; 25, McKenny, A.; 26, Taylor, H. E.; 27, Breckon, W. D.; 28, Halliday, C. I.; 29, Weylie, D. B.; 30, Elderkin, J. B.; 31, Bean, W.; 32, Evans, W. G.; 33, Sloan, R. R. *8; 34, Hawtin, A.; 35, Stayner, H. S.; 36, Logsdall, A. J.; 37, Leavens, H.; 38, McKenzie, J.; 39, Ramsay, R. L.; 40, Duncan, R. S.; 41, Zubiar, A.; 42, Atkin, J. P. *11; 43, McVannel, A. P.; 44, McKay, A. J. *4; 45, Mulloy, G. A.; 46, Manchester, P.; 47, Birley, R. B.; 48, Metcalf, H. M.; 49, Marino, A.; 50, Robertson, A.; 51, McDonald, C. M.; 52, Weir, D. *8; 53, Sumner, A. L. *6; 54, Gamble, T.; 55, Murray-Wilson, J. G. *9; 56, Del Carril, A.; 57, McBeth, D.; 58, Reid, W. J. *4; 59, Monkman, R. K. *1 and 4; 60, Smillie, W. *4; 61, Somerset, H. R. *5, 6 and 7; 62, Brown, L. A. *3, 8 and 9; 63, Hutcheson, J. H. *2 and 6; Knight, T. M. *4, 5 and 7.

1. English.
2. Thesis.
3. Physics.
4. Chemistry.
5. Botany.
6. Bacteriology.
7. Entomology.
8. Animal Husbandry.
9. Judging cattle, sheep, etc.
10. Poultry (written).
14. Poultry (practical).

THIRD YEAR.

1, Bell, H. G.; 2, Leitch, A.; 3, Bower, J. E.; 4, McKillican, W. O.; 5, Howitt, J. E.; 6, Westover, C. A.; 7, Bustamante D.; 8, Evans, J.; 9, Wade, R. W.; 10, Esmond, C. W.; 11, Hoodless, J. B.; 12, Mayberry, H.; 13, Brereton, F. E.; 14, Hand, A. J.; 15, Mason, A. W. *3 and 4; 16, Ledrew, H. H.; 17, Lennox, W. J.; 18, Mortimer, R. E.; 19, McPayden, H. *4; 20, Pabelo, F.; 21, Rudolf, N. N. *3, 4 and 5; 22, Whyte, G. G. *1; 23, Deachman, R. J.; 24, Prittle, F. H. *1; 25, Chisholm, J.; 26, Bartman, R. W. *3 and 4; 27, Granel, J. *1; 28, Warner, G. C. *1 and 2; 29, Barberee, G. L. *1 and 6; 30, Cooper, H. G. *8; 31, Logan, F. M. *4.

1. English.
 2. Meteorology.
 3. Inorganic Chemistry.
 4. Organic Chemistry.
 5. Quantative and Qualitative Analysis.
 6. Structural Botany.
- * To take supplementals in subjects designated.

Letters from Prof. G. E. Day.

We take pleasure in announcing that Prof. G. E. Day, Agriculturist and head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, will contribute a series of letters for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," during his tour this season in Great Britain and on the Continent, as announced in our last issue. Possessing, as he does, so thorough a knowledge of the conditions of successful agriculture and live-stock rearing in Canada, and being an exceptionally careful observer, who possesses the faculty of committing his impressions to paper in a manner that holds the attention of practical men, Prof.



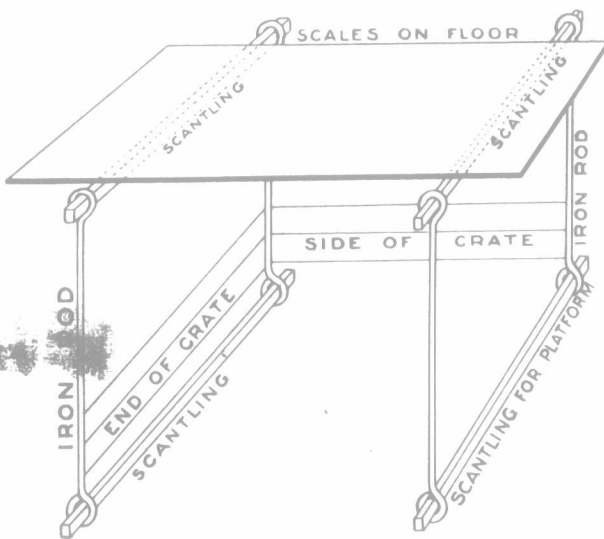
G. E. Day, B. S. A.

Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Day's letters will prove a valuable addition to the many features of interest in store for our readers. His careful judgment will indicate lessons from the practice of our competitors, that will tend to guide aright the plans of the Canadian agriculturist and those who have the handling of Canadian Agricultural products.

Weighing Platform in Stable.

Several of our readers have asked for an arrangement for weighing cattle with the scales on the floor above and the platform for the animals below. For the accompanying plan we are indebted to Mr. W. T. Sine, Hastings Co., Ont. Another reader, U. Hodgins, Middlesex Co., writes us describing such an arrangement, which he has used with entire satisfaction: "My platform is 3 feet wide and 5 1/2 feet long, made of 1 1/2 inch elm, and crosspieces on scale platform are 3x3 inch elm, 3 feet long. The hanging irons are 1/2 inch.



of required length from top of scales to bottom platform, and to keep bottom platform from swinging I put two braces an sides, and two at ends at opposite corners." In the cut, the scantling on scale platform are not well defined, and one side and an end of the crate are not shown.

"If you want to save moisture for your potatoes, corn, etc., keep the surface loosened up. If you let it dry up hard after a rain, all the water the soil gained from the shower will soon be back in the air. Your crop has lost it. One can save it for his crops if he chooses. Have the surface kept level and stirred shallow. That is all."—Exchange.

MARKETS.

The end of last week saw an improvement in the hog market at Toronto, \$5.15 being paid, and this week a further advance of 10c. is quoted. Export cattle maintained their improved figure and tone, but butchers' cattle weakened a little on account of larger supplies. Feeders, especially the short-keeps, are in good demand. Very little is being done in grain on any of the markets. Cheese keeps on improving with the grass makes, but butter is slow to rise. Toronto quotations are:

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle.—Extra choice, \$4.90 to \$5.20 per cwt.; medium to good, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Butcher Cattle.—Steers and heifers, \$4.65 to \$4.75; good to choice loads, \$4.30 to \$4.60; fair to good loads, \$4.00 to \$4.25; mixed lots of medium, \$3.75 to \$4.10; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.00; common to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Continue in good demand, and fairly active. Short-keeps, in good condition, \$4.50 to \$4.80; lighter weights, \$4 to \$4.50; good stockers, \$3.35 to \$3.75; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Milch Cows, \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves are easy in tone, and too many are coming forward at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes are steady at \$4.00 to \$4.50; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; spring, \$2.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Steady at \$5.25 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.00 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Market.

Wheat.—The offerings are light; there is a good demand, and the market is firm at 95c. to 96c. for No. 2 red and white, west and east. Goose, 85c. for No. 2 east; spring, 90c. for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 94c. for No. 1 hard; 93c. for No. 1 northern; 90c. for No. 2 northern, and 88c. for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit.

Millfeed.—\$16.50 for cars of shorts, and \$15.50 for bran, in bulk, west or east. Manitoba millfeed, \$20 for cars of shorts, and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley.—42c. for No. 2; 40c. for No. 3 extra, and 38c. for No. 3, east or west.

Buckwheat.—46c. for No. 2, west or east.

Rye.—57c. to 58c. for No. 2, west or east.

Corn.—45c. to 46c. for Canada yellow, west. American, 62c. for No. 2 yellow; 61c. for No. 3 yellow, and 60c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2, white, 38c.; No. 1, white, 34c., east; No. 2, white, 32 1/2c., west.

Peas.—Peas, 62c. to 63c. for No. 2, west or east.

Beans.—Detroit Beans, cash, \$1.80; Oct., \$1.60.

Butter.—Receipts are large and the accumulation still goes on. Quotations all round are unchanged. Creamery prints, 17c. to 18c.; creamery solids, 15c. to 16c.; dairy, pound rolls, good to choice, 11c. to 13c.; dairy, pound rolls, poor to medium, 9c. to 10c.

Cheese.—There is still a firm tone to the market. Quotations are 8 1/2c. for new large, and 9c. for twins; old large, 9 1/2c.

Eggs.—Most sales are on a 15c. basis, but some dealers are asking 15 1/2c. for small lots.

Potatoes.—Arrivals continue fair; 90c. to 95c. for car lots on track here, and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for out-of-store stock.

Baled Hay.—Hay, \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

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

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat	.....	.96
Wheat, goose	.....	.81 to \$.82
Wheat, spring	.....	.90
Oats	.....	.88
Barley	.....	.45
Rye	.....	.61
Peas	.....	.66
Hay, No. 1 timothy	.....	12.00 to 13.50
Straw, sheaf	.....	10.00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	.....	6.50 to 7.00
Butter	.....	.15 to .18
Eggs, new-laid	.....	.15 to .18
Fall chickens, pair	.....	.75 to 1.50
Old hens, per pound	.....	.10 to .12
Turkeys, per pound	.....	.15 to .18
Apples, per barrel	.....	1.00 to 3.00
Potatoes, per bag	.....	1.25

Wholesale Prices, Montreal Market.

Montreal.—Grain.—Locally, No. 3 oats are quoted at 37 1/2c. to 38c.; store and No. 2 at 38 1/2c. to 39c.; Peterboro oats are scarce, and held at 36c. track, or 36 1/2c. store. Peas about steady at 71c. afloat. May, No. 2 barley, 50c., and No. 3, extra, 49c. No. 2 rye, 62c.

Feed.—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Hay.—The market is steady at the recent advance. No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$8 per ton, in car lots.

Beans.—Choice primes, \$1.40 per bush; \$1.35, in car lots.

Provisions.—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.35 to \$7.50; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.
 Eggs.—New-laid eggs, 15c. to 15½c.
 Butter.—Full grass, 17c. to 17½c.; Western dairy, 13c. to 14c.
 Cheese.—Ontario, 8½c.; best Quebec, 8c.

The World's Greatest Market.
 (Special correspondence.)

Up to the present date the season has proved very favorable for all sorts of agricultural work. It has developed well, for certainly in the early days of March the fates seemed against us. Sowing was once again rendered impossible by rain, and a repetition of last year's disasters was feared, as well as a legacy of injurious effects due to a miserable autumn and a rotten winter. April brought the needed change, and we really have never looked behind us since. May has been quite May-like, and we are now benefiting by a splendid spell of warmth and abundant sunshine. The conditions are suitable alike for stock and crops, and the usual farmer's grumble, for the moment at least, is stilled.

THE SHOW SEASON

For our many varieties of breeding live-stock has now fairly commenced, and for the next five months those who make a rule of exhibiting extensively will not have much time for rest. The cattle are again being shown in very high condition; as regards the fleshy breeds, it may be said, as fat as their owners can make them. It is very surprising that this high pressure system of feeding does not result in many more cases of sterility, both in bulls and females, than is the case. So long, however, as wholesome food is given, and with this food abundant exercise, it is quite astonishing how healthy the cattle will remain, and breed quite regularly.

WHEAT TRADE BETTER.

There has been a slight improvement in the wheat trade during the past week, but not much activity, except in New Indian wheats, in which a very large business has been done, both for the U. K. and the Continent, the low prices attracting buyers for late shipments, in view of the very unfavorable character of the Washington Bureau's report. It is a fact, however, that neither in America nor Europe has this report, which is described officially as the most uniformly unfavorable ever recorded, had any immediate effect. To some extent, it had possibly already been discounted, but it is tolerably clear that the trade is determined to ignore factors bearing upon the future—as this report most certainly does—with such a large quantity afloat as it now sees. When the weekly shipments to Europe fall below a million quarters per week, instead of the 1,300,000 quarters per week lately shown, probably the market will consider the American position worthy of more attention. On the "Baltic" yesterday, wheat cargoes were steadily held, but the demand is still of a limited character. Californian March is quoted at \$7.44, and Walla Walla, afloat, \$7.26. Maize firm at late rates. At Mark Lane, the attendance yesterday was about the average, and wheat was inactive at nominally late quotations. It is worth noting that there are no American Springs on spot, and very few on passage to London. Flour, now that forced sales have stopped, is held for more money. American grades are firmer. Mark Lane prices: No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, landed, \$8.58; No. 1 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.40; No. 3 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.16.

THE MEAT MARKET.

A better demand for beef in the Central Market at Smithfield has helped the foreign cattle trade at Deptford. During the last fourteen days there has been on this market some very choice animals, and prices have been well maintained at 13c. per pound for the pick, while seconds have been quoted 12½c. to 12½c. There have been two small consignments of Canadian cattle, which met a ready sale at 11½c. to 12c. On to-day's (Saturday) market, 2,000 States cattle were offered for sale. Trade was somewhat slow, but a clearance was effected at 12c. to 12½c, with 12½c. for something extra good. Seven hundred and seventy-nine States sheep were also sold at 14½c. per lb.

BACON.

This market has been quite brisk this week, and no

doubt owing to the holidays considerable sales have been effected. Canadian bacon has participated in the increased activity, and transactions reported have been at enhanced rates. Leanest and highest averages are officially unaltered at 11½c. and lean, with the recent advance, is now quoted 10½c.

Hams find a ready sale at slightly firmer prices. There is a good demand for Canadian long-cut (green), but they are somewhat scarce, and are making from 10½c. to 12½c. per pound.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—A good healthy demand prevails for Colonial sorts. Owing to the excessive supplies prices dropped a little at the beginning of the week, but they have since hardened up. Canadian butter in London is very hard to find, and is not officially listed. It may, however, be quoted at 18c. for best Canadian creameries.

In Canadian cheese there has been more doing this week on improved terms, and there are symptoms of a better feeling manifesting itself of old season's makes, stocks of which are still weighing rather heavily on hand. Choice September cheese commands 9c, and a little more for special, very special. Good and fine quality, 8½c. to 8½c. per lb. The stock at Commercial Road Station yesterday was 42,400 boxes, against 2,560 boxes in 1903.
 London, Eng., May 21, 1904.

Cheese Markets.

Tweed, May 26.—Five hundred and twenty cheese sold at 8½c.

Picton, May 26.—Sixteen factories boarded 1,560 boxes; highest bid, 8 7-16c. Eight hundred and ninety-five boxes sold, all colored.

Kingston, May 26.—One thousand one hundred and seventy were boarded, 795 colored and 375 white. Highest bid, 8 5-16c. Six hundred and twenty-five sold at this price.

Brockville, May 26.—To-day, 2,902 boxes were registered, 638 white, balance colored; all sold; 8½c. for colored, 8½c. for white.

Madoc, May 26.—Nine hundred and eighty boxes sold at 8 3-16c.

Alexandra, May 26.—All cheese sold for 8½c. colored, 268; white, 920.

Vankleek Hill, May 26.—There were 1,069 boxes of white, and 279 boxes of colored cheese boarded here to-night; all sold at 8 18-16c.

Winchester, May 26.—Price bid 8½c. None sold on board.

Perth, May 27.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-five boxes of cheese were sold at 8½c.

Listowel, May 27.—One thousand four hundred and eighteen boxes, 1,368 white, and 50 colored, were boarded. One lot sold on the board for 8½c.; a few other lots sold afterwards on the street at that figure, and in some cases 1-16c. more was paid.

Iroquois, May 27.—Nine hundred and thirty-seven colored cheese were boarded; 8 1-16c. was bid; no sales on board; buyers subsequently bought on nearly the whole lot at 8½c.

Farnham, Que., May 27.—Thirteen factories offered 209 white cheese and 419 boxes of butter to-day. Cheese sold at 8½c.; butter at 16½c.

Napanee, May 27.—To-day 1,420 colored and 762 white cheese were boarded. Sales at 8½c.

Ottawa, May 27.—There were 945 boxes boarded on the Ottawa Cheese Board to-day, 524 white and 421 colored. All the white but 88 boxes was sold at 8½c., the colored at 8½c. There were few buyers present.

South Finch, May 27.—Cheese Board was held this evening; number of cheese boarded, 1,505 boxes, half white and colored; price offered on board, 8½c. None sold on board.

Kemptville, May 27.—Twenty-five factories boarded 1,704 cheese at to-night's market, of which 1,604 were colored. Thirteen lots were sold at 8 11-16c., for both white and colored, the remaining salesmen holding out for 8½c.

Campbellford, Ont., May 25.—One thousand and sixty white cheese boarded. All sold at 8½c.

Sherbrooke, Que., May 25.—There was an advance in butter, the 376 packages selling at 15½c. per pound. No cheese offered.

Woodstock, Ont., May 25.—Several lots of cheese sold at 8½c. to 8 5-16c.

Stirling, Ont., May 25.—Seven hundred and twenty cheese boarded; price 8 3-16c.

London, May 28.—Ten factories offered 1,266 boxes Sales, 200 at 8½c.; 150 at 8 7-10c.

Belleville, May 28.—At a meeting of the cheese board, 3,385 white and 610 colored were boarded. Prices, 8½c., and 8 9-16c.

Cowansville, Que., May 28.—Twenty-three creameries offered 1,836 boxes butter; 27 factories offered 1,230 boxes cheese. Butter sold for 17c. to 17½c.; cheese, 8½c. to 8 9-16c.

Wool.

Montreal.—The market is quiet, but prices are firm, especially for Canadian fleeces wool, sales of which have been made at 19c. to 20c. for washed, and at 15c. to 16c. for unwashed, and we quote prices as follows: Greasy Cape, 16c. to 20c.; B. A. wool, 80c. to 40c.; Ontario washed fleeces, 19c. to 20c., and unwashed, 15c. to 16c.; Nova Scotia washed fleeces, 23c.; pulled wool, extras, 23c. to 24c.; Northwest, 17c.

Toronto.—Receipts of unwashed wool are larger, and the movement is likely to be well under way in a short time. The market is steady at 9c. to 11c. The fine weather has had the effect of starting the clip of washed, and a few small lots are coming in. Quotations are steady at 16c. to 17c.

Nova Scotian Apples.

Shipments of apples from Nova Scotia to England are about over. For several months an average of 10,000 barrels a week left the Annapolis Valley, and over 400,000 barrels were shipped from Halifax alone. About 500,000 barrels were harvested in the Annapolis Valley, which averaged \$2.75 per barrel. The outlook for this year is particularly good. The trees have bloomed full, and a good crop is expected.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shipping, \$4.85 to \$5.15.

Veals, \$4.00 to \$5.25.

Hogs—Heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.00; a few, \$5.05.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.80; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; wethers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$4.40 to \$5.25; Texas-fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.55 to \$4.75; good to choice heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$5.20 to \$5.60; fair to choice mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; native lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are slow at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Sheep dull, 12c. to 14c. per pound; yearlings, 15c.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

June 15.—Imported Yorkshires: D. C. Flatt & Son, at Hamilton, Ont.
 June 22nd.—Shorthorns: H. Parker, Durham, Ont.
 June 28.—Fifty Imported Clydesdale Fillies: Graham Bros, Claremont, at Grand's Repository, Toronto.
 June 28th.—Shorthorns: W. C. Edwards and others, at Hamilton, Ont.

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"Let me forget in time
Folly of dreams that I had;
Give me my share of a world most
fair—
Let me work and be glad."

Miss Smarty.

By Minna Stanwood.

The girls on the handkerchief counter at Watson, King & Co.'s were excited. You could tell that by the way they whispered and giggled, and, if the floor-walker happened to be at a safe distance, by the fact that they failed to observe so significant an object as a waiting customer.

"Yes," one of the girls was saying, breathlessly, to the four who hung breathlessly toward her. "Fred took me. We sat down at quarter to eight and never got up till half-past eleven. I won this elegant chateleine. Real seal, you know. Oh, see that old frump! Wonder what she wants?"

A supercilious stare and a yawn struggled for place on the girl's face as she waited for the "old frump" to make her need known. She had a sweet face and a kind voice, if her clothes were old-fashioned, but, of course, the smarty saleslady did not notice such things.

"I wonder if I could find a couple of wide-bordered, hemstitched handkerchiefs? Have you anything of that sort?"

"How wide?" The saleswoman had taken on her "stand and deliver" tone. This was evidently not only an "old frump," but also an old fuss, and she must not be indulged too much.

"Well, about—a—two inches wide, I should say," faltered the abashed customer.

"Hemstitched two inches wide! Haven't had those for years! Yes"—the haughty tone suddenly became genial—"we had an elegant time. I was the only lady who won anything. Three of the gentlemen won—"

"I beg your pardon, but would you please look?" It was the timid voice of the "old frump." "I hate to trouble you, but I have bought my handkerchiefs here for a number of years, and they always have had the kind I want."

The customer's eyes fell before the outraged mien of the saleswoman. "I have told you that we don't carry them. I never saw a handkerchief with a two-inch hemstitched border. They may have had them in this store fifty years ago. All we carry now are those you see on the counter. Twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five, any price you want to pay. We have ten-cent ones, too."

Thereupon the saleswoman turned her back, oblivious of the fact that the customer still lingered, and began another chapter.

A young girl farther down the counter had just handed a customer her change, and, seeing disappointment on the face of the "old frump," said, kindly, "was there something special you wanted, madam?"

The lady smiled gratefully. "Oh, thank you. I wanted a hemstitched border two inches wide, but I dislike to trouble you. The other—a—lady said you didn't carry them."

"I'll see. I think I've seen some of those handkerchiefs. Oh, it's no trouble, madam. We're hired to show the goods, you know."

Box after box the girl took down, deftly and cheerfully, and then she stood a moment thinking. Suddenly a light broke over her face, and she stepped on

the rung of her stool to reach the highest shelf.

"Those are just what I want," declared the customer, delighted. "Two, please."

The elderly lady, in clothes unfashionable though fine, took her package and said, with old-fashioned courtesy, as she departed, "I am greatly obliged to you, my dear."

"Well, Teresa Davis, if you're not fresh to pull down all those boxes for two fifty-cent handkerchiefs," observed the smart saleswoman, as the girl called Teresa bent to the task of rearranging stock.

The next morning the smart saleswoman was interrupted by the floorwalker in the midst of a glowing account of another whist party.

"Mr. White wants to see '14' and '23' in the office," he announced.

Miss Smarty and Teresa Davis looked at each other in amazement, and then passed on to the superintendent's room.

When they came out, Miss Smarty's eyes were red and swollen, and Teresa Davis walked quietly with a sad little smile.

"It was that old two-inch-border frump," sobbed Miss Smarty, angrily, to her sympathizing friends behind the counter. "She's Watson's wife and she's sick most of the time and she only gets out once in a dog's life, to buy handkerchiefs, I suppose, and she told Watson that I was rude to her, so I get through Saturday night. And the old thing asked as a special favor to her that Teresa Davis be marked for promotion right away."

