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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED FOUNDED 1866

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. MAY 4, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 658



We Can Help You in the Business end of Farming

through our Special Course in Accounts and Business Methods for Farmers and Farmers' Sons, given

By Mail

at a nominal cost. Write for particulars, Correspondence Department,

Central Business College
Toronto, Canada.
W. H. Shaw, Principal.

Do you Know this Mr. Cheesemaker

Salting the Curd is a most important process of manufacturing; strict attention to the salting or lack of attention will make or mar uniformity. Know exactly the quantity of milk in each vat, weigh on a reliable scale the right quantity of

WINDSOR Cheese Salt

required, spread the curd to a uniform depth in the sink, and apply the Salt evenly, stirring the curd.



There are only two first-class Hay Carriers in the market.

1st.—For Forks and Short Slings—**LOUDEN'S JUNIOR**

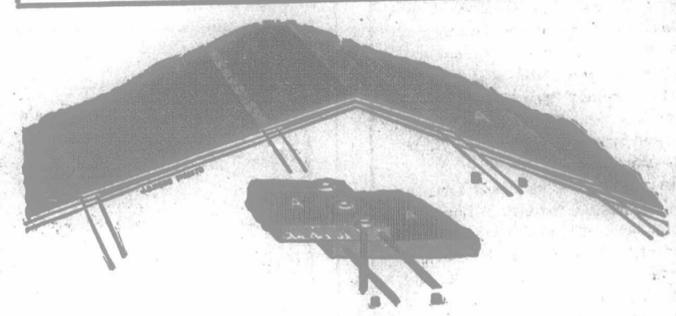
2nd.—For Long Centre Trip Slings—**LOUDEN'S JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.**

Our Double-beaded Steel Track will always give satisfaction.

We make everything in the Hay Carrier line.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.,
Manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn-door Latches; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogues, circulars and prices.

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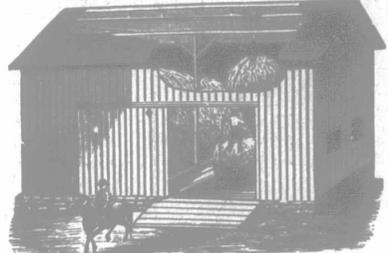


Don't cost as much as shingles. Made in Canada for 20 years. Fireproof and sanitary. Easy to put on. Hard to wear out.

Isn't that the kind of Roofing Material you're looking for? For sale by hardware merchants everywhere. Samples, testimonials and other information from :

The Paterson Mfg. Company,
TORONTO. Limited, MONTREAL.

The Wortman & Ward Co.'s Hay Fork Outfits



have been in the market for upwards of 25 years and have always been in the lead. There are many thousands in use in Canada, and they are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as reliable in every respect. Hundreds of them bought 20 to 25 years ago and are still doing as good service as when first bought. There are forks that are lower in price, but if an extra investment of only a few dollars will secure a rig that will last a lifetime, the extra expenditure is certainly in the interests of economy. Agents located in all the principal towns. Others wanted. Send for booklet with full particulars to

THE WORTMAN & WARD CO.,
541 York Street, London, Ont.

Be sure and use the Street No. with address.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

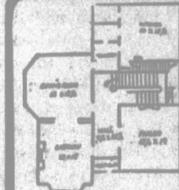
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CREAM SEPARATORS

Generate less friction than others.

THAT'S WHY { They need a brake
They have one.
Others have none.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET.

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ENSURES
COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER

The Hecla Warm Air Furnace will warm your house with less fuel than you use with stoves, with less trouble and without danger from gas or dust. Our free booklet tells why. Ask for it, saying where you saw this ad.

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We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather conditions and market prices of 21 different kinds of farm produce.

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A good investment that pays dividends all through life is a course of training in any of the Departments of the

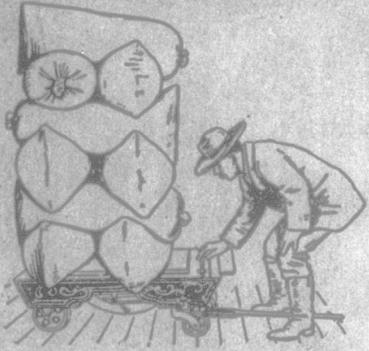
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Owen Sound, Ont. Four complete courses of study. Best equipped Business College premises in Canada. The only Business College owning its own College building. A large staff of competent and painstaking teachers. Our graduates are most successful. Just ask them. Full particulars sent to any address free. C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 140 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply, J. W. ROBERTSON, **Vanhook Hill, Ont.**

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

Know the weight of what you buy or sell



Wagon Scale, 4 wheels, 2000 lbs. capacity.

Every farmer should own a **SCALE** that will insure protection against loss when selling or imposition when buying his many farm products or supplies.

Constant watchfulness for little business "leaks" is necessary for farming success.

Large losses must be stopped first, but it doesn't take long for a few trifling leaks, here and there, to become large losses too, in the aggregate.

It is not an uncommon thing for a buyer's scale to "weigh short" 5 per cent., while it occasionally happens that the shortage reaches 7 or 8 per cent.

Let us see what it means to you if you get cheated even so little as the lowest estimate, 5 per cent. If your total grain sales were \$1000.00 yearly, 5 per cent. short weight would mean a loss of \$50.00; on \$400.00 worth of poultry the loss would be \$20.00; on \$200.00 worth of butter it would be \$10.00; on \$1000.00 worth of other miscellaneous farm produce, sold by weight, \$50.00. This would mean a total loss of \$130.00 from petty shortages in weight on a moderate sized farm. Imagine what it would figure at 8 per cent.

What can be saved in one year would pay for a Chatham Scale several times over. Can you afford to be without one when you can buy a

Chatham Farm Scale

On Two Years' Time, No Cash to Pay until Nov., 1905

A scale is as necessary on a farm as in a store. There is not a day in the year that a farmer doesn't lose some money if he doesn't own one. After the first year a Chatham Farm Scale becomes a money maker as well as a money saver, for, having paid for itself in one year, and still making money by saving it, that money goes into the bank and draws interest.

No Cash Required until Nov., 1905

Don't be without a good farm scale, and, while you're about it, get the best—the Chatham.

This Scale is made in two styles—two-wheel Truck Scale and four-wheel Wagon Scale. Both are fully set up, ready for use, when shipped. They are mechanically perfect, all pivots and bearings

being protected from damp and dirt, and the parts interchangeable—and easily replaced. It is the simplest and handiest scale made. Drop a lever and it becomes a strong truck; raise the lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farm scale.

When the lever is dropped, no weight or wear comes upon the knife edges of the scale. No other farm scale has this feature, by virtue of which our scale averages to wear years before the pivots get dull.

Every Chatham Farm Scale is carefully tested by the Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and carries his certificate of accuracy.

We have a booklet giving full particulars **FREE**. Send for it to-day.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

CHATHAM, CANADA

Dept. No. 301
Manufacturers of the Chatham Incubators and Brooders and the Chatham Fanning Mill

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS WANTED. Good men who show evidence of true salesmanship will be offered special inducements.



MANSON CAMPBELL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KELOWNA

The largest Fruit-growing Valley in the FAR-FAMED OKANAGAN. Apply to us for all information regarding Fruit and Farm lands, town and residential lots with lake frontage. Land at \$10 per acre up. Choice fruit lots in and joining town, ample water for irrigation. All information possible willingly given. Write for prices.

CARRUTHERS & POOLEY,
Real Estate Agents. Kelowna, B. C.

IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Gives Absolute Satisfaction.

The practical man knows what makes a good reliable fence. The IDEAL is made of the best No. 9 steel wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. No animal can go over or under it. We believe it is by long odds the best fence ever built.

We want to tell you all about it, how it is built, and other things you ought to know about the fence you ought to buy.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It will last a lifetime. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs.

If you want to know why all the leading railroads use the IDEAL fence, write for our catalogue.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.

Frost Wire Fence is Cattle-Proof

Frost Wire Fence is high carbon steel, coiled spring wire, tested to 2,000 pounds tensile strength. Each separate strand of wire can support 2,000 pounds weight. There are mighty few horses and cattle that weigh 2,000 pounds. "Frost" UPRIGHT WIRES are heavy. Each one supports its own share of the strain. This prevents sagging in the middle. Uprights are immovably locked to the running wires by the

Frost Lock

It does away with bends and bows, crimps and kinks, soft ties and weak spots, and preserves the whole strength of the fence. Galvanized by electricity so the lock can't rust.

FROST WIRE FENCES stand weight, strain and climate—as strong ten years after as the first day they are put up.

Write for catalogue, which tells all about the Frost Fence and Frost Lock. It's free.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont. CLEVELAND, Ohio

METAL CEILINGS

OUR METAL CEILINGS

are just what you want to cover up old broken plaster ceilings and have a new room which will always look well and never get out of repair. Nail half-inch boards right over the old plaster, and then nail our Metal Ceiling to the boards, and you will have a perfect job. Send accurate length and width of room, and we will tell you how cheaply it can be done. Housecleaning time is the time to put on Metal Ceilings. Try one of our Metal Ceilings and you will wish that you had known more about them long ago. Ask for our free catalogue, and look up our advertisements in former numbers.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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ITS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

The Reasons For It.

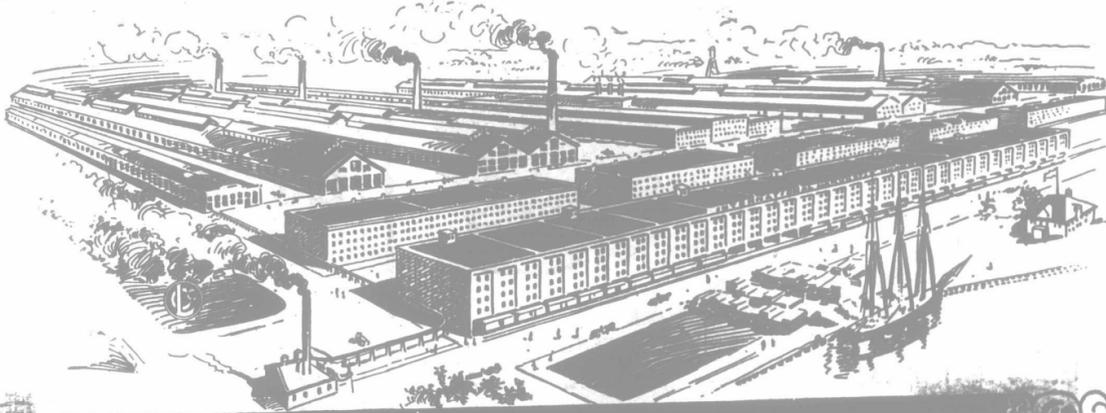
There is a circle of irrefutable logic about the superiority of the

International Line of Harvesting Machines and Farm Implements.

- Because** more farmers buy them than all other makes combined, they have found that they give better service, longer use and more general satisfaction. They do this
- Because** they are better built—more carefully and more thoroughly constructed. They are better built
- Because** their manufacturers have superior facilities for manufacturing, possessed by no other manufacturers in this line. These facilities are possible
- Because** the big demand for the International line of machines makes them necessary. This demand exists
- Because** more farmers buy the International line than buy all other makes combined, and there we are—back where we started.

In other words. The superior excellence of the International line creates a demand which makes possible superior facilities, which make possible a superior product, which in turn increases the demand, making possible still greater facilities and a still better product—a never ending progression.

That's why it will pay you to investigate thoroughly the International Harvesting Machines and Tillage and Seeding Implements and Gasoline Engines. Call on any International Agency for catalogues and full information. The agent will be glad to show you.

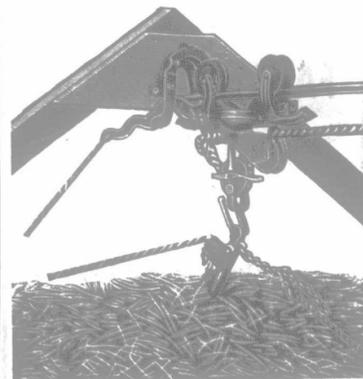


The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for Catalogues of

McCORMICK AND DEERING

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Corn Binders, Huskers and Shredders, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, Broad-cast Seeder, Scufflers, Binder Twines Also selling agents for Chatham and Petrolia Wagons.

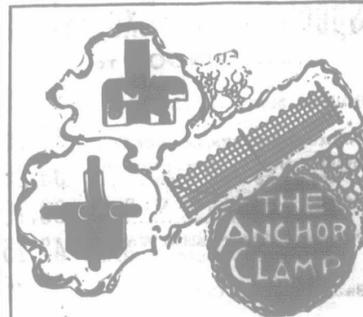
WORKS OF
International Harvester Co. of Canada, (Limited)
 at Hamilton, Ontario.



THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER FOR 1905

Manufactured by
THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS,
 OSHAWA, CANADA.

Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.



The illustration shows the famous

Anchor Clamp

Ready for use, also the same clamp attached to cross-wires. The ANCHOR is the best farm fence on the market. The clamps securely fasten at right angles the cross-wires and uprights.

We have the finest line of ORNAMENTAL FENCES and ORNAMENTAL and FARM GATES made in Canada. Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO.,
 Stratford, Ontario.

QUEENSTON CEMENT

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 70c. per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. cars Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates. o

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

THE L. O. SMITH FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.



Patented June 16th, 1898.

Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars

LYMAN G. SMITH,
 OSHAWA, ONT.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN WANTED

To qualify for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways at from \$40 to \$97 per month. Our new telegraph book, giving Morse alphabet and full particulars, mailed free.
DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
 9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.
 The only perfectly-equipped Telegraph School in Canada, in which a really competent staff of teachers is employed. o

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FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau.** Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Special One-Way Excursions

FROM LONDON TO

Billings, Mont.....	\$34.25
Colorado Springs, Denver, Col.	38.75
Helena, Butte, Mont.; Ogden, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39.25
Nelson, Rossland, B. C.; Spokane, Wash.....	39.75
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San Francisco, Cal.....	42.25

Proportionately low rates to other points. Tickets on sale from March 1st to May 15, '05. For tickets, and full information call on Agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE 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 THE RIGHT FERTILIZER. WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

KING EDWARD SCALE

Manufactured by



G. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write us once IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, WINNIPEG, MAN.

...A...

DeLAVAL

Cream Separator

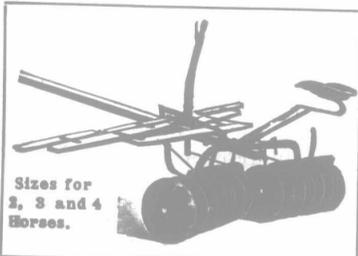
Satisfies its Owner

ALL YEAR ROUND

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Grand Prize
St. Louis Paris Buffalo
Chicago

The BISSELL DISK HARROW, because built right



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

Does its work right. In a word—The Bissell Disk has the capacity. So many other disk harrows are lacking, and are a failure. The Bissell will loosen up the fall-plowed land ready for seeding. Will make a garden of a sod field, whether fall or spring plowed. Will prepare root, corn, rape or bean ground. Will work up the summer fallows. Will make a seedbed for fall wheat. Will work the hardest stubble ground after harvest and start an after-growth. Nor are these all—but the special construction of this Disk insures all the work being more thoroughly accomplished, with less horse power than any other. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Your inquiries by letter or post card promptly answered.

Manufactured only by

T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.
DEPT. W.

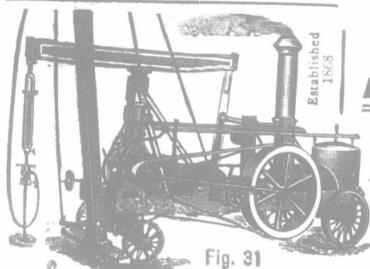
MADE FOR THE MAN WHO WANTS THE BEST.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE GREAT WESTERN ENDLESS APRON MANURE SPREADER

Agents in every town. A catalogue free for the asking. Dept. L. We guarantee complete satisfaction.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited, - Toronto, Canada.

YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL



You Want Practical WELL DRILLING MACHINERY to develop that Mineral, Oil or Water proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily. Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

Paroid Roofing

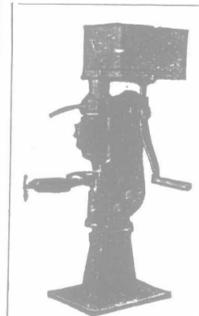
—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE and book, "Building Economy." It will save you money.

F. W. Bird & Son, Makers,
(Originators of the complete roofing kit—pictures in every roll.)
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Established in U. S. 1817.

FOR YOUR ROOFS

Farmers and Dairy men



It would be well to see the

OXFORD Cream Separator

before buying. Do not be persuaded into buying an old-style Separator, but get the Low-Down OXFORD, which is new and up-to-date. Write for catalogue.

Durham Mfg. Co.

Agents for Eastern Ontario: **Mr. G. A. Young, 74 Maple Street, Ottawa, Ont.**
Agents for Quebec: **Messrs. E. Kenney & Co., 143 McGill St., Montreal, Que.**

Go Slow!

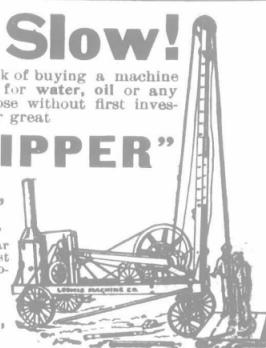
Do not think of buying a machine for drilling for water, oil or any other purpose without first investigating our great

"CLIPPER"

and "Advance" Machines.

They are by far the greatest Drills ever produced.

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



THE EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Insurance in force \$7,646,798 35
Total Assets for Policyholders' security \$1,253,210 05
Best Company to insure in. Best Company for agents to represent. Agents wanted.
E. MARSHALL, Secy. DAVID FASKEN, President.

CORN THAT WILL GROW

Canadian-grown Seed. White Cap Yellow Dent, testing 92 to 100; Leaming, testing 88 to 94; North Dakota, testing 90 to 94; Eight-Row Yellow Flint, testing 94 to germinate. Write for price list.

DUKE & BRUNER, - Ruthven,

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The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 4, 1905.

No. 658

EDITORIAL.

Farmers' Wives and Insanity.

The idea has long been current that, compared with other classes of people, by far the larger percentage of married women confined in the insane asylums are farmers' wives. From time to time newspapers and other periodicals repeat the story. It reappeared lately in one of our U. S. contemporaries, whereupon Dr. Geo. G. Groff, of the Pennsylvania Board of Health, pointed out explicitly that it was not true, as abundantly proved by statistics. Dr. E. C. Runge, superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, a competent authority, writes: "It has always been my firm conviction that the outcry against farming life in relation to psychic disease was not based upon facts, but was the offspring of deep-rooted superstition."

Dr. Groff is convinced that less farmers' wives become insane than of any other class, owing to the joyous elements of country life.

In this connection, we noticed recently the assertion by English physicians that life in London flats—that is, furnished apartment houses—is driving women insane by its monotony. The theory is that the economies of the flat have taken from women a large part of the work that used to occupy their attention, while the restrictions with regard to children have reduced to a minimum the duties of motherhood. If a woman does not take up with books, art, business or church work, she is seized with ennui, or morbid, brooding introspection, and may, as many have done, become a mental wreck.

The subject of this article may be unusual, but the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" regards it as most important, touching as it does the life of our people at a very crucial point. We, therefore, some time ago instituted an enquiry respecting farmers' wives and insanity, seeking our information direct from the medical superintendents of about a dozen representative Canadian insane asylums.

In consequence of the difficulty in tracing the records and origin of cases, and because of the transfers from one asylum to another, it is scarcely possible to tabulate data that would warrant specific conclusions upon the question, but so far as figures were available, they did not show a proportionate preponderance of farmers' wives in Canadian asylums, compared with other classes. Even if they are more in actual numbers, it would not be surprising, because agriculture is the predominant industry of the country, and far more people are engaged in that occupation. Consequently, the agricultural classes would figure more largely in the records. We can safely conclude that the charge is not true, and have no doubt, if the facts were fully known, that the percentage of farmers' wives insane, compared with other classes, would be found very much less.

The letters we have received from some of the medical superintendents contain statements of such important significance, that we feel that they should not be withheld from our readers. They bear testimony to the wholesomeness of farm as compared with city life, and to the satisfactory condition and mental status of the wives of Canadian farmers. An expert in mental disorders told the writer some years ago that very many cases of insanity were due to want of nutrition, induced by various causes, thus depleting the

physical basis of the mind—the brain. Bear that statement in mind in considering the following quotations:

Note the observations, first, of Dr. C. K. Clark, of the Aylum at Kingston: I have no reason to believe that farmers' wives in Ontario are more prone to mental disease than other classes, unless subjected to conditions that no longer pertain to the average farmer's home. Of recent years things have improved so much in the way of sanitation, better diet and social conditions generally, that the health of the farmer's wife is better, on the average, than it was, say twenty years ago. I am not so pessimistic as many of the writers in our daily newspapers, and it is my belief that acute insanity is rarer than formerly. The admissions to institutions are greater, but this is because of the greater public appreciation of their usefulness. Perhaps, if we are not more careful than at present in regard to the exclusion of degenerates among the classes being imported, we shall have a larger admission rate in the future. . . . I have a great deal of faith in the level-headedness of the farmer's wife, and cannot understand why she should develop insanity more readily than the city woman surrounded by more artificial conditions. It is merely a question of a life which is most likely to maintain perfect physical health, and in these days when good foods are easily accessible, drudgery lessened owing to labor-saving devices, the farmer's wife has benefited as well as others."

Dr. Daniel Clark, of the Toronto Asylum, tells us, and we ask our readers to ponder well what he says: "It is my opinion that farmers' wives, as a rule, are a healthy class with healthy work in the fresh air, and who are, as a whole, contented. It is altogether different in the large cities and towns in the surrounding modes of life and strenuous struggles to procure decent livings. . . . The social condition of farmers' wives has improved during the last quarter of a century, while the poverty-stricken classes are increasing with the cities and towns. This means more insanity among the latter. Hunger, bad ventilation, crime, foulness, poor clothing, drunkenness, defective food, etc.—all are factors in the production of mental disorders."

We conclude with a few striking observations from the letter of Dr. J. Russell, medical superintendent of the Hamilton, Ont., asylum, who utters a warning to the public, which, we fear, is only too well grounded, and which should be taken well to heart, but it should be borne in mind that his warning is equally applicable to all other classes in the community as to farmers. It may not be pleasant reading, but we realize that the "Farmer's Advocate" has a duty to perform to its constituency which we cannot afford to shirk. "Heredity is a far more potent influence in predisposing to insanity than occupation. If farmers, for instance, would take as much interest in rearing healthy human stock as they do in breeding animal stock, there would be less insanity in the country. As a matter of fact, the same law governs both, i. e., like begets like. It is not uncommon for a married woman to be admitted to the asylum, suffering, say, from puerperal insanity, recover and be discharged, bear another child, and be again admitted to the asylum. What is to be expected of such progeny? We hear a great deal about the White Plague, and the laudable efforts put forth to stay its ravages, but there is another plague which is perpetuating and reproducing itself before our eyes, and which is even more blighting and far-reaching than tubercle, and yet no voice is raised to warn the people against its ravages."

The Shortage of Good Horses.

It is unfortunate that at a time when good horses are in such great demand at high prices there are so few of that class in the hands of the farmers of this country for sale. During the depression some ten years ago the prices for horses, as for many other farm products, ruled so low that many farmers gave up breeding colts and sold their best mares because the best brought the highest prices—as, of course, they always do—and the result has been that when good times came, and prices for horses went up with a bound, there were few of the desirable class for sale, and few first-class mares left in the country to breed from. The experience of farmers in this regard illustrates the folly of abandoning a branch of the business when a temporary depression prevails, instead of exercising at such times more care to produce the very best, which will always sell at a good price, no matter what the state of the market for average stock may be. The few who kept their best mares and bred them to first-class stallions have reaped a rich harvest in the sale of the produce since the turn of the tide. To one who remembers how common it was twenty years ago to see good teams of heavy horses driven by farmers coming into town, it is discouraging to observe the scarcity of such now, and to notice the inferior character of the great majority of farmers' horses at the present time—nondescript, not fit for any special purposes, few of them even a desirable general-purpose class, and few that command a price that pays for their rearing when they are offered for sale, even in these times when anything in the shape of a horse will sell for all it is worth. Enterprising importers and breeders have in the last few years done much to improve the situation by placing good stallions at the service of the farmers, but too many are yet patronizing grade and inferior horses, for the reason that the service fee is lower than a first-class sire. This is a great mistake, as the probability is that the extra charge will be many times repaid in the value of the colt, if offered for sale at any age, and that he will sell for one-half as much more at maturity as one bred from an inferior sire. But there is a lamentable shortage of good mares in the country from which to breed the best selling class. How rare it is to see a mare that can reasonably be expected to produce first-class selling stock. There is room in this country for thousands more of pure-bred heavy draft mares, and no farm stock is likely to prove more profitable in the years to come.

The rush of immigration, the opening up of new districts to cultivation, both in the East and West—the settlers all needing horses—the building of new railroads, and the rapid growth of our towns and cities, will all combine to create a demand for more horses, to say nothing of the export trade, which constantly calls for the best, and pays well for them, too. The probability practically amounts to a certainty that for the next twenty years there will be an active demand for all that will be raised of good farm horses and those suitable for heavy city teaming, as well as a brisk demand for high-class carriage and saddle horses. Those who have mares suitable for breeding either class, may safely put them to breeding, if due care be exercised to mate them with good judgment, for the production of the most salable sort. Those who have not such mares, and we fear they are the majority, may do well to purchase such, and there can scarcely be any doubt about the wisdom of the investment, as a brood mare, if carefully handled,

FULL MICRO SAFETY N

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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may do a large amount of farm work while raising her foals, and be all the better and safer breeder for such work. There are at present a considerable number of imported mares and fillies in the hands of breeders that may be purchased at reasonable prices, and some public sales of imported mares and fillies of breeding age are advertised which afford excellent opportunities for securing the class of stock that is needed in the country. And, with the present outlook, there is little risk in investing in good mares, as the probabilities point strongly to an increasing demand and advancing prices for an indefinite period. It will be the part of wisdom in this as in other lines of production to study the trend of the times and the markets, and to produce the type and quality of horses needed to meet the demand.

The Best Men All Have It.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I am well pleased with the paper. During my trip to the Pacific Coast, I found the "Farmer's Advocate" in the homes of the progressive farmers from Winnipeg to Victoria. In fact, I did not find one up-to-date farmer that did not take the "Farmer's Friend"—the "Farmer's Advocate." With best wishes, I remain,— JAMES McMAHON,
Wyoming, Ont.

Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

The National Records.

The nationalization of Canadian records of pure-bred stock, consummated at the convention of delegates from the various breed societies recently assembled at Ottawa, marks an important epoch in the history of pedigree registration in the Dominion. The Act of Parliament of 1901, which provides for the incorporation of but one Record Association for each breed of live stock, may appear, at first sight, an arbitrary one, but it will be generally conceded that the existence of more than one registry for a breed in this and other countries has, in the past, caused considerable confusion, resulting, in not a few instances, in financial loss to breeders and detriment to the industry of pure-bred stock raising.

The proposition to unify and nationalize Canadian records has from the first met with general favor on the part of the breeders of the country in all sections, the only apprehension being in regard to the control of the records and registrars, which it was wisely determined should be maintained by the breed societies, and which has been effectually provided for in the constitution of the National Record Association. It is a matter for congratulation that this important change has been brought about with so little friction, and with comparatively little inconvenience to any of the interests involved. Nearly all the breed societies in the Dominion have voluntarily agreed to affiliate with the National Association, and there is every probability that the few which have not yet assented will, in the near future, come into the compact.

The new arrangement is, of course, in some sense, an experiment, but there is little room for doubt that it will prove permanent and successful. The officers and directors elected are men of experience, thoroughly conversant with the business of record-keeping, and may be confidently trusted to steer the ship in a safe course. In the election of Hon. John Dryden to the presidency, the breeders have made a wise and judicious selection. Himself an experienced and eminently successful breeder, and having run the entire gamut of stock-breeding and record evolution, he is eminently qualified to preside over the destinies of the National Association. Mr. A. P. Westervelt, the secretary, has proved a careful, methodical and capable officer as secretary of the general Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Breeders' Associations, and manager of the Ontario Winter Fairs, and has the confidence of all that his part will be well done. And the directors representing the various Provinces are men of sterling character, and generally conversant with the needs of the breeders and of the country. The Record Board, perhaps the more important and responsible of the twin organizations, has been wisely manned in the election to the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Miller, a stockman to the manor born. Keen-sighted, level-headed, decisive, and withal, thoroughly conversant with pedigree lore and registration, the position could scarcely have been better filled, while the other members of the board, Messrs. R. Beith, Wm. Smith, A. W. Smith, R. Ness, Hon. John Dryden, and J. E. Brothour, representing the different classes of stock, are all practical, experienced and successful breeders.

In the appointment of Mr. W. A. Clemons as Registrar-General, whose duty will be to examine all registration and other certificates issued and affix the seal of the Department of Agriculture, the Minister has made a popular appointment. Mr. Clemons has the confidence of breeders of all classes of stock, and his experience and training have well fitted him for the position. The three breed registrars so far appointed, Messrs. Frank and Gerald Wade and Mr. J. W. Nimmo, have had extended experience in registration work in the office of Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, and are familiar with all its details, and should do satisfactory work under the new regime.

"For better or for worse," the change has been made, and whether it proves for better or for worse will depend to a very considerable extent on the manner in which the Record staff accomplish their work. It may appear a gratuitous suggestion to remind the staff that, though the offices are in Ottawa and in the Government buildings, they are not altogether Government officers, but subject to a board of farmers whose

idea of a day's work differs materially from that obtaining on Parliament Hill, and that promptness in the issuing of registration certificates frequently means much to the breeder making the application, and will mean more in future, as shipments at the special freight rates will depend upon the presentation of the standard certificate. And may we venture to hope that in future volumes of the herdbooks, the "errata" list may be shorter than has been, a condition that would seem to the unsophisticated to be within the range of practical possibility.

Co-operation for the Bacon Industry.

The farmers are co-operating to sell their apples, and the movement is spreading so rapidly that it will soon have advertised organized co-operation throughout the country. With the facts so well known as they are, thanks to the "Farmer's Advocate" and the Farmers' Institutes, no one will doubt the usefulness of this kind of organization in the sale of fruit at least.

If for the sale of fruit, why not co-operate for the sale of any other farm product? Why not co-operate in selling our hogs? The hogs of Ontario have as great an annual value as the apples of the Province, and greater. The farmers are as dissatisfied with the conditions of the industry, and certainly there are more complaints. A remedy is urgently needed for these conditions, and—let no one be misled by the failure of so-called "co-operative" bacon-curing factories—the remedy is co-operation.

