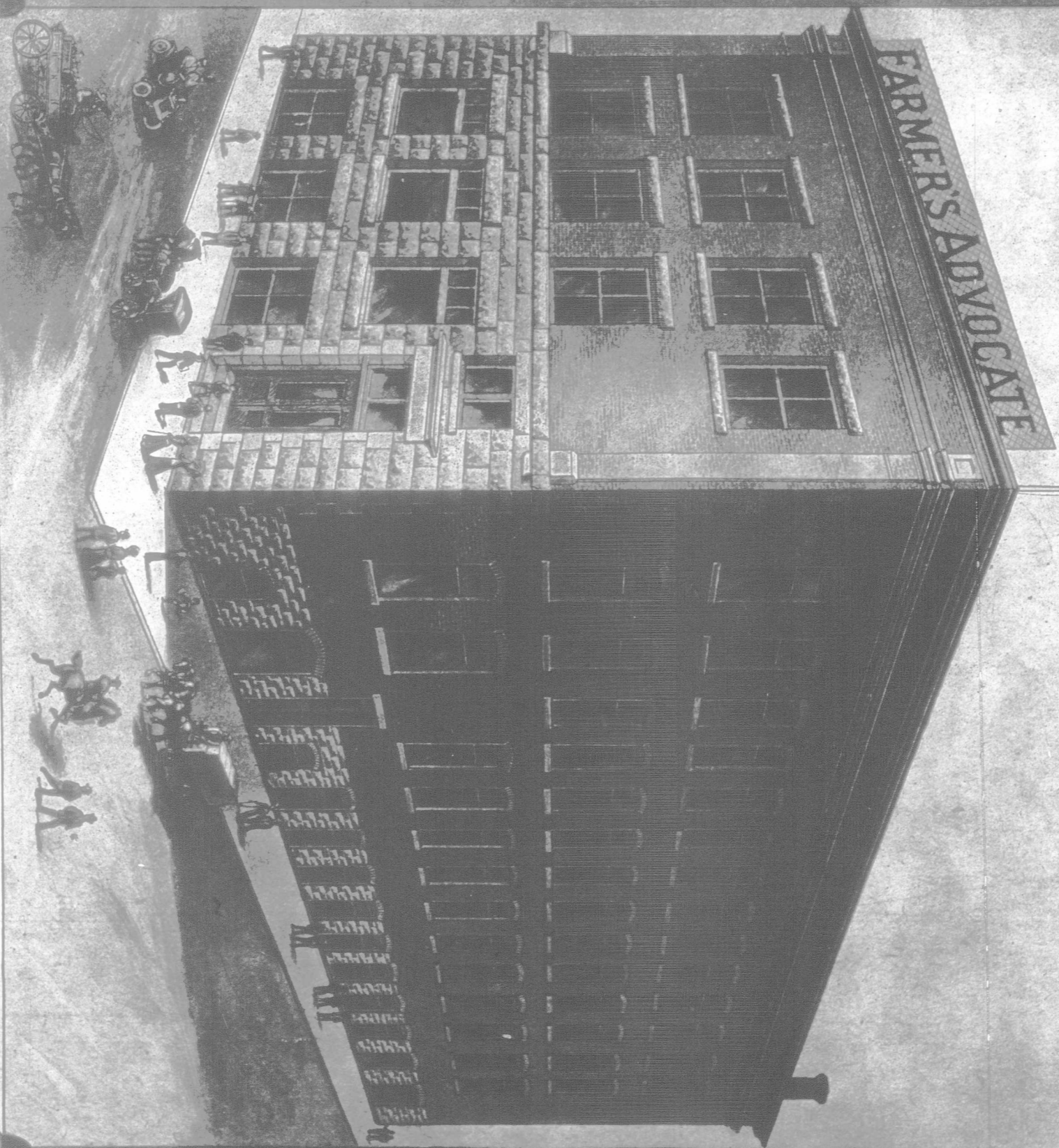


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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
and HOME MAGAZINE



PROGRESS NUMBER

MONUMENTS



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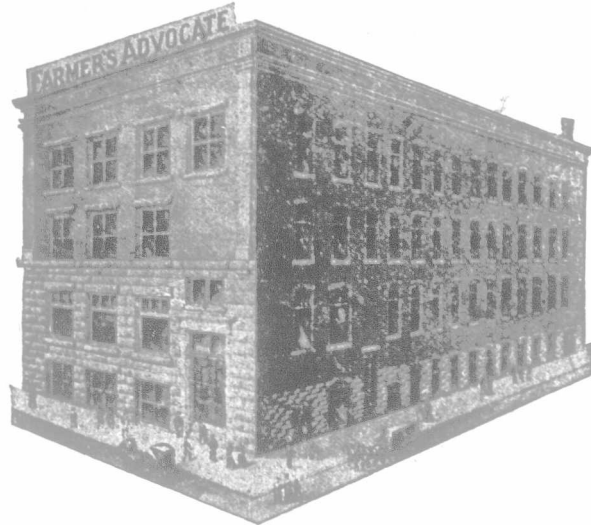
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Liquor or Tobacco Habit Cured in 30 to 60 days—cure permanent. State who has to be given secretly or with knowledge of you. If you have a relative or friend addicted to either habit, send 50 cents for each case. Thousands have been cured with this formula. Address, B. J. FINCH; Leavings, Alta.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

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LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Affidavit of Circulation

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30th, 1906

Dominion of Canada
Province of Manitoba

in the matter of circulation of the
Farmer's Advocate and Home
Journal, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

I, Thomas Brabyn, of the City of Winnipeg, in the County of Selkirk, pressman, make oath and say, that I am in charge of the printing of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL and know its circulation. That the number of copies printed for the issues of February, March and April were as follows:

February 7	-	20,050	March 7	-	20,050	April 4	-	20,050
" 14	-	20,050	" 14	-	20,050	" 11	-	20,050
" 21	-	20,050	" 21	-	20,050	" 18	-	20,050
" 28	-	20,050	" 28	-	20,050	" 25	-	20,050

Sworn before me at the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, this 9th day of May, 1906

CHARLES J. O'TOOLE,
A Commissioner in B.R., Etc.

(Signed)
THOMAS BRABYN

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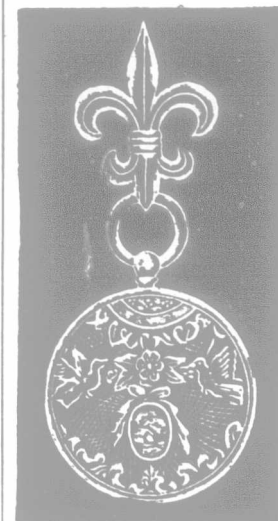
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213 Head of Cattle, 14 Horses, Implements, Furniture, Effects, etc., at
WAVERLEY RANCH, COCHRANE
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FREE! FREE!
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in sections or en bloc; Grand Trunk runs through the land, which is all First-class. - - - Apply

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Questions and Answers

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

1. If A. bought a buggy and set of scales from B. for a certain sum to be paid in instalments of \$5.00 per month, and defaulted the third payment, could B. sue A. right away, when the agreement was that if A. had not the payment when due it would be all right providing A. paid it before it was all due?

2. When A. and B. were dealing for the buggy B. was to let A. have the free use of B.'s buggy shed till spring to keep his buggy in, providing C. did not make him move it, it being on C's lot. The first time A. took the buggy out B. started to pull the shed down, C. never ordering B. to do it. Can A. collect damages for making him leave his buggy out all winter?

3. When B. sold A. the set of scales he guaranteed them and said he had the certificate for them but when the inspector came around the other day he condemned the scales, and when A. went to B. for the certificate it was six years old and B. knew that it was only good for two years. Has A. any redress?

4. Can B. make A. pay for the scales?

5. If A. rents a stable from B. by the

month is he compelled to move the manure from said stable?

6. If B. sued A. for \$43.00 and the amount A. owed B. was only \$35.00 and afterwards B. acknowledged that it was only \$35.00 would A. have to pay the expense on account of B's mistake?

7. A. offered B. oats at two cents less than he was paying for oats to square account, but B. refused to accept them. Can B. force A. to pay for scales and buggy in full?

8. Is an account contracted by a boy not of age legal, whether in business or not?

Man. W. B.

Ans.—Since there appears to be a mutual agreement to disagree we would suggest that the whole matter be laid before three arbitrators or taken into court and settled.

1. No, but if the agreement were only verbal it would probably be denied by the other party.

2. If there was a written agreement whereby B. agreed to store the buggy over winter and he broke this A. could claim redress.

3. A. would be entitled to redress.

4. Yes, if he accepted delivery.

5. No.

6. It would depend upon the award of the court.

7. B. is not compelled to take A's oats if he doesn't want them; answered above.

8. If a minor in the eyes of the law is living with his parents and working for them he is not liable for a debt contracted, but if he is working for himself he is responsible.

FIRE LOSSES.

On a very windy day I attempted to back fire about the farm buildings which I had rented but in which I had some wheat stored. My object was to protect the buildings against fire which was burning on my neighbor's place. A change of wind swept the fire out of control and the buildings were burned together with some oats belonging to my tenant.

1. Can the insurance be recovered upon these buildings?

2. Am I responsible for the loss of the oats? The tenant took out the policy.

Sask. F. E. W.

Ans.—1. We should think the insurance company would acknowledge the claim.

2. We should not think so, but at the same time you were not within your right to interfere with the fire protection unless there was very urgent need. You and your tenant had better come to some mutual arrangement with regard to bearing the cost and if necessary submit it to arbitration.

NEW SURVEY ROAD ALLOWANCES.

Will you kindly advise through the columns of your paper as to the correct area of a quarter section of land in Manitoba. A quarter section is supposed to contain 160 acres; if, as I have seen in the Farmer's Advocate, the road sides of the section and are six rods or ninety nine feet in width, the section being one square mile in area, therefore the S. E., S. W. and N. W. quarters will the area of road allowance, and the N. E. quarter will contain the full number, viz., 160 acres. This shortage is nearly eight acres. I have been looking for information on this question and have

met no one who is prepared to answer the matter otherwise than to state that the quarter section is 160 rods on a side.

Swan Lake, Man. B. J. C.

Ans.—A section of Dominion land contains 640 acres more or less, subject to the convergence of the Meridian, and the statutory road allowances are not deducted therefrom; this applies to the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the North West Territories. The older surveys in the Province of Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta were made under the second system of survey, by which road allowances were laid out all around each section. The present system of survey, that is to say, the third system, only provides for a road allowance on the east and west of all sections and on the north of every second section, that is, on the north boundary of the township, on the north boundary of sections 19 to 24, and sections 7 to 12. In either survey the road is not deducted from the 640 acres.