"It's a mean shame!" commented the girls, but they were careful to "look alive" just then, for several customers were approaching.—[Classmate.

Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

WE WEATHER A GALE.

August, 1851, seems to have ushered itself in most boisterously, a terrible gale bursting upon the sister ships worse than any they had hitherto encountered. There had been times when for two or even three weeks we had not come within signalling distance of each other. Now we parted company as though we had picked a quarrel and were having high words, and even blows. Truly, when King Boreas lets his angry passions rise he is neither to have nor to hold. The previous day had been rainy and dull, in marked contrast to the clear sunshine and blue skies which we had had of late. Upon the night before that, we had been called on deck to see the sailing by, in stately beauty, of a magnificent iceberg, its peaks rearing high above our masts, and divided in its very center by an archway of such exquisite formation, and of such glistening whiteness, that we were awed into silence. It seemed as if words would have been a desecration. At any rate we uttered none until it had drifted far astern, and under the fitful lights of the Aurora Borealis, which shone with extraordinary brilliancy, it had disappeared upon the horizon. "After that the deluge." Ominous clouds had gathered; the

wind blew in puffs and sudden squalls. The sails were reefed; two men were placed at the wheel, and all hands at the ropes, whilst our good ship reeled and heeled and wallowed in the trough of the sea, which seemed determined to swallow her up, but which, after all, only soused the bonnie creature from stern to stern, and when she had weathered the storm and had shaken out her sails, left her not one whit the worse. The journal of that second day of August reads like a doleful ditty, but all the same I am glad, even in my old age, to know that I not only kept my feet when my fellow passengers in both cabins were groaning with fear and a return of seasickness; but that, perhaps, ignorant of the danger, I most thoroughly enjoyed it. I know I became black and blue in my wild excursions from cabin door to cabin door, carrying nonsense messages from one to the other, and getting frightfully snubbed for my pains. I got drenched to the skin, when at rare intervals the captain or mates, in sou'-westers and tarpaulin coats, dropped down the companion-stairs in a flood of sea water, deaf to my implorings for "just one peep," but nothing could lay the sprite of fun and frolic which had gotten possession of me. Well, one can be young but once. I see that on the 4th the sea had subsided, though the rain poured in torrents. The journal says: "In the afternoon, with the wind at half-fair, we were carried by Pembroke Cape and Mansfield Island, and later on another exploration party landed at Southampton." Please get your maps and find if I have mentioned now or at any time places which have been or may become points for arbitration, or subjects of territorial dispute.

NEARLY IN PORT.

"Saturday, 9th August. Ten weeks out to-day, and nearly at the end of our voyage. At 1 o'clock two guns were fired, and three rockets let off, and by 8 p.m. the joyful news passed round, 'We are in York Inner roads, and at anchorage.'"

But that announcement by no means signified that the women folk were to go ashore yet awhile. The little schooner which had, off and on, been cruising about for some days in expectation of our arrival, and which reached us in due time after hearing the signal from our guns, brought some of the officials from the Fort, eager to receive their one yearly mail, ravenous for news, and comically curious to see what manner of human freight the good ship had brought to their shores, one at least, as it became afterwards apparent, with matrimonial intent, for the journal tells of the speedy transformation into a buxom bride of a kindly-faced, middle-aged widow, who with her boy of eleven or twelve had come out in our second cabin, and who, instead of going on with us to Red River, would spend her days as the wife of a chief trader in charge of one of the Hudson's Bay Company's outposts.

ON SHORE AT LAST.

Not until Tuesday, the 18th of August, did we go ashore at last, our most kind and hospitable captain considering it advisable that we should continue to make the Prince of Wales our home until comfortable

quarters could be provided for us, and definite arrangements made for our inland journey by the brigade of boats which were to convey us across Lake Winnipeg. These, we were told, had not yet arrived, but might do so at any moment, and as soon as they had made their exchange of cargoes, "hurry" would be the order of the day.

A WELCOME AT YORK FORT.

Never was anything less like fairyland than the spot of flat and swampy ground upon which, for the first time on a new continent, we planted our unaccustomed feet.

From a high, gaunt, gallows-like structure, erected partly as a bell tower and partly as a point of outlook, floated the flag of the company, the H. B. C., with which we afterwards became so familiar, and under the ægis of which we received thenceforth much kindness and protection. The large area of the Fort, composed of several clean, white, tidy, but very unpicturesque buildings, viz., the central hall, residences and offices of its governor and officials, was enclosed by a high stockade or fence, platforms or wooden walks, apparently on stilts, owing to the swampy nature of the soil, intersecting one another from end to end. At the entrance gates stood four large brass cannon, with their carriages too decayed to admit of more than the firing of blank cartridge salutes, on the solitary big occasion of the year, the arrival of the ship from England, and then their boom sounded quite imposing, something like the growls of the once-upon-a-time fierce old watch dog, who, from the infirmities of age, could bark, though he had no longer a tooth in his head to bite with. But no such threatening aspect awaited the travellers. At the very threshold of our new world a gracious welcome and an unbounded hospitality awaited us, one which provided for all our needs during our stay at the Fort, anticipating our wants, and when the moment of final parting came, joining hands with the captain and the whole ship's company in practical tokens of kindly consideration for us, surprises turning up at intervals from the hitherto unexplored corners of our canteen and provision baskets, which came as greetings from afar, as we sat by our camp fires at night, or took nondescript luncheons in the stern of the big boat which was conveying us to our new home in the settlement on the banks of the Red River. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Ode to a Hen.

A great American poet has composed the following ode to a hen, which she richly deserves:

Cackle, cackle Plymouth Rocks,
Ye can have the waggon box,
'N' the smokehouse, 'n' the barn,
Take 'em—we don't care a darn.

Cackle here and cackle there,
Lay your eggs just anywhere,
Every time ye lay an egg,
Down the mortgage goes a peg.

Cackle, cackle all the day,
Who kin find a better way
Fer to git ahead again
Than to cultivate the hen?

The King at Sandringham.

The following account of the home life of our sovereign will be read with much interest by every loyal Canadian.

There are many more spacious and gorgeous mansions in this country than Sandringham House, Norfolk—the King's country residence—but few are fitted up and conducted in such perfect good taste. Both the King and Queen possess most refined instincts, and their sense of what is right, proper and becoming shows itself in every detail about their home life.

The King and Queen are perfectly aware that the visitor to Sandringham must needs feel somewhat uneasy and overawed by the greatness of his host and hostess, and, knowing this, their first object is to make the newcomer—whatever the duration of his stay is to be—perfectly "at home," with their good old English friendliness and hospitality.

Let us endeavor to describe a Sandringham day. The King and Queen breakfast together in private, the guests—there are generally guests at Sandringham—taking their first meal downstairs at a number of small tables in the morning-room. If the day is Sunday, everyone then goes to church at 11 a. m., the King in his good-humored way insisting on all his guests attending the small but very pretty church on the estate. But if it is a week-day, the Royal host puts in an appearance about half-past ten, and takes all the male guests off to inspect his menagerie of all kinds of wonderful pet animals, from crocodiles to hedgehogs, and then organizes a shooting party.

The Queen, if there are ladies staying with her, carries them off to admire the kennels, where she keeps her pet dogs, over eighty in number, and of all breeds. If the guests are confined to the male sex, the Queen and her daughters probably spend the morning in her boudoir, stitching, darning, knitting, and trying over new songs and music.

After luncheon, which takes place at two o'clock, the King goes off for another roam, and his steps, in all probability, take the direction of his home farm, where his magnificent prize cattle, of which he is very proud, are kept. He will then stroll about the stables for half an hour, and afterwards go and work with his secretaries. Afternoon tea is served between four and five, and then everybody does what he or she likes till 8 p. m., when dinner is announced. The household goes to bed soon after twelve.

The King has to get through an enormous amount of correspondence, and several quick clerks are kept hard at work all day at it.

After lunch you may often meet the Queen and her daughters visiting the Sandringham cottagers, and inquiring after the welfare of this or that sick man, woman or child.

There is a pretty story told of one of the Queen's many charitable deeds. It was shortly after the death of her eldest son that she went into a cottage in the neighborhood and found a poor, crippled woman in the deepest distress. On making inquiry as to what was wrong, she was informed that the old cottager had just lost her eldest son—and he was all she had. The Queen turned away visibly affected, but shortly afterwards there was delivered at the cottage a new bath-chair for the old woman to be wheeled about in. And the message accompanying the gift was: "With Alexandra's kindest sympathy."

In short, the household at Sandringham is a very homely and united one. Its master and mistress have both known what it is to suffer dire bereavement, and their sympathy and help is ever held out to those who are afflicted and in trouble.

THE KING AS A FARMER.

You will be immensely interested in the six hundred acres of land farmed on scientific principles. Every known improvement in machinery, etc., is introduced, with results of as near perfection as possible in crops. The King looks a genuine farmer as he tramps through the fields in true Norfolk garb of tweed and gaiters; and it does not require much attention to find from his con-

versation that he quite understands what he is talking about; so it quite behoves one to rub up his weak points in this direction.



King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, and Their Family. Including the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

versation that he quite understands what he is talking about; so it quite behoves one to rub up his weak points in this direction.

In the stables all are disposed to linger, every one of sixty stalls being inhabited by first-rate steeds. The prettiest sight of all is the Queen's stable—a similar one adjoining; this is tiled white and green, with stalls white and silver. Here

THE MODEL DAIRY

is a picture, but the preference must be given to that owned by the Queen. Here she sometimes favors her friends with the "cup that cheers;" often, too, cutting bread and butter and cake with her own hands. Moreover, the same hands have often made the

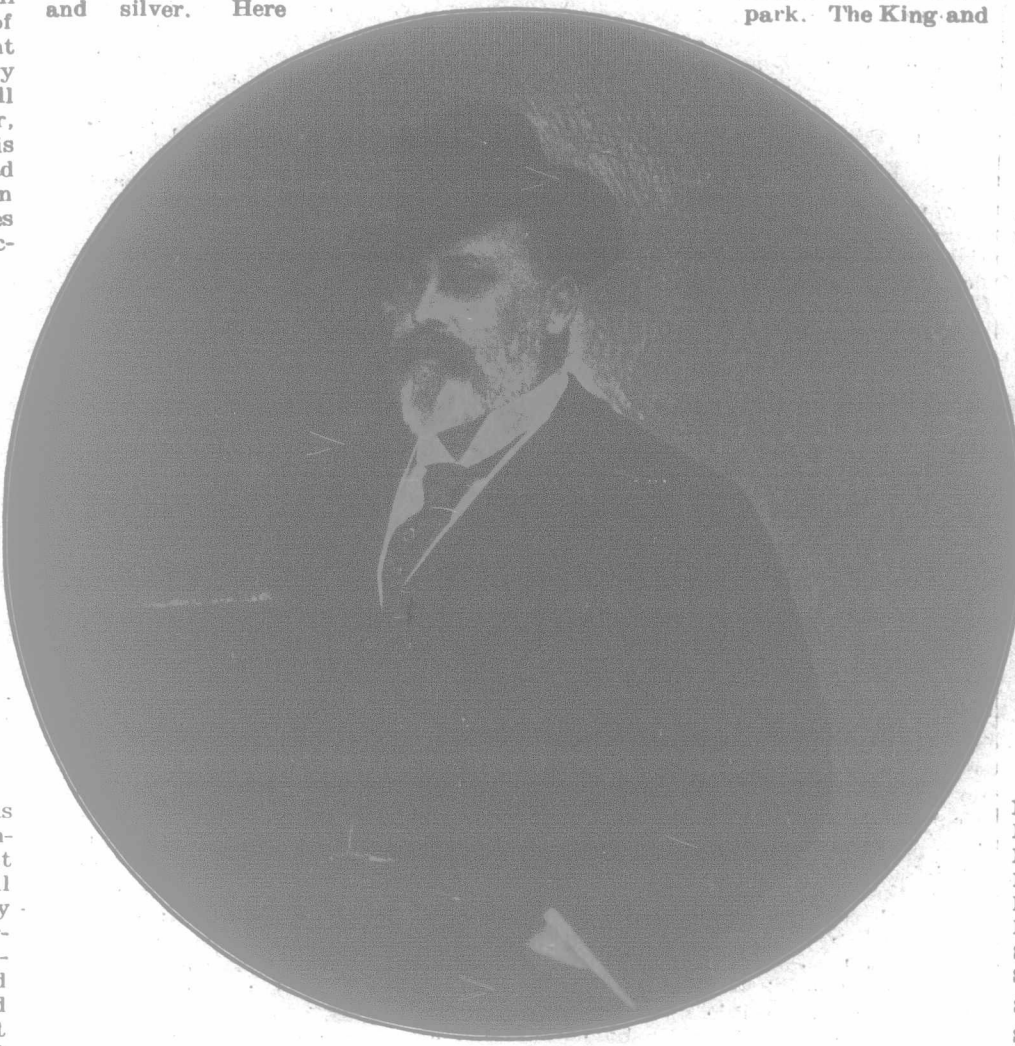
butter that is used—as each of the ladies of the family is skilled in dairy management, and capable of turning out a good honest pat of creamy Norfolk. Merry times they have had in this cottage, arrayed in apron and sleeves, doing the real work, not merely giving directions. On Sunday morning everybody goes to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in the park. The King and

Visitors cannot but notice the prosperous look of the villages and villagers, pointing unmistakably to the certainty of a good landlord. Had you longer time here you would hear many an anecdote of the kindness and generosity of the King, and the goodness of the Queen and her daughters. Hardly a cottager but has some anecdote to tell you of the family: how the Queen visits the sick and afflicted, talking to them, reading to them, and helping them in their needs. Every child seems to know and to love the "beautiful lady," and every man and woman seems almost to worship her. They will tell you all about summer flower shows for villagers, treats on royal birthdays, invitations to see the sights in the park, how the family have given a wedding present to this one, what they have bought or sent the other one when ill; and so on, and so on, until you come to think what a pity it is a few landowners, with their wives and families, cannot come here for the lessons so many need, and see how well this family interpret the words, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—[Onward.

Rulers of the World.

Alva McCandless, of Capas, Mich., writes asking for the names of the rulers of the world. These, arranged in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Table listing various countries and their rulers, including Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Baluchistan, Belgium, Bokhara, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.



"The Farmer King."

are some charming ponies and her favorite mare, Vera. The younger members of the family especially, have many pets—cats, dogs and birds; indeed, one of the first things you notice on your arrival, is a parrot in the entrance saloon,

Queen set example by their regular and punctual attendance. A quiet, peaceful spot it is, entered by a lych gate, and surrounded by a small "God's acre." The Sunday afternoon is quietly spent in the house or grounds.

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"They Love the Praise of Men More Than the Praise of God."

"When mortals praise thee, hide thine eyes,
Nor in thy Master's wrong
Take to thyself His crown and prize:
Yet more in heart than tongue."

These words, from one of Koble's hymns for children, have been ringing in my ears since I was a child myself; and conscience rubbed them into me yesterday when a letter reached me from the manager of our Home Department, saying that many of our readers had expressed approval of the Quiet Hour. To say that this approval pleased me, doesn't begin to express my feelings; and yet, in thanking my friends for their kind words, I dare not venture to appropriate praise which is rightfully due to God alone. When the disciples carried bread to the multitudes by the Sea of Galilee, how strange it would have been if they had pretended that the supply was of their providing. They had to go to their Master for each piece. He did not even trust them with one whole loaf, but broke the bread Himself, and they were only His messengers to the hungry people. Glad and thankful those servants must have been for the privilege of being permitted to minister to the wants of so many, but surely they would explain that not they but their Master should be thanked. I too am glad and thankful if the Quiet Hour has helped any on the upward road, but I too have gone to the Master each week for His message to you. I always ask Him for the words to say, and for His blessing on the message after it has started on its mission. So, in thanking you for your expression of appreciation, I must explain that my office is only that of a messenger. If any words in the Quiet Hour have helped you, or given you pleasure, they are God's words, and I don't deserve any praise for them.

The text of to-day's sermon refers to many of the Jewish rulers, who believed on Christ but were afraid to confess their faith lest they should be put out of the temple. "for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God." Now, it is the most natural thing possible to like other people to think well of us. If a man says he doesn't care what anybody thinks of him, he is probably well, to put it as mildly as possible—"mistaken" in his opinion of his own character. Why, even a dog likes to be praised; and there is surely no harm in the desire for the approval of our neighbors, if it is kept in its right place. When this desire for praise is allowed to rule our conduct, so that we are ready to do wrong in order to win it, or afraid to speak out for fear of ridicule, then, indeed, it is an enemy to be fought—because then it is very plain that the praise of men is "more" to us than the praise of God. Don't let us fancy that this inordinate love of praise is only a "little weakness," for it is an enemy which may do terrible mischief—mischief which may sadden a whole life. St. Peter was a brave man, who drew his sword singly in defence of his Master against an armed band, and struck one blow with it which might have resulted in loss of liberty or life. Yet this brave man was led that same night, by nothing else but fear of ridicule, into an act of cowardice he must have bitterly re-

gretted all his life afterwards. As Bishop Ingram says: "Many a man who would face a battery unarmed cannot stand a laugh, and is beside himself at a covert innuendo, especially if uttered by a woman. And so Simon Peter, who was quite brave in the presence of the armed mob, could not stand being 'made a fool of' by a servant girl: it was so humiliating for the leader of the Apostolic band, the rock Apostle, to be the butt and laughing-stock of the whole kitchen: and out comes the fatal denial, and then the oath to follow it, because he knew that he was wrong."

And, again: "To be made to look foolish is the undefined horror of half the world, and I am not saying we ought to want to look foolish; there is a perfectly natural self-respect, and it is a true instinct to desire the praise of good men and women, for their approval is the shadow of the approval of God; but to be so afraid of looking foolish that we trifle with our most cherished convictions—to be so afraid of the opinion of our set, that we dare not openly say out what we think—that is to run dangerously near denying Christ, like St. Peter."

Then, again, think of King David, the man after God's own heart, the man whose glorious songs of praise and devotion have been an uplifting power in the world for thousands of years. He was in the dangerous position of a very popular man, for "whatsoever the king did pleased all the people." He had won a great and well-deserved reputation for holiness of thought and act, and, of course, he valued that reputation. He was tempted to sin very deeply, and yielded to the temptation. Then came the struggle between his desire to keep the praise of men and his desire to deserve the praise of God; and—to his lifelong sorrow—he loved the praise of men more than the praise of God, for a time. When his crafty expedients for covering up his sin from the knowledge of men failed; he descended to a depth of crime which seems almost inconceivable in a man who had feared and loved God all his life. The cold-blooded order for the murder of one of his most faithful servants was given; and, instead of horror at his own crime, he seemed relieved to think that now his reputation was safe and his sin hidden—by another sin—from the eyes of men. But, happily for him, he really, at the bottom of his heart, cared far more for God's favor than for the undeserved respect of his people; and, when repentance came, as it soon did, he made no secret of his crimes. Indeed, no public confession could have reached more people than David's has done in his penitential psalms. He seems to care nothing now what the world thinks of him, as over and over again he cries out in his agony that he has sinned "against the Lord." He who had sacrificed his character to keep the respect of his people, now accepts with patient meekness the curses of Shimei, who followed the king and his weeping followers, who, with bare feet and covered heads, fled from Jerusalem. When Shimei "cursed as he went, and threw stones at him, and cast dust," David restrained the angry Abishai, who was eager to cut off his head. "Let him alone, and let him curse," he says, with stern sadness, "it may be that the Lord will look on mine affliction, and that the Lord will requite me good for his cursing this day."

When we think of the bitter shame and sorrow brought into the lives of St. Peter and King David by a too eager desire to stand well in the eyes of the world, we may well be on guard, and watch and pray earnestly

against the fear of man which bringeth a snare. They thought they loved the praise of God more than the praise of men, and they never expected to fall so terribly. Perhaps we think as they did, but it is never safe to be sure of one's own strength. None of us can afford to disregard the warning: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

The favor of the world is a very fickle thing. Probably many of the voices which cried "Hosanna!" on Palm Sunday cried "Crucify!" a few days later. "Thou art not the more holy for being praised, nor the more worthless for being dispraised. What thou art, that thou art; neither by words canst thou be made greater than what thou art in the sight of God."

Although, like St. Peter, we may fail in our loyalty to our Master—fail through fear of ridicule—yet, if we have any love at all for Him, we may hope to be won back to our allegiance sooner or later by His look of loving rebuke—

"And under that deep gaze
Sorrow awakes. We kneel with eyelids wet,
And marvel, as with Peter at the gate,
That we could so forget." HOPE.

Housekeeping and Music.

One of the most striking features of education for young women at the present time is the attention that is being paid to the practical. Almost every ladies' college now has a department of "Domestic Science," and while literature, music and art are studied as earnestly and conscientiously as ever, the girls are also being taught to cook a dinner, set a table, and make the home comfortable and attractive. It is a good thing that we are getting over the idea that household work is a menial task, and are now regarding it as a "Science." There is no reason in the world why the same hand that plays the piano should not wash the dishes and sweep the floor. One employment is no more dignified than the other.

Rev. Everett Hale, in the Twentieth Century Home, says: "I was at a dinner party in Buffalo five-and-twenty years ago where we had the presence of a dozen of the first gentlemen of the world. We were talking of social adjustment, and one of these leaders said: 'There must be division of labor. We cannot expect,' said he, 'that the person who made for us this delicious soup shall interpret Beethoven for us. Each must do his part.' Then we went on with the dinner, and after two hours of most entertaining conversation, our host rose from the table and said: 'We will come into the drawing-room, and the lady who made the soup shall interpret Beethoven for us.'"

There is no reason in the world why such cases should be rare, and if the good work now inaugurated by the ladies' colleges is encouraged, they will become numerous.—[Epworth Era.

The Lovers.

The sky above was tender blue,
And golden was the weather,
When down a path a foolish two
Went strolling on together.
Her little hand in his was tight
(With boldness well amazing),
And thus they sauntered, full in sight,
And everyone a-gazing!

It matters not of things they talked
Prosaic, ordinary;
The fact was patent that they walked
A different language—very!
Perhaps, because their heads were turned,
They deemed themselves sequestered,
And thought they could not be discerned,
And by rude glances pestered.

"How silly!" laughed the grass and breeze—
And kissed each other over;
"How silly!" scoffed the honey-bees—
And straight caressed the clover;
"How silly!" piped the feathered tribe—
And fell to billing sweetly;
"How silly!" quoth we all, in gibe—
And envied them, completely!

—Edwin L. Sabin, in Smart Set.

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

How a Tolstoy Became a Count.

The Russian family of the Tolstoy, to which the great novelist belongs, owes its rise, according to one of the pilgrims to Isnaya Polyana, to a curious episode.

The founder of this family was, in Peter the Great's time, a simple doorkeeper before the apartments of the Emperor. One day, as he was standing at his post, a nobleman approached and asked to be admitted. The doorkeeper, however, refused to let him in, declaring that the Emperor had given positive orders that no one that afternoon was to be admitted to his presence.