Here is the situation: The market at home and abroad demands a fine quality of bacon, and offers a high price for the best. Denmark supplies the best, and only the best, and gets the highest prices for the goods. Ontario supplies a large amount, but only about sixty per cent. of it is of good quality. Indeed, it is true that recently we have gone backward in quality rather than forward. The packers write to the papers, and tell the farmers at the Winter Fairs that this is a bad state of affairs, and that it is all the fault of the farmers. They say that the farmers must bring that sixty per cent. up to the possible one hundred per cent. of good quality by breeding and feeding, and promise that then they (the packers) will reward them by paying what the best bacon hogs are worth. As it is, the farmers who have been producing that sixty per cent. of good bacon have received just the same price per pound for it as has been paid for the corn-fattened hogs of Essex and Kent, and everyone knows that it costs a good deal more to produce the right kind than to turn out the corn-fattened kind. That is a remarkably poor way to encourage the right kind of breeding and feeding, and unless some other way of improving our bacon export is applied, it is absolutely certain to degenerate to "shanty-pork" again, and our profits from hog-raising will disappear.

One way to improve the situation would be for the packers to pay a better rate for the best grades than for the seconds. If they would do away with the flat rate and grade all hogs so as to pay each farmer just what his hogs are worth, Ontario would soon be making the finest bacon in the world. But the packers will not change their ways. Don't expect it. They make more money as things are, and they claim that "competition is too keen" to allow of any such change as the payment of discriminating rates. As a matter of fact, there are too many packing-houses to allow of a proper payment to the farmers out of the prices the bacon brings on the market.

Another way to improve the situation would be for the farmers to form a close combine, buy or erect a factory or factories of their own, and cure all their bacon themselves. To be sure that this plan would work, it would be necessary to make it very expensive for a farmer member to sell his hogs to any outsider. Otherwise, the private packers would soon ruin the whole business, as it is unfortunately impossible to ensure perfect co-operation except by imposing fines on those who do not support the common object. But this plan would cost a good deal to commence with, and would require more machinery than another method which will solve the problem just as well.

Without doubt, the best plan by which to accomplish what we all wish is for the farmers to organize, not to manufacture, but to sell their hogs. Such a plan, if properly put into operation, will be both very simple and very effective. It will soon make our bacon of as high an average quality as is possible. It will encourage every farmer to make his hogs as excellent as possible, by paying him more for superior than for inferior animals. It will do away with the commission buyers, who now tax every farmer ten per cent. on all the hogs he sells, no matter to whom he sells them, and it will give that ten per cent. to the farmer himself. It will economize the manufacture of bacon from the hogs the farmers raise, and every cent so economized will go into the farmer's bank account. It will save to the farmers in this way at least ten per cent., and more probably twenty-five per cent. of the money that comes into Ontario for bacon. It will, if carried far enough in its application, do away with the commission men in Great Britain, and save, as almost a clear gain, the commissions which have been making them wealthy at the expense of the unorganized farmers of Canada. It is a solemn and easily-proven fact that instead of getting from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. for

their hogs, the farmers of Ontario could and should be getting an average of nearly \$10 per cwt. That balance that they do not get goes, partly to pay commissions that are necessary only under the present conditions, partly to pay for the "risks" of packers who over-capitalize and put up more plant than they can keep running, and partly to pay large profits—at the expense of the unorganized farmers. If the farmers want the rest of their money they can get it—by co-operating. They will never get it any other way.

Of course, the farmers who are getting the average prices for the poorest hogs would not care to see a change. But without a change, all the farmers will soon be raising the poorest kind of hogs, and that will bring the average price down to the value of the poorest hogs, which would not suit anyone. It is, therefore, safe to say that at least sixty per cent. of all the hog-raisers of Ontario would be glad to adopt a plan of selling their hogs that would pay them a discriminating scale of prices, based on type and quality grading. There is no reason why these farmers should not at once solve their problem in the way suggested—by forming a partnership for the sale of their hogs.

The first step in the matter is for the farmers of a locality to form their association with the general object of selling their hogs on the best terms obtainable. In order to make sure of the best results, it would be necessary to have regulations compelling the members to secure the best type of hog as soon as possible, if they are not up to standard already; and guaranteeing that proper methods of feeding will be practised, in order to make the quality of all hogs sold by the association for its members as good as possible. The members should, of course, be bound by the regulations to sell their hogs only through the association, under penalty of a substantial fine; except in case of breeding animals, etc. By insisting on such regulations as these only those farmers who are in earnest will join, and the objects of the association will be most easily carried out.

The association can thus begin at once to carry on its work, and by inserting in its rules all such clauses as may be thought advisable for future use, its powers will keep pace with its development, and it will develop as opportunity permits. Of course, such an association cannot hope to accomplish all its objects at once or alone; but as other associations are formed, the power of the co-operators will increase, and they will gain their objects one by one. The main point is, one such association can at once save the ten per cent. commission which otherwise would go to the ordinary buyer, a gain in itself sufficient to justify co-operation.

The Provincial statute relating to the organization of co-operative associations, which would repay the trouble of reading, defines the procedure which must be followed in such cases, though, of course, does not interfere with the special rules of the particular association. By the statute, at least seven original members are necessary; they must register the association, and its rules as adopted on organization, at the office of the County Registrar; the basis of organization is an allotment of shares, the number of which is unlimited, and the liability of members is limited by the number of these shares held; shares are to be paid for by instalments, and may be of any value, but no member may hold more than \$1,000 worth of such shares; the association may not do a "credit business," but may buy real estate for business purposes and give a mortgage to any amount as security for payment on same; and so on.

A little consideration of the statute will show that everything depends on the rules adopted by the association, and on the nominal value placed on the shares, and the rules as to payment for the same. Space permits only an enumeration of the main points, which should be covered by the rules of an association such as advocated:

(1) The purposes of the association should be clearly defined; being the sale of hogs for and on behalf of the members.

(2) A consultative board, or directorate, should be provided for, to be elected as decided by the members, and who should be left to choose their own officers; the latter being the executive of the association.

(3) The shares of the association should be of a nominal value, sufficient to provide a large guarantee, as security for possible future operations of the association; and the payment on the shares might well be so arranged that the annual instalments would be very small or large, as the needs of the association might require in different years, and still leave the members liable for further calls, so as to maintain their interest in the association.

(4) Members should be held bound by the regulations to obey, in choice of stock and in feeding, such rules as the association might establish in order to make animals sold of the best possible value.

(5) Members should also be held bound to sell their hogs, with such reasonable exceptions as might be specified, to the association alone, such bond being enforceable by a fine of, say, \$5 per hog so sold to any outsider.

(6) The directors, as representing the members of the association, should be empowered to carry on the business of selling the hogs raised by the members in whatever way they should find most to the interests of the members.

(7) And it should be stated in the registered rules that the association might, if desirable, engage in the manufacture of the hogs of the members.

Such an association, working alone, would be able to make very satisfactory terms with any firm of pri-

vate packers, with regard at least to payment of commissions to the association, and doubtless it could secure a discriminating rate also, though this would be more easy to secure for a larger number of animals than one association might be able to supply. With a federation of such associations, controlling a large proportion of the best hogs of the Province, the packers could be brought to their knees, terms could be dictated to them that they would be compelled to accept, and, in short, the farmers who produce the best type and quality of bacon hogs would by such a simple system of co-operation absolutely control the whole situation, from the farm to the British grocer's counter. The advantage of such a plan is the fact that it requires as capital only a small yearly payment by the members, instead of a large capitalization. The risks are practically none, and there is a certainty of good return from the beginning. All that is necessary to establish such an association is seven dissatisfied farmers, ten dollars, and a notary public. It is simply a partnership, whether it is one small association or a federation of all the farmers of Ontario, as it will be within a few years.

Remember, it is not proposed to repeat the colossal failures of the Brantford, Harriston and Palmerston "co-operative" packing ventures. They, as I have repeatedly pointed out, were not instances of farmers' co-operation, but of concerns precisely similar to the other and older packing-houses, except that some farmers owned some shares in them.

Remember, if you want your association to succeed, if you want it to be co-operative at all, that it must be formed only to market the hogs of its members, NOT to engage in the selling or manufacture of hogs as a business speculation. Therefore, make it impossible for anyone not a raiser of hogs to be a member, and make every member sell his hogs only through the association, no matter what the temptation offered to do otherwise.

Remember, this is the farmers' affair, and if the farmers are willing to put up with present conditions, no one else, least of all the private packers, will object. But if the farmers want a change they can have it just a few days after they get together and commence work as a united force.

AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

Overhaul the Prize Lists.

Agricultural societies throughout Canada are now forwarding their arrangements for the exhibitions to be held during the next show season. It is important that their real purpose be kept closely in mind. Upon the conception of the promoters will the character of the shows depend. The object of these annual events is educational, in order to the advancement of the methods and interests of agriculture. Until the sober sense of thinking people began to assert itself through the press, the drift was steadily in the direction of so called "attractions." People imagined that shows could not be made to pay without, but there is evidence in plenty to show that such is not the case. It all depends on how the tastes of the people are cultivated. If crooks, sports and fakers are allowed control, it is not difficult to discern where our shows will soon land. In Ontario a movement is under way for a thorough revision of the old Agriculture and Arts Act, and the Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Mr. H. B. Cowan, has been energetically developing a plan for the distribution of the Government grants, which will afford some tangible recognition of the distribution of prize money for the educational purposes which the shows are primarily designed to promote. We have seen no announcement of such a bill being introduced at the present session of the Legislature, but trust it will not be lost sight of, and that the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies will have the backing of those who have at heart the future weal of the exhibitions. In the preparation of prize-lists ample provision should be made for the encouragement of agricultural features and the introduction of new educational work, by cutting out objectionable features and otherwise. In the poultry department care should be taken to lop off a wasteful expenditure of prize money for a lot of ornamental breeds that are simply useless as far as the farmer is concerned. This was very clearly and fully pointed out in the "Farmer's Advocate" for April 20th. Every agricultural society should have a Prize-list Revision and Improvement Committee at work, the results of which should bear tangible fruit in the material improvement of the shows next summer and autumn.

In Every Respect.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your premium knife, which is really a "Farmer's Advocate" knife—up-to-date in every respect. MILTON ROSE. Vancamp.

HORSES.

The Hackney in Canada.

The first volume of the Canadian Hackney Studbook, edited by Mr. Henry Wade, secretary of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, has been received at this office. It is a handsome and creditable publication, containing 132 pages, the pedigrees of 245 stallions and 300 mares, besides 49 mares of inspected foundation stock, the constitution and rules of the Society, and a well-written historical sketch of the breed, from which we quote the following:

The Hackney of to-day is distinctively the horse in his own class, wherein no others can compete with him, except some of his cousins, the too heavy and slow for sporting purposes, coming back to the class to which they belong, and thereby acknowledging the Hackney blood asserting itself in spite of all training, and history.

When old Messenger galloped down the gang-plank, full of fire and life after his six weeks' sea voyage, enthusiastic writers have estimated his arrival as worth just as many millions to the continent as their exuberance permitted them to suggest. We acknowledge his worth, but at the same time we would suggest that there was another horse equally worth mention, viz., Bellfounder. He was not only worthy of mention alongside of Messenger. But point out to me to-day what Messenger has done in the field for which he was imported, viz., as a race-horse. Does he take any great place as a producer of race-horses? If not, upon what does his prestige, his memory, his millions of dollars' value to the country, rest? Simply his alliance with a Bellfounder mare. Thence sprang the American trotter, and from that old, despised Bellfounder mare comes the trotting-bred gelding, now putting up for recognition at all the heavy-harness shows of America. We recognize his appearance and welcome him as one of ourselves. It is only old Bellfounder asserting his claims after many years. Bring your trotting-bred heavy harness horses along. We require no better evidence that to the Norfolk trotter, as represented in Bellfounder, the trotting horse, the fast two-minute horse, must ever ascribe that trotting instinct. We will admit that determined "Never say die," "Fight while I can breathe," comes from old Messenger, but his reputation will ever be associated with his successful alliance with mares of the Norfolk trotter. No gallop, the natural gait of Messenger, was developed. The grit and stamina, the bulldog hang-on-to-it-ness remains with Messenger; the trot, and all trot, one, two, three, four, from the Norfolk trotter, and that combination did make the American trotter, alas! now nearly obsolete. The stronger infusion of Messenger blood has started a mixed gait—the pacer—and to get back to the trotting gait, an infusion of trotting blood must be obtained from foundation sources, namely, the Norfolk trotter. We may be wrong, but the name "Hackney" is a misnomer. When we were young, we well remember our grandfather's and his goodwife our grandmother's saddle and pillion. They would average near 450 pounds, and this cob would carry them as easily as a race-horse carries 110 pounds. It was the cob or Norfolk trotter that did that; he could plow by day and carry the family away visiting, and if a sport came along he could have a match for a mile. It was that spirit of sport pervading the various districts of England, especially Norfolk, Yorkshire and eastern part of Lincolnshire, that made this breed of value. No matter where one introduces a good stallion here, what value, unless his neighbors respond? Messenger might have been brought into any part of Canada, and because he was a grey in color, he would probably have been passed by.

We take our memory back over fifty years, and the first stallion whose impress remains is a blue roan, "Prickwillow," a Norfolk trotter. Knee and hock responded. What a picture! The natural gait and fire was there, no better now. This gait is not artificial, it is inherited. We believe we know of what we write, for we saw it over fifty years ago, without the glamor or fascination of the show-ring to develop extra gait. It is in the breed, and has been for many, many years, and so inherited that it is bound to assert itself, no matter how the mare may be bred.

Size in Hackney over 15.3 puts him in the coach class, and the men wanting that size should be told so, and not let us spoil the best breed of horses for their own particular purpose, by catering to this plea for more size. Breed big mares with quality to these knee-and-hock actors, and surely you will get high-class carriage teams.

A word as to breeding. There was a horse called Fireaway imported into the Northwest by the Hudson's Bay Company over fifty years ago, and Dr. Rutherford, of the Dominion Board of Agriculture, assures us that even to-day the impress of old Fireaway may be noted in the districts in which he stood. Sensation has proved himself one of the most noted sires of the day. He is not 15.2, but so remarkable is his success

as a sire, that his owner this year has paid out over \$12,000 for his last crop of colts in the County of Norfolk. The mares to which he was bred were of promiscuous size, breeding and temperament. He is certainly a diamond.

Don't expect everything from the horse; there must be some susceptibility in the mare to produce a colt from the stallion as desired. The mares most likely to respond to the impress of the Norfolk trotter are those mares full of the blood of the same, the American trotter. Their veins are overflowing with Bellfounder blood, and it only requires a little leaven to leaven the whole lump. Then will one find action and quality combined. This is not the visionary imagination of a dreamer, but simply a mathematical problem, combined with the faith that is within one to whom all the problems of breeding have not been vouchsafed, but to one whose opportunities of watching various breeding schemes have been most unique on this continent.

The Mare at Foaling.

As the season has arrived when most brood mares are expected to produce their foals, perhaps a few suggestions from my experience may not come amiss.

In the first place, I would say breed your very best mares. Find out where they are lacking in conformation and quality, and match with a horse strong in these points. Be honest with yourself and the groom in charge of the stallion, by returning your mares regularly. Do not breed to a horse simply because he is imported and is high-priced, in preference to a pure-bred Canadian-bred horse that will suit your mare.

Now, there are two ways by which the mare and colt may be lost: One is by misdirected kindness, the other by abuse; and I believe most loss is caused by the former. In winter be sure to make your mare take exercise. Do not be content with turning her into a barnyard and leaving her there while you read the paper; you will find her standing at the warm side of the strawstack or barn, and all the exercise she will take will amount to very little. If you have a comfortable stable keep her in, and when you want a little work done use her, and when spring work starts she will be in better condition for work or breeding than if she had not seen her collar since fall. I prefer working the mare right up till she foals; not at hard, strenuous work, but at general farm work, in moderation. If you drive her yourself you can put her on the tongue, being careful turning in soft ground. Give her a little boiled flax once a day with her grain for a few weeks before her time is up. At foaling time, by all means stay near her. She may not need assistance. If not you are lucky, but if she does need you, and you are there, then she is lucky. Some men say they are not mean enough to ask anyone to sit up at night with a mare, but when their mare loses her foal, somehow, they are mean enough to ask the horseman to give them another for nothing, and consider him mighty mean if he don't. I consider any man very foolish to risk a young mare at this period without watching her closely. I used to turn my mare into a box stall, and made a bed for myself in a narrow stall, but experience has taught me to change with her. Very often the mare would lie down in such a position that one could not get behind her to help when required. Keep her in a single stall until you have removed the foal to the box stall, then lead her in gently. Now, as to giving a foal a physic. I know some good authorities are opposed to it and tell us it is not natural and all this, and when they lose a colt it is attributed to some other thing. I admit I know nothing about the make-up of a horse, but I have raised quite a number of colts, as also has my father. He used to give them a physic, I always do so, and neither of us ever lost one. We never had one of that kind that had to die. We give about a cupful of fresh butter, melted, before the foal gets up, and we have no trouble afterwards. I always consider them in danger, though, until I see their dung yellow. If you see the foal in pain, see that it has a passage at once. I have never had any trouble when they got the physic. I do not maintain that a colt will live under all circumstances if given a physic, nor do I say that a colt will die if he does not get one, but I do maintain that seventy per cent. of the mares have leaked the milk that nature intended to physic the foal, and in order to be on the safe side, I think it wise to be sure it gets one. Keep an eye on your colt for a few days; it will pay you. If you have a horse colt, see that he can urinate. If he cannot, throw him gently, and you will find his yard turned back in the sheath. Get a little sweet oil, pour a little on your hands, and gently turn it right. I have often received great help from letters written by others and published in the best of all farm journals, the "Farmer's Advocate," and I hope this may do the same for others.

Peel Co., Ont.

[NOTE.—The above letter, read in connection with the article headed "Constipation in Foals"

in the "Farmer's Advocate" of April 20th, and that by the same writer in this issue, on "Diarrhoea in Foals," should prove very helpful, as both are reasonable.—Ed. F. A.]

Diarrhoea in Foals.

All young animals while at the teat are subject to a specific form of diarrhoea, which usually proves fatal, and is due to a specific virus. Fortunately, this form of the disease is not common in foals, and we do not propose to discuss it here. We propose to discuss the ordinary form noticed in foals, and due to different causes. Diarrhoea in foals is in all cases serious, but by no means necessarily fatal, and in most cases can be prevented by careful attention. It is frequently caused by the too common practice of administering purgatives soon after birth, from the idea that nature needs medicinal assistance in establishing peristaltic action in the young animal, in order to rid the intestines of their contents at birth, the falacy of which was discussed at length in a previous article on "Constipation in Foals." In other cases it is caused by allowing the foal to partake freely of the milk of the dam when she is heated and the foal hungry after a long fast. It is also, in some cases, caused by administering purgatives, especially aloes, to the dam for different causes. There are conditions in which it is necessary to act upon the bowels of a mare when her foal is quite young, but in such cases raw linseed oil should be given, as aloes is largely excreted by the lacteal apparatus, it contaminates the milk, hence is very liable to create serious diarrhoea in the foal. Again, it may be caused by some abnormal condition of the milk, which is hard to explain, and as there is usually no marked alteration in the appearance of the fluid, the real cause is often not suspected until too late. When due to the last mentioned cause it is always very serious and hard to combat, as it is necessary for the little animal to have nourishment, and the mother's milk is always hard to substitute, and especially so for a sick foal.

The symptoms are not hard to detect. The first indications usually are a moist and soiled condition of the tail, and a more or less marked indifference on the part of the foal to partake of nourishment. Weakness is very marked, the young thing seems suddenly to lose strength, lies most of the time, watery faeces, often foetid, escapes from the anus with considerable force. When the foal gets up it staggers about, is indifferent to surrounding objects, the eyes are sunken in the orbits; saliva often flows from the mouth and there is no attempt made to swallow it, and it wets the throat and breast. It partakes of little nourishment, emaciation is usually rapid, and the hair is dry and erect. There is usually little pain manifested, the belly is not painful to pressure, as there is seldom any considerable inflammatory action. The patient usually lies stretched out. Towards the end the anus often remains dilated, as if it were paralyzed, and the faeces escape without apparent effort on the part of the animal, while the air passing into the anus produces a peculiar sound. He lies immovable, and dies without a struggle.

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment is, of course, the most important. When we know the usual causes of the malady, prevention consists in avoiding them, but when the disease occurs, curative treatment must be prompt and energetic, else a fatal result is imminent. On general principles, diarrhoea may be said to be due to some irritant in the digestive tract, and theoretically speaking, it is necessary to remove that irritant by the administration of a laxative of raw linseed oil, castor oil, or some other mild purgative. But experience teaches us that in a case of diarrhoea in any animal that has reached that stage where the patient is manifesting well-marked weakness and debility from the ravages of the disease, it is unwise and unsafe to administer laxatives or purgatives which will further deplete the patient, and this is especially so in very young animals that have not gained sufficient strength and vitality to withstand a debilitating disease. Hence, we must at once direct our attention to checking the diarrhoea and sustaining strength and vitality by nourishment and stimulants. Many drugs are recommended for these cases, but I think none so serviceable as opium. Some writers tell us we must be very careful in the administration of opium to foals, but my experience has taught me that nothing else gives as good results. Opium is not an astringent, but it exerts astringent action; by checking secretion of the glands of the intestines, hence checking the outpouring of liquid into the canal. It also checks the tendency to inflammation where such exists, and induces general quiet. The foal should be given from 2 to 4 drams (according to size) of the tincture of opium (laudanum) in a little of the dam's milk every two hours until diarrhoea ceases. This, to some, may appear excessive doses, but it is astonishing what large doses a foal in this condition can tolerate. If the patient will still partake of a reasonable amount of nourishment from the dam, the above treatment is all that is

necessary, but if it be very weak and refuses to suck, it must be artificially sustained, by adding stimulants, say $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce whiskey to the dose, and drenching frequently with some of the dam's milk, unless the nature of the milk is the cause of the trouble, in which case the milk of a freshly-calved cow diluted with its own bulk of water may be substituted. If the patient be a few weeks old, it is well to add to the opium about two drams powdered catechu, and the same quantity of prepared chalk.

"WHIP."

Horse Breeding for the Times.

The season is at hand when horse-breeding commands more than ordinary consideration. Too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of due consideration and judicious selections on the part of the owners of mares. The policy of patronizing any stallion so long as he is cheap, is penny wise and pound foolish.

The most can be made from horses, as a rule, when the breeder raises and breaks his colt, and gets sufficient work out of them to balance the feed bill while the colt is maturing, or while waiting for a favorable market, as the case may be. This gives the breeder two issues to face, viz., the most suitable breed for his own use, and the most suitable for the market. By all means, when the breed and individual sire are decided upon, be sure to procure the same, even if there be inconvenience and a few dollars extra outlay to meet in the beginning. Begin well, and half the battle is won. another of the greatest hindrances to improving the horses of the country is the disposition, on the part of so many, to use a horse which one's friend happens to own. Thus we have some of the most unwarrantable crosses and mixtures imaginable, and the product of a mongrel that will probably never sell for what his raising has cost. My advice would be, if your neighbor or friend owns the horse best suited to your needs, use him, and if not go to the one that does. A cheap-selling horse will cost just as much to raise as one that will sell for twice as much money and the difference is too much to sacrifice for a bit of sentiment. Horse-breeding in these times is too important a business to Canadian farmers to be dealt with in any other than a businesslike manner.

Waterdown.

J. R. H.

STOCK.

As to Dehorning.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reading your issue of April 13th I came across an article headed, "Against Dehorning," and having had nearly twelve years' experience with dehorned cattle, I felt it almost a duty to my brother farmers to express my opinion in favor of dehorning. In reading that anti-dehorning article, one would naturally take it for granted that the caustic operation for preventing the growth of horns is very simple, merely a touch being sufficient. This is a great mistake, for that operation may be and often is botched. To be successful it requires at least two or three applications, and I have heard of calves being tortured by this system, more than are older cattle by dehorning with saw or clippers. If not properly applied the potash will eat holes into the little heads, and in some cases I have known, the acid has run down into the calf's eyes, causing them to become totally blind. It is easy to see that the writer has not handled many dehorned cattle, or he would not try to lead us to believe that there would be any serious damage done by the masterful members of any herd of dehorned cattle. We should not condemn the work done by all who follow this profession of dehorning because a small percentage of operators make a botch of it. We find botches in all lines of business. Leaving one horn a little long and taking the other off too close is not the fault of dehorning, but rather of the dehorner.

Now, I would infer from the article in question that the system of dehorning used in Wentworth County is quite a primitive method, if, after the operation, the animal is turned loose with the blood running down its head and the wound unprotected. When dehorning is properly done, it does not seem so barbarous or inhuman.

In this part of Ontario we use a system which seems to be very satisfactory, the work being done with clippers manufactured in the State of Michigan, the manufacturers of which do not allow a machine to leave their works without a full code of instructions. They furnish a most complete holder, which holds the animal to be operated upon very securely. The horns are then clipped off, making a clean, smooth cut—no crushing of bones that we hear so much about. The veins are then corded, stopping the blood instantly. Then the wound is covered completely with a plaster and smeared over with a healing salve. The cords are removed in the course of twenty-four hours or so, and by this time the plaster

has become so hardened that there is little or no danger of it getting knocked off.

The preferable time for doing this work is just before the cattle arrive at the age of one year. When everything has been done thoroughly, as directed, there will be no evil results, even in the case of cows heavy in calf, or of those that are milking, there will be little, if any, noticeable decrease in the flow of milk.

Essex Co., Ont. JAS. D. FORSYTH.

Steer Feeding: the Kind and Cost.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I see by your paper, of the 20th inst., that Prof. Grisdale has given a very satisfactory answer to the question of what it costs to finish a three-year-old steer. Instead of 17c. per pound, he has boiled it down to 6c. or 8c. per pound, a very big reduction, and I believe he is not very far off the mark. Of course, that depends greatly on the price of grain, and I think he has placed it at a fair average price—one cent per pound ground is what we value it at. Prof. Grisdale is right when he says we buy our feeding stock. The reason we prefer to buy is that we would have to carry too much stock through the summer, and our land is too valuable for pasturage. Prof. Grisdale is not right when he says we take advantage of those who raise these steers. I say no; they are brought to the best market in Canada, and sold to those who will pay the most money for them, and I will say this, Mr. Editor, that there is no man makes more, or makes his money easier, than the man who raises these feeding steers. Now, Prof. Grisdale says it only costs two cents per pound to raise a steer till he is six months old. That is the worst part of the business; after that he will grow on rough feed and plenty of clover hay. We will say he comes in November, and when he is six months old he will be ready to go out to pasture. We can get pasture in Scarborough for \$1.00 per month; that will bring him up to \$14. The next six months I will allow him 100 bushels turnips, value \$5, and one ton clover hay, value \$5; another six months' pasture, value \$6. Now this steer should weigh 1,000 pounds, at a cost of \$30, and he should be worth from 3½c. to 4c. per pound, or \$35 to \$40, and a profit of from \$5 to \$10, after the farmer has received pay for his feed. I might say that I have a steer growing as an experiment. He was born the 25th of November, just about 17 months ago, and a butcher of experience has set his weight at 900 pounds, which, at 4c. per pound, would make him worth \$36. Now, I want to tell you how this young animal has been fed. The first two weeks he had new milk, after that skim milk and all the hay he could eat, until the grass came about the first of May, and for the next six months he received nothing but pasture. Since winter set in he has received about 80 pounds turnips a day, and all the straw and clover hay he would eat up clean. Now, a word or two about the kind of steers one should buy. I might say that I have no desire to buy a fat steer, all that I want is the size and quality. A big, strong, straight steer, without an ounce of fat on him, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, is what I want. A steer of this sort should gain from 300 to 400 pounds in six months. The next point is the breed. I have asked the milk producers what breed of cows they want, and the general opinion seems to be the Shorthorn cow, a cow weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. Such cows as these are worth from \$50 to \$60 as a milk cow, and after milking them for one year, they are worth as much for beef as when purchased as milk cows. Now, Mr. Editor, this is the breed of steers the feeders are all after, and these are the steers that command the highest price for stockers, and also as finished cattle, in the British market. I might say, Mr. Editor, that I do not wish the public to believe that I want small, neat cattle, but the big, open cattle, that will put on lots of weight, as a steer is no use to a feeder without size and weight.

York Co., Ont.

Good All Round.

I simply write to express my gratification with the excellence of the "Farmer's Advocate." You are certainly publishing an excellent paper, good all round, but especially valuable along live-stock lines. There are few, if any, papers published in this country that surpass it in make-up and general excellence, and I hope that your efforts to foster the live-stock interests of Canada are being properly appreciated.

ANDREW M. SOULE,
Dean and Director,
Virginia Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Eleventh Annual Canadian Horse Show.

A proud day for the equine was Wednesday, April 26th, the opening of the 11th annual Canadian Horse Show, held again in the Armories at Toronto. With a catalogue of entries exceeding by almost 340 the number of last year, and quality excelling the former high standard, with beautiful weather and a public interest merited by past efforts, the well-directed energy of the management could not fail to insure a rattling success. Not even the performance of a world-famous musician could detract seriously from the interest in the Horse Show, and as the days passed, the rising tide of attendance eclipsed all records. Opening day was graced by the presence of the Governor-General, Lord Grey, and family, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and many other notable personages, while the exquisitely-costumed elite of Toronto's society added eclat to the event and dispelled all uncertainty as to the effectiveness of the spring styles.

Eloquent testimony to the educative influence of this show was the high average merit, the conformity to type, and the paucity of sub-standard exhibits. The distinguishing feature this year was the phenomenal increase and improvement of the Hackney, Saddle and Heavy-harness classes; this without reflecting at all upon the other sections, which were right up to the mark throughout. The show was a delight to spectators, a profit to horsemen, and a gratification to the management. It was, in fact, an unqualified success.

The judging was done by a select coterie of horsemen, most of whom are fairly well known in Ontario rings, and with but few exceptions the decisions were favorably received. The personnel of the ribbon-placers included R. P. Steriker, West Orange, N. J.; William West, Shelburne, Vt.; Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa; Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; Robert Graham, Claremont; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; Dr. Sinclair, Cannington; Col. Bridge, C. B., and Major Drage, London, Eng.; Colin Campbell, Montreal; W. S. Spark, England; Seward Carey, Buffalo; S. W. Taylor, Jr., New York; E. S. Skead, Ottawa, and John Macdonald.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Here, as elsewhere, experience has been that the horse show fails to draw the breeding classes of Thoroughbreds. They do not show to good advantage on the rein, hence fail to arouse popular enthusiasm, absence of which is reflected in the apathy of the horsemen. Of the three aged stallions (none being entered in the junior class), a comparatively easy winner and sweepstakes was

the chestnut, Orme Shore, a recent importation of Robert Davies, Toronto. He is got by Orme, dam Virginia Shore; is well modelled, and of good quality, breeding and performance. Second went to a Spendthrift get, Dr. Andrew Smith's Kapanga Colt, leaving third money to Messrs. Barbour, Toronto, on Bill of the Play, a Billette get, now in training for the King's Plate. In the class for Thoroughbreds qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters, the old champion Dalmoor, owned by E. Whyte, of Hamilton, had to take second position to Gold Car, shown by Wm. Hendrie, same city. Gold Car is by Goldfinch, out of Carina, is a well-put-up stallion, of good manners and gait. Third went to Ben Carrick, a Ben Strome (imp.) get, property of Allan Kemp, of Oakville. Reserve was the four-year-old chestnut, St. Jolly, by St. Juvenal, exhibited by W. Wilson, of London.

STANDARD-BREDS.