In the Province of British Columbia under the fourth system of survey, no road allowances are laid out, but the sections are of such a size as to comprise 652 acres more or less, and a deduction of twelve acres for roads is made therefrom.

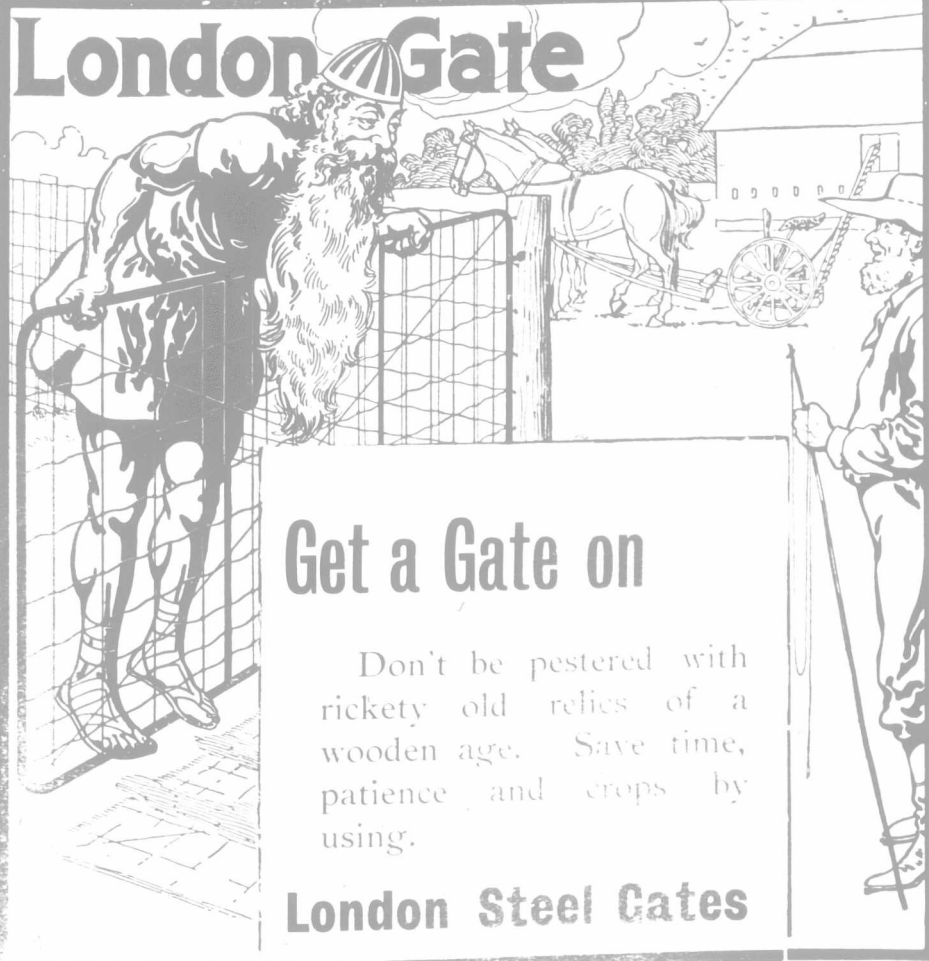
Under the fifth system of survey, which comprises certain townships in surveys are more irregular in respect to roads, as the system which existed at the time of the taking over of the Railway Belt by the Dominion had to be followed out in each township, so that in some townships there are road allowances and in others there are none.

DON'T WORRY over what to prepare for dessert. Buy a package of Gold Standard Jelly Powder, and send to the Codville Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg for their free booklet "In the Interests of Good Living," and there will be no need to worry.

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London Fences are the Best

—Strongest and most durable, and if quality is considered, are 25% to 30% cheaper than any other fence on the market. Why buy a fence made of inferior "kinked" wire, which



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to suit the ground, to suit you needs. Remember our prices include all material. You do not have to pay extra for staples and brace wire.

See our agent or send us a trial order direct. We know we can satisfy you and other orders will follow.

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\$35

Murray Park Extension

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Lots 25 x 173

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Registered Plan 1064

This property lies between Logan and Notre Dame Avenues in the Parish of St. James. All lots are high and dry. Similar lots adjoining sold for \$50 each and the price will be increased next week. Buy now and make money. Terms, \$3 cash and \$2 per month per lot.

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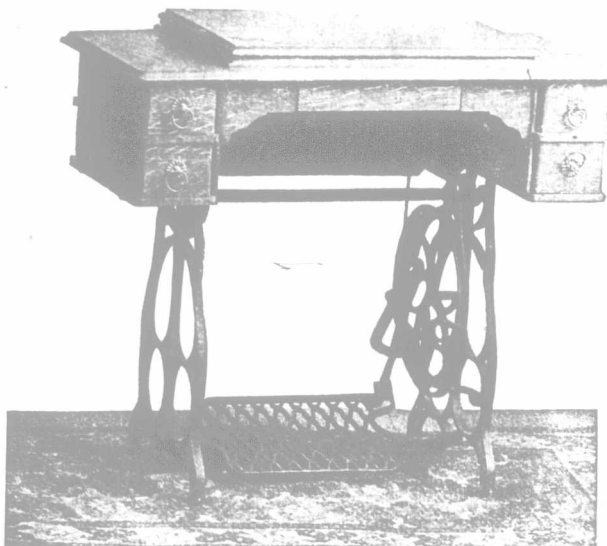
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ECONOMY Five Drawer Drop Head Sewing Machine

Guaranteed for 10 years.

Three Months Free Trial

The head is designed on beautiful symmetrical lines, high arm and full length, made of best materials, and all wearing parts case hardened.

Latest improvements supplied with a complete set of the Latest Improved Steel Attachments. A full set of accessories and a comprehensive Instruction Book. Cabinet is of selected oak with high glass polish, exactly as illustrated.

OUR OFFER Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Sewing Machine Offer and you will receive by return mail FREE, the most LIBERAL OFFER ever heard of. Don't buy a sewing machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

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ANTS LIVE ON LICE.

In their migrations from plant to plant the lice are often aided by their foster-mothers, the ants, for many species are carefully cared for and guarded by the ever diligent ants. A peculiar sweetish liquid, called "honey dew," is secreted by the aphides, of which the ants are extremely fond. To secure this they herd the aphides, much as if they were little green cattle. Frequently an ant may be seen tapping an aphid with her antennae, upon which a drop of the honey dew is exuded and quickly lapped up. Thus, the ants are probably responsible entirely for carrying the young aphides which affect the strawberry roots in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and elsewhere, from the foliage down to the roots, and for carrying them from plant to plant as the plants wither from their injury. The melon louse is similarly carried by the ants from hill to hill. But most remarkable of all is the case of the corn-root aphid, which lays its eggs in ants' nests in the fall, where they are carefully guarded all winter, and in the spring the young aphides are carried by the ants to the roots of their favorite food plants.—E. D. SANDERSON in April *Garden Magazine*.

Senator Mark Hanna was walking through his mill one day when he heard a boy say:

"I wish I had Hanna's money and he was in the poorhouse."

When he returned to the office the senator sent for the lad, who was plainly mystified by the summons.

"So you wish you had my money and I was in the poorhouse," said the great man grimly. "Now supposing you had your wish, what would you do?"

"Well, said the boy quickly, his droll grin showing his appreciation of the situation, "I guess I'd get you out of the poorhouse first thing."

Mr. Hanna roared with laughter and dismissed the youth.

"You might as well push that boy along," he said to one of his assistants; "he's too good a politician to be kept down."

The late Charles Coghlan was a man of great wit and resource. When he was living in London his wife started for an out-of-town visit. For some reason she found it necessary to return home, and on her way thither she saw her husband step out of a cab and hand a lady from it. Mrs. Coghlan confronted the pair. The actor was equal to the situation.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "allow me to present Miss Blank. Mrs. Coghlan, Miss Blank."

The two bowed coldly while Coghlan quickly added:

"I know you ladies have ever so many things you want to say to each other, so I will ask to be excused."

He lifted his hat, stepped into the cab, and was whirled away.

THE JOY OF THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT

Andrew Carnegie admires the scientific spirit—his generous gifts to science are a proof of that. Nevertheless, to his keen humor this spirit offers itself as a good prey, and Mr. Carnegie often rails wittily at scientists and their peculiar ways.

"The late—the late—but I won't mention the poor fellow's name," said Mr. Carnegie at a scientists' supper. "The late Blank as he lay on his death bed, was greeted very joyously one morning by his physician.

"Poor Blank's eyes lit up with hope at sight of the physician's beaming face. There had been a consultation on his case the day before. Perhaps, at last, the remedy to cure him had been found.

"My dear Mr. Blank," said the physician, "I congratulate you."

Blank smiled.

"I shall recover?" he asked in a weak voice, tremulous with hope.

"Well, not exactly," said the physician. "But we believe your disease is entirely new, and if the authorities estimate this to be true, we have named it after the manly after you."

LADIES!

CURED, ME

When All Else
Had Failed



It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH Windsor, Ont.

FREE!



Is No Experiment

But a Positive Cure

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

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Is Woman's Best Friend

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, after I had been given

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Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will

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Is Your Wife An Invalid?

If you will send for a free trial of this Wonderful Remedy you can be convinced that

in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and made happy. Send to-day, enclosing stamp. Address, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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It is a Grand Remedy having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world. It will cure

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all the following complaints, viz.: Female weakness, leucorrhoea, painful periods, back-

ache, pains in side and abdomen, tumors, cancers in their earliest stages, and all female troubles. Write to-day for ten days' treatment, and cure yourself before it is too late. Enclose stamp and address MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

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and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

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BERKELEY, CAL.

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WHICH IS IT?

The Piano that is carefully made—that has a superb and lasting tone—that is good to look upon, and that is good through and through as it looks.

A decision of the **Morris Piano** will mean lasting enjoyment of a musical instrument of the highest class. The exquisite tone, the fine workmanship, the beautiful finish and appearance, the moderate price and simple plan of easy payments command the appreciation of people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory Piano, and who do not want to pay more for it than is necessary.

Our Mail Order business is always satisfactory. An expert musician tests each Piano before it is shipped, and all orders receive prompt attention.

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S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, - WESTERN MANAGER.

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are favorites everywhere because they are the best.

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If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repairs. Our watchmakers have made a life study of watches. They work upon nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment if sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

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Official Watch Inspector for C.P.R. & C.N.R.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Your Watch Wanted

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid.

Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

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Before insuring your property see a Hudson Bay agent, or drop a postal to
H. YOUNG, Gen. Agt. for Saskatchewan, MOOSE JAW, SASK.
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OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

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Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1905 - - - - - \$14,542,525.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969

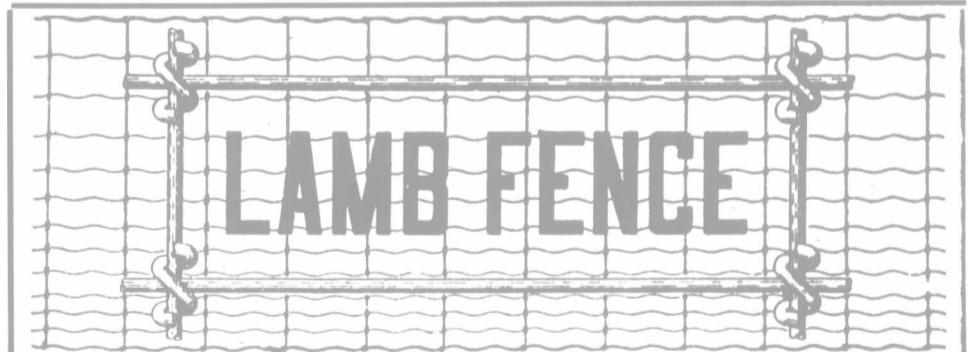
Over 12,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN in carload lots Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEATS, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.



DEAR SIR: Green Ridge, Man.
I beg to state that your fence has given the best of satisfaction, and must say it is a most effectual hog fence.
I must tell you of an incident that occurred on the night that we finished erecting it—a team got away from my son while he was closing a gate, with half a load of hay on the rack, and ran into this fence. I saw it happen, as I had just driven the last staple. I thought "there goes my fence," but imagine my surprise on running up to find both horses over the fence, one with her hind legs through the wires, the top strand which was barbed wire was broken, three posts driven two feet in the ground bent right over, but your fence intact, not a wire or stay broken, although we had put up a very light fence in fact so light that I was afraid I had overdone it.
Trusting the day is not far distant when I shall have my farm fenced with this wire and wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, (Signed) R. Brewster.
Write for printed matter and samples of wire—they are free.
THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, London, Ont. or Box 478, Winnipeg, Man.

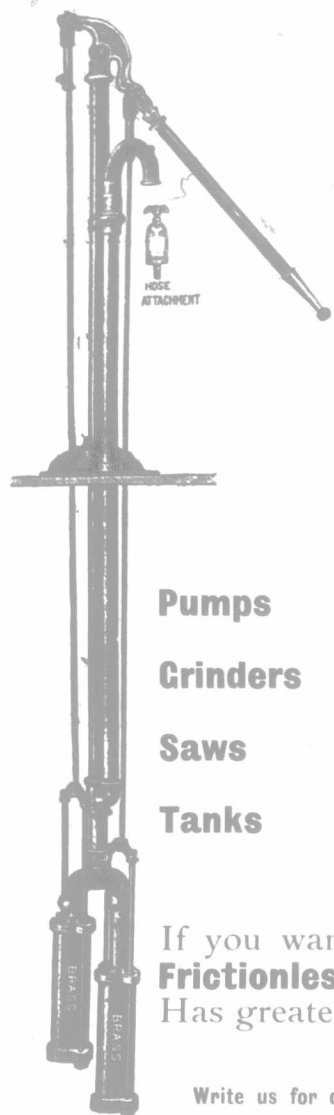
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Grain Commission Merchants
Grain Exchange - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba

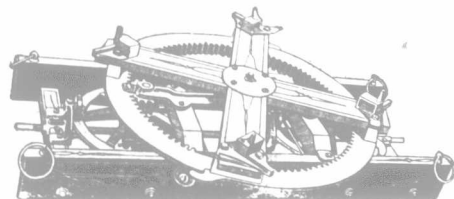
Mr. Farmer,—Seeding time being about over you now have a “breathing spell”—time to think out that

Power Problem for the Farm

We have the kind of power you require to lighten your labor and gladden your heart.

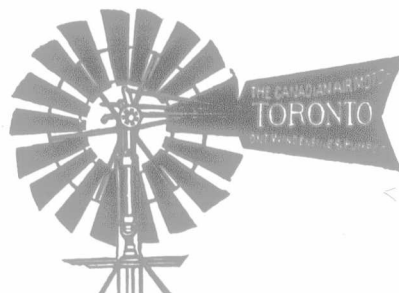


Pumps
Grinders
Saws
Tanks

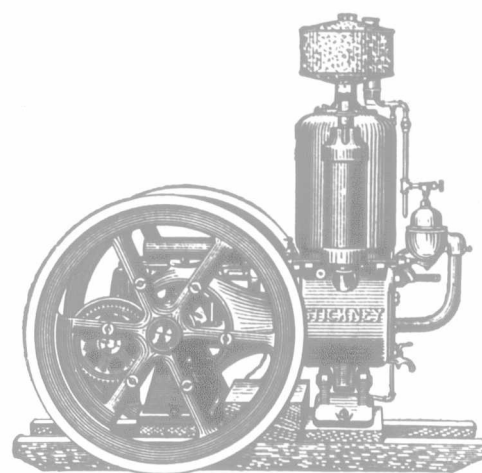


Bell Horse Powers are unrivalled for strength and durability.

The New Stickney Gasoline Engine is a marvel of simplicity and power.



The Canadian Airmotor Excels all others, evidenced by the fact that our sales were 300 % greater in 1905 than in 1904. Costs nothing to operate.



If you want the very latest thing out in a **Cream Separator the New Frictionless Empire** with its wonderful bearings almost runs alone. Has greater capacity and closer skimming ability than ever before.

Write us for descriptive catalogues of any of the above machines you are interested in. Free for the asking.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Limited,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



De Laval “High Grade” Separators

THE WORLD'S STANDARD
OF SEPARATOR VALUE

YOU are not asked to take the De Laval at the manufacturers' estimate. Its value has been determined by the world's most prominent dairymen, and by every jury on awards at every International Exposition.

800,000 IN USE

Operated exclusively in Creameries — Last a Lifetime.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

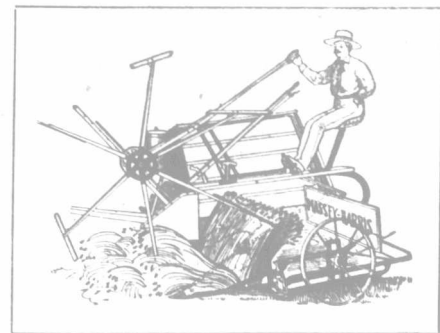
14-16 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

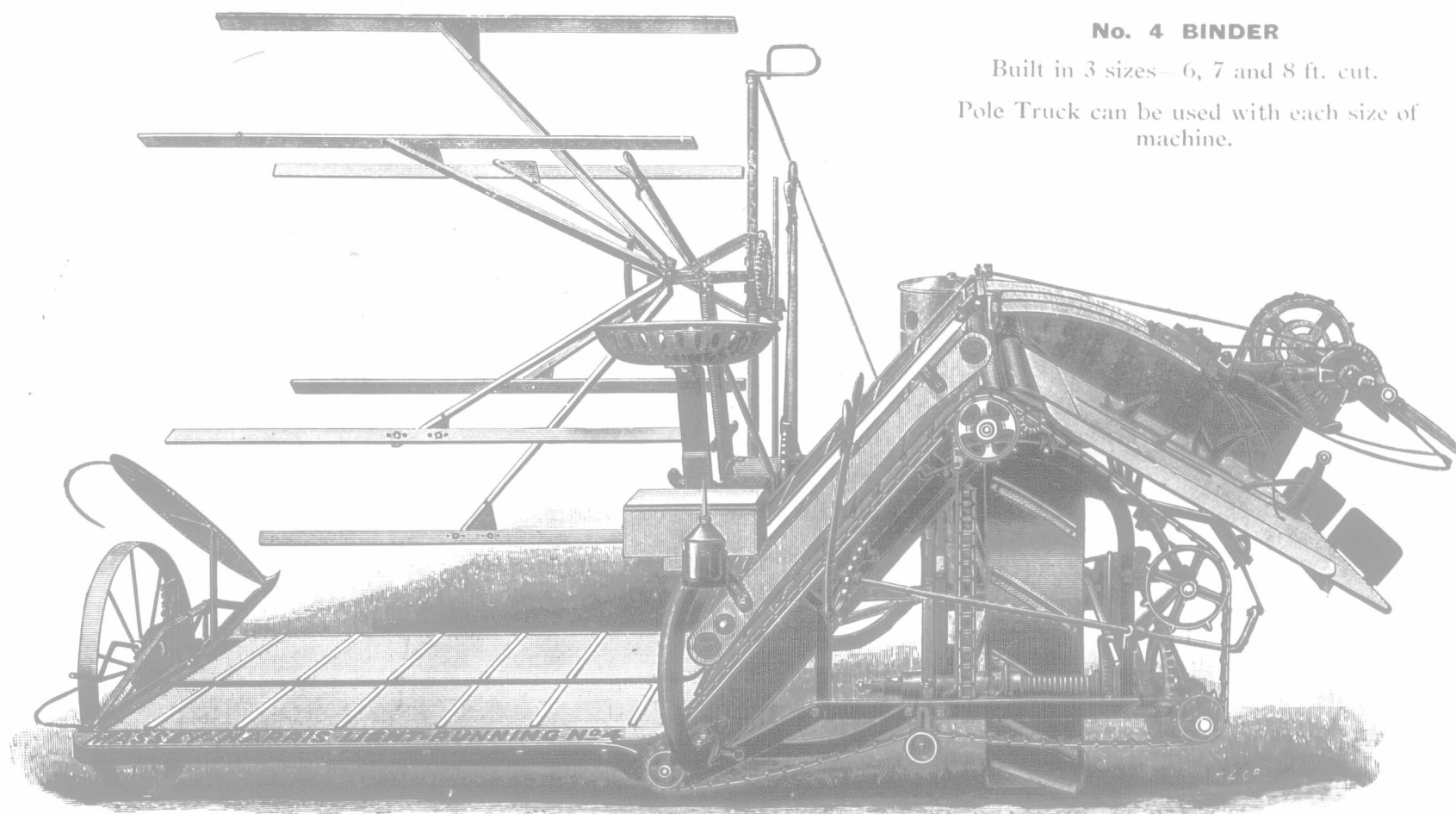




The Light Running,
Sure Tying, Long Enduring



Massey-Harris Binder



No. 4 BINDER

Built in 3 sizes—6, 7 and 8 ft. cut.
Pole Truck can be used with each size of machine.

Exceptionally wide elevator canvasses are a distinct advantage in handling heavy, down and tangled grain.