"But," said the nobleman, "I am the Prince."

"Still, I cannot admit you, sir," said the doorkeeper.

Exasperated, the noble struck the doorkeeper with his riding whip.

"Strike away, your highness," said the other; "but nevertheless I cannot let you in."

The tumult had been overheard by the Emperor. He now opened the door and asked what the trouble was. The noble told him. He listened in silence, and then he said:

"You, Tolstoy, were struck by this gentleman for obeying orders. Here, take my stick and strike him back."

"But, your majesty," exclaimed the noble, "this man is a common soldier."

"Then I make him a captain," said the Emperor.

"But I am an officer of your majesty's household."

"I make him a colonel of my life-guards."

"My rank, as your majesty knows, is that of general," protested the nobleman.

"Then I make him a general, too, and thus the beating you are to get will come from a man of your own rank."

The nobleman then took his punishment philosophically. As for the young soldier, he was next day commissioned a general, and made a count. From him the present family of the Tolstoy is said to be descended.

Spiders' Webs.

A correspondent has appealed to the "Farmer's Advocate" for the answer to the following question: "Of what do spiders spin webs?" We have submitted this question to Dr. Bethune, one of the leading entomologists in the Dominion, who has answered as follows:

"The material out of which spiders construct their webs is silk, similar in character to that produced by the silk-worm and many other caterpillars, but much finer in texture. The material is secreted by special glands in the body of the spider, in liquid form. When required for use in the construction of webs, enveloping a capture, or making a cocoon for its eggs, the liquid silk is ejected through minute openings among the spinnerets, and at once hardens on exposure to the air. It is then drawn out into threads, composed of many strands, and directed to the purpose for which it is required by means of the hindmost pair of legs. Attempts have been made from time to time to utilize the silk product of spiders, especially of the large tropical species. Silken yarn has been obtained, and small fabrics woven, of an exquisite softness and fineness, but the expense attending the experiments was far too great to warrant any operations for commercial purposes."

"I tell you," said the grocer, "these here trust fellers had ought to be put down. The way they're cornerin' things is something scandalous."

"Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Medderrass, "I don't know. I used to feel that way towards 'em, but jest yesterday I read in the paper that some fellers in Chicago was a goin' to try to corner all the turkeys in the country, an' blamed if I don't sympathize with 'em. Why, I run our old gobbler clear across the township last Tuesday afore I could get him in a corner. Them Chicago fellers has a hard job marked out for 'em."—What To Eat.



An Unwilling Guest.

"Oh, do be quiet, dear Tiddley-Wink, While I tie this under your chin! You shall have something nice to eat and drink As soon as I've fastened this pin."

"Why can't you behave as a gentleman should?"

"Oh, dear! You've tipped over the glass!

You shan't have a bite unless you are good; I'll starve you, or make you eat grass."

"And then perhaps you'll turn to a horse or a cow, With horns sticking out of your head; If you won't keep still I shall slap you now."

And send you right off to bed!

"There are thousands of children looking at you— For they all love the 'Advocate'— I'm really ashamed of my pet," said Sue.

"Don't you want to eat off a plate?"

After a lively evening spent with them, I feel inclined to have a chat with a few thousand more of our fine Canadian lads, who will so soon be the backbone of our country. Of course there are many kinds of boys between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, but the boys who will make the finest men are those who are not afraid of work. I ran into a neighbor's house the other morning and found three boys busily washing the breakfast dishes. "Oh, that's girls' work!" you may say. Well, there was no one else to do it but their grandmother, and don't you think it was more manly to work for her in her old age, than to let her wear herself out working for them?

"Our little lad came in one day With dusty shoes and tired feet— His playtime had been hard and long Out in the summer's noontide heat. 'I'm glad I'm home!' he cried, and hung

His torn straw hat up in the hall, While in the corner by the door, He put away his bat and ball."



An Unwilling Guest.

"I b'leve you would like a dirty old bone To drag about over the floor, Well, you can go and have dinner alone, I don't love you now any more."

Cousin DOROTHY.

A Chat with the Boys.

It isn't easy to talk about anything else but "boys" to-day, for yesterday I stretched out the tea-table as far as it would go, and fourteen boys found places round it.

"I wonder why," his auntie said, "This little lad always comes here, When there are many other homes As nice as this, and quite as near? He stood a moment in deep thought, Then with the love-light in his eye, He pointed where his mother sat, And said, 'She lives here, that is why!'"

"With beaming face the mother heard; Her mother heart was very glad, A true, sweet answer he had given— That thoughtful, loving little lad. And well I know that hosts of lads Are just as loving, true and dear; That they would answer as he did, 'Tis home, for mother's living here."

May I give you a hint, boys? If you love your mother—as of course you do—tell her so sometimes. You haven't the least idea how much pleasure you can give her in that easy way. A woman was once left a widow with four small children. She worked for them, gave them a good education, and gave up her whole life to their service. They never thanked her, never thought of trying to make her life pleasant, but took all her kindness as their right. Suddenly she was struck down with a fatal illness. As she lay, almost unconscious, with her children around her—fully awake now to her unselfish love for them—the eldest son said: "You have been a good mother to us!"

A bright smile lighted up the white face on the pillow, and she whispered faintly, with her last conscious breath, "You never said that before, John."

Oh, boys, don't wait until your mother is dying before you show, both by word and act, that you love her.

A boy once gave a birthday present to his mother, with his "love," and next day showed his love by getting up late, teasing the twins till they were as cross as two bears, and making himself as disagreeable as possible all the morning. In the afternoon he began to feel ashamed of himself, and said to his brother, "I say, Bob, how much do you love mother this afternoon?"

Bob was naturally a little astonished, and said, "Why, do you want to write poetry about it?"

"No, that question is more like arithmetic than poetry," answered Billy. "I just want to know 'how much,' that's all. I love her a boxful." He soon explained his meaning by filling up the woodbox with the best sticks in the woodshed.

Bob wasn't going to be beaten in that kind of arithmetic, so he dashed out to the pump with a pail in his hand, saying, "I love her a pailful."

Then Harry, the other twin, followed suit by picking up a scuttle and filling it with coal, exclaiming, "I love her a scuttleful."

Madge, who was on the sick list, glanced at the clock, thinking to herself, "Mother has forgotten my medicine, and certainly I won't remind her of it." Then she changed her mind and reached down the bottle with a sigh, saying when she had gulped down the nasty dose, "I guess I love her a spoonful."

Then Kitty felt that it would never do to be behind her younger brothers and sister, so she dropped her fancy-work and said: "Don't you think that if we all helped we could love mother this roomful before she finds out what we are doing? I'll clean the stove."

So they swept and dusted and got tea all ready, enjoying themselves even more than the astonished mother did when she came in tired and expecting to find everything in a muddle.

There is another kind of boy who thinks he loves his mother, but who is very polite and gentlemanly everywhere but at home. Strangers think him a very nice boy—but then they don't know him when he is at home with his company manners packed away in the closet with his best clothes. They haven't heard his rude way of speaking to his mother and sisters. He is very willing to do a little kindness for any other lady, but he never does anything more than he can possibly help to make life easier for the people he is supposed to love best. That kind of boy is often very queer indeed. He is too tired to run an errand half a mile away, but he can tramp all day in the woods for his own amusement. He can make himself very spruce when visitors are expected, but he doesn't think it worth while even to brush his hair and make himself reasonably tidy just for the pleasure

of the home people. You are not like that queer boy, I hope, for—

"He doesn't like study, it 'weakens his eyes,'
But the 'right sort' of book will insure a surprise:
Let it be about Indians, pirates, or bears,
And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs;
By sunlight or gaslight, his vision is clear,
Now, isn't that queer?"

"At thought of an errand, he's 'tired as a hound,'
Very weary of life, and of tramping around;
But if there's a band, or a circus in sight,
He will follow it gladly from morning till night;
The showman will capture him, some day, I fear,
For he is so queer."

"If there's work in the garden, his head 'aches to split,'
And his back is so lame that he 'can't dig a bit,'
But mention baseball, and he's cured very soon;
And he'd dig for a woodchuck the whole afternoon.
Do you think he 'plays possum?' He seems quite sincere.
But—'isn't he queer?'"

Remember the old saying, "The boy is the father of the man." What you are now as a boy you will probably be as a man. Will you look at yourself from other people's point of view, and consider whether you are building up a satisfactory sort of man. Will the finished building be a gentleman inside and out, or will it only have a little gilding varnished over it on very special occasions? If you are rude and disagreeable now, you will probably make a very unpleasant kind of man. You have in your hands now at least one "coming man," and it is worth your while to take pains with his moulding and shaping—for you will have to live with him, you know, through time and through eternity. Every day tells in the making of character, and there is no time to be wasted, so look round and see what you can start at first. Some day, perhaps, I may call on your wife and ask her whether she has drawn a prize or a blank in the matrimonial lottery—but I feel sure you will make an ideal husband.

I should like to invite you all to my next boys' tea-party, but no table ever made would hold you all—and possibly there might not be enough cake to go round.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Some Things to Learn.

- Just to be tender, just to be true;
- Just to be glad the whole day through!
- Just to be merciful, just to be mild;
- Just to be trustful as a child;
- Just to be gentle and kind and sweet;
- Just to be helpful with willing feet.
- Just to be cheery, when things go wrong;
- Just to drive sadness away with a song.
- Whether the hour is dark or bright,
- Just to be loyal to God and right.
- Just to believe that God knows best;
- Just in his promise ever to rest;
- Just to let love be our daily key—
- Just to let love be our daily key—
- This is God's will for you and for me.

—Selected.

Humorous.

W.—"They tell me the automobile has been introduced in your town."
T.—"Introduced? It didn't wait to be introduced. It made itself at home right off. The first day it ran over two children and a man with a wooden leg, and it has threatened three times to break into the drug store at the corner."

A clergyman was much surprised one day at receiving a basket of potatoes from an old woman in his parish, with a message saying as he had remarked in his sermon on the previous Sunday that some "common taters" (commentators) did not agree with him, she had sent him some real good ones.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.
By a Trained Nurse

Tea and Coffee.

Tea should be freshly made with boiling water, and not set back upon the stove to boil again, but put somewhere where it will keep hot without boiling; and after steeping for five or six minutes the tea should be poured off the leaves, and they should be thrown away. This brings out the tea taste and the refreshing part of the tea, and avoids tannin, which is brought out by boiling or long steeping, and is very injurious. People have died from tea-poisoning. Of course, this condition comes about slowly. When ill from its effects, the return to health is apt to be slow too, and involves, of course, breaking the habit, which is always hard to do. It is a great deal better not to get it. Tea is wonderfully refreshing when one is tired, and a cup of tea is all right unless it is taken too strong and too often. It is most injurious to have the teapot on the stove all day, the same leaves steeping all the time, and take a cup whenever something to drink is desired. A teaspoonful to each person, and one for the pot, is the old-fashioned recipe for tea, and I do not think there are any new ideas on the subject. If there are several people, the one for the pot can be left out. People who do hard physical work and eat well, can take tea if they use common sense about time and quantity. Those who do not eat, but just take a cup of tea when they feel they must have something, are, of course, bound to injure themselves. Those who find it makes them nervous, should stop taking it.

Coffee should be taken reasonably, also. As an adjunct to food, in proper quantity, it is good; taken as food, it is bad. It does not injure the stomach as tea does, but acts upon the nerves, or, rather, directly upon the brain. It can easily be understood why too much of either tea or coffee, or either of them taken very strong, cannot fail to do harm. It is very much the same with everything else. Who would expect to keep well, eating half a dozen potatoes or a large plate of sour pickles several times every day? And yet both these have their legitimate place on the diet list. Nothing will take the place of fresh water as a drink, and every grown individual should drink two quarts of it every twenty-four hours. Tea and coffee should not be taken to quench thirst. Their function is to provide an agreeable warm drink at the end of a meal. Many people really care more for the warm drink than tea or coffee, only, if they do not like milk, they do not know what to take. Postum Cereal is advertised a great deal, and makes a very pleasant drink if boiled long enough—the directions, I think, call for half an hour. This looks like coffee, and tastes very much like it—many people cannot detect the difference—is considered wholesome, and a great deal of it may be taken.

ALL CEREALS, POTATOES, RICE, and other starchy foods, are absolutely useless as nourishment unless very thoroughly cooked. Potatoes should be cooked until soft all through, and are most wholesome baked. Forty-five minutes is not too long for cereals; they cannot be over-cooked, and rice should boil for three hours. This being done, their food value is very high. The nourishment contained in rice is over ninety per cent. Peas and beans are also very nourishing. Cabbage, asparagus, spinach, dandelions, etc., are not nourishing, but of value in

other ways, and should not be omitted. Dandelions are extremely good either cooked or raw, especially raw, with salad dressing. They contain a bitter principle which has a tonic effect. They should be carefully washed when eaten raw, and those who like them should cultivate them from seed, and thus know where they come from. When cooked, the boiling destroys any disease germs there might be. Anything legitimate in the way of food is considered safe to eat after boiling until thoroughly cooked—that is, half an hour or longer, according to bulb—unless the thing itself is of a poisonous nature, as a fungus which has been mistaken for a mushroom. Pork is another thing that is not safe to eat unless very well cooked, and it is then only good for people who work hard.

CANNED GOODS OF ANY KIND are liable to turn and become poisonous if exposed to air in the tin. Therefore, as soon as it is opened, the entire contents should be turned into a clean bowl, even if it is not all to be used. Be on the safe side, whether it is fish, vegetables, fruits, or something else that you are using. When there is reason to fear that the water supply is not as pure as it ought to be, boil what you need for drinking, for half an hour, and let it cool. It must be freshly boiled every day. A pitcher of water standing by the bedside of a sick person should always be covered. Good food and pure water have a great deal to do with health. Good food means plain, well-cooked food, not fixed-up dishes. The nourishing part of an egg is the white, and not the yolk, as many people suppose—and the white, raw, is in the perfect state for digestion. So that eggs, if they can be eaten raw, do a great deal more good than if cooked; if not, they should be boiled lightly.

ALICE G. OWEN.

Domestic Economy.

When washing dishes which have held milk, rinse them out with cold water before placing them in hot water.

The cheap opal glass globes should never be washed. When soiled, wipe over with damp leather and polish with a soft cloth. If washed, they are almost certain to break the next time the gas is lighted.

CHILDREN'S DIET.

There is no more common blunder which parents make than to suppose that their delicately organized children need a constant supply of rich food, such as meat or raw eggs, and even stimulants, such as wine and brandy, whilst in reality, their digestive organs are merely fit for taking up the mildest forms of nutriment, and whilst their bodies are being absolutely starved for want of something that their stomachs can digest.

BAD COMPLEXIONS.

One great cause of the bad and pasty complexions among girls of the present day is their habit of living and sleeping in ill-ventilated rooms. A room kept too hot or too cold is very bad for the health. A room should be just warm enough to be comfortable, and no warmer; and it is better for it to be a little too cold than too hot. A sitting-room should always be well aired each day, and the bedroom as well. Always keep the window of the bedroom a little raised at night, as this keeps the air fresh, and prevents the complexion from getting too dry from the warmth of the bed. This is the very worst thing that can possibly happen to it, as no amount of care can ever bring back a good complexion when once lost.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BARRED Rock eggs for hatching, Royal Blue and Ringlet strains, the kind that wins. \$1 per setting of 15. Guarantee 10 chicks, or replaced at half price. Large English Berkshire pigs for sale, bred from imported stock; eight dollars each; registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Cowieson, Queensville, Ont.

FIFTEEN S. C. W. Leghorn eggs, one dollar. Choice stock for sale. A. Graham, Lancaster, Ont.

BARRED Rocks exclusively, fancy and utility bred. Finest matings, headed by 3rd cockerel, Industrial, 1903, and cockerel direct from New York winners. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont.

BUFF Orpington eggs from imported Ontario and Industrial winners, \$2 per 15. Write for free catalogue describing them. J. W. Clark, Calnesville, Ont.

POULTRY, cat, dog and bird supplies. Large catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

CANADIAN Poultry Review, Toronto, Canada's leading poultry journal. Fifty cents a year; three years, one dollar. Sample free.

White Wyandottes and **Buff Orpingtons**. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, cash with order. O. W. BEAVER, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS Eggs for hatching from a pen headed by a cock bred by E. B. Thompson, N. Y.; \$1.00 per setting; also from a pen of Thompson's pullets, \$1.50 per 15. Write to C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

A. E. SHERRINGTON WALKERTON, ONT.

Importer and breeder of **BARRED P. ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 13.

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

EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. Or, and White Leghorns, E. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. Trial Golden Wyandottes, \$5. **ROOKE & GEORGE**, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.



You should own an Incubator—the best Incubator—the **CHATHAM INCUBATOR**. There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the successes it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham Incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship it to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it. Write us for full particulars and catalogue. **THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO.** Dept. 301 Chatham, Canada 7

MAKE POULTRY PAY.

Our practical course in poultry-raising will show you how to make a poultry yard of 300 fowls yield a clear profit of from \$600 to \$900 a year. This is what you can make if you know your business. We teach this BY MAIL at a small cost. Write for information about our poultry course.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited TORONTO, CANADA. WALTER JAMES BROWN, B. S. A., PRINCIPAL.

WEDDING INVITATIONS. All the latest, up-to-date Stationery for Wedding Invitations and Announcements at close prices.

The London Ptg. and Litho. Co. LONDON, ONTARIO, Limited

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

Take Time to Rest.

The very people who most need to rest are the ones who say, "I have no time," and yet it is quite possible for them to get the rest they so sorely need if they will only learn how, says the Household-Ledger.

The body is just like any other machine; use it rightly, oil it carefully; feed its fires, and turn off the power sometimes to let the machine cool, or there will be an explosion—nervous prostration, paralysis, and often insanity. A temporary rest may restore the bodily machine for a long time, but if we do not know how to keep it in order, the trouble will return in worse form.

The mind is the true master of this human machine, and the will is its lieutenant. When you lie down to rest, be it at night or for a few minutes in the day, relax every muscle and nerve; "let go"; fix your mind on this; feel yourself getting limp from the brain to the tips of your fingers and toes; use no effort, but again and again turn the wandering thoughts back to this purpose; say to yourself over and over, slowly, "I am relaxing," "I am resting," and at the same time take deep, slow breaths right from the abdomen, with closed mouth, inhaling and exhaling through the nose. Keep this up, and the persistent little limps of worry will presently take flight, and natural sleep will come to the tired brain, and rest and renewal to the relaxed body.

Deep, slow, regular breathing is the first step to the natural restoration of the functions, bodily and mental, and if practiced not only at nights, but at every possible opportunity, during work, while walking, while riding in the cars, the benefit to body and mind will be marvellous, and it can be done without a moment's loss of time.

The tired mother takes her babe to sleep in her arms, and finds the effect as soothing to herself as it is to the child, but does she know why? It is the even movement, and consequent slow, even breathing that quiets the nerves. Look how utterly relaxed the little one lies; note its deep, slow, even respiration, and learn from this one of nature's best lessons.

Every mother should insist on giving herself a period of rest during the day, if only for a few minutes; and then, even if she does not fall asleep, she will return to her duties with renewed strength, provided she "rests" in the right way.

And even if this is not possible, we can, by the power of the will, rightly directed, relax the tension of nerves and muscles while at work, and turn the current of the life's forces that surge all around us into the right channels, giving us renewed energy and strength for the strife.

The Cold Shoulder.

Most admirably has the painter of this picture, Alfred Strutt, depicted the scene in the village street through which the huntsman was hoping, uneventfully, to pilot his eager hounds to the meet outside its boundaries. He had not reckoned upon the tempting joint which a careless butcher boy was lifting from the hook, where it had safely dangled between the double chain of sausages, when the yelp of the hounds distracted his attention, and made his fingers loosen their hold, to the utter demoralization of the younger hounds. The well-trained dogs in the rear are still in control, whilst the two sorely-tempted ones, just behind the more immediate culprits, are, as it were, making a final appeal for liberty. The laughing faces in the window, the agonized expression on that of the boy, who knows what the reckoning for that "cold shoulder" is sure to be, the wild scamper of the stray dog, which means to get the prize for himself, if sudden attack can accomplish it, need no interpreter, and perhaps it is well for us that the actual words of the angry huntsman, who has in a sense been "cold shouldered" too by his own pack of hounds, should be left to the imagination of the reader.

H. A. B.

"Is this the cracked wheat, Jane?" "I dun know, mum. I ain't looked at it or teched it; an' if it's cracked, it wuz cracked afore I come here."—New York Observer.



Dear Friends,—"Earnest Reader" writes: Dear Dame Durden,—Would you kindly give a plan for a luncheon at a country wedding in June. The luncheon would be at 1 or 2 p. m. As there will be chiefly the sisters (two of them) to prepare, we would like things prepared before, as well as possible. Forty guests are expected. Which would be the more suitable, to have tables set on the lawn or in the dining-room?

If you would like a recipe for canning peas or corn, I might send one some time before needed. In haste.

"EARNEST READER."

So, my dear girl, you are going to have a June wedding. You will be glad that it comes in June; there are so many flowers then which can be got for decorations, and, besides, in that month the weather is less likely to be fickle and send rainy tears on you than any other time of the year. You may "thank your stars," too, that the fashion of things has changed very rapidly within the last five years; that we are at last learning to live more simply in many ways, and that even such events as weddings may now be "accomplished" with one-fifth of the elaborate preparation, aching bones and weariness of the flesh which used to render such affairs a dread for months before. In fact, it is considered decidedly bad form nowadays to have too much in the way of baking; the table laden with pies, cakes, cookies and tarts of a dozen kinds is hopelessly out-of-date, and rather amusing. So, my dear, if you want to have a thoroughly delightful wedding, don't aim at having very many kinds of "things." Have what you decide upon "just right," and everything as pretty and dainty as possible.

I should think it would be very nice to have the tables set out of doors, provided the day is fine, and there is plenty of shade; otherwise it will prove more satisfactory to have the luncheon served in the dining-room. If the wedding occurs

early in June, and the late apple trees are still in bloom, an apple-blossom wedding would be delightful; if later, your decorations might consist of roses and ferns, or marguerites (ox-eye daisies) and ferns. The marguerites are lovely, and in the latter part of June may be gathered by the armful in many places. Bouquets of them may be arranged upon the tables, and "ropes" made of them, garlanded from bouquet to bouquet, and looped in festoons about the room. This, of course, will take time, but you have, no doubt, many young friends who would gladly spend the preceding afternoon in making your festoons for you. One thing especially recommends the marguerites—they "keep" beautifully. If kept moist over night they will be as fresh next day as though newly gathered. Apple-blossom or rose decorations, however, are much more easily managed. Do not have the bouquets too large, and be sure to put a rosebud or cluster of blossoms on each napkin.

