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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. MARCH 17, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA No. 599

Bell
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ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
AND BELLOLIAN

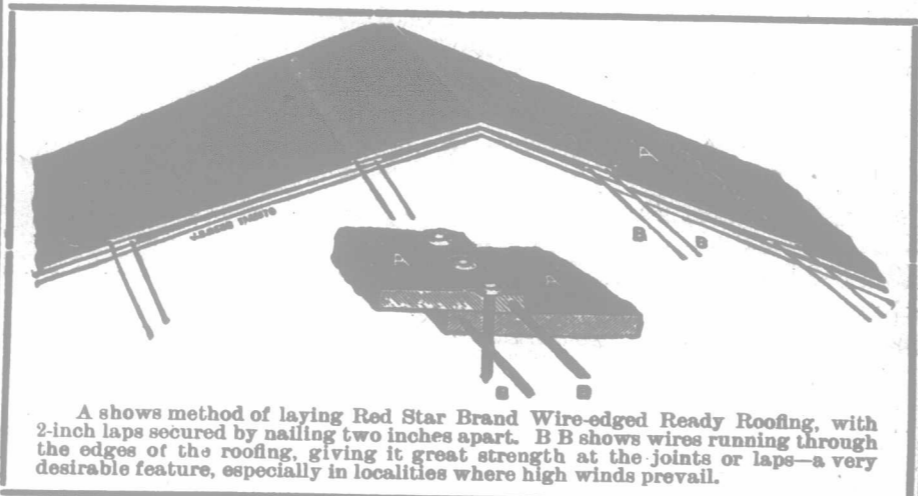
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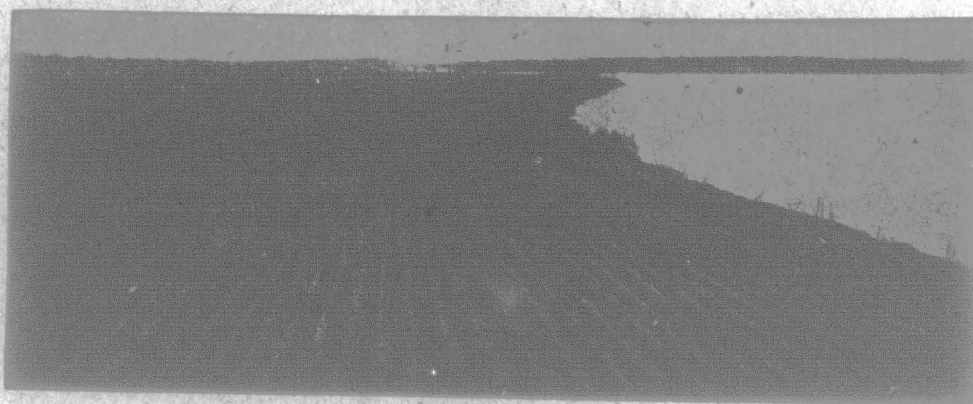
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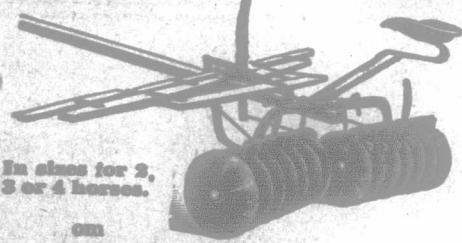
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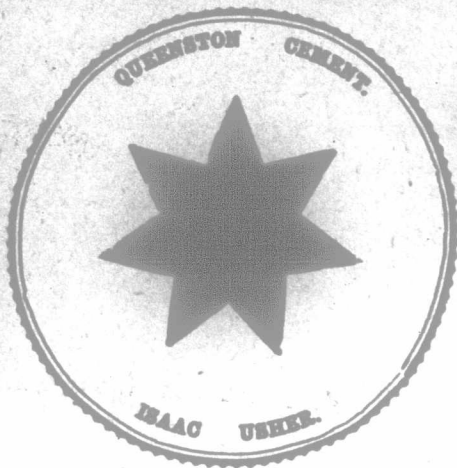
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TREES FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPEVINES, BERRY PLANTS, Etc.

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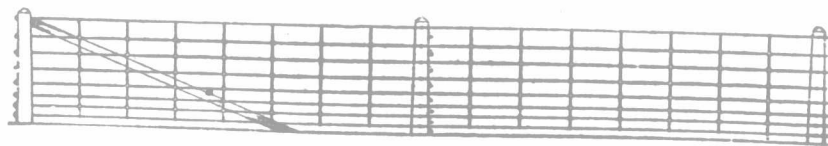
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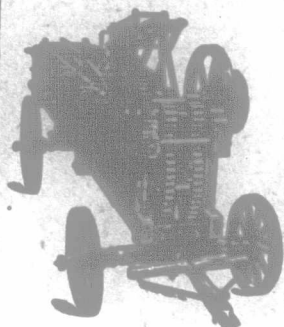
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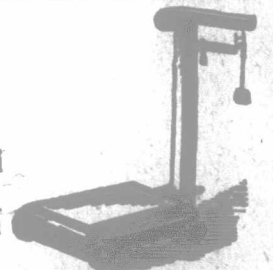


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For prices and particulars write or call on



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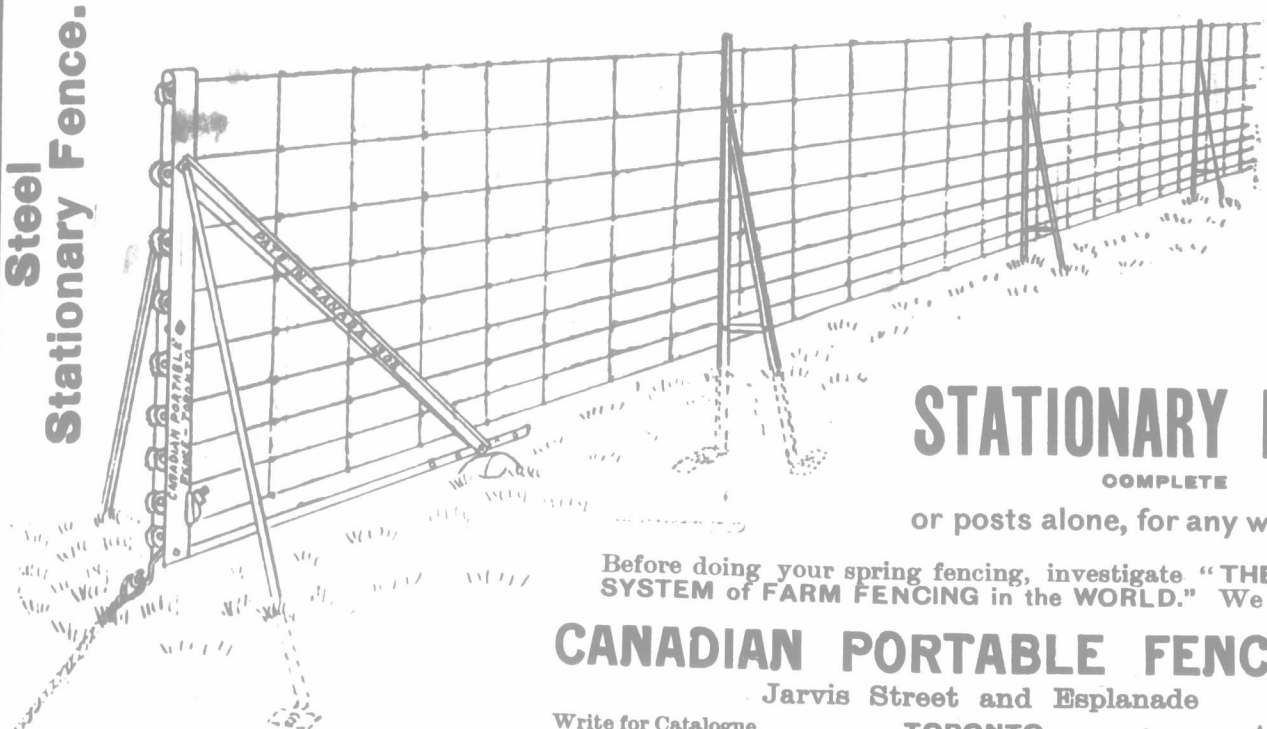
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MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR HOUSE.		MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR BARN.	
Thorold cement.....	110 barrels	Walls—Thorold cement.....	96 barrels
Gravel.....	80 cubic yards	Gravel.....	71 cubic yards
Stone.....	20 cubic yards	Stone.....	17 cubic yards
Labor.....	6 men 12 days	Labor.....	6 men 10 days

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

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

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THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., WELLAND, ONT., & WINNIPEG, MAN.

IT'S UP TO YOU
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American Field and Hog Fence. Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.

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Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us.

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Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

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EAGLE BICYCLE and send to us with Men's or Ladies' Bicycle, height of frame and gear wanted, and we will send you this High Grade 1904 Model Eagle Bicycle by express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine it thoroughly at your Express Office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented: A GENUINE EAGLE BICYCLE, HIGH GRADE, 1904 MODEL—pay to the Express Agent the balance due—\$29.00—and Express Charges. **EVERYONE KNOWS THE EAGLE BICYCLE.** They are Highest Grade wheels made; big favourites with best Bicycle Clubs; the leading wheel with professional riders. Built on honor, bush joints, finest hanger, hubs and bearings, highest grade equipment. Fitted with Dunlop double Tube Tires. Heights of frame—Men's 20, 22 and 24 in.—Ladies' 20 and 22 in.—enamelled Black. **WE OFFER** splendid chance to a good agent in each town. Send for catalogue and ask for Agents' Discounts. Wheels slightly used, \$8.00 to \$25.00. Secure Agency at once.

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You See
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Flowers.

Everything
You Eat
in
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All shown in picture and story,
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SIMMERS' 1904 SEED CATALOGUE.

You should have a copy whether
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For nearly fifty years SIM-
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intend to purchase seeds.

J. A. SIMMERS,
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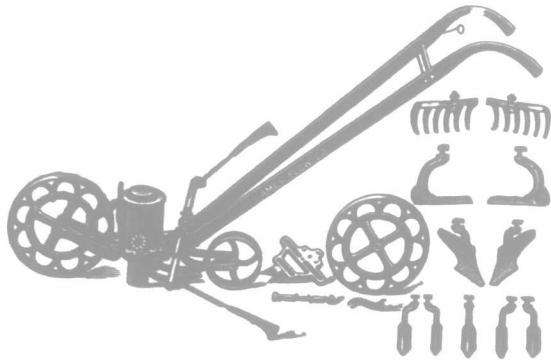
THE PIONEER SEED HOUSE OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1850.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

No better seeds can be pro-
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buy the best. Over half a cen-
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best guarantee you can get.
Our handsome illustrated cat-
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and will be mailed free to all
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New Universal Constellation—Seeder, Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake.

In this constellation is pre-
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the new Universal Drill and the
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow for use either as
a single or double wheel imple-
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Each implement is entirely sepa-
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are: 1 Cultivator Frame, 1 Cen-
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each Hoes, Plows, Rakes, Mark-
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and Wide Cultivator Teeth.
Price, boxed, \$10.50.



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DOES IT PAY

a farmer or gardener to buy seeds that he does not know (beyond doubt)
to be reliable? Every intelligent man and woman will answer "No."

THEN WHY WASTE

your money on questionable seed when you can have the best sent to
you from our reliable stock? Read what a progressive farmer of
Middlesex says concerning good seeds:

Hubrey, November 16th, 1903.
Messrs. Darch & Hunter, Seedsmen, London, Ont.
Gentlemen,—I have been planting your seeds for a number of years,
and as a prizewinner on field roots have few equals. I began exhibiting
at the Western Fair in the year 1898, and since that time have won 151
prizes—113 first, 23 second and 15 third prizes; but the roots grown from
the seed I purchased from you last spring surpassed all former years both
in size and quality. I grew 6894 lbs. on a plot of land measuring 32x84 feet,
single specimens weighing as high as 40 lbs. I feel highly pleased with my
success, and take great pleasure in recommending your seeds, for I can
safely say that the seeds purchased from your firm are the very best varie-
ties in cultivation. Wishing you every success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
R. S. NICHOL.

This is only one of the thousands of letters we have on file in our
office. We can do as well for you as we have done for thousands of
others in Canada. If you have not received our 1904 catalogue, ask
us to send it, mailed free. It contains valuable information for
farmers, gardeners, and small growers. Address

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"SEEDSMEN TO THE
CANADIAN PEOPLE."

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A Question of Success in the Dairy has been answered
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DeLaval Cream Separator

being added to the equipment, insuring perfect
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The G. CARTER SON & CO., LIMITED,

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OUR TWO SPECIALTIES THIS SEASON:

Daubeny Oats

Carter's Black
Japan Barley

An Entirely New Grain

The chief value of Daubeny oats is
their extreme earliness. For mixing
with all the varieties of barley that
ripen about together, the Daubeny
oat is unrivalled. Sown with Mand-
scheuri barley, the yield per acre of
the mixed grain for feed is the
heaviest on record. They are also
themselves a heavy yielder. One of
our growers has a crop of 1,800
bushels of cleaned oats off 21 acres.

Prof. Zavitz, of the O. A. C.,
Guelph, reports on the Daubeny
oats as follows:

"We have grown the Daubeny oats
for a number of years, and find this
variety to be one of the very earli-
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of the very early varieties of oats.
It has a medium length of straw, a
spreading head, and a white grain.
The oats have an exceedingly thin
hull, and, although they are not as
attractive in appearance as some
other varieties, they are of good
quality. The Daubeny variety of
oats is one of the best which we have
tested for the purpose of sowing with
Common, Mandscheuri or other
varieties of barley which ripen about
the same time as these varieties
ripen. Such a mixture usually yields
well and ripens uniformly.

"C. A. Zavitz,
"Ontario Agricultural College."

Samples and prices on application.

This is not the ordinary Black
Hulless barley. It is a six-rowed
variety, bearded like the Mand-
scheuri barley, but it is black.

Those who have examined this barley
in the straw are loud in their
praises, pronouncing it the finest ap-
pearing barley they have ever seen.
It has a very stiff straw, and stands
up well. Head is long and heavy;
grain large and plump, but thin in
the hull. Is full of fresh new vigor,
and is the hardest and healthiest
variety known. It is well adapted
for rich land. The stock now offered
was grown on a clay loam in this
locality. We are the only seed-house
in Canada having this barley for sale,
and every farmer should sow a plot
to get into the seed of it.

Price to one and all as long as our
stock holds out: 1 lb. 25c., 3 lbs.
70c., 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid to any
address in Canada. Prices by the
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We are also Stocked with the Following:

Irish White Oats	\$0.75	White Hulless Barley	\$1.25
Sheffield Standard Oats .....	.85	Black Hulless Barley	1.25
Waverly Oats .....	.50	Mandscheuri Barley (Pure) .....	.75
Ligowo Oats .....	.45	Peas (Extra Early Sippinaw) ...	1.25

The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 17, 1904.

No. 599

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

EDITORIAL.

Life Insurance for Farmers.

The usefulness to a farmer or his family of the life insurance method of saving money was brought to the writer's notice a short time since by an executor of a farmer's estate. The estate was incumbered to a considerable extent, but as a result of the insurance the executor was enabled to remove that incumbrance, so that the widow and family have the farm, the stock and the implements clear. The advantages derived from a quick settlement and the consequent lessening of anxiety to those left is sufficient reason for bringing up such an important subject.

The clerk or city man without real estate or plant cannot do without life insurance. The salary he earns represents interest on so much capital, consequently, life insurance means protection to his family against loss of what is practically so much capital, and can also be considered as an investment or savings account, depending largely on the kind of policy taken. An advantage of the old line or level premium company policy, compared with the assessment system, is that after three years it is worth a sum in actual cash, or loan value, which is now endorsed on the policy, and which with many companies is automatically applied to keep the policy in force. With these companies there is no increase of rates once a person is insured.

The farmer has not the need for as much life insurance as the city man, yet any farmer whose farm is mortgaged will do well to carry life insurance sufficient to wipe off at least half of that mortgage, and if as a farmer he is sufficiently up-to-date that his books show a balance annually on the profit side of the ledger, some form of endowment policy will suit him, and such will mean an investment as well as protection. One advantage of life insurance to the farmer and to his heirs, would be the rendering more easy the settlement of his estate. It is well known to our readers that in many cases the farmers' daughters come off very badly as compared with the sons in the settlement, yet the daughters have done as much to help build up the home and farm by their work as the sons. While such is an injustice, and is a sign that in many a farmer's mind there is yet the lingering idea, a relic of the barbarism from which we have evolved, viz., that one sex is more valuable than the other; yet we believe in some cases the injustice is perpetrated, and the land left to the sons with only a slight incumbrance on it in favor of the daughters, because the farmer realizes that the sons can probably work off the bequests, and knowing from experience how hard in some cases it is to make a certain amount in a given time, he makes the bequests light in order to enable the son to hang on to the farm; the father not liking the idea of the old place being disposed of and going to strangers to settle the estate. All such trouble, worry and injustice would be avoided if there was a fair sized and permanently safe life insurance policy to divide among the daughters. The balance of their share of the estate entailed upon the land would be much smaller, and could be allowed to mature slowly, thus rendering the payment of it easier for the sons, enabling them to meet it by their own efforts from the land. Life is uncertain at the best, and the future should be provided for by all right-thinking men!

The Old Orchard.

There is something lamentable about many of the orchards of this country. Everywhere one goes he sees orchards of matured trees in every stage of neglect; land in a close, tight timothy sod; the bark of the trees rough and mossy, and in many places covered with oyster-shell bark-louse and other scales; the head of the tree thick or irregular, and every other indication that the owner considers fruit production a "go-as-you-please" pursuit.

One of these old orchards not long since came into the possession of one of our staff, who determined to improve its productiveness and appearance. Radical methods were not adopted, but a rational treatment such as any farmer can follow was practiced. The orchard was thick and in sod, and, consequently, difficult to plow, so the hogs were allowed to do the cultivating, and they soon converted the tough sod into a protecting mulch. The tops of the trees were thinned out, and worthless varieties grafted. Then the question of spraying arose. The first year only four sprayings with the standard solution—four pounds bluestone, four ounces Paris green, and forty gallons of water—were applied, but the improvement in the fruit was almost incredible. For the sake of comparison, every fifth row of trees was left untreated, which made the effect of spraying on the treated trees much more marked. The result was the same as we have often reported in these columns before. The bark and fruit was cleaned of fungous growths, the leaves were a rich green, and remained a longer time on the tree, and the sprayed fruit was seventy-five per cent. free from the maggot and scab, as compared with at best twenty-five per cent. sound fruit on the untreated trees.

Following up the first year's treatment with more thorough measures, by way of soap washes, careful pruning, and regular spraying, one of the most productive and profitable orchards in the district was soon evolved from a neglected and untidy grove of trees. This example is cited here merely by way of point. Hundreds of other orchards have received similar treatment, and have responded similarly. But there are hundreds more that are neglected year after year, and every year becoming more unprofitable and increasing in their harmfulness to other healthy trees, by harboring and so assisting to propagate injurious insects and diseases. A neglected orchard in a fruit-growing community stands in the same relation to the fruit-growing industry as a smallpox patient stands in relation to the health of other members of society, and should be treated accordingly.

The fruit-growing industry is harassed on all sides by these infected trees. Oyster-shell bark-louse, apple maggot, black-knot, apple scab, etc., are rampant and unchecked in these neglected orchards, from which they spread and infest other trees. Before the discovery of practical methods of spraying, washing and dissecting, the presence of these insects and diseases may have been excusable, but assuredly with present-day knowledge and modern appliances there is no apology to be offered for the toleration of the presence of such powerful enemies of the fruit industry.

Right now we should like to see steps taken to improve conditions. This month the trees might be well pruned, the bark scraped, and where the orchard is too thick trees removed. Next month the orchard should be sprayed, cultivated if possible, and grafted. The work in many orchards would require considerable time the first season,

but the longer it is postponed the more unprofitable the trees become, and the more dangerous to other orchards. This means patient and intelligent work, but it will pay. There are no quick and easy short-cuts to the profitable production of fine fruit. In after years a little attention where before all was neglect will mean the difference between a clean, healthy and profitable orchard, and a dirty, delicate, unkempt and expensive plantation.

Rubber Plantations.

A reader in Quebec has received a letter from a firm in California, asking him to invest money in a rubber tree plantation. It is said the country is flooded with literature setting forth the profits of this enterprise. The plantation is to be situated in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, and in seven years an investment of ten shares in the company is expected to return \$2,400 a year. Our correspondent asks what we think of such a proposition, and what has been the history of rubber orchards.

No doubt there is an increasing demand for rubber, and a decreasing supply of the raw product, and if the growing of rubber trees were conducted intelligently and economically, there might be something made out of the venture; but with the little light available about this particular proposition, or rubber plantations as a demonstrated success, it would be folly to take such a leap in the dark. All such enterprises must first pass through an initial experimental stage, during which considerable sums are invariably exchanged for non-negotiable experience. As to whether a person should cast into this sum for experimental work and a chance of securing a dividend, we would not like to say. The chances are one hundred to one against success, but there is always the possibility of the one. Stock speculators and others who make money in such ways might plunge and find fortunes in rubber orchards, but farmers should not be speculators, and, as a matter of fact, wage-earners seldom make good plungers.

As a general rule, investment schemes of the nature outlined in the circular of this prospective company do not commend themselves to business men. If money is invested in this company, for example, it is locked up for an indefinite period. The company's stock is not listed, and investors would have no access to their cash, should they find themselves in need of it. Neither would they have any voice in the management of the business of the company. Besides, there is the disadvantage attached to the great distance between the investor and his money. If the plantation were within visiting distance, so that one could keep informed of the progress of the industry, much worry would be avoided.

It is singular that in those warm States, where vegetation is so luxuriant and other natural resources abundant, so little industrial progress is made. Neither has the history of investments in such countries been particularly cheerful reading. The climate appears to be destructive of energy and detrimental to enterprise.

By way of investments, ample opportunity is afforded for the employment of capital right here in Canada, much better and safer than in Mexico.

The "Lake Manitoba" is on her way to Canada with over 1,000 emigrants from Great Britain and Europe. One hundred are young men who have emigrated under the auspices of the Canadian Farmers' Help Association.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Gambling in Wheat Options.

The recent flurry in wheat prices, and the causes therefor, may not be as well understood by some of our readers as by others. The ups-and-downs of prices did not indicate that the value of wheat had risen or fallen in a corresponding degree, but was just the outward and visible sign that despite the coldness of the weather, the lambs were being closely shorn.

The soil of the West is fertile enough to ensure good returns for the investment of capital, in the form of labor and brains, and there are numerous openings throughout the country for a person with a talent for business to make money, yet the get-rich-quick virus is in the blood of many, a virus which results in the lose-money-and-character-fast disease. Undoubtedly, a few cleaned up some thousands in the deals put through; the losers, who could ill afford it, were many.

The disease of speculation is very prevalent, and to those affected recently we would give two excerpts of worldly wisdom, culled from "Letters of a self-made merchant to his son." They are: "The wheat-pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clean down to hell!" and "The net profit on nothing is Nit!"

It is risky enough to speculate in wheat when you have the wheat in your granary; it is reprehensible when you speculate with that wheat and have not paid all your bills; but it is downright foolishness to play with the fire, in the form of options in a market manipulated by shrewd, and, shall we say, unscrupulous operators. The sucker is fair game, so the world says, and you cannot protect a fool against himself!

Best Investment.

C. H. Parmelee, M.P., Waterloo Advertiser, Waterloo, P.Q.: "I like the weekly form of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' which is easily Canada's leading farm paper, and I wish more of the enterprising and intelligent farmers of the townships would become regular subscribers. It would be the best investment they could make."

HORSES.

The Feet of Canadian Horses.

If the recent Spring Stallion Show at Toronto did nothing more, it at least demonstrated the better shape of the feet of the imported horses, as compared with the Canadian-bred. Not that the feet of our home-bred horses are decidedly faulty, but it is plainly evident that they are very much inferior to those of the Scottish- and English-bred horses. The defect is particularly noticeable now, for the reason that the feet of the Clydesdale are, if anything, rather too large and flat. However, the feet of our horses are too small, not full enough about the hoof-head, and too perpendicular. So marked are these characteristics, that if one had no other means of determining the nativity of certain classes at our show, he could decide with comparative certainty by simply glancing at the feet. Broad, full, sloping hoofs minimize the probability of side-bones, laminitis, and other diseases of the feet, and if there is any country in the world where these diseases have a tendency to develop it is in Canada, where hard gravel roads are so common.

The horses' feet, perhaps more than any other part of the body, are subject to environment, and amenable to intelligent care. Low, moist pastures in England and Scotland, and high, dry lands and climate in Canada, probably in a great measure account for the difference in the shape of hoofs of the horses of those countries. Certain it is that moist soils tend to develop a wide foot; but we believe there are other influences at work in the Old Country to secure well-shaped hoofs. Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, P. Q., incidentally touched upon this point when addressing a gathering of horsemen at the recent show in Toronto, and strongly advised breeders to pay attention to the growth of the hoof all through the growing period of the colt's life. A broken, uneven sole, and long, projecting walls in many cases are responsible for diseases of the feet and hocks afterwards appearing in the horse. In the Old Country the hoofs are pared and trained with the greatest care. In fact, the foot is the all-important part of the horse among the best breeders. In Canada it appears that greater care than is given in the Old Country is required to produce hoofs of the best shape and quality.

When Inbreeding is Advantageous.

When a breeder mates a mare with a stallion that is a near relative to her, the number of common ancestors the produce will have, will be much less than one will have that was produced by parents not related. This is one of the advantages to be obtained by inbreeding, provided the ancestors to which inbreeding is practiced are of the right kind. When one can mate two individuals of great excellence, possessing constitutional vigor and no inherited forms of weakness, knowing that they are descended from ancestors of much the same kind, tracing to a common ancestor, there need be little fear of evil effects following. Inbreeding is dangerous when animals lacking constitutional vigor or that possess undesirable traits in common, or that are descended from a common ancestor marked by some serious fault, are mated. There cannot be too few crosses to faulty ancestors, while on the other hand there may be very many crosses to ancestors of the right kind; in fact, this kind of inbreeding not only fails to show any evil effects in the individuality of its product, but it gives to the breeder a greater proportion of animals possessing with uniformity the particular qualities he is desirous of getting.—[Horse World.

A Homemade Condition Powder.

When horses are allowed to run wild during winter, or when they are required to do but a small amount of work, they invariably get out of fettle, and just before seeding there is generally an effort made to get them into good working condition. Frequently, in spite of extra care and liberal feeding, they do not respond to the efforts of the feeder as rapidly as desired, and resort is then had to some kind of condiment or condition powder. Sometimes these powders are actually required; in other cases they do no particular good. Recognizing the need or demand for these condiments, the Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, G. H. Grisdale, has prescribed the following: Five pounds each of ground corn, oats and bran, five ounces of oil-meal, dessert-spoonful of gentian, a teaspoonful of iron sulphate, and one-half pound of salt. Feed about a pound at a feed. This mixture has been used with good effect in the farm stables at Ottawa, and Mr. Grisdale claims performs all the functions of a first-class high-priced condition powder.

Before beginning to feed this condiment, the horse should receive a mild purgative, generally a good bran mash or boiled barley after fasting will be sufficient. Good food should then be given, with plenty of exercise and thorough grooming. These preparations, it should be re-

membered, are not recommended for constant use, but are merely a tonic and stomachic to assist the horse to make more economical use of the food eaten.

STOCK.

Should Go to St. Louis.

Sir,—On opening your Feb. 25th issue, I was pleased when reading what Mr. D. C. Flatt had to say about the change of attitude shown by Canadian stockmen regarding a national live-stock exhibit at St. Louis. The thought uppermost in my mind is, will it pay our breeders to quarrel with good customers? Let us think otherwise as we may, the fact remains that in the hands of Canadians generally, and Ontario in particular, lies the future development of the pure-bred live-stock business of this continent; that is, providing they seize their opportunities and aim constantly at supplying the demand in such a way as to promote trade. Canada may be to this new world what Britain is at present to the whole civilized world.

But can we ever hope to reach the possible, if, as Mr. Flatt states, the advertising of our flocks and herds is "left to a few straggling exhibitors" who may venture to World's Fairs such as St. Louis is to have? Why the change of front, I cannot understand. I have heard much and read but little as to why our associations have decided not to show. Mr. Flatt questions as to number of exhibitors "present when action was taken to dispense with the grant." That I cannot answer, but on good authority may state that at the Sheep-breeders' annual meeting at Toronto there was but one breeder of Shropshires, and that one was in favor of a national exhibit, and the using of the allotted grant.

The Americans have hitherto been the best customers for our best qualities of pure-bred stock, and also for some lines of block animals. The trade has been profitable, and was largely increased by the displays from Canada at open-to-the-world expositions. How it is that breeders in their sober senses would turn around and by their actions say we don't want that trade and are better without it, is to me a mystery.

So far as I can learn, regulations governing the showing at St. Louis are the same as those in force at the Chicago International. In exhibiting at the latter four years, ever since the said exhibition was organized, no complaint of unfair treatment or hardship incurred from rules and regulations or judges has been heard from exhibitors. It would, therefore, be interesting, and possibly instructive, if those who have so deliberately refused to accept of the Government grant will kindly explain, FREELY AND FULLY, why the refusal, and what the benefits they expect to result from the stand taken, to our live-stock trade with the States.

Fairview Farm.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Warbles in Cattle.

Warbles or grubs are the larval form of the ox bot-fly or heel-fly (*Hypoderma lineata*). The grubs or warbles are noticed as little lumps or bunches just beneath the skin of the back. Directly over each warble there is a small pore or opening in the skin through which the grub breathes.

LIFE-HISTORY.—The adult heel-fly or warble-fly is a little larger than the common house-fly. In the latter part of the summer she deposits her eggs upon the hair of cattle in the region of the heels. The presence of the flies among cattle causes much annoyance. The animal licks the part and the larvæ are taken into the mouth. From the throat or gullet the small larvæ bore their way through the tissues until they locate beneath the skin of the back, where they increase in size quite rapidly, so that the lumps are large enough to be noticed by the latter part of December or early January. In February or March these larvæ or grubs work their way out through the small hole in the skin, fall to the ground, burrow into dirt or litter, pupate, and some weeks later transform into adult flies.

TREATMENT.—Treatment should begin as soon as the warbles are noticed upon the animals' backs. Most of the warbles or grubs can be destroyed by putting turpentine, kerosene, crude petroleum or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the warble. If the opening is very small, it should be enlarged by using a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil can, having a slender nozzle, furnishes an excellent method of applying the medicine. By running the cattle through a chute they can be treated quite rapidly. They should be examined in about ten days, and any that escape the first treatment should be destroyed by a second; or better, squeezed out and crushed; or they can be crushed beneath the skin by pinching the lump, or killed by inserting a pointed wire or large, blunt-pointed needle. It is important that any grubs squeezed out or escaping naturally should be destroyed, or they will transform into adult flies.

Kansas Ex. Station.

N. S. MAYO.

The Collie Dog's Head.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—Are not the fanciers who are in control of the collie dog breed ruining it by the fancy points which they have established? I refer in particular to the great importance attached to narrow heads, gradually and evenly increasing in height and width from the nose backwards. Anything like a projecting forehead is, I understand, considered a blemish. Is it any wonder that one of the most famous cattle-breeders in the Dominion, who also breeds collies, should express the opinion that by these fancy points the brains are being bred out of the race? What would we think of a race of human beings with exceedingly retiring and narrow foreheads, sloping gradually backwards from the top of the nose to the back of the head? Would we not expect to find such people in the lunatic asylum? Allowance must be made for the difference in the shape of a dog's head from that of a human being, but by discriminating against projecting foreheads the fanciers are discriminating against brains. I think that even those who may be unwilling to admit the truth of this statement in its entirety, must nevertheless confess that in making fancy points of any kind for such an important part as the head and brain, the breeders are running a terrible risk of interfering with the intelligence, and it is, of course, this intelligence that makes the collie so valuable. The fanciers may develop a type of animal that will be beautiful, and that will make an admirable playmate for children, but if they destroy or lessen the intelligence, they destroy or lessen the value of the breed for practical purposes.

These views are not mere matters of theory with me. A couple of years ago I desired to have a collie for use upon the farm, and bought a young prizewinning animal, descended from the very finest stock. He was a beauty, but of comparatively little value. Since then I requested a friend who travels through the country to pick up a collie pup descended from animals in use upon the farm, and noted for intelligence in herding. I got such a one, although not registered in the Collie Society's books. Already the superior intelligence of the second animal has become very marked, and I have become strongly confirmed in my impression that if we are to have really intelligent and useful collies we must keep away entirely from the prizewinning strains, and look to those whose parents have been bred and used upon the farm, and are noted for their intelligence. If the collie fanciers wish to give points for that organ at all, they should find what form of head is associated with the highest degree of intelligence, and encourage that type. In that event I think we would have prominent and rounded foreheads, and not the smooth, retreating form so much admired at present. T. B. M.

Exhibiting at St. Louis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—I endorse what Mr. D. C. Flatt has said in the "Farmer's Advocate," of February 25th, in reference to the exhibit of stock at St. Louis. While there will be a number who will exhibit stock, most of these began selecting and fitting just as soon as the hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the Government to assist in making an exhibit worthy of our great and growing country. I have been through three of the great American Expositions—the World's Fair, Chicago; the Trans-Mississippi, Omaha, and the Pan-American, Buffalo. I got a good average share of prizes at these expositions, and I say I would have been out of pocket had I not received some Government assistance. It costs a lot to select and fit winning stuff where you have to face the world. I am one of those who started to fit just as soon as the Government promised assistance. I cannot afford to stop; had too much in it before we were told not to exhibit by our Government official. I think if he had used a little more diplomacy the stockmen of this country would have got the assistance they are entitled to to help to make a representative exhibit, and let the world see that when Canada has her best together none have any better. I was surprised at so many of the stock associations endorsing the withdrawal of the Government grant (I wonder what they'll do with it?); I shall be still more surprised if some of those talking stop at home are not at St. Louis with their stock. J. T. GIBSON.
 Middlesex Co., Ont.