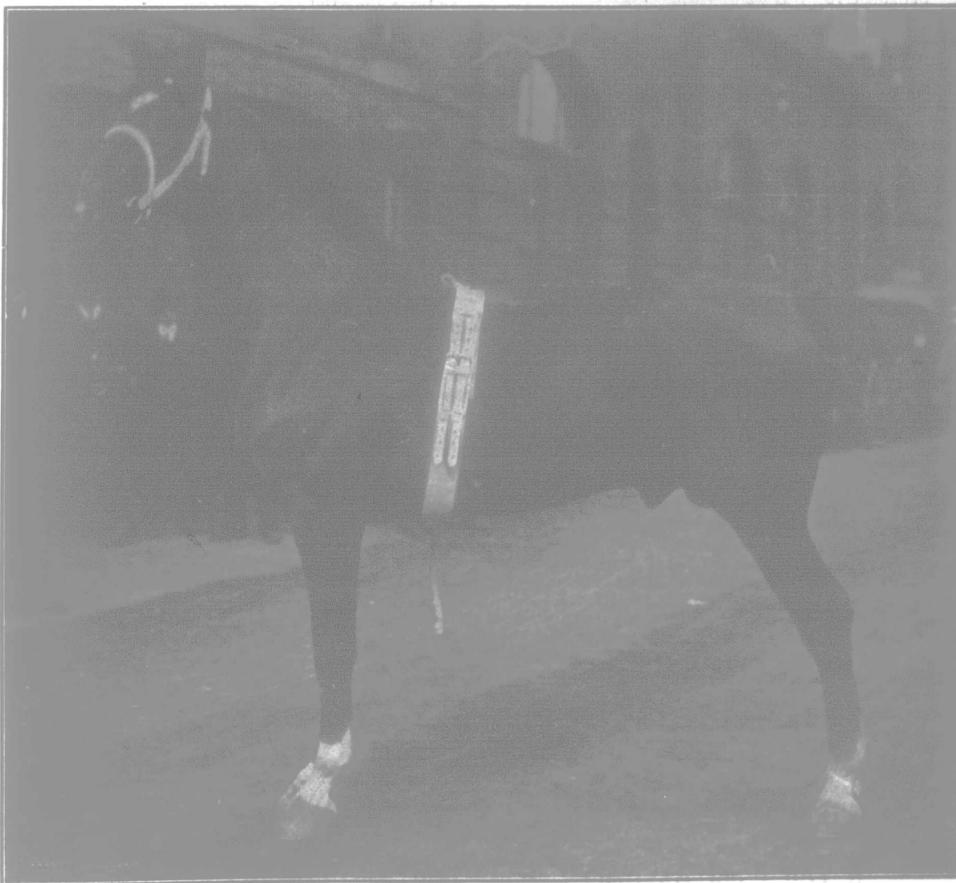
No new ribbon-bearers left the aged Standard-bred ring, awards going to the same horses and in the same order as in 1904. First and later champion was the splendid horse, Oro Wilks, again exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt. Prodigal Son, which last year got second for Crow & Murray, was entered this year for the same position by J. Nobles, Toronto, and last among the winners was D. L. C., by Accoli, property of Simon James, Hamilton. In three-year-olds Miss Wilks headed the bunch with a Delmarch colt, Oro-Dell, last year third in his two-year-old form. The Blue frill was placed on Red Badge by Red Heart, and after him came Robert Davies' Earl of Chester, by Dare Devil, reserve going to Ashley Stock Farm, Belleville, on the two-year-old Gilbert Parker.

The special for stallion any age or breed, qualified to produce carriage horses, brought out five Hackneys, five Standard-breds and a Thoroughbred. With Graham Bros.' Whitewall Fashion in the ring, there could be no two choices for premier honors, but as to the others, there was room for difference of opinion. The judge preferred the Thoroughbred, Ben Carrick, for second position, and left the trotters out altogether, choosing for third the Hackney, Rosseau Performer, shown by Jos. Thompson, Orillia, and for reserve another Hackney, Income, sire Rosador, exhibitor W. C. Quickfall, Glenallan.

HACKNEYS.

It was a great week for Hackneys. The horse show is their special province anyway, and the phenomenal display of Hackney blood, not only in the breeding, but in various leather classes, indicated the undoubted ascendancy of the breed. During the past two years

(Continued on page 666.)



Whitewall Fashion (imp.) —259— (Vol. 23 F.)

Hackney stallion; chestnut; foaled in 1900. Winner at the Canadian Horse Show, April, 1905, of first prize in aged class; first for stallion, any age or breed, best qualified to produce carriage horses; championship silver medal for best Hackney stallion any age; also the King Edward special prize for best Hackney stallion any age. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario.

Some Needs in Beef Raising.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

There can be no doubt regarding the desirability of improving the quality of our cattle, and thus increasing the supply of good cattle for beef purposes. I am afraid, however, that improvement will be slow until our markets become somewhat steadier than they have been for some years past. Many of our farmers have yet to learn the importance of properly finishing their cattle for export, and our system of marketing is not likely to improve this state of affairs. If the time ever comes when we have in Canada large abattoirs, such as they have in the United States, where farmers would market their own cattle, information regarding the desired type of animal would be more rapidly acquired. At the present time cattle are frequently sold several months before they are delivered, and while they are still in a comparatively thin condition. The buyer takes chances on the farmer performing his part of the contract, and very frequently the animals are not properly finished when delivered. This system tends to lower the general average of prices and, to my mind, is one of the great drawbacks of our development along this line. There are too many feeders who do not know what a properly finished animal looks like. On the other hand, we have a good many feeders who finish their cattle as well as could be desired for the very best market. These feeders, however, do not secure full pay for their efforts, because the large numbers of inferior cattle thrown upon the market tend to depress prices on the better grades. Just how this matter will remedy itself it is difficult to see, but I believe the establishment of large packing plants in different parts of the country would have a marked influence towards bringing about the improvement.

No doubt, as our country grows, capital will be forthcoming to place our beef industry on a similar footing to what it holds in the United States, and while we hear a great deal regarding the misdeeds of the beef trust in that country, at the same time these large packing concerns have done a great deal towards placing the industry upon a more satisfactory basis, and, by intelligent handling of the different classes of cattle, have been able to raise the general market price of all grades of beef cattle.

Ontario Agricultural College.

G. E. DAY.

Prices of Pure-bred Stock.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" of April 6th, signed "Disgusted Breeder," in which he says that 97 per cent. of the prospective buyers want registered pigs from \$5 to \$10 less than market price, after figuring in the extra expenses he mentioned, such as registering, advertising, crating, etc. I have thought that to relate an experience I had some time ago, might throw some light on the subject, from the standpoint of a buyer, as there is generally two sides to a story. Some time ago I took a notion to improve my stock of pigs, so I looked through the "Farmer's Advocate," and finally decided to communicate with one of the advertisers. I did so, and decided to buy a pair of pigs, and was willing to pay the price asked. They were to be good, growthy pigs, and pedigrees were to be furnished with them. Part of the purchase money was to accompany the order, so there was no chance to send back the pigs without losing money. According to the pedigrees the pigs were 4½ and 5 months old, and weighed only 53 and 66 pounds, respectively. When they arrived they were a long way from what I had expected, and also a long way from what they ought to have been. However, I took the pigs and tried to make something out of them, but it was impossible; they neither grew nor got fat enough to look anything like pure-bred pigs, although I fed them as well as any pigs I ever had. If I had got pigs something like those mentioned by "Disgusted Breeder," I would have been quite satisfied. I have raised pigs from no particular breed (mongrels I would call them) that have done a long way better than those pure-breds, as I must call them, for the pedigrees were all right—at least they read all right—but the pigs did not correspond. I do not wish to throw dust on all breeders of pure-bred stock, but one dose of this kind of medicine generally does, and this may be the reason that some farmers do not wish to buy through correspondence, and it is a pity that some men get taken in in this way, for I think there are many reliable men in the business that sometimes have to suffer for the sins of others, and who really ought to receive patronage.

Huron Co., Ont.

DISGUSTED BUYER.

If You Want Anything

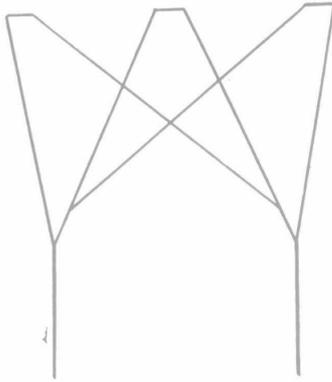
AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

FARM.

Lines for Three Horses.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

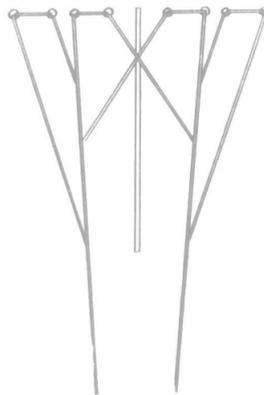
The cut below represents an arrangement we have used for eight or nine years, and it has been satisfactory in every way. We took a set of common lines, and put an inch ring on first cross-line, six inches below buckle. The second cross, or additional line, is



eight feet six inches long, with snap at both ends; the one end has a buckle, so the line may be taken up or let out. These lines may be snapped on or off in an instant, and when unhitching may be left on middle horse. The great advantage gained by these lines is that the driver has just the two lines to handle. We use these lines for three horses on the harrows, cultivator, binder, etc., but never on the plow. For three horses on the plow we use the common driving lines, and tie a line from the center horse's hames to outside horse's bit; but for four horses, which we use nearly altogether now, we use the driving lines on the outside horses (the cross lines, of course, go to the two center horses' outside bits), put a halter on the gee or furrow horse, then tie a strap from the halter to the other three horses' bits. It is surprising what control the driver has over four horses in this way, and they work with far more ease. I would rather (and I have plowed a good many acres this way) work four horses this way, any day, than two. If some of your readers who speak against working four horses would try it this fall, I believe they would suddenly change their minds, as I do not know one who has tried it that is not loud in its praise.

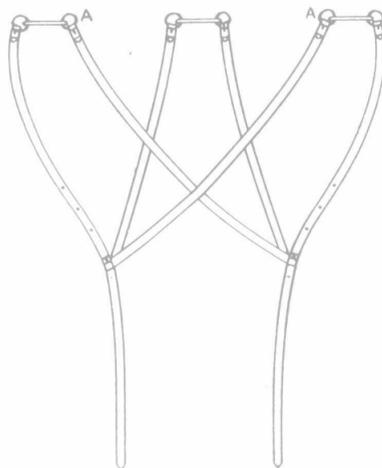
FRANK H. WESTNEY.

Ontario Co., Ont.



Lines for three or four horse team.

Regarding the three-horse lines, a drawing of which I send you: Take the regular team lines, and fasten, as shown in cut; then take two tie straps, fasten them



on at A, cross them over center horse's back, and fasten into buckle.

JOHN MEDD.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Organization of a Telephone Company.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 13, "Subscriber" asks for information concerning rural telephone system in good working order. I will try to inform him how we proceeded to build the Central Dufferin line, of which there are fifteen miles of wire. It is expected that eleven miles will be added this summer.

We registered as an "association, limited," believing it to be just as secure and satisfactory as a corporation, which it has proven to be, and having the advantage of being considerably cheaper. A charter of incorporation costs \$100, while the expenses in connection with the method adopted by us costs \$30.

When enough money has been subscribed to build the proposed line—ours cost \$50 per mile—a board of provisional trustees are appointed, who, with the assistance of a solicitor, will draft a set of rules or by-laws for the control and government of the line. When these are drafted they are subscribed to by all subscribers of the original list, who sign their names in the presence of a notary public, whose duty it is to have the rules and appended names duly registered in the county registry office; when that is done you are in a position to issue stock sheets, let contracts, etc.

I would recommend that one of the by-laws should provide that the number of shares be unlimited, as this would permit extension at any time. The means we took to have the names signed in the presence of a notary public was to have the subscribers meet at a certain time at different points along the proposed line, where the solicitor met them in groups.

When placing telephone poles, they should number from 32 to 35 per mile, and be, in ordinary cases, 22 feet long, at highway crossings 30 feet, and at railways 35 feet, or of a sufficient height to prevent any possibility of contact with telegraph, electric light, or other wires. I will be pleased to answer, if I can, any questions from "Subscriber" or others that will encourage the establishment of rural telephone systems, as we think it is the best thing that has been introduced into the County of Dufferin.

G. R. McWHIRTER.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

The Changes of the Moon.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I copy the following from the Canada Farmer, May 15th, 1866, which I consider an admirable answer to the question asked in your columns of April 6th inst, page 517, by "Subscriber," Brooklin, Ont. This is the answer given by editor of Canada Farmer, in reply to a similar question from a Columbus reader. It seems remarkable that the both questions should come from the same district (Columbus being but four miles from Brooklin), and nearly forty years between.

"We had almost trusted that the age of abject superstition, to which your enquiry is only appropriate, had passed away. It is stated by medical authorities that the persons whose minds have become morbidly unsound, are, at certain times, appreciably affected by lunar influences, hence the term lunatic. This fact may probably explain the strange delusion under which 'many farmers' labor in regard to sowing certain kinds of grain. Science and common sense agree in saying to the farmer—sow your seed in regular season, when the soil is in proper condition, and never mind the moon."

F. H. WESTNEY.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Nitro-culture Cost.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I do not understand from your subscriber's question whether he desires to know the cost per acre of preparing these Nitro-cultures, that is to say, the cost of manufacture in our laboratory, or the actual cost to the farmer after the culture is put into his hands. I am not able to state definitely what these Nitro-cultures will cost us. Exclusive of labor, however, the materials are very cheap, and the greatest cost to us is for mailing expenses. The cost to the farmer is practically nil, as all he has to do is to pour the contents of the bottle we send into a measured quantity of water and sprinkle it on his seed, and allow it to dry, which takes only an hour or so, and then the seed is sown in the ordinary manner, so that the expense to the farmer is practically a few moments of time.

F. C. HARRISON.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your premium knife. I think it a splendid knife, and thank you very much for it. I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for two years, and like it better than ever, and am trying to get others to take it.

Yours truly,—

CHAS. LOUDON.

West York, Ont.

The New Seed Control Act.

The Bill for the control of the seed-grain business in Canada has passed the House of Commons, but has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate. In order that the merit and working of the measure might be more clearly understood, the following outline is given of its provisions:

The object of the "Bill respecting the Inspection and Sale of Seeds," is to supplement educational work, carried on through the media of the agricultural press, farmers' institutes, bulletins, etc., by providing purchasers of seeds with the means for safeguarding themselves against the introduction on their farms of twenty-three of what are generally conceded to be the most noxious Canadian weeds. Clause 3.—The names of any of fourteen of those weeds (wild mustard, tumbling mustard, hare's-ear mustard, ball mustard, field pennycress, wild oats, bindweed, perennial sow thistle, ragweed, great ragweed, purple cockle, cow cockle, orange hawkweed or paint brush, ergot of rye) must be plainly written either on the bag itself, or on a label attached to the bag, if the seeds of those weeds are present in cereal grain, grass, clover, or forage plant seeds that are sold or offered for sale for seeding, by any seed merchant, or by any farmer, except when the farmer sells and delivers the seed on his own premises to a neighbor who will use the seed himself, in which case it is assumed that the purchaser, although he may be unable to recognize the weed seeds, has the means of knowing or obtaining information about the condition, in respect to weeds, of the farm from which he obtained such seed.

The provisions of the Bill are made to apply only when the article is sold for the purpose of seeding. They do not apply to transactions in grain to be used for food purposes, or to any seed sold to seed merchants to be re-cleaned.

Under the present conditions of the seed trade it has been found that the most objectionable seeds, in respect to the above-named weeds, that have been sold or offered for sale for seeding were seeds of cereal grains, and in no case has more than two species of the above-named weeds been present. An occasional lot of seed wheat has been found to contain purple cockle and great ragweed. Seed of banner oats was also found to contain both wild mustard and wild oats. In the latter case it would be necessary for the seed merchant to attach a tag to the bag of seed, giving the following information:

(Name of Merchant)(Address).....

Banner oats, containing wild oats and wild mustard.

No restrictions whatever are made in respect to labelling of packages with the names of weeds, so long as the seeds sold or offered for sale do not contain seed of any of the above-named fourteen species of weeds.

Of the fourteen weeds named in Clause 3, wild mustard, ragweed and perennial sow thistle are the only ones that have thus far been found, in the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa, in samples of timothy, alsike and red clover seed. Out of 566 samples of timothy, nineteen contained seed of perennial sow thistle; of 294 samples of alsike, seven contained seed of wild mustard; and of 569 samples of red clover, thirty-three contained seed of wild mustard, four contained seed of perennial sow thistle, and seven contained seed of ragweed, of which both the outer and inner coats had been broken off. The latter seeds were found to be non-vital, and were classed as inert matter.

It has been claimed that ox-eye daisy, white cockle and false flax should also be named in Clause 3. These weeds, however, have already become widely spread. Their seeds are small, and are frequently present in grass and clover seeds. To name them in Clause 3 would mean that about 55 per cent. of the timothy, alsike and red clover seed now handled by seed merchants would have to be labelled with the names of these weeds. For this reason, it was thought wise at this time to say (Clause 4) that timothy, alsike and red clover seed, marked "No. 1," or otherwise represented to be of first quality, must, in addition to being free from the fourteen species of weeds named in Clause 3, be free from seeds of nine other species (white cockle, night-flowering catchfly, false flax, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, curled dock, blue weed, ribgrass, chicory).

Clause 4 provides a standard of quality in respect to both purity and germination of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds, that are marked "No. 1," or otherwise represented to be of first quality. The clause does not require seed merchants or farmers to mark their seeds "No. 1." Such an act on their part would be absolutely optional. The clause is inserted because it is well known that there is a fair demand for good seed, of definite quality, on the part of farmers and others who are willing to pay a price commensurate with its value. It is also recognized that we have reliable Canadian seed merchants who will take the necessary care required to supply such demand. The clause is inserted to give protection to both farmers and reliable seed merchants. In respect to this clause, it should be clearly understood that the minimum standard of quality as provided therein does not represent the best obtainable quality of timothy, alsike or red clover seed as offered in the market. Although this optional standard provides for a reasonably good and pure seed, it is well known that quality in seeds of all kinds should mean a great deal more than simply purity and germination.

Clause 5.—In the practical operations of the seed trade it is well known that absolute purity in seeds is

an impossibility. The Bill is made to fully recognize that impossibility. Clause 5 makes allowance for the possibility of error or oversight in the examination of seeds. This allowance may be made more liberal during the first year of the operation of the Bill than in later years. Were it not for such allowance, one seed of wild mustard in a bushel of red clover seed would render the merchant liable under the Act.

Clause 6 applies only to timothy, alsike and red clover seed. The provisions of this clause are intended to restrict the sale for seeding in Canada of the "cleanings" or "screenings" from these seeds. Such screenings have been largely in demand in certain districts in Canada during recent years. They reach the farmers through the medium of irresponsible local seed vendors, whose main business is of an entirely different character, and who find a greater margin of profit in the sale of such seeds than they do with seeds of superior quality. Quantities of these seeds have been imported, but the greater part of them have been traced and found to be cleanings from Canadian-grown seed that is exported to foreign countries, where the guarantee system forms the basis of the seed trade. The most objectionable feature of such screenings is their content of seeds of the weeds named in the Bill.

To obtain simplicity of operation, the definition for the minimum standard was based on the proportion by number of those weed seeds named, to those of the seeds sold. From the results of investigation work in 1902, 1903 and 1904, it was found that a limit of three to one thousand would be required as a standard in order to meet the desired object, and the same was inserted in the seed Bill introduced last year. The con-

Lucerne for Clay Hills.

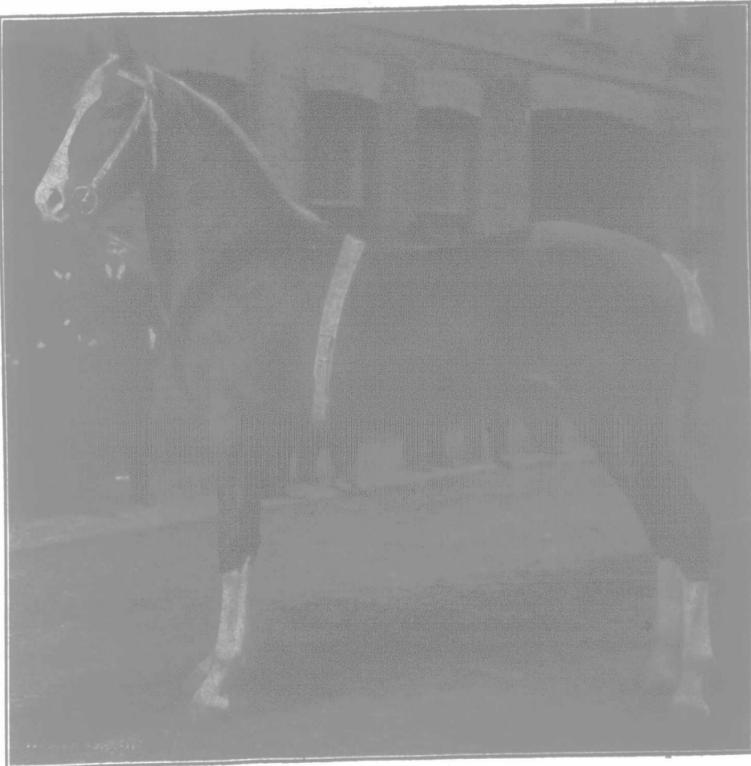
I was much interested in your article concerning alfalfa for hay and pasture. How would lucerne do to renew old pasture in which, apparently, the natural grass is "run out?" Would it be sufficient preparation to simply cultivate the old sod and then sow the lucerne mixed with white clover, alsike and orchard grass, following the seeding with the harrow and a light application of manure, or would it be necessary to plow the old sod before seeding? The pasture is so cut up with creeks and ponds that it is difficult to get a straight score in any part of it, but the dry part is very dry, and composed chiefly of clay. Could the seeding be done with success after the spring crop is sown, during the latter part of May, and would it be an injury to allow the cattle to range over it? What would be the best mixture of seeds for ground like that, and when should the lucerne be ready for pasturing?

R. S. SUTTON.

Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—If you can get lucerne well established on those hills, you will find them very profitable. We know of similar pasture land in Ontario Co. that has been more than doubled in value by laying down with a permanent pasture mixture containing a considerable proportion of lucerne, which, though it was gradually crowded out on the mellow soil, held the clay hills for years. We would not hope, though, for very good results from sowing lucerne on the unplowed soil. Unless the weeds were very fortunate

liable to grow more or less, especially following an application of manure. Better plow, if possible, even though you have to plow round the hills instead of in a direct line over them. Short pieces can be worked to best advantage in this way. A good plan would be to fall plow, manure well in winter or spring, follow with a well-cultivated crop of corn, or, if rounds are too short, sow peas or barley or buckwheat. Cultivate after harvest to kill weeds, and disk thoroughly in the fall. If the soil is very poor, plow under the crop, and to counteract the acidity which results from turning under green crops, use a dressing of lime early the next spring. Then, next spring work up, and sow the seed as early as possible in a well-pulverized seed-bed, harrow it in. If you use a nurse crop at all, let it be a



Revenge—246—

Hackney stallion. Foaled in 1903. Bred and owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

dition of the clover seed crop of 1904, however, provided an extreme test of this standard. Doubtless much clover was left for seed that should have been cut for hay. In consequence of the more recent information, it was thought wise to widen the standard, for the initial step in legislation, to five to one thousand, and even with this wider standard it was found that an occasional farmer's lot from the crop of last year could not be sold directly for seeding, but would have to be sold to be re-cleaned. The standard of "five to one thousand" would mean that an imperial quart of timothy seed would contain, approximately, ten thousand; of alsike seed, six thousand five hundred; of red clover seed, three thousand seeds of the weeds named in the Bill.

Sellers of seeds are justly protected against negligent or evilly-disposed seed purchasers. In case of dispute between purchaser and seller, prosecution can be made only when a representative sample of the seed in question has been submitted and tested by an official seed analyst, and such sample must be taken and enclosed in a sealed package, either in the presence of the seller, or in the presence of two non-interested witnesses, within seven days after the sale of the seed.

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30 000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," LONDON, ONT.

bushel of barley per acre, and sow the grass with the grain drill. Sow liberally of grass and clover, about 25 pounds per acre of a mixture consisting of meadow fescue 5 pounds, timothy 2 pounds, orchard grass 4 pounds, red top 4 pounds, tall oat grass 2 pounds, lucerne 8 pounds, white clover 1 pound, alsike 1 pound, red clover 1 pound, yellow trefoil 1 pound. On the hard spots sow 7 or 8 pounds per acre of lucerne besides the ordinary seeding. Thick seeding is very important.

Do not pasture until the second year at least, and then lightly. Use the mowing machine to cut off any weeds that threaten to go to seed and also to keep down the more luxuriant grasses that might otherwise crowd out the slower-growing and more tender kinds.

Corn Planting.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Re your request in April 13th issue for experience of corn-growers, I prefer Saltzer's North Dakota corn, as it matures early and grows excellent fodder, and it can be grown as many as five stalks per hill without being too thick, will have lots of good ears on it, and it always sells well. I have no silo and know nothing about silage. My method of soil preparation for corn is as follows: Clover, sod manured 15 loads per acre; plowed early in spring, harrowed well, and left for two or three weeks, then disked, half lapped; harrowed, if not grassy; or culti-

vated; and if dry weather, would roll again; then about a week before planting would harrow both ways, and if it was still dry, would leave it until I was ready to plant and then roll, and follow with double horse planter, planting 3 feet 8 inches each way, 5 grains per hill. By planting in hill, I would plant one bushel on five acres; if drilled, plant one peck per acre. Soil clay loam with clay subsoil. M. A. S. Kent Co., Ont.

DAIRY.

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the scrupulous cleanliness necessary in the care of milk, it is astounding to see how many farmers come short of the requisite standard. "Professional dairymen, as a rule, are more particular. They have it impressed upon them that nothing but the best will do, and are frequently visited by inspectors who are able to instruct them, if necessary, in the details of their business. With the farmer, on the other hand, there is a tendency to "let well enough do." Not that the farmer is any the less "clean" naturally than the dairyman, be it understood. The difference is, rather, in this, that the farmer, too often, has not had the science of the matter explained to him, and cannot bring himself to realize the existence of dirt that he cannot see. If his stable and cows are fairly clean, and if his milk-pails, cans or separator and strainer cloths look so, he cannot see the sense of all this brushing and scalding and fol-de-rol which the papers and experiment station magnates would have us follow.

Nevertheless, there is sense, and very great sense, in all this fol-de-rol. The very worst kind of dirt is often invisible; who, for instance, ever saw a cholera microbe? Yet, the crevices of milk-pails and meshes of strainer cloths, unless treated to this scalding, and the hair of the cows and clothes of the milker, unless treated to some cleansing or preventive measures, are filled with just such microbes, not cholera microbes, of course, but others disastrous to the flavor and keeping qualities of milk and butter, and often to health itself. It is well known—or ought to be—that milk is notoriously liable to absorb odors and germs of all kinds, and that when they are once in, it acts as one of the most fertile hotbeds in existence for their multiplication, hence the necessity for keeping them from falling in to the pail during the process of milking, or at any later stage.

These microbes, or bacteria, are, indeed, exceedingly small, yet they may be readily seen with a powerful microscope. About ten different species have, in fact, already been discovered in milk. A few of these are not harmful, but positively beneficial, but there are others which wreak endless mischief, soon giving evidence of their presence by foul smells and flavors. The following cut shows a few of the harmful bacteria, as seen when magnified.



(1) Bacteria producing sourness. (2) Bacteria producing slimy milk. (3) Bacteria producing putrid or rotten smell and taste.

Most of these reproduce themselves simply by division. For example, put one of Class 1. in a bowl of milk at a suitable temperature. It immediately begins to elongate, then contract in the middle, finally breaking off into two separate parts, each a new bacterium, in which the same process goes on. The time required for a bacterium to become two bacteria is only about twenty minutes, hence it may be readily seen that in a very short time thousands or even tens of thousands of these little mischief-makers may be present in even a tablespoonful of milk. No wonder, then, that milk, and butter, too, are often unfit to put in one's mouth.

Now, scalding water and sunlight are two of the best microbe-killers known. For this reason, then, are the well-known directions in regard to care of milk vessels issued—wash all milk vessels first in tepid water with a brush, then scald with absolutely boiling clean water. Don't use the same scalding water for all the vessels, pouring from one into another, but put fresh water into each one. Afterwards, when not in use, keep the tins sitting in a clean place in bright sunshine. The same scrupulous washing, scalding and sunning is also necessary for strainer cloths and parts of the separator. Remember it is absolutely necessary that all microbes be killed, and this cannot be done otherwise.

One cannot, of course, scald one's hands and the cows, yet much may be done to lessen the number of microbes floating around while one is milking, and keep them from getting into the milk-pail. In the first place the cows should be

well curried and brushed shortly before milking; at times it will be necessary, also, to wash the udder well with warm water. In the milking place the air should be as pure as possible, free from barn odors and dust. The clothes of the milker should also be clean, and his hands well washed with soap and water. The teats of the cows should never be wet, although a slight rubbing with vaseline is not objected to. In order to keep particles from falling into the milk-pail, many devices have been resorted to, such as the Gurley milk-pail with an absorbent cotton top, which has already been fully described in the "Farmer's Advocate." When one has not such a device, the method recommended by a New Zealand dairyman may carry a suggestion. He recommends that the streams of milk be directed to one spot, preferably on the side of the pail next the milker. By doing this a froth is quickly formed, and such particles as may fall on it are not beaten down into the milk, but are held on top of the foam, which should be removed before straining.

After milking, the milk should be strained as soon as possible, cooled down rapidly, and kept as cold as possible until used. Bacteria do not multiply rapidly in the cold, hence this precaution. Neither milk nor cream may be kept in a cellar or milkhouse in which the air is not absolutely sweet and pure. Wherever there is the slightest suspicion of foul smells or mustiness, there are bacteria holding high riot all through the air, anxious for a chance to pounce into so favorable an element as your milk can or your cream crock. . . . Just one more observation—When milking, milk steadily, gently, and not too slowly. Be kind to the cows, feed them well, and see that they have plenty of pure water and salt. IT PAYS. EYE-OPENER.