Now as to the menu; you are very wise in deciding to have everything ready the day before. I should say cold-sliced fowl, chicken salad (or any other kind of salad that you choose), tomato jelly, fruit jelly and pickles would be quite sufficient for the first course. Of course you will have thinly-sliced bread, both brown and white. Then, for the second course, you may have one or two kinds of cake, as you choose, besides the bride's cake; nice ice cream, if possible, and fruit, strawberries and whipped cream are delicious; so are many of the fruit salads which are so easily made. A few tiny plates of bonbons and salted almonds may be scattered along the table. For drink, you will want tea for the older folk, and, if the day be warm, iced lemonade. Many people now serve iced tea instead of hot tea at such functions.

The following recipes have been proved to be very good. You might try some of them beforehand, and if they proved successful, might utilize

some of them for the grand event:

Ribbon Cake.—Cream 1 cup of butter with 2 cups of sugar. Add to this 3 eggs which have been well beaten. Now add 1 cup of sweet milk, and beat all well. Sift together 3 cups of flour and 1 1/2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sift this into the mixture, beating all well. Divide your batter into four parts; leave two white, color one pink with a few drops of cake coloring, and the other brown with a little melted chocolate. Bake in tins of the same size and shape. Pile the layers on top of one another: first white, then brown, then white, and the pink one for the top, placing boiled custard between the layers. Ice, or cover, with stiff whipped cream.

The same mixture will do for nut cake, by leaving out all the coloring, and simply adding chopped nuts. In this case the cake is not baked in layers, but in one large tin. It is then iced, the icing is decorated with walnut meats, and the cake cut in squares, with a walnut meat on each.

The boiled custard for the first cake may be made with a cup of milk, an egg, a very little sugar, and a heaping teaspoon of cornstarch. When cold, add vanilla or other flavoring.

Rustic Icing.—Boil together 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls of water. Add 1 cup of chopped raisins and 1 of chopped walnuts; lastly, beat in quickly the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff.

Lemon Icing.—Put the white of 1 egg beaten stiff and 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice in a bowl. Add a small cup of powdered sugar and beat five minutes.

Banana Salad.—Peel and slice 6 bananas. To this add shredded pineapple (the canned pineapple shredded will do). Put in layers. Mix the juice of 8 oranges and 2 lemons. Sweeten well, and pour over the fruit.

Tomato Salad.—Season a pint can of tomatoes; add to it a sprig of chopped parsley, and a very little chopped onion. Put on the stove, and let come to a boil. In the meantime have 2 tablespoonfuls of shredded gelatine soaked in cold water for half an hour. Rub until smooth. When the tomatoes have come to a boil, strain them, and while still hot add the gelatine, stirring well. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and let stand in a cool place at least eight hours; over



The Cold Shoulder.

night will do. Cut in dice and serve on lettuce leaves, with a spoonful of mayonnaise dressing.

Salad Dressing.—A very easy one. Put in a saucepan 2 eggs, well beaten, with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful mustard, a little salt, pepper, and about a teaspoonful of sugar. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar, and butter half the size of an egg. Set on stove, and stir gently until the mixture thickens somewhat. When cold, add 2 table-spoonfuls of thick cream.

Chicken Salad.—Take the meat of the cooked chicken all off the bones. Chop it fine, and add to it chopped celery, if it can be procured. If not, a few walnuts chopped fine may be added; some like a slice of minced onion also. Season well, and serve on lettuce, with the dressing poured over.

Now, then, I have taken up all the space this time over this wedding, but I thought that "Earnest Reader" would not want to be put off with a few words. I hope some of these hints may prove useful.

Delightful letters from A Country Friend, An Orphan, Annie Laurie, New Ontario Boy, Aunt Agnes, and others, still await publication, and will be given a place soon; also some recipes from M. E. Graham and Blacklocks.

I am sure all the Ingle Nookers will join with me in wishing "Earnest Reader" a whole big heap of happiness, and a charming wedding. Just one word more, "Earnest Reader"—I think you should impress a number of young men into service for the day to help in waiting on the tables. This is quite customary now, and simplifies matters for all concerned.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Domestic Economy.

The white of an egg with a little water and sugar, is good for children who are troubled with an irritable stomach. It is very healing, and will prove an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, as well as a simple preventive for bowel disorders.

NERVOUS CHILDREN.

Never scold or make fun of nervous children. They suffer enough without your threats or sarcasm. Don't let them know you see their awkwardness when in company, nor their grimaces when alone.

A case was reported of a boy ten years old, who, on being vexed, and often without provocation, will clench his hands and make the most frightful contortions of the muscles of his face and head, until his poor mother fears that he is idiotic. By no means. He is the brightest boy in his class at school, fond of reading and of natural history, but he is of a highly nervous temperament, and has not been taught to control the little wires, so to speak, on which he is strung.

This is no single case. There are thousands of children who give way to their nerves in similar fashion. Never whip them, but talk to them about those curious little strings that should be made their servants, and not their masters.

A prominent physician says the man or woman who whips a nervous child should for every blow given receive five, and is on a level with brutes that have no reason. It is our duty to encourage and help them. Be patient with them. They are the making of our future successful men and women, for they will work hard at whatever they undertake. Brace up your own nerves first, and then be indulgent towards the capers of your over-nervous children.

The Country Home.

It's there I wad hae oor bairns leeve, guidman,
And grow pure in God's sweet caller air;
The toon may teach sin, it's met on ilk' han';
But the fields ave preach purity fair.

—A. S. Alexander.



Ferns.

A correspondent has written asking for some instructions regarding the culture of ferns. In the first place, all ferns do not grow well in the house; some of them require a more humid atmosphere than can be obtained anywhere indoors, except in greenhouses especially arranged for the purpose. The Boston, Pierson, Holly, and Silver ferns, however, are all desirable for house-culture. In potting them, see to it, above all things, that the drainage is good. Fill the pots to one-fourth of their depth with bits of charcoal, over which spread a layer of moss to keep the soil up. The soil should be a light, spongy, black muck; but when this cannot be obtained, ordinary soil mixed with some leaf mould and coarse sand may be used, or the soil scratched from about the roots of grass. Let the ferns have plenty of light, but do not expose them to much hot sunshine. Do not fertilize with manure of any kind. If green plant lice get on them, spray with sulpho-tobacco soap solution, or with weak tobacco tea; if scale or mealy-bug, wash with soapy water and brush the stems well. During the winter give your ferns a partial rest, by setting them in a cool, dark place, and giving them very little water for a while.

Many of the wild ferns grow finely in the house, or in corners of the garden or veranda. In planting these, first attend to the drainage, then give the plants, as far as possible, the exact conditions under which you found them growing. If your fern is a big osmunda, found growing in marshy ground where the soil is very wet, procure your soil from there if possible, place in pots with holes in the bottom and pot as above; then give plenty of water. If, on the other hand, your fern is a delicate wood-fern, plant in bush soil, and give less water; and so it goes, study the habitat, then plant accordingly.

Before leaving this subject of ferns, I cannot resist the temptation to give you a few of the legends which have clung about the history of these beautiful plants, and which I have obtained from Willard S. Clute's excellent book on "Ferns in their Haunts." Little wonder is it, perhaps, that mystery should have clung about ferns, and that quaint stories in regard to them should have become imbedded in folk-lore, even as the great old ferns of ancient times embedded themselves in warp and woof of the coal-measures. Naturally enough, the first of these legends attempts to account for the fern's lack of flowers. Until the Nativity, it was said, they did bear them; but when all the other flowering plants burst into bloom in honor of the event, the fern failed to do so, hence was condemned for all time to be flowerless. In the 17th century men were still wrestling with the problem, and by that time had reached a different conclusion. It was then stated that ferns produced flowers, but only on St. John's Eve. At dusk upon that day the "bracken" was supposed to put forth very tiny blue flowers, which, by midnight, developed and ripened into flame-colored seed. To him who should be so fortunate as to secure some of this "mystic fern seed," was thenceforth given the power of becoming invisible at will. So firmly was this superstition believed in that we find it was deemed necessary for a French Synod to pronounce a severe penalty upon all who should search for fern seed on St. John's Eve. About the same period it was firmly believed that the horse which trod

upon fern leaves would immediately lose its shoes, and so, doubtlessly, many a missing shoe was accounted for. The wearing of a bit of bracken was also supposed to protect one from witches, because, upon cutting the stalk transversely, a marking resembling a C, the initial of Christ, could be seen. Good Jacobites, however, at a later date, chose to see in the same marking an outline of the oak in which "Bonnie Prince Charlie" hid when the soldiers were looking for him. . . . Ferns were also put to practical uses in the olden time. Houses were thatched with them, the young crosiers or "fiddle-heads" of various species were cooked and eaten as greens, and at times, when wheat was scarce, the roots were crushed and mixed with flour to make bread.

But space will not permit the telling of more. At some future time we shall be glad to tell something of various Canadian species, and of the manner in which these flowerless plants propagate their species.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Top Price for a Cow.

General Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, U. S., is said to have paid the record price for a cow—and that a dead one. Fifty odd years ago he was an orphan in Richfield, Ohio, without a cent, and with but one suit of clothes. He wanted to attend school, and went to a doctor who lived in a neighboring village to ask for a chance to work for his board. The doctor did not need the services of a boy, but was so much impressed by young Alger's earnestness that he took him into his family and sent him to school. He did no work except to care for the doctor's horse and cow. The years sped on, and Russell A. Alger became a millionaire, while his benefactor was reduced to straightened circumstances. One by one the doctor's children died, and he and his aged wife were left alone. But the old man kept his pride, and when General Alger assisted him he was forced to do so in roundabout ways. A dozen years ago the General paid the doctor a visit, determining to aid him.

"Why, Alger, you don't owe me anything," said the old man, "and I won't take anything."

"But I owe my education to you."

"Bosh! You owe that to yourself."

"But I caused you trouble and expense, for which I want to repay you."

"The trouble need not trouble you, and there wasn't any expense worth talking about. In fact, the only expense that you caused me, so far as I can remember, was the loss of a cow. Do you know, Alger, that when you came to live with me, I had the best cow in these parts, and that your awkwardness completely spoiled her? Within three weeks you had made her so skittish that no one could go near her, and I had to sell her for beef."

"Then I owe you for that cow. I am going to pay you for her, and to add a little interest for the use of the money for about forty years."

After long argument the old man reluctantly consented to receive pay for his cow, and the cheque that General Alger drew to his order kept him in comfort for the remainder of his life.



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

For the Children's Sake.

Mr. and Mrs. Pettis loved their children. That was only natural. But it was against their principles to show any affection. Yet they toiled and saved, and dollar by dollar the pile in the bank grew. Luxuries were unthought of, and only the most urgent necessities were afforded. Of course, it was all for the children that everything was sacrificed. Mr. and Mrs. Pettis were provident people, and they thought fondly of the future farms those dollars would buy for their children. What if the house did look shabby, the walls dingy, the lawn unkept and the windows gloomy? The comforts would come in the future years, when the brown, toll-hardened hands of father and mother had been folded upon still hearts.

But the children did not know of the love in those hearts. As soon as they became old enough to be of use on the farm they were taken out of school. Money meant more than education. When they wished to mingle with the neighboring young people in social affairs, they were told that late hours and hard work did not agree. Then, too, they were not dressed so well as most of the young people, and did not feel at ease with them. Neither was their home attractive enough to invite friends to it. Yet Mr. Pettis had a larger bank account and bigger granaries and store-houses than did any of his neighbors. But what was their dismay when the eldest son disappeared from home, leaving only a scrawled, misspelled note telling his parents that he was tired of all drudgery and no pleasure, and could stand it no longer. In a few years a daughter left to find work in the city, and then another son followed. Only the two youngest were left, and they, daily, were showing open rebellion and expressing a desire to follow their brothers and sister into the untried world.

A friend of her youth came at this time to spend a day with Mrs. Pettis. Her eastern friend had advanced far beyond Mrs. Pettis in her views of life, and when Mrs. Pettis bewailed to her the fact that children were thankless creatures, and that the youngest boy and girl were as anxious to get away from the farm as the older children had been, Mrs. White did not try to varnish over self-evident facts, but said, very simply:

"And why shouldn't they wish to leave, Eva? What have they here to enjoy?"

"Why, Maggie, here Will and I have slaved our lives away for the sake of the children, and were getting richer every year. There's nobody for miles around thinks more of their family or has worked harder for them than we have for ours. But it's little they appreciate it. Of course, we care more for our children than we do for anything else, and if we could only keep our last two with us we'd do anything to make them feel satisfied."

"Really? Anything, Eva?"

"Yes, for they're really all we have left now, but I know they won't stay under any consideration, and if we don't say they can go they'll run away. That's the way the rest of the children did."

"Eva, I am going to talk very plainly to you, because I am sure you want help, and I believe you have grown blind to some things during the last few years. You have been so anxious to save the dollars for your children that you have deprived them of all the pleasures which young people should enjoy. Let me tell you of some things which I have noticed. Your house is the most neglected one for several miles around. It is sadly in need of a coat of paint and a few repairs. Instead of the beautiful lawn and flowers which you might have, you are raising a flourishing crop of potatoes in your front yard. Your shades are dark and give the room a gloomy appearance, and you have no white curtains at any of the windows, except the parlor, and they are so very coarse and cheap."

"Good land, Maggie, do you suppose for a minute that I've got time to do up white curtains for every room in this big house?"

"Then you serve your meals in the kitchen, with only a dark oilcloth on the table and the coarsest of chinaware. I know that you have dainty white linen and delicate china, but you consider that too fine for your own family. Your house is dark and gloomy. The best is used only when company comes. Fred and Alice like to read, yet I have not seen a new book in the house, and you do not subscribe for any periodical. The only reading matter I have seen in your home is the local paper. If you love Alice and Fred more than you do your big bank account, draw some of your savings, and make home such a pleasant place for them that there will be no desire for another life. Brighten up your home, and use the best things for every day. Your children are far dearer than any passing company that may drop in for a few moments. Make them feel that they are."

"But the money, Maggie! It will take such an awful lot, and we've got along all our lives like this. It would seem wicked to break into what we've denied ourselves for for years and just spend it recklessly. I've counted the pennies ever since we were married. I've counted the pennies ever since we were married."

"Very well. If the pennies are dearer to you than the comfort of your boy and girl, keep on laying them up, and let your children go out into the world, home and love hungry, in search of better times."

"No, no, Maggie, they must stay. I'll do anything to keep them."

Two years later, Mrs. White again stopped at the Pettis home for a short visit. She was met at the station by Alice in a pretty little phaeton, drawn by her own pet pony. But Mrs. White could scarcely be-

lieve it was the Alice she had known two years ago. The habitual expression of discontent was gone, leaving the face almost pretty. Her curls were tied with a broad white ribbon, and a dainty gown of dimity took the place of the dark frock. She talked freely and easily, giving the guest a very entertaining drive. The home had indeed been changed. It was an attractive place to look upon, and when Mrs. Pettis, with an air of pride, showed her friend through the home, Mrs. White gave one glad cry of surprise after another. The merry sunshine brightened up dark corners, white curtains gave a homelike appearance, cushions, couches and easy chairs were placed about invitingly, new books filled the case, and periodicals were freely distributed through the rooms. The house was thrown open, and everything was in use.

"It takes more thoughtfulness than actual money," said Mrs. Pettis.

"Do the children ever speak of leaving home now?" asked Mrs. White.

"Well, I should say not. Their so proud of their new home and so happy in it that if they go away for even one night, they're anxious to get back. Alice has her piano, now, that she's always wanted, and she's taking music lessons, and Fred's been studying and reading out of his new books. He's going to college to learn more about farming, and then father'll finally leave the place in his hands. Fred says now that he'd never be contented with any other work. I've got a girl to help me the year around, and husband keeps an extra hand, too, so we and the children have considerable time to ourselves. We're a happy family now. It hurt a little at first to begin to break into our savings, but we wouldn't go back to the old way of living for anything. I only wish, Maggie, that you'd told me years ago, when the older children were so anxious to get away what the trouble was with our home."

A Word of Cheer.

There are weary feet
That we often meet,
In paths we frequent here,
Whose steps would lighten
Would we but brighten
Their way with a word of cheer.

There are loads of care
That full many bear
As they wend their toilsome way;
But forms would strengthen
And lives would lengthen
If a kindly word we'd say.

There are woes untold
Which the heart may hold,
And bear with a secret grief;
But, oh, how often
Might trials soften
By sympathy's sweet relief!

If a sunny smile
Would beam the while
That the frowns of life must chill,
How much of sadness
Might yield to gladness
As the soul of love would thrill!

Do not count it lost,
'Tis of little cost
When some heart may yearn to hear,
That precious token
Of kindness spoken
That comes with the word of cheer.

The House of Too Much Trouble.

In the House of Too Much Trouble
Lived a lonely little boy;
He was eager for a playmate,
He was hungry for a toy.
But 'twas always too much bother;
Too much dirt, and too much noise,
For the House of Too Much Trouble
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow
Left a book upon the floor,
Or forgot and laughed too loudly,
Or he failed to close the door.
In a House of Too Much Trouble
Things must be precise and trim—
In a House of Too Much Trouble
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,
He must never romp and play;
Ev'ry room must be in order
And kept quiet all the day.
He had never had companions,
He had never owned a pet—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
It is trim and quiet yet.

Ev'ry room is set in order—
Ev'ry book is in its place,
And the lonely little fellow
Wears a smile upon his face.
In the House of Too Much Trouble
He is silent and at rest—
In the House of Too Much Trouble,
With a lily on his breast.

—Albert Bigelow Paine.

The Spoiler.

(After the manner of Rudyard Kipling.)

A woman there was and she wrote for the press
(As you or I might do),
She told how to cut and fit a dress,
And how to stew many a savory mess,
But she never had done it herself, I guess
(Which none of her readers knew).

Oh, the hour we spent, and the flour we spent,
And the sugar we wasted like sand,
At the best of a woman who never had cooked
(And now we know that she never could cook),
And did not understand.

A woman there was and she wrote right fair
(As you or I might do),
How out of a barrel to make a chair,
To be covered with chintz and stuffed with hair,
'Twould adorn any parlor and give it an air!
(And we thought the tale was true).

Oh, the days we worked and the ways we worked
To hammer and saw the hack,
In making a chair in which no one would sit,
A chair in which no one could possibly sit
Without a crick in his back.

A woman there was and she had her fun
(Better than you and I);
She wrote out recipes, and she never tried one,
She wrote about children—of course she had none—
She told us to do what she never had done
(And never intended to try).

And it isn't to toll and it isn't to spoil
That brims the cup of disgrace—
It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans
(A woman who never had cooked any beans),
But wrote and was paid to fill space.

—The Congregationalist.

His Mother Made Him.

A wealthy business man, not long ago, made a short visit to his native town, a thriving little place, and while there, was asked to address a Sunday school on the general subject of success in life.

"But I don't know that I have anything to say, except that industry and honesty win the race," he answered.

"Your very example would be inspiring, if you would tell the story of your life," said the superintendent. "Are you not a self-made man?"

"I don't know about that."

"Why, I've heard all about your early struggles. You went into Mr. Wheelwright's office when you were only ten—"

"So I did! So I did! But my mother got me the place, and while I was there she did all my washing and mending, saw that I had something to eat, and when I got discouraged told me to cheer up and remember that tears were for babies."

"While there you studied by yourself—"

"Oh no, bless you, no! Not by myself! Mother heard my lessons every night, and made me spell long words while she beat up her cakes for breakfast. I remember one night I got so discouraged I dashed my writing book, ugly with pot-hooks and trammels, into the fire, and she burnt her hands in pulling it out."

"Well, it was certainly true, wasn't it, that as soon as you saved a little money, you invested in fruit, and began to peddle it out on the evening train?"

The rich man's eyes twinkled and then grew moist over the fun and pathos of some old recollection.

"Yes," he said, "and I should like to tell you a story connected with that time. Perhaps that might do the Sunday school good. The second lot of apples I bought for peddling were speckled and wormy. I had been cheated by the man of whom I bought them, and I could not afford the loss. The night after I discovered they were unfit to eat, I crept down cellar and filled my basket as usual."

"They look very well on the outside," I thought, "and perhaps none of the people who buy them will ever come this way again. I'll sell them, and just as soon as they are gone I'll get some sound ones."

"Mother was singing about the kitchen as I came up the cellar stairs. I hoped to get out of the house without discussing the subject of unsound fruit, but in the twinkling of an eye she was upon me."

"Ned," said she, in her clear voice, "what are you going to do with those speckled apples?"

"Se—sell them," stammered I, ashamed in advance.

"Then you'll be a cheat, and I will be ashamed to call you my son," she said, promptly. "Oh, to think you could dream of such a sneaking thing as that!" Then she cried, and I cried, and I've never been tempted to cheat since. No, sir, I haven't anything to say in public about my early struggles, but I wish you'd remind your boys and girls every Sunday that their mothers are doing far more for them than they do for themselves. Tell them, too, to pray that those dear women may live long enough to enjoy some of the prosperity they have won for their children—for mine didn't."—[Youth's Companion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway Wanted.

I am glad to have the pleasure of sending a new subscriber along with the renewal of my own. I should like to see the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every home in a farming community like this, and not only a farming district, but also a stock-raising district. We think that a railroad of some description through this locality would be of great advantage to us, and if the projectors of the proposed London and Owen Sound electric railroad could be induced to run through or near the thriving Village of Kirkton, it would be of great benefit to us, as we are at shipping disadvantage, having our principal station ten miles distant, and therefore the teaming of our produce is a serious item.

Perth Co., Ont. A. H. DOUPE.

P. E. Island.

At this date, May 26th, the season is as far advanced as it was on June 5th last year. There is already a good bite on the fields for the cattle, and the earliest sown grain is well up. Very little sowing was done here previous to May 10th, but the season has been so favorable for getting work done, that the crop, with the exception of roots, is pretty well in. Clover is looking fine on the new meadows, and with the seasonable rains we are having just now, we expect a bumper crop of hay and the best of pasturage. Apple trees will be in bloom in a few days, and there is promise of a full crop of fruit. A. McNeill, Dominion Fruit Inspector, and our Fruit Inspector, R. Burke, are holding orchard meetings on the Island, and giving illustrations in spraying, grafting, and especially in bridging the younger trees, many of which were badly girdled by mice last winter. Our Dairy Stations will open for business in a few days. No fodder cheese

were made here this year. The prospect is good for a large make of cheese early in the season. On account of the forward state of the grass, and now that cheese are on the up grade, patrons will feel encouraged to do their best in supplying milk. Our standing as a potato-producing country was amply illustrated this spring, when the price of potatoes went up to about 50c. per bushel; there was such an enormous quantity offered, that the dealers could not get facilities for storing or transporting to market. Everything was blocked up in a short time; then potatoes dropped, and dealers lost money on them. They are now worth only 30c. Oats are plenty, and worth 38c. for shipment. Eggs are selling higher here than for years. The price still keeps above 12c. This will help to boom the poultry business, which I believe returns more now for the amount invested in it than any other department of our farming operations. There will be a series of Institute meetings held here in July. The names of the speakers are not announced yet. Many farmers here are using nitrate of soda on their grain crops, and claim that it pays well. Ordinary mixed fertilizers have not, as a general thing, given good results on grain, but our soils seem to need and always respond to nitrogen in this form. W. S.