Wisconsin World's Fair Appropriation.

Wisconsin's World's Fair Commission has set aside \$10,000 to be applied in payment of the expenses of Wisconsin exhibitors of live stock at the World's Fair at St. Louis. This money is to be expended under direction of the Wisconsin Live-stock Breeders' Association, which association will also approve exhibits proposed to be made. Wisconsin breeders and owners of live stock are urged to make exhibits of live stock at this fair that will be creditable to them and the State.

Our Scottish Letter.

Winter has arrived late, and the first day of March has been a bitterly cold time. Although headed Scottish, this letter is being written in London, where the weather appears to be much colder than in the north. Snowstorms have been general throughout England, and the outlook for the farmers is a little better than it was a week ago. February was a wet month, and some began to fear a repetition of the experience of 1903. A period of frost and snow is always welcome, and the outlook just now is better with the cold than it was with the excessive rain.

THE LONDON HORSE SHOW

Season is in full swing. Last week the Shire Horse Society held a very successful show, and to-day (1st March) the Hackney Horse Society opened its gathering. The display of Shires was excellent, the numbers large, and the quality improving. There is, however, a lack of commercial interest in Shires, and, I am told, tenant farmers are complaining that the Shire boom means very little for them. In this particular the Clydesdales have, undoubtedly, the best of the trade. There is no ring of wealthy men keeping up the Clydesdale prices, yet the recorded averages at Clydesdale sales are quite as good as are the ordinary sale prices obtained for Shires. Apart from the fancy prices for horses and mares bred by those who form the Shire ring, Clydesdales are selling fully as well as the Shires, and the trade in them is much more uniform. All the same, we would like very much to have a share of the Shire fancy prices, and to see the King and wealthy men patronizing the Clydesdale breed as they are patronizing the Shires. As a "society"

American market. They simply did not know where to stop when they commenced, and all bulls were sold at remunerative prices. With the Aberdeen-Angus bulls the results were not so pleasing. The numbers were out of all proportion to the demand, and the result was what is known on the Stock Exchange as a slump. The only eagerness in purchasing was manifested when the coveted Trojan-Erica strain came into the ring. Towards the close of the day they were not wanted, and one was sold for 9½ gs., or about £10. Whatever be the cause, this cross commands phenomenal prices when the quality is at all passable. The first-prize yearling heifer, Eblight of Ballintomb, sold for £141 15s., and the highest price realized at the sale was £372 15s., for the Ballindalloch bull, Evolsurus, of the same strain. He went to Mr. Cooper, Hursley. Another from the same herd, named Eboniser, went to Mr. Drummond, Kent, at £173 5s. As showing the value of breeding, it may be mentioned that the first-prize bull, Hustler, whose breeding is not fashionable, only made 42 gs., or £44 2s. He went to Ireland. The 495 head of A.-A. cattle sold made an average of £24 17s. 6d. The seven bulls from Ballindalloch, nearly all Ericas, made an average of £172 10s. The average price of 326 black polled bulls was £23 14s. 9d. At Aberdeen, on the following day, 217 black polled bulls made £18 16s. 8d. apiece of an average. The lesson of the A.-A. bull sales of 1904 is the folly of keeping too many indifferent males for breeding purposes.

The Shorthorn trade was altogether on the up-grade. At Perth, three yearling bulls from the Huntingtowerfield herd, Perth, made the magnificent average of £316 15s. each. Two of them made £420 each, and all three go to South America. These bulls were all got by an Irish-bred bull named Prince Fortinbras, which also went to South America some time ago. A bull named Colynie Fashion, bred by Mr. Duthie, which stood second to one of the £420 bulls, sold for £157 10s., to go to England. The first-prize bull which beat another of the £420 bulls, sold for £78 15s. He was, in fact, not sold, but withdrawn when that price had been bid for him. He is unlucky enough to have a short pedigree, and although a meritorious animal, none of those who cater for the foreign market would look at him. The average price of the 317 Shorthorns sold at Perth was £34 8s. 7d., and the average price of 260 bulls included in that lot was £36 13s. 3d. At Inverness, 62 Shorthorn bulls made an average of £30 16s. 3d., and 110 A.-A. bulls made an average of £21 6s. 1d. At Aberdeen, 181 Shorthorn bulls made £27 6s. 9d. The Irish Department of Agriculture was a sure buyer

of Shorthorn bulls up to £50, and this gave a big fillip to the commercial class. It was the South Americans who made the big prices. Highland bulls were sold at Oban, and Galloways at Castle Douglas and Carlisle. At Oban, 31 Highland bulls made an average of £31 17s. 6d., the highest price being £84. The breeders of Highland cattle mean to push the sale of their breed in the N.-W. T. They have a good friend in Mr. Peterson, the Deputy Minister in Alberta. Galloways met a ready trade. The highest price was £51, paid for a bull bred by Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, who have many friends in Canada. "SCOTLAND YET."



Sand Boy.

Winner of first premium in the three-year-old Shire stallion class, and sweepstakes of the breed, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1904. Imported by Dalgety Bros., London. Owned and exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

event, the Shire Horse Show easily eclipses the other functions of a like nature in the metropolis.

Hackneys are the most showy of all horses. Today there has been quite a satisfactory exhibit of the breed, and the stallions in all the classes were, as a whole, better colored and decidedly more useful than in many cases they have been. Scotland has done uncommonly well in the stallion dams, and the female classes are not yet judged. Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel, is first in the smallest class of aged horses—that is, horses not exceeding 15.2—with Lord Ossington, a beautiful dark chestnut, got by a fine horse named Glengolan, which Mr. Morton was unlucky enough to lose just as he was promising to make a high-class sire. Mr. C. E. Galbraith, Terregles, Dumfries, was first in the four-year-old class, with the big horse, Administrator, which last year won the supreme championship of the show. Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, was first in the largest class of all, with a magnificent horse named Diplomatist. This is a very grand big horse, well colored, and showing lots of style and substance. As a harness-horse sire his like has not been seen at London for some years.

Important as are horses, cattle during the past few weeks have attracted most attention. The great spring bull sales are over, and the Shorthorn remains king of the castle. The Perth sales have been unusually successful this year. The demand for Shorthorn bulls was keen to a degree, and the supply bore some relation to the demand. Prominent among the purchasers of Shorthorns were buyers for the South

of Shorthorn bulls up to £50, and this gave a big fillip to the commercial class. It was the South Americans who made the big prices.

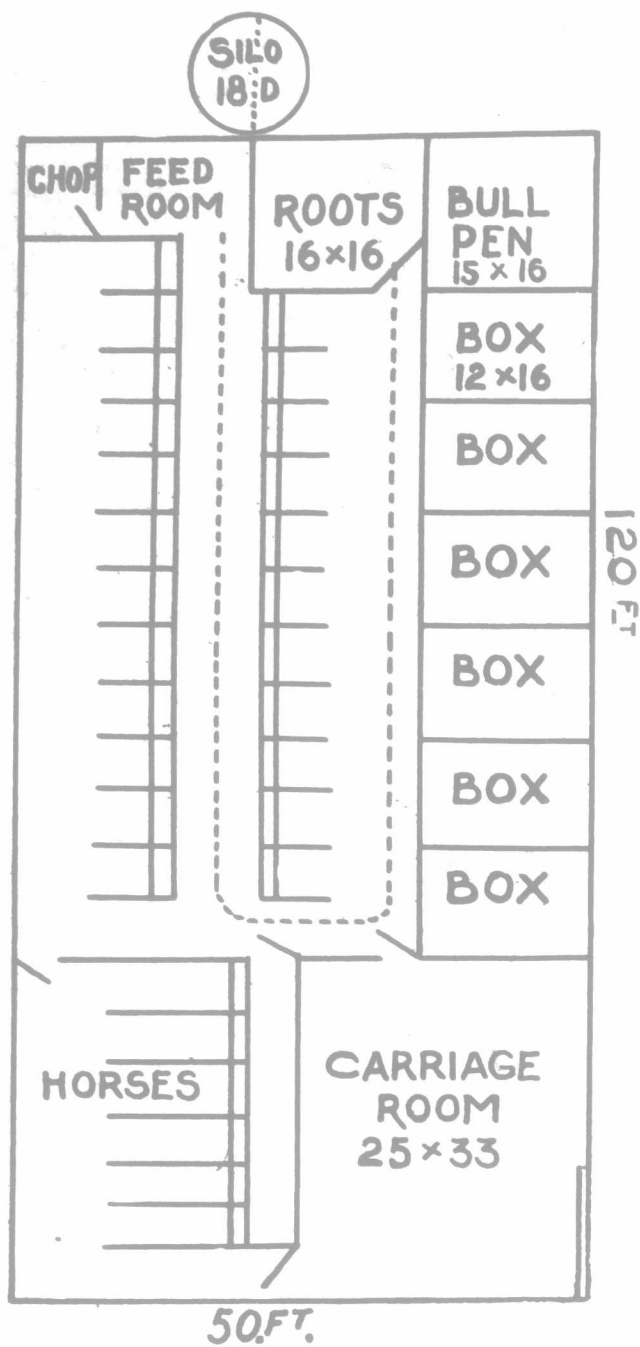
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Hog Weight by Measure.

Please renew my subscription. I would not like to miss the weekly "Farmer's Advocate" now. If there is as good or better paper printed at the same price (\$1.50) I would like to know it.

A subscriber was asking about the measurement of pigs to ascertain the dressed weight. Three feet of girth will dress 100 pounds, and every additional inch gives ten pounds. They vary a little according to condition, but you will always be within the ten pounds. With best wishes for the "Advocate." Holm, Orkney, Scotland. JOHN HEPBURN.

FARM.



A Quebec Barn.

We have been much interested in the barn plans that have appeared in the "Advocate" of late, and are sending you a plan of a barn that is giving the best of satisfaction. I believe that at least seventy-five per cent. of the large new barns that have been put up in this county within the last five years have been built after this style, with a receptacle directly under the stock for manure. These stables are cleaned through traps directly behind the gutters. These traps are 8 to 10 inches wide, and 6 to 8 feet in length, and extend from one end of the stable to the other. The ease and rapidity with which these stables are cleaned is surprising. A large street-hoe or steel scraper is the tool used for cleaning out, and both solid and liquid manure is scraped down through these traps together, in about one-fourth the time usually required for cleaning stables. The manure in these basement cellars never freezes, and can be drawn to the field when weather and roads are most favorable, or can remain in the cellar until spring and then be drawn and spread directly on the land.

We cleaned our stables two winters by driving a horse and sled through the stables, but it was not at all satisfactory. In this Province (Quebec), with our heavy snows, spreading manure on the land in winter is out of the question, and therefore must be put in large piles, but we found it very difficult to keep a road open from the barn to the pile, and the snow would also drift up four to six feet deep around the base of the pile. It also necessitated putting a man and team out every day, rain or shine, snow or blow, Sundays and all. In the accompanying plan you will note that the cattle are directly over the manure, and it would appear as though any gases that might rise from the manure would find their way through small crevices up into the stable above, but this does not seem to be the case. The large ventilating shafts extend down through the stable floor, and all gases that rise are drawn up these shafts and are discharged in the cupola above. I have visited a score or more of these stables, and where they were well ventilated I invariably found them dry, warm, light, sunny, and to all appearance very healthy quarters for stock.

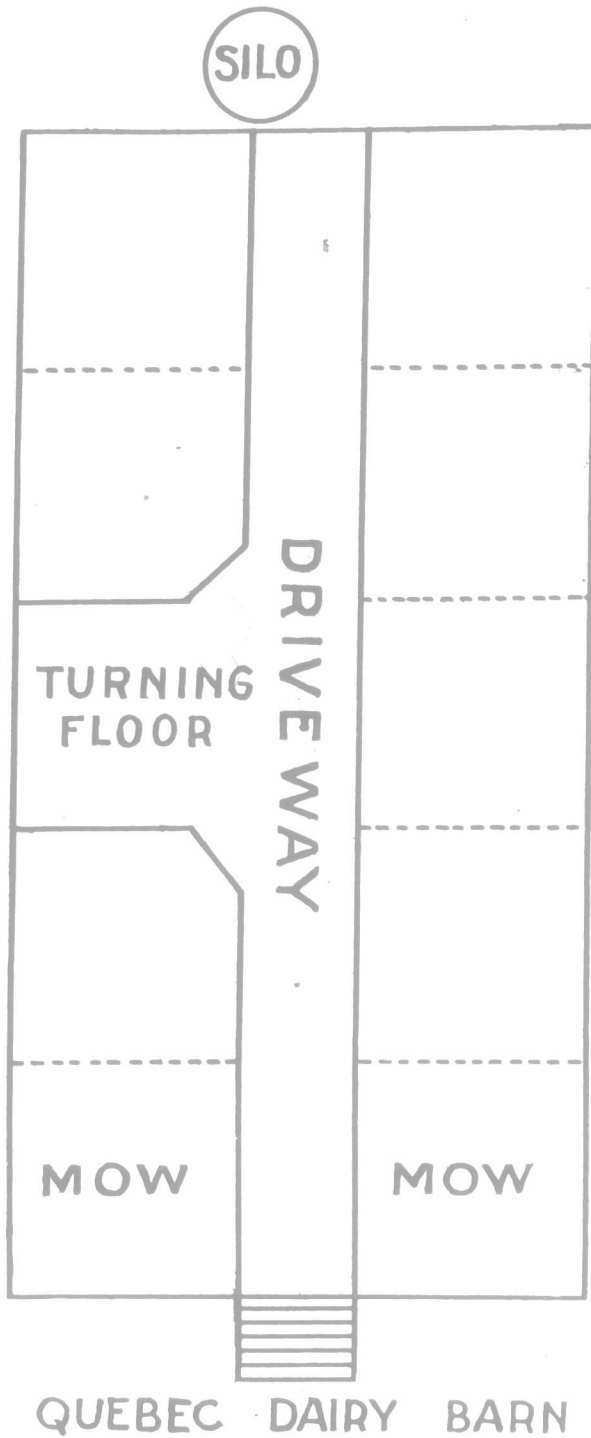
A barn of this length should be built with

seven bents instead of five, as indicated in enclosed plan, and one is usually floored over. The team after unloading, backs into this floored bent, and turns and drives out and down the long approach. This floored bent is sometimes used to store Swede turnips for early feeding, or can be filled with straw or hay.

The bottom of the silo should be built up four to six feet above the ground, otherwise it would be hard to throw the last of the silage up into the feed room. The silo may be filled from the ground with a blower, or from the upper floor with a short elevator. The root cellar may be filled with dump-carts from the upper floor. There is also a large space between the stable and this floor, which may be used for storing machinery, tools, etc., and also cut feed. This space is usually 12 ft. wide, 12 to 15 ft. high, and the entire length of the barn. This barn is sure to recommend itself to any farmer wanting easy cleaning stables, light and sunny, with dry walls at all times.

C. C. HANSON.

Stanstead Co., P.Q.



QUEBEC DAIRY BARN

Problems of the Soil.

The principles underlying the great questions of the soil, are such that they may be understood and applied in a great measure by anyone. It does not cost any more to treat our soil on correct principles than on incorrect. It does not mean that where the land is farmed on correct principles everything is done on an elaborate or expensive plan. It simply means that everything is done in the best possible manner to assist plant growth.

On new rich land the problem of soil fertility will often resolve itself into the simple question of getting in as much crop as possible, for the land already contains all the elements of fertility, and the amount of crop will depend most largely upon the number of acres sown.

The question of soil fertility divides itself into three parts: The control of plant food in the soil, the control of soil moisture, and the destruction of noxious weeds. The ability of our soils to produce useful crops will depend on these three things. If we can keep our soils well supplied

with plant food, in a proper condition of moisture, and free from noxious weeds, we will have fertile and profitable soils, and the nearer we can come to a proper condition in these three things, the more productive will our land be. The means we have at our disposal to accomplish these ends are many, including cultivation, draining, manuring, rotation of crops, and many others. It is the belief of the writer, based on a somewhat extensive acquaintance with his brother farmers, that these things are not so well understood as they should be, and it is his attention, after careful study of these problems, to endeavor, in a series of articles, to place these problems of the soil before his readers in as systematic a way as possible, so that they shall have a clear conception both of the needs of their soils and the means of meeting these needs. It will not be attempted to lay down definite rules, for no rule will apply in all cases, but rather to explain the great general principles, so that each farmer may form his own rules to meet his own particular needs. D.

Seed-grain Mixtures.

I would like to give H. F., of Hastings Co., our experience in growing mixed grain.

Per Acre.

- No. 1—1 1/4 bushels Mandscheuri barley.
1 bushel of Daubeny oats.
- No. 2—1 bushel Mandscheuri barley.
1 bushel Daubeny oats.
1/2 bushel White Hulless barley.
- No. 3—1 bushel Ligowo oats.
1 bushel Duckbill 2-rowed barley.
1/2 bushel Colorado Fife spring wheat.
- No. 4—1 bushel Ligowo, Siberian or Banner oats.
1 bushel Duckbill or Sidney two-rowed barley.
1/2 bushel Goose spring wheat.
- No. 5—50 pounds Ligowo oats.
50 pounds emmer or spelt.
- No. 6—(For hog feed)—1 bushel Mandscheuri barley.
1/2 bushel White Hulless barley.
1 bushel spelt.

The first of these mixtures is our choice, as the Daubeny oat is very early, and a heavy yielding variety of oats. One farmer in this locality last spring sowed 40 bushels of Daubeny oats on 21 acres, and sold eighteen hundred bushels of good marketable oats.

W. J. EVANS.

Perth Co.



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The Daughter's Portion.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I read with much interest the letter of January 21st, and I think it would be only just and right, when the girls have worked with the boys to make and pay for a home, to have a portion with their brothers. I knew a case where a family of boys and girls grew up on a farm. The girls worked just as hard and longer hours than their brothers, for while they were busy at household work, after being out in the fields all day, the boys were smoking and lounging, or off visiting. When the father took sick, and he found he could not get better, he asked the doctor to make his will. The doctor told me that he left all his property to the boys, and when he tried to show him how unjust it was, he left each of the girls five dollars. Not enough, the doctor said, to buy them a good dress. I know of many homes where the daughters work very hard indoors and out, early and late, and when their youth and vigor is over, it is hard if they do not have a share in what they have earned. In your issue of February 25th, Hired Man expresses his views on the subject. I feel sorry for him in being so unfortunate as to meet with such a poor class of girls. The young lady that was playing the piano at breakfast time was not a lay-a-bed. I don't think "Hired Man" could have been thinking about his business when eating his supper in the kitchen. No doubt, he had the chores and other work to do after supper, while the young men of high degree that were taking tea with the young ladies had their day's work done. If "Hired Man" had been a visitor it would have been very rude and unkind to have put him in the kitchen to eat alone. There is a fitness, dear sir, in time and place. I have noticed that nearly always when the girls are deficient housekeepers, it is the mother's fault. They are either foolishly fond of them, and wish to save them from the hard work of their girlhood, or they are those very particular persons who think nothing is done right unless they do it or unless it is done just in their way—strong, wiry women who have never been laid aside with illness and have never felt the need of help, and will not allow their daughters to exercise any individuality. I think "Hired Man's" experience is the exception, not the rule, of Canadian farmers' daughters. The fact that young men of high degree sought their company proves that there must be something good about them. Cheer up, "Hired Man," you no doubt have your ideal girl, and if you qualify yourself to be the husband and helpmeet of such a girl, when the time comes for you to propose marriage you may be spared the G. B. York Co. HELPONABIT.

About Plowing.

I read with interest Senator Frost's article in the "Advocate" in reference to the plow. It would be well if we could encourage our boys to take more interest in doing good plowing; every year it is getting worse. How seldom do we see an evenly plowed or a nicely drilled field? What is more helpful to the appearance of a field of hoe crop than to see it nicely ridged up, straight, and even in depth and width? Now, the fault does not always lie with the man behind the plow. The father or the boss should see that the plow is in proper working condition. This is where the great secret lies. I have seen boys sent out to work with a plow that no man could do good work with, and the boy will become discouraged and will abuse the horses and throw things around in general. The plow should always be kept inside when not in use, and a little oil should be rubbed on the mouldboard to prevent rust; then see that the share-point is sharp enough, also the colter. This is the most particular part; one should be very careful to have it set so that it is running in line with the furrow. If it is running into land or out it is impossible to hold the plow in its proper way. I find that there are few blacksmiths that can sharpen a colter properly. The colter should be set from 1 to 1½ inches up from point, and with such a slant that all weeds, stubbles, etc., will work to the top. Then as to the horses: I find a great many use the ordinary leather lines. They never should be used while plowing. One cannot hold the horses to their proper place with them. I never saw a good plowman use them. Rope lines are much lighter. The horses should be tied to each other's hame-rings, at a proper distance apart, and also so that both horses will be even together. Sometimes one line will be a little shorter than the other, owing to the nature of the horse. It is well to put the fast horse in the furrow; it is easier to control him there. When starting into a field one should use four stakes, for sod field or stubble. First run the plow tilted a little to one side, and about three inches deep, making a slight mark. A light furrow mark should be made at each end of the field, about five or six yards from the fence, to be used as a mark to let the plow in and out by; then the head land will be easily finished. Start your land about six or more yards from side of field, making a mark as for head land; then the next two should be from four to five inches deep, and placed so as to meet coverings, the first completely; then the next should gradually get deeper, until of the depth required. This will prevent a high center

in your ridge. Then at the finish, say the last two rounds, hold a little shallow, so as not to have a deep furrow. For red ground run a light furrow each way, then turn same back again; by this way you have cut all the soil. In plowing a sod field never turn a furrow up to the fence, or you cannot get close enough the next time to bring it back, hence it is left, and will produce dirt and weeds. There are some practical things along this and other lines, that with all the science introduced would not be well to be forgotten. Perth Co., Ont. A. STEVENSON.

[Note.—The "Farmer's Advocate" would suggest that Farmers' Institutes generally take up the subject of plowing, and by conducting plowing matches they will be giving a most useful object lesson on this most neglected subject.—Editor.]

Rural Mail Delivery in Michigan.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": Sir,—In recent issues of your valuable paper I have noticed letters discussing the question of rural mail delivery. I am glad to see the interest the country is beginning to take in it, because until the people are enthusiastic about it we will not get it. No Government will grant a measure of that kind without first being petitioned in some way, so I would suggest that we keep the ball rolling, as the saying is, and try to induce them to give us rural mail delivery, and not sit down and say, "The country is not ready for it." Our country is what we make it. I have seen



Callant Chattan.

Winner of first prize in four-year-old Clydesdale class, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1904, and reserve for sweepstakes. Imported and exhibited by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., and sold to Messrs. J. W. Cowie and J. W. Graham, Markham Village, Ont., for \$2,500.

something of the working of rural delivery this winter in a trip I made up through the northern part of the State of Michigan. No doubt, as many know, that part of the country is a lumbering district; it is not as thickly settled as it is here; it is rough, and the roads are not to be compared with ours, yet they have their rural mail delivery, and I was told that the postman had not missed one trip so far this winter. Do you wonder if I say that it made me feel as though we were a little in the background?

When you consider that people living in the old County of Middlesex, within four or five miles of London, only receive their mail three times a week, and have to walk a mile for it at that, I think it is high time we had a change; at least, a daily mail.

The mail carrier in the State of Michigan is required to make a trip of 25 to 27 miles per day, leaving the mail in boxes at every person's gate along his route, and parties living on side lines have their boxes at the corners on the main route, thus getting the mail within easy reach, and saving the postman extra driving. He also carries post stamps, which makes it very convenient for posting letters, etc., thus largely increasing the amount of postage used in rural districts, which along with the amount saved in maintaining small post offices, and in paying men for carrying the mail to them, would go a long way to pay for keeping up rural mail delivery. Middlesex Co. THOS. S. SCOTT.

Treating Smutty Oats.

Many enquiries have been made by Ontario farmers regarding the treatment of smut in oats. Experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College in order to ascertain the most effectual remedies which can be used for this pest. Two varieties of oats were selected in the spring of 1902, and again in the spring of 1903, and uniform samples from each variety were submitted to special treatments, with the object of killing the spores of smut adhering to the grain. The various treatments were as follows:

1. Hot Water.—The grain was placed in a bag, which was then immersed in water at about 115° F. Soon afterwards it was placed in water which was kept at a temperature between 130° and 135° F. The grain was occasionally stirred, and was allowed to remain in the water for a period of fifteen minutes. It was then spread out on a clean floor to dry, where it was stirred occasionally.
2. Bluestone.—For No. 2 treatment, a strong solution was made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate (bluestone) in one gallon of water, and then immersing the oats in a solution for a period of five minutes.
3. Bluestone, for Twelve Hours.—In this treatment the bluestone solution was made by dissolving one pound of bluestone in 25 gallons of water, and the oats were immersed in this solution for a period of twelve hours.
4. Sprinkling.—This solution was made by dissolving one pound of bluestone in ten gallons of water, which was used for sprinkling over the oats until they were thoroughly moistened after being carefully stirred.

5. Potassium Sulphide Solution.—This treatment consisted in soaking the seed for two hours in a solution made by dissolving 8 pounds of potassium sulphide in 50 gallons of water.

6. This was the formalin (formaldehyde) treatment. The solution of formalin used for the immersion process was made by pouring one-half pint of the formalin into 21 gallons of water, and the seed oats were immersed in the solution for twenty minutes.

7. No. 7 solution consisted of one-half pint of formalin poured into five gallons of water. The oats were then sprinkled with this solution and carefully stirred until the grain was thoroughly moistened.

8. One sample of oats of each variety was left untreated, in order that the influence of the various treatments might be observed.

Eight lots of oats of each variety were, therefore, used for this experiment. After the treatments had been completed a few hours, the oats were carefully sown on separate plots. When the oats were coming into head they were examined frequently, and all smutted heads were removed and carefully counted from day to day. The following table gives the total percentage of smutted heads of oats from each treatment:

Treatments.	Percentage of Crop Smutted.
1.—Hot water .....	.0
2.—Bluestone (5 minutes)	1.3
3.—Bluestone (12 hours) .....	.3
4.—Bluestone (sprinkled)	1.4
5.—Potassium sulphide (2 hours)	1.7
6.—Formalin (20 minutes) .....	.0
7.—Formalin (sprinkled) .....	.0
8.—Untreated	4.7

The smut in oats very frequently causes a great reduction in the yield of grain. The treatments with hot water, formalin, and immersion in bluestone for twelve hours have given the best results at the college. The formalin is a clear liquid, which can be obtained from almost any drug store. The treatment with formalin is easily performed, comparatively cheap, and very effectual. Ont. Agr. College. C. A. ZAVITZ.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Sir,—I was much pleased with B.'s article in Feb. 11th issue of "F. A.," entitled "Farm Accounts." I believe it is a good thing for any farmer to keep accounts. When a boy I used to try to keep books for my father, but it was very unsatisfactory for a long time, as I did not understand bookkeeping, and had to teach myself as I went along. I kept improving my plan until some years ago I adopted the following, which is not quite so simple as "B.'s," but imperfect as it is I would not care to give it up. Example:

1904.	January.	Dr.	Cr.
Jones—2nd—To 6 hogs, at 5c.; w. fees, 12c.		\$58.63	*\$5.86
Smith—4th—By 1 pr. boots S's			2.75
Green—5th—By postage			12
Brown—6th—To 4 bags potatoes, at 50c.	2.00	*20	
Weld Co.—8th—By "Farmer's Advocate"			1.50

*We, like "B.," believe in systematic giving to religious purposes, and give one-tenth of cash received. We also keep a separate book, for what we call the Lord's money. The above example is what I call my day-book; the first column is the names of the parties with whom I have the transaction. Cash-box is Dr. to all we sell and Cr. by all we buy. Near the back of this book we have a few unsettled accounts. The fewer the better, as I think cash dealings pay best. In another book at the end of each month I fill out tea, postage, Lord's money, etc., as in Form No. II.

FORM NO. II.

1904.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Tea.													
Sundries.													
Eggs.													
Anything else.													
Total.													

It is nice at the end of the year to know how much you have made out of the different kinds of produce, also how much you spent on different articles.

FORM NO. III.

	Jan. 1st, 1904.	Jan. 1st, 1905.	Jan. 1st, 1906.	Jan. 1st, 1907.	Jan. 1st, 1908.	Jan. 1st, 1909.
Horses—						
Age.						
16 years.						
9 years.						
8 years.						
2 years.						
Total No., 4.						
Oats—						
Bushels.						
Number.						

In filling out form No. III. at end of year, in the line below total of horses, cattle, grain, etc., if the total is more than the previous year I put + the amount of gain, and if less I put - the amount. Then I see which is the greater, the plus or the minus, and put the same on form IV.

FORM NO. IV.

	Jan. 1st, 1904.	Jan. 1st, 1905.	Jan. 1st, 1906.	Jan. 1st, 1907.	Jan. 1st, 1908.	Jan. 1st, 1909.
Ac. due us.						
Cash on hand.						
Notes on hand.						
Interest on same.						
Total						
Ac. we owe.						
Balance.						
Gain in cash or notes, etc.						
+ in stock or grain.						
- in stock or grain.						
Remarks.						

For amount of grain I know about how much per foot high each bin holds, allowing 128 cu. ft. for 100 bush. grain.

As all farms are not run on same principle, the same form of keeping accounts would not be suitable to all; but the day-book would be useful to most of them, I think. I notice it is much easier to keep accounts than to explain my mode of keeping them to others. X. Y. Z. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Cement Silo Pays.

I completed a cement concrete silo on May 4th, 1897. Used Thorold cement; I think 10 to 1—it depends on the coarseness of gravel. My silo is 14x14 feet, and 28 feet deep; square, with a corner taken off. It took 68 barrels cement, and five men fifteen days to do the work. The five of us worked every other day. We ran it up two feet, and let it set one day. We used about equal parts of field stone to the gravel and cement. My main barn was 36x60 feet, and 16 foot post and hip roof. I then built a wing 16x30 feet, and 21 ft. post, so it gives me 14x52 ft. barn floor, with feeding doors of silo facing the barn floor. These doors are not directly over one another, in order to give more strength. My barn is not a basement barn, but as the location is dry, we dug down to the rock and got the silo 28 feet deep, or over 100-ton capacity. This size is enough to keep 50 or 60 head of cattle, with the addition of dry feed. This silo gave me splendid satisfaction. The main thing is to get the doors perfectly air-tight, and the silage will keep for two years. In 1902, owing to ill health and for want of proper help, I sold all my stock, and did not fill my silo, but I had about three feet left in the bottom, so I covered it with cut straw, then wet thoroughly, and let it lie until last fall, when I examined it and found it perfectly good right up to the wall; am sorry to say it is just used up, for the cattle miss it. I cannot see how anyone can farm successfully without a silo or growing roots, as I would want one or the other. I used to grow roots, but the silo is by far the best, as you get the best results from the least labor. To show what the silo did for me, I wintered from 35 to 45 head of cattle every winter, and kept my three horses in the stable the year around, off of

by our farmers' institutes and stock-breeders' associations, and pushed until we have our demands granted. Wellington Co. GEORGE GORDON.

DAIRY.

P. E. Island Dairy Association.

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association was held in Charlottetown, February 25th. Bad roads and a stormy day made the attendance small. The President, Arthur Simpson, in his annual address, referred to the decreased output of dairy produce during the past years, and to the increased price received for cheese during last season, which was the highest ever received here. He spoke of the necessity of improving the quality of our dairy products, especially cheese, which we should strive to bring up to the English article.

The secretary's report called attention to the decreasing milk supply at the different dairy stations, which had fallen off materially during the last few years. He referred to the fact that no dairy school had been held this year, and thought that the month of May would be the best time to hold it in future, as the cheese factories did not begin business till June. During the year, fifty-two factories, two branch factories and one skimming station had been in operation. The total amount of milk supplied during the year for cheese was 29,838,622 pounds, and for butter, 12,534,679, a total of 42,368,801 pounds—an increase over last year of 1,461,178 pounds. The Association levies an assessment on the dairy companies of one and one-half cents per thousand pounds of milk, which goes towards paying the salary of the travelling instructor. The secretary reported a balance on hand of \$324.41.

Mr. F. T. Morrow, who acts in the capacity of both instructor and inspector, reported on his year's work. He still found a good deal in connection with the factories that was not what it ought to be. Some of the things he specially noted were the wooden whey tanks, which it was almost impossible to keep clean, and the overripe condition of the milk received at the factories. On this account, Monday's make of cheese and butter was not of the best quality. He also noted that many of the milk cans in use were old and rusty, and should be condemned. He said that drainage and floors in many cases were defective, and if metal tanks and cement floors were more general we might avoid what is known as "whey-tank flavor," which we were most sure to have under the conditions that now exist. He spoke strongly of the necessity of having the milk cooled at once, to at least sixty degrees, as well as airing after milking, as it was then less liable to develop bad flavors.

A letter was read from R. E. Spillet, of Dillon & Spillet, urging that cheese for export be made uniform in size. He suggested having them made taller, and weighing seventy-five to eighty pounds, instead of fifty-five to seventy-four, as at present. Messrs. Dillon & Spillet are our largest exporters of cheese, and their opinion should have weight with our factorymen.

A second instructor is greatly needed here now, as it is impossible for one to travel all over the Island and do justice in inspecting and giving instruction in the fifty-four dairying stations. If we are going to improve the quality of our dairy exports and have it all uniformly good, we must have proper inspection and instruction. Our dairy business has fallen off considerably from what it was a few years ago. Some few of the smaller factories have gone out of business for want of a sufficient quantity of milk, but we have too many small factories yet, and perhaps when we get properly settled down to this dairy business we will have fewer and larger factories, and a cheaper rate of manufacture, resulting in a more profitable business. The Charlottetown Milk Condensing Company are enlarging their business, and they find it difficult to get enough milk to keep up with their orders. They have lately had a large order from the Japanese Government for their goods. The winter butter business on the Island is not progressing as it should. There has been too many butter plants put in the cheese factories, and the supply of milk is too small to warrant running them all through the winter season, as the expense of manufacture takes so much of the profit that the farmer ought to have to pay him for producing milk.