The Farmer's Cow.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As I see in your valuable paper a few questions concerning the breed and grade of dairy cows, I would like to say, in reply, that we have tested a number of breeds of cattle in our dairy for making butter, and would say of all the breeds the Holstein-Friesian cow is the best. The history of the Holstein breed of cattle during the past three years has been one of splendid achievement and record-breaking events. The Holsteins came to this country twenty years ago from that slow-going country, Holland, where the famous butter of the world is made, and these are the cattle they use; and that country also holds the market for bacon and eggs—so they are not so slow. Investigations by the Government of Holland show that the cows of that country produce, on an average, 7,396 pounds of milk annually, which yields, on an average, 321 pounds of butter. Are the Hollanders and Danes doing anything Canadians cannot do? One of the most striking illustrations of the value of special-bred cows is a picture of two cows, one a Holstein, the other a Shorthorn. The Holstein made a net profit from butter of \$48.94; the Shorthorn made a net profit of \$17. This shows that, while the latter is a beefy animal, she is defective in some important points. The greatest arguments of the advocates of a Shorthorn cow, is that she is suited to a great number of farmers who are not specially dairymen or beef breeders, and who want an animal which will give some milk, and at the same time raise salable veal calves or beef animals. Now, as every farmer has an interest to some extent, can he afford to keep an animal that makes but \$17 profit from butter, because she has a calf that the butchers want? It would take a good calf to make up the difference between the Holstein and the Shorthorn—\$31.94 a year. This is a dairy country. We cannot compete with the Alberta country, where it costs but \$4 a year to keep a beef animal. I suppose no breed of cattle has been so badly misrepresented as the Holsteins, but "truth crushed to earth will rise again." The way to get a good dairy cow is to lead your herd with a good pure-bred Holstein sire. If you cannot afford to keep pure-bred cows, the grade is within reach of all. She will give a large flow of milk, testing well in butter-fat, and where the butter is made on the farm, you have lots of milk for pigs and calves. The Holstein will milk ten months in the year. She has proved to be the poor man's cow, and in place of men saying I cannot afford them, you cannot afford to be without them, and we see men that say the worst of them, at sales paying \$10 or \$15 more for grade Holsteins than for other cows. Do not suppose that, because I have spoken in favor of the Holsteins, we have some for sale, for this is not the case, as we are buying them and breeding every year. But, for ability to perform at the pail, they rank second to none. Thanking you for your space.

RUSSELL, MacLEAN

Leeds and Grenville, Ont.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

POULTRY.

Care of Sitting Hens.

Assuming that the hens when set were confined to the nests, and they should be unless it is certain that they will not leave them (some hens are so quiet that there is practically no doubt that they can be set anywhere, and from the first be trusted to come off to feed and go right back of their own accord), they should have an opportunity to leave the nest within twenty-four hours after being set, and if they do not come off of their own accord should be taken off, for if they do not leave the nest and void their excrement now, they are almost certain to foul the nests before the corresponding time on the following day, and during the first days of incubation the change of conditions and food often produce a disturbance of the bowels, and for awhile some hens will be loose and unable to retain the excrement as long as they will later. Hence, even if a hen is not hungry, and eats little or nothing, it is important to have her off the nest daily at first.

Hens that are handled without any trouble may be let off the nests at any time convenient for the attendant. With hens that are inclined to be shy, the easiest way to break them to return promptly to the nest in a strange place is to let them off just long enough before dark to give them time to feed. They will often return to the nest quietly at this time, when if let off early in the day they would make a great fuss, and if handled roughly give the business up altogether. At dusk hens that do not go back of their own accord are more easily caught, and settle down quietly when returned to the nest.

Having returned to her nest of her own accord, a hen may, as a rule, be allowed to leave it at any time convenient for the attendant, and unless there is something wrong with the hen or the nest, will generally go back within fifteen or twenty minutes, which is about as long as it is safe to have the eggs uncovered in cold or very cool weather. On bright warm days, hens may remain off the nest half an hour to an hour without the eggs being any the worse for it. Indeed, the general rule is that the colder-blooded hens stick closest to the nests, while the hot-blooded ones give so much heat to their eggs that the nest gets uncomfortably warm, and they leave it for their own comfort, and instinct seems to prompt them to let their eggs cool longer than the cold-blooded hen does.

When many sitters are in the same room it might cause trouble to release them all at once, especially if they came from different flocks. There are several ways of keeping things working smoothly.

If the hens were all set at the same time, and all, or any considerable part of them, are so shy that it is advisable to let them off late in the day, the attendant can watch them while off, and interfere if they go to fighting. If he does not wish to watch them daily he can, within a few days, arrange to let them off at different times in pairs or small squads, leaving the more troublesome ones to the last.

If, as is the case on most small plants, the hens set in a pen are set a few at a time, they are broken to return to the nest in the order in which they are set, and when new hens are set the others can be released at intervals earlier in the day.

On a larger scale of operations, if several rooms or pens are required for sitters, they can be prepared at the same time, a few hens set in each, then a few more, and so on until filled. This admits of gradually breaking in a large number of sitters to the desired routine without having to watch them when off the nests. Thus it is possible to establish a routine of releasing sitters which will enable one to do all the work of caring for them as he goes about his other work, yet take so little time for it that he never feels it as a burden; in fact, hardly notices it.

The routine just described will apply when up to twenty or twenty-five hens are sitting in the same place, but with larger numbers together, as there often are when nests are several tiers high, it becomes necessary to let many hens off at the same time, watch them to some extent while off, and return them to the nests after a sufficient time off has been given them.

I have always had better hatches, on the whole, when I kept nests closed, except when the hens were off for food, etc. By doing so, one is sure that no nest is uncovered too long, and no serious interference of hens going on without his knowledge. Making this the rule insures against the most common causes of spoiled eggs. It is one of the little things that it pays to do, and the rule should be broken only in emergencies.—Farm Poultry.

Make the Feathers Fly.

Sir,—It is about time somebody had the courage to "speak out in meetin'" on the subject of the poultry prize-lists at our leading shows, as you did in last week's issue, and I beg you will turn on still more light. The way public money has been frittered away on these useless fancy breeds is a standing shame and a detriment to the great mass of breeders of useful sorts of poultry. But you did not go far enough, Mr. Editor, in simply referring to the two Provincial (Ontario) Winter Fairs. There are several other large exhibitions, equally great sinners. Make the feathers fly, sir, until the poultry prize-lists generally are radically reformed, and you will have the thanks of

DISGUSTED POULTRYMEN.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Bean.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

It is claimed that this vegetable was introduced into England by the Romans, and originated in Egypt, but travellers state that it is found growing wild in Persia. Beans are used in Africa, in China, and all over Europe. In Barbary they are full-podded in February, and bear all the season, forming the food of all classes, when stewed with oil and garlic.

The time of sowing beans must be regulated by the season, but they can be classed as "tender," and require warmth and light rich soil. It is better to make successive sowings, in drills three inches deep, beans four to six inches apart, with rows three feet apart. There is no better dwarf bean than the Golden Wax, and sown in late May or early June will give a succession after the first crop is gathered. The Black Wax is a worthy variety, only that when overripe the color of the seed makes it objectionable; but for late planting, "Currie's" rust-proof is most reliable, in case of wet weather following the planting.

The bean family is one of the most useful of all our vegetables, and the rich Lima is especially good, though so tender as not to be able to endure the slightest frost. Raised in an old hotbed, and transplanted the first of June, or a little later if still cold, they will mature seed, and furnish a delicious winter vegetable. Planted in hills, with poles for climbing, they require no other care than to keep down weeds, and an occasional hoeing to stir the soil and promote quick growth. The scarlet runner is well worth cultivating, both for the edible bean-pod and for the flowers of rich scarlet, that are very ornamental and not sufficiently appreciated. They are tender plants, and do not thrive if sown too early in the season, but are prolific bearers, and if the pods are picked off when fresh and snappy the flowers will keep on coming for a long season, and yield a plentiful crop. Beans are an excellent food for hard working horses, and for the "bacon hog." The flour made from them is more nutritive, but less easily digested, than that of oats, and a bushel of the former yields 14 pounds more flour than the same quantity of oats. So the bean has been a common favorite through many generations, and Pliny mentions the kidney bean as "Phaseoli," and instructed that the pod was to be eaten with the seed. It is a very adaptable vegetable, as to soil and conditions, rarely refusing to reward the cultivator by a prolific crop, and serving faithfully for culinary purposes in the midsummer days.

B. C. Fruit-growing.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received word from British Columbia that there are very heavy importations of nursery stock coming in this spring; as much as six carloads in a single day was received of Oregon stock, all of which was carefully inspected and fumigated. Mr. Thos. Cunningham, Inspector of Fruit Pests for British Columbia, estimates that there will be 500,000 trees imported and planted, in addition to the home-grown stock. What's the matter with growing this nursery stock in Canada?

Apples Worth More than Oranges.

Californian fruit-growers are receiving from 44 to 57 cents a box for oranges. Every box of Canadian apples grown, graded and packed with the same care and intelligence as Californian oranges, has brought a higher price than this. It would seem, then, that a man does not need to leave Canada to do a profitable business in fruit, but Canadians do not yet appreciate the lesson taught to Californians by much bitter experience, that it pays to export only the best.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Mr. Kivas Tully, D. S. O., one of the most noted civil engineers in Canada, died in Toronto on April 21th. He was 86 years of age.

Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, who was Premier of Quebec from 1873 to 1876, and afterwards Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province, died on April 24th.

Secretary Hodgetts has reported to the Board of Health at Toronto, that during the past three months 500 deaths from tuberculosis have occurred in Ontario.

Andrew Carnegie has donated a fund of \$10,000,000 to universities in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, to provide annuities for retiring professors.

Over 800 English immigrants arrived in Toronto on April 25th. Of these many families will settle on 5,000 acres of uncultivated land on Pelee Island, Lake Erie, where they will raise fruit and tobacco.

An active anti-foreign movement is in progress in the Kootenay district, B. C., where the whites employed by the Kootenay Shingle Co. have refused to work with the Chinese and Japanese. So forcible were

their demonstrations that the Asiatics could only go to work under protection of the police. The whites interested are trying to get the Japanese consul at Vancouver to induce the men to withdraw.

British and Foreign.

Joseph Jefferson, the famous American actor, is dead.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in Northern England on April 23rd.

The British steamer Yuen-Wo has been destroyed by fire near Peking, 150 Chinese losing their lives.

A bill for Government ownership of railways has been passed by the Senate of Italy, by a vote of 109 to 8.

The May wheat pool, engineered by John W. Gates, collapsed in Chicago, and there was a drop of ten cents. Losses will reach the millions.

There is a terrible famine in Andalusia, Spain, owing to long continued droughts. The Government is distributing bread among the starving people in many districts.

A plot to kill the Czar and his kinsmen has been discovered by General Trepoff's secret agents among the troops of the Imperial Guard. Many officers are said to be implicated.

A British Consul is to be established on the Island



Anticipator (Imp.) - 258 - (8351).

Hackney stallion. Chestnut. Foaled in 1902. First prize in three-year-old class, and reserve for championship, Canadian Horse Show, 1903. Imported and owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

of St. Pierre, and will, it is expected, deal a death-blow to the smuggling business which has been carried on there so long.

A telegram from Cheu-Tu states that the Chinese Amban who negotiated the Anglo-Thibetan treaty with Colonel Younghusband has been massacred with all his retinue by the Thibetans.

The Chinese Criminal Code has been revised, to do away with many horrible modes of putting to death in China. The reforms are due to Wu-Ting-Fang, formerly Chinese Minister to the U. S.

A despatch from Aden states that Riza Pasha's army of 6,000 men has been defeated by the Arab insurgents. The situation is looked upon as most critical to the Sultan of Turkey, as it is expected that the rising will spread northward to the Province of Hejaz, in which are the sacred cities, Mecca and Medina.

There is still no important war news from the Far East. Rojestvensky and Togo have not yet clinched the great struggle, and it seems that even the Japanese are not aware of the exact whereabouts of the Russian fleet, although the first squadron was sighted off Cape Varela, seventy miles north of Kamranh Bay, several days ago. It is now thought that the decisive battle may be fought somewhere off the island of Yezzo. From Manchuria the only news is that during a three-hours' fight near Tsintziatoun the Russian cavalry forced the Japanese to retreat. At Vladivostok all is now in readiness for a protracted siege.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., has introduced a Bill in the Ontario Legislature to make dehorning compulsory.

Don't let weeds come to seed this year. Mow them down before they have a chance, or grub them out at an early stage when possible.

Officers of the Western Ontario Good Roads Association for the ensuing year are: President, W. H. Pugsley, Richmond Hill; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Farewell, Whitby; Assistant Secretary, W. A. Maclean, of the Public Works Department, Toronto.

An "American Butter-refining Co." has been incorporated, under New Jersey law, with capital of \$17,000,000, and offices in New York and Chicago. H. L. Wiley, formerly manager of the butter and egg department of Armour & Co., is general manager. This stuff ("renovated butter") is prohibited by law in Canada.

A Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature to make very much more stringent the Act regulating the running of automobiles on the public highways. It cannot very well be made too severe. As a general rule, last year automobilism was a fad, and a dangerous nuisance to farmers.

Mr. A. W. Donly, Canadian agent in Mexico, informs the Canadian public that our winter apples will find a good market there if carefully selected and packed. Fruit must be uniform in size, and each apple must be wrapped in tissue paper. Medium-size boxes, and not barrels, should be used.

The next annual session of the U. S. Farmers' National Congress, will be held in Richmond, Va., Sept. 12th to 22nd, 1905.

The congress is composed of delegates appointed by the Governors of the various States, on the recommendation of the agricultural organizations of each State. The president is Hon. Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.; John M. Stahl, secretary.

A number of dealers in cottons, cloth, etc., are canvassing the country, with the balance of a stock that was recently damaged by fire, and which they are offering to the people, farmers particularly, at what they claim to be big reductions in prices, taking notes in payment. They operate in the same way that the steel range men did a few years ago. At one point in Essex County four center wagons were operating.

Police Magistrate Flint, of Belleville, Ontario, has sent the following communication to the Daily Ontario:

"Permit me to say to the young miscreants who are shooting and killing our birds, and to their parents, that I will make such an example of the first boy convicted before me as I trust will stop their wicked slaughter. I ask every citizen to give me names, and summonses will immediately be issued. I authorize citizens who shall detect boys using catapults against birds to seize them and hand them to the police." That's right. The birds are the farmers' best friends.

South Perth.

The extremely warm weather of March was succeeded by cold winds, frosty nights and light rains. As usual, much of the stock is coming out of the stables in rather poor condition, though this cannot be said to be due particularly to a scarcity of feed. As much of our land is now seeded to grass, stockers are rapidly bought up at good prices, many of them of very inferior quality. In fact, good beefing cattle are scarce in this section, which has been so long devoted to dairying, but the scarcity of labor is rapidly changing our methods, and the factories are not getting as much to do proportionately. Small farms, likewise, are becoming absorbed in larger ones. In short, the labor problem is forcing us into the extensive, rather than the intensive system, which is supposed to be the most desirable in any country. A stalwart yeomanry, a nation's pride, when once destroyed, can never be supplied. Another potent cause for this undesirable state of affairs is the unfortunate condition of our country, which fosters and protects the industries in our towns and cities, thereby creating a high-priced labor market, with which the farmer cannot compete, and he is forced to sell out and, in many cases, obtain employment with

these same industries. Thus, we are rapidly becoming a "nation of shopkeepers," with its attendant vices and extremes of wealth and poverty, while in ten years our country districts will be little better for population than the prairies of Manitoba. As a result of these changing conditions, a great many farms have been sold this spring at good prices, while the owners in some cases go West, but, as stated above, many retire to the town, there to swell the ranks of the non-producers, while their once picturesque homesteads are turned into pasture for the production of beef, for which there seems to be an almost unlimited market among the "beef-eating Christians."

Fall wheat came through the winter in good condition, but since suffered somewhat from unfavorable spring weather. Clovers and grasses are, likewise, in good shape, although conditions are favorable for the season's work. J. H. BURNS.

April 16th.

Eleventh Annual Canadian Horse Show.

(Continued from page 661.)

they have forged into prominence at this exhibition, until, whereas there used to be two or three to the class, they are now entered by the dozen, while the quality and action of several individuals this spring was sensational. Several judges considered the aged stallion class probably the longest ever seen on the continent, and the champion stallion good enough to win any ring this side the Atlantic. It is, therefore, no reflection on the company to say that Graham Bros. had an outstanding first in their imported chestnut, Whitewall Fashion, by Troubadour. Of beautiful conformation and limbs, regal bearing and magnificent action, he was at once marked for a winner, and when subsequently exhibited for the championship, won hearty applause by his behavior on the rein. An extraordinarily high actor, he is perfectly true and level in his paces, and gets away with a stride that carries him rapidly over the ground. Capturing the sweepstakes landed him two prizes, the silver medal of the Hackney Horse Society of Great Britain, and the King Edward prize of \$50 in cash. Copalder Bonny Gabriel, imported by Stow Gabriel, exhibited by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., was placed second on the award list. A close contestant was Imp. Warwick Paragon, shown by Telfer Bros., Milton, Ont. This is a young horse of promise, that would discredit no blue ribbon. The reserve went to another imported horse, Truman's Wood Baronet, sired by Goldfinder 6th. Among the good ones unplaced, was Imp. Maxim, by Garton Duke of Connaught, owned by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. But for being in rather gross condition, he would doubtless have ranked in the first quartette.

In stallions three years old, Graham Bros. again led, with their recently-imported chestnut, Anticipator, rather thin as yet from his journey, and, perhaps, a shade short in the posterior ribs, but giving promise of rivalling the action of his senior stable mate. Already he shows good manners and a well-nigh faultless pace, and not only lifts his feet well, but goes with the speed of a roadster. For sweepstakes he was reserve to Whitewall Fashion. None too good was the blue for Truman's Bonny Gabriel, a son of Copalder Bonny Gabriel. He is a strong stamp, and extra well topped, though not quite able to handle his feet with the red-ribbon colt. Third went to Salford Roseus (imp.), by Rosador, shown by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Reserve was Robt. Davies' Squire of Chester. A popular win was that of A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont., for high-stepping Hackney stallion, on the renowned Hillhurst Sensation, a favorite of last year. He is a prime mover, and a very impressive sire, a fact demonstrated later by the special exhibit of Hillhurst Sensation with ten of his get. He also won in the class for best Hackney stallion foaled in Canada. He was bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., sired by Hayton Shales (imp.), dam Miss Baker (imp.).

In mares any age, the judges turned for a winner to the Alberta-bred champion actor, Priscilla, by Robin Adair 2nd, exhibited by her new owner, Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto. The second mare, Lady Melgund, owned by H. J. Spencely, Box Grove, sired by Barthorpe Performer (imp.), also leaves you with a clean pair of heels. The third mare, Woodland's Queen, by Woodland's Performer, property of Dr. Gollop, Milton, would have deserved better had she been correctly handled. She is a beautifully moulded mare, with superb head and crest, and clean-cut limbs. Properly trained on the rein, she would show good manners and splendid action. Fourth position was allotted to Chorus Girl, a daughter of Hillhurst Sensation, shown by Mr. Yeager. The Hackney Horse Society's silver medal for best mare from an imported sire and dam, went to Viola, by Barthorpe Performer, shown by Thos. Early (agent), Tillsonburg, Ont.

HEAVY HORSES.

About perfection was the pair of four-year-old geldings of John W. Cowie, Markham, who carried off first for mares or geldings, any breed; first pair of heavy draft mares or geldings, sired by a Clydesdale stallion, and first and third for single draft mare or gelding, any breed. In the latter class the red ribbon was placed on Mr. Cowie's Prince Arthur, got by the noted Montrave Chief, the third prize mare being the get of Royal Hun-

tle; between them was one of the second-prize pair exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto. Scaling fairly well up towards the ton mark, each well balanced and of faultless conformation, with the best of quality, feet and legs, good bone of the clean, flat kind, and amazingly handy with their feet, Cowie's team would grace the top in any ring in any country. Another pair that was a credit to the breed was that of the Dominion Transport Co., which got second for draft teams; Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, bringing up the list with an excellent third pair, of greater scale than the first team, but showing somewhat the effects of work. Reserve went to J. M. Shantz, Plattsville, on a seventeen-hand pair, got by Hedon Hero. Of the two entries for four-horse teams of heavy draft, first went to the Dominion Transport Co., and second to Hendrie. Throughout, the drafters, though few in numbers, were exceptionally good. In fact they were, in Judge Stericker's opinion, simply splendid.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Ontario may well be proud of the magnificent exhibition in heavy leather seen at Toronto, which shows that we can breed and train these long-price horses with the best. To particularize where there are so many rare good ones is impracticable; suffice to say that the fact of being fit to exhibit creditably here is a better recommendation than to win in many less pretentious shows. Some of the pairs of heavy harness horses were just about perfection, while of the tandems, at least four were pronounced by the American judge to be as good as could be seen anywhere.

As usual, Hon. and Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, carried off a large share of the honors. Particular mention might be made of Mrs. Beck's Sparkle, first in the class for mares or geldings under 15 hands. This mare is beautifully lined, well mannered and true in her action. In the next class, viz., that over fifteen hands, Crow & Murray, Toronto, came to the top with their bay mare, The Empress, a Nonsuch, one of the finest animals in the show, and able to trot anything that is wanted. G. Pepper & Co., of Boston, landed the blue, leaving a good third to Gay Boy, one of the string belonging to A. Yeager, Simcoe. In the next section of the catalogue, mare or gelding 15.2 to 16 hands, Yeager got to the top, with a promising four-year-old bay gelding, New Finish. The over 16 hands class was well headed by Mr. J. J. Dixon's Montrose, a fine, strong, well-topped horse, with clean, cordy limbs, and spirited action. For pairs not exceeding 15.2, Crow & Murray won with The Empress and Show Girl, and in the next class Mrs. Beck's fine, well-mannered, neat-gaited pair got in ahead of a strong second, in that grand pair of bays, the Governor-General and Her Excellency, owned by W. A. Young, M.D., Toronto. The best team over 16 hands was exhibited by Arthur A. White, of Acton. Much the same horses captured the honors in the amateur classes, Young's team, in particular, being repeatedly recipients of the red badge.

Champion high-steppers, brought on the last evening, furnished a distinctly interesting class. First finally went to J. J. Dixon's Montrose, although Yeager's four-year-old, New Finish, ran him pretty close, and will probably exchange positions after another year or two of development. In tandems the order of positions was: Pepper & Co., Boston; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Mrs. Adam Beck, and A. Yeager, Simcoe. For tandems owned and driven by an amateur, first went to Mrs. Beck. Four-in-hands resulted in a victory for Yeager, with Crow & Murray second, and Pepper & Co. third and reserve.

ROADSTERS.

A good, useful type of roadster was the first-prize trotter, Daisy Buckner, exhibited by Jas. Crow, of Toronto. Speedy, but possessing less substance, was Lady Furcia, owned by R. I. Henderson, Toronto, and shown with her mate for first in the corresponding class for pairs. From the Cruickston stables Miss Wilks sent the winning mare over 15.2, Rhea W., first also in the class for pairs when driven with her stable mate, Easter Belle. Well matched, and clean, rapid movers, this pair clearly deserved the honors over Hugh Scott's team, which, though good, were scarcely so well matched. Calgary, Alta., furnished the red ribbon pacer, under 15.2, in Geo. McMillan's Gallagher (2.034); Robt. Davies coming in over P. Maher, with Jingle Bell. The best pacer over 15.2 was owned by John Dowden, second by Snow Bros., and third by A. W. Holman, all of Toronto; reserve going to the chestnut gelding, Prince Odana, Wm. Adams, Thornton.

SADDLE HORSES.

The first saddle class in the prize-list is that for combination saddle and harness mare or gelding, 15 hands and over, to be first shown in an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes, the horse to be unharnessed and judged under saddle. There was a long string of entries, and the judging required considerable time. There was no getting over Dixon's Montrose for first, while second was Mrs. Dixon's Othello, clean of limbs and true in his paces. Othello went to the top in the section for mare or gelding over 14.2 and under 15.2; competition was keen, and considerable enthusiasm was evoked when the decision was announced. First winners in the two heavier weight saddle classes were, respectively, Cingalee, exhibited by Jos. Kilgour, Toronto, and Bro. Wilson, shown by Pepper & Co., of Boston. Othello also won in the ladies' and Cingalee in the amateur saddle class. Saddle championship went to Othello, reserve to Cingalee.

HUNTERS.

Popular interest centered on the hunters and jumpers, many of which acquitted themselves well in the hurdle performance. Mr. Beck won on Black Knight, in heavy-weight qualified hunters, while another Beck entry, Lady Mandal, headed the middle-weights. Beck's star exhibit, however, was the magnificent bay gelding, Grand Master, by Imp. Grand Falconer, which, though beaten by Pepper's crack Brother Wilson in a strong class of heavy-weight green hunters, carried off first in the amateur heavy-weights. Gordon J. Henderson, of Hamilton, got first for ladies' hunters up to 150 pounds, and also won the Toronto Hunt plate.

A great exhibition of hurdle work was that given on the opening forenoon. Victory finally rested upon Senator, the chestnut gelding exhibited by E. H. Weatherbee, New York. Two others by the same exhibitor landed second and third, while reserve went rather strangely to Miss Pepper's Myopia, which concluded an excellent performance by refusing one of the last jumps, pitching her rider over the hurdle instead. On middle-weight hunters ridden by amateurs, first money fell to Alf. Rogers, of Hamilton, on Cloth of Gold; the same exhibitor also scoring a popular win on Gold Dust, which in class 51 outjumped a couple of dozen green and qualified light-weight hunters.

PONIES.

Harness, saddle and polo ponies were out in variety of size, type and equipment. Mrs. C. Wilmot exhibited Strawberry Blonde for first in the combination class, and the stallion Black Diamond for best pony sired by a Hackney stallion. Burns & Sheppard won on saddle ponies under 14.1, and the champion pony in harness was San Toy, owned by Wm. Baker, of Woodstock. The polo pony work was the best ever seen here, and must have contributed materially to the ticket sales.

Among the special classes, mention must be made of the splendid competition of the Hunt Club teams of three horses under saddle, for the Hunt Club silver cup, which was finally captured by one of the Montreal teams, though Hon. A. Beck's (London) ran a close second, and was chosen for reserve.

In the open classes of hunters and jumpers, the two firsts were won, respectively, by Beck's Grand Master and Alf. Rogers' Cloth of Gold. A list of the awards in the breeding, heavy draft and more important light horse classes will be published in the Gossip columns next issue.

Ontario Director of Live Stock.

For some years past the Ontario Government have made grants to the Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Associations, for the purpose of conducting winter fairs. Mr. A. P. Westervelt has been secretary of these associations, and Mr. T. D. Elderkin his assistant. The new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith, has decided to continue to provide office accommodation in the Parliament buildings in Toronto for the officers of these associations, and has made Mr. Westervelt director of live stock for the Province, with Mr. Elderkin as his chief clerk, and has provided in the estimates submitted this year for a grant for the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, and office expenses and salaries are provided for in a special grant. The board to manage the Winter Fair will be made up as usual of representatives from the three live-stock associations, and the Government grant for the Winter Fair will be turned over to that board. The associations will continue their organization as formerly, and can use their fees for any purpose they may see fit. The live-stock work of the Province will thus be brought a little more directly under the Department.

Grain Rates.

The Railway Commission has issued an order, dated April 22, directing the railway companies to "restore the equilibrium between their freight rates on grain and its products by reducing the rates now charged on grain to the same basis as charged on the milled products thereof."

Grain merchants estimate that this decision will add one cent a bushel to the value of the grain in the producers' hands. It means a great deal to the farmers. Taking the item of oats, for example, it is said that about 20,600,000 bushels are marketed yearly. On that one crop there is, according to the estimates of those best qualified to judge, an addition of \$200,000 a year to the profits of the grower.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK." ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

It's a Stayer.

Some few years ago we subscribed for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," just to get clear of the agent. Now we send for it regularly, as we cannot get along without it. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for renewal. MAJOR LOWTHER.

P. E. I.

Soon Pays for Itself.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for "Farmer's Advocate." We think a great deal of the paper, which has proved worth the money paid for it already. PERCIVAL JAQUES.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade has been heavy all week.

Export Cattle—A few extra fine cattle sold at \$6 per cwt., the price which for some time has been predicted for this kind. Choice are quoted at \$5.60 to \$6; good to medium, \$5 to \$5.40; others, \$4.75 to \$5, and bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.

Butcher Cattle—In good demand, and although actual prices did not go any higher, there was a firm tone to the trading. Good to choice are quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.65; fair to good, \$4.60 to \$5; mixed lots, medium, \$3.75 to \$4.50, and common, \$3 to \$3.50. Cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and bulls at \$2.90 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Prices firm. Feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$5, and stockers, \$2 to \$4.

Calves—Quotations are easier at 3c. to 5 1/2c. per pound, and \$2 to \$8 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light, and prices are firm. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$5.25; mixed, \$4 to \$5; lambs firm at \$6.50 to \$7.50; barnyards easy at \$5 to \$5.50, and springs firm at \$3 to \$6.50 each.

Hogs—The run was light, and prices are quoted at \$7 for selects, and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Buyers and sellers are apart; little business is being done, with 98c. bid and \$1 asked for No. 2 red and white. Spring and goose wheat quotations are nominal, at 92c. to 93c. for spring, and 85c. to 86c. for goose. Manitoba is fairly steady; for delivery at lake ports on the opening of navigation, No. 1 northern is quoted at 95c.; No. 2, 91c.; No. 3, 85c.

Millfeed—\$17 for bran and \$18.50 to \$19 for shorts; Manitoba, \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran.

Barley—45c. for No. 2, 43c. for No. 3 extra, and 41c. for No. 1 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Corn—Canadian nominal, at 47c. to 48c. for yellow, and 46c. to 47c. for mixed, f. o. b., Chatham freights. American, No. 3 yellow, 55c. to 55 1/2c.; mixed, 54 1/2c. to 55c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—40c. to 41c. for No. 2 white, west; 41 1/2c., east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Easier all round, and is quoted about 1c. lower.

Creamery, prints 22c. to 23c. do, solids 20c. to 21c.

Dairy, tubs, medium 16c. to 17c. do, inferior 14c. to 15c.

Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice 19c. to 20c. do, large rolls 18c. to 19c.

do, medium 17c. to 18c.

Cheese—Firm, at 12c. for large and 12 1/2c. for twins. New is selling at 12c.

At the first season's meetings of the cheese boards last Saturday, at Cornwall and Belleville, Ont., prices opened at 10 1/2c. and 10 1/4c. respectively.

Eggs—Are still being sold at 13 1/2c., although some dealers hold out for 14c. Demand fairly active, but receipts large.

Potatoes—Steady to easy, with quotations unchanged. Ontario, 60c., on track, and 65c. to 70c., out of store; eastern, 60c. to 65c., on track, and 70c. to 75c., out of store.

Baled Hay—Quoted unchanged, at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$7 for mixed or clover, in car lots, on track here.

Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and undergrades, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Chicago.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.70 to \$5.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.30; good to choice, heavy, \$5 to \$5.32 1/2; rough, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.95; light, \$5 to \$5.27 1/2.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.60 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$4 to \$4.50; native lambs, shorn, \$4 to \$6.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Export cattle are quoted at 12c. to 13c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9 1/2c. per pound; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per lb.

Montreal.

Wheat.—The sensational feature of the past week was the Chicago slump in wheat, in which slump, Gates and his crowd are said to have lost \$3,000,000 or so. Gates' holdings were said to have been 20,000,000 bushels. The farmers of the country sold immense quantities at 10c. per bushel, and sometimes 20c., more than they would otherwise have received.

Butter.—Sales made as low as 17c. Possibly 17c. to 18c. would cover the range for finest fresh-made creamery. Some fresh rolls were sold at 17c., thus illustrating the peculiarity of the market; fresh creamery having been sold at the same figure. The proper value of rolls is probably 16c. to 16 1/2c. They are very scarce. Prices cannot go much lower.