Bruce Co. Orchard Notes.

The spring opened up favorably; the snow had left the ground, and now with no protection came cold nights with a hot sun following, killing many a tree which had before been healthy. Below is a list we received from the nursery planted last spring: Three Duchesses, two Northwest Greenings, two Wealthys, and crab apples. Of the Duchesses, the tips were frozen back some; Greenings, killed; Wealthy, one living; the crab apples doing well. Besides the above, we received some from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to test their hardiness here. They being only about two feet

high when planted, did well all summer, and came through the winter fairly well. This spring we planted more apples, with some Japanese plums and a pear tree. Sun-scald and borers are our two worst enemies. Currants and gooseberries wintered well, and are now in bloom, with every prospect of a large crop. Strawberries suffered badly, having had no winter protection. Grapes are coming out nice from their winter covering of earth. S. G. FISCHER.

May 25, 1904.

Germination Tests of Seed Corn.

Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of Seed Division, Ottawa, reports that out of thirty-three samples of seed corn tested for vitality in the seed laboratory during the last ten days, only twelve samples showed a germination of 80 per cent. and over. Five of these samples were between 95 and 100 per cent.; they included all of the samples of seed that have been preserved in the ear and sent to the laboratory in that condition. Seventeen out of the thirty-three samples contained less than 70 per cent. of vital seeds, and the vital energy of the embryo plant in many of these lots was so weak as to render the seed practically useless for seed purposes. Four of the samples germinated less than 50 per cent. Good seed corn of strong vital energy should germinate 92 per cent. in four days. Corn-growers should endeavor, as far as possible, to secure their supplies of seed corn in the ear. Although the vitality of corn may be seriously injured before it is husked by not reaching full maturity or from dampness in the shock, much greater loss is caused by having it stored in large cribs that are exposed to the weather, and from becoming heated after being shelled. W. A. CLEMONS.

YOUR CHIEF AIM IN "BANKING" YOUR SAVINGS IS TO HAVE THEM SAFE.

Then deposit them with the CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION, which has the third largest paid-up capital of all the Financial Institutions of the country. It allows interest at Three and one-half per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly on deposits of one dollar and upwards. A personal visit to our office is unnecessary. It is quite as convenient to deposit by mail. Write to-day for our Illustrated Booklet, "Saving Money By Mail." Free on receipt of address.

Head Office: TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

SEED CORN OF QUALITY

The past season has been a very hard one on corn, and it is most difficult to get pure, well-saved and thoroughly-dried seed corn. We have a large stock of tested corn, grown especially for us for seed, from our own stocks, and shall esteem your orders. IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST. We offer as follows for early orders, subject to being unsold:

I. SEED GRAINS, ETC.		SEED GRAINS, ETC.	
	Per bush.		Per bush.
Beans, white, hand-picked	\$1 90	Potatoes, Sir Walter Raleigh	1 20
" Marrowfat, hand-picked	2 25	Flax Seed, screened	Per 100 lbs. \$3 00
Buckwheat, common	75	Meal, pure	3 50
" Silverhull	75	Oil Cake, fine ground	1 50
Corn, Compton's Early	1 35	Rape, Dwarf Essex	5 00
" Angel of Midnight	1 25	Sugar Cane, Amber	5 00
" Canada Yellow	1 25		
" White Flint, North Dakota	1 35		
" Longfellow	1 25		
" King Philip	1 25		
" Evergreen Ensilage—40 lbs.	2 30		
Improved Leaming	1 10		
" Cloud's Dent	1 10		
" Mastodon	1 10		
" White Cap Dent	1 10		
Selected Red Cob	90		
" Mammoth White	85		
" Yellow Dent	80		
Cow Peas, Whip-poor-will	2 10		
Peas, mixed	1 90		
" Blue Prussian	1 25		
" Golden Vine	1 00		
" Grass, bug proof	1 00		
" Potter	1 25		
" Marrowfats	1 50		
Tares, black	1 70		
Vetch, hairy	5 00		

Remit 20 Cents Each for Two-bushel Cotton Bags.

Our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Supplies—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants. LITTLE GIANT GEARED HAND SEED-SOWER—The best sower offered; gives universal satisfaction; \$1.75 each; smaller size, \$1.50 each.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. Seed Merchants, HAMILTON, CANADA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work ALL IRON

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

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market. H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and the N.W. 2, always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.

TRADE TOPICS.

A FARM IMPLEMENT FIRM new to many of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" makes its debut before the Canadian public in our advertising columns this week. Its headquarters are in St. Louis, Mo., and whether our readers go to the fair, or not, it will be to their interest to note the offering of the enterprising company.

A GOOD RECORD.—At the recent insurance examinations, held in Toronto, all the candidates who studied with the Canadian Correspondence College were successful. For two years, the Canadian Correspondence College, of Toronto, has passed over ninety-five per cent. of their candidates in all examinations. It is also worth noting that less than two per cent. of their students drop their courses.

GOSSIP.

Notice the new advertisement on page 804 of the Pine Grove Shorthorn herd, of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., the herd that won at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto last year the first prizes in both the open to all ages and the young herd competition, the junior female championship, first for three animals the progeny of one bull, and first for cow and two of her produce, besides many other first prizes. Note that from this fine herd will be sold fifteen imported and home-bred females at the combination sale at Hamilton, Ont., on June 28th, and that most of these are in calf to the grand imported bulls in service in the Pine Grove herd, named in the advertisement. Selections from five other first-class herds, making 60 head in all, will be included in this great sale. Send for the catalogue to Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont. Note the character of the breeding of the cattle, and of the sires in service in these herds, and be convinced that the offerings in this sale are likely to be a credit to the herds from which they come, and up to the standard of the first-class. Every one, who can, should take in this sale, whether with the intention to buy or not. It will be an exceedingly interesting event. Remember the date is June 28th.

SHORTHORNS BOOMING IN ARGENTINA.

At a dispersion auction sale of Shorthorns in Mercedes, Argentina, on April 15th, the bull, His Majesty (6903), was knocked down at £2,200 sterling, or \$11,000. Another bull, Baron of Cluny, sold for \$3,500. One buyer purchased at this sale in two hours \$27,500 worth of cattle.

Clean Dry Salt!

THERE ARE NO impurities in Windsor Salt; no black specks. It is dry, white, flaky—it is all Salt. It is the Salt that is most generally used by the most successful butter-makers.

WINDSOR SALT. Leading Grocers Sell It.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

At the dispersion sale, on May 20th and 21st, of Shorthorn cattle, held by the administrators of the E. H. McCutcheon estate, at Holstein, Iowa, 93 head sold for an average of \$182.70. The ten bulls brought an average of \$269.50; the highest price, \$950, being paid by the Ardmore Stock Farm Co. for Imp. Lord Mountstephen, who was purchased at Hon. Mr. Cochrane's sale at Hamilton, Ont., last year. The imported cow, Snowdrop 2nd, sold for \$500, the highest price for a female, to Judge D. B. Searle, St. Cloud, Minn.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., give notice that on Monday, June 23rd, they will sell at auction, at Grand's Repository, Toronto, (Mr. Walter Harland Smith, proprietor) 50 registered imported Clydesdale fillies, aged one to three years, specially selected by one of the firm of Graham Bros., who is accompanying the horses across the ocean, and which will arrive here about the 10th of June. These fillies are from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, King of Roses, Prince Thomas, Up-to-Time, etc. Walter Harland Smith and Geo. Jackson, auctioneers. Full particulars in advertisement in "Farmer's Advocate" next week.

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

Lamb Fence and Gates

Would you buy a carriage with springs made of either hard or soft machinery steel? An efficient spring is made of steel containing carbon.

Lamb Fence is made of High Carbon Steel Wire, No 7 having an average tensile strength of over 3,500 lbs. We would be pleased to send you free, postpaid, a sample that will illustrate the spring.

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Ltd.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THERE'S NOTHING HANDSOMER

Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

Pedlar Metal Ceilings

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible.

Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S"
LARGEST & MOST PERFECT
GUARANTEED TO
ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS
SEND FOR
WHITMAN AGRIC. CO.

VICTORIOUS
IN THE
WORLD
OVER

STANDARD "BALING
PRESSES
LINE IN AMERICA.
HAVE NO EQUAL
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
CATALOGUE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have a large exhibit at the World's Fair in Agricultural Division No. 1, Block 12. Visitors invited.

Ormonde, the world-famed race horse, is dead. He was killed recently at the Menlo Park (California) Stock Farm of W. Dougherty to relieve great suffering from paralysis.

Ormonde, who was foaled in 1883, the son of Ben D'Or-Lily Agnes, bred and owned by the Duke of Westminster, won every race that he started in, and earned for his owner in stakes the sum of \$142,325. He also had the distinction of winning all three of the great events of the British turf—one thousand guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger. He was eventually sold to his late owner for \$150,000 for breeding purposes.

\$30 to Colorado and Return

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, daily throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. Tourist sleeping cars to Denver daily. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Patterson Bros., Millbrook, Ont., send change for their advertisement just as we go to press, calling attention to an offering of three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies. The lot are all up to a good weight, and possess splendid Clydesdale character and quality. There is no better time to purchase a good pure-bred mare and take another forward step than right now.

A SEPARATOR that has stood the test of years of work and competition is the separator to buy: Its name is the Princess. In these days of scarcity of labor and narrow margin between cost of production and selling price, one must get all out of the milk there is in it, and to this end the Princess separator is of uncalculable value. See the advertisement, and note qualities claimed for it.

Of course you want the Cream Separator

that will do the best work with the least labor. The

"PRINCESS"

fills the bill, and you will find it the best value for your money. Made in Seven different sizes. Send for particulars to

CAMPBELL ARNOTT & CO.,
114 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Judge—Why can't you tell where you were that evening?

Witness—Because, your Honor, I might incriminate myself. I've forgotten what I told my wife about it.

Judge—The witness is excused. Go on with the next case.

"Aunt Jemima," as everybody called her, was the oldest person in the neighborhood. She was known to be over one hundred years old, and insisted that she was nearly one hundred and twenty, but in spite of her advanced age she was still vigorous and in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Moved by that feeling of curiosity which people have about anything that is abnormal or unusual, several fine ladies from the city went one day to the little village where she lived, and called on her.

"Tell us, aunty," said one of them, "what is the secret of your great age and your wonderful vitality?"

"Deed, honey," responded Aunt Jemima, with a sly twinkle in her eye, "I 'spect hit's becase I hain't nevah had no trouble wid hiah'd guls."

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que., has added to his list of stock horses the fancy Hackney stallion, Ryedale Revival 7976, imported by Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.

If you have a farm or stock to sell, or anything else, advertise it in the "Farmer's Advocate" and see how many people there are who will want it.

If you can see no beauty about you, if you can get no pleasure to-day, here and now, you are sadly out of harmony with the true spirit that produces happiness. Wake up and cheer up.

"Consider the porous plaster, my son," remarked the philosopher, "and don't get discouraged. Everybody turns his back on it, yet it hangs on and eventually achieves success by close application."

Nancy Hanks, the mare which for nearly three years held the trotting championship of the world, when the record stood at 2.04, was sold on May 23rd for \$4,000 to Hon. J. M. Johnson, Mayor of Calais, Maine.

It is occasionally difficult to realize that a man is deaf till something suddenly makes us apprehend it. I think of the clerk of a country church, who was once much exercised at the appearance of a strange old gentleman, who, when the sermon was about to begin, took a trumpet (in two part) out of his pocket and began screwing them together. The clerk watched him till the process was completed, and then, going stealthily up, whispered, "Yeow! mar'n't play that here. Do, I'll turn ye out."

June 9th, 10th and 11th are the dates fixed for the Guelph Horse Show, and any one, within reasonable distance of the Royal City, who misses the treat provided by the Horse Show Association of Guelph will have something to regret. All the details of the show are being carefully attended to, and everything points to a show only surpassed in Ontario by the exhibitions held in Toronto. Not every one can spare the time to visit the larger shows, but the very best from them will be at Guelph for the benefit of the lovers of the horse. Special arrangements are made for visitors who have to reach the city by train, and all information will be furnished by Mr. Chas. H. Nelles, Secretary Horse Show, Guelph.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., write: "All our young bulls, advertised in your columns, which could be spared from use in the herd, have now been sold, with one exception. This one is under price to two or three parties, and will be sold soon. We advertised what we believed to be a superior lot of bulls last season, and those for 1904 will be quite equal to them, if not a still stronger lot. The more we use Prince Gloucester, the second-prize three-year-old bull at Toronto last year, the more we are pleased with him. The oldest heifer we have sired by him is now three years old, and has been sold with several others to go to South America. She is a credit to the Shorthorn breed. She has developed splendidly, although she produced a bull calf since the show last year, sired by the junior champion bull, Clipper Hero. This young bull, having for sire and dam two animals of such quality, will be expected to produce something good. The young calf pleases us very much, he is straight, round, full and smooth all over, and, if nothing happens, will be hard to beat. Our cattle are now out in the field, and are looking well, notwithstanding the very severe winter we have passed through."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required in urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

CURING PORK.

Please give recipe for curing pork at this time of the season? J. S.

Ans.—Cool the meat as much as possible with ice, then salt well, and smoke. For each 100 lbs. of meat take 4 lbs. of salt, 1 lb. brown sugar, and about an ounce of saltpetre; rub this well in, in about three applications, extending over a week.

SPRUCE GALL LOUSE.

Enclosed find a twig on which is a sample of what has come on a spruce hedge this spring or late last fall. Trees are about eighteen years old, and are a splendid wind-break. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The distorted enlargements on the twigs of the Norway spruce are the empty cells of the spruce gall-louse (Chermes abretis). It is too late to do anything when the galls reach this stage. The galls should be cut off and burned as soon as noticed, say in June. The lice escape from them about the first of August. Spraying does not reach them on account of their deep immersion in the twig. J. D.

CATTLE FOOD—CONDENSED MILK—PROCESS BUTTER.

1. Is the improved molasses cattle food what it is said to be?

2. How is condensed milk made?

3. What is process butter made of, and what is the process of manufacture? D. M.

Ans.—1. Yes; we gave a report of the composition of this food and comments upon it in our April 21st issue.

2. The manufacturers of condensed milk maintain absolute secrecy as to their methods of manufacture.

3. Process butter is the purified product of the farm dairy. Much of what is called "store butter" is melted and purified, and sold as process butter. The law prohibits the sale of this product in Canada, on the ground that other fats than butter-fat are contained in it.

CUTTING ALSIKE.

Please advise me through the columns of your high-priced journal if it is desirable to cut alsike, say about the first of June, to ensure a more uniform crop of seed, or would it be better not to cut it till ripe? W. O. S.

Thompsonville, Ont.

Ans.—In deciding how to treat alsike clover for seed, one must be guided by the amount of growth made, and by the condition of the soil, whether it will produce a large growth of straw or not. As the object in growing the clover is to get seed, it is obvious that to a certain degree the less straw grown, the better. The ideal crop would stand quite thickly on the ground, and be about a foot to a foot and a half high. If a large, rank growth has been made by the first week in June, it should be cut back so that it will produce more seed with less straw. In some cases, a soil rich in humus and with a thick stand, will produce a very heavy crop, even though there has not been much growth by the first of June. We have even seen a good crop of seed cut in October from a meadow that had a good stand of alsike on land that laid low and was unusually fertile. In some cases, one's action is influenced by the weather. If there is abundant rainfall that is likely to produce a heavy, late growth, then it is best to cut the clover back in June. A very good plan, where the stubble is long and the clover has made a good average growth, is to run the mower over the field as soon as the clover is high enough to cut. The stubble can then be raked off, and a clean crop is insured with little harm to the young plants.

GOSSIP.

In the list of accepted, recent butter tests, published May 26th, 1904, by the American Jersey Cattle Club, are nine records of cows yielding in seven days from 15 lbs. 8 1/2 ozs. to 20 lbs. of butter.

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

ONTARIO FARMERS!

Do You Know that the best lands in the Northwest are being secured by Americans?
Do You Know that if they find it profitable to buy Western land, so would you?
Do You Know that choice land in Western Canada is rapidly advancing in value?

CANADIAN LANDS FOR THE CANADIANS

is a good, sound and sensible motto. Why not act upon it before it is too late? Now, the

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

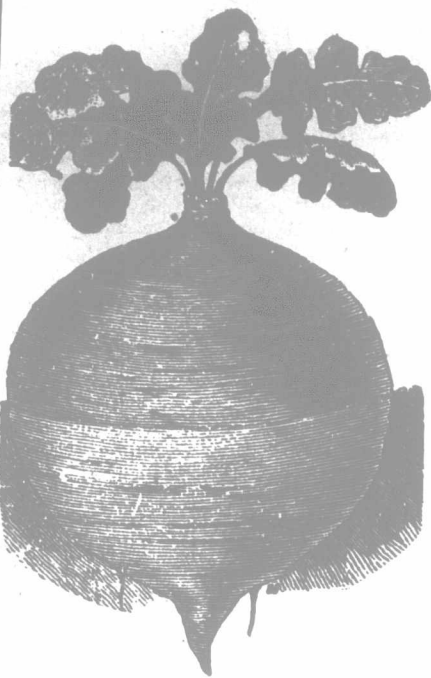
is no exception. Americans are pouring in and taking up the land. They know a good thing when they see it. TWO THOUSAND NEW SETTLERS AND THEIR FAMILIES located last year. The land is exceptionally fertile, the CONTRACTS FOR A RAILROAD HAVE BEEN LET, and the line itself will be CONSTRUCTED THIS YEAR.

PRICE ONLY **\$9.10** PER ACRE.
EASY TERMS.

AS THE RAILROAD ADVANCES, SO WILL THE PRICE. The sooner you buy the cheaper you will get your land. Write at once for information, and COME WEST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Wm. Pearson & Co., 383 Main St., Winnipeg

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA

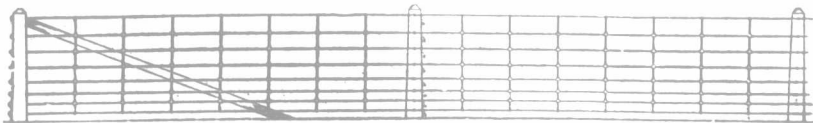


BRUCE'S New Century Swede Turnip

After carefully testing this variety for 3 years, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple-topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.
 Our beautifully-illustrated catalogue of seeds and supplies, 88 pages, free to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE



For Farm and Ornamental Fence and Gates, and all Kinds of Fencing Wire, write

**ESPLEN, FRAME & CO.,
STRATFORD, ONT.**

Agents Wanted.
Send for Catalogue.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

IDENTITY OF WEED.

1. We have a piece of land containing a great deal of the enclosed weed. Will you please inform us through the "Advocate" as to what will destroy it?

2. Also will you kindly tell us what will prevent plums blighting? E. H. T.

Ans.—1. The plant enclosed is a sedum closely allied to if not identical with the common orpine, or garden "live-for-ever." Digging it up and carting it away is about the only means of getting rid of a perennial so tenacious of life as the common orpine.

2. There are nine different fungous diseases affecting the leaves and fruit of plums; several of them in different localities are called "blight." We cannot answer your question without knowing which one you mean. The one most commonly called "blight" in treatises, produces brown spots on the leaves. It is successfully treated with early and repeated applications of Bordeaux mixture. J. D.

SHEEP DYING.

I have lost three fine young sheep this spring. They just quit eating and starve to death; drink some water; live about ten days; first seven days quite stupid; last three days seem to be in pain. I opened the last one, but could detect nothing; bowels and stomach quite empty. What was the trouble, and the remedy? What are the symptoms of inflammation? 2. Is there any tonic to give a bull that is slow? J. W.

Ans.—From the description given it is hardly possible to say with any certainty what the ailment was, or what caused it. In cases of inflammation of the bowels there is severe pain, pawing with the feet, and moaning. The symptoms in the case of your sheep were more like those accompanying impaction of the first part of the stomach with dry food, for which the treatment is a purgative of one-quarter pound Epsom salts, one teaspoonful each of ginger and common baking soda, and two tablespoonfuls spirits nitre in a drench.
 2. No; only exercise.

IF YOU BUY

**S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS REQUISITES.**

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

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

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

YOU HAVE THE BEST

**COOPER
SHEEP DIP**

Standard of the World
for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool.
Dipping Tanks at cost.
Send for Pamphlet to Chicago.
If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to
EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill. O

HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Where can I get a honey extractor?

Ans.—Write Gould, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

THE GREAT SALE OF YORKSHIRES.

Those who attended the sale of D. C. Flatt & Son's importation of Yorkshire swine, at Hamilton, in June, last year, were unanimously loud in their praises of the quality and character of the stock, and of the honorable and straightforward manner in which the sale was conducted, and although some high prices were paid, the bulk of the stock was bought for much less money than the same buyers could themselves have imported the same quality of pigs for. Instances are known where orders have been sent to England for pigs, and the cost, with the expenses added, has been quite double what much better ones were bought for at Messrs. Flatt's last sale. At these sales a man sees what he is buying, and buys at his own price, and need not take what does not suit him, while in ordering by mail he takes what he gets, whether it suits him or not; and many English breeders have little idea of the sort that suits Canadian breeders, while some of them care as little, so long as they get their money. The hogs in this importation of Messrs. Flatt's have been carefully selected from eight of the best herds of Yorkshires in England and Scotland, distinctly for their suitability to the requirements of Canadian breeders and farmers who cater to the export bacon trade. A representative of the "Advocate" has seen the stock, and unhesitatingly pronounces the character and quality of the animals to be sold at Hamilton on June 15th as decidedly more uniform and of higher excellence than the importation of last year, which we realize is saying a good deal, for they were by common consent conceded to be the best lot of any one breed of swine ever seen together at a sale in this country. The beauty of this offering is the uniformity of type, and that the best, the strong, well-fleshed backs, long sides and long, level quarters; the strong, well-set legs, the good quality of bone, and sound feet and pasterns, denoting strength and vigor of constitution, and, withal, the handsome heads and well-set ears, giving a bright and intelligent appearance, and indicating good feeding qualities. One wonders as he looks through the pens to find sows, not only in pairs, in trios and in quartettes, of uniform type and quality, but, when turned out, to find dozens and scores as nearly alike as peas in a pod, evidencing admirable skill and sound judgment in their breeding for a definite purpose—the growing of the greatest quantity of the highest-selling class of bacon. Canadian farmers have reaped a rich harvest from the introduction of the Improved Yorkshires into this country, our exports of bacon to Britain having grown from less than a million dollars ten years ago, to over twelve millions last year, and mainly through the improvement in the quality of the product, owing to the dissemination of this breed of pigs setting the standard of type to capture the market in competition with the world.