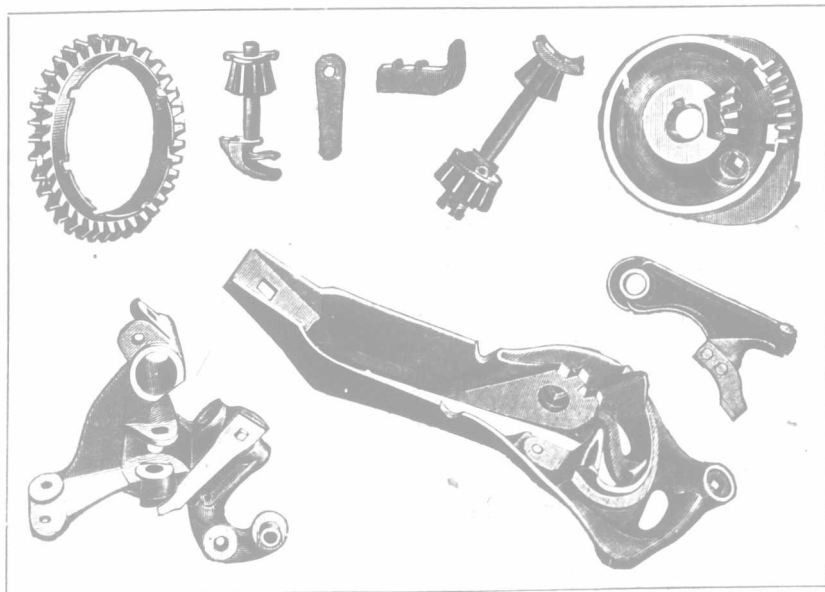
Thrust block and ball for bevel shaft take up all wear.

Note size of our canvass rollers; also size of spindle or gudgeon. Gudgeons carry three rivets, put in in quarter style.

Rollers all run on roller bearings.

**Judge for yourself whether they are good, but
We Guarantee Them**

Our knotter always ties
knots and always ties
knots tight.



The Knotter Device

This is very simple, of few
parts, sure and
accurate.

OUR TYPE COMPOSING AND CASTING EQUIPMENT IS THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

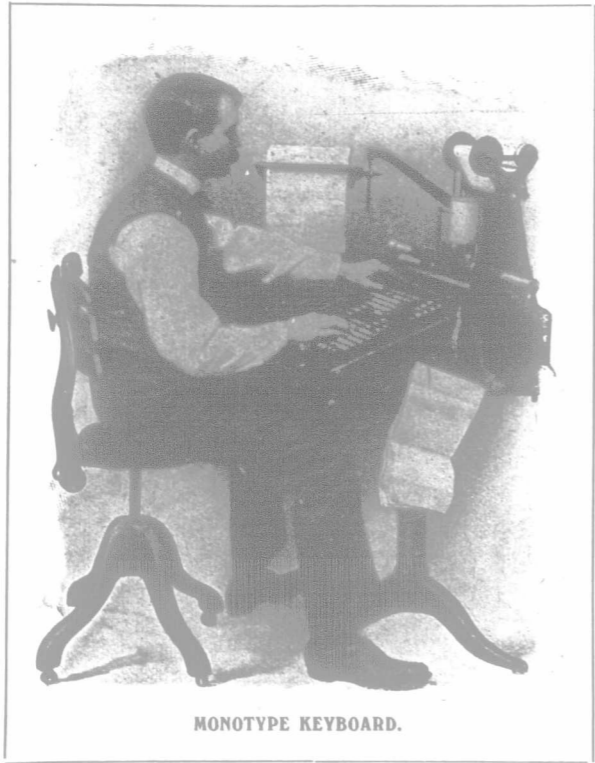
"THE MONOTYPE ALONE IS MODERN"

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

To any who may desire Catalogs or Brochures, Books, Special Blanks, Circulars, or Job Printing of any character, that we are prepared to handle such work with the greatest possible facility.

QUALITY Our type produced by the Monotype Machines is the best type product known to the printing craft.

It gives us a new dress of type for every job. The face is clear cut and deep, and prints clean and sharp and absolutely even in color. Every letter prints up plain and beautiful. Hence there is no comparison between our work and work printed from old worn-out type or inferior type slugs.



MONOTYPE KEYBOARD.

CORRECTIONS Type composed on our Monotypes is as easily corrected as hand-set type. It is

not like matter set on other machines, which can only be corrected by resetting entire lines. Sometimes both the customer and the office are put to great inconvenience in getting Linotype matter corrected owing to the great loss of time involved in making changes on the machine. Our customers suffer no inconvenience and all corrections and changes can be promptly and economically made.

DIFFICULT WORK Our equipment enables us to handle all classes of difficult composition with the greatest possible facility. Tabular and technical work is avoided by others but sought after by us. The Monotype enables us to set wide measures, to handle matter around cuts, and give you the best of satisfaction on the most intricate work.

QUICK WORK Our Monotype equipment enables us to handle rush work and show complete proofs in an amazingly short space of time and the work is not slighted in quality.

NO DELAYS FOR TYPE OR SORTS As we now manufacture our own type right here in our own office our customers are not put to inconvenience in waiting for "sorts." We never run short of any particular letter or character as we can cast up unlimited quantities of type as the job may require.

IN BRIEF We are enabled by our up-to-date equipment to offer the best possible service at a most moderate cost.

OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS

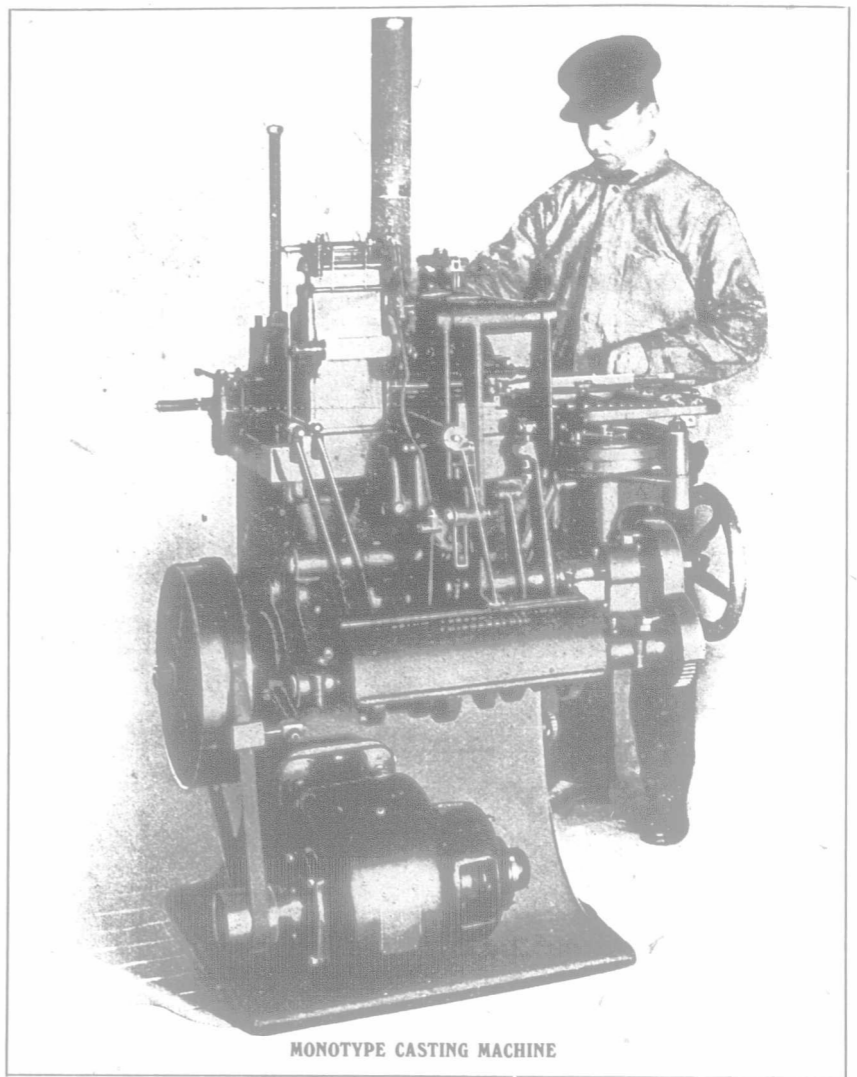
We sell hard durable type cast by the Monotype Machine at prices that will be a revelation to you. We can take your old worn-out foundry type and cast it over into brand new up-to-date body and display type. Write to us for prices and particulars.

SOME MONOTYPE FACES

We can furnish Cushing, Cheltenham, Caslon, Winchell, Gothics, Ionic, Plymouth, Latin Antique, Schaeffer and the De Vinnes, etc., in Monotype, up to 36 point.

ALL TYPE 35 CENTS A POUND

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.



MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINE



Get Right on the Cream Separator Question Buy a **MELOTTE**

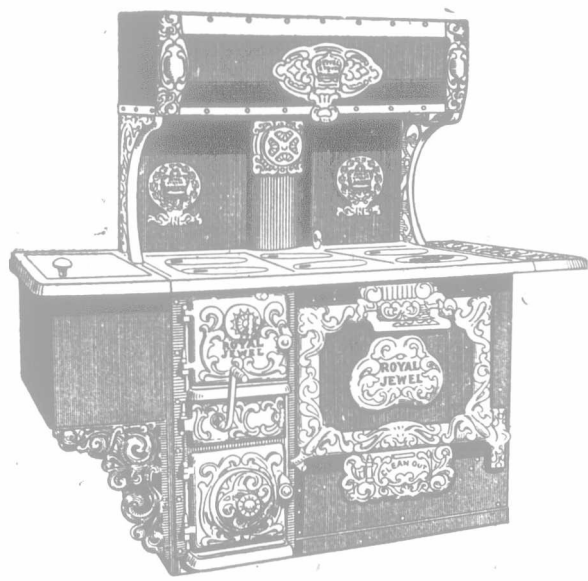
Consider well before you buy any other make. The MELOTTE will prove the best you can buy. It is a high grade machine, made to last and give satisfaction through years of hard wear. The MELOTTE is correctly designed and extremely simple, seldom needs attention beyond oiling. Its mechanism is the best skimming device made. Cheap and inferior machines, prettily painted, are often offered as just as good; avoid them and insist upon buying a MELOTTE.

Write us to-day for full information.

Melotte Cream Separator Co., Ltd., 312 Ross Avenue, WINNIPEG.

Strong Combination

"Royal Jewel" Steel Range



The BODY is made of the very best quality cold rolled blued sheet steel in two pieces, with lining of heavy asbestos mill-board, fastened and framed to steel in the most approved manner.