Eggs.—Eggs show a decline. It is claimed that, in future, not more than 12 1/2c. will be paid in the country. The man in the country will have something to say in the matter also. Packing operations will keep prices from going down much lower, even though consumption would fall off considerably. It looks as though eggs should be worth 13c. at country points for a while yet.

Potatoes.—Many carloads of finest stock have been sold here, on track, at 45c. per bag of 90 lbs., and the holders have been glad to get that figure. Prince Edward Island stock has been offering at 40c., and considerable of it sold. Local merchants are offering best stock, in broken lots, at 60c. to 65c. per bag, according to quality.

Cheese.—Reports coming in from various parts of the country, particularly Ontario, are to the effect that factories are selling their output of fodder cheese at 10c. to 10 1/2c., and sometimes a shade more. In the local market there is not very much going on. So far, receipts have been light, but the past few days has seen a considerable change come over the market, and now a few hundred are being received every day. The general view of prices here is 10 1/2c. to 10 1/4c. for best Ontarios, but it is likely that the lower figure will soon be the more general, as merchants are not very eager to deal in fadders at present prices.

Millfeed.—Market steady; demand still keen. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21.

Live Stock.—The live-stock market continues quite firm, not only in Canada, but in the United States and in England. Cable advices from the latter markets all report higher prices, much to the satisfaction of the exporter. Liverpool was quoted at 12 1/2c. for best Canadian cattle, and 12 1/4c. for best States, although one exporter received a cable quoting them 1/2c. lower than these figures. Cables, 12c. to 12 1/2c. for choice Canadians, and 12 1/2c. to 13c. for choice States. Shipments of cattle from West St. John, N. B., and Portland, last week, were 1,963 head, those of the previous week being 1,929. The great scarcity of desirable export cattle in the United States is stiffening prices in Canada. Prices here are now higher than for a long time past, and some seem to think there is not much chance of a decline.

U. S. shippers are purchasing distillery and stall-fed cattle throughout Ontario, and this is having a very firming effect upon prices and ship agents. Exporters, consequently, are looking for lower freight rates, but agents have not found it necessary to take less, so far as is known, although they have not let nearly all their space for May. In the local market choice cattle brought 5 1/2c. to 6c. and 6 1/2c. The general run of fine stock, however, could have been had at 5c. to 5 1/2c., and good to fine butchers' animals ranged from 4 1/2c. to 4 1/4c.; medium stock ranged from 3 1/2c. to 4c., and common from 2 1/2c. to 3c.

Hogs.—Hogs showed a slight advance; offerings light; demand brisk, and straight stock sold at 7 1/2c. to 7 1/4c. Sheep and lambs scarce; sheep bringing 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c.; lambs selling at \$4 to \$6 each. Calves were not in much demand, and the offerings were of poor quality; prices ranging from \$2 to \$4; the good ranging up to \$8.

Hay.—Steady at \$9 to \$9.25 per ton for No. 1; \$8 to \$8.25 for No. 2, and \$7 to \$7.50 for shipping hay.

Horses.—There is a great scarcity of good animals, and the demand for them is active from all quarters. During the month of May it is expected that the active demand will have run its course, and

commence to decline. There is good demand for a general-purpose animal selling at \$150 to \$200, also for good blocks or chunks, such as are used largely by coal carters, and weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 pounds each. For these, \$175 to \$240 is being paid; prices having advanced recently. Owing to the active demand for heavy draft animals, prices have advanced on the best, those weighing 1,500 to 1,600 now bringing \$200 to \$250 each. Express horses, ranging in weight from 1,100 to 1,300 each, are holding steady at about \$150 to \$200 each. Ordinary cheap animals, which will do nicely for knocking around with, sell at \$75 to \$125 each, while broken-down animals, old horses, and those with glaring imperfections, sell at \$50 to \$75 each.

Buffalo.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.60; shipping, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.85; heifers, \$4.25 to \$5.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$5; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85.

Veals—\$4.25 to \$6.

Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.40 to

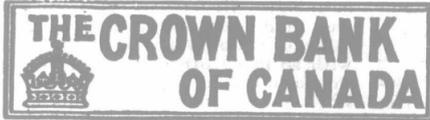
\$5.55; Yorkers, \$5.35 to \$5.60; pigs, \$5.30; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; a few \$4.85; stags, \$3 to \$3.50; dairies, \$3.25 to \$5.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50, wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

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Established by letters patent by Ontario Government, and Licensed by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

Commenting upon the recent mission of Mr. Rider Haggard, the popular English novelist, sociologist and farmer, to America, to investigate the "settlement" schemes of the Salvation Army, the Canadian Churchman enthusiastically declares: "Back to the Farm," is the slogan that should be sounded from one end of Canada to the other. "Stand by the Farm," is the truest note of our country's progress. True manhood, pure womanhood, can find no better, more useful, profitable, honorable or independent field for the development of all the noblest qualities of life and character than that which a bountiful Providence freely offers in the varied, progressive and useful round of farm life in Canada. The farmer is nature's nobleman in this country. His faithful, diligent helpmeet is nature's noblewoman. The sons and daughters of the soil, who live on and by the soil, are, with them, its true aristocracy. Together they form the solid foundation on which the whole social fabric is upborne. They are the noble men and women, whose jewels are the sweat drops of honest, laborious, beneficent toil, who wear the choicest crown nature can bestow—Independence; and their chief glory is the cultivation of the most precious possession life can yield—Character.

William Wilfrid Campbell.

If we were asked to name a number of volumes of Canadian poetry which, in justice to Canadian writers and Canadian sentiment, should be in every home in the Dominion, we should not hesitate long about placing William Wilfrid Campbell's "Beyond the House of Dream" among the very first of them. When we took up this little book recently, with a view to reviewing it, it was with the expectation of a pleasure in store, for, although this particular volume was new to us, we had long been following Mr. Campbell's poems in magazines and newspapers, with increasing appreciation and interest. With the intention, then, of marking a few illustrative passages, to be given our readers later, we began the book. Then, what happened? We read on and on; forgot our readers, forgot our prospective review, forgot even the poet himself, forgot everything exterior in turning over leaf after leaf, carried away by the charm of a poetry so strong, so full of the real feeling and core of life, yet so musical, withal, as to make one feel that one was living over again in music many experiences of a lifetime. May we be pardoned for making this personal digression? We have only made it because we feel that poetry, music, oratory, art—whatever it may be—

which is strong enough to "carry away" one person, is likely to be strong enough to carry away many others, and that, after all, this is a true test of power in any man's work.

Mr. Campbell's poetry is simple and direct; there is no straining or wrestling necessary to arrive at his meaning. He strikes straight and true, and finds his mark immediately, and there is no possibility, as with so many other poets, of placing half a dozen interpretations on a single line or stanza. In this quality, probably, lies a great element of his forcefulness as a writer, for, in poetry as in prose, clearness is surely strength. Mr. Campbell has been at times criticised for dwelling on the morbid, melancholy side of life. But there may be a doubt as to whether this criticism is well founded. He does, it is true, dwell on the shadows of the wood, rather than its lights; on dawn and twilight, pale stars, green wastes, desolate hills and wheeling mists, and he is seldom forgetful of the tears of life; yet, are not these the things which are most impressive—the undercurrent of "pain," with which even our "sincerest laughter is fraught?" And yet, when all is said, Campbell is optimistic, not with the optimism of one who shuts his eyes to the sad things, and looks



William Wilfrid Campbell.

only upon the sunshine and flowers, but with that of him who knows the sorrows that exist for everyone, yet looks upward toward the victory and the rest. Almost invariably, even in the most "melancholy" of his poems, there breathes the spirit which Tennyson has embodied in the lines,

"Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of all."

Who can read carefully, for example, "Beyond the Hills of Dream," "Peniel," "Afterglow," "Tree of

Truth," "The Last Prayer," and others, not realizing that this is so?

"And all the joys we missed, my Love,
And all the hopes we knew,
The dreams of life we dreamed in vain,
When youth's red blossoms blew,
And all the hearts that throbbled for us,
In the past so sunny and fair,
We will meet and greet in that golden land,
Over the hills of Care."

This he says of us all; and, again, thinking of those who have gone through life misunderstood, unappreciated—for there are many "Pans":

"And the people, when they found him,
Stood still with awesome fear.
No more they saw the beast's rude hoof,
The furtive, clownish leer;
But the lightest spirit in that throng
Went silent from the place.
For they knew the look of a god released
That shone from his dead face."

Mr. Campbell cannot be classed as one of the Nature-poets, yet his work is filled with nature-touches, which occasionally burst out into a song, as in "A Wood Lyric," and which show that to him, not less than to Lampton and Roberts, has appealed the beauty of the commonest things by the wayside.

And now, as to his life: Mr. Campbell is a native of Ontario, where he has often been called the "Lake Poet," and is one of the few Canadian writers who have not forsaken us for the Old Country or the "Other Side," as he still resides in Ottawa. He was educated at Toronto University and Cambridge, Mass., and has contributed frequently to such well-known periodicals as the Atlantic Monthly, Century, Harper's, Scribner's, the Cosmopolitan, and London Spectator. His poems have been collected into several volumes, "Lake Lyrics," "The Dread Voyage," "Montreal and Hildesbrand," and "Beyond the Hills of Dream." He has also contributed a series of articles on literary, critical and philosophical subjects to the Ottawa Journal, and has just completed a Canadian Lull in verse, entitled "Gloriana," which will be welcomed by the Canadian public. He is well known as a lecturer, has been made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and is at present secretary of the English Section, R. S. C.

The more experience Mr. Campbell has in life, the more deeply does he seem to be impressed with its worth, and the necessary for doing, not dreaming. The following, taken from one of his latest poems, "The Discoverers," is dedicated to the explorers of this great Western World, closes with a stirring appeal for true and strong endeavor towards higher ideals, and with it may we fittingly conclude

this little tribute to William Wilfrid Campbell.

"We, too, as they, are earth's discoverers,
We, likewise, can be fixed in our regard,
We, likewise, can be brave, sincere, and true,
Dreaming for peaks of greatness on ahead,
If we but strive and beat our weakness down;
Setting our sails, invincible, for those ports
Beyond the common, sheltered shoals of self;
Cleaving with daring keel those seas
Of larger life, those heaving floors of hope;
Marking our course by those fixed stars alone,
Forever steadfast, witnesses of God,
Pointing to continents vast of holier dream."

Equalizing the Population.

The overwhelming proportion of men in the West has stimulated some very obvious immigration schemes. Recently a party of some thirty-five English girls arrived in Winnipeg, for the expressed purpose of engaging in household work throughout the country, although their gladness spirits and the optimistic smiles upon their faces were sufficient evidence that they were willing to enter upon a bondage more binding than an employment contract, but also more fraught with possibilities for the betterment of humanity, the basic motive in nearly every normal woman's heart. Matrimonial bureaux, and the intrusion of commercialism into the preliminary affairs connected with the sacred ordinance of marriage, are things that have always been resented by Canadians. Nevertheless, if marriage is a good thing—and no one doubts it—the encouragement of its consummation by perfectly legitimate means, provided irrational infatuations are not invited, should be countenanced by all who have the best interests of the country at heart. The plan, as it is being followed out, is not calculated to dupe the bachelor of the prairie, but simply anticipates that opportunity will assist him to the sensible conclusion of a matrimonial arrangement. The contingents of English girls are at least honest in their intentions, and their willingness to undertake so long a journey, and to engage in domestic service in so entirely strange a land, presupposes their usefulness in higher spheres of life.

Earl Grey's Advice.

Our new Governor-General, Earl Grey, in a recent speech, said: "Now, as Canada produces the best wheat grown upon the North American continent, it is in her power to secure for the farmers of Canada the privileges of supplying the requirements of an apparently unmeasurable Japanese market, and Japan, in return for your wheat, will give you tea, silk and other products. By this exchange everyone, both in Canada and Japan, will be benefited. The potential markets which you command across the Pacific means an increase in value on every acre of your land. It is recognized in England that although you do not as yet contribute to the cost of the Imperial

fleet, you are contributing to the Empire in many and different ways. I do not require any assurance to be convinced that it is the desire of every Canadian who has the British spirit to do as much for the Empire as possible. A man is not worthy of the British blood which flows through his veins if he takes no pride in the feeling that it is the strength of the stroke which wins the victory for his boat."

In Early Days.

Booker T. Washington tells an amusing story of an old colored preacher, who was endeavoring to explain to his congregation how it was that the Children of Israel passed over the Red Sea safely, while the Egyptians, who came after them, were drowned. The old man said: "My brethern it was this way: When the Israelites passed over it was early in the morning, while it was cold, and the ice was strong enough so that they went over all right; but when the Egyptians came along it was in the middle of the day, and the sun had thawed the ice so that it gave way under them, and they were drowned." At this, a young man in the congregation, who had been away to school and had come home, rose and said: "I don't see how that explanation can be right, Parson. The geography that I've been studying tells us that ice never forms under the equator, and the Red Sea is nearly under the equator." "There now," said the old preacher, "that's all right. I's been 'spectin' some of you smart Alecks would be askin' jest some such fool question. The time I was talkin' about was before they had any jogafries or quators either."

A certain railway in Michigan has a station entitled Sawyer's Mills, but usually entitled for short, Sawyer's.

A rural couple on one of the trains attracted much attention by their evident fondness for each other until the brakeman thrust his head in the doorway of the car and called out "Sawyer! Sawyer!"

"Reuben" suddenly assumed the perpendicular and indignantly exclaimed, "Well, I don't care if you did; we've been engaged three weeks."

They're Coming.

"Father, I hear them; come out, do! Where be they? Why just a crossin' the common, and a coming in at the gate. . . . Yes, here they be, God bless 'em," and the youngsters crowd around the grandad and granny, shouting with the joy of the long-promised holiday in the dear little farm where mother was born.

H. A. B.



"Ye Have Need of Patience."

Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing.—S. James i: 4.

"God keep us through the common days. The level stretches white with dust, When thought is tired, and hands up-raise Their burdens feebly since they must. In days of slowly fretting care, Then most we need the strength of prayer."

"Ye have need of patience," says the writer of the great epistle to the Hebrews, and surely he is right. Happy we may be, contented we should be, but satisfied?—no! To be satisfied here would mean to stagnate, and we all "have need of patience" all our life through—Gods sees to that. I am not thinking now of seasons of great painful or physical—which we naturally brace up to meet, but rather of "the common days, the level stretches white with dust," when life seems monotonous and wearisome, and we think any change—even a change for the worse—would be welcome. The days drag, and our lives don't seem to amount to anything. We read of great and noble work being done, and should like to have a hand in it, but our pillar of cloud seems to lead us on in a circle; every day is just like the one before it, and no apparent progress is made. Is it strange that we grow more and more impatient as the years roll on, and we have nothing to show for them?

Let us go back to the first verse of Genesis and stand by God's side "in the Beginning." As we look forward at the onward march of those stupendous "Days" of the Creator, which no mind of man can measure, and see how slowly order is evolved from chaos, we begin to appreciate the force of Browning's exclamation: "God takes time!" Each grain of wheat which grew and ripened last year, took ages to perfect, for it is indissolubly linked with the first grain which God created "in the beginning." If God "takes time" over every seed and insect, is it likely that He will be less careful over us? Whether each individual soul be an entirely new creation, or evolved in some mysterious way from those who have gone before, at least there is no doubt about the fact that a very important part of our personality has come down to us from the misty ages of the Past. If God takes so much time over our bodies, will He be likely

to hurry the perfecting of our souls? And, having given us the awful responsibility of free will, He needs our co-operation in the perfecting process. If we could skip all the uninteresting bits of life, as we skip the dull pages in a novel, our spiritual loss would be incalculable. Happily for us we can't do that, but we can let slip many of the gifts which God has strewn thickly along those level stretches—and one of the greatest of these gifts is "patience." To live each day at our very best is certainly not to keep the mind constantly on the future, as children mark off the spaces on a calendar, counting the days until the holidays. Of course, we must look ahead. That seems to be an instinct of our human nature, not to be crushed out, and hope for the future is a great help in the present; but we can only live victoriously, if, like the Israelites in the wilderness, we go to God every day for needful food, and then concentrate our whole strength on the present moment.

Patience is an intensely active virtue. We are told to "run with patience the race that is set before us," and to "run" is certainly not to sit down passively and let circumstances sweep over our heads. This "running," too, is compared to a race in the amphitheatre, where the runner is straining every nerve of mind and body, spurred on by the sympathetic interest of a great "cloud of witnesses" and eager to obtain the prize—even Christ Himself, on Whom his gaze is constantly fixed.

If we are to be "perfect and entire; wanting nothing," we must "let patience have her perfect work," and be very careful not to slur over any of the lessons God has planned for our education.

It is not only when the soul is placed in the furnace of severe pain or trouble that the Great Refiner is perfecting His gold and silver. The sanctifying process is going on all the time—unless we interrupt it—and the long, uninteresting years when "the trivial round, the common task," may seem so monotonous and unprofitable, have a very important share in this perfecting.

"Dost thou know That on thy lot much thought is spent In heaven?"

If the "God of Patience" sees the necessity and the gain of the level stretches of life, cannot we trust Him and find real pleasure in them, because our Father has planned them for us? It is not easy—but do we want life made very easy?

Think of Moses, so eager to help his people, and yet forced to wait forty years in a wearisome inactivity: letting, as he must have thought, his great learning and talents rust while he fed a few sheep in the wilderness. Yet those years of quiet communion with God were very necessary to the success of his great mission. Then think of all the years our Lord spent in the little village of Nazareth, years of which the world can only obtain the barest glimpse. Nearly the whole of the Greatest Life ever lived

on earth was spent in the quiet accomplishment of the most ordinary and commonplace work. Dare we say one hour was wasted?

I said that patience was an active virtue, and even when it seems most passive it is charged with latent activity. "They also serve who only stand and wait"—Yes,

"If God has planned the waiting, and our might Has sought all ways of conquering for the right; If deep within the purpose holdeth strong To give ourselves, our all, against the wrong, To live or die or wait, if wait we must, And, sure of guidance, hold each hour our trust, And, waiting, hold forever up to view The standard of our faith and of our aim— A standard graven with a living Name. If, waiting, we are like the minute-men Of seventy-six, who held the 'arm,' but when The word came 'March!' whose steps rang firm and quick Along the road to where the blows fell thick."

It is so easy to say "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him," but we all know how hard it is to carry out the command. St. Paul ends his list of Christian graces with "temperance," but St. Peter says we must be diligent to add to our temperance "patience." Consequently, when praying for the nine graces enumerated by the one apostle, I always find myself, almost unconsciously, adding this tenth gift of "patience" to the list. It is so easy to ask for and so hard to obtain. Like Jacob, we may have to wrestle until the day breaketh—to pray and fight our whole life through—in order to win and retain the great grace of patience. Only he who is victoriously patient, day after day, knows what it is to be "richer for his loss, stronger for his cross." The opportunity is ours now, to-day. Let us actively co-operate with the Holy spirit in His special work of perfecting our souls, let us steadily try to prefer His plans to any we might wish to make for ourselves; then, when the hard, glad race is over, we may hope to be "perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

"So oft the doing of GOD'S will Our foolish wills undoeth! And yet what morning dream breaks ill, Which morning light subdueth! And who would murmur or misdoubt When GOD'S great sunrise finds him out?"

But it is a great mistake to think that the perfecting process is stopped when life seems all brightness. Those who, like the flowers, open their hearts to God's sunshine, giving the Holy Spirit the opportunity He seeks, grow daily in "the beauty of holiness." Sunshine is a wonderful tonic for body and soul. If we avoid the outward sunshine, for fear of injuring our complexions, and carefully shut it out of our houses, it is not only out bodily health that will suffer. So also, if we are not careful to welcome the other kind of sunshine—even the everyday happiness which God places within the reach of all—our bodies as well as our souls will feel the bad effects. God has joined body and soul together, and if we, by our own fault, injure one, the injury reacts on the other. The body is holy, as well as the soul, for the Most High, Who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands," is pleased to dwell not only in the soul of man, but also in his body: "What! know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" While He is patiently beautifying the place of His sanctuary, surely the least we can do is to be patient too. It is worth while. Our lives are not tame and colorless, but of priceless value to Him Who says:

"I will set thy stones in fair colors, And lay thy foundations with sapphires. And I will make thy pinnacles of rubies, And thy gates of carbuncles, And all thy borders of pleasant stones." HOPE.



(From painting by Alfred Howland.)

They're Coming.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Emergency Sale
OF
ORGANS

The unprecedented demand for Gourlay pianos has so increased the number of instruments taken in exchange that both our warehouse and storage space is insufficient—we are overstocked.

To insure their immediate sale we have priced them lower than ever—some at little more than cost of repairs—all at much less than their real value.

Each will be shipped in perfect order. Our experts' examination is most thorough; if it were not, we would not guarantee them as we do.

- R. S. WILLIAMS—Small walnut organ, flat top, 5 octaves, 4 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout and knee swell; height, 3 feet; originally \$75. Now... \$14
- CANADA ORGAN CO.—Walnut organ, without high top, 5 octaves, 6 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout and knee swell; height when open, 4 ft. 1 in.; originally \$90. Now... 16
- JNO. JACKSON, Guelph—Walnut organ, nicely panelled, 5 octaves, 4 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout and knee swell; height, 3 ft. 2 in.; originally \$90. Now... 17
- MUDGE & YARWOOD—Walnut organ, 5 octaves, 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds and knee swell, without high top; height when open, 3 ft. 11 in.; originally \$100. Now... 19
- DOMINION—Walnut organ, 5 octaves, 6 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and one in bass, knee swell, without high top; height, 4 ft. 1 in.; originally \$100. Now... 21
- DOMINION—Walnut organ, with high back, 5 octaves, 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds and knee swell; height, 5 ft. 11 in.; originally \$110. Now... 26
- PELOUBET & PELTON—Walnut organ, with small extended top, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 2 knee swells, 3 sets of reeds in treble and 2 in bass; originally \$110. Now... 27
- GODERICH—Walnut organ, with small mirror top, 5 octaves, 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and one in bass, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof; almost new; height, 5 ft. 5 in.; originally \$90. Now... 31
- BELL—Walnut organ, with decorated panels and music rack, 5 octaves, 10 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, 2 knee swells; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; originally \$110. Now... 36
- DOMINION—Walnut organ, with handsomely-panelled ends, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 2 full sets of reeds and 2 knee swells; height, 6 ft.; originally \$125. Now... 37
- BELL—Walnut organ, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds, coupler, 2 knee swells, attractive case with music rack; height, 6 ft.; originally \$125. Now... 41
- DOHERTY—Very handsome walnut organ, with lamp stands, handles, etc., 5 octaves, 11 stops, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, 2 sets of reeds; height, 6 ft. 5 in.; originally \$135. Now... 43
- BELL—Very handsome walnut organ, attractively carved, 5 octaves, 11 stops, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, 2 sets of reeds; height, 6 ft. 7 in.; originally \$140. Now... 46
- BELL—Pipe top organ, a beautiful and expensive organ, 5 octaves, 12 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble and 2 in bass, in addition to sub-bass, coupler and 2 knee swells, etc. Just like new; originally \$175. Now... 59
- THOMAS—6-octave piano-case organ, mahogany case, with full length music desk, carved and marquetry panels, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, couplers and knee swells; almost new; height, 4 ft. 8 in.; catalogue price, \$225. Now... 69
- BELL—6-octave piano-case organ, in mahogany with mirror, rail top, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; catalogue price, \$250. Now... 74
- THOMAS—6-octave piano-case organ, handsome walnut case, with mirror, rail top and marquetry panels, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers and knee swells; height, 5 ft. 10 in. Very little used; catalogue price, \$250. Now... 76
- DOMINION—6-octave piano-case organ, in walnut case, with mirror top, has 3 sets of reeds in treble, 2 in bass, in addition to sub-bass, 12 stops, couplers and knee swells; 5 ft. 9 in.; catalogue price, \$320. Now... 80
- SHERLOCK-MANNING—6-octave piano case, in handsome new design walnut case, closely resembling a piano, 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells; a splendid organ, used less than one year; catalogue price, \$300. Now... 81
- DOMINION—7-octave piano-case organ, walnut case, with mirror top, automatic pedal cover, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells; catalogue price, \$350. Now... 97

TERMS OF SALE:

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest.
Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory.

In ordering, kindly send your second and third choices in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

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

Something More About Our Indian Wards.

Reading between the lines of the "Little Injun Papoose," printed in a late issue of our Home Magazine, it is easy to see that by far the larger portion of labor fell to the share of his dark-skinned mother. Even the little papoose could perceive that in spite of his inverted point of view: To both mother and child, the father was a state, lordly being, whose will was their only law, and woe be to either of them if they fell short of it in the smallest degree. But civilization has already worked changes, and the lot of the poor Indian woman of to-day is much ameliorated, whilst probably the wives of the Indian men of another generation or two many find it hard to realize how grievous were the burdens of Indian womanhood in the days of their great-grandmothers. I came across an interesting and amusing little record, dated October, 1894, "Unique Laws, or a Blow for a Blow Amongst the Indians," which I will transcribe for you:

"Mission is a pretty little town directly across the inlet from Vancouver. Its houses are all white, and clustering around a little church in the center. When the sun is shining, the view from the city is very pretty.

"This Indian town forms a great contrast to the bustling city, but when Vancouver was still a wilderness, Roman Catholic missionaries established the little settlement.

"In the days when it was very inconvenient, if not impossible, to send the Indians to Victoria to receive punishment under the British laws for ordinary misdemeanors, the missionaries were obliged to form a code of laws themselves, with the help of the wiser among the Indians.

"These laws are still in force at Mission, and are respected by the people.

"The following are a few of the most striking regulations continually enforced: Take wife-beating, for example. The Indian tyhee (judge) sits on a chair, and the wife-beater is brought in in charge of two stalwart policemen. The klootchman (wife) is also brought in, when the following conversation occurs:

"Tyhee—'Your man kick you?'
"Klootchman—'Yes; he kick me in shin.'

"Tyhee—'Policeman, kick prisoner in the shins.'

"This is done viciously; and no one in the court is allowed to sympathize with the prisoner, except his wife; she usually pleads to have him released. But the tyhee remorselessly continues:

"'Did he slap your face?'
"Oh, yes, but let him go.'

"Tyhee—'Policeman, slap the prisoner's face.'

"The prisoner's face is unmercifully 'clouted,' the prisoner being usually knocked down, at which the court loungers laugh.

"Tyhee—'What else did he do?'

"Klootchman—'That's all, that's all.'

"The husband, getting no sympathy from anyone else, turns to his wife, and they hurry off home together, swearing their love vows over again. This must be a good law, as the Indians believe in it, and will have no other.

"For drunkenness, a man is fined very heavily, usually \$50. If he cannot pay, he is obliged to do \$50 worth of work for the town for nothing, usually cutting down and removing trees. Unchaste women are sent out of the village. There are no divorces. If a man has a wordy quarrel with his wife, and hard names are exchanged, they are forcibly separated until they plead to the Tyhee to be allowed to live together, and promise never to quarrel again.

"These laws cannot be distasteful to the Indians, for they could leave the town if they wanted to; but the population is constantly increasing, and the community as a whole is very religious, and pays great attention to the teachings of the missionaries."

Now, is not that a turning of the tables? We shall soon be having Indian wives suing for alimony, and men fined heavily for breaches of promise to marry, instead of, as in the case of their forefathers, getting as many wives as they could afford to pay for, with unlimited control over the lives and liberties of the same. At the present day, the Indian can have his children trained in the arts of civilization. They can become carpenters, printers, bookbinders,

shoemakers and farmers. There is no industrial pursuit closed to them, and they have given proofs of their wonderful adaptability to new conditions, exhibiting specimens of their handiwork at the industrial fairs and exhibitions of the land, especially in the Northwest, which have been an astonishment and a revelation to those who have hitherto rated the Indian intellect as upon the level only of an intelligent horse or dog.

But after all they are in a transition stage only. We did not leap at one bound from the period when it was the correct thing to wear the skins of animals for our clothing, and to paint our bodies with woad by way of making ourselves beautiful. Perhaps it is as well to remember this when we attempt to judge of Indian merit or demerit, the limitations or the possibilities in store for the dark-skinned sons and daughters of the land upon whose goody heritage we have "entered in and occupied." If there is to be a law of "tit for tat" between us, let us see to it that it be interpreted in a spirit not only of justice, but of the most elastic liberality, and surely to both sides will be granted a rich reward.
H. A. B.

Breathe Properly.

Breathing through the nose is one of the benefits of deep breathing. By closing the mouth and forcing the respiration through the nose, at last the nose will become an instrument of respiration.

As a rule, says Medical Talk for the Home, people breathe through their mouths. The nose is intended to breathe through. The Schneiderian membrane, the turbinated bones, are intended by nature to warm the air before it enters the lungs, to impart to it moisture, and to strain out harmful particles of dust.

In mouth-breathing all these protections are wanting. The air, enters the lungs dry and dusty, exactly as it is breathed in. After one has practiced deep breathing through the nose for a month or two, it really becomes a luxury to breathe. Breathing brings the same agreeable sensation as drinking cold water when one is thirsty. To drink in deep respirations of air through the nose, after the nose has become fully developed in its function of breathing, is a real pleasure.

They who have never enjoyed the physical satisfaction of nose-breathing, do not know what they have missed. In order to acquire this function, the mouth should never be opened to breathe. Even when exercise demands rapid breathing, keep the mouth shut. At first it may be quite difficult to do so, and produce a smotherly sensation. But persist in it. At last the capacity of the nose for breathing becomes greatly increased.

Nose-breathing often changes the typography of the face. It effectively alters the shape of the nose and the upper lip, producing a wide, well-formed nostril, and imparts character to the nose as nothing else can do.

Nose-breathing prevents nasal catarrh. Practiced regularly, it will cure ordinary nasal catarrh. Nose-breathing develops the lobes of the lungs that are very apt to be neglected in ordinary life.

Don't give it up. Keep breathing through the nose until you have developed the splendid function which nature intends it to fulfil. Nose-breathing is a pleasurable exercise. Not only that, but a protection to the lung. Not only that, but a beautifier of the face. Not only that, but a developer of the muscle of the upper part of the thorax. Nose-breathing is worth more than all the remedies in the pharmacopoeia.

"Pa," asked little Willie, "is a family jar one o' them kind that's used for preservin'?" "Scarcely, my son," replied pa, "at least not for preservin' the peace."

Mr. Rinkpate—Part my hair in the middle, please. The Barber—But there is an odd number, sir.

How Do You Know?

How do you judge crackers? By their crackling crispness—their snowy lightness—their appetising deliciousness? That's the way to judge

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Measure them by quality's standard and they score 100 per cent. If you haven't tried MOONEY'S, you've missed a treat in crackers.

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Especially if you purpose remaining on the farm, to have a practical knowledge of the law of

NOTES, DRAFTS & CHECKS

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J. W. Westervelt, Principal.



Sewing Machines Free, for 20 days trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense.

We sell a 5 or 6 drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 to \$12 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and laces; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can. Dept. 2

Send for samples of shirt-waist suits in lawns, linens, etc., from \$2.50 up.

With the Flowers

The Back Yard.