The Advantages of Thorough Stripping.

A large financial loss occurs in many dairies where the milking operation is carelessly performed. It may be safely laid down that the milk which is not removed from the udder is practically lost. In view of this, it is easy to see how important it is to withdraw at each milking all the milk secreted by the cow. The advantages of stripping the cows completely in this way are such as to commend the adoption of the practice to all dairymen who are anxious to make the most out of their animals. It is a well-known fact that the milk last drawn from the udder is always far richer in butter-fat than the portion first extracted, so that on this score alone it would be inadvisable to leave behind the most valuable portion of the milk. This, however, is not the only advantage to be derived from thorough stripping. It has been noticed that it generally prolongs the period of lactation, and this consideration should impress dairymen with the importance of insisting upon thorough stripping at each milking.—[Farmers' Gazette.

A Credit to Canada.

The Farmer's Advocate is more than ever welcome, and it is a source of satisfaction and pride to feel that we have a Canadian weekly agricultural paper, and one so well filled with practical information.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAS. A. COCHRANE.

Hillhurst Farm, P. Q.,
March 5th, 1904.

a farm of 49 acres, and it is not the most productive farm in Welland either. I have never been without lots of feed in my barn. I grow from 12 to 18 acres of corn. It took from six to eight acres to fill the silo. I husked what was over, and cut the stalks and mixed them with the silage. That is how I wintered my stock on a small farm.

The silo, with some well-bred stock, with good care will give a man a fair profit. Welland Co. JOHN McLEOD.

Free Mail Delivery and Telephones.

I have been very much interested in the letters which appear in nearly every issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" in reference to the improvement of the condition of the farmer, particularly free mail delivery and a telephone system, with an instrument in every farmer's house. If we could only get free mail delivery the farmer's condition would be much improved. We could keep in closer touch with the markets by having a daily paper, and we would be in a better position to market our produce. We would be able to make more in this one way alone than it would take to pay for the extra cost of having the mail delivered. Besides there would be a large increase in the amount of mail handled, which would not add much to the cost of distribution, but would add a great deal to the receipts of the Post Office Department. It is said we are not ready for free delivery yet. I take this statement as an insult to the country in which we live. If our neighbors to the south can successfully deliver mail to the farmers, why cannot it be done here? Are we not as wealthy and progressive as they? And we are not asking for this thing as a favor, but demand it, because we are entitled to it, and the sooner our representatives in Parliament understand that we mean business in the matter, the sooner we will get it. Some say that a great many farmers would not be willing to pay the extra cost, but I think they are very few. For my own part, I would willingly pay my share for such a great help. This matter and also that of having a telephone in every farmer's house should be taken up

After Milk and Beef.

After considerable investigation and deliberation, I decided about five years ago to do something more definite and systematic along dairy lines. To this end I purchased a pure-blooded Holstein bull; put a pair of spring scales into the cow stable, with properly-ruled paper for keeping a record of the milk given by each individual cow, by this means hoping to lessen the cost of production; or, in other words, to increase the profits of our dairy. A year ago I added two hundred acres of land to my holdings. It is now quite impossible to milk all the cows that we should be able to grow feed for. Of course, some heifers from the very best cows will be reared, but still there is fodder for many more. Shall I kill off all the surplus dairy calves, and go and buy stockers? I cannot figure out much profit on such a course. Shall I establish another herd of some distinctive beef breed? I figure that the calves from such cows will not yield sufficient profit to offset the loss incurred by the decreased yield of milk of several thousand pounds per year from their dams.

Now, from our experience and observation we reasoned this way: The Holsteins are a large, vigorous, growthy animal, and in grading up a dairy herd with them, by selecting according to actual performance, we make faster progress towards a highly efficient herd than if we select by the standard combination of wedges and angles of the expert judges, and still have remaining better forms from which to rear beefers.

Either Galloways or Aberdeen-Angus, being polled, pure black, and very prepotent, as well as being of splendid beef form, when crossed on any grade female (which, by virtue of their mixed breeding, lack prepotency), will produce a very large per cent. of progeny with all the desirable characteristics of the sire well stamped upon them.

Now, if my reasoning is correct, why may I not expect a goodly percentage of high-class feeders to be turned off as baby beef, by crossing my Holstein grades with either Galloway or Aberdeen-Angus bulls?

At one of our Institute meetings some weeks ago, we had a speaker for whose opinions I have much respect. He addressed us on stock-breeding. During the discussion I laid before him the foregoing proposition for an opinion. He took the wind clean from my sails and turned the laugh on me by remarking that "life was altogether too short to cut up any such capers." But a writer in the "Farmer's Advocate" has supplied a gentle breeze, by which my sails are being filled, and perhaps even yet I may get under way and sail over the troubled waves to some harbor of safety. When I found over the signature of T. G. Raynor the paragraph in which he says, "And by using a good Aberdeen-Angus on the Holstein grades very satisfactory steers can be produced," etc., I again got confidence in the old saying, to the effect that "great minds run in similar grooves."

ANSON GROH.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

APIARY.

Bringing Bees Out of Cellar.

By Morley Pettit.

The true apiarist is now looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when his bees will be enjoying sunshine and blossoms. Those wintered out of doors can fly at the will of the sun; the cellar ones await a favorable day to be brought to the good daylight after so many weeks of dungeon darkness.

"Doctors differ" as to the best time to remove bees from winter quarters, but the tendency each year is toward an earlier date. As in everything else, much depends on local conditions. They should be set out early, when the cellar temperature is high, and the bees are restless and noisy; when their abdomens are distended with fecal matter, which they do not void except on the wing, unless too long confinement under unhealthy conditions brings on dysentery. Very little else can counteract these conditions than freedom to fly in warm sunshine. The first suitable day after March 15th is the time to set out such bees. There must be warm sunshine, temperature about 50° F., and little or no wind.

On such a day they fly freely, and give themselves and their hives a good cleaning out. They are then in a clean, dry, healthy condition to endure any cold days which may follow. They should be sheltered from cold winds by good wind-breaks, have entrances contracted to five inches, and have warm covers on the hives. That is where most men miss it in having a thin board on the hive as excuse for a cover. Through such a covering the heat of the bees produced at such an expense of food and energy passes off rapidly, and leaves the winter-weakened bees struggling to maintain the high temperature so necessary for brood rearing.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Winter and Summer Spraying.

The objects aimed at in early spring or winter spraying, while the trees are still dormant or when the buds are just beginning to swell, is the prevention and destruction of the spores of fungous diseases and the destruction of scale insects. For the first the bluestone solution, of the strength of two to three pounds of bluestone to forty gallons of water, has been in use for several years, and highly recommended for that purpose. The time to use it is just as the buds begin to swell. For the oyster-shell bark-louse experiments with lime solution have given remarkably good results. The lime should be perfectly fresh and hot, made into a milky solution and strained through burlap to prevent clogging of the nozzles; the solution should be applied as strong as it can be conveniently worked through the nozzles of the spray pump. The whole surface of the tree should be covered until white all over, and after this coating dries a second is applied, going all over the tree a second time. The application may be made late in the fall, or any time through the winter, or in the month of March, while the trees are dormant. The action of the lime loosens the scales and exposes the eggs to the weather, so that they perish, and when the spring rains wash off the lime the scales come off with it, leaving the trees clean. The lime has no injurious effects upon the trees.

But for all scale insects, including the much-dreaded San Jose, the best application for spraying the trees while dormant is, no doubt, the lime and sulphur solution—a pound of fresh lime and a half pound of sulphur to a gallon of water. The water is brought to boiling heat, and then the lime is slaked in it, and then the sulphur is added, and the whole boiled for two hours. The mixture must be applied while warm, for if allowed to cool crystals are formed, which would give trouble in spraying, and it adheres to the tree much better if applied while warm. This mixture, while it takes some trouble and time in preparation, has given the best results in the treatment of the San Jose scale. It serves a double purpose, as it has proved quite efficacious as a fungicide as well, and trees that have been treated with it have a smooth, healthy appearance. This mixture is likely to be extensively used this year, more especially in districts infested with the San Jose scale, and it would no doubt be the best to use for the oyster-shell bark-louse as well.

Where the Bordeaux mixture is used the second spraying is done just before the blossoms open, and if any insects that eat the foliage are present, Paris green should be added to the mixture. For caterpillars it should be used of the strength of six or eight ounces to forty gallons of mixture. It will do no harm to the foliage if plenty of lime is used, and this is very important in all cases when spraying the foliage of fruit trees.

The next spraying should be just after the blossoms have fallen, and the same formula should be used again, with the same strength of Paris green, in order to destroy as many as possible of the larva of codling moth and also any leaf-eating insects that may be present.

The cyanide test should be used to test the mixture. It is a simple and easy matter. Dissolve five cents' worth of the ferrocyanide of potassium in a half pint of water, put it in a bottle and keep it well corked, and keep it out of the way of children, as it is a poison. When making the Bordeaux mixture, after the bluestone and Paris green have been put in and the lime solution added, stir the whole thoroughly and drop a few drops of the cyanide solution in while it is in agitation. If it gives a pink color, add more lime, until no change of color will take place when it strikes the mixture. Then add a little more lime to make sure; then the mixture is safe to use on the foliage, provided always that it is thoroughly well agitated while being applied.

One very important point in making Bordeaux mixture is to dilute the bluestone well before mixing with the lime solution. When the barrel of the spray-pump holds 40 gallons, the bluestone should be put in, and the poison diluted to 30 gallons, or 25 at least, before the lime solution is added. The lime should be made about like milk, and strained through burlap to prevent small particles from clogging the nozzles.

The spraying of the future will be done mostly with power sprayers, that will be able to do a vast deal of work in a day. They will go from place to place as the threshers do now, charging so much per day or per tree for their work; then the grower would do well to buy his own chemicals and prepare sufficient of the stock solutions to go over all his trees, and see that it is properly mixed and properly applied. We may look for a great revolution in this matter in the near future, whereby this hitherto troublesome part of orchard work will be greatly expedited and simplified.

Hotbeds.

A correspondent asks us to give him an idea of how to make and care for a hotbed for growing tomatoes, and also how much sash would be required for five thousand plants.

To construct a hotbed, choose a situation well protected on the north side by a building or high board fence. Dig an excavation running east and west, eighteen inches deep, and about the width of the length of the sashes, and any desired length. Stakes are driven into the ground at each corner, and the frame nailed to them, so as to get a box-like structure, about eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches at the front. Make the frame about three inches narrower than the length of sash, so that the sash will reach properly on the given slope. Nail a strip of inch board, wide enough to act as a rest for the sash edges, and to allow of the adjustment of an inch wide strip between each two sashes, across the top of the frame, where each two sashes meet, making everything snug and tight to keep out the cold.

The excavation is then filled with fresh horse manure and urine-soaked litter, previously "tempered," by heaping it up in a conical pile, and leaving it till fermentation has well set in, then turning and piling up again. In a few days it will then be ready for the bed, and should be packed down solidly and evenly. When the manure is in, put on the sashes and allow the manure to come to a heat; open the sashes and let the first heat pass off, then place a layer of good rich soil, six inches in depth, on top of the manure.

The sashes should now be left on for a few days till the soil is thoroughly warmed through, then stirred with a hand rake to kill what weed seeds have germinated, and the bed is ready for use. For five thousand plants, allowing them to grow two inches apart each way, it would require a bed about six feet wide by twenty-five feet long.

Aggressiveness in Fruit Culture.

The chances are that the buds of the more tender varieties of peaches and grapes will be injured considerably. The trees and vines will probably come out with but little damage. Fortunately, the ground has been covered with a thick layer of snow throughout the severe cold of the winter, so that the roots are likely all right. I do not anticipate much damage to the tops and trunks of trees and vines through the action known as "dry freezing," for the reason that there has been very little frost in the ground, and, consequently, the root system is likely to have supplied all the moisture required by the rest of the tree, notwithstanding the abnormally cold, dry atmosphere. Had the roots been frozen solid, as in 1899, it is likely that thousands of trees would have been destroyed.

In regard to spraying: The time has doubtless come when it should be done in the same way as our threshing, by a competent man having a complete outfit and sufficient help moving from farm to farm in his "beat" during the spraying season. As a rule much better work would be done, and the cost would be relatively less.

In regard to the apple spot or scab, the bottom of the question has not yet been reached. It seems to me that too much attention has been paid to fighting the disease from the outside, and that greater care should be taken of the health and constitution of the tree in order to make it more resistant to fungous attacks. I propose this spring to use land plaster heavily on an acre or two of apple orchard in bearing. Lime is a most important plant food, and also has a good effect on the soil. Sulphur, the other element of plaster, is the basis of most fungicides. In other words, I want to treat the tree via the roots and circulation system, and thus try to get at the seat of the fungous predisposition.

Then, again, there appears to be a fungous parasite, friendly to the apple-grower, which, under given conditions, preys upon and destroys the spot, converting it into a light bronze color, not unattractive to the eye. Can anything be done for the rapid propagation of this parasite?

Apples and export pears appear to have the brightest future of any fruits in the Burlington district. In apples, the Duchess for summer, the Ribston and Blenheim Pippins for fall, and the King, Baldwin, Greening and Spy for winter, seem to fill the bill. As for pears, the Duchess probably stands first to-day for export, with the Keiffer, Anjou, Bosc, Clarigau, Josephine, Winter Nelis and Easter Beune in second place.

Probably the greatest improvement in the fruit industry lies in the gradual extension of the co-operative system in selling the larger fruits. A farmer then controls his fruit, and reaps any advantages that are going.

The discouraging features of the fruit industry are the lack of aggressiveness in finding new markets, and unreliable cold storage for tender export fruits. Bartlett-pear growers in Ontario will probably think twice before they risk many more carloads under present conditions. A. W. PEART, Burlington Fruit Exp. Station, Halton Co., Ont.

Co-operative Apple Packing and Shipping.

The marketing of apples from parts of Middlesex Co., Ont., has for years been so unsatisfactory that orchardists have become thoroughly disgusted with present methods. Many have been frequently humbugged by buyers, and others who tried shipping direct to the British market have received such incomplete and unsatisfactory sale accounts and cash returns, that the advisability of cutting down their orchards and using the ground for other purposes was seriously considered. Such a thing, of course, would have been a calamity. The outcome of last season's transactions has been the straw that broke the camel's back, and a movement was started that has resulted in the organization of an association for the co-operative packing, selling, and shipping of apples. A meeting for this purpose was held in the hall at Ilderton recently, when Mr. A. McNeill, Dominion Fruit Inspector, was present, and gave valuable information and many suggestions as to how this association might be operated, and the advantages to be derived from such co-operation. By beginning in a small way, and expanding each year, not only could the produce of the orchard be more economically handled, but co-operation could also be applied to spraying orchards, making boxes or barrels for shipping, buying new nursery stock, etc. He outlined two schemes—one by which a number of orchardists could join together and agree to ship their apples through the association, each grower packing his own apples and delivering at point of shipment; the other (the one he recommended to the meeting) was the formation of a joint stock company, and have a central packing house where all apples would be brought direct from orchards, and entirely handled by the association.

The meeting was more favorable to the central packing-house scheme, and a motion to organize an association for this purpose at Ilderton was unanimously carried. Mr. H. B. Kennedy was elected chairman, and Mr. A. O. Telfer, secretary, to act for the present. A committee of Messrs. A. McLean, J. C. P. Hughes, T. B. Scott, B. Rosser, A. C. Attwood, S. P. Zavitz, Ed. Caverhill, John Guest, with President and Secretary, was appointed, with power to add to their number, to take all necessary steps for the complete organization of an Apple Packing, Selling and Shipping Association. Each orchardist in the Ilderton, Coldstream and Denfield districts will be canvassed, and it is expected that a strong association will be formed.

It is believed that this is the beginning of a movement that will soon spread over all fruit districts in Ontario, and that the results will be such that orchards will be a very profitable part of the farm, instead of being looked upon as an unprofitable servant.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Three thousand square miles of territory in Iowa and Comanche Counties, in Oklahoma, have been swept by fire. Hundreds of people are homeless, several have been burned to death, and financial losses are very heavy.

Count Von Waldsee, the famous German soldier, is dead. He was in the battles of Metz and Sedan, and at the siege of Paris. Later he became Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, and during the Boxer campaign in China was commander of the allied forces of all nations.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the British ambassador has transmitted to the Russian Foreign Minister Great Britain's answer to the Russian protest against Col. Younghusband's advance into Tibet. It is understood that both England and Russia have bound themselves to interfere in no way with the independence of Tibet, and thus an immediate ground of anxiety has been removed.

An informal conference of representatives from the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches, among whom were many eminent divines, met in Toronto recently to consider the question whether these three bodies should unite to form one church. The sentiment and decision of the assembly were enthusiastically in favor of the idea, and this first movement is looked upon by many as the beginning of an important revolution in ecclesiastical affairs.

It is expected that the Russian fleet will start for the Far East early in the summer. Upon its doing so hangs a complication. After passing Jubotel, French Somaliland, where it will take on coal, it will come to no more French ports before Saigon, French Indo-China, hence will probably put into India or Ceylon for supplies. The point in question is whether Great Britain can allow the ships to receive coal at these points, or whether such a proceeding would not be a breach

of neutrality. Premier Balfour admitted recently in Parliament that the question is one of the greatest importance, and stated that it is receiving the attention of the Government.

All the civilized world is interested in the reconsideration of the case of Alfred Dreyfus, which has begun in the Court of Cassation, Paris. As will be remembered, some years ago Captain Dreyfus was arrested on a charge of having sold important military secrets to a foreign country. Condemning evidence was brought against him, and he was imprisoned on Devil's Isle, where he underwent fearful hardships. Through the efforts of friends, among whom was Emile Zola, his case was reconsidered, but he was again found guilty and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. All Europe was indignant, for it was held that Dreyfus had not been fairly tried, and there were suspicions that he was being made the victim of an infamous plot, behind which the real culprits were hiding themselves. One very suspicious fact was that the counsel for his defence was shot during the trial. So great was this public indignation that Dreyfus was pardoned, and given his liberty. But he could not be satisfied with this; for him nothing less than the complete vindication of his honor could suffice, hence he demanded a new trial. The investigation which is now going on, and in which, it is expected, many revelations of a surprising nature will be made, will not likely be concluded before the end of June.



The Jap: "Now, I wonder if I can blow this gent up before his brothers get here."

Drawn by James Frise for the "Farmer's Advocate."

Events in the Far East at present move rather slowly. On March 6th five Japanese battleships appeared before Vladivostok, in search, it is presumed, of the Vladivostok squadron, which, however, was not in port, and cannot so far be located. On March 10th, before daybreak, a Japanese flotilla advanced to the entrance of the harbor at Port Arthur, and notwithstanding the fire from the Russian guns, succeeded in sinking mines across it. At the same time another division of Japanese torpedo boats, backed up by cruisers, was met by a number of Russian torpedo boats, and a hot engagement ensued, in which the Russians lost a torpedo destroyer, a Japanese torpedo boat being also badly damaged. The Russians on board the sinking destroyer were rescued by the Japanese. Later in the day a Japanese squadron, consisting of 14 vessels, appeared before Port Arthur, and, from behind the lighthouse of Liaotshin, fired shells, numbering in all about 200, upon the cruisers in the harbor and the fortress, the Russians returning the fire whenever the opposing vessels appeared from behind Liaotshin. No heavy losses, however, have been reported from either side. Official reports state that at one Russian soldier killed and six wounded during the bombardment, and the damaging of the Japanese cruiser Takesasago. In the engagement during the night seven Japanese were killed and eight were wounded. The most significant news which has arrived is that Admiral Makarov is stirring up the Russian fleet to take the offensive, and that he is sending his torpedo flotillas to harry the Japanese. From all appearances, Port Arthur will be the center of activities for some days yet, and land engagements are hardly expected before the first of April.

Wm. Murray, Pictou Co., N.S.: I am glad you have made the "Farmer's Advocate" a weekly. You may make it a twice-a-week if you wish, as it is hard to get too much of a good thing.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show.

The live-stock show held on the exhibition grounds at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, notwithstanding the unusually severe winter and the blocked conditions of roads in many sections the week previous, detaining many of the entries, and doubtless many visitors who would otherwise have been present, was yet a very interesting event, and in many respects a very successful one. This being the result under adverse conditions, augurs well for future exhibitions at the capital, when the new and more suitable building projected for the purposes of the show is completed, and under average conditions of March weather. The show this year was held in the very comfortable cattle stables, the best on any show ground in Canada, the stables being connected by covered passageways or vestibules, all outer doors except the entrance being closed. The offices and lecture-room were comfortably heated by means of stoves, as were also many of the stables. Secretaries Westervelt and McMahon and Superintendent Hanmer were untiring in their efforts for the convenience and comfort of exhibitors and visitors, and contentment and good humor prevailed generally. The large delegation from outlying provinces attending the Stock-breeders' Convention added much to the interest of the occasion, and were afforded a good opportunity of seeing some good stock and making acquaintances which may be mutually beneficial.

THE HORSE SHOW.

This section of the show, styled the first annual Central Canada Spring Horse Show, while not notable for the number of entries forward, was truly representative of the leading breeds, there being first-class animals in nearly every class. The heavy draft classes were judged by Messrs. James Henderson, Belton; Geo. Gray, Newcastle, and John Bright, Myrtle; and the light breeds by Messrs. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, and W. S. Spark, Ottawa, who gave general satisfaction by their decisions. The prizes offered were very liberal in number and amount, there being six cash prizes in each section, the amount in the aged stallion class running from \$50 for first to \$15 for sixth, and proportionately in the list for younger horses.

CLYDESDALES were shown by Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; R. Beith, Bowmanville; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Reid & Co. and J. G. Clark, Ottawa; T. W. Ross, Myrtle; John Vipond, Brooklin; R. N. Harris, Gatineau Point, and James Callander, North Gower.

The first place in a capital class of horses, four years and over, and the championship of the breed, went by common consent to Mr. Ness, for his imported Senator's Heir, by Senator, by Baron's Pride, a bay four-year-old, of grand quality and even balance, standing well on the best of feet and legs, and moving well and truly at the walk or trot; a horse big enough, weighing 2,015 pounds, without being overfat, and having plenty of bone of the best quality, and plenty of body and constitution to match. Seldom indeed has a better horse been imported to Canada. Mr. Beith had in imported Prince Priam, by Prince of Albion, a worthy second; low-set, deep-ribbed, symmetrical, and a good mover. Smith & Richardson's Imp. Sticato, a big, good horse, was placed third, and their Imp. Locomotion fifth, Beith's Star of Roses taking fourth place. Mr. Beith had a sure winner for first place in the three-year-old section, and a strong candidate for championship in his imported horse, a big, good one, combining weight, quality and action in high degree. Smith & Richardson had a worthy second; Ness & Sons an excellent third, and Reid & Co.'s good horse Cecil was fourth. Smith & Richardson led in the two-year-old class with a capital big imported colt, coming three, which stood well in the competition for the championship, and had many ardent admirers. Lack of space forbids personal mention of all the winners in this and other classes, but the prize-list on another page tells the tale. An extraordinarily good Shire horse was shown by J. J. Anderson, Dominionville, in his imported Flagship, winner of first at Toronto Spring Show, 1902, and first and sweepstakes silver cup here. He has grand quality, action and form, and was much admired.

CATTLE.

The entries in the cattle classes were not numerous, but those present were of first-class quality. In pure-bred Shorthorns, W. C. Edwards, Rockland, had out some capital representatives of their fine herd, which made such a good record at Toronto exhibition last fall, winning there first for both aged and young herds, and junior sweepstakes in females. They won here all the prizes in the section, heifers two years and under three, with typical beef animals. Alderman Slattery, of Ottawa, had on exhibition, but not for competition, the grand white three-year-old steer, bred by Harry Smith, of Exeter, that won championship at Guelph in 1900, looking well and cheerfully waiting to make

his last public appearance on the hooks at Easter. Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, as usual made an excellent display, both in pure-bred Shorthorns and grades, winning all the first prizes he competed for in the pure-bred steer classes, and first for heifer under two years with his charming red yearling, which stood well in the winning in a class of 32 at the Chicago International Show in December last. Jos. Stone, of Saintfield, who here made his first bow as an exhibitor at a provincial show, made a splendid record, winning first for the best three export steers with a capital trio, one of which also won first prize for the best single steer sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull. This steer also won the sweepstakes for best grade steer any age. He is a model butcher's steer, with a grandly-packed back and ribs, and in the hands of his new owners, Rennie & Son, who know so well how to bring him forward, will be a hard one to down next year. A few really representative and typical Galloway heifers were shown by Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, which were the only pure-bred cattle forward besides Shorthorns.

THE MILKING TRIAL.—Seventeen excellent dairy cows were forward to take part in the two days milking trial, fourteen of which were Ayrshires and Ayrshire grades, four Shorthorns and grade Shorthorns, and one pure-bred Holstein-Friesian. The latter, a seven-year-old cow, named Lady Colantha De Kol, bred by Mr. G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein Association of Canada, and owned by Mr. Neil Sangster, Orms-town, Que., won the championship over all, yielding in the two days 151.8 pounds of milk, testing 3.4 butter-fat, a remarkable record, considering the circumstances, the cow having been two days without water en route to the show, and the weather outside registering below zero. Lady Colantha is a cow of medium size for the breed, of handsome appearance and desirable show-yard type, but with fine handling quality and splendid udder development.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was somewhat larger than it was last year, and was also of good quality. The exhibitors, nearly all from Western Ontario, were as follows: Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Cotswolds; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and J. H. Jull, Burford, Oxfords; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and N. Wilson, Cumberland, Shropshires; James Bowman, Guelph, Suffolks. Had the other breeders from the west who intended to show been able to get a car, the sheep section would have been a much more interesting one. We understand that A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and Telfer Bros., Paris, who had entered respectively Leicesters, Lincolns, Dorsets and Southdowns, were unable to show on account of the snow blockade on the G.T.R. branch lines.

SWINE.

The Eastern Ontario Winter Fair made, everything considered, a very creditable show in swine. They were mostly of the approved type, and were well brought out. Yorkshires were well represented from the herds of J. E. Brethour, Burford; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and Mr. Ormiston. Berkshires were shown by Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, and Reid & Co., Tamworths by Reid & Co., and grades by Reid & Co., and H. Stewart, Burford.

The English Shire Horse Show.

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."]

This year's show, February 23rd to 26th, at London, holds a record in respect to the number of entries made, the aggregate entries being 862. The yearling stallions numbered sixty-two, the winner being Messrs. Thompson's Desford Challenger. In two-year-olds, Tatton Monarch won first honors for Mr. J. B. Brooks, the breeder being the Earl of Egerton. The three-year-olds were an excellent class of 121 in number, Lord Rothschild's Girtton Charmer being given rightly the first place. The four-year-olds numbered 59. Out of these nineteen were selected for the final contest, and the winner was readily found in Lord Rothschild's reserve champion horse of 1903, Birdsall Menestrel, a horse of grand and even action, with fine bone, the Earl of Egerton's Tatton Friar winning second. Stallion between five and ten years old had two classes, according to height. Messrs. Forshaw won in both, with two nailing good horses, Captstone Harold and Nailstone Cœur-de-Lion. The veterans' class for stallions above ten years old was one of the sights of the show. No less than twenty-five of these grand stud animals came out to contest for the awards, resulting in a popular and thoroughly-deserved win for Mr. Peter Stubb's Blaisdon Conqueror, ten years old, of great substance and power.

In the two-year-old filly class of seventy-five entries, Lord Rothschild's Rickford Farewell won, followed by Prospect, sent by H. M. the King.

The contest for the champion honors, which took place before H. M. the King, attracted an immense crowd of deeply-interested people, and the display given by the contestants was of a very high order of merit. The Junior Champion Cup for stallions went to Lord Rothschild's Girtton Charmer, and his lordship repeated this by winning also, with Birdsall Menestrel, that for

senior stallions, and then concluded a very successful show by taking the Society's Challenge Cup of 105 gs. with the last named horse. Lord Rothschild also won the champion cup for the younger mares with Rickford Farewell, the corresponding cup for the older mares going to Messrs. Thompson's Desford Countess, to which also went the Society's Gold Challenge Cup, Mr. J. H. Bryars being r. n. for these with Monk's Polly.

The National Stockmen's Convention.

Representative stockmen and farmers from every Province in the Dominion assembled in the City of Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, for the consideration of questions affecting the stock-breeding and kindred industries of the country. The holding of a national convention of this nature met with general approval, and the call for delegates representing breeders' and farmers' associations was gladly accepted in all parts of the country, with the hope that the discussion of the subjects listed in the programme might lead to more satisfactory conditions in many respects. If no other benefit should accrue from the meeting than that of a better understanding of some of these questions by delegates from distant parts of the country it will have served a good purpose. The gathering was strongly national in its spirit, optimistic, self-reliant and determined in its purpose to work out the destiny of the Dominion according to high standards and ideals. The men of the Maritime Provinces and those of the Prairie and Pacific Provinces met those of old Ontario and Quebec, and comparing notes found that differences of opinion supposed to exist on minor points were capable of compromise without damage to the dignity or interests of either, while all were agreed upon the fundamental principles of equitable representation, and the furtherance of the best interests of a United Canada.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, who was mainly instrumental in securing the convention, presided at its sessions.

Among those present were: Ontario—Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; John Bright, Myrtle; Robert Miller, Stouffville; H. Wade, Geo. Davies, Gerald Wade, H. M. Robinson, W. L. Smith, Toronto; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; T. A. Graham, Claremont; Thomas Teasdale, Concord; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; John Gardhouse, Highfield; A. W. Smith, Manle Lodge; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; J. E. Brathour, Burford; Charles Calder, Brooklin; Thomas McMillan, Seaford; James Mitchell, Goderich; George Pepper, Toronto; F. M. Wade, Toronto; G. W. Ellis, Toronto; M. Richardson, Caledonia; G. W. Clemons, St. George; Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; D. O. Bull, Brampton; P. Christie, Manchester; Col. J. A. MacGillivray, Uxbridge; William Smith, Columbus; J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria.

Quebec—Robert Ness, Howick; C. A. Gigault, Hon. Mr. Garneau, Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal. Nova Scotia—E. B. Elderkin, W. W. Black, C. Craig, S. J. Greeman, all of Amherst; F. L. Fuller and C. A. Archibald, Truro.

New Brunswick—C. H. Giles, Fredericton; P. C. Powys, Fredericton; W. W. Hubbard, St. John; C. F. Rogers, Woodstock; H. M. Campbell, Apohaqui; Hon. T. A. Peters, Fredericton; M. H. Parlee, Sussex.

Prince Edward Island—J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove; Rev. Father A. E. Burke, Alberton.

Manitoba—G. H. Greig, S. J. Thompson, V.S., Winnipeg; James Yule, Selkirk; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; Walter Clifford, Austin.

Northwest Territories—J. A. Turner, Calgary; A. B. McDonald, New Oxley; G. Harcourt, Regina; Hon. W. Beresford, and C. W. Peterson, Calgary.

British Columbia—J. R. Anderson, S. T. Tolmie, V.S., Victoria, and G. H. Hadwin, Duncan.

After considerable discussion, the following resolutions were endorsed by the convention, and it is presumed will be acted upon by the different breed associations at their next annual meetings: "That all records now existing be amalgamated into one national record, based on the general standard as understood by the owners interested in each breed. That where amalgamation takes place every animal at present registered in any herdbook of the present standard be accepted free of cost. In all cases the rules and regulations governing registration in any national record shall be decided by resolution of the duly qualified members of the association representing each particular breed, at a meeting called for the purpose, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, in accord with the statute. That steps be taken forthwith to organize record associations for breeds of live stock not now recorded in any Canadian live-stock register."

"That the meeting recommend that in the nationalized record associations representation on the Board of Directors be given the breeders of each Province, on a basis of the number of registrations, with a minimum of one representative from every Province or amalgamated Provinces or Territories from which at least the sum of \$25 is received annually in registration fees."

It was resolved: "That animals for breeding purposes may be admitted free of duty when pure-bred and registered in the authorized books of record in the Dominion, or of the country in which they originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion. That the Dominion Government be requested to provide for affixing a proper seal, signifying their endorsement of the registration. That in the opinion of this convention pure-bred goats imported for breeding purposes should be allowed to enter Canada on the same terms as other pure-bred animals imported for like purposes."

"That the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be requested to assume the administration of National Live-stock Records, under the provisions of the Act in that behalf."

"That the committee urge upon the Dominion



Delegates Attending First National Convention of Stockmen, Ottawa, March, 1904.

Minister of Agriculture that provision be made in the estimates for a sufficient sum to provide for the administration of the National Records of Live Stock, and for representation at the meetings of Breed Societies from outlying districts of Canada.

A long debate occurred as to the location of the headquarters of the records. It was finally resolved that the matter of location be left with the Board of Directors of the breed associations interested, and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, in accordance with the Act.

Considerable heat was evolved over the question of the import duty on horses, hogs and Texas cattle.

Mr. Andrew Graham told of cases in which American horses had been sold in his district at a great deal more than their value, through misrepresentation of records, and on account of lack of knowledge in the case of the buyers. These were frauds that should be prevented.

Mr. C. W. Peterson, of Calgary, said that the Northwest is being made the dumping-ground for all the misfits of the Oregon and Montana ranges. But half of these are good for work. Farmers buy cheap mares and breed them, and thus propagate a poor class of horses, and life is too short to wait to breed up from these.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the Government to fix the minimum valuation of horses entering Canada at \$75.

J. L. Wilson argued that the resolution would be unfavorable to the poorer settlers.

Mr. Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, moved an amendment, that the valuation be placed at \$50. Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. H. Hadwin, of British Columbia, assented to the \$75 valuation, and also to the suggestion of allowing in geldings freer than mares and stallions. The resolution carried by a large majority.