The ages of the animals in this offering make them most desirable; only two of the whole sixty sows being over two years old, and nearly fifty of them being yearlings, in pig to the best stock boars in Britain. What a foundation for a breeding herd two of these young sows, bred to different boars, would make! A distinct herd of imported stock can thus be secured inside of a year, with first-class blood lines to breed from for years, without inbreeding, change, or further expense. Or, if one sells the produce for breeding purposes, the chances are good for repaying the original cost by the sale of the litter the sow is carrying, as was done in several instances after last year's sale, making the investment miles safer than even preferred stock in the average gold-mining company. The two aged sows, Bottesford Satisfaction 5th and Bottesford Empress, Nos. 73 and 60 in the catalogue, both bred by Mr. Daybell, are wonderful examples of typical, matured Yorkshires—big as a barn—yet without a suspicion of coarseness, and fit candidates for first place in a world's fair competition. The former weaned a litter in October last, and was kept back from breeding, as it was intended to fit her for the Royal Show this year, where one could well believe she would have been invincible. Her pen mate was a Royal winner last year, and weaned a litter this year shortly before sailing for America. She is a great breeding sow, and with a little fitting would make a

BEECHAM'S PILLS

cure disease by removing the cause of it. In the treatment of those disorders which involve any failure of the nervous force, BEECHAM'S PILLS have, during nearly sixty years, built up

AN UNASSAILABLE REPUTATION.

Nothing renews the power of the digestive organs like

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cleanse the Blood of long-standing impurities, brace up the Nervous System to a high point of vigor, and effectually chase away every symptom of weariness and depression. Since BEECHAM'S PILLS have cured tens of thousands in this and every country of the globe, just ask yourself why they should not equally prove a boon to you.

Renew the power of digestion by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25c.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF 80 HEAD OF IMPORTED LARGE ENGLISH

YORKSHIRES

To take place at the STOCK-YARDS SALE PAVILION, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, on



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15TH.

This lot has been selected with great care from the leading herds of England and Scotland. Parties desiring to secure show stock for St. Louis or Canadian fairs will find in this offering what they require. We promise to show those attending the sale the best lot ever put together in America. Sale to commence at one o'clock sharp. Catalogues mailed on application to

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
Auctioneers: Thos. Ingram, Guelph; S. Frank Smith, Clappison's.

grand showing this fall. The Dalmeny Duchesses, 49th and 50th, yearlings, bred by Lord Rosebery, and sired by the great stock boar, Dalmeny Turk, sire of Smithfield champions and prizewinners galore, are princesses of the blood and show material par excellence, standing on the best of timber, and full of quality as an egg of meat; they should attract breeders who are after the best prizes at the big shows, as their age will entitle them to show in the eighteen-months class, and it will take something better than we have seen to down them in the ring. There are, however, show sows by the dozen in the offering, with a little fitting, and many of them safe in farrow to prizewinning English sires. The boars in this sale are a very much better average lot than those sold last year, and there are at least a dozen that are good enough to win in right good company, while a few are toppers fit to go up to the biggest shows. Parties interested should send for the catalogue, and study the prizewinning records of the stock from which this offering is bred, and should attend the sale, whether with the intention to buy or not, as it will be an education in itself in regard to type and quality in the breeding of hogs.

The fact that a man dropped sixty feet from the window of an abattoir without being injured in the least is all cleared up since it became known that they were pigs' feet.

An auction sale of registered Shorthorn cattle belonging to Mr. H. Parker, Durham, Ont., is advertised in this issue to take place on June 22nd. We are not, at this date, advised of the number of animals included in the offering, but an imported bull, bred in Scotland, is listed, and we know that Mr. Parker has in the past been a liberal buyer of Shorthorns of first-class breeding and quality. Parties interested will do well to apply for the catalogue.

When Thomas McGuiness, a well-known horseman of Philadelphia, went to Europe some time ago, he took a blooded horse with him. The animal was in a specially-prepared stall on deck and enjoyed the trip despite the rough weather. When Mr. McGuiness thought land should soon be sighted, he asked the captain how far the ship was from the Irish coast. The commander of the steamer, in his usual gruff manner, replied: "Your horse will tell you; watch him." The owner of the animal could not understand what the captain meant, and he was not particularly pleased with the answer. Finally, however, a couple of hours before land was observed, the horse, which was a magnificent bay, poked his head through the grating, and, stretching his neck, whinnied loudly. "There you are," said the captain to Mr. McGuiness; "your horse smells the land." The horse was like a different animal thereafter until the coast loomed up.

The captain, in explaining the odd occurrence, said that the Thoroughbred detected the odor from pasture lands that was wafted far seaward, and that horses on board ocean steamers always give the first signal when land is near.

It's Good for Calves

You had best write us about the prizes we are offering for the heaviest calves shown at the fairs throughout Canada this year. You may have a winner among those calved since January.

Carnefac-fed calves not only win prizes, but they win profits—a few cents spent for Carnefac adds dollars to the sale price. Such has been the experience of many thousands of good farmers and stockmen; there is no reason why it should not be yours.

Try it. It costs but a trifle.

Carnefac is a food and a tonic. It is made in Canada by Canadians.

Carnefac

Arden, Man., Aug. 26th, 1903.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.:

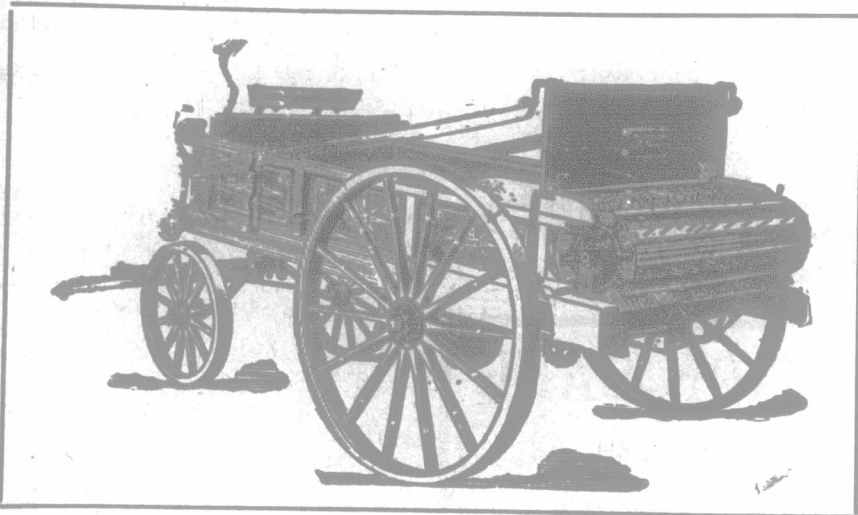
Dear Sirs,—I fed the Polled Angus Grade Calf that won the first prize at the Winnipeg Exhibition held last July, on your Stock Food. I do not think I could have made such gain without its use. At the age of from five to six months old he made a daily gain of five pounds.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) W. J. HISCOCK.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., Winnipeg, 65 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

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

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

R. King Farrow, Esq., Ottawa:

Ottawa, April 13th, 1904.

Dear Sir.—The Kemp 20th Century Manure Spreader I bought from you last year is doing all you claimed for it, in all kinds of manure. It not only saves labor, but it distributes the manure so evenly that it covers more ground. I consider the Spreader one of the most essential of farm implements where there is much manure to handle.

Yours truly, J. G. CLARK.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Ltd., STRATFORD, ONT.

Sunshine Furnace

Easy to Shake.

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

GOSSIP.

A gentleman entered a phrenologist's office and asked to have his head examined. After a moment's inspection the professor started back, exclaiming: "Good gracious! You have the most unaccountable combination of attributes I ever discovered in a human being. Were your parents eccentric?" "No, sir," replied the all-round character, "but my wife is. You needn't pay any attention to the larger bumps, sir."

The combination sale of Shorthorns to be held at Hamilton, Ont., June 28th, will include a contribution of four heifers from the Spring Grove herd of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., which should be a sufficient guarantee as to quality. Everyone who knows Shorthorn cattle knows Capt. Robson, a record of whose operations would be a history of American show-ring champions in the last decade. As this offering was selected by the Captain, and fed by Harry Coltham, it is safe to say they are good enough for any company.

No. 32, Rowena Fairfax 2nd, is a large, straight, mossy-coated roan, a strong candidate for the fall fairs, and should develop into a good show animal; her dam has produced a number of good ones, in fact all of them were of show calibre; a bull from her was champion (all ages) at Lindsay Show. No. 55, Mina's Primrose, is a very good, straight heifer, exceedingly well bred; the extended pedigree showing a concentration of the best Cruickshank blood. No. 9, Lady Riverside 59th, is a splendidly-bred Rose of Autumn heifer, very thick, and of good style. No. 44, Cecilia Hillhurst 2nd, is a mellow handler, a deep, thick-bodied heifer, and has the great wealth of flesh one would expect from a daughter of her sire, Imp. Joy of Morning, the first-prize aged bull at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, 1903.

Among the females offered by Mr. Chas. Rankin, one of our prominent importers, is Duchess of Aberdeen (imp.), sired by Scottish Prince (73593), bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, dam Tilbouries Duchess, bred by John Young. This is a stylish heifer, of great substance, plenty of depth and thickness, due to calve in July to Imp. Pride of Scotland, bred by Mr. Watson, Aberdeenshire. He is from the same cow as the celebrated Lord Banff, sold in Chicago by Mr. Flatt for \$5,100. Deeside Lass (imp.), also bred by Mr. Young, and sired by the Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Prince, is a nice young cow, with a good straight back, and in calf to Imp. Pride of Scotland. Another of Mr. Young's breeding is Rothnick Rose (imp.), got by Allan Gwynne (66609), dam Red Rose. She is a big roan cow, a prizewinner at local shows last year, due to calve in August to Imp. Pride of Scotland. Princess 33rd (imp.) is a good red three-year-old heifer, sired by True Scotch (80128), dam Princess 31st, by Village Archer. She is also in calf to Imp. Pride of Scotland. Mildred, sired by Crimson Chief, by Arthur Johnson's great Indian Chief (imp.), is by the same sire, and out of a full sister to the great Crimson Flower show cow, Dorothea, who won, amongst other prizes, second at International, Chicago, 1900, where she was also in the herd which won first; first at Minnesota State Fair, 1901, in, perhaps, the strongest class ever seen in the West. This cow is a great breeder, and safe in calf to Imp. Pride of Scotland. A couple of red heifer calves, ten and twelve months old, from imported cows, were sired by Gladiator (imp.), whose sire was Pride of Fashion, by Pride of Morning, sire of highest-priced calf at Mr. Duthie's sale, 1902. Gladys (imp.), the dam of Gladiator, was the second highest priced female at Mr. Flatt's sale in Jan., 1903. First Choice, a promising eight-months-old bull calf, was sired by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.), by Villager 80177, of the favorite Village tribe. The dam of First Choice, Baroness Cromwell (imp.), bred by Sir John Gilmore, is the making of a good show cow. British Prince, seven months old, also sired by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny, dam Sunflower (imp.) is a calf fit to go in any company. These consignments, together with those from four other prominent herds, will make up a very excellent offering, and should attract a very large attendance of breeders and farmers to Hamilton on June 28th.

Horse Insurance.



You can insure your horse against Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using

Tuttle's Elixir.

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand. Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Guelph Horse Show

JUNE 9th, 10th and 11th, 1904

The success of last year will be increased in 1904.

Special rates on railroads. Big prizes to all classes of horses.

Send for a Prize List.

H. LOCKWOOD, C. H. NELLES,
President, Secretary.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascot Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:

PATERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



A My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carruchan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (9953) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.

FOR SALE: SHARPLES TUBULAR HAND CREAM SEPARATOR

Has never been used. Party owning same does not require it, and will sell for \$75 CASH. It can be seen in Toronto at any time. Apply to

A. E. King, 184 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junction

A New Record

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23rd last, when a high-grade Clydesdale Gelding was sold for \$665 to Messrs. Armour & Co.

We are the oldest and largest importers of Clydesdales in America, and are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed, and also in PERCHERONS, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.

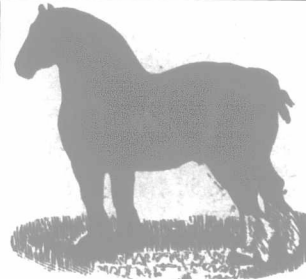
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

If your district is not supplied with a good stallion, write at once to MR. JAMES SMITH, Manager Manitoba Branch.

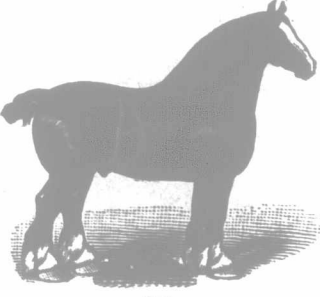
IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

WM. COLQUHOUN, om MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.




International Importing Barn
J. B. HOGATE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT.,
IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS
Last importation Nov. 9th, 1903, consisting of stallions sired by Sir Everard, Hiawatha, Black Prince of Loughton, King of Kyle, Sir Thomas, Royal Garrick, Clan Chastan, Lord Lothian, Balmie, P. Charming, Prince of Airies, and from noted dams. Several are tried horses. If you want first-class horses at right prices, terms to suit, write for particulars, and come; I will pay one-half railroad fare. Think I can save you money.
H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.



Clydesdales.
We have a number of YOUNG CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES for sale, and any person wanting to purchase a good young brood mare should come and see what we have before buying elsewhere.
HODGKINSON & TISDALE
Beaverton, Ont.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

STRONG DURABLE
Ideal Woven Wire Fencing
Is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout
The lock cannot slip and will not rust.
Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.



Varicocele Cured to Stay
Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days
No Ointing or Pain.
Guaranteed Cured - Money Refunded.
VARIICOELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.
I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.
Certainty of Cure Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.
Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.
E. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

PRUNING TREES AND VINES.

1. When is the right time to trim a cedar hedge?
2. Also spruce trees?
3. When is the right time to trim grapevines?

Ans.—Almost any time in June or September are good months in which to do such work.
SUBSCRIBER.

2. In the late fall.
W. B.

BOOK ON HORSE-BREAKING.

Can you inform me of any good, practical book on the breaking of young horses?

Ans.—"Heavy Horses, Breeds and Management," by Capt. Hayes, devotes considerable space to this subject, as well as being a most interesting history of the heavy-draft breeds of horses. Price through this office, \$1.00.

TENANT REMOVING FIXTURES.

When a tenant is leaving a farm can he remove the following mentioned articles that he has placed there himself: (1) a gate; (2) a cistern pump; (3) an outbuilding.

Ans.—Assuming that the lease is in the statutory short form, it would contain a proviso expressly permitting the tenant to remove his fixtures. In the absence of such proviso, it is probable that he is entitled to remove pump in question, but not the gate or the outbuilding.

WHITE GRUBS.

Please let us know what would be good for strawberry land which has white grubs in it. Would ashes or salt have any effect?

Ans.—These grubs appear in land that has not been cultivated very intensively. If the plot is now in plants plow them up as soon as the crop is off, and prepare for some other crop next season. It never pays to take more than one crop of strawberries off a plantation. Set the plants out in May. Keep well cultivated during summer, cover with light manure in fall, and break up after the following year's crop is picked. Ashes or salt will not drive the grubs out, but the ashes will do the land good. If the plot has just been planted to strawberries, the best treatment is to cultivate well to prevent the grubs hibernating or propagating.

Veterinary.

WASHY DRIVER.

I have a horse ten years old which is terribly washy when travelling on the road. After travelling about five or six miles he will be quite weak. He has been like that all winter.

Ans.—Purge him with a ball consisting of six drs. aloes and two of ginger; then give daily in powder, nux vomica, gentian and ginger, one dram each, to tone up the digestive system. Exercise care in feeding and watering. When in the stable feed clean hay and easily-digested grain, such as ground oats. Do not water just before taking on the road or after feeding.


WEAK FOAL.

I have a mare which milked for about three weeks before she foaled. The colt was very weak, and died. Was it the mare losing her milk that caused the colt to be weak, or what was the cause? If I breed her again is she likely to be the same next year.

Ans.—Your mare was fed too well on milk-producing foods, or did not get enough exercise to cause her system to make a different use of her food. If she had had plenty of light work, or considerable time in an open yard each day, she would not have made so much milk. An unusually good milker, however, will sometimes run milk even when worked. In such cases the food must be lessened or consist largely of hay. It is probable the weakness of the foal was due to lack of exercise for the dam, to over-feeding, or to the mare being kept in an uncomfortable stable during the long winter. In raising colts, one can only give the mares rational treatment, and leave the rest to nature. Keep the mare in fair flesh; give plenty of exercise, pure water, and salt; do not expose her to the severe weather, and do not pamper. We would advise you to breed her again.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle, SUPPLIES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Hemorrhage. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

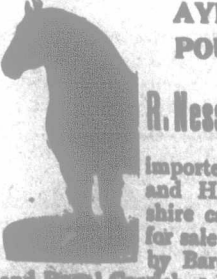
Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale some excellent YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS of right stamp, and a number of superior MARES from imported dams, by imported sires, and now in foal to the imported stallion "Right Forward." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.


CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.
Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Garrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

Imported Clydes & Shires Shorthorns & Yorkshires



Five Clydesdale Stallions, one Shire Stallion, three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers, and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruban, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see.
GEO. ISAAC,
Cobourg Station, G. T. R., COBOURG, ONT.

16--Clyde Stallions--16



I will have in Toronto, during week of Spring Station Show, March 2nd to 4th, 16 Clydesdale Stallions from 3 to 6 years old, 13 of which are imported, and which will be sold on small profits. These horses are by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, Clan Chastan, Ascot, etc. Intending purchasers will consult their own interest by looking them up before buying elsewhere.

T. H. HASSARD,
MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

MERTOUN CLYDESDALES

Two choice young stallions; also one good Shorthorn bull and a few heifers. Prices right. Visitors will be met at Seaford, G. T. R., on application to

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.



DEATH TO HEAVES
Guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton's Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

RUPTURED Horses, Colts & Calves CURED.
Circulars and Testimonials Free.
MOORE BROS., V. S., Albany, N. Y.

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

Many a reputation
for punctuality
rests upon the
ELGIN
WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

The firm of H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., importers and breeders of Short-horn cattle, write: "Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter (the worst in our experience), and owing probably to the fact that Providence was kind enough to provide an ample supply of good roots and provender of various kinds, their attendants kind and painstaking, and their stables comfortable, our herd of Shorthorns have gone out to grass in better shape than ever.

"The herd now consists of: 102 imported cows and bred heifers; 5 imported bulls; 3 home-bred yearling bulls; 3 home-bred yearling heifers; 3 imported-in-dam yearling heifers; 48 calves (26 bulls and 22 heifers), and a few more still to come.

"While the days of the 'boom' are apparently over, we think we have no cause of worry about it, as we believe the trade to-day is in a much more healthy condition, it having settled down to a legitimate basis, and judging from the numerous inquiries, there would appear to be a lot of people still wanting cattle of the right sort, and willing to pay a fair price for them.

"Trade with us during the winter was necessarily quiet on account of the difficulty—in fact, we might almost say impossibility—of obtaining a sufficient number of dirigible balloons to provide transportation for our numerous customers; the Grand Trunk Railway having gone out of the transportation business temporarily, and the St. Louis people having cornered the balloon market, probably simply to show Santos Dumont upon his arrival that we make some in America also, and that he is not the 'only one.' However, in the face of all this trouble, we can not complain, as we have but three yearling bulls (just turned the year) and six heifers of similar age still for sale.

"Spring has opened up beautifully here. We think we are fully as far ahead as usual; trees all out in leaf, and never saw the grass better; so that with favorable weather conditions for a time, we have reason to hope for another bountiful harvest, and, therefore, a continuation of the prosperity enjoyed for some years past.

"In conjunction with Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, we purpose holding what may be practically called a bull sale in Hamilton, on 8th of November next, when all the bulls we have of this season, which are old enough and in shape to offer, will be sold to the highest bidder. This will be the first opportunity our people have had to buy at their own valuation a lot of bulls of similar merit and breeding, and we trust it will be appreciated by them, so that this or a similar sale may become an annual affair as in Scotland. It is possible that there may be a few females offered also. Make a memo of the date, and arrange to take a bull home with you, as he will get there in ample time to get early show calves for following years.

"Some of our recent sales follow: To H. McLean, Wyoming, Ont., the red bull, Marshal Victor, sired by Imp. Golden Drop Victor, out of the Mayflower cow, Imp. Marion; Arthur Smith, Sparta, the red Imp. bull, Lord of the Snows, by the Duthie bull, Golden Fame (76786),

CURES RUPTURE



A Startling Discovery by an eminent Toronto specialist, by which Rupture of all forms and conditions, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, can be cured, painlessly, rapidly and permanently, at home; without a moment's loss of time from work. REV. C. N. DEWEY, of Wheatley, Kent Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured and not a moment from his pastoral duties. A valuable book full of information to the ruptured and a Free Trial Treatment sent, plainly sealed, free of all cost. Strictly confidential. DR. W. S. RICE,

2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 772), Toronto, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus GRADES

have topped the highest markets for beef in NORTH AMERICA for 14 years in succession, through good times and dull times. Now is the time to secure real good ones by using pure-bred sires. We have a grand lot of young bulls coming on, sired by Canada's champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, Prince of Burton. Come and make your selection early. Our best bull calf last year was ordered in June.

JAMES BOWMAN, ELM PARK, GUELPH.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by Imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class head-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Station, G.T.R.; Iderton or Denfield on L.H. & E.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS.

For sale: 5 young bulls, 16 and 17 months old; also some young heifers, 15 to 17 months; all from my stock bull, Prince of Wales 1267. R. S. LEE, Williamsford P. O., Ont. Holland Centre Station, C. P. R.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES

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

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O., Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

HILLHURST FARM

(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.) SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Broad Scotch (Sittyton Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of HAMPSHIRE flock 80 ewes; milk strains. HAMPSHIRE '03 lambs all sold. Jas. A. Cochrane, HILLHURST P. O., o COMPTON CO., P. Q.

out of Imp. Snow Girl; Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, the roan Imp. bull, Choice Koral, sired by Duthie's Choice (80956), out of a Shethin Kora, Imp. Kora 70th; R. M. Lawson, Burke's Gardens, Va., the red bull, Lancaster Fame, sired by the home-bred bull, Famous Perfection, and out of the Lancaster cow, Imp. Lancaster Pet; Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., the roan imported heifer, Princess Royal 23rd, sired by the Crombie bull, Lord Raglan (79296), and out of Imp. Princess Royal 21st; the red heifer, Blythesome 26th, sired by Famous Perfection, and out of the Marr-bred cow Blythesome 25th.