Now that flower planting time is practically upon us, the spirit moves me to make one little plea more in behalf of the back yard. I have just been wondering how many of our readers make a practice of having even a few flowers around the kitchen door, at which one has to pass in and out so often—and have dared to guess that not fifty per cent. of them have. It is such a very, very common thing in towns, as well as in the country, to see the front yard trim and neat and resplendent with flowers, while the back yard is just a little dreary wilderness, overrun with disorderly grass and weeds, and decorated, perhaps, with a clothes-line and a pile of chips or other debris. This is surely a mistake, especially in the country. Of course it is all right to have the front yard as nice as can be; the public enjoys it, and we have a right to make the public as happy as we can. Besides, it adds attractiveness to the home, and when one's work is finished in the evening it is pleasant to have a pretty front lawn, to which one can go for a while and obtain a complete change of outlook. But, since a great share of a woman's life is often spent in the kitchen, it does seem that the back yard should be just as nice as one can have it. One can have no idea of the pleasure there is in it until one tries.

We have in mind a grass-grown back yard, which had remained just in grass as long as anyone could remember. One side was disposed to be weedy, and was always an eyesore, as no one ever seemed to have time to keep the weeds down. I say "seemed," because it was afterwards found that the no time excuse was only a myth. At last one spring the women of the house went to work in earnest. They dug the weed patch into a long bed and planted nasturtiums there, dwarfs in front, and tall ones behind. The choice was not the happiest, since it was soon found that it required no end of attention to keep the tall ones in order when planted in the flat ground. Unquestionably, as it soon appeared, the best place for trailing nasturtiums is in a high box or eminence of some sort, from which they may droop and trail at their own sweet will, without requiring any care in training.

However, so great was the satisfaction with this first little attempt at backyard decoration, that it was straightway decided to have more flowers in it in future. Asters followed, then sweet peas and morning glories, and now the little plot shows in addition to these candy-tuft, alyssum, mignonette, golden glow, phlox and dahlias. It is not a pretentious garden, neither grand, nor especially artistic, nor expensive; yet it is a source of endless pleasure from spring until fall. All summer long the workers in the kitchen can look out and catch a glimpse of pink, and white, and crimson, and the shimmer of green leaves. When the sun shines brightest the butterflies come there, and the humming birds; and at dusk, occasionally, a big hawk moth hovers there above the heavy-perfumed phlox, like a hummingbird masquerading in the clothes of a "bumble" bee. Better than this—the boys of the family, who never before were much interested in flowers, may often be seen wandering around to see if "any new kinds are out." In many ways nothing ever paid so well as the little back-yard garden.

It was even found that the work indoors was lessened by it. All summer long the garden proved so much more enticing than the more stuffy atmosphere of the house, that when the shadows grew long in the afternoons, or before they shortened in the mornings, many bits of work were taken outside to be done. Indeed, very few moments were spent indoors, except those absolutely necessary; consequently, there was much less "muss" made in the house, and so less necessity for sweeping and dusting. It is so easy to sew or darn, peel potatoes or apples, or do a hundred more things out in the

yard if one only thinks so; and all the while one gets the benefit of the pure fresh air, that greatest of all health promoters. . . Look out at your back yard, dear reader, and see what you can do with it. You may have a wonderful story to tell us before the snow comes again if you will.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

Hints from "Success."

Outbuildings, ash heaps, fences and mud holes are not needed even as a means of grace to remind us that the world is full of ugly things. They should be transformed into objects of beauty, or screened entirely from sight, by vines, shrubbery, or tall, broad-leaved plants. Seeds of vines should be sown so that the plants may be trained to cover the boards or wire. The quick-growing, broad-leaved nasturtiums, scarlet runners, morning glories and cucumber vines will do wonders in a few weeks. Honeysuckle makes a permanent and beautiful fence over woven wire. Pumpkins, too, are used with surprising effect on back stoops or bare arbors. And there is nothing finer than the Dutchman's pipe! A lattice, arbor, or simple homemade pergola is not only beautiful and useful in itself, but also may be so placed as to screen from street and house a half-dozen necessary but unsightly objects. Evergreens make the best permanent screen, both for privacy and for a wind-break. While waiting for them to grow some temporary screen may be grown.

A novel treatment of clothes posts in a small garden is to dig around them and plant Virginia creeper or scarlet runner. In a month or so the post is clothed in living green. A staple is driven securely into the post. To this staple is attached the large ring through which on washday the clothesline is passed. All the rest of the week the clothes-posts are merely beautiful exclamation points.

The Graybird.

Poor little warbler of the glen,
Repeating o'er and o'er again
Thy simple song—
Thy meagre dole of feeble praise,
In scantiest of roundelay,
The whole day long.

Does it not ever seem to thee
Thy song must of necessity
Unheeded fall?
Does not the catbird's melody,
The thrush's reckless minstrelsy,
Thy heart appal?

Or dost thou sing without a thought
Of giving praise; but only taught
To sing, and sing,
Dreaming not why 'tis so, but still
Doing thy unknown Teacher's will,
Unquestioning?

Headless of the entralling notes
That pour from strong, high-gifted
throats,
And quite intent
On thy small part? Oh, is it small?
To teach a lesson to us all
Art thou not sent?

If even one poor poet grieved
For great things wrought for, un-
achieved,
Should learn from thee
That fame of worth is no true test,
And that of all things, this is best—
Humility.

If even one weak soul, dismayed
By others' greatness, fain hath laid
His task aside;
Yet, hearing thee, hath been made
strong—
Surely thy simple little song
Is glorified.

Fenelon Falls, Ont.

J. R. H.

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BABY'S OWN SOAP
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A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin
A good Soap for ANY Skin
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There is no other just as good.

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The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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If you freckle, the best time to remove them is now, as soon as they appear. Get your complexion clear, and your spring hat and gown will look prettier.
PRINCESS
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11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$10.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.
The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

"I always hate to pass an ice cream saloon when I'm walking with my girl."
"When I'm out with my girl I've never happened to pass one."
"That's strange. How do you manage it?"
"I don't manage it. She does. She always insists upon going in."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE
Having discontinued its use for many years, the public may rest assured that the pills are still the same. Sold only in London, Ontario.

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For a delicious meal, open and dish a tin of

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As nutritious as it is tasty and labor saving. Contains no bone, no waste. The most economical meat to buy—**TRY IT.** If your dealer cannot supply you write me and I will see that your order is filled.

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By our system you can purchase a Raggy, Phaeton or other high-grade Carriage or Harness, at one-third less than from your local dealer.

The broadest guarantee given with each purchase. If not thoroughly satisfied, you can return the vehicle, and we will pay freight both ways. Our complete illustrated Catalogue, showing many styles of vehicles and harness, with detailed description of each, mailed free. Write to-day.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.

BRIGHTON, ONT. No. 30, Surrey. Price, \$85.

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS

We make ladies suits. Our leader is a chevot suit in black, navy, grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$1.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest spring style. The jacket has a tight fitting back with half tight fitting front, with belt at waist line. It is lined in mercerized sateen. The skirt is seven gored with double tuck at each seam tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and bound with velvet. It is elaborately trimmed with buttons. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded \$3 to 44 cent in stock.

Shirts waist Suits, \$1.50 a tailored waist in spring style supplied instead of a coat if preferred.

Shirts Waist Suits from lustre or mohair, any shade, made in latest spring style waist and skirt \$1.50.

Skirts alone from any of the goods \$2.50 like model.

Waists, Spring styles, any shade China Silk \$2.25, best taffeta all shades \$2.50, lustre all shades \$1.50, velvet \$2.00, white lawn \$1.00 insertion trim mod. All waists are new styles, large puff at shoulder tucked above from cuff up to elbow, box pleat down front clusters of tucks on each side of box pleat, tucked back. Tucks may be fine or wide as desired, the waists are elaborately trimmed with buttons. Send to-day. Add 15¢ postage for waists.

Blouses, \$7.00 for \$12 kind, Cravenette all shades. **Jackets, like in tel shown or box style in cloth \$1.50, silk \$2.50. Black taffeta silk \$5.50, Black china silk \$1.00, Black velvet \$3.65. Beautifully made.**

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN. 14 Market Lane.

Shirt-waist Suits \$3.75 (of waist and skirt), any color, union linen, spring style waist, with wide tucks down each side of wide box pleat in centre, which is trimmed with a row of fine insertion, large puff at top of sleeve. Skirt is 7-gore, tucks down each seam to knee, where skirt flares; strip of fine insertion down front of skirt to match waist. An attractive summer suit worth \$7. Only \$3.75, factory price. Money returned if unsatisfactory.

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But a Positive Cure.

That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free. Address, with stamp, MR. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



ROSTHERN District

The Heart of the GOLDEN WHEAT FIELDS of The Famous Saskatchewan Valley.

This district is situated in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, and extends from the N. Saskatchewan river on the West and the S. Saskatchewan on the East to Duck Lake on the North and Osler on the South. In the heart of this beautiful territory lies the town of Rosthern, a bustling, thriving town of 1500; and to-day is the principal place of business for this district. Settlers intending to come to Canada cannot afford to locate anywhere else until he has investigated the possibilities of the Rosthern district. For information, etc., address

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There is money in store for the man who "KNOWS HOW." Cheap labor is plentiful; expert labor commands its price. The difference between the two is KNOWLEDGE.

STUDY IN SPARE HOURS will make you a good worker instead of a poor one. Send us your name and mark whether the course you prefer is: () Commercial () University () Agricultural () Mechanical

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FOR SALE: A No. 4

Sawyer-Massey Stone Crusher

in good condition. Price low and terms reasonable. Apply,

JOSEPH BATTLE, Contractor,
Thorold, Ontario.



A Few More Spring Scrapbook Notes.

Laundering Lace Curtains.—The following method has been recommended by one who has found it successful: Shake and brush out all the dust, then dissolve a little washing soda in warm soft water, and "souse" the curtains in it until clean. Two washings of this kind may be necessary, but do not rub the curtains on a board or vigorously between the hands. Rinse thoroughly, and if the curtains are white, blue them lightly. Last of all immerse in a thin starch water (boiled starch) to which a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been added. This should be done on a bright sunny day, and the curtains put on stretchers or quilting frames to bleach and dry. "Busybody" relates that she finds the plan of drying recommended in a former issue by one of our members most excellent, viz., to double the curtain, stretching it out a little and pinning the points (double) to the line, afterwards slipping a light quilting frame rod into the loop formed by the doubled curtain.

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

Comments on Letters.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am a member of our cozy nook, and have not written for some time, but I could not resist the temptation any longer after reading your letter telling us of Illinois woman's letter in the New York Independent. I regret that we could not see all of her letter in print, but I think it was very wise of dear Dame to bring this subject before us, as it gives scope for a grand debate. This is exactly what I have been wishing for in the letters from the Nookers—something else besides cooking to talk of. There are other things to do besides eating.

Now, I see "Marie" came first with her letter. I like to remember all the pen-names, when they are good pen-names and not initials." Dame has objected to initials being used, and rightly so, as they are hard to remember. Marie wrote a good letter, short, but very much to the point. She has given the Illinois Farmer his proper name, "Slave-driver."

Next comes "Ontario Farmer's Wife." She stands right up for the country, and thinks the farm is all right. I agree with her on that point. I think country life is away ahead of town or city life, provided the work is managed so that the farmer's wife will not always be tired. I have an idea that Illinois woman has unconsciously spoiled her husband by doing more than her share; now it is likely looked upon as her work, and not his. The idea of any woman going into the fields to harrow! Perhaps it was a Corban harrow, one she could ride on, but even that I would not want to do, unless for a short time for the fun and recreation of it. I did it myself once, just for sport. Ontario Farmer's Wife thinks it is cheaper to pay the hired man. We all agree that it is, but she must remember there are scores of farmers who do not keep a hired man at all, unless for a short time, or by the day, to keep down expenses, owing to too high wages. In such cases, I think it is all right for a woman to lend a helping hand with the chores; it is not necessarily her work because she does certain things during a busy time. I do many things outside to help my husband when he is alone that I would not dream of doing when we have a hired man. Last summer while our hired man was sick for two days, I drew in clover with my husband to save it from rain, knowing that it would mean a loss to us if left out. I drove the team, and built loads in the field, and then came in and helped in the mow, and I did not care

who saw me do it either. My husband thanked me and praised me for the help I gave him, which he always does when I do work of any kind that is not mine. I think any woman with common sense knows enough to lend a helping hand in case of emergency without calling it drudgery.

I think "Independence" brought out some very good points in her letter. She thinks farmers' wives should not try to imitate their city sisters. I think so, too. Women set too much value on what others will think. When I think a thing is right, I do it. What others say and think never appeals to me. As Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "If we are going to live simpler lives, we must begin at once and live them, and not be influenced by others, for the very moment we weaken over the opinions of others, we strike the first false note." I always bring this little sermon of Mr. Bok's to mind if I have anything to do. I do my own housework and plain sewing, all my mending, look after a garden in summer, make butter the year round, except for about two months or two and a half, help with the milking when it is necessary, and look after two children, and I don't think I am over-worked. I read a great deal, and find time for singing and playing the violin. I have an occasional party, sometimes two in a year. I never have any help to prepare for them, and I enjoy nothing better than entertaining my friends. I have sixty hens, which I always feed. I also raise turkeys and ducks. In the hot weather I take a nap in the afternoons, while the poor men are out in the boiling sun. I think they need some consideration too. We have a piano, and I spend many very pleasant evenings with my friends in singing, etc. I would like to know if there are any other members who are as fond of music as I am; I watch each letter with renewed interest.

"Helponabit" wrote some common sense in her recent letter. I am known in this corner as "Blacklocks," but I beg to change it, as that name was once taken before in another circle. I will now adopt another one, and hereafter will be known to all the members as

BLUE-BELL.

Downeyville, Victoria Co., Ont.

Several letters on "The Farmer's Wife" have appeared since Blue-Bell wrote us, so those to whom she does not refer must not feel over-looked in any way. Blue-Bell also writes an answer to Martha, re butter bowls, but as so many letters on the subject have been published, we shall not insert it. Martha will, however, be duly grateful to Blue-Bell.

Two Conveniences.

One of the handy things I saw while away last summer was a gasoline stove. It was very complete. It was a self-generator; had six burners—two for the oven and the rest for other uses. The family (farmers) had used it the winter before, and it cost just seventy-five cents a month to do all their cooking, boiling, washing, etc., as, not needing the heat, they had used no other. It had cost fifteen dollars; but for those having to buy wood in summer, I thought it would be just the thing, as there is little or no heat from it.

The other was a homemade refrigerator or ice-box. It was made from two packing boxes, one about three or four inches larger each way than the other. The smaller one was placed inside the larger so as to leave a space all round, which was packed with sawdust. The smaller box was lined with galvanized iron, and had a shelf or two. The outside box was neatly painted. The door also was double, the outside being about an inch or two wider than inside piece. The inside of this was also covered with galvanized iron. The ice was set in a granite dish on one of the shelves.

DESIRE-TO-HELP.

Halton Co., Ont.

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

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

That I could but acknowledge. She would hide no keys for the sake of shielding another; no, if Mary were accused, she would speak. And yet when, in a short time from that, I found myself alone in the busy street, the thought that Eleanore was free, rose above all others, filling and moving me till my walk home in the rain that day has become a marked memory of my life. It was only with nightfall that I began to realize the truly critical position in which Mary stood if Mr. Gryce's theory was correct. But once seized with this thought, nothing could drive it from my mind. Nor, though I retired early, could I succeed in getting either sleep or rest. All night I tossed on my pillow, saying over to myself, with dreary iteration: "Something must happen, something will happen to prevent Mr. Gryce doing this dreadful thing." Then I would start up and ask what there was could happen, and my mind would run over the various contingencies which might occur, as—Mr. Clavering might confess; Hannah might come back; Mary herself wake up to her position and speak the word I had seen trembling on her lips for so long. But further thought showed me how unlikely any of these things were to happen, and it was with a brain utterly exhausted that I fell asleep in the early dawn. I was awakened by a heavy knock at the door. Hastily rising, I asked who was there. The answer came in the shape of an envelope thrust under the door. Raising it, I found it to be a note. It was from Mr. Gryce, and ran thus:

"Come at once; Hannah Chester is found."

"Hannah found?"

Drawing up a chair in a flurry of hope and fear, I sat down by Mr. Gryce's side.

"We are not absolutely sure that she's anywhere. But word has come to us that a girl's face, believed to be Hannah's, has been seen at the upper window of a certain house in—don't start—R—, where a year ago she was in the habit of visiting while at the hotel with the Misses Leavenworth. Now, we consider the matter worth inquiring into."

"But—"

"If she is there," went on Mr. Gryce, she is secreted; kept very close. No one except the informant has ever seen her."

"Hannah secreted at a certain house in R—? Whose house?"

Mr. Gryce dowered me with one of his grimmest smiles. "The name of the lady she's with, is given in the communication as Belden—Mrs. Amy Belden."

"Amy Belden, the name found written on a torn envelope by Mr. Clavering's servant girl in London?"

"Yes."

I made no attempt to conceal my satisfaction. "Then we are upon the verge of some discovery; Providence has interfered, and Eleanore will be saved. But when did you get this word?"

"Last night, or rather this morning; Q brought it."

"It was a message, then, to Q?"

"Yes, the result of his moleings while in R—, I suppose."

"Whom was it signed by?"

"A respectable tinsmith who lives next door to Mrs. B."

"And this is the first you knew of an Amy Belden living in R—?"

"Yes."

"But you have already sent Q to make inquiries?"

"I wish you to go. Since I cannot be there myself, I know of no one else sufficiently up to the affair to conduct the enterprise to a successful issue. You see it is not enough to find and identify the girl. The present condition of things demands that the arrest of so important a witness as this, should be kept secret as possible. Altogether the affair is a delicate one. Do you think you can manage it?"

"I would at least like to try."

Mr. Gryce settled himself on the sofa. "To think what pleasure I am losing on your account!" he murmured, gazing reproachfully at his helpless limbs. "But to business. How soon can you start?"

"Immediately."

"Good! there is a train leaves the

If a man's wife is a good baker, nothing

but the best flour is good enough for her. There can be no greater extravagance than the use of inferior flour.

Winchester Springs, Feb. 27th, 05.

"I read about Royal Household Flour which is purified by electricity. I also read about the woman paying freight 25 miles before she would be without it. Royal Household was not sold in our town, I was asking about it and my grocer told me to wait a day or two and he would get some, and I am glad I did so. My wife is a good baker and made good bread out of other flours, but what she has now made out of Royal Household is so far ahead that I would be willing to pay freight fifty miles instead of twenty-five, rather than go without it. There is no flour 'just as good' as Royal Household."

(Signed) JOHN HENDERSON.

Now, is there a single woman in the whole country who, after reading what Mr. Henderson says, will not at once send for the Royal Household recipes and give Royal Household Flour a trial. Mention this paper and address

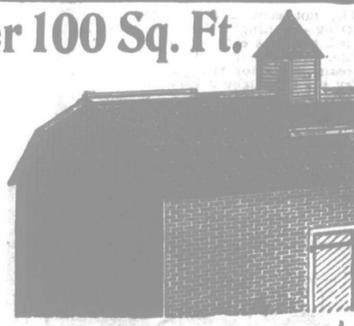
**THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED,
MONTREAL.**

Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V-Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.
Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes. All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British Flag. Established 1861. Capital Invested \$150,000.00.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Eastern Warehouse—767 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



depot at 12.15. Take that. Once in R— it will be for you to determine upon some means for making Mrs. Belden's acquaintance without arousing her suspicions. Q, who will follow you, will hold himself in readiness to render you assistance, only this thing is to be understood, as he will doubtless go in disguise; you are not to recognize him till he gives you leave to do so. You are to work in your way and he in his, till circumstances seem to require mutual support and countenance. I cannot even say whether you will see him or not; but you may be sure of one thing, that the will know where you are, and that the display of—well, let us say a red silk handkerchief—have you such a thing?"

"I will get one."

"Will be regarded by him as a sign that you desire his presence or assistance."

"And these are all the instructions

you can give me?" I said, as he paused.

"Yes, I don't know of anything else. If possible, let me either hear from you or see you by to-morrow at this time."

And he handed me a cypher in case I should wish to telegraph.

BOOK III.—HANNAH.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Amy Belden.

It was a bleak day in April that I stepped for the second time in my life from the cars at R—, and took my way down the well-populated street leading to the hotel and its surrounding villas. My intention was first to seek out our client, Mr. Monell, and from him learn the best manner of approaching Mrs. Belden. To his hospitable mansion, then, on the road to F—, I hastened, and

was so fortunate as to meet him driving into town.

"Well, and how goes the day?" was the exclamation of my friend as we drove rapidly into town.

(To be continued.)

Raspberry Cake.—Half a cup butter, ¼ cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon water, 1 cup canned raspberries, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 small cups "Five Roses" flour; ice with caramel icing. This cake is delicious.

Nut Cake.—One cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 cup chopped nuts, 2 heaped cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder.

She—We don't hear so much any more about elevating the stage.

He—No; the women as a rule remove their hats in the theatre now.

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

If you could only see the Easy Running
EMPIRE
Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

Sharples Tubular Separators

A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES

Why not save half the standing-lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalogue J 193 describes it.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS EASY WASHER

Turns Mother's drudge into child's play

Will not injure the finest fabrics or laces, and with a minimum of labor will take all the dirt out of any description of clothing—has a natural rub.

Its compound pressure lever gives two-thirds more power than any other.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write
Thomas Brothers, Limited.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Calves will begin to eat grain when from seven to ten days old. The best way to start them is to put a little grain in their mouths immediately after feeding their milk, and in this way their attention is called to the grain instead of sucking each other's ears and mouths. This taste will soon lead them to the feed boxes, where they will eat greedily.

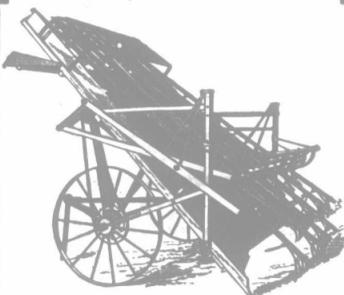
The 17th volume of the fifth series of the Journal of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, edited by Mr. James Macdonald, F. R. S. E., Secretary of the Society, has been received at this office. It is, like its predecessors, a valuable compilation, well filled with useful essays and practical articles, and containing nearly fifty illustrations. Selections from the volume, it is hoped, may from time to time be presented to our readers.

A turnip sower is something every farmer needs, and something that too many have not, but depend upon borrowing. Turnips to make a sure catch should be sown when the soil is damp, immediately after the land is ridged, or soon after a shower, and when there is only one in a neighborhood, some one or more farmers miss the best opportunity for insuring a crop. The same machine is suitable for sowing rape, which is a valuable forage crop that is coming rapidly into favor. A turnip and rape sower is advertised in this paper by the manufacturer, Mr. W. P. Plant, of Hastings, Ont.

HAY LOADER TALK No. 4

BY THE DAIN MAN.

Did you ever load hay on a windy day? You know how the hay blows. You can scarcely use a return carrier loader in the wind at all. The hay has so far to drop, the wind blows it off the side of the rack, and back over the Loader.



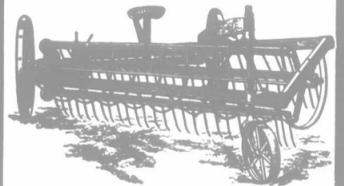
The DAIN LOADER overcomes this trouble. We have an adjustable drop gate at the top of our machine.

We let the hay out of the machine about three feet from the upper end.

The wind has no chance to get at it. This gate is adjusted instantaneously. Is raised as the load comes up, and when your load is completed the machine is closed to the top.

Helps in starting a load, too. Remember all these good features when you think about purchasing:

- 1st.—Our Loader rakes clean.
 - 2nd.—Is 8 ft. wide.
 - 3rd.—Has a hinged tongue.
 - 4th.—Has an adjustable gate for windy weather.
 - 5th.—Pushes the hay forward onto your load all the time. No drawing down the hay.
 - 6th.—No ropes or slats to break and get out of order.
- There are lots of others.



A Dain Side-Delivery Rake and a Dain Hay Loader make laying a mighty easy job. No backaches. Better hay for less money. Our supply of circulars is still hanging out. Send for one if you are interested. FREE.

Dain Manufacturing Co.,
PRESTON, ONT.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Toronto Street, Toronto.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS and pays INTEREST at **3 1/2%** PER ANNUM, COMPOUNDED TWICE EACH YEAR.

Absolute safety is assured by

Paid-up Capital	\$8,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	2,000,000.00
Invested Funds	24,000,000.00



STOP!

And consider the Uniformity and Purity of

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

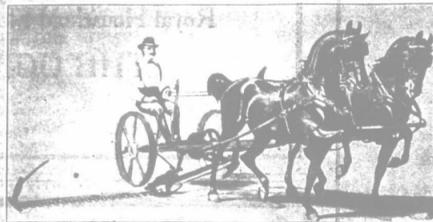
before buying other brands. It's better than the rest.

Ask your grocer for it.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

FOUR GREAT HAYMAKERS!

THE BEST LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS FOR THE FARM.

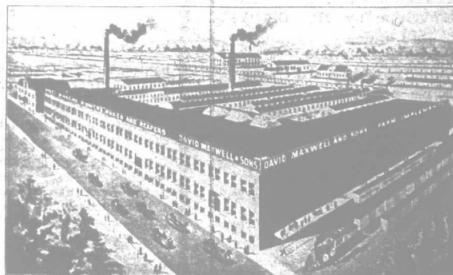


Maxwell Mower.



Maxwell All-Steel Tedder.

We Make a Full Line of Haying and Harvesting Machines.

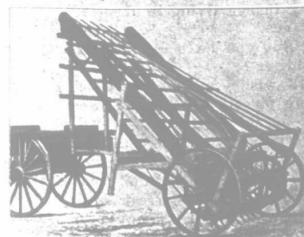


Where Maxwell Machines Are Built.

Also a Complete Line of Stock Raisers' Implements.



Maxwell Side-Delivery Rake.



Maxwell Hay Loader.

If no agent in your locality, write direct to us:

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS

ST. MARYS, ONT., CANADA.

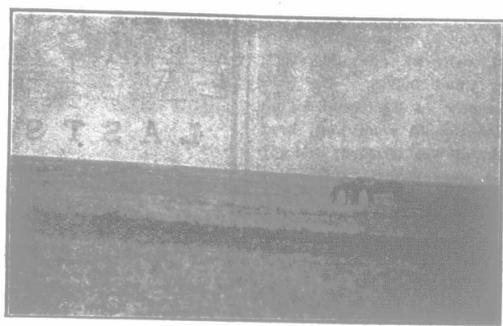
Last Mountain Valley

Steamboat Service On the Lake.

S. S. Queen City and S. S. Sifton Dale will make regular trips with freight and passengers.

Railway in Operation
This Summer.

WRITE FOR FREE MAPS, BOOKS, ETC.



The Finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia.

Average crop for 5 years
25 bushels per acre. . . .

Wm. Pearson & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

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 50 cents.

A FEW settings of Barred and Buff Rock and Buff Leghorn eggs, at \$1. Will exchange for pure-bred eggs, any kind. Robt. Stevens, Patrolia.

B ARRED White Rocks; Silver, White, Buff Wyandottes; White, Brown, Black Leghorns; Black Minorcas, Houdans, Buff Orpingtons, Spanish, Eggs, \$1 per setting. R. J. Laurie, Wolverton.

B ARRED Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, Northern-bred stock. We won at Ottawa with Barred Rocks first hen and third pullet, March, 1904; first cockerel and second pullet, Sept., 1904, and first hen, March, 1905. Our eggs are fertile. Price, \$2 per 13. S. Short, Ottawa, prop. Creighton Poultry Yards.

B UFF Orpington eggs—Exhibit in stock, \$2 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers; nine chicks guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caladonia, Ont.

B ARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs from prize stock, \$1 setting; fifty, \$2.50; per hundred, \$4. Miss Emily Spill bury, Colborne, Ont.

B UFF Orpingtons—Pure Willow Brook Farm strain. Bred true to type, to produce winter eggs. Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. O. Burgess, box 48, Queenston, Ont.

B UFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.

B UFF Orpingtons, White Rocks, Rose-combed White Leghorns; farm-raised, prize matings. Eggs, \$2 per setting; half-price after May 10th. Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont.

B UFF Orpingtons in "Maple Shade" Poultry Yards are headed by a beautiful cockerel from Willow Brook Farm, and cockerel same breeding as 1st Ontario. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Jno. A. Barr, Ingersoll, Ont.

B ARRED Rock eggs, 15 for \$1, McCormick strain; prize winners. Fred. Chambers, High St., London, Canada.

B ARRED Rocks and Buff Orpingtons a specialty. Royal Blue and Cook strains. Eggs from show stock, \$1.50, guarantee 10 chicks, or replace at half price. J. B. Cowieson, Queensville.

E GGS for hatching—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White and Silver Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, Black and White Orpingtons, \$5 per 15. Prize-winning birds in all these pens. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

E GGS for hatching—From a pen of Barred Rock hens, "National Strain," selected for their choice barring and persistent-laying qualities; mated with two large, healthy, well-marked cockerels. Price, \$1 per setting, or 3 settings for \$2. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

E GGS from White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. T. Barrett, Thornbury, Ont.

L ARGE Snow-white Wyandottes, cock 11½ lbs., hens 10 lbs. Eggs, \$2 per 15; after June 1st \$1. R. W. Kemp, Tambling Corners, London.

L ARGE Snow-White Wyandotte, Baldwin strain, great winter layers, strongly-fertilized eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Incubator lots special. Chas. A. Gou'ding, Vinemount, Ont.

P EKKIN DUCKS—Eggs, \$1 per 13. W. R. Hindley, Oprington, Ont.

P RIZEWINNING Buff Orpingtons Eggs, \$2 per setting. C. Lin Blyth, Marden, Ont., member Canadian Orpington Club.

R HODE ISLAND REDS, rose-comb, bred six years from carefully-selected, prolific winter layers; large brown eggs. Setting, \$1.50. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

R INGLETS, Thompson's Rocks, the best winter layers; all stock imported. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Geo. D. Meikle, Morrisburg, Ont.

S TOCK for Sale—Golden, Silver Wyandottes, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Silver-spangled Hamburgs. Eggs, \$1 per setting. William Daniel, Plattville, Ont.

S INGLE-COMB Brown Leghorn males, \$1.50, \$2 up; females same price. Related to my winners at Toronto and Ottawa. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per setting. W. J. Player, Galt.

T HE National Strain Barred Rocks—Eggs from choice matings, \$1 per 13. Geo. McCormack, Rookton, Ont.

W HITE Wyandotte eggs, from fancy and grand winter-laying strains, mated to imported Duston and Martin cockerels; large size and perfect shape; \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs special. James Smith, Trout Creek Farm, Millgrove.

W HITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Pen headed by grand Duston cockerel. W. D. Monkman, Bondhead, Ont.

W HITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaver, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.

W HITE WYANDOTTE eggs. We offer eggs for hatching from pens good in size, shape, color and laying qualities at \$1 per 13, \$2.50 per 39, \$5 per 100. 1905 egg circular free. H. GEE & SONS, Raleigh Centre, Ont.



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

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

F OR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch Collie puppies, champion bred, easily trained. Five dollars up. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

G INSENG—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Highgate.