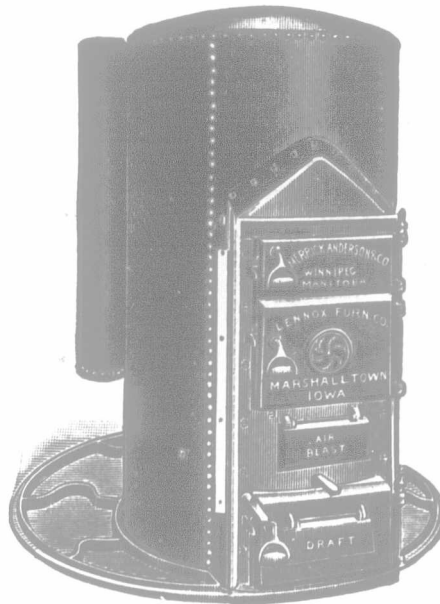
The OVEN is made of one piece cold rolled dead flat sheet steel. Impossible for it to warp and perfectly ventilated.

LARGE FIREBOX and improved DUPLEX GRATE.
Manufactured by the makers of the celebrated "GRAND JEWEL"
Wood Cook.

"Torrid Zone" Steel Furnace

Furnace heating to-day is one of the comforts of life within reach of everyone.

A HOT-AIR FURNACE is preferable to all other forms of heating because it is the most healthful, safest and most economical in every way.



Riveted Like a Boiler.

Dust and Gas Proof.

Double Feed Door.

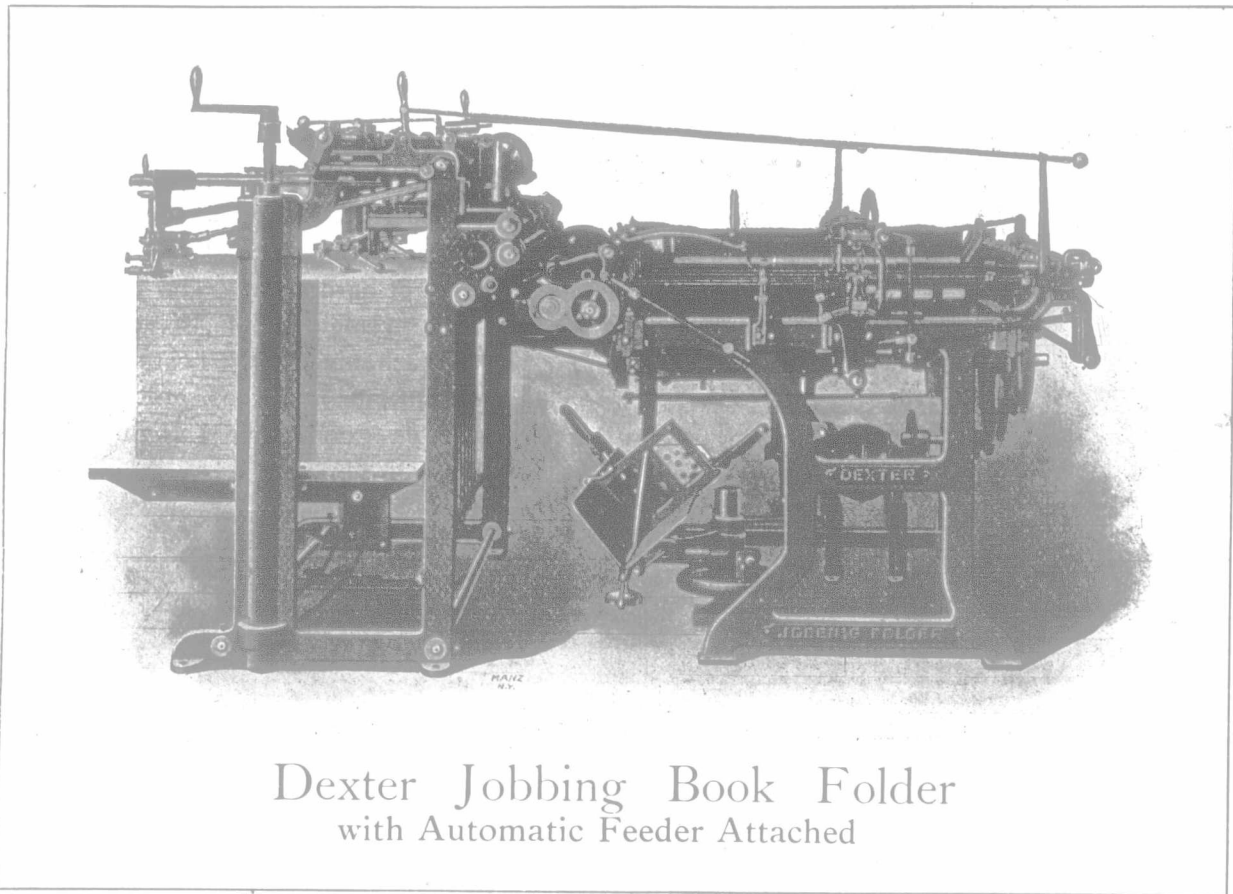
A Fuel Saver.

"TORRID ZONE" STEEL FURNACES get the most out of the fuel used.

Write for descriptive Catalogues

Merrick, Anderson & Company, Winnipeg.

DEXTER FEEDERS,



Dexter Jobbing Book Folder
with Automatic Feeder Attached

DEXTER FOLDER C

NEW YORK
CHICAGO

BOSTON
SAN FRANCISCO

A POOR MAN'S LAND.

The Northwest Territories has been spoken of as the land for the poor man and in many senses it is. It has been peopled largely by men with small means, men who came here with little more than enough for a start—a yoke of cattle, a breaking plow and barely enough to keep them through the first year, yes, and many of them not even that. Houses were built of logs, drawn from quite distant timber sometimes, or failing that of sods. From such a start in a few years thousands have risen to independence and wealth beyond their fondest dreams. Their farming was of the simplest kind, all it was necessary to do was to tickle the sides of old mother earth and she brought forth bountifully wheat, the like of which acknowledged no superior. With financial ease came better farming; yet to-day wheat is the mainstay. The same thing is being repeated to-day all over this wide land. On every hand is to be seen the beginning of new homes, started in a humble way, but bright always with the hope that frugality and industry will reward the beginner with a measure of success beyond his sincerest expectations. That the fer-

tility of our prairie land is not of an evanescent kind is amply evidenced by many early settlers who last year cut just as heavy a crop as they ever did off land that has been under cultivation for well nigh twenty years. That the unbroken prairie land is equally as fertile as that now broken is amply borne out by the results attained by hundreds of new settlers that have made a start this last few years.

STILL PLENTY OF GOOD LAND LEFT.

Because during the past year or two there has been a great rush to secure land it must not be supposed that all the good land has been taken up. When the immense stretch of country suitable for settlement is considered one is amazed at its vastness. So large is it that one has to travel over it several times before the full extent of the land that was at one time thought fit only as grazing land for roaming buffalo, as a hunting ground for the wild Indian or a field for the intrepid trapper, finally impresses itself upon one. There are in Saskatchewan and Alberta alone a total of 303,340 square miles, or 104,770,600 acres. As this includes rivers and lakes, and land which is said to be unfit for settlement,

let us cut this estimate in two and say 100,000,000 acres of good land. Right here I would like to say that it is not safe in being hasty to condemn any district as being poor and unfit for settlement. Because it looks uninviting as one passes through it does not follow that it is not fertile. Districts which were given a bad name and which many thought were not fit to settle in have proved otherwise. The opening up of the soil by cultivation has produced wonders as many a settler can tell. Hence it is safe not to be in too great a hurry to condemn any district as unfit for settlement.

LAND FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY YET.

But allowing for waste land which will always be available for pasture, and possible for settlement, it is safe to say that there is 100,000,000 acres of good land. Of this vast amount only 1,844,630 acres were in crop during the past summer. It will thus be seen there is ample room for nearly a quarter of a century of immigration such as we have seen the last few years.

GOOD LAND NEAR EVERY CENTER.

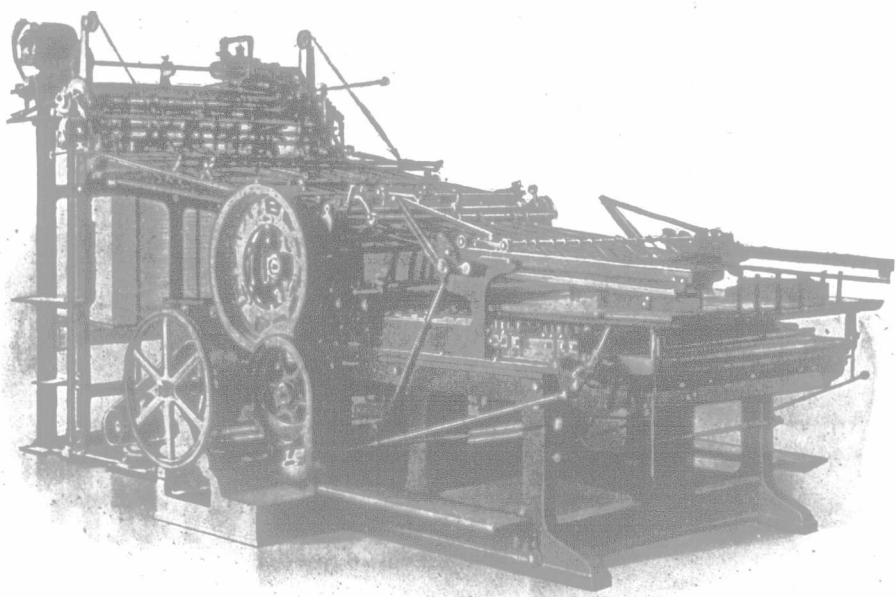
One thing must always be borne in mind by the incoming settler, and that is, that there is still plenty of vacant

land in almost every district. When half a dozen sections are settled upon in a township some seem to think settlement is getting too close. We have talked with many intending settlers and they all seem to want to get back as far from the railway as possible. In these days of labor saving devices and free education it is not necessary for any man to go away back from civilization to find a home. Many a man that has done so because he had only a small amount of capital has made a serious mistake, because equally as good land as he eventually got could have been had near the railway lines, where he would have had the advantage of a nearer market for all he produced as well as the convenience of stores, schools, churches, etc.