A committee was appointed to interview the Minister of Agriculture with a view to the better safeguarding from abuse of the privilege of importing horses into Canada as settlers' effects, and against the fraudulent declarations of value at the port of entry, and that grade stallions be not allowed into the country as settlers' effects, to ask the Government to take steps to regulate further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and that owing to the prevalence of hog cholera in the United States, and in order to prevent the spread of the disease in Canada, hogs be prevented entering Canada for slaughtering purposes; also that swine be not allowed to enter Canada as settlers' effects from the United States, and that the present quarantine of fifteen days for pure-bred hogs for breeding purposes be extended to thirty days, and that no swine be permitted to be brought in from any district that has had the disease within its limits for six months.

In reply to the committee, Hon. Sidney Fisher said: "It might be better, perhaps, to take the bull by the horns, and to absolutely prohibit the importation of the class of animals which the breeders deemed to be hurtful to the same breeds of live stock in this country, rather than simply try by a customs trick to keep them out. However, whether that would be a better plan to adopt than the one suggested by the breeders was a matter that would have to be discussed in regard to other interests in the country, and the public service generally. Personally, he would be in favor of saying that certain animals which are hurtful to the breeds in Canada should be excluded, just as the importation of certain posters was prohibited as being prejudicial to morals."

An Advisory Committee, to assist the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, was appointed as follows: C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Secretary of the Live-stock Association of the Northwest Territories; J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.; George Greig, Winnipeg, Secretary of the Live-stock Association of Manitoba; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, Secretary and Director of the Live-stock Associations of Ontario; G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, and E. D. Elderkin, President and Managing Director of the Live-stock Association of the Maritime Provinces.

A numerous deputation waited upon Hon. Sidney Fisher, and laid before him the supplementary resolutions passed by the convention. Mr. C. W. Peterson brought forward the subject of the woollen trade. He read a memorandum showing that shoddy was very largely taking the place of wool in the manufacture of textile fabrics, and in consequence, the demand for wool had fallen off and prices were very low. In British Columbia the price was five cents a pound, and in the Territories five to ten cents. A regulation was asked for which would require the manufacturers and dealers to state whether textile fabrics were wholly of wool or not. It was also requested that the sale of substitutes for wool as "all wool" should be made an indictable offence.

Mr. A. B. Macdonald, of Macleod, N.-W. T., read a statement on the subject of the dead-meat trade. This proved the importance of establishing

a Canadian dead-meat trade in England, and asked the Government to conduct an investigation into the subject. Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the weight of some three-year-old steers, killed on the Blood Reserve, N.-W. T., was 843 pounds, whereas if the animals had been sent to England on the hoof their dressed weight in Liverpool would only have been 650 pounds. This showed what a loss there must be in live shipments, very large sums of money being often dropped, while at other times only the actual expenses were met.

A resolution was presented, drawing the Minister of Agriculture's attention to the advisability of developing a trade in pure-bred stock with Mexico and other South American republics, Newfoundland and the Orient.

Mr. William Smith, ex-M.P., read resolutions to the following effect: That the Minister of Agriculture cause arrangements to be made for a permanent organization for the National Live-stock Association; that the Department of Agriculture be requested to assume the administration of the National Live-stock Records, under the Act in that behalf; that provision be made for the administration of the National Live-stock Records, and for the representation of delegates of Breed Associations in outlying Provinces; that appreciation be expressed of the efforts of Mr. F. W. Hodson for the development of the live-stock industry, and of his calling the recent convention for the organization of a National Association; that the thanks of the convention be conveyed to Hon. Sydney Fisher for the hearty interest he has always taken in the live-stock men of Canada, and the keen and sympathetic interest which he displayed in the recent convention.

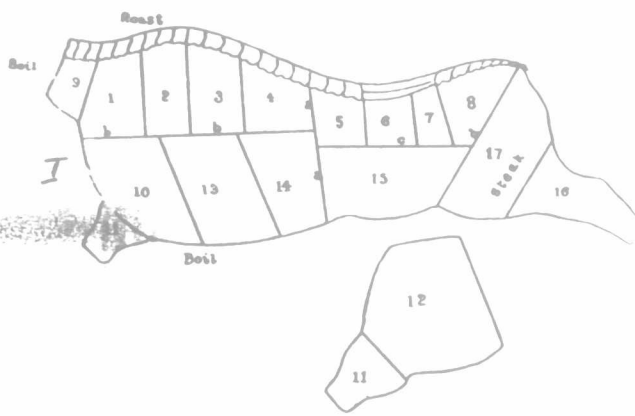
In reply, Hon. Mr. Fisher said the work done at the convention was thoroughly businesslike, and would have a very important and advantageous effect upon the live-stock conditions in Canada. On that account he felt gratified at having been the means of calling the convention, and he congratulated them upon the harmonious and important conclusions at which they had arrived. If he understood their suggestions correctly, it was not intended that the Department should take over the control of the live-stock records.

Mr. William Smith—The distinct understanding is that the breeders, to all intents and purposes, shall control.

Mr. Fisher—I am quite prepared to accept that, I can assure you. There will be difficulties in the working out of this, but those I shall be only too glad to try and overcome. In regard to the other matters alluded to, he understood they desired him to obtain full information, and he should be very glad to meet their wishes. The fact that they were asking for an annual convention was the best proof of the success of the recent meeting, and he should be glad to do what he could towards arranging for a convention every year.

Beef-ring Shares.

A reader asks for an illustration of how a beef should be cut up for a ring of sixteen members, so that each may receive equal shares. The plan here illustrated has been found to give excellent satisfaction, with a beef dressing four hundred pounds or a little over. The table given below represents the cuts each man is to get, and they should be made to rotate each week, giving No. 2 man the cut No. 1 received the previous week, and so on. It has been found convenient to arrange hooks for each member, and a table of the cuts handy, so that no mistakes will be made.



This table gives the cuts for each patron:

Nos. 10 and 5	Boil and Roast.
11	7
9	8
15	2
12	4
16	3
14	1
13	6
10	5
11	7
9	8
15	2
12	4
16	3
14	1
13	6

Short Supplies of Wheat.

The Government have, by the use of the closure, managed to evade a debate for the present in the House of Commons on the importation of Canadian live stock into this country. Already, however, steps have been taken by our traders to force a decision. At the meeting of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations (Incorporated) this week at Birmingham, a resolution was passed unanimously supporting the movement for the removal of the embargo, and asking the Government to bring in without delay a bill to repeal the act of 1896. Nor is Scotland behind. A conference of Scottish agriculturists, representatives of the Harbor Boards of Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow, of the local authorities of the cities, and of fashers' associations and co-operative societies, has been held at Glasgow, and steps taken to continue the agitation.

It is certainly remarkable that though the motor is being applied to a greater number of uses every year, and the industry is extending with great rapidity, the interest in the breed of heavy horses should grow with equal vigor. The heavy draft horse appears to be strong enough to hold his own for many years to come. This was the general opinion expressed by the multitude of visitors to the Shire Horse Society's Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, this week. In quality, as well as in numbers, it has been among the finest of the society's shows, and it is evidence that the interest in heavy horses is still as keen as ever, and that the breeding of such steeds returns a satisfactory reward.

London markets are not given to panics. New York and Chicago corn markets may be quivering with excitement, but the surface of the London Exchange remains unruffled. Although the price of wheat made a substantial rise in the American markets last week, there was little or no response in this country, but as a rule London prices follow those of the United States. As was then remarked by a prominent official at Mark Lane, there was no occasion for alarm. Since then things have developed somewhat, and on Tuesday we had an exciting time at Liverpool.

Generally speaking, though prices have advanced about three shillings per quarter on wheat this year (72c.), this can only be attributed to a slight extent to the war. The high prices are due principally to the shortage of stocks, with no prospect of great replenishments from America. Bad harvests, both in this country and America, have affected both the quality and quantity of the best wheat (the first-grade wheat), and, consequently, America has not got so much for export. The report for Friday's (26th) market is that home-grown wheat continues in short supply, and although movements were conducted quietly, the range of prices was kept at a high level. Foreign descriptions occasionally rather firmer, but the tone tended a little irregular towards the afternoon. American grades are still offered reservedly.

Drier weather has prevailed since my last advice, and supplies having come to hand in lesser quantities, the butter market has become more solid in tone, and prices are advancing. Colonial descriptions have been more actively inquired for, and a considerable amount of business has been done at substantial rises.

Many holders of Canadian cheese are not offering choicest Septembers, and, consequently, the bulk on the market is late Octobers and Novembers. During the past ten to fourteen days Canadian cheese has been rather difficult to sell, unless some concession in price was offered. Top quotations are fully one-half cent lower at present, but this easing of prices has steadied the market and introduced a healthier feeling all round. Official quotations are 10c. to 10 1/2c., with an occasional 10 3/4c. for anything exceptional.

In the bacon market the quietness observable during the previous week has still been there during this week, and supplies offering have not been so readily disposed of. Still, the market has retained great steadiness during the week, having presented a firm front and refusing to sell except closely up to the former currency. A healthy inquiry has been experienced for Canadian bacon, of which only limited supplies have come forward, and business has been done at full rates. The only instance of an official advance is that furnished by the lightest weights (40-56 lbs. average) in the leanest selections.

Hams are purchased cautiously, as the quantity available is only moderate, and prices are somewhat above the views of buyers.

Great interest centered round the Canadian Pacific Company's steamer "Lake Michigan" (which was stranded after a collision, and successfully towed off yesterday), on account of the cattle on board. The authorities would not allow the animals to be landed on the shore, as it did not constitute a foreign animals' wharf, consequently, Mr. George Philcox, Superintendent of the Deptford Foreign Cattle Market, was applied to for assistance, with result that under his personal supervision 442 out of the 450 cattle were safely landed at Deptford, and I believe will be shown on the market to-day.

London, Eng., Feb. 27th, 1904.

MARKETS.

Moderate weather has enabled the transportation companies to raise the freight blockades over a large territory, consequently shipments have been larger, and the markets have taken on some of their old-time bustle. Hogs especially came forward quite heavily, while the price, \$5.12 1/2, though inclined to waver, held up and stocks were cleared up. Some reports say that \$5.37 is being paid. Something put the skids under the wheat market, so that 95c. is now the best bid. Cattle are not very active. Butchers' are scarce, and some that would otherwise go for export are taken by the local trade. It is quite a common occurrence now for Chicago exporters to gravitate to the Toronto market. Few stockers or feeders are offered. The following are the Toronto market quotations:

Cattle.—Exporters—Best lots of exporters, \$4.65 to \$5 per cwt.; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. Export cows, \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt. Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, \$4.40 to \$4.50; good, \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality, of same weights, are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers, \$30 to \$50 each. Sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50. Yearling Lambs—Grain-fed, choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.25 to \$5.75; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5. Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs are worth \$7 to \$9 each. Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs. nor more than 200 lbs. each, fed and watered, are worth \$5.12 1/2 to \$5.37 per cwt.; lights and fats, at \$4.87 1/2; sows, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.; and stags, at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices, Toronto. Wheat—Ontario—95c. for No. 1 red, white and mixed for milling; spring, 90c. for No. 1, east; goose is quiet at 83c. to 84c. for No. 2, east. Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.06, No. 1 northern at \$1.04, No. 2 at \$1.01, and No. 3 at 98c., on track, lake ports. Milling-in-transit price for each grade is six cents more. Corn—Canadian, 38 1/2c. for yellow, and 38c. for mixed, cars west. American—No. 2 yellow, 53 1/2c.; No. 3 yellow, at 52 1/2c.; and No. 3 mixed, at 52c., in car lots, on the track, Toronto. Oats—Prices are steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 33 1/2c. low freights, 33c. middle freights, and 32c. high freights. No. 2 white, 1/2c. less. Barley—No. 2 is 45c., middle freights; No. 3 extra, 43c., middle freights; and No. 3, 41c., east or middle. Rye—No. 2 is quoted at 56c., low, middle or high freights. Peas—No. 2, 64c. to 65c., any freights. Buckwheat—No. 2 is firm at 50c. low freights, 49c. middle, and 48c. high freights. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. patents, \$3.65, f. o. b. main lines west. Manitoba flour is firm and unchanged; first patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$5; and strong bakers', at \$4.90, bags included, on track, Toronto. Mill Feed—Ontario shorts, \$17 to \$17.50, and bran, \$16, in bulk, cars west. Manitoba shorts are quoted at \$21, and bran at \$20, in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto. Potatoes—Cars on track here are quoted at 90c. to 95c.

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95c. Potatoes out of store are quoted by local dealers at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Dressed Hogs—\$6.75 to \$7 per cwt. for selects, and \$6.25 to \$6.50 for light heavies.

Seeds—The demand continues fairly active; \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover; \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice; \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots; \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-threshed timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-threshed.

Beans—Stocks here are not heavy, but there are plenty in the country awaiting a favorable opportunity to be brought forward; \$1.05 to \$1.75 is quoted for hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.45 for under grades.

Baled Hay—About enough hay is forward to supply the demand, at \$9 per ton for car lots, on track here.

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

Butter—There is a good demand for choice dairy rolls, and as the offerings are large the market is active. Prices are unchanged, but there is an easy feeling in the lower grades.

Creamery prints 20c. to 22c.
Creamery, solids 19 1/2c. to 20c.
Dairy, pound rolls 15c. to 17c.
Dairy, large rolls 15c. to 16c.
Dairy, common to medium 12c. to 14c.
Cheese—Prices are steadier. The improvement in the Old Country situation during the week is responsible for a slight advance here.
Large, per pound 10 1/2c.
Twins 11 1/2c.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Fort William advices quote limited offerings of No. 2 northern wheat at 92c., and of No. 3 at 87c. The market for oats holds firm; actual sales of car lots of No. 2 are being made at 40c. store; No. 3, Montreal inspection, selling at equal to a little over 39c. store; No. 2 oats, Ontario points, millers' prices, 36c. for export; 33 1/2c. to 34c., low freights, west; No. 2 peas, asking 65c.; No. 2 barley, 46c.; No. 3 extra barley, 45c.; No. 3, 44c. Flour—Millers report a firm market, the demand being active; Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35. Feed—Bran and shorts are firm, and demand good; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country-dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50. Eggs—New-laid, 25c. to 27c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19 1/2c. to 20c.; new-made, 20 1/2c. to 21c.; fall makes, 18c. to 21 1/2c.; Western dairy, 15c. to 15 1/2c.; rolls, 16c. to 17c.; creamery, 18c. to 18 1/2c. Cheese—Ontario, 10c. to 10 1/2c.; townships, 9 1/2c. to 10c.

Retail prices, Toronto street market:

Wheat, white\$0.98
Wheat, red 97 1/2
Wheat, goose 87 1/2 to 88
Wheat, spring 94 1/2
Oats 39 1/2
Barley 47 1/2 to 48 1/2
Rye 60
Buckwheat 46
Peas 65
Hay, No. 1 timothy10.00 to 12.50
Hay, mixed or clover 8.00 to 9.00
Straw, sheaf10.00 to 10.50
Straw, loose 7.00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 7.00
Dressed hogs, heavy 6.50
Butter 20 to 23
Eggs, new-laid 30
Fowls, per pound 6 to 8
Spring chickens, per pair 75 to 1.50
Spring chickens, per pound 13 to 16
Geese, per pound 10 to 14
Turkeys, per pound 15 to 18
Apples, per barrel 1.50 to 2.50
Potatoes, per bag 1.10 to 1.25

Horse Market.

About two hundred horses were sold at the Repository, Toronto, during the week. The sales were well attended by buyers from all parts of the Province, as well as the Northwest. On Tuesday ninety head were sold. The highest price paid was \$260.00, for a four-year-old Clyde gelding, about 1,700 lbs. Mr. John Lemmon, of Winnipeg, was one of the principal buyers, and succeeded in getting a very good carload of blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds. On Thursday, the special sale of heavy horses consigned by the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company and Hendry Company, numbering sixty head, were sold. They ranged in price from \$25.00 to \$157.50. They were in poor condition, hard usage and a five days' trip on cars. Bidding was lively, and every horse sold. On Friday, about fifty head were disposed of, including some good drivers and general-purpose horses. On March 30th, a consignment of pure-bred Clydesdale fillies will be sold.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands.....\$135.00 to \$190.00
Single cobs and carriage horses,
15 to 16.1 hands 150.00 to 275.00
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15
to 16.1 hands 375.00 to 600.00
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 125.00 to 165.00
General-purpose and express horses,
1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 130.00 to 195.00
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.... 150.00 to 260.00
Serviceable second-hand workers ... 25.00 to 157.50
Serviceable second-hand drivers..... 40.00 to 125.00

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Choice butchers', 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; good, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3 1/2c.; common, 2c. to 2 1/2c. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, from 3c. to 3 1/2c.; lambs, selling at 4c. to 4 1/2c. The demand for spring lambs is good at \$6 to \$8 each. Hogs—Demand is active, and prices range around 5 1/2c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.65; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.35; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.40. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; good to choice heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.70; light, \$4.80 to \$5.50. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Western sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.50.

British Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb.; sheep steady at 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per lb.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.20; shipping, \$4.40 to \$4.75; butchers', \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$4. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.90 to \$6; mixed, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Yorkers, \$5.70 to \$5.85. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$5.15 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.90 to \$5; ewes, \$4.60 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.85.

Coming Events.

Treherne Show, August 9th.
Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, July 25th to Aug. 6th.
W. A. A. A., Brandon, August 9th to 12th.

Albert E. Lawrence, Brant Co., Ont.: Enclosed find my renewal for "Farmer's Advocate." It is a very valuable paper for farmers and stockmen, and I don't see how any progressive farmer can afford to be without it.

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Life is checkered—a patchwork of smiles and of frowns; We value its ups, let us muse on its downs: There's a side that is bright, it will then turn us t'other— One turn, if a good one, deserves such another. —F. Locker.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

In the meantime Octavia had Mr. Poppleton and Mr. Francis Barold upon her hands, and was endeavoring to do her duty as hostess by both of them. If it had been her intention to captivate these gentlemen, she could not have complained that Mr. Poppleton was wary or difficult game. His first fears allayed, his downward path was smooth, and rapid in proportion. When he had taken his departure with the little silk purse in his keeping, he had carried under his clerical vest a warmed and thrilled heart. It was a heart which, it must be confessed, was of the most inexperienced and susceptible nature. A little man, of affectionate and gentle disposition, he had been given from his earliest youth to indulging in timid dreams of mild future bliss,—of bliss represented by some lovely being whose ideals were similar to his own, and who preferred the wealth of a true affection to the glitter of the giddy throng. Upon one or two occasions, he had even worshipped from afar; but as on each of these occasions his hopes had been nipped in the bud by the union of their object with some hollow worlding, his dream had, so far, never attained very serious proportions. Since he had taken up his abode in Slowbridge, he had felt himself a little overpowered by circumstances. It had been a source of painful embarrassment to him to find his innocent presence capable of producing confusion in the breasts of young ladies who were certainly not more guileless than himself. He had been conscious that the Misses Egerton did not continue their conversation with freedom when he chanced to approach the group they graced; and he had observed the same thing in their companions,—an additional circumspection of demeanor, so to speak, a touch of new decorum, whose object seemed to be to protect them from any appearance of imprudence.

"It is almost as if they were afraid of me," he had said to himself once or twice. "Dear me! I hope there is nothing in my appearance to lead them to"—

He was so much alarmed by this dreadful thought, that he had ever afterward approached any of these young ladies with a fear and trembling which had not added either to his comfort or their own; consequently his path had not been a very smooth one.

"I respect the young ladies of Slowbridge," he remarked to Octavia that very afternoon. "There are some very remarkable young ladies here,—very remarkable indeed. They are interested in the church, and the poor, and the schools, and, indeed, in everything, which is most unselfish and amiable. Young ladies have usually so much to distract their attention from such matters."

"If I stay long enough in Slowbridge," said Octavia. "I shall be interested in the church, and the poor, and the schools."

It seemed to the curate that there had never been anything so delightful in the world as her laugh and her unusual re-

marks. She seemed to him so beautiful, and so exhilarating, that he forgot all else but his admiration for her. He enjoyed himself so much this afternoon, that he was almost brilliant, and excited the sarcastic comment of Mr. Francis Barold, who was not enjoying himself at all.

"Confound it!" said that gentleman to himself, as he looked on. "What did I come here for? This style of thing is just what I might have expected. She is amusing herself with that poor little cad now, and I am left in the cold. I suppose that is her habit with the young men in Nevada."

He had no intention of entering the lists with the Rev. Arthur Poppleton, or of concealing the fact that he left that little Nevada flirt was making a blunder. The sooner she knew it, the better for herself; so he played his game as badly as possible, and with much dignity.

But Octavia was so deeply interested in Mr. Poppleton's ardent efforts to do credit to her teaching, that she was apparently unconscious of all else. She played with great cleverness, and carried her partner to the terminus, with an eager enjoyment of her skill quite pleasant to behold. She made little darts here and there, advised, directed, and controlled his movements, and was quite dramatic in a small way when he made a failure.

Mrs. Burnham, who was superintending the proceeding, seated in her own easy-chair behind her window-curtains, was roused to virtuous indignation by her energy.

"There is no repose whatever in her manner," she said. "No dignity. Is a game of croquet a matter of deep moment? It seems to me that it is almost impious to devote one's mind so wholly to a mere means of recreation."

"She seems to be enjoying it, mamma," said Miss Laura Burnham, with a faint sigh. Miss Laura had been looking on over her parent's shoulder. "They all seem to be enjoying it. See how Lucia Gaston and Mr. Burmiston are laughing. I never saw Lucia look like that before. The only one who seems a little dull is Mr. Barold."

"He is probably disgusted by a freedom of manner to which he is not accustomed," replied Mrs. Burnham. "The only wonder is that he has not been disgusted by it before."

CHAPTER XVII

Advantages.

The game over, Octavia deserted her partner. She walked lightly, and with the air of a victor, to where Barold was standing. She was smiling, and slightly flushed, and for a moment or so stood fanning herself with a gay Japanese fan. "Don't you think I am a good teacher?" she asked at length.

"I should say so," replied Barold, without enthusiasm. "I am afraid I am not a judge."

She waved her fan airily. "I had a good pupil," she said. Then she held her fan still for a moment, and turned fully toward him. "I have done something you don't like," she said. "I knew I had."

Mr. Francis Barold retired within himself at once. In his present mood it really appeared that she was assuming that he was very much interested indeed.

"I should scarcely take the liberty upon a limited acquaintance," he began. She looked at him steadily, fanning herself with slow, regular movements.

"Yes," she remarked. "You're mad. I knew you were."

He was so evidently disgusted by this

observation, that she caught at the meaning of his look, and laughed a little.

"Ah!" she said, "that's an American word, ain't it? It sounds queer to you. You say 'vexed' instead of 'mad.' Well, then, you are vexed."

"If I have been so clumsy as to appear ill-humored," he said, "I beg pardon. Certainly I have no right to exhibit such unusual interest in your conduct."

He felt that this was rather decidedly to the point, but she did not seem overpowered at all. She smiled anew.

"Anybody has a right to be mad—I mean vexed," she observed. "I should like to know how people would live if they hadn't. I am mad—I mean vexed—twenty times a day."

"Indeed?" was his sole reply. "Well," she said, "I think it's real mean in you to be so cool about it when you remember what I told you the other day."

"I regret to say I don't remember just now. I hope it was nothing very serious."

To his astonishment she looked down at her fan, and spoke in a slightly lowered voice:—

"I told you that I wanted to be improved."

It must be confessed that he was mollified. There was a softness in her manner which amazed him. He was at once embarrassed and delighted. But, at the same time, it would not do to commit himself to too great a seriousness.

"Oh!" he answered, "that was a rather good joke, I thought."

"No, it wasn't," she said, perhaps even half a tone lower. "I was in earnest."

Then she raised her eyes.

"If you told me when I did anything wrong, I think it might be a good thing," she said.

He felt that this was quite possible, and was also struck with the idea that he might find the task of mentor—so long as he remained entirely non-committal—rather interesting. Still, he could not afford to descend at once from the elevated stand he had taken.

"I am afraid you would find it rather tiresome," he remarked.

"I am afraid you would," she answered. "You would have to tell me of things so often."

"Do you mean seriously to tell me that you would take my advice?" he inquired.

"I mightn't take all of it," was her reply; "but I should take some—perhaps a great deal."

"Thanks," he remarked. "I scarcely think I should give you a great deal."

She simply smiled. "I have never had any advice at all," she said. "I don't know that I should have taken it if I had—just as likely as not I shouldn't; but I have never had any. Father spoiled me. He gave me all my own way. He said he didn't care, so long as I had a good time; and I must say I have generally had a good time. I don't see how I could help it—

with all my own way, and no one to worry. I wasn't sick, and I could buy anything I liked, and all that; so I had a good time. I've read of girls, in books, wishing they had mothers to take care of them. I don't know that I ever wished for one particularly. I can take care of myself. I must say, too, that I don't think some mothers are much of an institution. I know girls who have them, and they are always worrying."

He laughed in spite of himself; and though she had been speaking with the utmost seriousness and naivete, she joined him.

When they ceased, she returned suddenly to the charge.

"Now tell me what I have done this afternoon that isn't right," she said,—"that Lucia Gaston wouldn't have done, for instance. I say that, because I shouldn't mind being a little like Lucia Gaston—in some things."

"Lucia ought to feel gratified," he commented.

"She does," she answered. "We had a little talk about it, and she was as pleased as could be. I didn't think of it in that way until I saw her begin to blush. Guess what she said."

"I am afraid I can't."

"She said she saw so many things to envy in me, that she could scarcely believe I wanted to be at all like her."

"It was a very civil speech," said Barold ironically. "I scarcely thought Lady Theobald had trained her so well."

"She meant it," said Octavia. "You mayn't believe it, but she did. I know when people mean things, and when they don't."

"I wish I did," said Barold. Octavia turned her attention to her fan.

"Well, I am waiting," she said. "Waiting?" he repeated.

"To be told of my faults."

"But I scarcely see of what importance my opinion can be."

"It is of some importance to me—just now."

The last two words rendered him really impatient, and, it may be, spurred him up.

"If we are to take Lucia Gaston as a model," he said, "Lucia Gaston would possibly not have been so complaisant in her demeanor toward our clerical friend."

"Complaisant!" she exclaimed, opening her lovely eyes. "When I was actually plunging about the garden, trying to teach him to play. Well, I shouldn't call that being complaisant."

"Lucia Gaston," he replied, "would not say that she had been 'plunging' about the garden."

She gave herself a moment for reflection.

"That's true," she remarked, when it was over; "she wouldn't. When I compare myself with the Slowbridge girls, I begin to think I must say some pretty awful things."

Barold made no reply, which caused her to laugh a little again.

"You daren't tell me," she said. "Now, do I?" "Well, I don't think I want to know very particularly. What Lady Theobald thinks will last quite a good while. Complaisant!"

"I am sorry you object to the word," he said.

"Oh, I don't!" she answered. "I like it. It sounds so much more polite than to say I was flirting and being fast."

"Were you flirting?" he inquired coldly.

He objected to her ready serenity very much. She looked a little puzzled.

"You are very like Aunt Belinda," she said.

He drew himself up. He did not think there was any point of resemblance at all between Miss Belinda and himself.

She went on, without observing his movement.

"You think everything means something, or is of some importance. You said that just as aunt Belinda says, 'What will they think?' It never occurs to me that they'll think at all. Gracious! Why should they?"

"You will find they do," he said.

(To be continued.)

Some Legal Curiosities.

In an article entitled, "Humors of the Irish Law Courts," I have come across some very amusing stories, all more or less coupled with the names of well-known legal celebrities of the nineteenth century, foremost amongst them being the irrepressible Dan O'Connell, whose enjoyment of a joke was not lessened by its turning sometimes against himself. He delighted in quoting the court usher, who, on being ordered to clear the court, jumped up and shouted, "Now thin, all yez blagaards that isn't lawyers, quit the court."

When Sir Anthony Hart was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1822, a position Lord Plunket would have been well pleased to occupy, O'Connell was asked, "How does Plunket look this morning, Dan?" Glancing at the bench, O'Connell replied in a loud aside, "Oh! very sore at Hart."

Speaking one day of a certain person—a public man—Dan said in his presence that this gentleman should not be against the Government, as they had offered him his full value. "Sir," said the gentleman, jumping up indignantly, "they offered me nothing." "Just so," said O'Connell, "that is exactly what I surmised." This, said in Dan's inimitable manner, of course convulsed his audience.

Though the Irish peasant, as a witness, is not so "pawky" as the hardy Scot, or as interminably cautious as the Englishman of the same class, yet he is sometimes sly enough, perhaps innocently so. This was exemplified one day before Judge Burton, a shrivelled-up man of small stature, when a witness was called into the box. The man appeared old, bent and shaky, and apparently not seeing the witness-box entered the passage which led to the bench. "Come back, sir," called out McDonagh, the well-known barrister; "where are you going? Do you think you are a judge?" "Indeed, sir," said the old man, looking up at Judge Burton, "indeed, sir, I believe I am fit for little else."

Of the late Lord Morris, who, before his appointment as Lord of Appeal, served for twenty years as an Irish judge, several humorous incidents are related, amongst them the following:

In an abduction case the letter of the law had been broken, but that was all. Lord Morris, having carefully heard all the evidence, in charging the jury said: "I am compelled to direct you to find a verdict of guilty in this case, but you will easily see that I think it is a trifling thing, which I regard as quite unfit to occupy my time. It is more valuable than yours. At any rate it is much better paid for. Find, therefore, the prisoner guilty of abduction, which rests, mind ye, on four points—the father was not averse, the mother was not opposed, the girl was willing, and the boy was convaynient." The jury then found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to remain in the dock until the court rose! Immediately on this the judge said to the high sheriff who sat with him, "Let us go," and as they left the bench Lord Morris called loudly across the court, "Marry the girl at once, and God bless you both!"

Lord Morris used to tell a good story of his experience of a grand jury of a certain rather disturbed county. "Gentlemen of the grand jury," said I to them, "will you take your accustomed places," and may I never laugh if they didn't all walk into the dock."

Lord Morris had a rich mellifluous brogue which not alone did he not attempt to conceal but he almost revelled in it. When he died many anecdotes of his wit and humor appeared in the newspapers, but no mention of the following story, which

used to be related by one of the doctors named, and who is now dead. Lord Morris was on circuit, and the case at hearing was an action for assault, in which the plaintiff alleged he received very serious and permanent injuries. His medical attendants gave corroborative evidence, using much technical and scientific language. The defence was that the injury, if any, was of the most trifling nature, and this was sworn to by an equal number of doctors. The Lord Chief Justice listened to all this avalanche of talk with a very bored expression, and when the case at length closed, he said, accentuating his brogue, "Well, gentlemen, you have heard the evidence in this very contradictory but trivial case. The medical evidence for the plaintiff alleges alarming injuries, with more alarming names, while the medical evidence for the defence states that the sole damage is a slight bruising of the nasal cartilage and a trifling abrasion of the outer cuticle of the—whatever it was. Well, gentlemen, with all respect to these learned persons, it seems to me to have been simply what they call—in the part of the country that I come from—a puckthawn in the gob; i.e., a puck in the gob."

Of the late William McLaughlin, the writer of the article from which I quote says: Everyone who heard it can recall that powerful, often savage voice which, when declaiming at full pitch, made the very timbers shake, and added to the tremors of the unfortunate witness under his pitiless cross-examination. But Mr. McLaughlin, who was also noted for his extreme ugliness, could sometimes stand a joke at his own expense, and once met his match at the hands of a witness. The case was McGuinness v. the Owners of the Albatross, tried before Mr. (now Lord) Justice Holmes. The vessel named had run down a steam-launch in Lough Foyle. A very collected-looking young Englishman from Stafford, on board the Albatross at the time, was examined for the defence. McLaughlin, in rising to cross-examine, saw he would prove difficult to handle, and cleverly began to bait him—as an angry witness is usually an incautious one. The following duel ensued: "Were you ever in an accident before?" "No." "I'm glad of that." "So am I." (Laughter, which somewhat nettled counsel.) "What was your business?" "I was there on pleasure." "What is your business, sir, when you condescend to work?" sneered McLaughlin. "I'm a china manufacturer." "Oh, you, make cups and basins, and—and that sort of thing." (Counsel shaped them with his hands, amidst much laughter.) "Yes," said the Englishman coolly, when the amusement subsided, looking very hard at counsel, "and mugs." McLaughlin's countenance was observed to relax into a broad Irish grin, and throwing up both hands in a comic gesture of despair, he sank, silenced into his seat.

There are many humorous blunders made by jurymen, which sometimes get fathered upon the bench. In the following was the verdict returned by a jury of English rustics, trying a man for murder. They were more confused than enlightened by the judge telling them that upon the same indictment, if not satisfied as to the capital crime having been committed, they could find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter; just as they could on an indictment for child murder find a woman guilty of concealing the birth. After deliberating a long time, the jury found the prisoner guilty of concealing the birth of the deceased!

Probably our own Canadian courts could give many a story of forensic eloquence, as well as of witty rejoinders or biting sarcasms. Some day someone may gather them together for us, as has been done so pleasantly by the writer of the article in the Empire Review, an old number of which has fallen into my hands to-day. H. A. B.



Pray in the Field.

Said Farmer Jones, in a whining tone, To his good old neighbor Gray, "I've worn my knees through to the bone, But it ain't no use to pray.

"Your corn looks just twice as good as mine, Though you don't pretend to be A shinin' light in the church to shine, An' tell salvation's free.

"I've prayed to the Lord a thousand time For to make that 'ere corn grow; An' why youn beats it so an' climbs I'd give a deal to know."

Said Farmer Gray to his neighbor Jones, In his quiet and easy way, "When your prayers get mixed with lazy bones They don't make farmin' pay.

"Your weeds, I notice, are good and tall, In spite of all your prayers; You may pray for corn till the heavens fall, If you don't dig up the tares.