W ANTED—Situation by mid'd-aged woman as housekeeper in good family; thoroughly competent; best of references; moderate wages. S. M., box 581, London, Ont.

W ANTED—A one- or two-horse tread power, in good working shape; must be cheap. Apply to Arthur Daviney, St. Mary's, Ont.

Only a Trifling Cold

Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.

A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP is just the remedy you require.

The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skillfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.

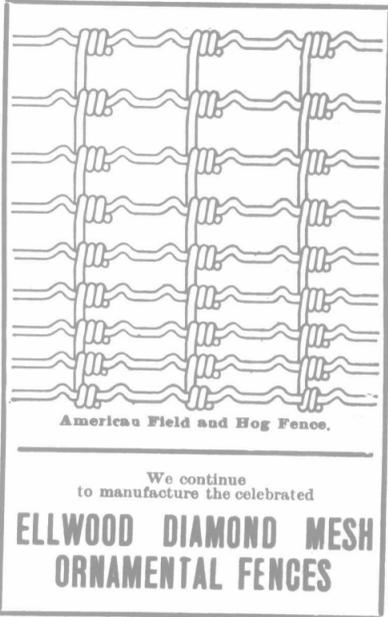
Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whycoemagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

HIGH CARBON

The proof of the pudding is, that more of our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences Combined.



American Field and Hog Fence.

We continue to manufacture the celebrated **ELLWOOD DIAMOND MESH ORNAMENTAL FENCES**

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market.

If your Dealers do not handle our Fences, write to us.

The **CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Limited**
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

McLachlan Gas and Gasoline Engines

Portable Stationary Traction Marine Engines



Complete Gasoline Threshing Outfits a Specialty.

10 to 40 h.-p. Threshing Engine.

Write for Catalogue and particulars to **THE MCLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED,** TORONTO, ONT., or to **W. C. WILCOX & CO.,** Our Western Agents, Box 818, Winnipeg, Man.

The annual Lincoln ram sales will be held in the City of Lincoln, England, this year, as announced in our advertising columns, on August 4th, if, at least, 50 rams are entered, and on Sept. 1st, up to 500 rams will be sold. The Secretary's address is Mr. Stephen Upton, St. Benedict's Square, Lincoln.

Short—Hello, Long! Where are you going?
Long—I'm on my way over to the post office to register a kick against the miserable delivery service.
"What's the trouble?"
"Why the check you promised to mail me ten days ago hasn't reached me yet."
—Chicago Daily News.

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

When You Get Bilious

YOU MAY BE CERTAIN THE LIVER IS DERANGED AND THAT THERE IS CURE IN

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

"Bilious" is the word used by many people to describe the condition of ill-health into which they are thrown by derangement of the liver.

Biliousness is caused by the failure of the liver to filter the bile and other poisonous impurities from the blood. The result is a clogging and poisoning of the whole system.

Indigestion, headache, languid, melancholy feelings, irritability of temper, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, pains in the muscles and bones, and a pale, sallow complexion, are among the symptoms.

Fortunately there is prompt and certain cure for biliousness and torpid liver in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They cure by thoroughly cleansing the filtering and excretory systems and awakening the action of the liver to renewed energy and activity.

When you feel out of sorts and notice any of the symptoms of torpid liver and biliousness, put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test, and you will then understand why this great medicine is considered indispensable in the great majority of homes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on every box.

We lose every day something in not denying ourselves more; there is a great happiness comes to all with the act of giving.

Emerson says: "Other people cannot cheat us; we only cheat ourselves." Do we not cheat ourselves daily in not making others happy?

Bishop Potter tells the following story on his distinguished friend, Phillips Brooks. Some years ago Bishop Brooks was recovering from an illness, and was denying himself to all visitors, when Robert Ingersoll called. The bishop received him at once. "I appreciate this very much," said Mr. Ingersoll, "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to your friends?"

"It is this way," said the bishop. "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be the last chance of seeing you."

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Doing Good Work Around Port Arthur.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles, and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 1.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview, Mr. Souvey said:

"My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had La Grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now enjoy good health."

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. A. Lattimer, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "Since last report, we have made the following sales of Shorthorn bulls: To Mr. D. Giles, of East Zorra, Queenston Baron =51892=, by Derby (imp.) 32059; to Mr. J. Strong, of East Zorra, Loch Lomond 55303, by Ben Lomond (imp.) 45195; to Messrs. Hart Bros., of East Zorra, a good red thirteen-months-old calf, by our old stock bull, Mountain Chief 36208. We also sold to Mr. Lazenby, of Eastwood, an excellent eleven-months-old roan bull, bred by R. W. Brink, of West Oxford, and got by that good sire, Bapton Chancellor (imp.) (78284). The dam of this calf, now in our herd, has another bull calf at foot, by the same sire, and it is needless to add that he is a right good one. Our females have wintered nicely, and all of breeding age are safe in calf to our Sittyton Butterfly bull, Bucephalus of Dalmeny (imp.). I enclose a change of advertisement for your next issue, as I have no more bulls to offer just now. We might add that we are well pleased with the 'Farmer's Advocate' as an advertising medium, as it brings the right kind of buyers."

The Glen Park Shorthorns, owned by Mr. W. Doherty, the well-known organ manufacturer of Clinton, Ontario, and lately taken in hand by Humphrey Snell, as manager, is expected to make a prominent mark in Shorthorn society sooner or later. The herd at present numbers over 20 head, the foundation having been laid with the most up-to-date strains. One of the choicest, thick-fleshed individuals in the herd is Wimple Blossom =35296=, a roan of the best Scotch breeding, by Village Squire =24993=, a bull of the same family as Young Abbotsburn, the World's Fair champion over all beef breeds, dam Wimple's Gloster =24988=. Another choice cow is Winsome Beauty 3rd (imp.) =43480=, bred by A. W. & A. M. Law, Scotland. This is a cow of great substance; was a prizewinner in Scotland, and sold for 150 guineas. She has proved to be a good breeder, is now in calf to Imp. Scottish Peer =46424=. Rosedale 18th 27047, sired by Baron Camperdown (imp.), a Cruickshank Cicely bull, has a fine roan heifer calf four months old, Rosedale 31st, by Imp. Fancy's Pride, by Pride of the Realm, by Pride of Morning. Waterloo of Hillside 2nd =50475=, sire Huron Chief =25472=, grandsire Barmpton Hero =324=, the great show bull of his time, has a grand, good, dark roan heifer calf by Scottish Peer (imp.) that may line up among the best some day. Mina's Flower is a low-down roan heifer, by Crimson Prince, dam Mina Swan =49850=, that will make a good one. Nonpareil 78th, by Royal Victor =24996=, grandsire Imp. King James =17100=, whose granddam was by Indian Chief (imp.), has produced a grand pair of roan heifer calves, which are now three and a half months old, by Imp. Broadhooks' Golden Fame, the bull that Mr. Jacobs, of Blyth, bought for \$930 at Thos. Mercer's sale. Among the other young heifers are Rosedale 30th, by Fancy's Pride (imp.) =36032=, dam Rosedale 18th, by Baron Camperdown (imp.). Royal Duchess of Gloster, from Duchess of Gloster 45th =34452=, a heavy milker, by Grand Sweep (imp.), is a richly-bred heifer. To our mind, the choice heifer is Glen Park Jilt, a thick, good one, from Jilt 22nd (imp.) =43486=, by Spicebox, grandsire Royal Emperor (imp.), a Marr bull, tracing to Red Lady, by Wm. of Orange. Among the bulls that are for disposal is Lord Brilliant =50261=, by Meadow Archer =41233=, dam Matchless Royal =45988=, by Royal Pon (imp.) =17105=. This bull is red, nineteen months old, good size and quality, the other is 11 months, roan, by Imp. Broadhooks' Golden Fame, from Bessie Stamford, a Marr Stamford, with such top crosses as Village Squire, Royal Sailor, and Young Abbotsburn, and he is also a good one. A glance over the breeding of this herd is sufficient to show anyone acquainted with pedigree lore that it is no second-rate herd in this regard. Mr. Doherty's motto in Shorthorn breeding is "Forward march," and he is open to exchange for a first-class imported bull.



LASTS A LIFE TIME

Applicable to Dwelling Houses, Stores, Factories, Warehouses—in fact, every kind of building. There is no limit to its use as an outside covering.

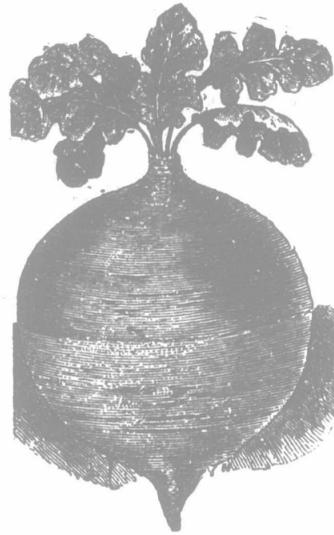
It very materially enhances the appearance of any structure at the minimum of cost.

Greater protection is afforded against the ravages of fire, hence less money need be squandered in fire risk premiums.

The Classic Kids will gladly furnish details.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA



BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP

After carefully testing this variety for four years, we have no hesitation in offering it as the very best shipping variety 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 very heavy cropper. All that have grown it will have no other.

Pieces: 1 lb., 12c.; 1/2 lb., 19c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

Our beautifully-illustrated Catalogue of Seeds—83 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

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Established 1850.

HAMILTON, ONT. CANADA.



Far, Near, and Everywhere Progressive Dairywomen are Using

UNITED STATES SEPARATORS

for they have proven the U. S. the surest and simplest money maker for the farm. Its simple bowl, operated by strong gearing entirely enclosed in a substantial frame, is easy to turn and gets all the cream—holds world's record for clean skimming. Notice the low supply can.

There are other advantages in using a U. S. aside from its wonderfully clean skimming, that are told in our handsome booklet, "The Dairy." Send for it immediately; it's free.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont.

397

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

43 Imported Registered

Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected for their breeding, size and quality, will be sold
by Auction at the Sales Stables at

Hamilton, Ontario,

==== ON ====

Wednesday, May 17th, 1905

These fillies are a superior lot, sired by some of the best stallions in Scotland, true to Clydesdale type and with the best quality of feet and legs.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Catalogues on Application.

W. D. FLATT, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

JOINT-ILL PREVENTION.

What will prevent joint disease in young colts? D. D.

Ans.—Veterinarians now agree in the opinion that joint ill is due to a germ that exists in the earth, or dust or dirt on stable floors, and which gains entrance to the circulation by means of the navel opening, and having an affinity for articulations, it attacks the joints. The stall in which the mare is to foal should be thoroughly cleaned, the floor covered with fresh slacked lime, and kept clean and well bedded. When the foal is born, the navel string and opening should at once be thoroughly dressed four or five times daily with an antiseptic that should be ready on hand in a bottle, say a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a solution of corrosive sublimate, say 15 grains to a pint of water, until the opening has closed and healed.

CEMENT WALKS.

Please give directions for constructing cement walks on a farm to run from the house to other buildings, the same to be about 18 or 20 inches wide; also give cost of making, not counting gravel and sand. G. A. W.

Ans.—The same general rules governing the construction of stable floors apply in the building of walks. See "Farmer's Advocate" for April 13th, page 561. In the building of city and town sidewalks, where the traffic is very heavy, an excavation is first made twelve inches deep from what will be the finished surface of the walk to the bottom. Soft spots are rammed firm. The 7½ inches of clean, coarse gravel is pounded in; next about 3¼ inches of base concrete made of one part Portland cement to 8 of clean, sharp sand and gravel, and last a finishing coat, one inch thick, made of one of Portland cement to 1½ of clean sand. Cost will vary with price of cement and labor.



Rods rolled from steel billets of peculiar grade and temper, best for the purpose known. Are by cold process drawn to wire, well-coated against the weather. Then converted to a continuous perfect spring from end to end. Thus is London Spring Steel Wire made—its coils, not kinked. By a process not possible in ready woven fencing. A in tag, stamped with makers' initials, is threaded on inside end of every genuine bundle. **London Fence Machine Co., Limited,** London and Cleveland. West Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg, Que. and East Ont.—Phelos & Smith, Montreal. Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P. E. I.

Write for our new book, "Practical Economy in Wire Fence Construction." Free to farmers. Reliable agents wanted in every section to sell London Machines, Wire and Fence Supplies. Write quick.

GOSSIP.

The attention of our farmer readers is called to the advertisement of the International Carriage Co., of Brighton, Ont., who propose to deal with the farmer direct, thereby saving him the middleman's commission, and enabling him to fit himself out with carriage and harness for what he would pay an agent for a carriage alone. See the advertisement, and write them for prices and particulars.

In connection with Sheep Dips a significant fact is brought to light by a canvas made among exhibitors at the Royal Show of England and also at the International Show at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. In both cases it was found that practically all (over 90 per cent.) exhibitors of sheep were patrons of the Cooper Sheep Dip. The good effect upon the skin and fleece is universally admitted, as well as its unrivaled curative properties.

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, writes: "We are pleased to report that our bulls are still finding places at the head of pure-bred herds. We have lately sold that fine bull, Elm Park Ringlander 72541, winner of second prize at Toronto and London shows last fall, to Mr. John Lowe, Flora, a very promising beginner in the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He has lately purchased a number of females. We wish Mr. Lowe success. This young bull was 16 months old when sold, and weighed 1,380 lbs. We have also sold Elm Park King 72534, winner of first prize in yearling class at Toronto last September, to Mr. F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Assa. Mr. Collyer does not require any introduction in the "Farmer's Advocate." He is always in the honor roll about Winnipeg Exhibition time. Our Clydesdales are also moving. Mr. Louis Brader, of Weisenberg, has purchased the yearling filly, Victoria of Elm Park 11713. Mr. Brader is also a beginner in Clydesdales. Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Clydesdale horses are in good demand."

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING. I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever. —DAN SCHWEL, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

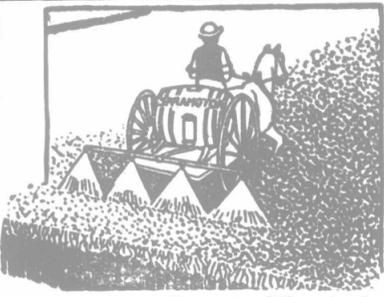
You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free Booklet D.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St., London, Ont. Agents Wanted



Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES

COLUMBUS, - ONTARIO.

We are now offering for sale the finest lot we ever imported at reasonable prices. Amongst them, Baron Gartley, winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes.

Stations—Oshawa and Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

Long-distance Telephone at Residence.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry.



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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WEIGHT OF EMBDEN GEESE.

What is the average weight of a full-grown Embden goose? D. A. M.

Ans.—A full-grown Embden goose should weigh 18 pounds.

SOFT-SHELLED GOOSE EGGS.

I have two geese and one gander. One goose laid 11 hard-shelled eggs, and is now sitting. The other goose laid three soft-shelled eggs, then one hard-shelled double-yolked, then one about half of the egg covered with hard shell and the other half was soft shelled, then one hard-shelled, and then the rest, two or three, soft-shelled, and stopped laying and don't want to sit. They were all fed through the winter on buckwheat, wheat screenings and oats and peas mixed.

W. S.

Ans.—In all probability the goose is over-fed, or in other words is too fat, or there is a lack of shell material. The reason the one goose has laid more satisfactory eggs than the other is largely due to individuality. The goose that has been laying soft-shelled eggs may lay again, but it is doubtful. Geese in the winter time should be fed largely on pulped roots, and grains of a fattening nature should not be fed but in very limited quantities. W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

Veterinary.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

Two-year-old colt had a puff on fetlock joint last year. I applied a liniment and it partly disappeared, but has returned, and is now the size of a hen's egg, and the bones of the joint appear to be quite open and protruded. What is the name of trouble and cure?

J. H. L.

Ans.—This is enlargement of a sac with synovia. It is called a bursal enlargement; often called windgall. I do not know what you mean by the bones being "open," unless you refer to a knuckling of the joint. It is probable the conformation of the colt predisposes to this trouble, but it can be helped and the joint strengthened by blistering. Take 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and catharides and mix with 2 ounces vaseline, clip the hair off the joint, tie so he cannot bite the part, rub blister well in. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn into a nice box stall now, and oil every day until the scab comes off. Blister in this manner once every month for five or six times, or oftener if necessary.

V.

COUGH AND NASAL DISCHARGE.

Horse had complication of diseases last winter, and has made only a partial recovery. He has a rattling cough, a rattling noise in his head when he breathes, and he breathes short. He discharges a cupful of corruption from his nostrils every day. His hocks and back legs are badly swollen, skin dry, hair standing, and bowels constipated. He eats well, but is failing all the time.

G. W. L.

Ans.—I think I remember your case last winter, and saying that a recovery was doubtful. I am afraid he will not make a complete recovery, but it is possible that treatment and a summer's run on good grass, with a feed of grain once or twice daily, may build him up if we can check the nasal discharge. Keep his bowels normal by giving a pint of raw linseed oil as often as necessary. Get one-half pound each of powdered sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, and one and one-half ounces of arsenic. Mix thoroughly, make into five dozen powders, and give him a powder three times daily in soft food. Repeat the prescription if necessary.

V.

Low Rates to the Pacific Coast.

The Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago special one-way, second-class settlers' tickets at very low rates to points in California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, daily, until May 15th. Special round-trip, first-class tickets at very low rates will be on sale during May and June to above named territory. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Agricultural College Professorships

Applications will be received at the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Winnipeg, Man., up to May 22nd, for the Professorships of Agriculture and Dairying in the Manitoba Agricultural College. Salary, \$2,000 per annum for each chair. Address: om

W. J. BLACK,

Secretary Advisory Board. Winnipeg.

\$100 Reward



for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so. It is the only remedy that stops pain at once and cures quickly and permanently distemper, founder, pneumonia, and many other horse ailments.

For Race Horses

It prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving. Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment cures all hoof diseases. Tuttle's White Star is the best healer known. Our 100-page book "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs. Tuttle's only is genuine. Avoid all blunders; they are only temporary relief.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,

Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Hooves, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid. The Newton Kennedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & C. PALING, Oaledonia Stn., & Tel., - - North Seneca, O.

PERCHERONS at BARGAIN PRICES

In order to make room for our new importation, for the next 60 days we will sell stallions at greatly reduced prices. Come and see us while this sale lasts. We have some of our best ones yet. Among them a black not three years old, weighing 1,800 lbs., with the best of breeding. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Kuluven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address: o

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

RUPTURE

Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be lost.

One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears. He is cured at 90 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure

Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen Street (Block 27) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure

—Now, FREE

Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured. Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 57F Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. o

At Mr. C. H. Hunt's fourth annual sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 20th, the 69 animals offered brought an average of \$151 each, which includes young stock. The highest price was \$350 for Diana 4th (imp.), four years old. Twenty animals sold at prices ranging from \$200 to \$350.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

READ OUR UNBEATEN RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

Premier Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.
Six Second Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.

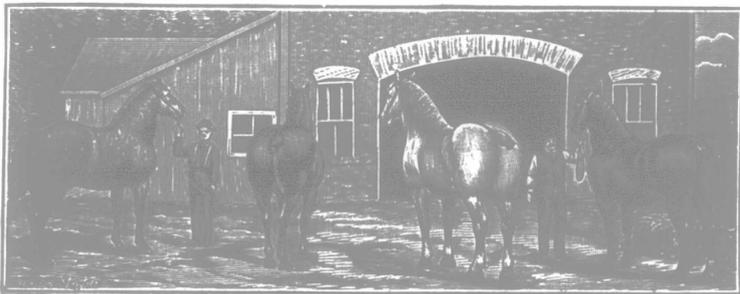
Grand Championship.
Two Championships.
Five Diplomas.
Nine First Premiums.
Six Third Premiums.
Two Fifth Premiums.

Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. **TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS.** Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address **J. H. TRUMAN,**
H. W. TRUMAN, Whittlesea, England.
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.



20-PERCHERONS-20

Have just arrived with our new importation, Jan. 31st, 1905, direct from France, of 20 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique, Romulus. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays. They are large and blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, and can go like trotters, weighing 1600 lbs. to 2000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice German Coachers and Hackneys that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.
82 miles south-west of Toronto, on G. T. R.

ECONOMICAL



Yes, economy in its right place is essential to success. Canadians find that it is economical to use

STEVENS' OINTMENT

A little goes a long way, and what is most important, gets there, and cures

Spavin, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Agents for Canada.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,



and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,

have just received at their new sale barns, Bernard House, London, another car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All are imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, Managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

Have just received a new importation of 131 head of high-class Percheron, Belgian and German Coach Stallions.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT.

Cow milked all right last year. After she calved this year only a small stream of milk could be got from one teat, and an examination revealed a small lump in the teat about two-thirds up from the end.

A. M.

Ans.—This is a small tumor in the milk duct, and the only successful treatment consists in an operation by a veterinarian with an instrument especially designed for the purpose. Unskillful interference or the use of improper instruments in mostly all cases is followed by serious complications.

V.

SKIN DISEASE.

1. Is eczema and mange the same disease?

2. Will the virus remain in the stable and contaminate other breeds?

3. Is a groom liable to contagion?

4. Give general treatment to rid out of a stable.

W. F. W.

Ans.—No. Eczema is a non-contagious skin disease, and mange is due to a parasite, and very contagious.

2. Yes.

3. Carelessness might result in infection.

4. Clip all diseased animals. Dress with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin every day as long as necessary, disinfect the stables, sweep thoroughly, close all openings, and burn sulphur until the compartment is filled with the fumes, then keep openings closed for a day. Then, with a spray pump apply a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, and in a few days give a thorough coat of hot lime-wash, with five per cent. carbolic acid, applied with a spray pump. As soon as this dries you are safe in introducing fresh horses. Of course, all blankets, harness, etc., must also be disinfected.

V.

CASTRATING STALLION.

Grade Clydesdale stallion about 1,400 pounds in weight, will be bred to about 50 mares this season. Would it be safe to castrate him about the first of August, and if so, give details of operation and after-treatment?

M. W. D.

Ans.—My advice is to castrate him before the breeding season commences, and thereby prevent still further mongrelizing the stock in the section. It is never absolutely safe to castrate any animal. Untoward results occasionally follow the most careful operation under the most favorable conditions. There is greater risk of unfavorable results in an aged animal than in a young, and moderate weather is much more favorable than the hot weather, with flies, that is likely to prevail in August. It would be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate, but if you decide to operate yourself, proceed as follows: Give him a purgative of 9 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, after he finishes the season, to reduce plethora after heavy feeding. Feed lightly for a week; then feed nothing but small quantities of bran for 24 hours, in order to have his bowels comparatively empty when you go to operate. You must have a very sharp knife, and should have either an emasculator or an ecraseur, instruments especially designed for the operation, but if you have not one of these, have a pair of clams prepared. You need a basin of a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, in which to disinfect your instruments, hands, etc. Throw and secure the stallion on his back. Give the scrotum a thorough washing with the solution. Grasp a testicle firmly in the left hand, and make a large incision into it with the knife in the right hand. The testicle pops out. Now sever the cord with the emasculator or ecraseur, or, if you are going to use clams, cut away the nonvascular portion of the cord and apply a clam to the remainder. Use the other testicle the same way. Have a bottle of a three-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid on hand, and pour some of it into each incision before letting him up. Let him up now. If clams are used, remove in 24 hours. Feed lightly. Keep dry and comfortable, and give gentle exercise every day.

V.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., announce in their advertisement that they are importing Shropshire sheep, and intimate that they will accept commissions to bring out sheep for parties wishing to make such arrangements with them.



Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,

45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

"THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Shoppard, Proprietors,



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Another Sale of Horses, Carriages, Buggy, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Commitments 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.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also 500 BROWN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES, Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE: The imported

Clydesdale Stallion

Uam Var (3139) (9457).

Apply to DAVIS & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont.

FOR SALE: IMPORTED

German Coach Stallion

KAISER WILHELM, German No. 491, Amer. No. 231. Apply at once to

Wm. J. Harris, Schomberg, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.—Present offerings: 3 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull by imp. sire; a few some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to W. D. PUGH, Clarendon, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

5 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds and 1 four-year-old, sired by Mains of Airlie, Prince Alexander, etc. Prices moderate.

ALEX. McEGGEE, Uxbridge, Ont.

At stud: Abayan Kohelias, Arab Stallion High-caste, chestnut height, 14 2. Suitable for breeding high-class light horses, polo ponies, etc. For particulars, apply CAMERON & HARVEY, Cobourg, Ont.

Canadian Clydesdales for sale. One stallion rising 2 years. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BOTHAM, Bradford, Ont.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

TAMWORTHS
2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glenora Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 two-year-olds, all of the blooky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.

O'NEIL BROS.,
Southgate, Ont.
Ilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM, ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Present offerings: Choice young bulls, ready for service; also heifers, all ages. For particulars, write to

GEO. DAVIS,
Altona P. O.,
Erin Stn., C. P. R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 37437. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.

E. BUTT & SONS, - Clinton, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.
First head prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Rammer. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1908. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale.

Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario, SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES
Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.
Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to

FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O., Cleveville Sta., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to

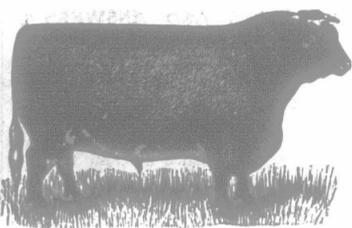
T. J. T. COLE,
Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS
Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28200, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sex for sale.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS
We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address:

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

- 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
- 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
- 7 imp. cows and heifers.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT. JOHN OLANOY, Manager, om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



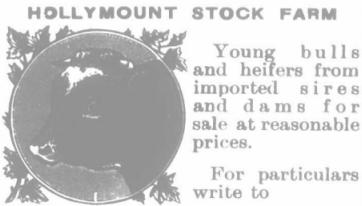
Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns



Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars write to

W. J. THOMPSON, o Mitchell, Ont.

GLEN PARK SHORTHORNS

Imported and Home-bred.

Two grand young bulls for sale, 11 and 18 months respectively; also young cows and heifers of the choicest breeding.

HUMPHREY SNELL, W. DOHERTY, Manager, om Clinton.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

SHORTHORNS PRESENT OFFERINGS:—Roan Robin 28575, a Watt bull; Prince Charley 50412, a Russell bull. Also four choice young bulls. For price and particulars write

W. H. WALLACE,
Woodland Farm, o Mt. Forest, Ont.

3 SCOTCH-TOPPED Shorthorn Bulls

Must be sold immediately. For particulars write or come and see

WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

ONE IMPORTED RED YEARLING BULL



Sired by Spicy King, and of the Broadhooks family, bred by Aderson, of Sappold, Old Meldrum. Also three first-class home-bred bulls of choice breeding. Imported cows and heifers with calves at foot; also Canadian-bred heifers for sale at moderate prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Shorthorns and Yorkshires

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride - 36086 - 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.
(Imp.) Scottish Pride - 36106 - 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family. 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 16 months. 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old. 25 ram lambs.

No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, - ONT. o Burlington Job. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (36107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, o St. Thomas, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT. IMPORERS AND BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

12 young bulls, 6 heifers, and some young cows of choice breeding. Prices very reasonable. om

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull and heifer calves, seven to fifteen months. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers and young cows.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P. O. and Station.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp., - 36083 - for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to

W. J. SHEAN & CO., Rosevale Stock Farm, o Owen Sound, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Seven young bulls of serviceable age; good ones. Prices right. For particulars write to above firm. om

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, SYLVAN, ONT.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star - 48585 - by Wanderer's Last (Imp.). Special offering: A few choice young bulls. om

WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 426, o Guelph, Ont.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler - 52236 - sire (imp.) Chief Ruler - 45165 - dam (imp.) Missie 159th - 34154 -; young stock, either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.
Breeder of
Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Either sex, at reasonable prices.

J. K. HUX, o Rodney P. O. and Stn.

The Breed That First Made Hillhurst Famous.

The best bull of any age and first-prize 2-year-old at Sherbrooke, 1904, were both bought at Hillhurst, and there are some equally good ones among the

9 Reds and Dark Roans

now ready for service, Scotch-topped and from good milking families, for sale at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. Catalogue.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,
Hillhurst Station, o Compton Co., P. Q.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate prices.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Masell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 375, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Bud, Villages, Nonpareils, Minna, Bonnie, Clara, Ury and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, - 33078 -; Lovely Prince - 50757 -; Some choice yearling heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Salvoir Stock Farm SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

CLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show. YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. om

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstake winners, various ages. Anything for sale. om

S. J. McKNIGHT, - Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to

W. J. MITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to

CHAS. E. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G.T.R. Lloydtown, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, a few young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Established 1855

Large and old-established herd of SHORTHORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex Scotch and Scotch-topped. om

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. om

For particulars write to

JOHN ELDER, Hensall Stn & P. O., Ont.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to

W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Write for wants, or come and see.

K. JEFFES & SON, Bond Head P. O. Bradford and Beeton Stns., G. T. R.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS. Spley King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT. High-class Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep
Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to

JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith, Manager. W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head in our herd. The choice breeding bull, Imp. Green-gill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, heads herd. We have for sale a dozen young bulls of the strong-back, deep-body and short-leg kind; some from our best imp. cows. Also 20 imp. females and 20 home-bred females, all of well-known Scotch families, either in calf or with calf at foot.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P. O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Present offerings young bulls and heifers from first-class stock. Correspondence or inspection of herd invited.

JAS. BROWN, Thorold Sta. & P. O.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Spicy Count (imp.), 5 thick, fleshy bulls, 12 months old; a few heifers and 6 splendid Clydesdales; 3 mares registered. All young.

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

Stock Bull For Sale

We offer for sale the Watt-bred Matchless Sailor =36634=, Sure, active and a grand breeder. Also 3 splendid young bulls, 16 months old, sired by above bull. For further particulars write to C. & G. W. BLYTHE, Marden, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: 4 choice bulls by Nonpareil Duke, imported, from heavy-milking cows, registered. Also YORKSHIRES, imported and home-bred. Will sell cheap. C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont.

J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londonboro Sta. & P. O.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. James Bowes, Strathalbyn P. O., Meaford Sta.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice: H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Shorthorn Bull—Provoct =37865=, 4 years old, in prime condition

sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Good bulls at reasonable prices, out of good Scotch cows, and by such bulls as Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Scottish Beau (imp.), Nonpareil Archer (imp.), Clipper Hero, etc. For further particulars, apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop atow bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville P. O. Plum Grove Stock Farm. o Baden Sta.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collie pups. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

TRADING Ayrshires

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 76 head. Won gold medal at Toronto and Ottawa. The gold medal 1st prize herd; 21 prizes in all—10 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test the 3 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and taste is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BROWN, Thorold, Ont. St. Anne's, Bellevue, P. O. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 2 1/2 miles west of Hogreel.

AYRSHIRES

Do you want to get a grand young bull or heifer, with breeding and individuality as good as the best? If so, write to W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford Sta. and P. O., Ontario.

WOODROFFE Ayrshires

25 head for sale, 4 to 20 months old, from cows named in my herd record, and sired by 1st-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair. YORKSHIRE SWINE of best breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited. J. G. CLARK, - Ottawa, Canada.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Maxville, C. A. R., and Apple Hill, C. P. R.