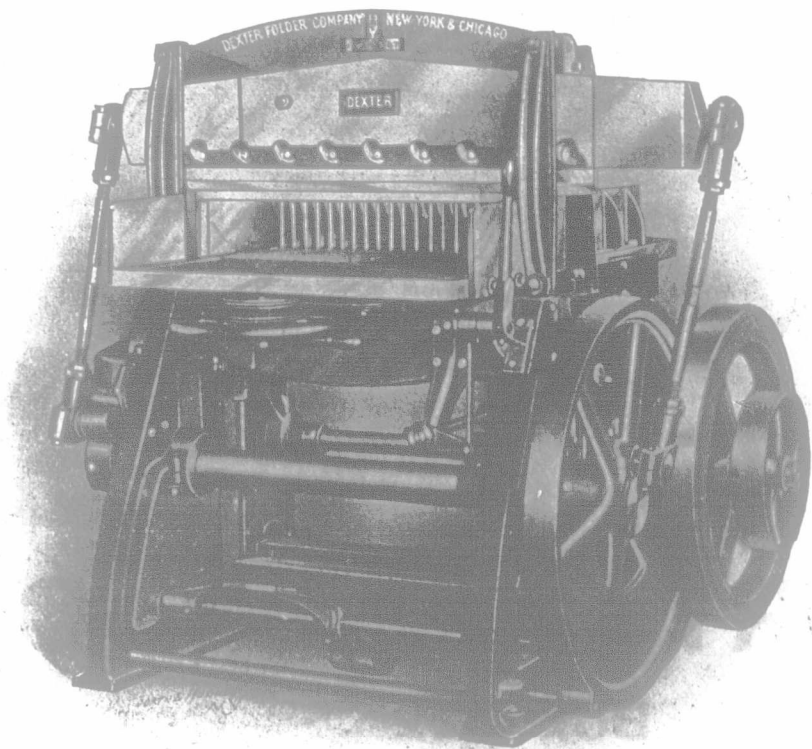
Far away fields look green, but a man with small capital will often do much better in an older settled district where he can hire with his neighbors during certain seasons of the year than he will to go away back where there is no market for his labor, and where he wastes so much time taking in supplies.

Visitor (in jail)—“Do you never hear the still small voice of conscience?”
Convict—“No, I'm hard of hearing.”

S, FOLDERS AND CUTTERS



Automatic Press Feeder
attached to Scott Rotary Two-Revolution Press.



Dexter Cutter.

ER COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK

TRADE NOTES.

WHERE DID ALFALFA come from? What soil is best suited to Alfalfa? What are the advantages of growing it? How is it best harvested, cured and fed? What kind of grain should be fed with Alfalfa? How does it enrich the soil? How should Alfalfa be sown? What is the best method of selecting seed corn? How should it be stored? How can you improve the stand and increase the production of corn per acre? What is the best method of testing seed corn? What is a Germination Box? How is corn best prepared for the planter? What is necessary to get rid of the barren stalks? What are the best methods of cultivating corn? How can the wheat yield per acre be increased? What constitutes a good seed bed? Should clover be plowed under for wheat? Is corn stubble a good place for sowing wheat? How should wheat be sown in order to produce the best results? How should wheat be fertilized? Why does your soil run down? What are the leading elements of fertility? How can you secure them and keep them in the soil? How much fertility does each crop take from the soil? What is the

actual value of farm manure? How should it be applied to produce best results? Will grain crops make good hay? What is the best method of seeding for hay? Is the modern gasoline engine a good power for the farm? What is the best size gasoline engine to buy? What is a four cycle engine? What does it cost to operate a gasoline engine? Is ensilage the best and cheapest food for dairy cows? What is summer soiling? What are the correct proportions of lean and fat producing materials in a dairy ration? How much milk and how much butter should a good cow produce? What kind of separator should the cow owner buy? What is skim milk worth as food for stock? How much wheat should an acre produce? Is wheat good in the farm crop rotation? Does any crop leave a poison in the soil? Can the wheat yield be increased by seed selection and breeding?

Every one of these questions and a thousand others of interest and value to every farmer are answered in "Farm Science." It is a splendid volume of 128 pages, profusely and beautifully illustrated and containing eight chapters specially prepared by the highest

authorities on several subjects. "Alfalfa Culture in America," by Jos. E. Wing, Expert Agriculturist of Mechanicsburg, O. "Modern Corn Culture," by Prof. P. G. Holden, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. "Best methods in Seeding," by Waldo F. Brown, Farm Specialist of Oxford, O. "Increased Fertility," by Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill. "Profitable Hay Making," by Prof. Thomas Shaw, late of Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn. "Power on the Farm," by Prof. Fred R. Crane, Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill. "Up-to-Date Dairying," by Prof. Clinton D. Smith, Director of Michigan Experimental Station, Agricultural College, Mich., and "Small Grain Growing," by Willett Hayes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C. Every author is a master in his line and every subject is treated exhaustively in all its ramifications. The whole composes the most valuable and authoritative work ever issued along these lines. The copy before us has so impressed its worth upon us that we urge every farmer reader of our paper to procure a copy at once. A book of

such value cannot be secured at any price. However, any reader of this paper will receive a copy by enclosing 3 two-cent stamps and addressing "Farm Science," International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, Ill.

Kindly say to them that you saw this article in our paper.—Adv.

WHAT IT TURNS TO.

"Don't you think that spring is inspiring?"
"I certainly do. By the way, what's the score?"—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

BETTER THAN FOWL.

"They say a carrier pigeon will go further than any other bird," said the boarder, between bites.
"Well, I'll have to try one," said the landlady. "I notice a fowl doesn't go far."

MODERN GALLANTRY.

The Man (in the street car)—"Take my seat, madam."
The Woman—"Thank you, but I also get out at the next corner."—*Chicago Daily News.*

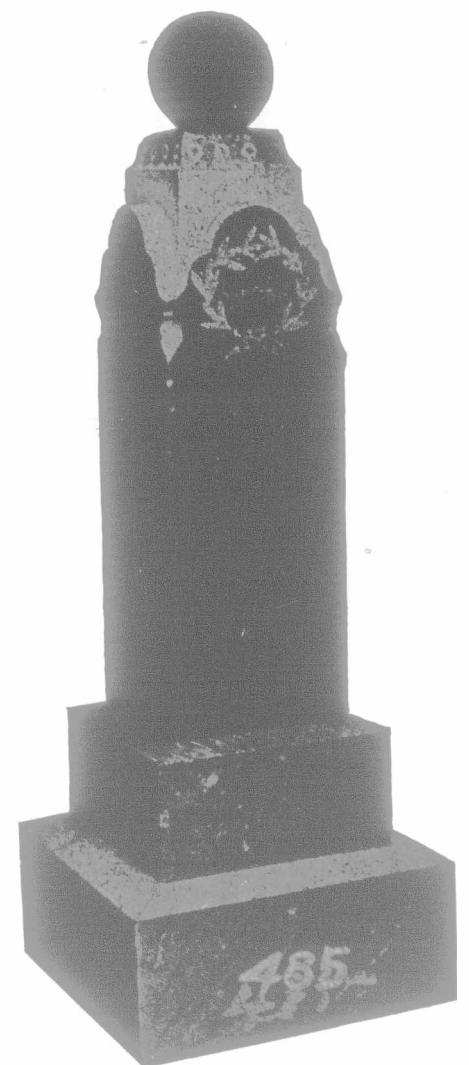
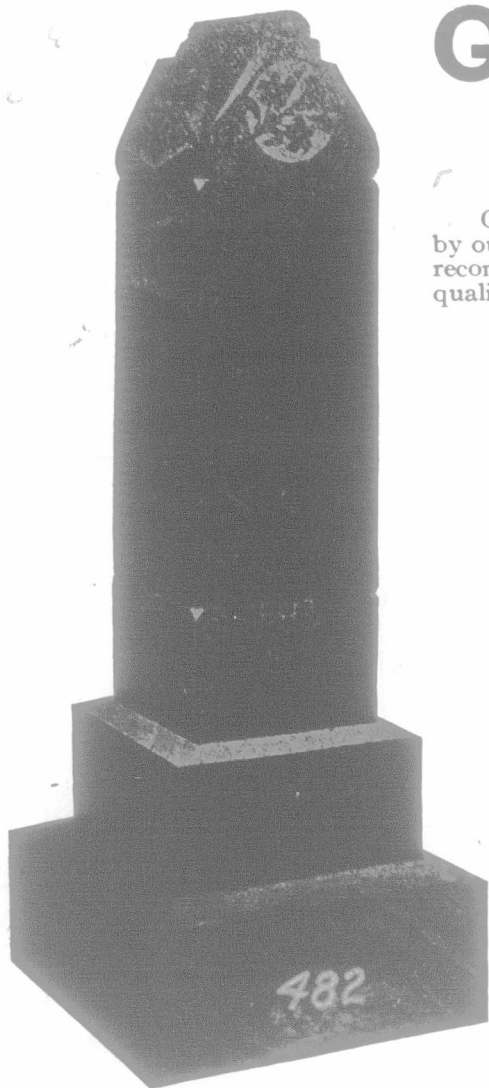
Granite and Marble

We are at all times prepared to offer the buying public the best in the market in the line of

Monuments, Headstones, Markers, Railings, Posts

Our lines are of the latest, and we can also prepare special designs presented by our customers. We make a specialty of doing work so that our patrons can recommend us to others. We quote the lowest prices consistent with the finest qualities. We erect work anywhere. If you are in need of work in our line

Write For Free Catalogue



DRYSDALE & CO., Brandon, Man.

Box 222

Cor. Princess and 6th Streets

Last Mountain Valley Saskatchewan

Hundreds of cars settlers' effects now being unloaded at Strassburg the centre of this famous district

The lands in this district have been endorsed over their own signatures by such authorities as Prof. Thos. Shaw, Editor of Orange Judd Farmer; Professor Macoum, F.L.S., Dominion Field Naturalist and Botanist, and highest authority on land in Canada; the Editor of the chief American Agricultural Journal, and testimonials signed by 250 new residents of the district. What better proof do you want? Send for their opinions and free maps and booklets of the district, beautifully illustrated by photographs taken on the spot.

C.P.R. Extension of Pheasant Hills branch from Strassburg to Saskatoon and also Main Line of G.T.P. from Louchard Hills and Saskatoon runs through this district and now being built.

WM. PEARSON Co. Ltd., 308 Northern Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 23, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 713.

THE GENESIS OF Canada's Great Agricultural Weekly

HISTORY tells us that Columbus drew the attention of the Old World to the New away back in the 15th Century, and America as it was named, has been the cynosure of all eyes ever since that time. Distance and lack of communication in those days prevented the minute inspection of a new country, now possible in the 20th century, but even from the time of Columbus progress has been made, becoming more and more rapid as the years went by.

The latest attraction to the world, both Old and New, is Western Canada which is the Mecca for thousands from transatlantic shores and from other climes, and it seems to be thoroughly realized now, if never before, that, as was so well put by a great Canadian statesman, "The 20th century belongs to Canada;" and such is the case. All progress made hitherto in older countries, bids fair to be eclipsed by the rapid strides of that young nation who is made to say, "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own!"

It has been the custom to liken the new provinces to maidens budding into womanhood, to descant on the beauty, comeliness and grace of adolescence, but today that stage has been eclipsed by the greater beauty attained in matronhood, by the fruition of promise, in accomplishment.