"I mix my prayers with a little toil, Along in every row; An' I work this mixture into the soil, Quite vig'rous with a hoe.

"An' I've discovered, though still in sin, As sure as you are born, This kind of compost well worked in, Makes pretty decent corn.

"So while I'm praying I use my hoe, An' do my level best To keep down the weeds along each row An' the Lord, He does the rest.

"It's well for to pray, both night an' morn, As every farmer knows; But the place to pray for thrifty corn Is right between the rows.

"You must use your hands while praying, though, If an answer you would get, For prayer-worn knees an' a rusty hoe Never raised a big crop yet.

"An' so I believe, my good old friend, If you mean to win the day, From plowing, clean to the harvest's end, You must hoe as well as pray."

—Selected.

"Farmer Jones," who expected God to do all his work for him, would be hard to find nowadays. If a man could be found who really expected to grow good crops just by praying for them, he might be called a fanatic, but would hardly have a right to the name of farmer. He might pose, like Dowie, as a modern Elijah, but there is little fear of our Canadian farmers copying him or spending their time in devotional idleness.

"Farmer Gray," who prayed between the rows while he was hoeing, might perhaps be found. Probably he doesn't talk much about his praying, keeping it as a secret between his God and himself. When Elijah thought that he was the only true servant of God in Israel, the Lord said unto him: "Yet I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees that have not bowed unto Baal and every mouth which hath not kissed him." Don't be too sure that your neighbors never think of God while they are working in the fields, just because they don't talk about their religious feelings. Many of our farmers may be like Isaac,

who went out "to meditate," or, as it is given in the margin of our Bibles, "to pray in the field."

But there are probably others who think they can raise first-class crops without praying at all. They feel quite confident that they are clever and industrious enough to secure good harvests without asking God's help; at least, if He will only send favorable weather. Clever as they are, they can't control the weather. But although they don't ask God's help, He gives it all the same, and very helpless they would be without it. No man living could draw out the green shoot from the hard and apparently lifeless seed, or make it grow up, head out and ripen. The farmer can only put his seed into the ground to decay, and God does all the rest. Man's part of the work is so insignificant that, instead of asking God to help him in securing a good harvest, it is rather true that he is allowed to help God a little in that great yearly miracle. When our Lord raised Lazarus from the dead, He asked the people near to remove the stone from the door of the tomb. He allowed them to help a little, but their part of the miracle was very unimportant, and they would hardly have dared to say that He had helped them to restore a dead man to life. Yet, really, a farmer does not even do as much as that. He only buries the grain, and God raises it from the dead. What a grand encouragement that is to those who are trying to sow spiritual seed, and feel that their words are very cold and lifeless. Perhaps they think it is useless to try, because they are not eloquent and have very little influence. But if God does nearly all the work of increasing the seed sown in the fields, may we not feel sure that He will also give the increase of the spiritual seed we try so clumsily to sow. Let us copy Isaac and Farmer Gray, and "pray in the field," while at the same time we do all the cultivating we can. It is hardly possible to pray heartily and perseveringly without trying to help God to answer our prayers. I once heard of a child who believed in helping her prayers along by her works. She found out that her brother had set some traps to catch birds, so she prayed that God would keep the birds from getting into the traps. But, not satisfied with leaving God to protect her favorites, she says: "I went and kicked the traps all to pieces." There is no use praying for help, unless we do our part of the work. God is too wise to do our tasks for us, although he is always ready to help when they are too difficult. A child may go to his teacher for assistance in solving a difficult problem, but a wise teacher will hardly take the slate and do all the work for him. That would be really more unkind than refusing to help at all, though the child might not think so at the time.

Although we profess to be Christians, there is a great deal of heathenish dependence on charms, instead of on God, amongst us. Once, when an epidemic of scarlet fever had broken out in a town, the Sunday-school children were told to pray that God would protect them from the disease. One little girl made everybody laugh by saying, "I don't need to pray, for I wear a camphor bag round my neck." Perhaps the camphor might have some effect in keeping disease germs at a distance, but surely it is only ignorant superstition to depend on the virtue of a lucky stone or a chestnut carried in the pocket. Those who have least faith in God's protection are most

likely to put faith in charms and omens, trembling if a mirror is broken or if a dog howls at night.

But, while we ask God to help us—and expect Him to help us, too—let us never depend on Him to do all our work for us. John Eliot prayed to God to make him useful, and, even when he was bedridden and could no longer preach, he helped his prayers along. On the day of his death, when he was in his eightieth year, he was found teaching an Indian child his alphabet, and said he thanked God for allowing him to help even in so small a way.

Sometimes we feel as though we were making no progress in the higher life. The constant rush of everyday duty seems to fill up all our time, and almost all our thoughts. Life becomes a treadmill round of commonplace work, and we find ourselves no nearer God at the end of the year than we were at the beginning. What is the root of the trouble? Is it too little time spent in work, or neglect of prayer? I think we shall find that want of earnest, persevering, daily prayer is usually the cause of our standing still.

The farmer who thinks he can get rich without prayer may succeed in his attempt—with God's help, as I said before—but, though he may pull down his barns and build greater, because he has no room to bestow his fruits and his goods, yet his soul may be starving. It is quite possible to be "a beggar, with a million bits of gold," and many a millionaire's soul may be "wasted and all in rags." The riches heaped up on earth must soon be left behind, and the soul that has cared only to lay up treasure in this world must go forth, poor and lonely, to meet an unknown God. How soon the call may come, none of us know, but come it surely will. Let us spend much of our time with God now, and then the message, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee," will not fill us with fear, but we shall gladly rise up quickly and go to Him. Indeed, He is calling us every day to go out and work with Him in the field; and work done with Him can never be weary drudgery. What a high honor it would, have been to have worked with him in the carpenter shop. Even to have handed Him a tool for His work would have been a privilege never to be forgotten while life lasted. And yet we are called upon to be fellow workers with Him every day. Let us not forget to rejoice in our high privilege and take full advantage of it.

"Sons of Toil, go forth now leaning
On the Mercy that is Might,
With new majesty and meaning
In the task, however slight;
Nothing now is common, brothers,
With the consecrating mark
Of that Presence, when Another's
Is the burden or the dark;
Nothing is unclean or little
Now the Master makes it grand;
And the reed, that was so brittle,
Is a bulwark in His hand."

HOPE.

The Chinese Baby.

Girls have Poetic Names, while Boys have More Practical Ones.

When a Chinese baby is a month old it is given its first public reception, and all its relatives and friends are expected to send presents. The mother holds it kicking and screaming, while its head is shaved. It is then given its first or "milk name," which is supposed to last only till it enters school.

These names are often fanciful and poetic. Girls are called "Lovely Autumn," "Pure Flower," "Lucky Pearl," "Golden Harp," and "Jade Transparent." The boys may receive names meaning "Dog," "Flea," or "Hog," or they may be merely numbered in rotation of birth, "One," "Two," "Three." Some are luckier, receiving such lofty appellations as Wu Ting-fang, the name of the Chinese minister at Washington, which means "Fragrant Palace," or Li Hung Chang, "Illustrious Bird." Often the "milk name" sticks to its owner throughout life.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Convalescence.

SITTING UP.

When the patient is well enough to begin to sit up, let someone raise him to a sitting position, and hold him there, while another person, taking a straight-backed chair, inverts it, and places it behind him in such a way that the top of the chair-back and the front edge of the seat rest on the bed, and the front legs are braced against the headboard. This, covered with pillows, makes a firm, slanting back for him to lean against, and the position can be made more comfortable by placing a fair-sized pillow under the knees, which relieves the strain upon the muscles of the back of the legs. An inflated rubber cushion, in the shape of a hollow ring, is sometimes comfortable to sit upon, and saves the spine from pressure, which soon becomes painful. The back should be well rubbed with alcohol before and after sitting up, which for the first time should be allowed for from fifteen to twenty minutes at the longest. After that, the time can be lengthened, according to the patient's strength, and in a few days, as a rule, he may get out of bed. Place pillows and a blanket in an arm-chair, help the patient into it, and wrap the blanket around him. Turn the chair away from or sideways to the window, so that the light does not shine directly into his eyes, place a stool for the feet, and if you have to leave the room while he is sitting up, give the patient a bell, or a stick with which he can knock on the floor or furniture if he needs anything or becomes faint, in which case he must be put back to bed. Patients should never be allowed to get out of bed for the first time alone, for though they may feel quite strong and confident, they are apt to find an entirely unexpected weakness in their knees after two or three weeks in bed, and, if no one is standing by them, will very likely fall to the floor, and, even if they are not bruised, sustain a very unpleasant nervous shock.

VISITORS.

During an acute illness there must, of course, be none, and there should not, I think, ever be more than two persons in the room at one time, unless their help is actually needed, and then for not longer than five minutes at a time, and not often during the day. One person should assume the care of the patient, and carry out the doctor's orders for a certain definite period. Then another should take her place until she has had sufficient rest and fresh air to enable her to return to her patient feeling physically strong and mentally alert. This is especially important in cases of long and serious illness, where the patient's condition must be unceasingly and accurately noticed. In convalescence, I think no one, except near relatives, should be admitted to the sick-room for more than fifteen minutes, until the patient is able to sit up in bed indefinitely without fatigue.

BE CAREFUL TO PLACE A CHAIR FOR THE VISITOR

so that he will face the patient. Do not let him take a seat by the side of the head of the bed, so that to see him the patient must twist his neck to a most uncomfortable angle. Visitors should not rock their chairs, nor jar the bed in any way. Any subject of conversation likely to excite or displease the patient should be avoided, as well as details of his illness, and an oversympathetic manner. The visitor should try to arrive armed with some interesting and cheerful items of outside news, and to act just as he would in paying an ordinary visit, except to be

quiet and watch for any signs of fatigue, which usually show in the eyes and voice of the sick person. The patient should not be sympathetically told how ill he looks, nor, on the other hand, is there any sense in telling an intelligent individual, who knows that he has been seriously ill, that he is looking "fine." It is better to let the patient understand by your manner that you realize that he has been ill and must be careful, but that you are not alarmed about him, and expect to see him quite restored within a reasonable time. Talk to him about other things. Sometimes there is a little difficulty about

ADMITTING THE CLERGYMAN,

it being feared that his visit will alarm the patient and cause him to imagine that his condition is critical. This does not occur during convalescence, but I will mention it, since I am speaking of visitors. When the doctor is sent for, notify the clergyman also, and admit him frequently from the beginning of the illness to make a short call of a few minutes or so, subject, of course, to the orders of the attending physician and the discretion of the nurse, and let the patient know when the clergyman calls to make friendly enquiries and cannot be admitted to the sick-room, so that he understands that there is nothing significant in the visit, and when allowed to see him can enjoy and appreciate his presence. The clergyman for his part will be led by his judgment and common sense to sum up the situation and know what to say or refrain from saying officially. This way out of the difficulty was brought to my attention by a doctor of international reputation and standing, whose custom it is in his own family.

A PATIENT SHOULD NEVER BE ROUSED FROM SLEEP TO SEE VISITORS

of any kind, natural sleep being of the utmost importance. All preparations for the night should be made before half past nine, and the convalescent allowed to sleep in the morning until he wakes.

FOOD IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Three regular meals, with a nourishing drink in the middle of the morning, again in the afternoon, and before settling down for the night, is not too much. Milk, egg and milk shaken together and flavored, clam broth made with milk, egg and lemonade shaken together, and beef or other meat broths, can be used for this purpose. The meat broths are the least nourishing, and should be served with a little toast, but they are pleasant as a change, and rather stimulating. That kind of cocoa called "hygienic" is a wholesome and satisfying drink for those who can take it. The heaviest meal should be taken in the middle of the day, and good judgment used in its selection. Fruit, cereals, boiled or poached eggs, broiled underdone steak, or scraped beef balls fried in very little butter and cooked rare, toast and baked potatoes are amongst the first solids allowed. Homemade preserves of good fruit are also permitted. Strawberries should not be given unless it is known that the patient can digest them. Some people cannot do so even in health. The meat diet may be varied by broiled lamb chops, and, for breakfast, a little bacon, cut very thin and fried crisp and free from grease, may be served. No other pork, veal or cured meats. Cereals must all be very thoroughly cooked. Oysters may always be given, raw or stewed, never fried. Custards and milk puddings of all descriptions are good. Plain boiled rice with cream

or preserves is sometimes preferred by those who do not care for milk, and sago, with apple, not made with milk, is very good. A patient is not usually allowed to return to his ordinary full diet until he is able to be up and dressed for at least a part of each day. ALICE G. OWEN.

[Note.—If there should be any questions on the subject of home nursing, or any special topic with regard to "Health in the Home" on which any of our readers would like Miss Owen's advice or help, she will be very glad if they will make it known. A postcard, stating such wishes, will receive kind attention from Miss Owen. Address, Editor Home Department, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.]

For the Farmer's Table.

By Kathleen Merivale Darrel, Assa.
FISH.

Now that the Lenten season is upon us, many families are looking forward to a monotonous round of boiled eggs, fried eggs or boiled salt codfish, served with butter, pepper and salt. Even if they do procure fresh fish, such as halibut, whitefish or salmon, it is usually either simply boiled or fried. Many appetizing dishes of fish may be prepared with very little extra trouble, and I have collected a few tested recipes, which I hope will help you to give a spice of variety to your bill-of-fare during Lent.

Salted codfish will probably be the most commonly used, so I have chosen several recipes for preparing it, which, if followed, will transform even that most plebeian of fishes into novel and palatable dishes.

Codfish Puff.—Wash one pound of salt codfish, and soak it over night in cold water. In the morning, drain, cover with boiling water, and simmer until it is cooked enough to mash easily. Drain and press. Add two cups of hot mashed potatoes, one cup of hot milk, a tablespoon of butter, two well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat all well together, turn into a buttered dish, and bake till nicely browned. A couple of tablespoons of tomato catsup, and bits of butter dotted over the top will improve it. The flavor may be varied by adding chopped onions or a squeeze of lemon juice.

Codfish Balls.—Prepare the ingredients as for the puff, then mould it into flat cakes, an inch thick and as large round as the top of a tumbler. Dip in beaten egg, and then in rolled crackers, or breadcrumbs, and fry in deep, boiling lard.

If you should have part of a can of tomatoes left over, it could be utilized in making a delicious sauce, to be served with the balls. Add an onion, finely shredded, a stalk of celery, a bay leaf, a pinch of cloves, salt and cayenne pepper, and cook slowly until the onion is soft. Mix one large tablespoon of butter with two of flour, pour it into the tomatoes, mixing a little of the hot liquid with it first, to prevent lumping. A dash of vinegar may be added by those who prefer a tart flavor. If you cannot procure fresh celery, a large spoonful of celery salt will serve the purpose. The proportions given here are for a whole can of tomatoes, but the other ingredients can be regulated by the quantity of tomatoes used.

Creamed Cod.—Soak the fish over night, drain, cover with boiling water, and cook slowly until done. Drain, and flake the fish. Make a sauce by melting one tablespoon of butter, and stirring into it two of flour. Add, slowly, a pint of boiling water, beating constantly until smooth. Bring the sauce to a boil, season with salt, pepper and a little vinegar, and add two hard-boiled eggs, chopped. Pour over the flaked cod, and serve very hot.

Scalloped Cod.—A nice way to use up cold boiled codfish is to flake it and place a layer in a buttered baking dish, then a layer of bread crumbs, and so on, alternately, till the dish is full, having the top layer of crumbs. Over each layer of crumbs place thinly-sliced onion and bits of butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour over it enough tomato juice to moisten thoroughly. If you do not wish to use tomatoes, sweet

cream, or milk, is a very good substitute. Bake about twenty minutes.

Pressed Salmon.—Two eggs, a tablespoon of melted butter, two cups of rolled bread crumbs, and a can of salmon, or its equivalent in fresh salmon. Mix thoroughly, press into a buttered mould, and steam thirty minutes. Cool, and serve sliced, with pickled cucumbers.

Creamed Salmon.—Flake cold salmon, and mix with a sauce made like the one for creamed cod, but adding two tablespoons of dried parsley, instead of the eggs. Boil one cup of rice in salted water, drain and arrange about the edge of a hot platter. Pour the creamed salmon in the center and serve.

Stuffed Whitefish.—Clean, split, and stuff with a dressing made of one cup of bread-crumbs, a tablespoon of butter, one small chopped onion, a dessertspoon

of minced parsley, and salt and pepper. Put a little water and a tablespoon of butter in the pan, and baste frequently.

Fried Halibut Steaks.—Dip each steak in a thick batter of flour and water, seasoned with pepper and salt, and fry till well browned, in butter or pork fat. The addition of a beaten egg to the batter, though not necessary, will much improve the fish.

Halibut Steaks, Roasted.—Cut a steak an inch thick, lay it in a bake-pan, and spread it with a thick layer of dressing, made as for the stuffed whitefish; then place another halibut steak on top of that. Pour a little vinegar over it, and sprinkle with pepper, salt and bread-crumbs. Dot bits of butter over it, and bake thirty minutes, basting with water and butter.

looked around; she was sitting under the apple tree.

She ran into the house as fast as she could, and told grandmother the whole story. "You were dreaming, child," said grandmother, smiling.

"Oh! no, grandmother," said Ruth, "my eyes were wide open just like they are now."

Grandmother shook her head doubtfully, but Ruth was very sure, and

for many days she would go and sit under the old apple tree in hopes of seeing Merry-bell, but she never came again.

To our younger readers:

All correspondence relating to the Children's Corner should be addressed to
COUSIN DOROTHY,
Newcastle, Ont.



When the Sap Begins to Flow.

By R. S. G. A.

When nights are clear, and frosts are keen,

And the day is warm in the sun,
The snow wreaths vanish like a breath,
The sap begins to run.

And thro' the bush with shout and song
The merry tollers go;
For the boys are out for work and fun
When the sap begins to flow.

When trees are tapped, and the pails are hung

For the nectar of the spring,
Then over the blazing maple logs
The giant kettles swing;

And the dipper that stirs the bubbling spout
From lip to lip doth go;
For there's nothing so sweet as the syrup
That's made

When the sap begins to flow.

But it's best at dusk by the light of the flame,

In the bonfire's smoky breath,
Where shadows weird by the cauldron crouch

Like the witches in "Macbeth";
Shadows that glibber and clutch and writhe,

With laughter echoing full;
For it's work to carry the amber juice,
But it's fun at the taffy-pull.

When night is clear, and the frost is keen,

And the sap has ceased to run,
And the sugar is caking clear and crisp,
The work of the day is done,

And thro' the bush with shout and song
The weary tollers go;
But they'll play it again on the morrow
Morn

When the sap begins to flow.

Ruth's Visit to Doll-Land.

By Ellen M. Kennedy.

Ruth wanted a new doll. She had been thinking about it for a long while.

Elsie Dean, the little girl that lived across the way, had one with golden hair and rosy cheeks and blue eyes that would open and shut, and Ruth was wishing for one just like it.

Eliza (Ruth's doll) was a great, clumsy, old-fashioned rag doll, and Ruth never liked rag dolls, they were so stupid, but when she spoke to grandmother about it grandmother said: "I cannot get you one now, child. Wait until Christmas, and if you are very good perhaps Santa Claus will bring you one." But Christmas was so far off, Ruth did not see how she could wait so long; she wanted one now.

But grandmother was very busy, and did not have time to talk with her, so Ruth took Eliza and went out under the old apple tree in the garden to think about it.

It was very quiet in the garden, and Eliza was soon fast asleep, and Ruth had just leaned back against the tree to rest a little, when, all at

once, she heard a merry little laugh.

It echoed all through the garden like a lot of little bells ringing. Ruth jumped up in surprise, and looked all around, but there was nobody there.

"Who could it be?" she thought. "Surely grandmother never laughed like that."

"Why, it is only I," said a tiny voice, right in her very ear.

Ruth looked around in astonishment, and there, standing by her side, was the most beautiful doll she had ever seen. "Oh, my!" said Ruth, opening her eyes very wide, "where did you come from?"

"Oh!" said the little stranger, laughing merrily, "I came from Doll-Land. My name is Merry-bell. I was going to be packed away in a bag with a lot of other dolls for Christmas, and it is very tiresome to stay packed in a bag for months and months, so I ran away."

"Are you a real doll?" Ruth asked, very much surprised.

"Yes, indeed," Merry-bell answered; "my head is made out of wax and my body is made out of kid. There are a great many of us in Doll-Land. Did you ever see Doll-Land?" she asked.

Ruth shook her head. "I wish I could, though," she said.

"Well, come with me, then," said Merry-bell, "and I will take you there."

"Is it far?" Ruth asked, anxiously.

"Only over there in the grove," said Merry-bell, pointing to the woods just back of the house.

Ruth followed Merry-bell, and they soon came to the little mossy path that led into the woods. After walking awhile they came to a beautiful grove. Ruth had never seen anything like it before. She could see dolls, of all sizes and descriptions, everywhere among the trees. They all bowed and smiled as Ruth passed by, and when she came to where they were dancing she joined hands with Merry-bell and the rest of the dolls, and they danced 'round and 'round and in and out, and Ruth was having a delightful time, when she saw Santa Claus coming along with a bag of toys on his back. Ruth recognized him at once, for he looked just as he did in her picture book; he was short and plump, and wore a round cap.

"So this is the little girl who could not wait for Christmas," he said, smiling, when he saw Ruth.

Ruth was so bewildered she could scarcely speak.

"Well, it is a long while," said Santa Claus, "and you are a good little girl, so you can have Merry-bell."

Ruth thanked him as well as she could, and was just looking around for Merry-bell, when a row of tin soldiers fired a salute with tin guns. There was a terrible report and a great cloud of smoke. Ruth was dreadfully frightened.

When the smoke cleared away, she

Dear Friends,—

After much deliberation, we have at last decided upon the prizewinners in the last competition. Never have we had such difficulty over any of the previous Ingle Nook competitions; however, that is scarcely to be wondered at, as our subject, "The Most Amusing Thing I Ever Heard Of," was capable of subdivision into as many subjects as there were individual writers. However, after submitting the essays to several judges, a consensus of opinion was arrived at, and the following were chosen as prizewinners, the prizes all being equal: Class I. (married people)—"Joker," Ashgrove, Ont., and "Sunny Jim," Eramosa, Ont.

Class II. (unmarried "grown-ups" over eighteen)—"Nellie Plunkjt," Toronto, Ont., and "Thelma," Avonbank, Ont.

The Honor List, exclusive of prizewinners, is as follows: Miss M. Ebercouser, Allan Walker, Mrs. D. McHardy, Edith Hooper, Mrs. B. H. W., Miss C. C., Sara Smallman. These names are not necessarily in order of merit.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS I.

How I Got Paid for My Generosity.

"Well, it happened like this," said the Rev. Mr. H—s. "I had only preached some four or five times on my new circuit, and was just beginning to get acquainted with the members of my congregation, when I noticed that the homes were not represented by all the members of the household. Sometimes Sister Jones would be absent. Then, again, it would be Sister Smyth. Sometimes it would be Brother Jones or Brother Smyth. On making pastoral calls for the first time, I determined to find out the cause. I was told by Mrs. Jones that their fifteen-months-old baby was pretty lively, and it might disturb me while I was preaching. Mrs. Smyth, and other members of the congregation, had the same excuse. I said, 'Never mind that; you and Mr. Smyth can come as well as not, and bring those prattlers along. I don't like preaching to empty pews. Besides, you will never develop spiritually nor built up strong Christian character if shut in like this.'

"Well, we will see, but we are almost afraid to venture," was the reply.

"At the close of my sermon the next Sunday, I thought I would pave the way for the shut-ins, if there were any kickers in the congregation. I expressed sympathy for the ladies of my congregation who were living in voluntary exile all this time, and wound up by giving them a hearty invitation to come to the church, and bring all the members, young and old, stating that the babies could have all the latitude they wanted. But just there I made a blunder, and had to pay for it afterward."

Leaving off Mr. H—s' account here, I will proceed to tell what resulted from his invitation. It is needless to say that empty pews no longer greeted him—for a time. The young element of the congregation conducted themselves fairly well, until the novelty of the sanctuary wore off, but there was one amongst the number who would not be restrained, either at home or abroad, when she took the notion. "Helen's Babies" would not "be in it" with her for down-right mischief. One Sunday, after the Rev. Mr. H—s had concluded the opening ex-

ercises, this "queen of the castle" began to tear up the hymn-books within reach. For this, she was put in the aisles, where she would run up and down, giving an occasional crow, which amused the younger members of the congregation. Turning around toward the pulpit, where the minister had announced his text and got fairly into his subject, she made a bee-line for him. When she was about to ascend the pulpit, he closed the door. Then, turning round suddenly, she spied the railing in front, where she began to play peek-a-boo with the minister, and sometimes with the congregation. In doing this she stuck her head through the railing, which was a little wider in some places than in others, and when she stepped off the altar her head wedged fast. Then the fun began. By yelling she attracted the attention of her parents, who tried to extricate her, but in vain. Some of the people said, "Run for a saw and cut the railing out," but some of the strong men managed to spring it enough to release her. By this time, as will be imagined, the congregation were smiling all over their faces. The minister, likewise, had lost the thread of his discourse, and was not in a very devotional frame of mind, so he kindly told the congregation it was impossible for him to close the services in the regular way. Henceforth, he gave no more standing invitations for people to bring their babies to church.

JOKER.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS I.

A Halloween Prank.

One Halloween, a few of the lads in the locality in which I lived congregated for the purpose of indulging in the usual Halloween pastimes. Arriving at the home of Mr. B., a somewhat slovenly and easy-going farmer, whose implement-house was the broad canopy of heaven, we found everything ready to our hands. Taking the reel from the reaper, we speedily and quietly placed it on the ridge of the barn, then threw the buffalo robe over it. Now, it chanced that Mr. B. was the owner of a very breechy horse named Jack, that no fence could restrain. On the following morning, when Mr. B. rose and looked out in the gray dawn and descried the strange object on the barn, he could scarcely believe his eyes. Rushing back into the house, he called excitedly to his hired man, "Frank! Frank! get up; Jack is on top of the barn; he'll go anywhere now!"

SUNNY JIM.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS II.

The Funniest Thing I Ever Saw.

It is a very difficult thing to decide which is really the funniest thing one has ever seen. Actions and accidents which at the time of their happening seemed overpoweringly funny, somehow, apparently, lose their point when told again under different circumstances, conditions or moods.

However, I will try to tell an incident which, to me, even though it happened quite a long time ago, still holds in my mind "the funniest place." One Sunday morning, in the country, a group of boys were standing outside the church waiting for the minister to come, when a flock of turkeys, belonging to Mrs. Bates, who lived just across the road, came up the road, picking at the grass-hoppers as they came. One of the boys, about fifteen years of age, said to his

companions: "See me kill that turkey," though he had no intention of doing so. Picking up a twig about ten inches long, and as thick as a carpenter's pencil, he gave it a flip. It went end over end, and struck the turkey on top of the head, killing it instantly. As the turkey fell, Mrs. Bates came out the gate, but, as the minister had arrived, the boys went inside, and service began. In the middle of the first reading the people were horrified to hear a perfect shower of stones against the door. Upon the deacon going out to find out what was wrong, he found Mrs. Bates, with her apron full of stones, in this way trying to avenge the death of her gobbler. She left after a wordy war, and the service proceeded peacefully, until the text was announced, when suddenly the door burst open, and Mr. Bates, with the dead turkey on his shoulder, strode up the aisle, much to the delight of the boys and the horror of the older people. The minister stopped, and asked him to take the turkey outside, but, ignoring him, Mr. Bates turned to the congregation, and in a deep, angry voice, asked, "Who killed this animal?" Of course, no one claimed the honor, and, after some heated remarks, he left. It cost him twenty dollars in the courts next day.

NELLY PLUNKIT.

PRIZE ESSAY.

The Most Amusing Thing I Ever Heard.

A number of years ago, there lived on a farm in the county of S—, near the town of A—, an old man who was always playing jokes on someone, especially when he chanced to have a "drap," which was often. For convenience, we will call him Smith. Well, Smith claimed to be a Baptist, although he was never seen at church. Now, the Baptists of A— were thinking of building a new church, and the minister (a fine old gentleman, of whom it was said, "His long white beard was his only pride.") called upon Smith for the purpose of soliciting financial aid.

He was received very graciously, although he plainly saw that Smith had been drinking. After a few words, Smith left the room, but returned immediately with a basin of water, towel, razor strop, razor and soap. Depositing his burden on the table, he locked the door, and, with a very savage expression on his face, began shrapening his razor, looking up once in a while at the minister, who watched his manœuvres in silent terror. Having sharpened the razor to his own satisfaction (if not to the minister's), he approached him, and, putting the towel about his neck, he lathered his face and applied his razor with such vigor that, in a short time, the minister's dearest friend would not have known him, for his beautiful beard was all shaved off. Having finished the job, Smith surveyed his victim with pride, and, placing ten dollars in his hand, bade him "Begone." He now unlocked the door, and the minister lost no time in obeying, soon arriving at A—, where no one recognized him.

THELMA.

AN ENCOURAGING LETTER.

The following is Miss Thelma's accompanying letter, which contains some suggestions for Ingle Nook correspondents:

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come in? Your Ingle Nook looks so cosy, and I have long been an outsider, but this weather drives me to some cosy spot. I will try not to take up more than my share of room. I enjoy your chats so much, also the essays, and hope you may long be spared to the "Ingle Nook." I pity "New Ontario Boy," and all other boys who have to bake their own bread, and when I am removing the bread from the oven, I sometimes try to imagine how many burns they would get when doing the same thing. I am very much interested in life in New Ontario and the West. Can't some of our members send us some interesting items from those places? I am sure we would all enjoy reading about such enterprising portions of the Dominion. How I should envy you roughing it for a time! I almost envy the boys who can get out to see the world, but we girls must just stay at home, for the "wild and woolly West" is no place for us. Well, I must close, or this will be consigned to the waste

basket. Enclosed find my trial for your prize competition. The story has never, to my knowledge, appeared in print, although it is true.

Wishing you every success in your work, I remain,
Your well-wisher,
"THELMA."

OUR NEW COMPETITION.

The topic for our new competition is: "How I am going to have my flower-garden." If you haven't planned your garden already, do it now. Get out your seed catalogues, write out your lists, and decide where you are going to put this flower or that. Then, when you have thought it all out, write down all about it, and send us your letter. Even if your plan doesn't materialize for you, it may help someone else, so think out the very nicest one you can imagine, provided you are sure it is quite practicable, such as may be accomplished by any girl or woman, with just a little outside help. This time there will be no division into classes. Prizes will simply be given for the three best essays. All competitors must be over fourteen years of age. As stated before, you will remember, Cousin Dorothy has kindly consented to take all the juniors into her department. Last of all, all essays must be in by May 1st, upon which date the competition will close. As before, address all letters to

DAME DURDEN.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "As we have purchased Prince Sunbeam for use in our herd of Short-horns along with Royal Diamond, we can now offer Imp. Pride of Windsor, bred by His Majesty the King, and Imp. Gold Cup, bred by W. Duthie, Esq. These young bulls are in lean condition, but are very promising. We had intended to establish an annual sale of the produce from our herd this coming fall, but find we will not be in shape for it, and will delay this until 1905; so, for the present year, will offer what calves we have by private treaty, which we think superior to any that have been bred at Trout Creek farm."

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

An important, unreserved auction sale of first-class imported registered Clydesdale fillies will be held at the Repository, Toronto, by Walter Harland Smith, on Wednesday, March 30th. This is a move in the right direction, and should be a successful venture. Mr. David White, of Liverpool, who is the consignee, is an experienced Clydesdale man and sailed with the stock, per S.S. Lavania, on the 8th inst.

TRADE TOPICS.

SPECIAL OFFERS this week by Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. See their list of musical instruments that are to be cleared out by auction.

PAINT—Nothing improves the appearance of farm buildings and preserves the wood like paint. Modern methods of spraying have made it possible to apply this preservative with comparative ease, and the Monarch Paint Co., of Toronto, furnish the ready mixed article. Make an effort to get on a coat during the warm spring days before seeding begins. Remember the brand, Monarch.

Col. Cody, or "Buffalo Bill" as he is better known, tells this story:

"A new railroad was built through my section of the country, and a young cowpuncher saw a train for the first time in his life. When the locomotive whistle was blown the cowpuncher was evidently distressed, but did not want to show the white feather. He rose in his stirrups almost scared to death when the train went by, covering him with dust. The engineer leaned far out of his cab and shouted at the cowboy: 'Get out of the way you blankety blank, low-browed, long-haired, ornery cowpuncher, I'm going to turn 'round!'"

"The cowpuncher struck spurs to his pony and in an instant disappeared over a hill."

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The coat has a tight-fitting back, with blouse front. Nice full sleeves. The coat is lined in good black mercerized sateen. If you prefer the coat with a skirt or ripple attached to the belt, state length wanted—we have this same coat with skirt or ripple attached as well. The suits are all the latest spring styles. The sizes are from a 14-year-old girl to a stout woman 44 bust. Any suit can be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure, length from neck to belt in back, sleeve length under seam; also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper. Send this ad.

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GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR COLIN CAMPBELL'S SALE.

Attention is again called to the dispersion sale, on March 25th, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Colin Campbell, Crosshill, Waterloo Co., Ont., Newton Station, G. T. R., on Port Dover & Wiarton branch. The offering comprises 30 head—26 females and 4 bulls. A number of the females are in calf to the imported Scotch bull, Nonpareil Archer, sold last spring for \$700, and are due to calve before the sale. A number are sired by a richly-bred Missie bull, and high-class sires have been used in the herd for many years, so that the cattle should be up to a good standard in type. Conveyances are promised to meet the morning trains at Newton Station on day of sale.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, write: "We have sold to W. W. Knapp, Howell, Mich., the young bull, Alexander. He has for dam the Marr cow, Alexandrina 28th, and was sired by Imp. Royal Prince. This is the third bull we have sold Mr. Knapp to head his herd, and if good breeding counts for anything, this calf should do him a lot of good. We have four good calves, all Scotch bred, left yet for sale, all sired by Imp. Royal Prince. Our stallions are doing well, and at the prices we are offering them at, they should find ready customers."