Mr. F. S. Peer, Ithaca, N. Y., writes, under recent date: "I have the pleasure of reporting the safe arrival of my twentieth importation of cattle, sheep and swine, a part of which came from Antwerp, Belgium, direct to Quebec, while another portion were shipped a week later from London to New York. The former lot consists of 41 Holsteins from Holland, 8 head of Brown Swiss, and 26 milch goats from Switzerland. The two breeds of milch goats created considerable interest. They are the breeds known as the Saanen and the Toggenberger; the former a large pure white goat of great milking capacity, the best of them giving as high as four or even as high as five quarts of milk per day. The Toggenbergers, although they seldom reach the highest yield of the Saanen, are most persistent, and are quite as popular in their native country. There seems to be quite a stir in these useful animals in the States. They are very popularly called the poor man's cow. Their milk is most wholesome, and is strongly recommended by physicians, and relished by many who are unable to take cow's milk. My contingent of stock from London to New York consists of cattle, sheep and swine, including some choice Berkshires, and a good selection of Scotch Highland sheep.

Rather than incur the expense of a trip to Great Britain, intending purchasers of imported stock may have their selections made by an experienced importer and competent judge of all classes of stock, Mr. Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., who will give an order sent to him in care of Mr. Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, England, within the next two months, his closest attention. See advertisement elsewhere.

The 11,000 sheep fed on beet pulp and alfalfa at the Greeley and Windsor (Col.) factories were marketed at top prices, netting their feeders 70c. each. Application has been made for next year's pulp to feed 50,000 sheep. Over 600 cattle have also been fed on pulp and straw, on which they have done well, one lot gaining 25 lbs. per head a week.

An immense procession of automobiles will start late in July from New York and New England for St. Louis, taking in Chicago by the way. It is expected that the number of cars will be from 2,500 to 3,000 by the time Chicago is reached. All bad spots on the chosen routes will be put in shape before the great run begins. Fifteen days are allowed for the trip from Boston, and fourteen from New York.

It is gratifying to learn that there is likely to be a considerable emigration from the Orkney and Shetland Islands to Canada. The people living there are largely of Norse extraction, and are generally industrious and well educated. Long ago Orcadians were to be found in great numbers among the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and many of their descendants are still scattered over the Northwest and in different parts of Ontario.

The invention of a bullet-proof breast-plate in Russia recalls a story told of the Duke of Wellington. When he was Commander-in-Chief an adventurer called at the Horse Guards to advocate the introduction into the army of bullet-proof armor of his own invention. The Duke rang for an orderly, and asked him to carry instructions to a sergeant to have the inventor encased in his own armor and exposed on the lawn to the fire of a file of soldiers. The luckless applicant bolted, and was never seen at the Horse Guards again.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

SHORTHORNS. 8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate. G. A. BEODIE, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Station.

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIREs. Present offerings: First-class young Shorthorns, mostly heifers. For price and particulars write to GEORGE RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT.

FOR SALE:

Shorthorn Bulls

Two imported—a "Cruickshank Laverder" and a "Marr Emma"—bred in the purple, and individually as good as the breeding would suggest. Also two grand young bulls about ready for service. Yorkshire boars and sows from imported stock. Prices right. Come and see me.

RICHARD GIBSON, DELAWARE, ONT.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale—Cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf. Some very heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—Young sows 7 and 9 months old; choicely bred and of bacon type. These must be sold quick. Prices reasonable. F. MARTINDALE & SON, York P. O., Ont., Caledonia Station.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Young bulls from six to sixteen months; two sired by Red Rover (imp. in dam), and one sired by Village Champion (imp.), owned by W. C. Edwards & Co. Inspection invited.

N. S. ROBERTSON, o ARNPRIOR

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

5 bulls from 12 to 20 months old, of good Scotch breeding, size and quality, at let-live prices. Also several females, reds and roans.

L. K. WEBER, Hawkesville, Ont., Waterloo Co.

Shorthorns and LEICESTERS. Present offering: Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices. Address W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Ont., Station—Caledonia, Ont.

TWO SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT THE

GLENAVON STOCK FARM.

They are from good milking strains. Write or call.

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP., SPARTA, ONT., Station—St. Thomas, C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

CEDARDALE FARM.

For Sale, two richly bred bulls, 9 months and two years old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 26995, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

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

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.

For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.50. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

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

GOSSIP.

A JOCKEY'S LIFE.

Jimmy Walsh, the cool-headed jockey who rode Mr. Dymont's Sapper for the King's Plate, at the Woodbine track, Toronto, May 23rd, is a veteran of '85. He was born in that year. The average downy-lipped youth of 19, even in this precocious era, is something of a raw recruit. Not so Jimmy. He already has a past—a luridly chequered dream of horses and big stakes, of money, ups and shouts from "the gods," of tawny tracks and fair women. He recounts his experiences like a veteran, minus the pipe and the flowing bowl.

Away from the track, Jimmy by no means looks his part. His face is almost girlishly demure. Tugged in faultless tailor-mades, with a dapper felt hat and a silk umbrella, he looked in the paddock as though he was just ready for a Sunday school picnic—except for a little yellow disk which he flapped as aimlessly as most boys toss coppers.

"Sovereign," he said laconically. "An English gen'lman threw that at me after the race for the Plate. You bet he won it on Sapper!"

Born on Breadalbane St., Toronto, Jimmy has been on the turf since '98. In seven seasons he has ridden 400 winners. His first was Storm Queen, in New York, when he was thirteen. Since that he has been West as far as Frisco, and South to Hot Springs. In Chicago, where his home now is, he rode for Peter Ryan and Pat Dunn. He rode Wire-In here last season.

"Always rode the fast races for the big stakes," he said quietly. "Always liked horses. Yes, Sapper's a good horse, handy and quiet, and a fine breaker. No fuss at the net. Gits away clean an' easy. That's half the game. I told everybody Sapper would win the Plate after he did the mile and a quarter in 2.14. Yes, he led all the way. Had everybody dizzy behind him."

"Ever get a fall?" asked the reporter.

"Once," he said, catching the sovereign on the back of his hand. "Washington Park that was, in 1901. No, not a steepchase. I never ride in any but the flat races. Horse went down in first quarter. I got quite a little jolt that time—head bent in and collarbone broke. But I never knew what hit me till I come to."

"What's your weight now, Jimmy?"

"103," he replied, "up to 118 in the winter. Oh, we train down on toast an' tea, an' Turkish baths, an' hitt'n the road. Do a five-mile clip out an' back, come in' take medsun on an empty stomach. Pshaw! Bein' holler's easy when ye git used to it. The main thing in redocoin', though, is t'hit the road. Flesh that comes off that way stays off, you bet! Can't depend on the baths. They're flabby."

"Pretty gay life you jockeys lead, I guess," said the scribe.

"Yes"—with a meditative swing of his umbrella—"jockeys er a pretty swift bunch all right, but the money's the swiftest. Most 'v 'em spend it as fast as it comes—wine, cards an' women. The average jockey is played out by the time he's old enough to vote. They all have consumption. It's the redocoin' an' hitt'n the road on a slack stomach is what fetches it on."

"So you have to make hay while the sun shines, eh?"

"Bet we do," he said chipperly. "A jockey's only got a few years t' live anyhow—same as a horse. As long as he wins he's a favorite with the crowd. Yes, the crowd's a queer thing too, specially when they yell, and all yeh c'n see is a stretch a hats-a-wavin' an' yeh know it's your horse that's got the rest—a the bunch dizzy. If you're wuna the dizzy bunch it's you that feels queer."

"Well," he went on as he threw a glance at the jostling mob around the scales in the jockey's room, "when a jockey quits the track, he's down an' out. He can't settle down to anything else, even if he wasn't played out. Nobody cares a darn for him then. But we all like it," he added with a wink at the great jockey, St. George, on his gold piece.

The complacent little fatalist! He spoke with the cynical certainty of the "Blase old rounder," and only just getting nicely acquainted with the razor.

"But you don't look like a chap that turns his money, Jimmy."

"No," he admitted. "The boys say

Lump Jaw advertisement featuring an image of a horse's head and text describing the cure for the disease.

BARREN COW CURE advertisement with text: "makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont."

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE advertisement: "FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. E. E. PUGH, Claremont P. O. and C. P. E. Sta."

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires FOR SALE advertisement: "Bull and heifer calves from one to nine months; also cows and heifers. Barred Rock eggs, Hawkins & Thompson strain, 75c. for 15; \$2.00 for 50; \$3.50 for 100. F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario."

ONLY THE BEST advertisement: "Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual. ROBERT BELLE, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world."

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE advertisement: "We have three choice young Shorthorn bulls now on offer, one Cruickshank Mysie, and one Scotch Jessamine, each 12 months old and sired by Spicy Robin; and one Cruickshank Orange Blossom, from imported sire and dam; also females of all ages. Herd headed by imp. Joy of Morning (70629), winner of 1st prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1903; also S.-C. White Leg horn eggs for sale at \$1 per 13. GEORGE D. FLETOHER, Binkham, Ont."

16 Shorthorn Bulls advertisement: "All pure Scotch, two imp. in dam, 7 from imp. sire and dam, others by imp. sire and from Scotch dams of popular families. Herd numbers 72; headed by Imp. Greenhill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. Present offering also includes a number of Scotch heifers and imp. cows in calf. If you want a herd header, or cows that will produce them, write us."

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS advertisement: "Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices. J. & E. OHINNICK, Chatham, Ont."

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT. advertisement: "IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP."

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM advertisement: "Established 1855. SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Booth and Bates families. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny 45220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address: JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor, P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont."

Good Bulls! Cheap Bulls! advertisement: "One red, ten months old; one roan, thirty months old; well bred and good individuals I am quoting these at prices that will tempt you to buy. Write at once for description and prices. Grand crop of LAMBS from imported and home-bred ewes. A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont."

I'm queer; but you bet I'm salting my dough for the rainy season. I'm going into business in Chicago next fall."

Jimmy allowed that horses are a queer sort of fascination.

"Yeh see," he said, "they kinda git to know yeh. Now, I rode Wire-In last year. Well, this season when the bunch was training, he got up against War Whoop and got beat. Did it outa pure cussedness too, till he got me to ride 'im. Oh, he'd do anything for me. You bet they remember. Some 'v 'm can't run without mud, an' some like the dust. Some likes a good solid lump 'v a jockey, an' some a featherweight. Some 'll sulk right in a race, 'specially if yeh whip 'm underneath. Some 'll break out on the track an' that's always bad."

Dreamily swinging his umbrella, Jimmy concluded his little homily replete with horse-sense, and abounding in most evident reverence for the king of all hoofed animals. He admitted that if he was a Hindu he wouldn't worship the cow—"not much."

"Ever ride a broncho?" asked the scribe. "Just once; that was in Frisco at a circus. A reg'lar bucker he was too. Always dumped the kids the first go-off. But I dug m' heels under him an' gave 'im a strong head, an' pshaw! he went around the ring just as peaceful as a merry-go-round."

And with another flip Jimmy pocketed his gold piece when he saw "the boss" coming over the paddock with an armful of rainbows.—[The News.

Volume 15 of the English Hampshire Down Flockbook has, through the courtesy of the editor, Mr. J. E. Rawlence, Salisbury, been received at this office. It is a decidedly creditable publication of 282 pages, forming a record of the principal flocks of the country, and includes a long list of breeders of Hampshire Downs, which indicates that this is indeed a very popular breed in England.

Jas. Dickson, of Glenann Farm, Orono, P. O., near Newcastle Station, G. T. R., is another young and enthusiastic breeder that deserves patronizing. While he is growing into a flock of good quality Dorset sheep and a few good Shorthorns, the only stock he expects to offer for sale this season is Tamworth pigs, of which he has quite a number, now headed by a young boar, bred by B. Hoskin, The Gully. The female foundation is principally of Colwill's breeding, and includes some Toronto prizewinners. There are several young sows, ready to breed, for sale that will make good ones.

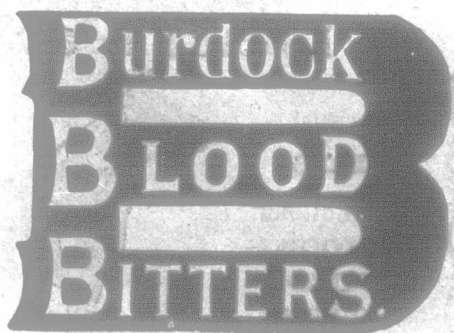
TRADE TOPICS. A FAMOUS SHEEP DIP RECORD.—A careful record was made at the Royal Show of England last year, when it was discovered that over 95 per cent. of all the sheep exhibited had been dipped in the well-known Cooper Dip. After sixty years' use this is truly a fact the manufacturers should be proud of.

One half of the whole number of sheep in the world are dipped in Cooper Dip year by year. The makers prove this by the amount of dip that leaves their factory and the number of sheep known to exist according to the official records.

A sheep dip that kills insects without injury to the animal or its skin and fleece, prevents fresh attacks, kills nits and eggs also in one dipping, has no objectionable smell, and acts also as a tonic and stimulant to the fleece, certainly has claim to patronage. The Cooper Dip meets all these conditions.

ZENOLEUM.—The following information received from a Canadian Government official, Dr. George H. Acres, V. S., Northwest Mounted Police, Dawson, Yukon Territory, is quite relevant to stock conditions at present:

"I beg to say it affords me much pleasure in highly recommending Zenoleum disinfectant and dip to all persons engaged in ranching, stock and horse raising, sheep ranchers, etc., as a most efficient and fair means of keeping stock in a healthy condition. I have used it on my stock, and have always highly recommended it to every one I knew in need of any such article for their live stock. I can also add that it has always given me the greatest satisfaction, and I have never known it to fail. G. H. ACRES, V. S."



Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require.

It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.B.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."



High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

3 imported bulls. 4 bulls from imp. cows and by imp. bulls. The others from Scotch cows and by imp. bulls. 21 Scotch cows and heifers, including 9 imp. animals.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C.P.E. on Brougham P.O.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londeshore, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

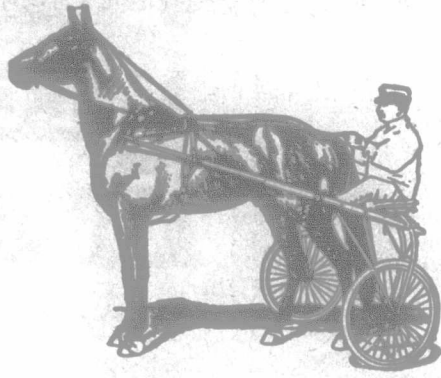
Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

For Sale—Stock of all ages, of both sexes. Our Shorthorns are the thick-fleshed sort, of choice breeding and quality. Also young Berkshires of A1 breeding. Stations: Meadowvale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed.

S. J. FRASER, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. and Telegraph.

Dan Patch 1.56 1/4

**EATS
International
STOCK
FOOD
EVERY
DAY**



**IF
IT'S
GOOD
FOR DAN
IT'S
GOOD
FOR
YOUR
STOCK**

Fastest Harness Horse in the World

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

International Stock Food is a purely medicinal vegetable preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain rations. We positively guarantee that it will keep all stock in good condition and insure rapid growth. It will enable you to fatten your stock in from 20 to 30 days less time than you could without it. International Stock Food will save you money over the ordinary way of feeding. A trial will convince you.

A \$3,000 Stock Book Free

CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF STOCK

This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture without any advertising on it, contains 160 pages, size 6 1/4 x 9 1/2, gives history, description and illustrations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take \$5.00 for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated Veterinary Department alone will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$100 IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED

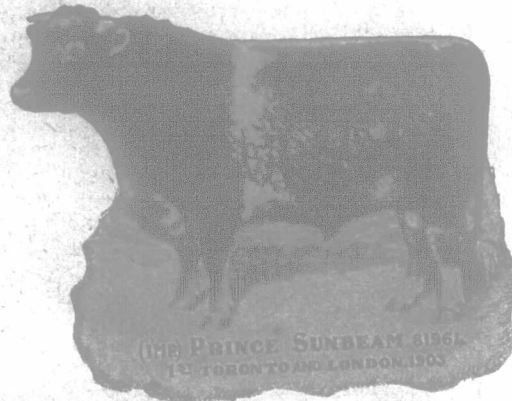
This book will be mailed free, postage prepaid, if you will write us at once and answer these two questions:—

1st—What paper did you see this in?
2nd—How many head of stock have you?

Address at once—
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the World
TORONTO Can. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Capital Paid in—\$2,000,000.00



TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
om Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

High-class CRUICKSHANK, MARR and CAMPBELL SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and 1st for herd under 2 years, at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '08, headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headers, for sale.

On JUNE 28th next, we sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., 15 of our imported and home-bred cows and heifers.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Proprietors.
JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

THE BEST FOR ANY DAIRY IS A 1904 MODEL U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



It Skims the Cleanest,
Wears the Longest,
Is Easy to Operate and Clean,
HAS LOW SUPPLY CAN,
which is very easy to pour milk into, and with
THE POWER CLUTCH,
there is no lost motion.

TO HAVE A U. S. MEANS LARGER PROFITS and LESS WORK.

Write for catalogue giving full information.

We have the following transfer points: Portland, Me., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo. Address all letters to

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

GOSSIP.

Prince Alert, the famous pacer, who covered a mile last year in 1.57, has arrived at Empire City track, and will be prepared by Jack Curry for his attacks on Father Time. Curry says that he expects to drive his horse, who is now 12 years old, in 1.55 before the end of the season.

Mr. W. Willis, the Jersey breeder of Newmarket, Ont., advises us that he has now for sale heifers of all ages, and a bull calf eight months old. Buyers are quite plentiful, and the young stock are finding new owners continually. There is no doubt about the quality and breeding of those Newmarket Jerseys.

Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., R. R. Station, Komoka, near London, Ont., an ardent admirer and successful breeder and importer of Large English Yorkshire hogs, advertises young boars and sows from imported stock, and also young bulls of best Scotch families, with individual merit to match.

A. C. Hallman, "Spring Brook Stock Farm," Breslau, Ont., writes: "There is no doubt about the popularity of the 'Advocate' as a farm journal among its many readers. Its matter is spicy, thoroughly practical and up-to-date. As an advertising medium, it is certainly 'the paper that reaches the people,' which is plainly evidenced by the way enquiries for stock are coming in from all directions. Its success should be marvellous, since it has come out as a weekly. It's a long-felt want supplied."

Mr. B. Hoskin, The Gully P. O., Grafton Station, G. T. R., breeder of Holsteins and Tamworths, writes: "Our Holsteins are going out on grass in better condition than ever before. Sir Hamming De Kol is doing valuable service, his calves coming strong and full of quality; have disposed of all our bull calves, except one, dropped on April 29th, a nice, straight calf, about two-thirds white. Our Tamworths are doing well. We have made a number of sales this spring; some of our pigs going to British Columbia and Manitoba. We have a nice lot on hand, and can supply pairs not akin."

Mr. W. S. Carpenter, breeder and importer of Shropshire sheep, Model Farm, Simcoe, Ont., writes: "Never in the history of the Model Farm flock of Shropshires has trade been so brisk. Every mail brings inquiries, and we have had to refuse some offers for show flocks. We have now three full flocks for August delivery, and that means some work in connection with our own. Our sheep have come through the winter in good form. Our rams and yearling ewes are the admiration of all who see them. We feel that in the change of advertisement, offering our imported rams to the public, it will be difficult to hold those we want. We intend to please our customers, and by so doing we will please ourselves. I have made many sales through the 'Advocate,' and your progressiveness in making it a weekly should be recognized by the farming community of Ontario, and it should be a regular visitor to every farm that is up-to-date and more welcome to those who wish to be."

Colwill Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, Newcastle, Ont., write: "We still have a few very nice young Tamworth boars for sale, about ready for service; also a few nice sows, same age, ready to breed. We have as fine a lot of spring pigs to offer as we ever had. Our sows have all had large litters this spring, but have only raised a limited number of them; they are, consequently, above the average in size and thrift, frequently weighing 40 lbs. at seven weeks old. Our old stock hog, Colwill's Choice, is still as gamy and active as ever. We have had several inquiries from the Americans for him for St. Louis Fair; but as yet we have not sold him. The Shorthorn heifers we are offering are a capital lot, of excellent type and plenty of size. Their sire, Brave Baron, was bred by Arthur Johnston, and was a son of Imp. Indian Chief, and during the four years he headed our herd he weighed from 2,250 to 2,500 lbs. They are mostly of the famous Syme family, and a splendid class of cattle."

The EMPIRE Cream Separator

though not the oldest, is the most popular separator in the world to-day.

Why? Simply because it is doing better work and giving greater satisfaction than any other can. That's why so many farmers have discarded all others.

It will pay you to get the best.

Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
Bloomfield, New Jersey,
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
Special Selling Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.
om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANOY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, OARILL. - ONTARIO.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, om ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

BRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om Farm 1 mile north of town.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application. om

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON, om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

GOSSIP.

A horse authority has called attention to the fact that two of the greatest Thoroughbreds of modern times, Ormonde (who, by the way, died a few days ago in California) and St. Simon, are from three to three and one-quarter inches higher than they are long, and that the two great trotting mares, Lou Dillon and Alix, are from 4 to 4 1/4 inches longer than they are high. Advocates of the practice of blending Thoroughbred blood with the trotter to attain greater speed have a hard proposition here.

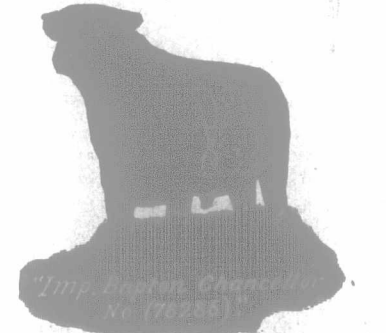
ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Table with columns: Name and Place of Meeting, Date. Lists various meetings across Ontario from June 1 to June 18.

Sharple's Tubular Separators

Advertisement for Sharple's Tubular Cream Separators, featuring an illustration of a woman operating the machine and text describing its benefits.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder and Importer of SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.



A fine lot of imported and Canadian-bred heifers, with calves at foot by Bapton Chan-celler, Imp. for sale at reasonable prices; of the best Scotch families. Also some good yearling heifers, nicely bred.

JERSEY CATTLE & Reg'd COTSWOLD SHEEP. Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 14 months and 8 months. Also some very fine ewes. WILLIAM WILLIS & SON, Fine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING IN JERSEYS. 1 cow, Zinka Nuna, 8 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Mid-day, 3 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Miss Midget, 3 years old, in calf; 1 bull, not akin to cows, 18 months old; 1 bull, not akin to cows, 16 months old. Special prices if taken at once, either one or more. For particulars write W. W. EVERITT, Box 553, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE—35 HOLSTEIN SPRING CALVES of the famous De Kol and Abbecker breeding, from deep-milking dams, for March, April and May delivery; also cows and heifers. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. and Station.