It would be idle to attempt to enumerate in these pages all the causes that have contributed to the progress so plainly demonstrated that he who runs may read; yet undoubtedly the matchless fertility of the Canadian prairies, British freedom and institutions are the great lodestones which are causing all argosies to be pointed Canada-ward at the present moment.

The basic industry of Canada, and of the western part especially is agriculture, and it is in this particular sphere that the Farmer's Advocate takes pride of place, assisting as it is, steadily and unfailingly, week by week, month by month and year by year, by means of pictured phrase and printed page, to so mould and foster that progress for the benefit of Western Canada, for the profit of Canadians as a whole, for cementing of Empire's bonds and the uplift of humanity.

Retrospect.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal was established in Winnipeg in 1890, the offices being located on Main street; the editor being the late J. W. Bartlett, who later became chief clerk (deputy minister) in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Since that time the expansion in the business of the paper, the widening circle of readers necessitated changes from time to time, more office room being called for, as well as increase in the staff. Mr. Wm. Thompson, now of the editorial staff of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, wielded the editorial quill for eighteen months and was succeeded by George H. Greig, well known throughout Western Canada for his intimate acquaintance with the needs of Western agriculture, he being a pioneer breeder of Shorthorns in Manitoba back in the eighties. An old Upper Canada and Guelph College boy, he was peculiarly well fitted for the position, which he filled so acceptably; later he resigned to enter the service of the Live Stock Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, since then being elected President of the Winnipeg Industrial. During his incumbency, he had as assistants in the editorial department, Dr. A. G. Hopkins and Malcolm Geddes, and D. W. McIvor (now of the Immigration Department), Kildonan, in charge of the advertising end. Early in 1902, W. W. Irwin looked after the advertising, and later in the year W. J. Black,



ARTHUR G. HOPKINS.
Editor in Chief

An Invitation.

The readers of the Farmer's Advocate are all cordially invited to visit its printing and publishing plant, and see for themselves the intricate, almost human, huge, mechanical devices used to turn out a weekly paper of the class and proportions of this journal. Many have already availed themselves of this opportunity to observe the high state of perfection to which the printing art has attained. The majority, however, may never be able to visit us and as farmers in particular, are always intensely interested in machinery, we submit a description of our establishment.

Our front door on Princess street admits the visitor to the fireproof constructed stair hall in which there is a broad stair ascending to the upper floors. Off the hall on the ground floor are the editorial and general business offices of the publishers. These offices are spacious in size, modern in design, latest fireproof constructed doors, metal ceilings, finishing in Flemish oak and all equipped with every device known for the accurate and rapid keeping of accounts including the Copeland-Chatterton latest loose-leaf system of book keeping. In these offices also four expert type writers operate continuously throughout the day getting out the mail of the institution.

With the opening of these offices a uniform tint of "golden rod" for all stationery was adopted. So that now letter paper, accounts, checks and all other mailed matter bears the color impress of the cover of the "Advocate".



FRANK S. JACOBS.
Associate Editor, Winnipeg

now principal of the M. A. C., became editor, Malcolm Geddes being installed in charge of the office of the Farmer's Advocate at Calgary. In 1899 the location of the Winnipeg offices was in the McIntyre block, but in 1902 more room being needed, offices were secured in the old Tribune building on Bannatyne avenue. In 1904 the change from a semi-monthly to a weekly was made and Dr. Hopkins returned to editorial work on the paper. In December, 1904, W. J. Black, B.S.A., became Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; in the spring of 1905 Dr. Hopkins had associated with him F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., in the Winnipeg office, and R. J. Deachman, B.S.A., at Calgary. The rapid development of the West and the consequent increase in the circulation rendered it imperative that better facilities for getting out a Western agricultural journal of the Advocate's type should be afforded and in the summer of 1905, the firm operating under a Dominion charter decided to build and instal the best and most up-to-date plant available. A building site on Princess street, Winnipeg, was secured and work started and to-day there stands on that site The Farmer's Advocate Block, a fine cut stone and brick fireproof structure, four stories, as may be seen from the illustration, with fine editorial rooms and business offices, and equipped with a plant busily engaged in turning out the only weekly agricultural paper, edited, printed and published in Canada, between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.



MISS FLORENCE LEDIARD.
Editor "Home Journal"

The editorial offices, of which there are three, are equipped with one of the most extensive and complete agricultural libraries in the West, including the stud, herd and flock books of all the domesticated breeds of live stock.

Opening off the business offices to the rear are located the job and book room, the keyboard operating room and type-casting room. In printing establishments, type is either bought from a type foundry, cast in solid line "slugs," or the individual letter is cast in the plant. This latter is the most modern as well as the most economical method of producing type, but it also requires a considerable outlay for keyboards and casters. This system is called the "Monotype" and is exclusively employed in the printing of the Farmer's Advocate and other job work that is done in the plant. By the use of the Monotype, new type is used for every job done and thus the printed page always has that clean, chaste appearance with every letter distinctly visible.

In the Mechanical Department.

In the printing of an article, the copy is first presented to a keyboard operator of which there are four comfortably located in the keyboard room away from the metal and grime incident to a shop. The keyboard operator then proceeds to set type by the new method. This she does upon her keyboard, an instrument no more complicated and no more difficult to operate than the typewriter. Anything a compositor can do by hand in the way of measuring off and setting up type the keyboard operator



ROBERT J. DEACHMAN.
Associate Editor, Calgary, Alta.

can do with her keyboard. The work of the operator is recorded by means of perforations in a ribbon of paper fed through the machine from a continuous roll. Depressing a key makes perforations in the ribbon corresponding to the character struck, advances it into position and receives the perforations of the next character. When the letters and characters of the "copy" have been all "struck" and corresponding perforations made in the ribbon, the roll of paper is then taken to the Caster, a machine that makes a character corresponding to each one in the copy.

The keyboard is not unlike an ordinary typewriter, and is quite as conveniently operated. It may be placed in any position the surroundings of which are most conducive to the comfort of the operator, and, consequently, to the obtaining from her of her best work. The keyboard contains two hundred and twenty-five keys, each one of which controls a separate letter or character.

Thus the operator controls a complete "font" of any desired face, consisting of upper and lower case, both Roman and italic, small caps, figures, and references, and the most complicated of work is always within the Monotype's range.

The Caster is run by steam power and consists of moulds for characters, the molten metal, mechanical devices for shifting the mould to the desired position to cast a certain letter and mechanical devices for collecting the type and arranging it in galleys. This is where the relation between the perforated paper and the

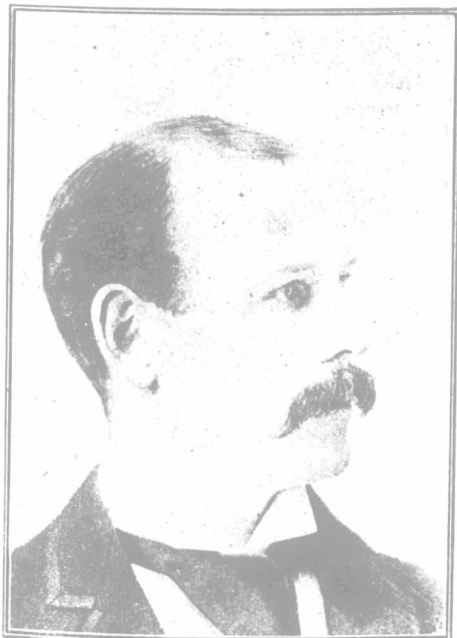


FRANK THOMPSON.
Advertising Manager.

type comes in. When the machine is started with the perforated spool in place, a pressure of air over the tower of paper ribbon forces the mould to a certain position where a certain letter is cast, thus continuing until the article is completed and the type arranged in columns ready to be made up into pages.

As has been pointed out, the casting-machine is in all essentials a completely equipped and automatic type-foundry. It may be used for casting sorts, quads, and job and display type for the general use of the office, and, in conjunction with the keyboard, for casting the individual types required and delivering them arranged in perfectly justified lines. The casting-machine may be placed in any part of the office which appears desirable, and thus the necessary heat for melting the type-metal, and any fumes arising from the molten mass, prevented from becoming a source of annoyance to those operating it or to the rest of the establishment. It is entirely automatic in its action, whether employed on casting complete fonts of regulation type, or obeying the behests of the compositor at the keyboard, and may be operated by any intelligent workman. It does not require from him the ability to spell, punctuate, or read copy, and one operator may easily run two machines.

Besides the setting and casting of type for the regular issues of the Farmer's Advocate the four keyboards and two



T. SAXON WELD.
Representative of the Farmer's Advocate in Great Britain.

casters have a capacity for a large amount of other work such as is used in book and catalog printing.

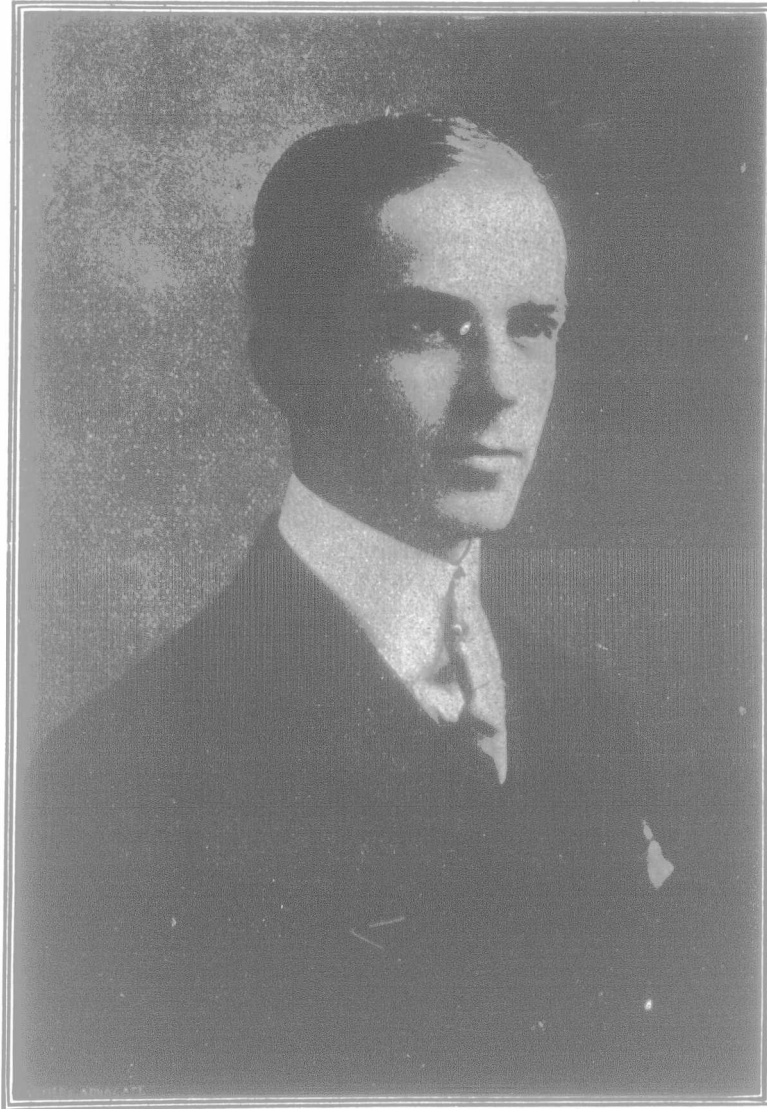
Such is the mechanical method of preparing the reading matter produced in the plant, and it is safe to say that not more than a dozen printing establishments in Canada are thus equipped with Monotype machines.