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

Are You Going to the Coast?

So great has been the interest taken in the illustrated article on the Chilliwack Valley, which appeared in one of our January issues, that we have obtained from Mr. Chas. E. Hope, of Vancouver, B. C., some valuable information, which we shall be pleased to give from time to time, in the hope that it may prove useful to prospective settlers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hope is one well fitted to speak upon the subject, having had a long and successful practical experience in clearing, draining and cultivating land in British Columbia. He says:

"The very large number of enquiries received since the publication of the illustrated article in your paper (as many as 40 and 50 letters a day having been received at the offices of the Settlers' Association here) shows a widespread interest in the fertile lands of the Pacific Coast province, and, incidentally, the wide range of readers possessed by the 'Farmer's Advocate.' This interest is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the extraordinarily mild climate of the more fertile parts of this province. This season we have had practically no winter, the cold weather being confined to three or four slightly frosty nights, and a few light snowfalls, which disappeared within a few days.

"A great many enquiries, evidently prompted by the expected building of the G. T. P. R. through the northern part of the province, are being received regarding lands in the vicinity of Fort Simpson and the Yellowhead pass. As yet, nothing is known definitely regarding the route this railway will take. However, the climate around Fort Simpson is mild, not unlike that of the Lower Fraser Valley, but slightly colder in winter. Across the Coast Range, toward the Yellowhead and other passes, the climate is similar to that of the Northwest Territories.

"As regards free homesteading, British Columbia is no country for the homesteader, as there are few situations which can be recommended for his purpose. When the new railway is built, it will, no doubt, open up fresh tracts for such grants, but these, being several

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

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

hundred miles farther north and at a much higher altitude, can never be as desirable as the lands in the south. The equivalent, here, of homesteading on the prairies, is the buying of twenty-acre blocks of timbered land; in the more settled parts, particularly in the Lower Fraser Valley, these can be got at about \$10 per acre, or possibly at a little more in the better situated parts, on very easy terms, payments being spread over four or five years; and although a man could not make a living off them till they are cleared, outside work is plentiful and wages good. When the land is cleared, a very comfortable living can be made even at dairying and mixed farming, or an even better one at small fruits and poultry. This area may seem absurdly small to anyone who has been used to the large prairie farms; but it must be remembered that there is no need to summer-fallow any of the land here. Ten milk cows, besides a brood sow and some poultry, can be kept very nicely on twenty acres, or even less, if the land is good and it is well farmed. The majority of the farmers on

the Lower Fraser Valley have no more than this in actual cultivation. In making comparisons with conditions in the N.-W. T. and Manitoba, several things should be kept in mind. In the first place, cows can be milked all the year round, as they are rarely dried up for longer than two months before calving. Any common cow with ordinary care will produce \$50 in butter during the year, and a good one from \$70 to \$100. Young pigs about six months old will bring about 6 cents per lb. live weight on the farm, and these young pigs, remember, have never had anything but clover pasture and a little skim milk. Eggs fetch from 20 cents to 40 cents per dozen (depending on time of year), at the nearest store; and chickens from \$3.00 to \$7.50 per dozen according to size; so it will be readily seen that it is no exaggeration to say that a twenty-acre farm will give a good living, and many luxuries, such as fresh fruit, etc., which cannot be got on a prairie farm of ten times the size. I can speak from a personal experience on this subject extending over eighteen years, during which

time I have seen some failures, but none where the work has been gone about in the right way. All the work on the farm can be done by the owner himself; he gets the bulk of his returns monthly; he is working steadily the year round, not rushed to death for one part of the year and hardly anything to do another part. The country is a pleasant one to live in, and living is cheap; the groceries you buy cost no more than they do in Manitoba; your winter clothing costs less; fuel is plentiful and costs practically nothing but the labor of getting it; and every man can have either a creek of water or a good well on his own farm. CHAS. E. HOPE, The Settlers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.

"Our little isle is grown too narrow for us, but the world is wide enough yet. For another six thousand years England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe. The mother country can say, locking on her colonies, 'Here are lands and seas, spice lands, corn lands, timber lands, overarched by zodiacs and stars, clasped by many sounding seas, wide spaces of the Maker's building fit for the cradle yet of mighty nations and their sciences and heroisms.'"—[Thomas Carlyle.

OAKLAWN'S CATALOGUE.

Commensurate in every way with the greatness of the famous Oaklawn Farm is the new catalogue just issued by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman. This firm have published many great catalogues, but the one for 1904 is beyond question their masterpiece. It conveys at a glance the pedigree, merit and class of the horses and mares that are for sale. The book will be sent free to all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Tobacco and Liquor Habits.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2. Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Land of Homes

THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CALIFORNIA WINTERS.

WE TOLD YOU ON JANUARY 6th TO COME IN OUT OF THE COLD. WHY DIDN'T YOU?

NO ZERO FROSTS.



This is a Typical Bush Dairy Farm on the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C.

We can sell you bush land at \$10.00 per acre (with five years to pay for it), one mile from school, three miles from railway station, river landing, store, church, and telephone, and in three years, with a little hard work and money (not much money), you can own a farm just like this one,

A Home in the Best Sense of the Word.

Send for our pamphlet containing official statistics, as to temperature, rainfall, and market prices of twenty-seven different kinds of farm produce.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

322 Cambie Street,

Vancouver, British Columbia.

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

REMOVAL SALE OF 50 PIANOS BY AUCTION

We have received notice to vacate the premises that we have for several years used for the storing of the large reserve stock necessary in a business the size of ours. We find it extremely difficult to rent suitable premises elsewhere, and in our emergency have decided to offer this reserve stock by auction. This will include:

- 1.—New pianos of the highest grade.
- 2.—Pianos so slightly used that they cannot be told from new.
- 3.—Pianos, both grand and upright, used for concerts only.
- 4.—Pianos taken in exchange, and so reconstructed that they are guaranteed like new.
- 5.—Pianos taken in exchange, which, because of lack of time, we sell as they are.

There are grand pianos by **KNABE, STEINWAY, and FISCHER**; upright pianos by **KNABE, HARDMAN, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, FISCHER, NORDHEIMER, KARN, and MASON & RISCH**; square pianos by **STEINWAY, DECKER, and DUNHAM**; and many other celebrated makes.

We have therefore commissioned **MESSRS. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.** to sell this entire stock, and have set the date of sale for

Saturday, April 2nd, 1904
AT 2 P. M.,

so that out-of-town buyers may have an opportunity to participate in this unusual offering, being able to take advantage of the holiday excursion rates on railroads and personally examine the instruments offered.

We are prepared to furnish catalogue of sale, with particulars of each instrument, upon application.

Purchasers unable to come to the city may use our mail-order buyers, who will be guided by reserve bids, and attend the sale in the interest of the customer, buying under the reserve bid whenever possible. Write for particulars.

TERMS OF SALE.—If desired, terms may be arranged by payment of one-fourth of the purchase price down, and the balance spread over two years with six per cent. simple interest on unpaid balances.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

No Trace of Disease

any one of the three years, 1901, 1902 or 1903 at or following the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Is it remarkable? If you saw the shows you know the countless thousands in value assembled. There was anxiety among breeders. They had to be assured against the spread of contagious diseases. The management met the demand each year by disinfecting with famous

ZENOLEUM

Zenoleum exclusively. That's high, reliable testimony. Do you use Zenoleum? It destroys disease germs, avoids contagion, cures scab, cholera and skin diseases, kills lice, removes stomach and intestinal worms, establishes and maintains for live stock ideal sanitary conditions.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. 5 gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid. If you breed live stock you should learn what Zenoleum will do for you. Ask for free Zenoleum handbooks, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles." A postal will bring them.

Zenner Disinfectant Co., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

Dates Claimed for Live-stock Sales.

March 24th.—Chas. Bennet, Clydesdales and Hackneys, Barrie, Ont.
March 25th.—Colin Campbell, Shorthorns, Crosshill, Ont.

April 6th.—M. Thomson, Shorthorns, Walkerton, Ont.

Intending advertising sales of pure-bred stock are requested to claim dates with us, in order to prevent conflicting events.

Prize List Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, 1904.

CATTLE.
SHORTHORNS.—Steer, two years and under three—1, J. Rennie & Son, Blackwater. Steer, one year and under two—1 and 2, J. Rennie & Son. Heifer, two years and under three—1, 2 and 3, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland. Heifer, under two years—1, 2 and 3, W. C. Edwards. Heifer, under two years—1, Rennie & Son; 2 and 3, W. C. Edwards.
GALLOWAYS.—Heifer, two years and under three—1 and 2, D. McCrae, Guelph. Heifer, one year and under two—1, D. McCrae. Heifer, under one year—1, D. McCrae.
GRADES AND CROSSES.—Steer two years and under three—1, G. B. Hood, Guelph. Steer, one year and under two—1, G. B. Hood. Cow or heifer, three years and over—1, Robt. Young. Heifer, under 2 years—1, Rennie & Son. Three export steers—1, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 2 and 3, G. B. Hood. Best grade steer, by pure-bred Shorthorn bull—1, Jos. Stone; 2, G. B. Hood.
SHEEP.
COTSWOLDS.—Wether, one year and under two—1, Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove. Wether, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Snell & Lyons. Ewe, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Snell & Lyons.
OXFORDS.—Wether, one year and under two—1 and 2, J. H. Jull & Son, Burford. Wether, under one year—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2, 3 and 4, J. H. Jull & Son. Three wethers, under one year—1, J. H. Jull & Son. Ewe, under one year—1, 2 and 3, J. H. Jull & Son.
SHROPSHIRE.—Wether, one year and under two—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Wether, under one year—1, W. E. Wright; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3 and 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Three wethers, under one year—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co. Ewe, under one year—1, 2 and 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co.
SUFFOLKS.—Wether, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Ewe, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Jas. Bowman.
GRADES AND CROSSES.—Wether, one year and under two—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Three wethers, under one year—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Wether, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

SWINE.
BERKSHIRES.—Barrow, six months and under nine—1 and 3, Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; 2 and 4, R. Reid & Co. Barrow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Snell & Lyons. Sow, six months and under nine—1, 2 and 4, Snell & Lyons; 3, R. Reid & Co. Sow, under six months—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2, 3 and 4, Snell & Lyons.
YORKSHIRES.—Barrow, six months and under nine—1, 2 and 3, J. E. Brethour, Burford. Barrow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, J. E. Brethour. Sow, six months and under nine—1, 2 and 3, J. E. Brethour. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 4, J. E. Brethour; 3 and 5, J. G. Clark.
TAMWORTHS.—All prizes to R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg.
GRADES AND CROSSES.—Barrow, six months and under nine—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2, H. Stuart. Barrow, under six months—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2, H. Stuart. Sow, six months and under nine—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2, H. Stuart. Sow, under six months—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2, H. Stuart.
EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Three pure-breds—1, 2, 4 and 6, J. E. Brethour; 3,

5 and 7, R. Reid & Co.; 8, Wm. Ormiston, Jr. Three grades or crosses—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2 and 3, H. Stuart. Sweepstakes, best three export bacon hogs, any breed—1, J. E. Brethour; 2, R. Reid & Co.
DRESSED CARCASSES.
Pure-bred cattle, any breed—1, W. C. Edwards, Rockland.
Sheep: Oxford Downs.—Wether, one year and under—1, W. E. Wright; 2, J. H. Jull & Son.
Shropshires.—Wether under one year—1, W. E. Wright; 2, W. C. Edwards; 3 and 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros.
Hampshires or Suffolks.—Wether, under one year—Jas. Bowman.
Grades or Crosses.—Wether, under one year—Lloyd-Jones Bros.
Export bacon hogs.—Three pure-breds—1, 2 and 3, R. Reid & Co.; 4, 5 and 6, J. E. Brethour.
Export bacon hogs.—Three grades or crosses—1, R. Reid & Co.; 2 and 3, H. Stuart.
Sweepstakes bacon.—Three best carcasses—1 and 2, R. Reid & Co.; 3, H. Stuart.

COMMON SENSE Calf Feeder

The only feeder adopted by Experiment Stations.

Easiest to operate and clean. No valves to get clogged or foul.

Prevents Scours.

Weans perfectly. Calves take to it like a baby to the bottle.

It's Nature's Own Way. Extra gain on one calf pays for two feeders.

Over 100,000 in Use. More than all others combined. Nipples are reinforced without seams.

Durable, Simple, Economical, Scientific and Practical.

Price, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.75. Send for catalogue.

F. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

OLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.

FARM For Sale.

That first-class grain and stock farm comprising part of lots 16 and 17,
CON. 6, WESTMINSTER

7 miles south of London, and 1 1/2 miles north of the village of Glanworth, consisting of 117 acres, more or less; soil, clay loam. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and all underdrained. Extra buildings, new frame house on stone foundation; barn, concrete basement, 50x65 ft., new; shed on concrete walls, 30x60 ft.; also large frame shed, 50x20. These buildings could not be replaced for \$4,000.

W. S. Hawkshaw, GLANWORTH P. O., ONTARIO.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

McCORMICK HARVESTERS

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

Central Canada Spring Horse Show, March, 1904, Prize List.

CLYDESDALES (imported).—Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1900—1 and 4, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, Robert Beth, Bowmanville, Ont.; 3 and 5, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Stallions foaled in 1900—1, Robert Beth; 2, 5 and 6, Smith & Richardson; 3, Robert Ness; 4, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Stallions foaled in 1901—1, 3, 4 and 5, Smith & Richardson; 2, Robert Ness; 6, John Hay, Lachute, Que.

CANADIAN - BRED CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.—Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, R. N. Harris, Gatineau Point; 2, J. G. Clarke, Ottawa; 3, Jas. Callander, North Gower; 4, William Wilson, Oshawa. Stallions foaled in 1901—1, Thos. S. Ross, Myrtle; 2, L. Richardson, Columbus; 3, Robert Ness; 4, R. Reid & Co. Stallions foaled in 1902—1, John Vipond, Brooklin; 2, Thos. N. Ross; 3 and 4, Smith & Richardson.

SHIRES.—Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, J. J. Anderson, Dominionville; 2, Thos. Fleming, Ottawa. Champion Clydesdale stallion, any age, silver cup, value \$30—Robert Ness (Senator's Heir). Champion Shire stallion, any age, silver cup, value \$25—J. J. Anderson, Dominionville, Ont.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, R. Thompson, Ottawa; 2, E. W. Clarke, Ottawa. Stallion foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, N. R. Sutherland, Ottawa. Governor General's special sweepstake: best Thoroughbred stallion exhibited—R. Thompson, Ottawa.

HACKNEYS.—Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, Robert Beth, Bowmanville; 2, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; 3 and 4 John Hay, Lachute, Que. Stallions foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1901—1 and 2, Robert Beth, Bowmanville, Ont.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, R. W. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.; 2, J. A. McIntosh, Martintown, Ont. Stallions foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1901—1, R. W. Stewart.

DRAFT TEAMS.—Heavy cart horses—1, Adam Scarfe, Cumming's Bridge; 2, Haskett Richardson, South March; 3, John Nesbitt, Merreckville; 4, A. Ardley, Ottawa; 5, J. R. McCurdy, Hazeldean; 6, J. G. Clarke, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

UNIQUE AND INTERESTING.

St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., Oct. 27th, 1903.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to sent you what I have see and what I can tell. The Frost Fence that I have erected near my orchard is in a good place for tested the fence. All the winter he come near eight feet height snow on that and the fence come down, and when the snow went off, the fence take his first position like if nothing had been on. The Frost Wire Fence Co. in my place look like the better fence than he never come on the market.

Yours very respect, (Signed) B. Viau.

Mr. Viau is a thorough French-Canadian and has only recently taken up the study of the English language. The Wire Fence referred to was built by him over four years ago. It was the very first piece of Frost Fence erected in Beauharnois County, was put up mainly for a test, and, of course, the very worst place to be found was the one selected.

Potash

is removed in large quantities from the soil by the growing of crops and selling them from the farm.

Unless the Potash be restored to the soil, good crops can not continue.



GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

We have printed a little book containing valuable facts gathered from the records of accurate experiments in reclaiming soils, and we will be glad to send a copy free of charge to any farmer who will write for it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

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

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., Box 155, Kamloops, B. C.

\$2.25 FOR THIS Beautiful \$4 JAPAN TAFFETA SILK WAIST.

direct from our Waist Factory. Any color or size. Made with large tucks and trimmed with buttons. The same waist, in lustre, \$1.50; velvetene, \$1.95. Add 15 cents for postage. Give bust measure. Money refunded if any waist is not satisfactory. Send this ad. to



Southcott Suit Company, London, Ontario.

GET THE BEST, PURE AND CLEAN

SEEDS

FROM

GEO. KEITH

SEED MERCHANT ESTABLISHED 1866. TORONTO

Specialties for 1904.

STORM KING OATS, a new ideal white oat; first in yield, earliness, size of grain and strength of straw. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid; peck, 75c; bush., \$2 (bags included). Finest quality Red Clover, "Sun" brand, per bush., \$8.00. Finest quality Alsike Clover, "Ocean" brand, per bush., \$8.00. Finest quality Timothy, "Diamond" brand, per bush., \$2.50. Bags 20c. Ask for samples and see for yourselves. Catalogues sent on receipt of address.

Canadian Dairying,

BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN, of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid. William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Advertisement for Hed-rite headache remedy. It features an illustration of a woman in a hat and a large stylized font for 'Hed-rite'. Text includes 'It Speaks for Itself!', '25c. CURES HEADACHE', and 'Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded. All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal'.

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

GOSSIP.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

The following interesting notes are from a letter from S. J. Pearson & Son: "Our stock has come through the winter in good condition. They have gradually gained in flesh, although all of our females of breeding age are nursing their calves, which are mostly sired by our stock bull, Trout Creek Banff. This bull is proving to be a wonderful sire. His calves are the thick, smooth, even-fleshed sort, which is the kind that produces the cattle that makes John Bull smile when he puts his hand on their ribs. In starting our herd, we purchased the best of breeding, as will be seen by the families represented, many of which are imported from Scotland, such as the Miss Ramsdens, Minas, Jilts, Bruce Mayflowers, Nonpareils, Campbell Rosebuds, Marchicness, Lady Mauds and Lady Brants.

"Our Berkshires are a fine, even lot, and the kind that takes wherever they go, as evidence of this whenever we send one into a new part, we repeatedly get orders for more. We are prepared to offer young stock as good as their breeding that will give good satisfaction wherever they go. We invite any person wishing to get young stock to correspond or come and see us; visitors welcome at Meadowdale, on the Orangeville branch of C. P. R."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

DISTEMPER.

1. Give cure and preventive treatment for distemper. We have one case, and do not want the others to get it. 2. Should the water be warmed for the one that is sick? 3. If it breaks and runs, is there any danger of bastard strangles developing? S. J. McT.

Ans.—1. For treatment, see answer to E. L. M. Prevention consists in non-exposure to contagion, hence you must isolate the healthy, and disinfect the premises.

2. No. The disease is a fever, and cold water is better than warm.

3. There is in all cases a danger of the irregular (sometimes called bastard) form developing. V.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Eighteen-year-old mare eats and drinks fairly well, but is unable to retain her urine, and voids it frequently in small quantities. She is sore to the touch over the kidneys. B. F. K.

Que. Ans.—Inability to retain the urine usually arises from a paralysis in the muscles of the neck of the bladder. In old animals, it is often due to old age, and is not curable. If curable, the following treatment will suffice: Give two drams nux vomica, three times daily for ten days, cease for a week, and repeat, etc. Remove the feces from the rectum once daily, and inject cold water. This causes a nervous reaction by the effect of the cold on the bladder, which tends to stimulate muscular activity. V.

Miscellaneous.

TOULOUSE GESE.

A subscriber asks where he can secure eggs of pure-bred Toulouse geese. Parties having eggs or stock of this breed, or any other pure-bred poultry, would find it to their advantage to advertise in our columns for at least six months of the year.

BEEES AFTER STORM.

How long will bees in ordinary hive live after a storm which covered the hive a foot deep above the top with snow, snow not removed? BEEKEEPER.

Ans.—The bees would live comfortably so long as the snow is loose and does not thaw so as to pack, then freeze and smother them. Bees must breathe like any other animals. See Apiary Dept. for Feb. 25th.

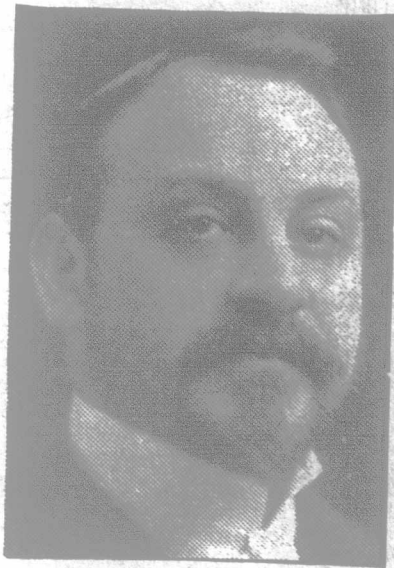
CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG.

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only If Cured.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for it this very day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the method and the



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the fourteen diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave, Room 567, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

Clean Dry Salt!

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

WINDSOR SALT, Leading Grocers Sell It.



Bucket Bowl Separators

Who makes them? All our competitors make them; we have invented something better, and are the only ones who can make the

Tubular Separators

The Tubular is a distinct type of separator, different from all others, full of improvements that make it better, as you will agree if you examine one. Write for free catalogue No. 193. The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

**A Kidney Sufferer
FOR
Fourteen Years.**

**TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS
THE BACK.**

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

**Doan's
Kidney Pills**

**FINALLY MADE A
COMPLETE CURE.**

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros. the well-known Contractors and Builders Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

**THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.**

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 WONT 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**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.**

HUSBAND MAKING HIS WILL.

Is it necessary that a husband in making his will and leaving everything absolutely to his wife should appoint an executor?

Ans.—Not necessary, but very advisable.

RAISING CALF.

Can a calf, over one week old, be raised safely upon the milk of a cow that has been milking five or six months?

Ans.—We have raised calves under such conditions, but a good deal depends upon the natural ruggedness of the animal. If the calf is inclined to be fastidious, it would be best to be very careful of its ration. Other calves will thrive under very adverse circumstances.

SORE TONGUE.

A two-year-old heifer has had a swollen tongue since last October. She froths and dribbles at the mouth. When eating raises her nose in the air. Can eat nothing but chop and turnips.

Ans.—This is a case for a competent veterinarian, and we recommend calling one at once.

VENDOR OR PURCHASER?

A sold his property to B, but gave no deed, nor has any money been paid. An agreement was drawn up and signed by both parties, embodying the terms and conditions of sale. In case of loss by fire, which of the contracting parties should legally bear the loss.

Ans.—If parties have not provided in their agreement for such an event, the loss would be borne by B, the purchaser.

WIDTH OF HIGHWAY.

What is the width of a public highway; that is, the graded part between the ditches?

Ans.—Section 630 of the Consolidated Municipal Act provides generally that public highways must be not less than 66 feet, and not more than 100 feet in width, but this refers to the total width of the road allowance, and not to that of the portion lying between ditches only. What ought to be the width of that part of the road actually travelled by the public is something to be dealt with by the Municipal Council under the head of repairs, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, and the reasonable convenience of the public.

SWITCHING MARE.

I have a mare, five years old, that switches her tail when working or driving on the road, especially after having a few days rest. Will you please tell me how she can be cured of the habit?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A cure can only be effected by an operation upon the cords at each side of the tail. By cutting these cords, she will be deprived of so free a use of the organ. A veterinarian only should attempt the job. In some cases, a switching strap is used to prevent this annoyance. A strap is made to buckle around the tail, and another around the breeching, and these two joined by another strap. This, of course, merely prevents switching, it does not cure it.

BALANCED RATION.

Please give me in your next issue a balanced ration, made up of cut fodder corn, timothy hay, oat chop, bran, oil meal and barley chop. Is this a good ration for milking cows giving from 30 to 40 lbs. of milk daily?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—By feeding 25 lbs. of corn fodder, 12 lbs. of timothy, 4 lbs. of oat chop, 2 lbs. each of barley, bran and oil cake, you would have a ration with a nutritive ratio of one to six. This would be fed for each one thousand pounds live weight. If, for any reason, all the food is not eaten up in a day, we would lessen the amount of fodder and timothy, but keep up the amount of grain. Some feeders prefer to feed the full ration at two feeds, others at three. A great deal depends upon what the cows are accustomed to. Bereavary should be observed, whatever method is followed. The ration we think is fairly good, but would be improved with clover in place of timothy, and some kind of roots would be beneficial.

**The Broom
That Lives Longest**



is the broom that is made right, of right materials, by the right workmen.

**BOECKH'S
BAMBOO-HANDLED BROOMS**

are the right kind—they are guaranteed long life. Long life not only to the broom itself, but the carpet it sweeps.

Boeckh's Household Brushes and Bamboo-handled Brooms are sold by all reliable grocers. None genuine without name "Boeckh" on handle.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

**DEERING
HARVESTERS**

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

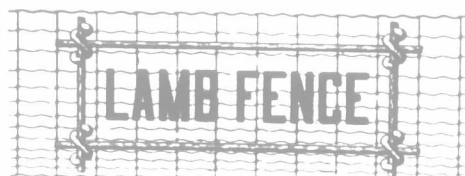


No. 10—Rubber-top Buggy
Price **\$54**

**Buy at First Hand.
TEN YEARS SELLING DIRECT.**

We are the only manufacturers of VEHICLES and HARNESSES in Canada selling direct to consumers. We have been doing business in this way ten years. WE HAVE NO AGENTS, but ship everywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 65 styles of vehicles and 25 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Send to-day for our new 1901 catalogue. It's free.

**International Carriage Co.,
BRIGHTON, ONT.**



LAMB FENCE

Did you ever climb over a wire fence and find that the wire slipped down on the cross-bar when you stepped on it, or find the cross-bar so small or soft that it bent at every place you stepped? LAMB FENCE will not do this because it is a heavy, hard wire cross-bar and is fastened to the laterals with a tie that will hold several times your weight.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited
LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FEED IS SCARCE

The long and cold winter has necessitated feeding larger quantities of grain, etc., than usual. The best means of making what you have left go double as far is to feed

Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic,
10-LB. BOX, 50C. 50-LB. SACK, \$2.
Manufactured only by the Worthington Drug Co., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM

A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 186 acres in high state of cultivation, 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and pigery for 200 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$6,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave it for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

**TORONTO
ENGRAVING CO.**
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

APPLE BARREL.

What is the legal weight of a barrel of apples, exclusive of the barrel?

L. W. K.

Ans.—The only regulation fixing the contents of a barrel of apples is that it shall be at least twenty-six and a quarter inches from end to end inside of the head; diameter of head, seventeen inches, and of middle eighteen and a half inches; representing as near as possible ninety-six quarts. The weight is not considered in Canada.

POTATO PLANTER AND SPRAYER.

A reader in Huron County asks: "Where can I get a potato planter and sprayer?"

J. P.

Ans.—We have not been able to learn of potato planters being made in Canada. American manufacturers have been asked to place planters upon our market, but they claim there is not sufficient business to be done. As for sprayers, any of those advertising in the "Farmer's Advocate" can be recommended.

CHICAGO VOLUNTEER.

Will you kindly let me know through the "Advocate" the breeding and register number of Chicago Volunteer. He travelled through Glencoe, Wardsville and Newbury; I think, the seasons of 1880 and 1881?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The American Trotter Register Association Studbook has the following: 2611 Chicago Volunteer (4) b. h., foaled 1871, by Volunteer 55, dam Lady Diamond, by Billy Rex, etc. (see Vol. 14); bred by H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill.

GEESE AND TURKEYS.

Would you kindly describe to me the best nest for geese, and also the best nest for turkeys, and the proper way to manage turkeys while hatching.

O. McC.

Ans.—We discussed the raising of turkeys in our February 11th issue. As for nests, secluded places about fences arranged by leaning boards from the ground to the fence, or in some such manner, are generally considered the best nests for turkeys and geese. These fowl prefer to make their own nests, but the devices mentioned encourage them to nest in desirable places.

PLANTING HEDGE.

1. Is it best to buy cedars for a hedge from a nursery, or will those got from a cedar swamp do as well?

2. Is it best to plow a row for the hedge, or just dig holes for each tree?

3. How far apart should the cedars be planted and how deep?

4. What time in the year should the hedge be set out?

C. D.

Ans.—1. Cedars from a nursery would, no doubt, make a better start, but taken from a swamp they do all right. It is well to choose those about three feet high, and when planted, cut down to an even height of one and a half feet. They do better than smaller ones which need no cutting back. It is a good idea also to plant a few extra ones in a clump in the garden to replace any that may die.

2. It is best to plow. An ordinary double furrow is a good place in which to plant a hedge. A width of at least a foot on each side of hedge should be thoroughly hoed or mulched for the first two years.

3. About a foot and a half apart will do very well, though many plant only a foot apart, and no doubt they might be put much wider. They should be put from one to two inches deeper than where they grew.

4. Just after spring grain seeding is as good a time as any, perhaps the best.

The North-Western Line Russia-Japan Atlas.

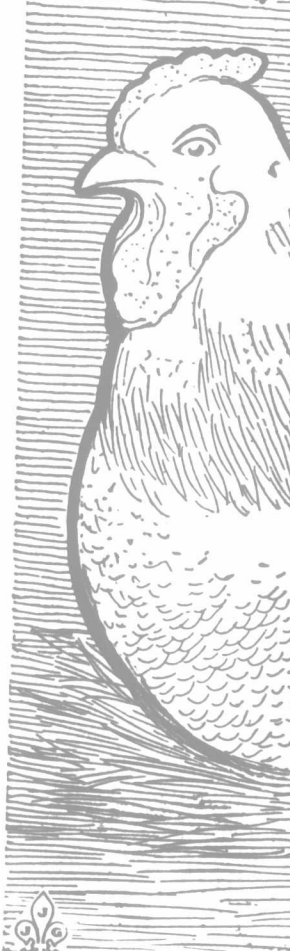
Send ten cents in stamps for Russo-Japanese War Atlas, issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. Three fine colored maps, each 14 x 20; bound in convenient form for reference. The Eastern situation shown in detail, with tables showing relative military and naval strength and financial resources of Russia and Japan. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

Keep Your Hens Laying



Your hens are wasting time when they are hatching chickens. They are much better profit-producers when they are laying eggs. One

Chatham Incubator

can handle as many eggs as ten hens and produce infinitely better results. It costs less for oil for a Chatham Incubator than it costs for food for the hens and the Chatham doesn't require half the attention and gives you none of the worry. The Chatham Incubator produces healthy, sturdy chicks, free from vermin, which is practically impossible with hens.

We sell the Chatham Incubator on the easy payment plan—you can have three years to pay for it in. Write for our Catalogue and full particulars to-day.

M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Limited

DEPT. 676 CHATHAM, ONT.

Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooder. Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; New Westminster, B.C.; Halifax, N.S. Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. Also manufacturers of the famous Campbell Fanning Mills. 104

and let THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR do the hatching



EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS BUFF WYANDOTTES Also Banded and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. Br. and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. ROOKE & GEORGE, 53 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

I (G. F. Hume) want everyone to know all about the NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR. A 500 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$2. It's Cheap and Practical, and saves space to everybody. Agents Wanted, either sex, no experience necessary. Secure your territory. Catalogue and 25c Free Formulas FREE. Address: Hume's Incubator Co., 15 Columbus, Neb.

COCKERELS A number of Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels; choice markings; large, strong-boned, healthy birds; bred from a pen of hens selected for their perfect color and extra laying qualities, and sired by an Alcock. For prices write W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY 169 1/2 SPADINA AVENUE.

OUR SPECIALTIES: Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry.....

Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

The Daniels Incubators

Are of the 20th century make, right up to date. Our 50-EGG CYCLE INCUBATOR. PRICE \$6. is the wonder of the age. Perfect ventilation and operation. We have a 100-egg machine, \$12. We make 7 sizes. Used and endorsed in all the Dominion Government Experimental Stations and Colleges. Just drop a postal card. Our new catalogue is free, and tells you all about us and our goods.

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

A. E. SHERINGTON, Importer and Breeder of BARRRD ROCKS, exclusively. Eggs for hatching, \$1 and \$1.50 per 13. Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

Buy from the makers and save retailer's profits. FIREPROOF BARN AND ROOF PAINTS, HOUSE PAINTS.

Colored card sent for the asking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low. Quality good. MONARCH PAINT CO., Strange and Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ont.



UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE. REGISTERED 25 SHORTHORNS

Some prizewinners, a number sired by Marr, Duthie and Cruickshank bulls. 30 High-class Shropshire Sheep and a number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Swine, Farm Implements and Machinery. Having sold my farm, all will be sold.

Wednesday, April 6th, 1904,

On Lot 14, Con. 4, Brant, 3 miles from Walkerton and 7 miles from Hanover.

TERMS—10 months' credit, 5% discount per annum for cash.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

Catalogues mailed on application.

M. THOMSON, Proprietor, Walkerton, Ont.

Auctioneers: J. V. Johnston, Walkerton, Ont., and John Purvis, Holyrood, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE OF 30 HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

26 females and 4 bulls, to be sold by public auction,

Friday, March 25, '04

Some of the best females are due to calve to Nonpareil Archer, sold at Isaac sale last May for \$700. There will be no reserve.

Terms.—Ten months' credit; 5 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Newton Station on the Port Dover and Warton Branch, G. T. R. Morning trains met day of sale. Send post card for catalogue.

THOMAS INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

COLIN CAMPBELL,

HILLYSIDE STOCK FARM, CROSSHILL, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

Advertisement for a New Model Harrow Cart, featuring an illustration of the cart and text describing its benefits as a labor-saver.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 29, 1903.
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.
 Very truly yours,
 GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for lameness it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

On **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th,**
 AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP.

an important sale of

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

will be held at

"THE REPOSITORY"

by instructions from the consignor, Mr. David White, Liverpool, England, who has purchased this splendid collection in Scotland specially for this market.