FOR SALE.—Sir Pietertje Josephine Keyes, No. 2085, Vol. 5, H.-F. Asso. of Canada; calved April 12, 1901. His dam, Maggie Keyes, 284 lbs. butter in 7 days, 19,434 lbs. milk in a year as a 3-year-old, the largest ever made at that age except by her own dam—824 lbs. milk in a day. Maggie Keyes was by Keyes 6th, and out of Koningin Van Friesland 6th. Also a few bull calves sired by the above bull. J. A. OASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

Advertisement for Kellogg's Condition Powder, used for treating abortion and failure to breed in cows.

GOSSIP.

In a recent test of the class in dairy farming at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a question was asked to bring out the preference of each member in the matter of a dairy breed. The following interesting result was obtained: Per cent. of class preferring various breeds, 8; per cent. of class preferring Jerseys, 25; per cent. of class preferring Guernseys, 25; per cent. of class preferring Holstein-Friesians, 42. I find that this is one of the straws indicating the direction of the wind. Beyond a doubt, Holstein-Friesian cattle are rapidly gaining favor in New England. Under most conditions the Holstein-Friesian is the most profitable milk-producer, and the profit is the real consideration. Breeders should be careful for this reason to produce a bull stock that will reflect credit upon this magnificent breed. Perhaps the former policy of the Association to encourage the destruction of inferior males would be of advantage to all parties interested. At all events, the interest of the breeders of registered stock in securing superior herd headers is commendable. I have observed that frequently the true type animal is more satisfactory for the production of breeding stock than the one with the big record, but unsymmetrical. My criticism of prevailing practices is that breeders are apt to overlook type in the antecedents of their herd bulls in their endeavors for big records. (F. S. Cooley, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Massachusetts Agricultural College.)—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

From May 9th to May 16th, 1904, the official records of 115 Holstein-Friesian cows have been received and approved. The records made are eight thirty-day records, six fourteen-day records, one hundred and fourteen seven-day records, one for thirteen days, one for nineteen days, and one for twenty-one days, all of which were carefully supervised by representatives of State Experiment Stations. The butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat for a pound of butter, the rule of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The largest thirty-day record was made by a cow seven years old. She produced 2,524 lbs. milk, containing 85,859 lbs. fat, equivalent to 100 lbs. 2.7 ozs. butter. A five-year-old cow produced 2,333.3 lbs. milk, containing 76,249 lbs. fat, equivalent to 88 lbs. 15.3 ozs. butter; another five-year-old produced 1,866.2 lbs. milk, containing 69,808 lbs. fat, equivalent to 81 lbs. 7.1 ozs. butter. A cow dropping her calf at 4 years 1 month 27 days old, produced 2,419.9 lbs. milk, containing 68,499 lbs. fat, equivalent to 79 lbs. 14.7 ozs. butter. A heifer dropping her calf at 2 years 11 months 16 days old, produced 1,589.4 lbs. milk, containing 59,569 lbs. fat, equivalent to 69 lbs. 8 ozs. butter; another heifer dropping her calf at 1 year 11 months 3 days old, produced 1,385.3 lbs. milk, containing 42.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 49 lbs. 9.3 ozs. butter. The largest seven-day record was 25 lbs. 5.5 ozs. butter; the next largest was 23 lbs. 11.6 ozs. butter. Seven cows in the full-age class exceeded 20 lbs. per cow; a four-year-old heifer produced 21 lbs. 5.2 ozs.; a three-year-old produced 20 lbs. 15.5 ozs., and the largest record in the two-year-old class for the period of seven days was 17 lbs. 3.3 ozs. In the seven-day records twenty-seven cows averaged: age, 7 years 1 month 5 days; milk, 456 lbs.; butter, 18 lbs. 4.4 ozs. Seventeen four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 4 months 29 days; milk, 412.6 lbs.; butter, 15 lbs. 18.7 ozs. Twenty-three three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 5 months 8 days; milk, 366.1 lbs.; butter, 14 lbs. 0.4 ozs. Forty-seven classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 27 days; milk, 297.4 lbs.; butter, 11 lbs. 8.3 ozs. Of this class twelve dropped their calves under two years of age.

Badly Disfigured By Violent Eczema

A Chronic Case Which Defied Doctors' Skill was Permanently Cured Seven Years Ago by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Once eczema becomes chronic it is most difficult to cure, and many people after doctoring for a time give up in despair. It is to the discouraged ones especially that we would introduce Dr. Chase's Ointment, knowing from experience with hundreds of severe cases that it will positively effect a lasting cure. Mr. Oakley W. Beamer, Boyle, Ont., states:—"For two years prior to 1897 I suffered from eczema in a violent form. I was perfectly disfigured about the face and head, and was in great misery day and night. Though I tried many remedies and the best doctors, I steadily became worse, and was finally prevailed upon by friends to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. "Five boxes of this golden remedy perfectly cured me. I shall always recommend this Ointment, and often think that if I were a "Carnegie" my first move would be to purchase a million boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and send it free to the afflicted all over the land. It is six years since I was cured, and the cure is, therefore, a permanent one." Dr. Chase's Ointment has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

HOLSTEIN, TANWORTH, COTSWOLD. Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months-old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-year lambs; perfect covering. H. O. HARRISON, Hilton, Ont., Brighton St., G. T. R.

SPECIAL OFFER.—BULL CALVES out of such dams as Cherry of Hair-look and Morjorie, one of the best Silver King cows in herd. These calves will be sold at very low prices, quality considered. ISALWIGH ORANGE FARM, J. N. Greenhalghs, Prop., Danville, F. O.

BARGAINING IN FASHIONABLE AYRSHIRES.

Three 2-year heifers, in calf, at \$40 each; three 1-year heifers, from \$25 to \$40; one 1-year bull, a Cherub, at \$45; one 10-month bull calf, full brother, \$30. The above stock is well grown, and would be in the game in any competition, and from stock of heavy milkers, with grand udders and quarters. G. H. SWIDER, Attercliffe F. O. Can ship via H. O. R. or G. T. R. at Danville, or C. P. R. Smithville.

AYRSHIRES. We are now offering 8 Ayrshire bulls from 5 to 15 months old, smooth, straight and bred right. Prices right if sold quick. Also Buff Orpington Eggs, \$1 for 15. H. J. WHITTAKER & SONS, North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE. For sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 3 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Females selected from the best, including Tom Brown and White Fawn, prominent prize-winners at Chicago. DAVID BRIDGEMAN & SON, "Glenora," Williamsburg, Ont.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are bred for profit. Heavy milkers, high testers, have good udders and large teats. Orders booked for bull calves. W. F. STEPHEN, Spring Brook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R., 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

AYRSHIRES. From winners in the dairy test five years in succession. Dairy-man of Glenora, bred from Imp. sire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale. N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT.

Advertisement for Ogilvie's Ayrshires, featuring an illustration of a cow and text describing the herd's quality and availability.

Family and Stockmen's Recipes

Receive expert attention with us. Send recipe for price, it will be observed as confidential and returned promptly. The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, Ont. Chemists and Manufacturers of Worthington Stock Food.

WOOL E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO, ONT. HIDES AND SKINS

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASS, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK OF SHORTHORN AND LINCOLN CATTLE AND SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England.

I Will Import:

Show or breeding rams or ewes, bulls or heifers, horses or pigs, of the improved breeds. Send orders soon to me:

ROBERT MILLER, Care of ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Live-stock Exporters, Shrewsbury, Eng.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

COTSWOLDS

Shearling ram, shearling ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.

ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP. Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

Linden Oxfords.

A fine bunch of yearling rams, imported and home-bred; also early ram lambs fit for show.

E. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. In imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that please. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94.

W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

Feeding Separator Milk to Calves.

Professor T. L. Haecher, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, presents the following directions for the growing of good calves on separator milk:

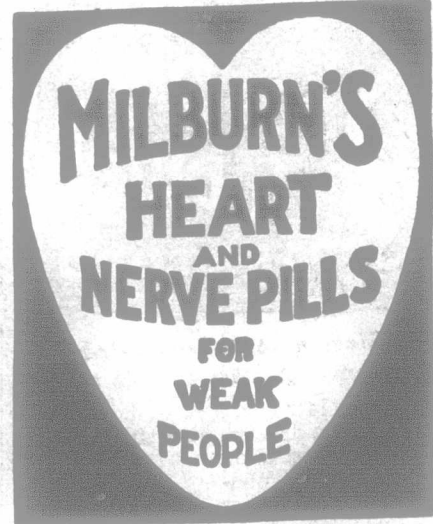
"I have made calf-rearing my business for over twenty years, and during the last fifteen years have placed my chief reliance on skim milk. For growing calves, I consider separator milk at least equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on so much fat as they will when whole milk is fed; but they will make as good growth, and be as thrifty on skim milk. There is nothing in butter-fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter-fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains 30 to 35 per cent. oil. My system of feeding is very uniform. When the calf is dropped, I let it suck once, and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning, I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry, and will drink the milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking the dam. A small calf gets three pints, and a large calf four pints. This I continue for about one week. Then for one week I give it whole milk half, and skim milk half, twice a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth week it is receiving a heaping tablespoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early-cut hay, and a little whole oats, or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts. The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk.

"It has been the general opinion among farmers, that separator skim milk was not a strong or nutritious feed, and that a large mess must be given to make up in quantity what they supposed it lacked in quality, and the result was that calves were overfed and indigestion would be produced, which was followed by scours and bloat.

"If directions are strictly followed the calf will always act more hungry after taking its meal than it did before, but it is better thus than to give it a larger mess and then have a case of scours or bloat on your hands. The milk should be measured every time with a clean tin cup, or weighed with a balance scale. Each calf should be fed by itself out of a clean tin pail, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding, just as thoroughly and carefully as one does the milk pails. Place the calves in small stanchions while they are being fed, so they will not get in the habit of sucking each other. Have the little manger in front of them wide enough so an ordinary tin pail containing the mess of milk sets into it. Have partitions placed in the manger, and when it has taken the milk, take out the pail, and if the calf is old enough to eat oats or bran, throw in about a tablespoonful, and it will soon get in the habit of chewing the oats as soon as it has taken the milk, for about that time it wants to do something, and if it is not confined in a stanchion or tied out of reach of another calf it will amuse itself by sucking its neighbor's ears. The bottom of the manger should be a dressed board about ten inches wide, and should be adjusted that it can be taken out once a week and scrubbed with hot water and soap, for the manger must be kept absolutely sweet and clean."

De Wolf Hopper had a slight cold the other night, and in a certain speech he referred to it in this fashion:

"I went to my doctor," he declared, "and the doctor said I had been eating too much nitrogenous food, and must stop it and eat farinaceous food. Since then I haven't been able to eat at all, for I don't know what either word means."



MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON ARKELL, ONTARIO.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH,** Ailsa Craig, Ont.

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven prizes at the International. Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto. 100 ewes bred to the above rams. **LOYD-JONES BROS.,** Burford, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Fairview is now the home of more high-class rams and ewes than ever since the flock was founded. The flock has produced more winners than any other. Twenty-three years' close experience accounts for it, with nothing but the best being always mated. Extra good values offered for summer shipments.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

GLENDHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 6 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

R. REID & CO., PROPS.

FOR SALE: A number of imported Tamworth sows, one of them in pig to Darfield Grandee (imp.); also two boars imported in dam. Two Berkshire boars fit for service.

HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.

Five Tamworth Boars

READY FOR SERVICE. These boars are well bred and of grand quality. One yearling and 4 under year; sired by Imp. British King. Write at once for price.

A. O. Hallman BRELAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

TAMWORTHS

At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes. **LOUIS D. BARCHFELD, Grimsby, Ont., P. O. and Station.** Telephone on farm.

Newcastle **Tamworths & Shorthorns**

Herd of We have for quick sale a lot of choice Boars and Sows, Oct. and Nov. litters, the produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Stock and the undefeated Boar, "Colwill's Choice" 1343. We are also booking orders for March and April Pigs, the choicest of breeding. We also offer for quick sale 2 or 3 choice Shorthorn Heifers, 12 to 15 months old; also one 2-year-old in calf; all first-class stock, got by bull weighing 2,500 lbs. Write quick if you want something good at moderate prices.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.



If you were sure you could buy for 60c. per foot a satisfactory hog trough good for 10 years' hard usage, you would buy quick, wouldn't you? Leal's Patent Steel Trough will fill this bill easy. Honestly made, heavy and strong, nice rounded edges. It's a winner. Money back if not as represented. Every foot guaranteed.

Get catalogue from **WILBER S. GORDON, TWEED, ONT.**

TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices.

D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

NOW READY!

Several young Tamworth sows of prizewinning strains. Orders are now being booked for future delivery. **JAMES DICKSON, Newcastle Station, Orono, Ont.**

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

One bull calf sired by an imported bull. Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. 50 boars and sows from 2 to 5 months old. Pairs not akin.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Sneilgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin.

Address: **WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.**

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Hollywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable.

DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, ONT.

YORKSHIRES. Six sows to farrow this month to imported boars. Orders booked for pigs at weaning. **EGGS—M. B. and W. H. turkey, \$2.50 per setting. B and W. Rock, B. Orpington, B. Wyandotte, and Rouen duck eggs, \$1.**

T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and sale delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

Chester White Swine between four and five months old; either sex; good bacon type. Sires and dams were prizewinners at Toronto and London fairs. Write or prices. **W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth, Ont.**

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. Having sold all boars and sows that were fit for breeding, we are now booking orders for spring pigs. Having a good number of imported sows and boars, also several choice home-bred sows, we are able to mate pairs and trios no' akin. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville P. O., Ont., C. P. R. station, Streetsville; G.T.R. station, Clarkson.**

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

From the pioneer herd of the Province of Quebec. Both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also Pekin Duck Eggs for sale, \$1.00 a setting, or \$1.75 for two settings. Address:

A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que. Railroad stations: Athelstan, N. Y. C.; Huntingdon, G. T. R.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL ready for service; **CHESTER WHITE BOARS,** ready for service; also **DORSET SHEEP,** various ages. Write to **E. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, THORNDALE, ONT.**

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Farm, Churhill, Ont.**

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

A WEAK PERSON



Who wears a Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt for a few days begins to feel the joys of youthful fire and courage in the veins, the strength which was lost in earlier days comes back, and those "come-and-go" pains in the back are driven out forever. Where it is used there are vigor, youthful ambitions, a light heart and freedom from worry and care. If you have lost your vitality, no matter how, get it back; feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. Come to me, for I can give you back your strength.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

YOUNG MEN men young in years, but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow-minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone; middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power—Electricity.

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY.

Perfectly Satisfied With Treatment.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I am writing a few lines to you so that you may know I am cured now. I would have written sooner, but waited a while. I knew I was getting better, and so now I am better, and I am thankful to you because you did your best. Yours very truly, **WILLIAM KIPPLING, St. Peter's, Man.**

Cured of Rheumatism.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I purchased a Belt from you about a year ago, and wore it for rheumatism, and am pleased to say that I have not been troubled with it since wearing your Belt. I cannot speak too highly of it. Yours very truly, **S. ELLIOTT, Winnipeg, Man.**

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.

CALL OR SEND FOR FREE BOOK.

Every weak person should read my beautifully illustrated book. It explains my treatment fully.

I send it, closely sealed, free.

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\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE.

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business. Each of these six small pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you think out the names of three of them? If so, the money is surely worth trying for. Three correct answers win. If you cannot make it out yourself, get some friend to help you.



Each of the Six Pictures Represents a Garden Vegetable. Can You Name Three of Them?

It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter who you live: we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your full name and address, to

THE MARVEL BLUING COMPANY, Dept. 1400, TORONTO, ONT.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SWOLLEN LEG.

Yearling stallion got halter cast with hind leg over the tie strap. The leg is swollen from hock to foot, but he is not lame.

R. W. D.

Ans.—Purge him with four drams aloes and two drams ginger, and feed on bran only for twenty-four hours. Then give thirty grains iodide of potash night and morning for a week. Give the leg a great deal of hand rubbing, and then bandage. Do this several times daily, and as soon as the purgative ceases to act, give regular exercise. V.

COLICKY MARE.

When we turn our mare, with a colt, out on grass, she is subject to colic.

N. H. L.

Ans.—Leave her out for only a short time at first, gradually increasing the periods as she becomes accustomed to the change in food. When she is attacked, give her two ounces each laudanum and nitrous ether, and one ounce fluid extract of belladonna in a pint of cold water as a drench. Repeat in one and a half hours, if necessary. Give one dram each ginger, gentian and nux vomica three times daily to tone the digestive organs. V.

FATALITY IN FIG.

Pig, eight months old, in good condition, was dumpish at night; next morning was in great pain; his body would jerk at each breath, and his heart beat loudly. A bloody froth issued from his mouth, and a white froth from his nostrils. He ground his teeth, and died in about 20 hours.

B. H.

Ans.—The symptoms given might be caused by many conditions. It would have required a careful post-mortem to have ascertained definitely the cause of death. It is probable the trouble was a stoppage in the intestines, either by impaction or a concretion of some kind. Lung trouble would not be likely to cause such symptoms. Rupture of a small blood vessel might have been the cause of death. It is not probable any treatment would have saved his life, even though a veterinarian had been in attendance. V.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

1. Mare had sore eyes a year ago. My veterinarian treated her. I have used several bottles of eye water. She gets nearly well, and then gets bad again. There seems to be a scum over them.

2. She is covered with little lumps on the skin; a scale forms and drops off.

W. H. M.

Ans.—1. There is a constitutional disease called periodic or specific ophthalmia, and its recurrence cannot be prevented. It is probable it will terminate in cataract, causing blindness. Your veterinarian did all that could be done. When attacked, put her in a partially-darkened box stall; purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion in each eye after bathing until inflammation ceases, viz.: Sulphate of atropia, fifteen grains; distilled water, two ounces.

2. This is eczema. Purge as in question one, and follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily; wash the body thoroughly with warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush; rub until dry, and follow up by dressing twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Little's sheep dip. V.

Miscellaneous.

A MINOR'S WAGES.

1. A hires B's son for seven months for \$20 per month. Son is not of age. Can his father collect his wages?

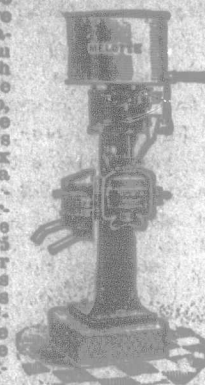
2. Is A liable if he pays wages to son?

J. S.

Ans.—If the son is over the age of 16 years, and does not reside with his father, such son can collect his wages, and A would not be liable to the father for same.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

stand the daily tear and wear to which they are subjected so well that we have never yet had occasion to replace a worn bearing, although these machines have been sold in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces for the last six years. This is a unique record, warranting the assertion that the Melotte runs easier, costs 75 per cent. less for repairs and lasts twice as long as any of its competitors. For close fitting the Melotte is unequalled.



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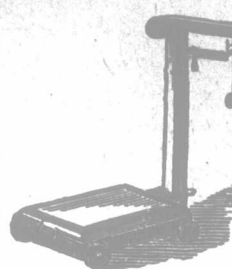


In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

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Standard Scales



For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform.

For prices and particulars write or call on

GEO. M. FOX, YORK STREET LONDON, ONT.

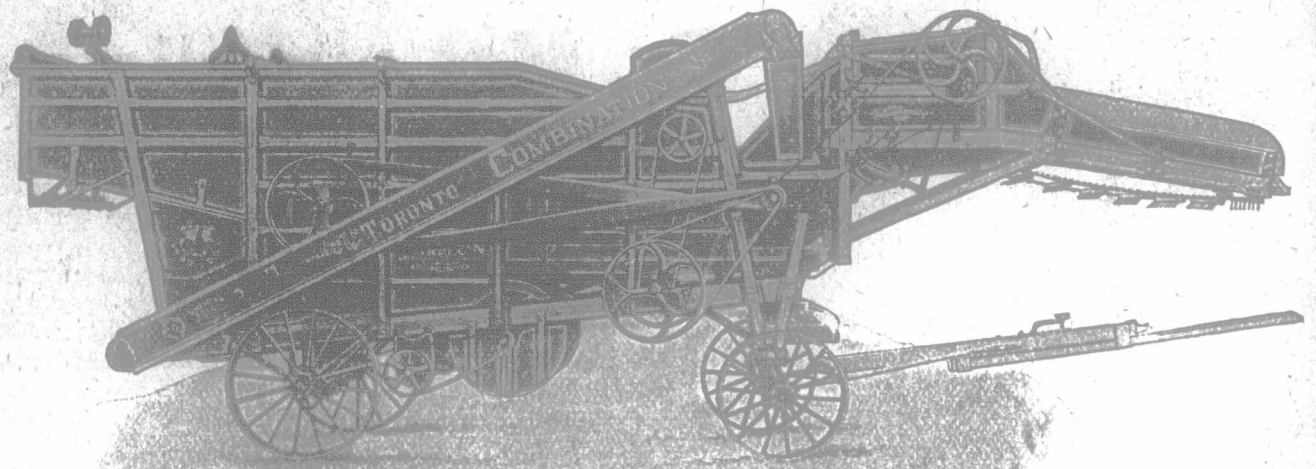
Ask your nearest hardware man or dealer for them.

American-Abell E. & T. Company, Ltd., TORONTO, - - CANADA.

The Cock o' the North Line

Is rapidly growing in demand, inquiries are numerous, and a large number of sales are being made.

To keep pace with this large increase in our business, we are running two shifts—a night crew and a day crew—which would not be necessary were the engines and separators not the best made.



The above illustration represents our new separator, the Toronto Combination, with band cutter and feeder attached.

MADE IN CANADA.



Less Than Seven Cents a Day!

THE easiest and simplest payment plan. Anyone can afford seven cents a day, and any honest person can have a Gram-o-phone and 3 records of his or her own choice on payment of one dollar down and a promise to pay the balance at **less than 7 cents a day.** No one who likes music, song or story need be without a Berliner Gram-o-phone—the musical instrument that is all instruments and the human voice in one. Sold all over the world, but the Gram-o-phones sold in Canada are made in Canada and sold with a 5-year guarantee. Berliner Maroon Records will wear ten times as long as any others, and are without equal for purity and volume of sound; for variety of selections, and for the fame and standing of the musicians who have played and sung for them. Do not be deceived by worthless imitations and fakers who call their greenish records "Maroon." Berliner Records are "Maroon" colored and have the dog on the back.

Gram-o-phones sold on easy-payment plan if desired. Read Coupon carefully and cut out and send to us.

Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice. Full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records sent free on request.

Any style of Gram-o-phone sold on the easy payment plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price. Cut out Coupon and mail it to us.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS (don't forget the dog on the back) are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments. Bands and Orchestral selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Coast Guard, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone) and other famous American and European Bands, Civil and Military, Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

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

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

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