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williams

Whitaker & Sons, Props. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prize-winners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Bloss, sweetstakes prize-winners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," o Williamstown, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners. Que o

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Olydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. E. REID & CO., o Blintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, R. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching \$1 per doz. Young stock for sale. A. H. FULL, o Carleton Place, Ont.

Neither Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicely bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEIN

Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. Also two 1-year-old heifers with 70-lb. dams. S. MACKIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by Sir Mechtildie Posch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls sired by Homestead Albino Paul De Kol, a grand sire of De Kol 2nd Paul De Kol, sire of 41 A. R. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices. A. KENNEDY, ONT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old. BROWN BROS., - Lyn, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

Mr. R. M. E., Deizes, wishes to know the difference in time at London, Ont., and London, Eng.

Ans.—The difference in time between these two points is about 5 hours and 17 minutes.

DRAINING SWAMP LAND.

I have four or five acres of swamp land I wish to drain through a piece of high ground a distance of 400 feet, leaving both ends open. Would tile be likely to fill up? How much fall would they require for that distance? Is there any way to prevent them from filling up? H. O. W.

Ans.—Two feet of fall in the distance you mention would be abundant. One foot or even less would do. We can't see why you should leave upper end of drain open. If put in at a reasonable depth across the swamp, say three feet, water will get in as fast as it will run out. Tiles will not fill up except they are below level, or are laid in quicksand. If laid in quicksand, cover tiles carefully with clay, black muck, or surface mould, any one of which will keep out the sand. T. B.

PLANTING MAPLES AND HEDGES.

1. Kindly give me some information regarding the setting out and care of young maple trees; (2) also re the planting of evergreen hedges. Would like to know when is the best time for it. What size of bushes are most likely to grow? What variety of evergreen makes most satisfactory hedges? I wish to set them out this spring if they will be likely to do well. Kindly give me some suggestive hints as to how I should proceed. Your paper is getting more and more popular in our family every year. We can't do without it. 3. Could you give me the address of some firms growing raspberries? R. E. C.

Ans.—1. Care should be taken to get stocky trees with as good roots as possible. At planting, cut top back severely, they will be more likely to grow. For the first year, at least, all newly-planted trees should have the ground hoed or mulched. This applies to hedges as well as to single trees. 2. About May 1st is a very suitable time to plant most kinds of trees, including evergreens. The common cedar is the best evergreen for hedges, much better than Norway spruce. Trees about three feet high, cut back on planting to a height of one and a half feet, are more likely to grow than smaller ones. Much depends on having earth in which they are planted fine and mellow. 3. See advertisements in "Farmer's Advocate." T. B.

DOCKING HORSES.

1. Is there any law in Canada against docking horses? If there is a law against it, how is it that the importers of horses bring them from the Old Country already docked? 2. If there is no law against it, what is the way to dock them? H. T.

Ans.—1. Not that we are aware of. An unsuccessful effort was made to secure the passage of an anti-docking bill through the Ontario Legislature. 2. Docking is one of the barbarous fads of fashion. The writer's preference is most decidedly for a horse with a long flowing tail. We have driven docked horses, and fall to see that they were "improved." What the docked horse endures afterwards from torture by flies is probably worse than the initial operation, which Old Country experts recommend to be done at three or four years old. It is usually done with a docking machine made for the purpose, the place of the cutting being from four to eight inches from the end or solid portion of the tail. The hair must be removed, and the exposed skin disinfected. The cutting must be through a joint and not through one of the bones of the tail. Hemorrhage is stopped by tying a cord tightly around the tail above where the cutting is done, and by searing with a red-hot iron and the use of antiseptic dressings. To prevent the horse kicking, a twitch is used, and the near fore leg is suspended. Do not attempt this operation without calling in a veterinarian with experience.

Better Fruits—Better Profits
Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash.

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, boasting special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau St., New York.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (6 years), and among many other prizes in the above-cities, including sweetstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 28 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 18 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICH, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS

Arzo prize-winners as well as producers. Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

FOR SALE: A handsome FIVE-YEAR-OLD BULL

Sire, Manor De Kol's Prince. Dam, Belle Burke Mechtildie. A bull with excellent daughters, proved best season in their 2-year-old form. Price right, as I wish to dispose of him, as I have no further use for him. J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Special offering: Two one from a 70-lb.-a-day dam. A choice pair of bulls, 9 months old, one from the test cow Juanita Sylvia, full sister of Carmens. The other from a first-prize Toronto winner. Also a few females. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Sta. o Warkworth P. O.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 2-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. Special inducements are offered in high-class bulls to quick purchasers. For particulars address, H. BOVLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to R. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel & Sta.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS.

For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sires' three nearest dams average 21.79 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

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



Winner of one of our Special Prizes at 7 mos. 23 days—810 lb.



One that competed for our Special Prize, 6 mos.—Weight 600 lbs.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

The cut tells the story. If you feed

Carnefac

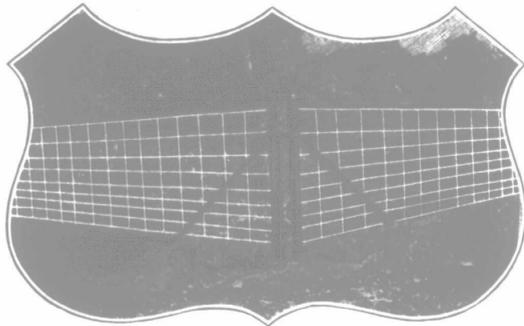
you have calves just as good. If you do not, you have not. If your dealer has not

Carnefac

write us for trial. Equally as good results when fed to Horses, Hogs and Cattle.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
Winnipeg, Toronto.

STEEL POSTS FOR WIRE FENCING



The Essential Features of Our Anchor Posts (covered by Canadian patents) as applied to End, Corner and Gate Posts secure our supremacy over every other method of stretching wire fencing.

INVESTIGATE BEFORE COMMENCING SPRING FENCING.

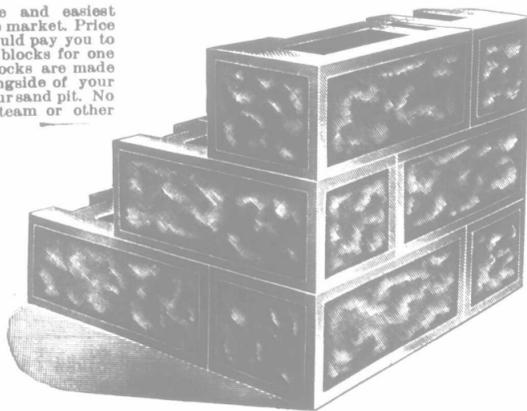
The CANADIAN PORTABLE FENCE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

Gossip.

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., writes: "Since last report, we have sold the following Shorthorn bulls: Golden Prince to James Thompson, Belwood, Ont.; Reliance to Nathan McKenzie, Rockwood, Ont.; Success to R. E. Dodson, Comber, Ont.; Improver to Cyrus Lucas, Newry; Pettypiece to a party in Markham; one bull to Christopher Brothwick, Thedford; one cow to George Kitching, Corwhin, Ont."

Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., write: "Since we last wrote you we have sold the following Shorthorns: To Mr. H. Wright, Guelph, the red cow, Matchless 33rd, by Royal Wonder, junior champion at Toronto, 1901, and two beautiful Scottish Beau heifer calves of the choicest breeding; to Mr. F. W. Ewing, Salem, two exceptionally fine two-year-old heifers. These, with the half-dozen we sold him some time ago, will make an excellent foundation for a high-class herd. Mr. Walter Storey, Mt. Forest, selected an exceedingly fine pair in the yearling, Nonpareil Chief, by Nonpareil Fame (imp.), and the heifer calf, Nonpareil 5th. Mr. G. B. Bristow, of Rob Roy, takes Matchless 36th, which has for sire Scottish Beau, and for dam, Matchless 22nd, one of the best daughters of that great sire, Royal Sailor (imp.). We have other good ones for sale reasonably, and are always pleased to show visitors or prospective buyers what we have."

Mr. Robert Shaw, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway cattle, writes regarding his fine herd: "I have a few very choice young bulls, also a few heifers for sale; ages, from 7 months to 2 years. In young bulls, I have Jim B of High Park 24284, sired by Imp. Viceroy of Castlemilk 19064 (7062), and out of Kitty of High Park 14209, and she out of Gem 3rd of Drumlanrig 9187; also Curly King of High Park 24205, by the same sire, and out of Minnie May of High Park 14210. This cow is now nursing a pair of twins, and dandies they are. In young heifers I have two, one three years old and one yearling, from that renowned cow, Gem 3rd of Drumlanrig 9087, who was many times in the show-ring, and always came out with high honors. Kate S. 2nd of High Park is another good heifer which I am offering for sale. She is just turned two years old, and was first as a calf at Toronto two years ago. Our young calves are all good, and it is hard to make a choice, which goes to prove that Viceroy of Castlemilk, as a sire, is all that could be desired."

AYRSHIRES AT OLD CUMNOCK.

At the spring show at Cumnock, Scotland, April 8th, in a class for aged cows in milk, Mr. Jas. Murray, The Muir, was a pronounced winner, the first, second and third awards going to his entries. These were all home-bred, got by the good breeding sire, Wee Earl of Burnhead. The Derby for cows calved in 1902 was a fine class of eleven entries. The first and second prizes went to cows shown by Mr. Jas. Harper, Carbello, third to Mr. Jas. Murray. The first-prize cow was by Young Earl of Carston; the second was by Wee Earl. For three-year-olds in milk, Mr. Harper was first and third, Mr. Murray, second. For aged cows in calf, not to calve later than June 20th, Mr. John Murray, Carston, was first, second and fourth. There were eight three-year-old cows shown, in calf, and Messrs. D. & A. Wilson were given first, with their fourth-prize winner in the Derby, Mr. Adam Mackie being second, and Mr. And. Baird, Garclaugh, third. For two-year-old queys there were nine forward, Mr. Patrick Wardrop, Garhall, being first; Mr. James Kennedy, Glenshamrock, second, and Mr. Andrew Baird, third. The overhead championship for the best animal in the class went to the four-year-old bull, Safeguard of Glenshamrock, exhibited by Mr. James Kennedy, the reserve number being the first prize cow in milk. In two-year-old bulls, the first was Mackay, shown by Mr. P. Wardrop; Mr. Alex. Duncan was second, and Mr. Wm. Sloan, third. In the class for bull streaks, the first award went to Mr. Jas. Robb, the second to W. & T. Wardrop, third and fourth to Mr. David Robb.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

UNEQUALLED FOR FINE QUALITY OF BOTH MUTTON AND WOOL, HARDINESS OF CONSTITUTION, AND EARLINESS OF MATURITY.

STRIDE & SON
SELL BY AUCTION ANNUALLY, UPWARDS OF
80,000

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
About 400 rams and 6,000 ewes.
Including consignments from nearly all the leading REGISTERED FLOCKS IN THE COUNTRY, will be sold by auction at

CHICHESTER,
on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1905.
The Duke of Richmond, from Goodwood, and Mr. E. Ellis, from Guildford, are sending rams and ewes to this sale.

COMMISSIONS CAREFULLY EXECUTED
Telegrams: "Stride," Chichester.
Postal address:
STRIDE & SON, Chichester, Sussex
England.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" for CHAMPION in the SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1904.

Splendid Mutton,
Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its

WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
SALISBURY, England.

Registered Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

Annual Sale last Friday in September. Unrivalled as producers of mutton of the highest quality, and a heavy fleece of demi-lustré wool. Beyond dispute one of the best grazing varieties of English sheep, noted for their extreme hardiness and freedom from all kinds of disease, including liver-fluke and foot-rot. Successfully acclimatized in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, South Africa, etc. Full information and list of breeders can be obtained from

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand,
London, England.

THE MARHAM COTSWOLDS

Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,200. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual ram letting.

JULY 27th, 1905.

T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall,
Downham Market, Norfolk, Eng.

Telegrams: Marham.
Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry.
Lincoln Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association

LINCOLN RAM SALES, 1905

The 20th and 21st sales of Lincoln Longwool Rams by Members will be held in Lincoln as follows: 4th AUGUST (if at least 50 Rams are entered for sale). 1st SEPTEMBER, up to 300 Rams. The sheep will be penned on view in the afternoon before each day of sale.

Stephen Upton, Secretary,
St. Benedict's Square, Lincoln, 10th February, 1905.

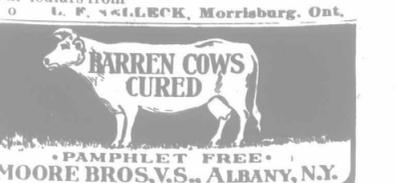
WOODSIDE FARM

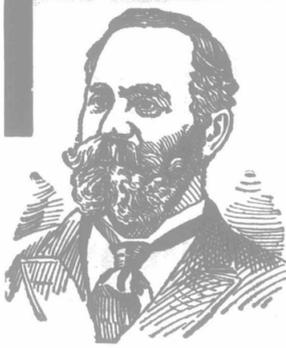
Southdown Sheep

Write for what you want to
JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon, Ontario.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from





THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

Hampshire Down Sheep

GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES
July, August and September, 1905

WATERS & RAWLENCE, Salisbury, England, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION during the season upwards of

50,000 PURE-BRED EWES, LAMBS and RAMS

Including both rams and ewes from the best registered prizewinning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address: **WATERS & RAWLENCE, 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.

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: **HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
 Cables—Sheepcote, London.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloeter families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.
 John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.
 Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

PRICING LIST.
 Liquid, Paste and Solid.
 20 oz. tin, liquid, 35c.; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2.25; 30 oz. tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Sold by druggists and dealers, or charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont., General Agents.

Dorset Sheep and Large Yorkshires. A couple of shearing rams and a few young sows, at prices consistent with quality. Write **ELMER DYMENT, Copetown P. O.**

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS
 We have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows. A few boars fit for service and one yearling boar. Also a choice lot of bull calves, from 1 to 6 months old.
Bertam Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton Station.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle
 We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine, including several boars ready for service. A grand lot of boars and sows, from 3 to 7 months old. A few sows bred and ready to breed. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful Shorthorn bull calf, about ready for service; besides a few choice heifer calves, heifers well forward in calf, and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.
COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.
D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

BERKSHIRES

Now is the time to buy Berkshire boars. I have 6 registered Berkshires just ready to wean. All of good bacon type. I will sell them cheap if sold before July 1st.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM, W. B. Roberts, St. Thomas Station, Sparta P. O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.
WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.
 Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for **Poland Chinas**. Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered. **F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.**
YORKSHIRES
 for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. J. Biggins, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont., writes: "I wish to report the sale of the imported Shorthorn bull, Fancy's Pride (78853) =36032=, advertised in your journal last week, to Mr. John Coultres, of Belgrave, Ont. In Fancy's Pride, Mr. Coultres has secured a first-class animal, and an excellent sire. He was bred by Mr. Geo. Walker, of Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sired by the Roan Lady bull, Pride of the Realm, bred by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, and gets distinction from his birthplace and his illustrious sire, Pride of Morning, the Highland Societies' champion."

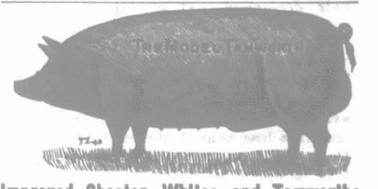
The great herd of Ayrshire cattle recently sold with the farm of Mr. Reford, of St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., to Sir Wm. McDonald for educational purposes, are in the pink of condition under the able management of Jas. Boden. This herd has made an enviable record for itself, both in the show-ring and in supplying foundation stock for other herds. We understand it is the intention to withdraw this herd from the show-ring for the time being at least. If it were shown this year, there are several young things in the last crop of calves that would stand some beating, while the other ones are looking quite as well as usual. There are still on hand a few young bulls that are bred in the purple and can be bought worth the money.

Notwithstanding the fact that Wellington Co., Ont., is a pure-bred stock center and that there are several choice herds within its boundaries, the quality of the herd of G. D. Fletcher, of Binkham, ranks among the very best of them. The great show bull, Joy of Morning (imp.), is heading the herd, assisted by Orange Boy, a smooth roan with good quarters, and every appearance of making a large and good one. He was bred in the noted herd of Senator Edwards. Joy of Morning (imp.) was bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Pride of Morning, and used with marked success in the herd of the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., Mr. Fletcher having secured him at the dispersion sale. He afterwards secured first premium with him at the Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, 1903, in one of the strongest rings of aged bulls that ever met in Toronto. Many at that time thought him overdone, but it is marvellous the amount of flesh he is carrying to-day. Although, we are informed, he runs out day and night all summer, he is as supple as a yearling, and is proving a very satisfactory sire, having left some very nice progeny. His predecessor, Spicy Robin, who won third place at the same exhibition, sired while in this herd some excellent females that are thick cows that would do credit to any show-yard, being both large and smooth, with well-packed loins. These, of which there are eight, can scarcely fail to produce thick-loined, deep-bodied stock, by Joy of Morning, as he is especially strong in those points. Among the females are Nonpareils, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Mysies, Missies, Crimson Flowers, etc., one of the choicest being Mysia 47th, a Cruickshank Mysie, by Spicy Robin, a specially thick one. Among the young bulls is a red one from a Cruickshank Mysie heifer, a sister of which was sold from this herd, and afterwards resold for \$1,075 at S. C. Jones' sale in the U. S.; also one from a dam by Spicy Robin, by Crimson Robin, grandsire Blue Ribbon (imp.), bred similarly to Crimson Fuchsia, the sweepstakes winner at Toronto, 1902. Still another choice, smooth, red and white bull calf is from a Butterfly dam, and by Joy of Morning (imp.). Imp. Blossom 2nd, that topped the Isaac sale at \$650, has produced a mellow, smooth, well-covered heifer calf that will make a show calf. A pair of Nonpareil heifers, from a daughter and granddaughter of British Statesman (imp.), are also thickening up well, and promise to be choice cows. One sold at the Guelph sale (in 1903, if we mistake not) topped the sale at \$200, over 125 head that were sold. In short, they are a thick, soggy lot that would do credit to any herd. Mr. Fletcher has also a small but select herd of Yorkshires. His imported sow, which is one with a strong back and deep sides, has every appearance of being an easy feeder, and is nearly due to farrow to Mr. D. C. Flatt's great show-yard winner, Imp. Duke of York.

A WARNING NOTE FROM THE BACK.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back, in the shape of backache. Don't neglect to cure it immediately. Serious kidney trouble will follow if you do. A few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, taken in time, often save years of suffering. Mr. Horatio Tull, Geary, N.B., writes:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney disease. Had pains in my back, hips and legs; could not sleep well, and had no appetite. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well."
 Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or **THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.**



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths

From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.
H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.
DAVID BARR, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
 Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8408. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dams, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: **Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.**

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered) Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Only choice stock kept, imported and home-bred, of most approved type; selected with great care and at high prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." Choice young stock at reasonable prices.
S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of **Chester White Swine** Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write **41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.**

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
 Pigs six to nine weeks old, from imported stock. Pairs and trios not akin. Sows from four to six months old.
L. ROGERS, Emery, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

WHEN TO PLANT RASPBERRIES.

Is it a good plan to set out raspberry bushes in spring? W. J. P.

Ans.—Yes, spring is to be preferred for blackcaps; if not for reds also. For nearby planting the numerous young suckers thrown up from the roots of the red raspberries may be transplanted in spring or early summer, before they have been thrown out by the cultivator.

HAIR AS A FERTILIZER.

Of what value per load as a fertilizer to mix with barn-yard manure is hair after it has passed through the tanning process and is mixed with Hme? I am thinking of using this on oat ground. I have taken your paper only since January first, but consider I have already had my money's worth. W. H. B. Actonvale, P. Q.

Ans.—It is impossible to say just what hair from the tanneries is worth per load, as much will depend on the size of the loads, and on the amount of lime, water and other materials mixed with it. Ordinary commercial hair contains 10 to 14 per cent. of nitrogen; but, because hair decomposes slowly in the ground, this nitrogen does not become available to plants for some time after application. The mixing with lime in the tanning process will decrease the percentage of nitrogen, and may, possibly, increase its availability. Farmyard manure usually contains less than 1 per cent of nitrogen. It would not be good practice to mix this fertilizer with barn-yard manure, as the Hme will break up some of the more simple compounds of nitrogen in the manure, and cause nitrogen to pass off in the form of ammonia. The hair should be applied directly to the ground. It is not likely that decomposition of the hair would take place rapidly enough to bring the nitrogen into an available form for the oat crop, but the Hme mixed with it may be immediately beneficial, because of its tendency to bring potash of the soil into an available condition. R. HARCOURT.

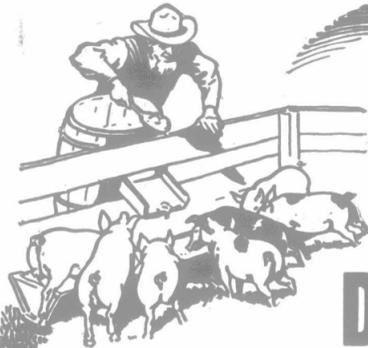
Ontario Agricultural College.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.

A Wellington County subscriber sends us the following clipping, about which he asks our opinion.

"A cheap, successful formula for treating common timber to make fence posts last like cedar is one pound blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) to twelve gallons of water. Dissolve the vitriol with boiling water and then add the remainder. The ends of the posts are then dropped into the solution as deep as intended to be put into the ground. They should stand in the solution from six to ten days, according to the size of the post. An oil-barrel will answer for a small number of posts. When one filling is taken out and another put in some more vitriol and water should be added. White woods, such as white poplar, cottonwood, gum, etc., when thus kyanized will last as long as the red woods. Posts made of white woods soon rot even above ground, therefore the entire post should be kyanized. Shingles thus treated, though made of white or sap woods, will last for fifty or more years. Shingles should be sawed. Cut shingles are checked on one side in cutting, and are, therefore, of little value. Blocks of timber thus prepared may be used instead of rock for the foundations of buildings. I set some fence-posts thus treated sixteen years ago. They are as sound to-day as when set. At the same time I treated with this solution some square blocks which I used under a building. They are perfectly sound to-day. The fence-posts were white oak; the blocks chestnut."

We have no doubt there would be a preservative virtue in the copper sulphate treatment; indeed it has been recommended as a preservative of wood not exposed to the action of salt water (brine would dissolve it rather quickly). The writer of the above is astray, however, in calling his method "kyanizing." Kyanizing is a process named after its inventor Kyan, and consists in immersing the timber in a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury).



From Start to Finish

The farmer and stock raiser who feeds Dr. Hess Stock Food to keep his pigs in fine thrifty condition, free from diseases and worms, finds an earlier market and a better price than does his neighbor who is satisfied to plod along in the same old way.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative that enables the system of the animal to convert a larger portion of the nutrition of the food into solid flesh and fat. It calls into healthy action every organ in the animal body.

Feed your hogs with Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens, bedding and feeding places once a week with Instant Louse Killer, and if you have any loss from disease, we give a positive written guarantee that your money will be refunded.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the practical prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It is highly endorsed by thousands of farmers as well as many institutions devoted to scientific feeding and breeding. It may be given all stock, under all conditions, with absolute confidence as to results.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$3.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and how much stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ces and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



A Convincing Argument

In favor of the use of our Embossed Steel Ceilings and wall finish is the *acoustic power* they contain. This is apparent when you consider that the whole interior of your church resembles a metallic lined drum. No other finish has this advantage—an advantage which enables the speaker to be heard in any part of the room.

Another is the *durability* of a Metal Ceiling, once in position it is practically indestructible, as the settling of the building or the raising of the walls, or a leaky roof cannot affect it.

Another is its *beauty*.

We manufacture an immense variety of designs suitable for all uses, and in every style of architecture, all of which can be decorated in the most elaborate manner desired.

Another is the *cost*, which is no greater than any other kind of good finish, ours varying in price from 4c. per square foot up.

We have a very complete Catalogue, which will be sent to those interested, on request.

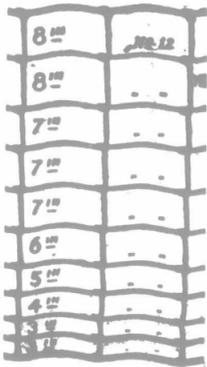
The PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONT.

Eastern Branch—767 Craig Street, Montreal,
Que.

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

Why do "Page Fences Wear Best"?

BECAUSE—They are made of wire 50% stronger than Common Spring Steel Wire, so called.
BECAUSE—The horizontal wires are **COILED**. Mind you, **COILED**, not **CRIMPED**. A **COIL** gives several times the elasticity that does a crimp. This **COIL** is what enables Page Fences to do with posts long distances apart.



Our prices are very low, as you can judge for yourself when we tell you that we can deliver an 8-wire, HIGH CARBON FENCE, to any station east of Manitoba, and wherever we have a dealer, an experienced man with the proper tools will assist in putting the fence on the posts, if the order is of fair size, for not to exceed 41 cents per rod. All of our other styles in proportion, some for less money and some more.

We have all kinds, some close mesh (19 bar, 57 inch), some light (5 bar, 36 inch), some heavy (all No. 9 gauge.)

The railroads use Page Fencing in large amounts. Practically every road in Canada is using it. Look at this list, the first four of which each have from 100 to 1,000 miles in use, and the others each have from 10 to 100 miles:

Grand Trunk Ry.
 Canadian Pacific Ry.
 Intercolonial Ry.
 Canadian Northern Ry.
 Canada Atlantic Ry.
 Great Northern Ry.
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WARBLE FLY.

Give treatment for warbles. Are they injurious to cattle, and what can one do for affected animals?

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ans.—In an article in our issue of March 28rd is given a recipe for prevention recommended by a correspondent of an English exchange: Flour of sulphur, 4 ozs.; spirits of tar, 1 gill; whale oil, 1 quart; mix well together, and in hot weather, when cows are at grass, apply along the back once a week with a brush. The horn-fly mixture of fish oil, coal oil and carbolic acid also acts as a repellent, and prevents the fly laying her eggs on the cattle. The correspondent above referred to mentioned a smear sold by druggists in the Old Country. This, applied to the top of the lump caused by the warble, would close the breathing pore and kill the larva. We do not know of any such preparation being sold in this country, but recommend squeezing the warbles out as soon as it can be done without causing the animal too much pain. Be sure and destroy all such warbles. Warble holes depreciate the value of affected hides, and, contrary to the prevalent notion, are believed to interfere somewhat with the animal's thrift, besides causing considerable discomfort. Probably a mixture of tar and grease would answer the purpose of closing the breathing hole and thus killing the warbles.

FERTILIZERS FOR SANDY LOAM-TILE DRAINS.

1. What would be a good way to fertilize sandy loam soil for potatoes and roots in case manure falls short?

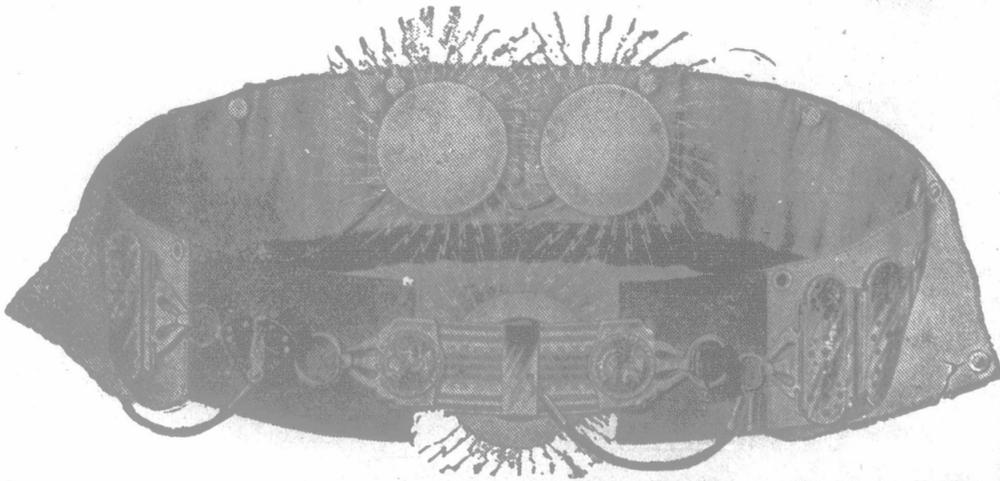
2. Can sandy loam soil be successfully tile-drained, and how would you cover the tiles; also how near to top of ground could they be laid at certain places?

Hastings Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Be careful to spread the manure out so as to cover all the root ground with as heavy a coat as the supply will permit. The best results from any fertilizer used will be obtained by applying as a dressing supplementary to, not wholly instead of, barnyard manure. For potatoes, manure should have been applied to the previous crop; but if you are not troubled with scab on your farm, and if the land is quite deficient in humus, a little manure might be used on the potato ground also. As fertilizer for the potatoes use three or four hundred pounds per acre of a prepared potato fertilizer, which may be obtained from any of the fertilizer companies advertising, a good way being to scatter it in the hills or drills. For mangels a mixed fertilizer containing considerable nitrate of soda is usually best. Turnips are most benefited by a dressing of superphosphate (acid phosphate), as this contains sulphur and phosphorus, both of which turnips need in considerable quantity, but have difficulty in obtaining. The percentage of soluble phosphoric acid varies in different brands of superphosphate, but should be indicated on the bags. Use enough per acre to afford 10 to 20 lbs. of available phosphoric acid. This, with what is contained in 15 or 20 loads of manure, and what the plants can take from the soil, should insure an abundant supply of phosphorus. In ordering "superphosphate" be careful to specify that you want a purely phosphatic fertilizer, as the term is often loosely used to indicate many kinds of soluble mixed fertilizers. Superphosphate, pure and simple, contains no nitrogen or potash. It is often used as a "base" with which to combine these elements, but for the sake of clearness, the mixture should be called a mixed fertilizer, not a superphosphate. There is need for reform in nomenclature of fertilizers. Superphosphate proper is commonly known in the trade as "acid phosphate."

2. Yes; unless the drain is very level no special precaution should be necessary. Strips of bagging may be used to wrap around the tile at the joints to hold them in place and keep out loose dirt the first few months till soil has settled. Tar paper may also be used. In your locality, we would not care to risk tile less than two feet deep in the ground, although in other sections we know of shallower drains, which have stood several winters without being apparently affected by frost. This would be a good topic for an expression of experience by our readers.

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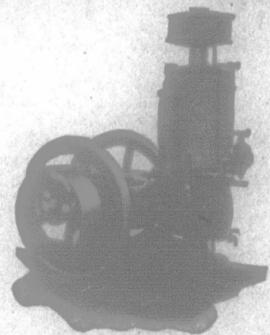


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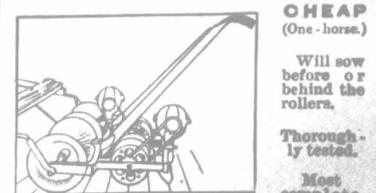


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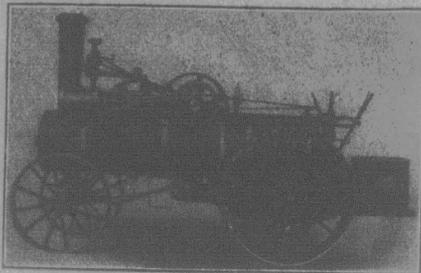
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