It is a well-known fact that this Province is well provided with Clydesdale sires of superior quality, but the lack of choice females is a great drawback. Breed stock that will register and you are sure of double the price of half-breds, and can sell at any age.

This is a most important sale, and should be attended and supported by every Clydesdale breeder in Canada. Write for catalogue.

Jerseys Cows, heifers and young bulls from high-testing stock. Boars and sows, 3 to 6 months old. Orders booked for pigs from spring pigs. Good young Cotswold ewes for sale.
W. H. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P.O. and Sta RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of **Chester White Swine**
 Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write to

41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

150 Irish Songs, 15c.
 150 Comic or Popular Recitations, 15c.
 50 Latest Popular Songs, 15c.

You can have any two of these books for 25c, postpaid.

THE AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY,
 127 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HEIFERS FOR DAIRY PURPOSES, ETC.

1. If a two-year-old heifer have a calf, and it is allowed to suck for the first six months, will it interfere with the cow's value as a dairy cow for the next six months.

2. Will troughs made of cement stand the frost in a barn during the winter?

S. W. K.

Ans.—Heifers designed for dairy purposes should not be allowed to suckle their calves for longer than two or three days, as it will certainly interfere with their dairy qualities, not only during that period of lactation, but all subsequent ones. Milking cows are greatly influenced by habit, and it is probable when, at the end of six months, you commenced to milk by hand, she would almost go dry. If you wish to make profitable dairy cows out of your heifers, milk them by hand from the first.

2. Yes, if properly made out of good cement.

V.

SEDIMENT IN MILK.

Farrow cow gives milk which forms a sediment resembling ashes in both cream and milk. She is fed on oats, barley and buckwheat chop and chaff from smut mill, mixed with chaff and scalded.

T. W.

Ans.—Cows that have been milking a long time sometimes yield milk with peculiar characteristics, as regards taste and possibly odor; but it is generally conceded by dairymen that any solids such as you describe do not come from the udder, but enter the milk after it has been drawn. There is no disease or physical condition of cows that causes the existence of such in the milk. I think, if you are very careful and have the udder thoroughly clean before milking, and also have all vessels the same, you will not observe the precipitate.

V.

DISTEMPER IN HORSES

Give treatment for distemper in horses, and state whether there is any way to prevent it when the first symptoms are noticed.

E. L. M.

Ans.—Strangles (commonly called distemper) in horses is a contagious, eruptive fever, and the only means of prevention is to prevent exposure to contagion, which is often impossible. Treatment in ordinary cases consists in placing the patient in a comfortable, well-ventilated stall; steam the nostrils well two or three times daily by holding the head over a pot of boiling water; rub the throat twice daily with equal parts raw linseed oil, oil of turpentine and spirits of ammonia for two days. In the meantime apply warm poultices an hour after each rubbing, and do not allow them to get cold. Feed on soft food, and as soon as abscesses form, lance, and allow escape of pus. Give internally twenty drops carbolic acid three times daily. When complications occur, or the disease appears in what is called irregular strangles, each case requires treatment according to symptoms, and this can be given only by the personal attention of a veterinarian.

V.

COW WITH COUGH.

1. Bought a cow out of a warm stable in December, and put her in a colder one. In a few days I noticed her cough. She now has a hard, dry cough and sometimes breathes hard, and water runs from her eyes. She is in good condition; eats well, and will calve about the first of April.

2. Give symptoms of tuberculosis.

3. Is there an inspector for this disease, and does the Government pay for animals killed on account of it?

H. W.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate tuberculosis, but may be the result of the change of stables. I would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin, as if she is tubercular treatment will do no good. If you do not have her tested, blister her throat and chest both sides with mustard mixed with turpentine, and give her twenty grains digitalis and two drams chlorate of potash night and morning.

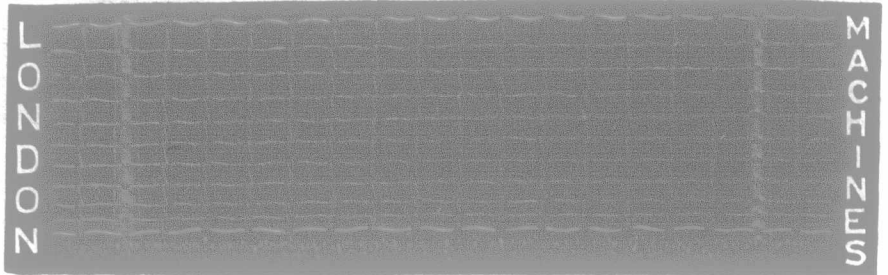
2. The symptoms you give indicate tubercular disease of the respiratory organs. As any organ may be diseased, the symptoms will vary, according to the organ or organs affected.

3. If you write to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, it is probable they will arrange to test your cow under certain conditions, but will not compensate you for loss.

V.

The Money Wasted

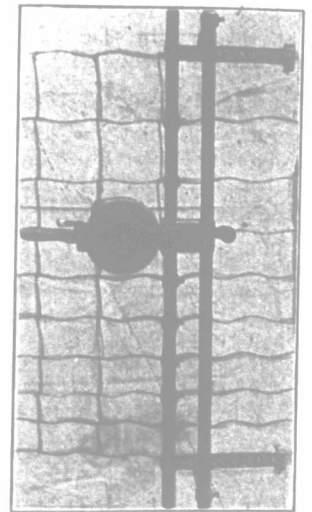
in stiff, heavy stays, locks, etc., would pay for several more heavy wires on top of your fence. With a high fence there is absolutely no need for stiff uprights.



High fences built with the LONDON cost less and give the best service. LONDON FENCES are of galvanized, high-grade wire, with no locks to rust their strands.

We challenge anyone to produce for the same outlay (including labor) 75% as much strength, efficiency or durability from any other style of fence or way of building it as is done by building it on the ground with LONDON MACHINES.

ASK OUR AGENTS.



The London Fence Machine Co. Limited. LONDON, CANADA.

Special to Farmers

ALL PAINTS bearing the name of the **Canada Paint Company** are made in one quality only, "THE BEST." They have a rich, glossy appearance, and are made for outside and inside work, and they are not equalled as preservatives of wood, iron and all exposed surfaces.

For steps, verandas and floors, please inquire for the **Canada Paint Company's** floor paint and you will be highly pleased with its wearing qualities.

Our **FLOOR PAINTS** are the standard for excellence. They are imitated, but NEVER equalled.

om



H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.
 The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880. (Copyrighted.)

Varicocele Cured to Stay
Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days
 No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

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

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

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

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.
H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 265 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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

\$32.50 Buys a Cream Separator

ALL SENT OUT ON FREE TRIAL.

WE ARE selling cream separators on the same plan as we have sold sewing machines and thresher supplies during the past three years; that is, we aim to sell a large number of them at a small profit on each. We have a strictly first-class cream separator, as hundreds of Canadian farmers who purchased them last year can testify and our prices are so much below what agents charge that they are well worth looking into. Further, we send each separator out on free trial, and every one not satisfied may be returned to us at our expense. We supply with each separator, except the smallest size, iron stand, milk-shelf and two cranks, one long one for easy turning for children, and one short one for men's use.

Our prices for the WINDSOR CREAM SEPARATORS are as follows: No. 0, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, \$32.50; No. 1, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$43.75; No. 2, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$57.00; No. 3, capacity 500 lbs. per hour, \$85.00.

We have dozens of testimonials from farmers in all parts of the country who purchased these machines last year. Every separator sold by us went to a thoroughly-satisfied customer, otherwise it would have been returned. Nearly all our customers took them on trial, and did not pay for them until after thoroughly testing. Mr. Henry Pruder, Purple Valley, writes: "The cream separator we purchased from you is giving immense satisfaction. We have eight

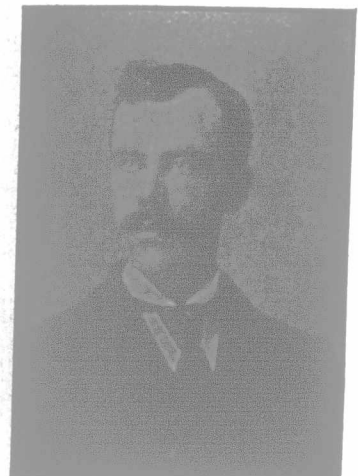


cows, and are making 12 lbs. of butter more a week than we could the old way by using the milk cans. We also tested your cream separator by running the milk through that we had skimmed closely, as we thought, and we got two quarts of good rich cream. Mr. Schales, the man who got the separator when we got ours, is also well pleased. He says it half paid for itself the first summer over what they could have made the old way." Mr. Pruder and Mr. Schales had No. 2 machines.

Mr. Taylor Hamilton, Locksley, Ont., writes: "The Windsor Cream Separator we bought from you last May is giving the very best satisfaction. I could not wish for a better separator, and my neighbors are also well pleased with it. It runs very easy and does its work perfectly."

Send for our separator pamphlet, fully illustrating our machine, showing pictures of the interior of bowl and other parts; also testimonials, terms, etc. We have sold cream separators, sewing machines or thresher supplies in almost every part of Canada, and can probably refer you to some party in your own neighborhood as to the quality of our goods and our reputation for fair dealing.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

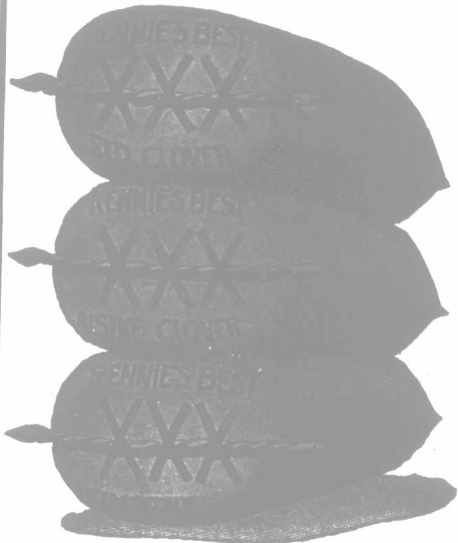


Warm Feet

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

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

RENNIE'S BEST XXX



RED CLOVER, ALSIKE CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEEDS

Cleaned with special and improved machinery to conform to the requirements of the act respecting the inspection and sale of seeds, introduced into Parliament by the Hon. Sidney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, June 11th, 1903, and amended at a second reading of the Bill, July 13th and 23rd, 1903.

Sold in Sealed Cotton Bags only. Every Bag Branded.

These Seeds are not only true to name, but the purest obtainable, and of the highest germinating quality.

Ask your Dealer or Send Direct. CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FREE.

WILLIAM RENNIE—Toronto, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BEE CULTURE.

Where can I get a book, the "A B C of Bee Culture"?

A. L.

Ans.—Order through this office, \$1.25.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Would you kindly publish the names of breeders of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, as I wish to purchase some.

J. W. S.

Ans.—Persons having this breed of swine would do well to advertise them in the "Farmer's Advocate."

POULTRY BOOKS.

Can I obtain a reliable poultry book for beginners through your office? What is the price?

B. W. B.

Ans.—Yes. "Farm Poultry," by Watson, \$1.50, and "Poultry Craft," by Robinson, \$2.00. We prefer the latter.

SILO POINTS.

1. Some tell me a stave silo will only last a short time, owing to dampness and acid of the corn. About how long will they last?

2. That the corn was frozen in some cases in the wood silo, so that the parties could not use their ensilage this winter. Did you ever hear of this occurring before?

3. Will a concrete silo absorb the substance from the corn next the wall for six inches all around, and so render it spoiled and useless?

4. Is it necessary for stone to be put in a silo wall for strength?

R. J. C.

Ans.—1. On an average, probably from 8 to 10 years.

2. No, but it may have occurred. It usually thaws out the first warm day or so, or if thrown down into a warm feed-room or alley.

3. No, not if the wall has a good hard inside finish. They should be cement-plastered.

4. No, but it is often economical. To give tensile strength to the walls, many who have built cement silos advise bedding band-iron or heavy strands of wire in the wall every yard or so.

CHANGING A SCHOOL SITE.

In school section No. —, township —, county —, Ont., we have three schools, one toward each end and one in the center. The ratepayers of that section have passed a motion to do away with the school at the west end of the section, and place a school in another part of the section for their convenience, where they have to cross a half mile of water and then a long distance to walk, which makes it almost impossible for the majority of the children going to the present school to attend; and there are a greater number of children to that school than to either of the others. Under existing circumstances, is it in accordance with the laws and statutes of Canada for the ratepayers to pass and carry out such a motion?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is in the power of the trustees to agree upon a change of site for an existing schoolhouse. Having done so, they must forthwith call a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section to consider such change; and no change of school site can legally be made without the consent of the majority of such special meeting, or, in the event of difference between trustees and ratepayers, by arbitration and award. Statutory provisions in respect to the matter are to be found in the Public Schools Act (Ontario Statutes, 1901, chapter 39, sec. 34).

\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast

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

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure. Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

FOR SALE One Registered Shire Horse

Has a great record for being a sure getter and a grand stock producer; has travelled for six seasons on the one route. For further particulars apply to Wm. McGregor, Kemble P.O., where he can be seen at his stables, 12 miles north of Owen Sound, a daily stage running past the door.

Clydesdales & Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Two Imp. Clydesdale stallions, Finkle Prince (10944), dark bay, little white; Halgirth (10993), dark brown, no white. Apply to John or Donald Duff, Rockwood P. O.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Chapped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and removal of unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 York Street, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

16--Clyde Stallions--16

I will have in Toronto, during week of Spring Station Show, March 2nd to 4th, 16 Clydesdale Stallions from 3 to 5 years old, 12 of which are imported, and which will be sold on small profits. These horses are by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, Cian Chattan, Ascut, etc. Intending purchasers will consult their own interest by looking them up before buying elsewhere.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station TWEEDHILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Four bulls 10 to 14 months, also one 2 years. Good individuals; registered in American Herdbook. JAMES HARRP, ROCKSIDE, ONT., CHILTERNHAM STA., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

You Lose Money

every time your horse is laid up with Sore Shoulders, Neck or back.



Tuttle's Elixir

cures them and Curb, Splint, Sprained Cord, Spavin, etc. Given internally it is unequalled for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kill pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 64 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon Macdregor." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

J. M. Gard-house, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.

Percherons, Belgians & Hackneys.

Hamilton & Hawthorne have recently imported 5 Percherons and 1 Belgian stallion, all first-class young horses, weighing 1,800 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., greys and blacks. These horses are all for sale to private parties or companies on easy terms. All horses guaranteed. Also 3 Hackney stallions. Horses can be seen at stable, Simcoe, Ont. Apply to R. Hamilton, Ridgetown, or J. Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF PERCHERONS



We are in the position to offer a nice selection of both stallions and mares, mostly blacks. Correspondence solicited. Visitors made welcome. Address

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,
Box 204, KINGSVILLE, ESSEX CO., ONT.

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

For sale, the Pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Royal Scotchman 1199. Sire Joe Anderson, B. C. S. B. 8710; dam Imported Keepsake. A sure stock-getter. Seven years old. Can be seen at Dublin, Ontario. For pedigree and further particulars, apply to MARTIN & MCCONNELL, Dublin, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CALF HAS INDIGESTION.

Calf took indigestion at four weeks old from taking too much milk, and has not done well since; eats little; hair dry and rough.

Ans.—Purge with four ounces raw linseed oil. If necessary, repeat the dose in twenty-four hours. Give new milk, in small quantities and often, and add to each feed one-sixth part lime water. If appetite does not improve, give ten grains quinine three times daily.

CICATRIX—BOG SPAVIN.

1. Colt wounded fetlock on disk harrow last June. It caused open joint. Veterinarian treated it. It has healed, but there is a spot void of hair, and the tissues are thickened and easily injured. He had lymphangitis on the leg this winter.

2. Three-year-old had bog spavin when a yearling. I blistered and removed it, but it reappeared this winter.

3. This colt is the produce of a Standard-bred, out of a Clyde mare. Does the breeding render him more liable to blemishes?

Ans.—1. It is not possible to produce hair when the hair follicles are destroyed, as in this case. The daily application of compound iodine ointment will have a tendency to reduce the enlargement, but it is not probable you will be able to remove it entirely, and in all probability the leg will always be liable to swell on slight provocation.

2. Blister once monthly, as long as necessary.

3. Such violent crosses usually produce nondescripts. The product of such crosses is usually predisposed to diseases of the joints.

HORSE EATS SNOW—INDURATED UDDER.

1. Horse, six years old, kept up; working hard every day; feeding about sixteen quarts of oats daily, and mash chop (scalded) every night; eats snow when out on the road all the time. What is the cause, and treatment?

2. Cow, due to calve in April, one feed of shorts a day, and what hay she will eat, seems well, but gives thick milk out of all of her teats. Bag seems to be sore and quite hard. What is the cause, and treatment?

Ans.—1. Horse's blood is evidently heated, probably needs a purging. Give bran mash and after twenty-four hours, a ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, six drams; calomel, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; soap or syrup, sufficient to make a ball.

2. Give dose of physic: Epsom salts, one pound; ground ginger, one ounce; molasses, one pint. Dissolve in hot water and give in one dose, drenching slowly and carefully to avoid choking. Rub the udder, twice daily, with liniment composed of camphorated oil, seven ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce. Mix.

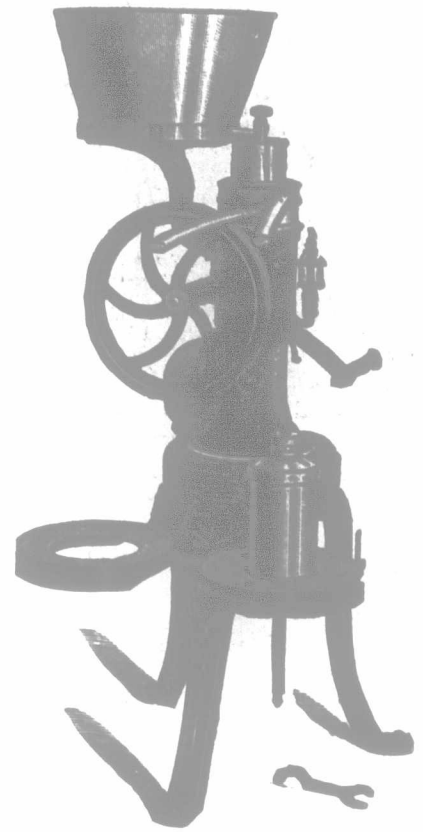
FATAL DIARRHŒA.

Mare lost two foals from diarrhœa. One was attacked at a month old, and died in a week. The other was attacked at two days old, and died next day. The mare is a heavy milker. Foals were strong when born, and mare was wintered on clover hay with two quarts oats daily, and an occasional ear of two of corn; got regular exercise, and worked after spring work commenced until foaling time.

Ans.—The predisposition to cause diarrhœa appears to exist in the milk of some mares from some unexplained cause. Still in your first case, when the foal was a month old, I am of the opinion there was some direct local cause. All that can be done to avoid it is careful feeding and usage of the mare, both before and after foaling. Give her regular light work, or exercise; feed on hay of good quality (timothy preferred), and feed oats according to work being performed. Do not work for a week before foaling, nor for six weeks after, and during the first few weeks avoid food that has a laxative nature, such as roots, large quantities of bran, etc. If symptoms of diarrhœa appear, give the colt, if only a few days old, 2 drs. laudanum in a little of the mother's milk every 1 1/2 hours, until diarrhœa ceases. If colt be older, give larger doses.

The National Cream Separator.

THE NATIONAL is free from complicated parts. **A**nd is a close Skimmer. **T**urns with the least effort. **I**ts construction and its **O**peration is perfection. **N**one more durable, and **A**n up-to-date machine. **L**EADING THE MARKET.



NATIONAL.
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

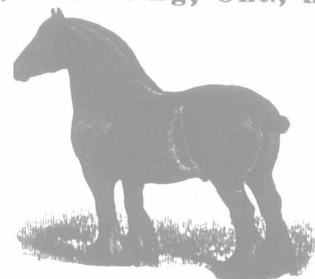
Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

M'CORMICK HARVESTERS

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES
Mr. Geo. Isaac, of Cobourg, Ont., is now offering:

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



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

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

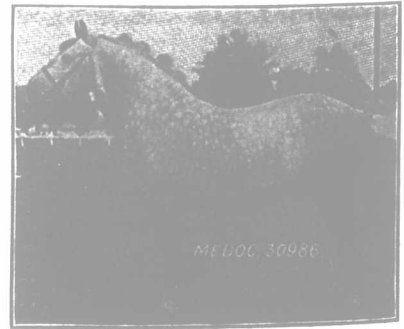
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. PRICES RIGHT.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

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

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

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



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

GOSSIP.

Jas. Sharp, Rockside, Ont., advertises Aberdeen-Angus cattle in this issue. The good things that could be said about this breed and an account of their showing victories would fill volumes.

A Shire stallion that has been making a single route for six seasons is now for sale by W. A. McGregor, Kemble, Ont. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts grow into big workers.

Mr. Thos. McFarlane, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, whose office is 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, has kindly furnished us with volume 13 of the Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook. The volume records animals numbering from 52501 to 64500. The Aberdeen-Angus Herdbooks are among the neatest and most concise we receive at this office. At this juncture, it might be interesting to notice that there are twenty-five Canadian members of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association. November, 1903, was the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the breeders into an association.

W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., in changing their advertisement, say: "Our cattle have come through the winter very well. We have some extra good heifers, both Canadian-bred and imported, that we will part with. These include our herd of calves that we showed in 1902, and were never priced till this spring. They are all due to calve next fall to our great stock bull, Scottish Beau (imp.). This is a chance that does not come every day. We just have two bulls left for sale, both by Scottish Beau (imp.). One out of Mildred 7th, by Royal Sailor. She was first-prize yearling at Toronto. The other is out of Larkspur, by Ablotsford. They are two of our best cows; and the calves will be sold at bargain prices."

LAST CALL FOR THE DYMENT SALE.

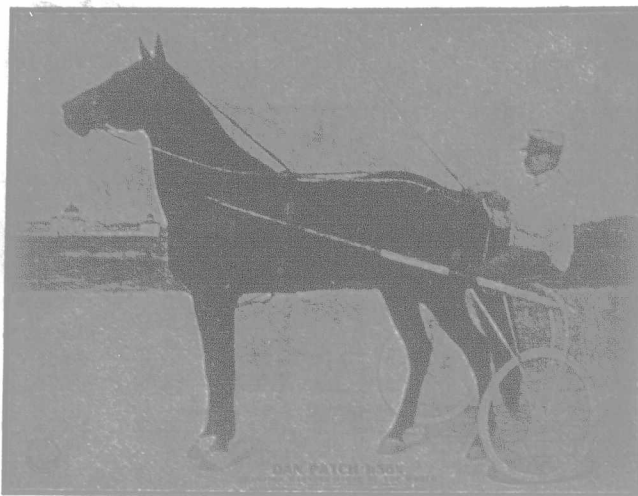
Thursday, the 17th inst, is the date of the Glen Allen Farm sale of pure-bred Shorthorns. Every attention has been given to details, and visitors may depend upon a prompt discharge of operations. The cattle and their foundation stock have been carefully selected, several of them coming from the herd of Mr. Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge, which has produced some of the very best Shorthorns in America in recent years. Animals of all ages and both sex are listed, making an excellent opportunity for young breeders in particular to secure stock. Remember the date, 17th; hour, 1:30 o'clock, and place, Allandale, Ont. Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

TRADE TOPICS.

A FAMOUS COLLEGE.—A school which enjoys a well-earned reputation for thorough and practical work, and through which it draws a patronage extending from Yukon to the West Indies, and from British Columbia to Newfoundland, may be fitly termed a famous school. Such a school is the well-known Central Business College, of Toronto, which is without any doubt the largest and best-equipped business training institution in the Dominion. The spring term in all departments in this college will open on April 5th, as announced in our advertising columns.

A TRAIN OF DOHERTY ORGANS.—During the snow blockade this winter, they say there were, at the G. T. R. Station, Clinton, twelve cars loaded with Doherty organs awaiting transportation. They were consigned as follows: Three cars for Melbourne, Australia; one car for Fredericton, N. B.; one car for Yarmouth, N. S.; one car for Meaford, Ont.; two cars for different eastern points; three cars for Liverpool, Eng.; one car for the West. This will be interesting to our readers, as it shows what one, at least, of our manufacturers is doing, and it also shows that Doherty organs, as far as the output is concerned, are not surpassed by their competitors. "They are maintaining their lead." In fact, their organs were never more popular, more beautiful, or more desirable, hence the great demand at home and abroad.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1,563, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal ingredients

almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.

International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.

I am sincerely yours,

GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

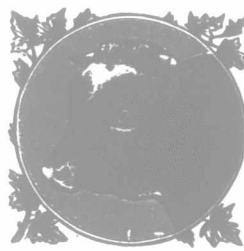
2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN.

Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

Present offering in — \$453 — a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 15 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Three years in possession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK
SHORTHORNS
AND
SHROPSHIRE
SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application.

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns,
Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainzer & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Claremont Sta., C.P.R. on Brougham P.O.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales,
YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA. & P.O.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd.

JAS. A. ORERAE, Shakespeare, Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS.
For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (imp.) (28854), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. J. H. BLACK & SON, Allenford P. O. and Station.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

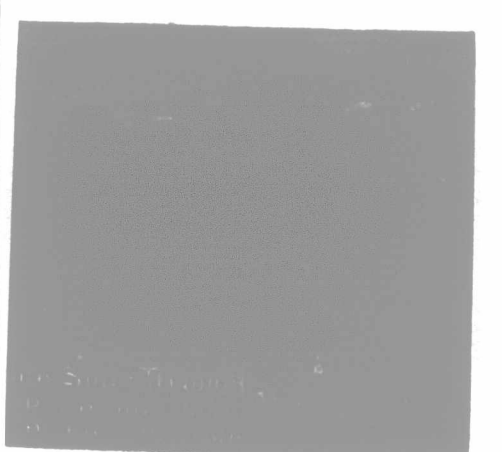
as well as something VERY attractive in

Leicesters.

Choice ewes not by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Two imported bulls and four young bulls, by the champion Spicy Marquis, for sale

JAS. SMITH, Manager, 378 Hess St. South, Millgrove, Ont.

W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Fine Grove

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd.

om JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

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

Easy to Cure Piles at Home.

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

A 50-CENT BOX FREQUENTLY CURES.

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



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

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

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

HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhocks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices.

W. H. & B. SON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O., Quebec



17

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

4 imported bulls.
6 young bull from imported cows and by imported bulls.
7 young bulls from Scotch cows and bulls.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

We have the following letter from Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont.: "Our Shorthorns are doing well, and the calves are coming big and strong. We have still some very nice Shorthorns yet for sale. One fine young English Lady bull, sired by Royal Wonder =34682=, dam English Lady 12th =42402=, by Royal Sailor (imp.) =18959=; this pedigree challenges comparison. Also the imported bull, Royal Archer, by Golden Prince =83609=, a son of Golden Fame; his dam is by Belisarius, a grandson of William of Orange. These two nice young bulls have been used, are good workers, and very sure. We also have a few females we could spare. Among them is one grand cow well gone in calf to imported Prince Louis, a straight Cruickshank Lancaster. She is sired by Sittyton Chief, a grandson of imported and exported Hospodar. She is a very heavy milker. Also a three-year-old, out of above-named cow, and sired by Valasco 39th, a prizewinner at Toronto in 1903. She is suckling a calf by a Missie bull. We have recently sold to Mr. G. Christie, Aberdour, Ont., a nice English Lady bull, by Imp. Scottish Peer, grandsire Royal George, a son of Royal Member, great grandsire Barmpton Hero; to Mr. J. Casey, Valentia, a richly-bred English Lady cow, by Royal George, dam by Barmpton Hero. This cow is sure to prove a very valuable addition to Mr. Casey's herd. We have had a good sale of Berkshires, and are now sold out, thanks to the 'Advocate'."

EXHIBITION RULES.

Mr. Henry Bennett, Norfolk Co., Ont., writes: "I cannot understand the discussion of some of the delegates at annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs. I also fail to fall in line with several of their ideas. One of them states that the prize money should be divided between several exhibitors, only allowing each exhibitor to show one animal in a section. Now, this would not be fair; it would not give as good a chance for improvement, nor would it be as educational, which we are all aware that fairs are held with this intention. Now, suppose you take a member of a certain show. He has two carriage foals that he wishes to show, but the rules of this show state that he can only show one. He leaves the one at home. His neighbor, Mr. B, is aware of this rule and says he will stand a show for second prize with his colt, as Mr. A can only show one of his. Mr. B takes his colt and the consequence is that he secures the second prize on an inferior colt to that which Mr. A was obliged to leave at home. You cannot claim that this is educational and an improvement, simply to divide the prizes with some exhibitors that have not the stock up to the mark. I claim if one exhibitor has two foals that can win in one section let him show them and win, and let the other fellow strive to get up to that mark. When it comes to grain, etc., it is a different question altogether. An exhibitor should only be allowed one entry in each section of grain, etc., for if an exhibitor has a No. 1 sample of wheat, he has a chance to furnish as many samples of that as he would choose, but this does not apply to live stock. I trust that our fair delegates will consider this more carefully, and never allow such a rule to find its way into our prize lists. I notice another delegate claims that there should be no rule calling for horses to be sound in the showing. We all know enough blemished horses find their way into the show-ring where this rule is adopted and carried out. What would it be if this rule were struck out, and any kind of blemished horse acknowledged to have a right to a share of the prize money? A blemished horse is not a salable horse, neither has he any business in the show-ring. People do not attend fairs to see this kind of horses exhibited; buyers do not come from a distance to buy them. They want our sound horses, and the best we can produce. Any delegate that would advocate a thing of this kind, and ask that a good, sound rule should be struck out of our prize lists, is not capable of filling the position he occupies in the fairs, and he lacks the good, sound judgment that any delegate or director of our fairs should have. I would like to hear the opinion of some other readers and showmen on this subject."

Dr. Smith's Hoof Liniment



PRICE, \$1.00 PER QT. CAN.

A SPEEDY and positive cure for all diseases of the feet and limbs, especially hard and contracted hoofs, scratches, grease and cracked heels, galls, cuts, bruises, etc. A certificate of guarantee with every can for refund of money in 30 days if not satisfactory. Ask your dealer or horseshoer for it, or order from

A. WORKMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, OTTAWA.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

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

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

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

SHORTHORNS.

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince=31241=, by Imp. Royal Sailor. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, on Theford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also 1st vol. Clydesdale Stud-book, and 1st vol. Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price).

HENRY WADE, Secy., TORONTO, ONT.

Shorthorns and LEICESTERS. Present offering: Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices. Address

W. A. DOUGLASS, Tascara P. O., Ont. Station—Caledonia, Ont.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

FOR SALE: 6 young Scotch bulls, some from imported sires and dams; also young cows and heifers, and young Berkshire swine of both sexes. Come and see them, or write for particulars. C.P.R. Station. Meadowdale Telegraph and P.O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE—Seventeen bull and heifer calves, from 6 to 11 months old from \$55 to \$80 each. Registered, and freight paid to any part of Ontario and Quebec. Also a few young cows and heifers. A few young boars and sows, from 3 to 6 months old.

F. BO'NYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$60 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General =28965=, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfeld, Ontario.

J. WATT & SON,

Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Royal Archer (imp.), 14 mos. old, sired by Golden Prince =83609= (a son of Golden Fame), dam Lady Linta, by Belisarius (74051). Royal Wonder 2nd, 15 months old, by Royal Wonder, dam English Lady 12th by Royal Sailor (imp.), next dam by Barmpton Hero. These bulls are good workers and very sure. Also heifers and cows in calf and calves at foot to imported bulls.

P.O., Salem, Ont. Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM. FOR SALE:

SHORTHORN BULLS

2 two-year-olds and 1 one-year-old, all of good breeding and deep-milking strains; and heifers also. Have Berkshire boar open for services.

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP., SPARTA, ONT.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE and
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

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

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Two extra good bulls, 17 months old, both red. These bulls are above the average, and anyone requiring a first-class animal should see them. Also some good heifers. Come and see them or write BUGH THOMPSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont., one mile from station.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

3 bulls 20 months old, 2 bulls 11 months, also a few females, mostly roan.

L. K. WEBER, Hawkesville, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Booth and Bates families. Rosierucian of Dalmeny 45220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address:

JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor,
P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont.

CEDARDALE FARM. For Sale, three young

Bulls, from 6 months old to 1 year. All good standard reds and from first-class stock. "Gloucesters" and "Lord George" stock. Also three cows in calf, and three heifers, from one to two years old, two of them in calf. "Tribby," "Beauty" and "Flora" dams, DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ont., P. O. and Station.

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (imp.) =42312= heads the herd. THREE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS for sale; also A FEW FEMALES, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

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

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN,
ROBNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. The grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale. Lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain May

By (No. 28200), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.

JOHN C. BRICKER,
Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT.,
Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS

MILL FARM

FOR SALE: 8 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 6 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers

J. E. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Some ready for service, young, and bred from imported and Canadian stock; also a number of heifers and cows, Dorset sheep and Yorkshire swine for sale. D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville P. O. and Station, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

4 extra good bulls from 7 to 9 months old, by Bandoleer =40106=; also 1 2-yr-old. Cows and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—young sows 3 and 5 mos. old, lengthy bacon type, and with pedigree of best breeding. Prices reasonable.

F. MARTINDALE & SON, York, Ont., Caledonia Sta.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.

W. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Ferris Station.

I GUARANTEE A \$500 PACKAGE OF

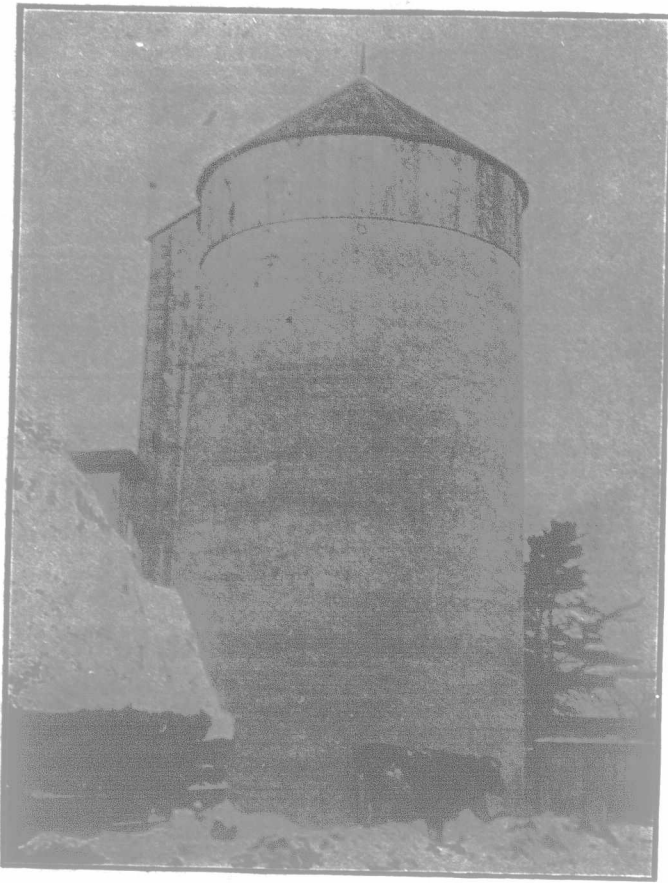
BARREN KOW OIL

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Sollock, Druggist, HERRINGBURG, ONT.

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

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SILO



Built for HENRY BROUGHTON, Sarnia Township, Lambton County, Ontario, 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with

"Rathbun's Star" BRAND

MANUFACTURED BY

THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED

SOLE SALES AGENTS: The Rathbun Company

310 and 312 Front St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.), from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. Phone connection.

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

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain We have in our factory hundreds of big Sleeping and Jointed Dolls that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them Free for a few hours work. They are great big beauties nearly

1-2 YARD TALL

handsomely dressed in latest French Doll Fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely colors, trimmed with Lace, beautiful Lace-trimmed Underwear, Lovely big hat, Real Stockings, Slippers, Buckles, etc. Stylishly dressed from head to toe. Turning Bisque Head, Full Jointed Body, Long Curly Golden Hair Pearly Teeth, Beautiful Sleeping Blue Eyes. Dolls go to sleep just like a Real Sweet Baby.

GIRLS, we offer a grand bargain. We will give you 2 lovely Bisque Dolls, one a handsome big Doll as described, the other a beautiful Bisque Baby Doll, also a lovely Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Bracelet and a beautiful Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring, all FREE for selling only 16 packages at 10c a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address at once, no money. WE TRUST YOU and send Billing by mail postpaid. We also send you with the Billing handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches. You give a Brooch or Scarf Pin Free with each package of Billing you sell. Almost every body will buy. Every lady needs Billing. When sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will send you at once the two lovely Dolls and the handsome Bracelet and Ring. The beautiful Premiums we offer are not to be compared to the cheap premiums usually given. No other firm ever offered such a lot of valuable premiums for so little work. We are a reliable business firm and will treat you fair and right and expect the same from you. Girls send us your order now and you can have all these handsome presents in a few days. Address, The Marvel Billing Co., Doll Dept. 05, Toronto, Ont.

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



Elegant Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring. Handsome Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Chased Curb Chain Bracelet. Dolly Wide Awake Looking for Its MAMMA.

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



BIG BEAUTY

GOSSIP.

The Maple Lodge Stock Farm, owned by Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., is too well known as the breeding ground of good Shorthorns and Leicester sheep to require special description. The Shorthorns consist of 60 head of the most noted families, such as the Misses, Lady Marys' Mysies, Urys, Symes, Rose of Sharons, Lovelys, Fair Queens, Cecillias, Lavinias, etc. Headed by Imp. Knuckle Duster, from the Augusta family, bred by J. Bruce; also Sir Wilfrid (imp.), a Cruickshank Strawberry, sired by the Victoria bull, Scottish Victor, he by Scottish Archer. Sir Wilfrid is a bull of remarkable substance, evenly-covered with good flesh, and judging from the present appearance of his get, he is transmitting those good qualities to them. The get of Knuckle Duster is already well known as being among the best. The Lovelys, Misses and Syme families are also producing excellent results in this herd. However, everything here seems to be giving good returns in the shape of good stock. Mr. Smith is one of the Shorthorn breeders who has made a success of producing to a great extent the dual-purpose cow. Representatives from his herd have been winners several times in the dairy test at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., at times giving the dairy breeds a close chase for first, all breeds competing. Even those heavy milkers are well covered with flesh, evenly put on, without superfluous fat.

The Leicesters number 250 at present, 120 of them being breeding ewes. Stanley, the wonderful stock ram, bred by David Hume, Forfarshire, Scotland, is perhaps the greatest getter of Leicester show stock in America. This ram was first at the Border Leicester Breeders' Club Show held at Aterdeenshire, Scotland. He has never been shown in Canada, but his get have a most enviable record as winners, both of the first-prize pens at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903, consisting of one ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs, each, excepting one head, and at other exhibitions, including the International at Chicago. There are three other imported rams used on this flock, viz., Winchester, bred by Mr. John Twentymen, Wallace Jr. and B 10, a pair of Hume-bred rams. There are twenty-five imported ewes in this flock, from the best flocks on the other side of the Atlantic, but Mr. Smith's home-bred ones are quite as good, the whole flock being of high individual merit.

TRADE TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS in Canada is indicated by the vast increase in the value of the crops and in the value of the exports, the exportation of wheat having more than tripled within the last eight years. It is also indicated in the prosperity of the farmers, and in the efforts of manufacturers to supply the farmer with labor-saving machinery. Labor has been extremely scarce, and it is absolutely essential that the farmer have at his disposal improved farm machinery. To assist the farmer in every way and to supply the great and growing demand for the latest-improved farm machinery, a plant has been established at Hamilton, Ontario, where the famous line of Deering machines are made. Deering Ideal machines have held a warm place in the heart of the American farmer everywhere, and can be found wherever grain is harvested. They exemplify the perfection attained in the manufacture of farm machinery, and Hamilton points with pride to their place of manufacture.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

The Combination Oil Cure for cancer and tumors cures more cases than all other agencies combined. It has the endorsement of doctors, lawyers and ministers who have been cured, as well as hundreds outside the professions. It is soothing and balmy, safe and sure, and the only successful remedy known to medical science. Originated and perfected after twenty-five years of patient, scientific study. Those afflicted, or have friends afflicted, should write at once for free books giving particulars and indisputable evidence. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest =40469=, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices.

J. & E. QUINNICK, Chatham, Ont. HILLHURST FARM (ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Scottish Hero (Missie) and Broad Scotch (Stittytton Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of HAMPSHIRE flock 80 ewes; milk strains. 13 lambs sold.

Jas. A. Cochrane HILLHURST P. O., COMPTON CO., P. Q.

The Willows Stock Farm, Aurora, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Young Scotch bulls and heifers for sale. Invite comparison for breeding and individual merit. Pedigrees sent on application. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile north of Aurora, G. T. Station. Electric cars to and from Toronto every hour.

R. C. CLUTE, Proprietor, TORONTO. JAMES MILNE, Manager, AURORA, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Choice young bulls and heifers, imported and from imported stock; also Yorkshires, all ages. Write O. & J. CAR-RUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

Shorthorns & Scotch Collies FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Also a quantity of Strawberry Dent Corn for seed at 2c. per lb., shelled, in 2-bush. lots and less; 24 bush. orders and upwards at \$1 per bush., 56 lbs. J. K. Hux, Rodney P. O. and Sta., (M.C.R.R. and L.E. & D.R.)

SHORTHORN AND SWOPHSHIRES

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

E. E. FUGHER, CLAREMONT P. O. and C.P.R. Sta.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS

1 red imported bull, coming 3 years; 2 bulls imported in dam, one red and one roan, coming 1 year; 1 red from imported sire and dam; 1 red, sixteen months, from Scotch dam and sire; also heifers of all ages for sale.

ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O. and STATION, G.T.R.

ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shropshires for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of live stock in the world.

SHORTHORNS.

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

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fall. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterje and Johanna Ruc 4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. and Station.

Lyndale Holsteins

Won gold medal on herd at Ottawa, 1902 and 1903, and sweepstakes for females at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903. Present offering: Five young bulls from 7 months to 16 months old; 6 heifers from 2 to 3 years old, bred to Bery. Wayne Paul Concordia.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old. DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Fan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; ten also all ages, of true dairy type. JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

My herd last year averaged \$150 each. They are large, vigorous, with massive udders. Several young bulls and heifers for sale.

D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners P.O., Bryson Sta. G.T.R.

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

Appreciates Health As Never Before.

Well-known Farmer Who Was not Able to do a Day's Work Made Strong and Well by Dr. Chase's Remedies.

In hundreds of cases Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food have been found to work together with excellent results.

While the Nerve Food is enriching the blood and building up the system the Kidney-Liver Pills ensure the activity of the liver, kidneys and bowels in removing the poisonous waste material.

The result is a complete restoration of the whole body.

Mr. Leonard Miller, Canboro', Haldimand Co., Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills did wonders for me, as they seemed exactly suited to my case. Before I began taking this medicine, I could not do a day's work to save my life. Now I can work all right, and attend to my business with good courage. This means a great saving to me, as well as a pleasure, for I have a two-hundred-and-fifty-acre farm and a large stock to look after."

"Instead of being in misery from pain and suffering, life is now sweet to me, and I appreciate good health as I never did before. I have said all that I could to my friends and neighbors in recommendation of Dr. Chase's remedies, for I know that when they have cured me they will cure others. I may say that I have learned a great deal about health and disease from reading Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, and would not be without it for twenty-five dollars."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box; Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

DAVID A. McFABLANE, Breeder of high-class HOLSTEIN, P. Q.

AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

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

J. A. JAMES, Nilestown, Ont.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 30 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (Imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Sta.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP., Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

COTSWOLDS Shearling ram, shearling ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.

ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearling ewes and a few shearling rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types.

Teewater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. Teewater, Ont.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Everything sold that has been offered for sale. Am booking orders for rams and show flocks. August delivery. Write for prices.

W. S. CARPENTER, PROP., SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world.

Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, om

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., reports the sale of the Clydesdale stallion, Royal Success, to Wilson Bros., Park Hill, Ont.

There never was a good war or a bad peace.—Benjamin Franklin.

"A wicked tyrant is better than a wicked war."—Martin Luther.

"Necessity makes war just."—Bias.

"War is the sink of all injustice."—Fielding.

"To lead an uneducated people to war is to throw them away."—Confucius.

"War is the faro-table of governments, nations the dupes of the game."—Thomas Paine.

"The king who makes war on his enemies tenderly, distresses his subjects most cruelly."—Doctor Johnson.

"War is hell, and you cannot refine it or civilize it."—General Sherman.

"The existence of war always implies injustice in one at least of the parties concerned."—Silius Italicus.

"Let war be so carried on that no other object may seem to be in view except the acquisition of peace."—Cicero.

"War is the trade of barbarians, and consists in the art of bringing to bear the greatest force upon a given point."—Napoleon I.

H. Bollert, of Cassel, Ont., writes:

"In spite of the severe cold weather, my Holsteins keep doing great work at the pail and churn. The annual report of the Holstein Association's Record of Merit is just to hand, and I find that my stock stands first in every class except in four-year-olds, in which class I had none.

In mature cows, Tidy Abbe Kirk, with her record of 25.47 lbs. butter, stands unequalled in this country; in three-year-olds, Lady Roberts heads the list, with 17.06 lbs. butter; in two-year-olds, Tidy Pauline De Kol stands first, with 14.57 lbs. butter, and in under two years old, Jennie Pauline De Kol comes with 10.83 lbs. butter. It will be understood that these records are for seven consecutive days, and figured on the basis of 85.7 per cent. butter-fat. This result is more than gratifying to me, as all but the three-year-old were bred and raised at Maple Grove. To further strengthen the herd, I secured the young bull, out of the great four-year-old, Mercena 3rd, who recently made, in official test, 24.58 lbs. of butter, 85.7 per cent. fat, in seven days, the highest ever made in Canada for that age, by any cow of any breed. Mating him with Tidy Abbe Kirk and the high-testing daughters of Prince Pauline De Kol, should produce something that cannot be surpassed in the world; in beauty of form and markings, the youngster is all that can be desired."

GODERICH SALE.

The combination sale of pure-bred Shorthorns at Goderich, on March 9th, realized very good prices, despite the fact that the town has been blockaded with snow so frequently this winter. Below is given the details of the sale:

Victor, calved May 16, 1903; John Elliot, Dungannon \$ 62

Village Queen, May 11, 1903; Mr. Fowler, North Dakota 65

Mary Wilkes, Feb. 19, 1895; Mr. Fowler 115

King Colborne, June 14, 1903; David Smyth, St. Augustine 84

Roberta Wilkes, Jan. 27, 1901; Mr. McAllister 138

Robert Wilkes, Sept. 3, 1903; John Young, Auburn, Ont. 55

Maple Bank Fancy, April 20, 1899; James McManus, Dunlop, Ont. 171

Fancy 2nd, May 21, 1903; Mr. Fowler 70

Marquis of Walnut, May 22, 1902; Thomas Bell, Goderich Tp. 75

King William, July 12, 1903; Mr. Montgomery 50

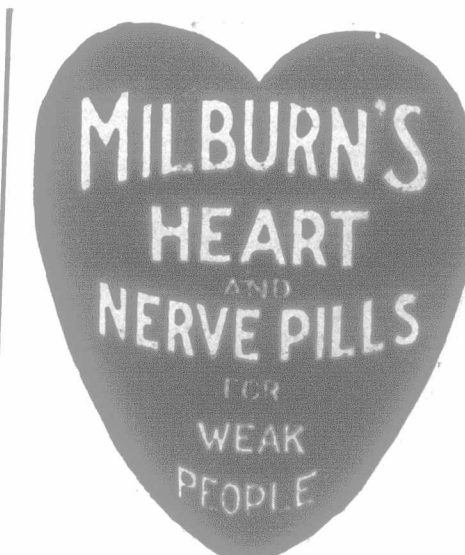
Dandy Bill, Jan. 26, 1903; Mr. Davidson, Goderich Tp. 55

Primrose, Jan. 8, 1903; A. M. Polley, Goderich 40

Elgitha 21st, April 5, 1896; A. E. Durnin, Dungannon. 111

Garbraud Hero, August 20, 1903; William Drysdale, Goderich 50

One bull calf, Edward Strachan, Saltford 50

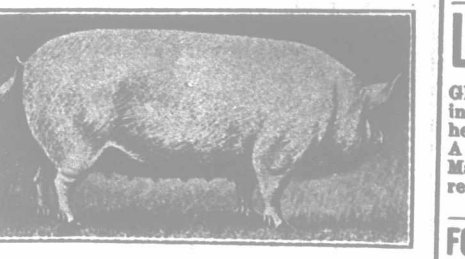


Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

FARNHAM OXFORDS. We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid. 1-gal. Imperial tin for 75c. STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY. Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$3.1. W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.

Linden Oxfords. Imported and home-bred stock of the choicest breeding always on hand. E. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont. SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.



Improved Yorkshires. Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES. The highest TYPE OF IDEAL BACON HOGS. The profitable kind from the feeder's standpoint. FOR SALE: 100 SOWS IN PIG; 60 BOARS fit for service, and a large number of younger pigs. QUALITY guaranteed and PRICES moderate. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ontario.

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.

TAMWORTHS and HOLSTEINS. Boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, 20 boars and sows from 2 to 4 months; a fine lot of March pigs. Pairs not akin. BETHEM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS. We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

TAMWORTHS. At living prices. Have some excellent young stock of good bacon type; both sexes. LOUIS D. BARCHELD, Grimsby, Ont., P. O. and Station. Telephone on farm.

BKESHIRE and YORKSHIRE. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, on Churchhill, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins. Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. B. HONEY, on Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Willow Lodge Berkshires. I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. WM. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

Chester White Sows bred for March litters; also a few boars. A 15-months-old Shorthorn bull, registered. For price, etc., write to R. E. HARDING, Waplevue Farm, on Thorndale, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. Pigs from Imp. Boars and Sows; also some from Sweepstake Sow and Boar, Toronto Exhibition, 1903. Wm. Aitchison, Erindale P. O.

YORKSHIRES. FOR SALE, from the Pioneer Herd of the Province Quebec, both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also a few Pekin ducks and White Rock cockerels left for sale. Railroad stations: { Athelstan, N. Y. C. { Huntingdon, G. T. R. Address: A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

Chester White Swine between four and five months old; either sex; good bacon type. Sires and dams were prizewinners at Toronto and London fairs. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth, Ont.

IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED YORKSHIRES. Sows bred to farrow March and April to imp. show boars. Also boars ready for service, and young pigs, all ages, shipped not akin. The sweepstakes sow and sweepstakes young herd at Chicago were bred by me. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns, Woodstock, Ont.

LARGE YORKSHIRES. GLENBURN HERD; winners of gold medal 2 years in succession; averages 100 head. Sires at head of herd: Imp. Holywell Hewson and Oak Lodge Prior. A large number of sows for sale, due to farrow in March or April, also a few good young boars. Prices reasonable. David Barr, Jr., Kenfrew, Ont. Box 3.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES. We will furnish pigs, farrowed July 21st, at seven dollars each if taken soon. Pigs are the best we ever raised. J. F. FARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly-advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their food qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets of lozenges will digest from 800 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as, for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

GOSSIP.

The season is now approaching when the horse's feet and hoofs require particular attention. Hoofs become dry and contracted when exposed in adverse surroundings, and require some application to maintain them in natural condition. For this purpose, Dr. Stuart's Hoof Liniment is advertised in another column, by A. Workman & Co., Ottawa. For sale at dealers.

MR. THOMPSON'S SALE.

Unfortunately storms totally prevented the holding of Mr. Thompson's sale of pure-bred cattle and sheep, at Walkerton, on the 3rd inst. April 6th is now fixed for the date of the sale, when it is to be hoped the winter's storms will have been spent. Everything will positively be sold, as Mr. Thompson is giving up farming.

HACKNEY STUDBOOK.

The twenty-first volume of the Hackney Studbook has been received at our office through the courtesy of the Secretary, Frank F. Eusen, 12 Hanover Square, London W., England. The volume contains the records of stallions numbering from 8,845 to 8,712, and mares from 15,550 to 16,887. The entries for this volume closed on August 1st, 1903. In the book are records of transfers to Canadians of twenty-four stallions and two mares. The frontispiece illustration is that of Administrator 8047, champion stallion, London Show, 1903, and on another page is the halftone engraving of Bashful Kate, champion female of the same Show. The Hackney Society's membership now numbers 2028, of which 484 are life members.

POISONING POTATOES.

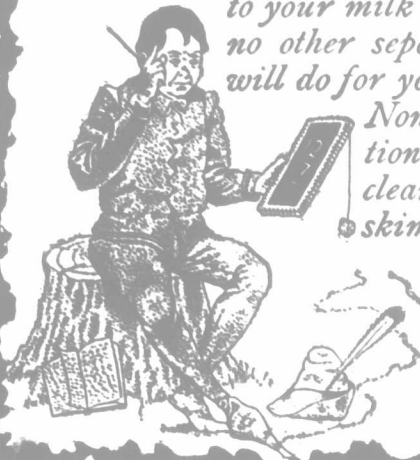
Mr. C. M. Richardson writes us: "A person's observation has been somewhat limited who has not observed that blight and rot were not confined last season to wet, improperly-drained land. At the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto last fall, the first-prize American Wonder potatoes, judged on Thursday, were every one rotten before the Exhibition closed, nine days after. Surely no one will ask us to believe this to be the effect of wet weather. Again, why was it that potatoes treated with Paris green rotted badly, while those just beside them, on similar soil, and of the same variety, which were not poisoned, did not rot? When a person selects rows of potatoes as nearly alike as he can, with every condition of soil and cultivation the same, treats one-half with Paris green, the best way they can, so no apparent injury is done to the tops, and the other half with a preparation containing no arsenic, and finds that the poisoned ones die ten days to three weeks before the others, and on harvesting the crop that there are one-third more potatoes of a larger size and better quality where the poison was not used, what other sensible conclusion can he arrive at than that the damage done to potatoes by poison is enormous. I am well aware that other causes than poison produce rot, but why add this to the list, when it costs from 30 to 60 bushel of potatoes per acre to do it, and injures the quality of every potato to which it is applied. Blight and rot cannot be cured, but may be prevented. Conditions that tend to produce it may be improved by careful methods of cultivation, as suggested by your correspondents; but why counteract the good that may be done in this way by poison? One of your correspondents states that his potatoes, in 1883, rotted "owing to the wet weather." He does not give any facts to show that his conclusions are correct. I do not wish to be understood to say that too much wet will not cause rot, but if he will think carefully over his crops and the seasons past, he may come to the same conclusions that others have come to, viz., that he has raised as good crops and as good quality as ever he raised in seasons with more rain than we had last year. He also wisely calls attention to good seed, which is of great importance, and I should like to emphasize all he has said on this point, and I believe he will try to practice what he preaches, to do which he should never use for seed tubers of poisoned plants, because they are not mature; nor should he use seed that have been grown by late planting, the tops of which were killed by the frost; they are not mature."

FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF

It's true that a cream separator costs something, but if you get an Easy Running

Empire Cream Separator

it will pay for itself TWICE the first year. It will save you a hundred dollars worth of time; it will add at least a hundred dollars to your milk income. There is no other separator made that will do for you what the EMPIRE will do.

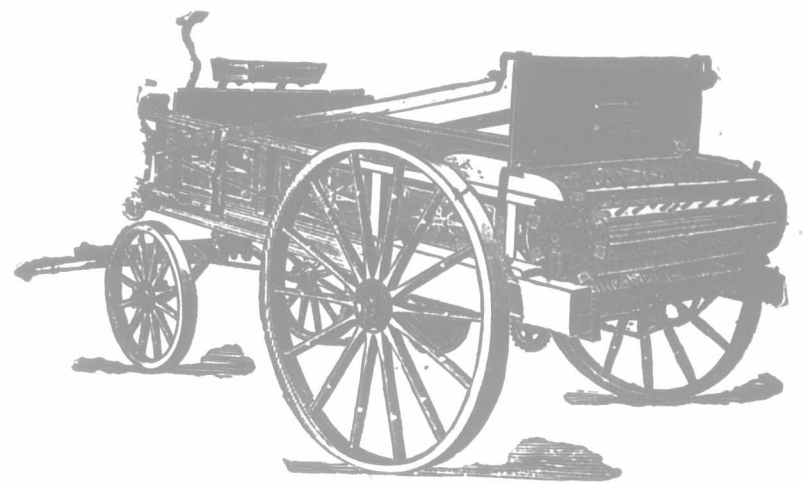


None other so simple in construction; so easy to turn; so easy to clean; so durable and so sure a skimmer. Send for our books and "figure it out for yourself."

Empire Cream Separator Company,

28-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

J. M. LeMoyné, Director, Government Agricultural School, Compton Model Farm, Compton, Que., Aug. 19, 1903.

Dear Sir,—Some years ago I used two of the Kemp Manure Spreaders, which gave me the greatest satisfaction. I found the manure was well pulverized and evenly spread on the land. The result was an even crop. I have no hesitation in strongly recommending your Spreaders as one of the best labor-saving machines of the day. I consider that they are indispensable to good farming at present.

Yours truly, JOHN M. LEMOYNE, Director.

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

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



FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS.

CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$7.50**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clip a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue to CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

RHEUMATISM

NO CURE. NO PAY.



WHEN YOU FEEL that grinding pain in your joints you can appreciate the feelings of a man burned at the stake or having his bones broken and twisted on the rack. It is merciless, sleep-destroying, agonizing. It lets up at times for an hour or two, only to turn loose again more pitilessly than ever. It leaves one joint and moves to another with doubled intensity. It eats up all your vitality, exhausts your patience and unless you conquer it by using Electricity, which is the only remedy on earth that will cure it, it may reduce you to a chronic Rheumatic cripple, with joints enlarged, twisted and deformed, and strength enough only to limp around.

Rheumatism gives many warnings and it is easy to cure it if you take it in time. When you feel the first stiffness in your knee joints, shoulders or back, the first pain in your back or shoulders, if you attack it then you can easily drive it out of your body. But if you let these "come-and-go" pains come often they will settle down and stay with you. Cure them at first and you will save many years of needless suffering. I have cured many thousands of Rheumatics with

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It does not matter where Rheumatism is located it cannot get away from Electricity intelligently applied. Electricity will follow it to the most secret recess in the human body, and will so charge the tissues with vibrating life as to render the spot uninhabitable to disease. Rheumatism cannot exist where my Belt is applied according to my instructions.

The Kidneys are responsible for nearly every case of Rheumatism. Lacking vitality, they fail in their duties and allow the uric acid to get into the blood, where it becomes a burden to the circulation. It roams about, up and down the vast system of arteries and veins, and finally settles down in some secluded spot to rest.

The pain is most aggravating, nerve-racking and peace-destroying; the surrounding tissues, which are suffering because their blood supply has been shut off, become irritated and inflamed, and that part of the body, until relief comes in some form, is the sorest, most painful spot imaginable.

Electricity is an external application, but it goes into the body, directly to the spot where the trouble rests, pours its discomposing influence into the congestion, separates it, dissolves the urates and drives them out of the circulation, renders the blood uninhabitable to them, carrying them back to the kidneys, which in the meantime are being strengthened, and thus resumes the healthy course of nature by taking them out of the body through the bladder.

I don't ask anyone to take my unsupported word. I commend the following extracts for your careful consideration:—

Your Belt is all right. It has done wonders for me. In one month I was relieved from all pains in my back and arms. I have showed it to those who are suffering from rheumatism, and they all say they will soon have one.—R. LOUNSBURY, Cranbrook, B.C.

The rheumatism has never troubled me since I reported myself cured, nor have any of my old troubles. I thank you for your kindness and the Electric Belt.—JOHN MCGAVIN, Leadbury, Ont.

I can recommend your Belt to anyone suffering from rheumatism or indigestion.—JAMES McDONALD, 109 Lr. Marchand Road, St. John's, N.B.

Your Belt has restored me completely from that tired feeling and rheumatism, and I have gained ten pounds in weight.—JAMES ALLDIS, 88 Bruce street, South London, Ont.

I suffered very bad from sciatic rheumatism, and had tried different remedies, but got no benefit. Your Belt has completely cured me in less than two months.—WM. SOUTH, Erin-dale, Ont.

I have used your Belt for rheumatism and have been completely cured.—M. DOUGLAS, Pickering, Ont.

The Rheumatism in my back, for which I have been using the Belt, is now cured.—MARTIN FOX, Chatham, N.B.

I am 53 years old, and have not been free of rheumatic pains for the past four years. I have worn your Belt for five weeks, and have not had any trouble with Rheumatism after I had worn the Belt three days.—JOHN KAAR, Brownsville, Ont.

I got your Belt for Rheumatism in my shoulder, and obtained a speedy cure. Your Belt is deserving of great praise, and I can highly recommend it to those who suffered as I did.—CARL WESTON, Sandon, B.C.

I would recommend your Belt to any person who is troubled with lumbago or sciatica. I have advised my friends to try it.—WM. ROBSON, Campbell's Cross, Ont.

I am happy to say I have not had any rheumatism for over two years, something I could not say for many years before, previous to getting your Belt. I lose no opportunity of telling others of its virtues. I am perfectly satisfied, and money could not buy it if I could not replace it with another.—A. E. ARNOLD, Thamesville, Ont.

I have no longer any doubt but that it is a complete cure for Rheumatism, and for bracing up the nervous system it cannot be surpassed.—EDGAR PIN-NELL, Gladstone, Man.

I had the Sciatica, with all the rest of the troubles, but it has cured me, and I am still cured.—M. HAIG, 36 By Ward Market Square, Ottawa, Ont.

Tell me where you live and I will send the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

I don't ask any one to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chances of a failure. I take all the chances of curing you. If you are suffering from **Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy**, resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men, write to me. I will take your case and if you are not cured at the end of three months it won't cost you a cent; all I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay when you are cured.

READ WITH CARE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice FREE of charge during the time you are wearing the Belt.

FREE BOOK. I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by Electricity. It inspires a man with the desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you send for it I will send it to you, closely sealed, free. Consultation free. You are invited. If you cannot call, write for this book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as it is for men. I have a book specially for women. Free on application.

OFFICE HOURS: — 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 P.M.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

**Work with your cows
Not against them.**



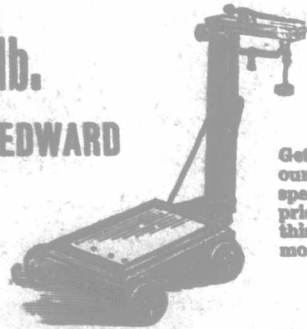
Give them every aid in their efforts at money-making by using the New Century American Cream Separator. It runs easy and skims close under all conditions. The New American makes even poor cows show a profit. Antediluvian methods make even the good ones live at a loss. There's a big difference. Write for our catalogue—it tells all.

G. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Every Farmer Should Have a

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**KING EDWARD
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CURES RUPTURE



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

2 Queen St. East, (Dept. 22), Toronto, Ont.



BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Farmers Contemplating Marriage,
AS WELL AS
Those Already in Wedded Bliss,

should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a **BEAUTIFUL MASON & BISHOP PIANO.**

Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying.

The Mason & Bish Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London

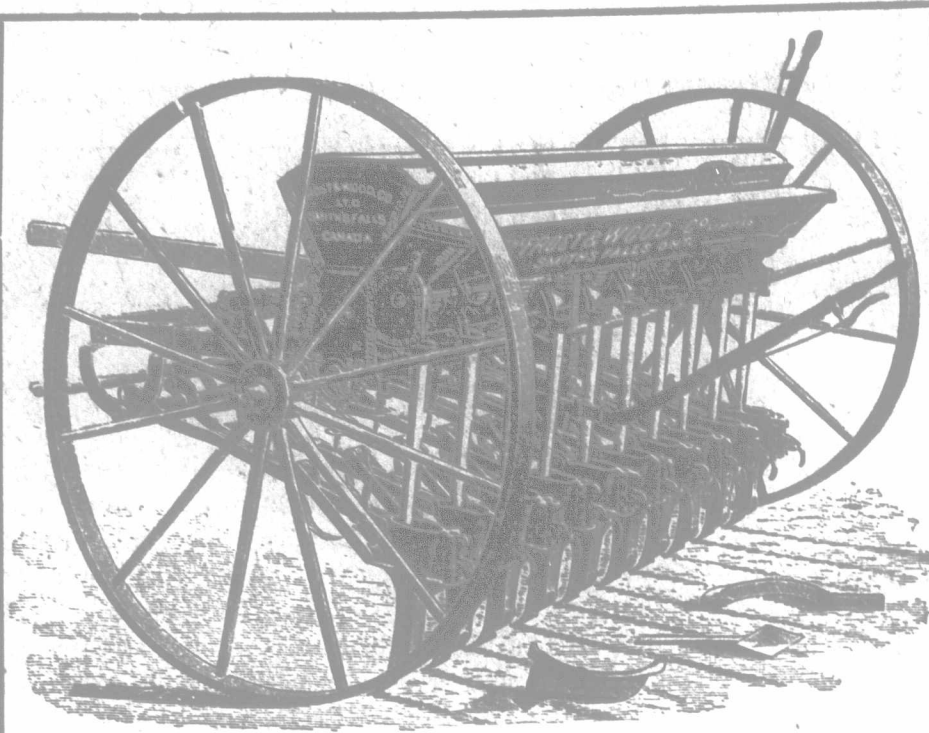
**GENUINE
Pratt's Astral Lamp Oil**

**SOLD IN ALL COUNTRIES,
AND RECOGNIZED AS THE
HIGHEST-GRADE OIL MANU-
FACTURED.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited,
TORONTO.

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



EVERY FARMER

sowing any kind of grain will find our

"CHAMPION" HOE DRILL

an economical implement. Seed is never cracked nor crushed in going through the Force Feed of the "Champion."

Many customers have told us that "the 'Champion' gives the best of satisfaction."

It is fully described in our Catalogue "F," and illustrated in colors. Glad to send you one.

BRANCHES:

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Man.;
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Ont.;
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Montreal,
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HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Binder Twine

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

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

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

HALIFAX, N. S.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

**DEERING
HARVESTERS**

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

**SPRING
TERM**

OPENS TUESDAY, APRIL 5th,

and continues right into the SUMMER TERM, without any break on account of holidays. Every department splendidly equipped. Sixteen regular teachers on our staff. Thorough training given in all

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SHORTHAND, TYPE-
WRITING & TELEGRAPHY.**

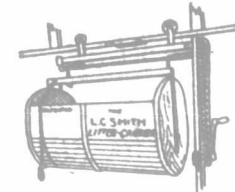
Write for our handsome catalogue. Address

**Central
Business College**

TORONTO.

W. H. SHAW, PRINCIPAL.

**THE L. O. SMITH
FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.**



Patented June 16th, 1903.

Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars

LYMAN C. SMITH,
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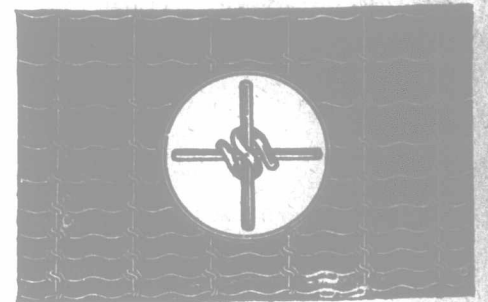
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