The remainder of the space in the book and job room not occupied by the keyboard and casting departments is taken up with equipment for the production of display reading and advertising matter which from its very nature and wide variety of type must always be "set" by hand.

In the basement are located the boiler, engine, electricity generating apparatus and three Gordon presses, two large cylinder presses and the huge mogul of the establishment, the self-feeding front-delivering unexcelled Miehle press.

By the use of a fifty horse power engine and boiler we are able to generate power to operate all our own machinery, heat the building with exhaust steam and to generate all our own electric light. For this latter purpose we have installed a 110 volt and 18 Kilowatt dynamo.

The three Gordon presses are kept constantly busy with the lighter class of job work such as letter head work, small dodgers and circular



WALTER E. GUNN.
Manager.

letters. On the small Miehle most of our catalog and job work is done together with the printing each week of over twenty thousand covers for the regular edition of the Farmer's Advocate.

The large Miehle press typifies the culmination of many efforts to adjust all modern devices for rapid, effective, thorough printing on the largest possible scale. This press has what is known as a self feeding attachment, that is, it lifts a sheet of paper which when finished makes sixteen pages of the Farmer's Advocate, off a pile, carries it back to its huge cylinder, revolves it round during which the impression is made, passes it back to a table at the rear end, a fully printed sheet. The capacity of this press is seventeen hundred impressions an hour or twenty seven thousand two hundred pages of the Farmer's Advocate every sixty minutes. This gigantic machine when started will run an indefinite period without attention other than to keep a sufficient supply of paper on hand and is so delicate in its mechanism that the entrance of an extra sheet of paper is sufficient to throw it out of gear. Thus it rumbles along hour after hour and when the "press man" takes his periodi-



J. NIMMO SCOTT.
Accountant.

cal view of the situation he finds an accurate record of the work done recorded by the automatic counting device.

To these presses are due the neatness and cleanness of the printed page for no matter how new the type and how well the page is made up if the press did not make an even impression and distribute the ink evenly, the printed sheet would be illegible to a varying degree.

Mailing the Paper.

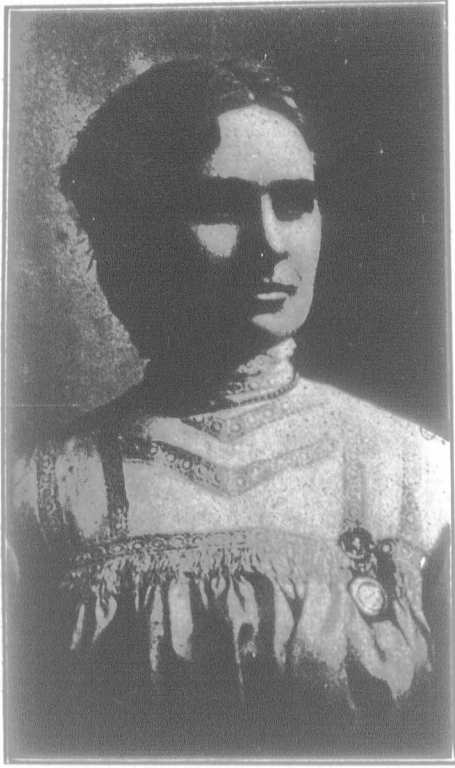
From the presses in the basement the printed sheets are elevated to the top floor of the building to be folded, stitched, trimmed, stamped, wrapped and placed in the mail bags which cover their respective divisions upon the railways. Formerly when the circulation of the Farmer's Advocate was not as large as it is now the printed sheets were folded into book form by hand but with the increase of circulation a mechanical device was purchased for this purpose. This consists of a Dexter folding machine and self feeder. The folding machine is so constructed that it can be adjusted to fold a sheet into any desired number of pages. The feeding device for the folder is similar too that used on the large Miehle press lifting the sheet from the pile and feeding it through the folder at the rate of three thousand, six hundred per hour. When the papers are folded they pass through Morrison stitchers which staple the pages and cover together, then on to a huge Dexter cutting machine which



CHAS. O. SMITH.
Farmer's Advocate Representative in Eastern Canada.
Office, London, Ont.

trims the edges, and the Farmer's Advocate is then ready to receive the stamped address of the subscriber.

Something of the efficiency of modern machinery can be understood when it is remembered that the folding, collating, stitching, trimming,



MISS BERTHA J. SNELL.
In Charge of the Circulation Department.



IN THE GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES.

stamping and mailing of over 20,000 copies of the Farmer's Advocate is all done by from twelve to fifteen hands in a day and a half. In the publishing of such a journal bookmaking reaches its acme of accomplishment in the minimum of time.

The circulation of the Farmer's Advocate is 20,050; by January 1, 1907 we are determined that it shall be 30,000. This increase in circulation means to the present readers a larger paper, a more profusely illustrated journal and greater variety of reading matter. When you meet our representative this summer lend him your assistance, help to persuade your neighbors to subscribe and direct our agents to new subscribers.

* * *

There are many articles which one farmer may wish to sell and another to buy, or you may want to hire a man, rent a farm, or make any one of a

hundred different deals. The "Want and For Sale" column in the Farmer's Advocate is your silent salesman, commissioner, or agent. Try it.

* * *

Naturally the place to buy hay is in the country and machinery in the town, so if you have anything you wish to sell to farmers advertise it in the farmer's paper. Its the weekly messenger to over 20,000 homes in Western Canada.

* * *

The Farmer's Advocate is for the farmers as a class and for every farmer in particular. If you have a question to ask or a matter to discuss bring it to the council table and get the benefit of expert opinion, experience and a variety of opinion from others of the fraternity.

* * *

There are thousand of new settlers coming into the West this year who would consider it a favor to have their attention called to Canada's great national, agricultural weekly. It is an institu-

tion to which farmers can point with pride. It is a fit complement to our unsurpassed farm lands.

* * *

The Farmer's Advocate is this summer engaging in an energetic circulation campaign. We want to represent the opinions of the majority of the farmers of the four western provinces in order that their interests may be taken care of. For the past few months this paper has given publicity to the opinion of grain growers upon the question of making Winnipeg an order point and sample market. This is typical of its policy, namely to be in advance in advocating advantages to its readers. When you support the Advocate you are helping yourselves.

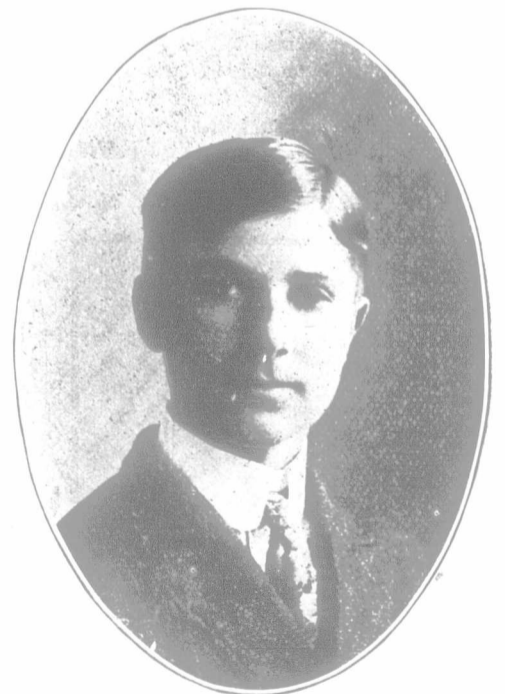
* * *

Dear Sirs:—Please find enclosed \$1.50 to cover my father's renewal subscription to the Farmer's Advocate. We have other periodicals come into our house but as a farmer's friend yours has the first place. Success to your F. A. and H. J.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR F. SMITH,
Abernethy, Sask.

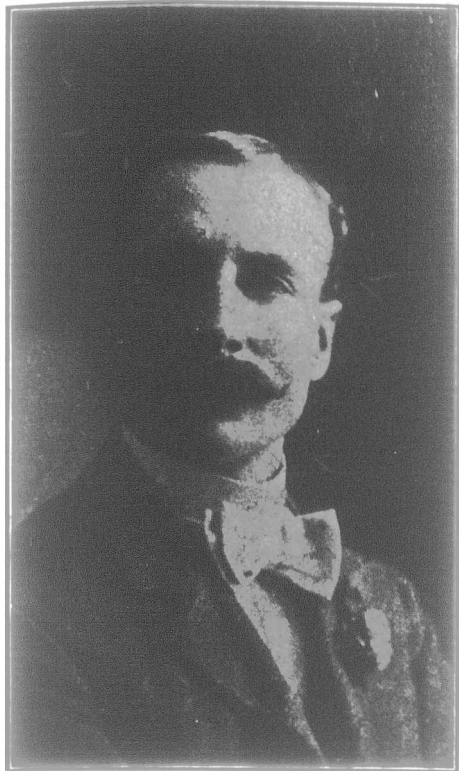


CANADIAN OFFICE.
And the Alberta Representative of the Farmer's Advocate.



CHRIS ROSS.
Advertising Copy Solicitor.

Dear Sirs:—Please find enclosed a remittance to cover my renewal subscription to the Advocate. It is my duty to say that it is a wonderful paper for young and old farmers. I would not want to be without it. Yours very truly,
T. W. WHITWORTH,
Box 100, Sask.



JOSEPH MERRETT.

Foreman of the ADVOCATE and the Monotype machines.

Types of Tariffs.

In the *Review of Reviews* for April the Honorable James McCleary of Minnesota contributes a concise and decidedly intelligible article upon tariff systems. The question of the tariff is one that should be more or less familiar to everyone as it is more than probable that the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada will deal with this subject simultaneously in their respective houses of representatives. We therefore submit Hon. Mr. McCleary's article for the perusal of our readers.

"There is no such thing as free trade among nations—that is, there is no nation in the world that admits free of duty all articles of foreign production. Almost every nation, however, admits certain classes of foreign articles duty-free, the enumeration of such articles in the tariff law constituting its "free list". For instance, in the calendar year 1905 the United States admitted into this country absolutely free of duty foreign goods to the value of \$530,464,135.

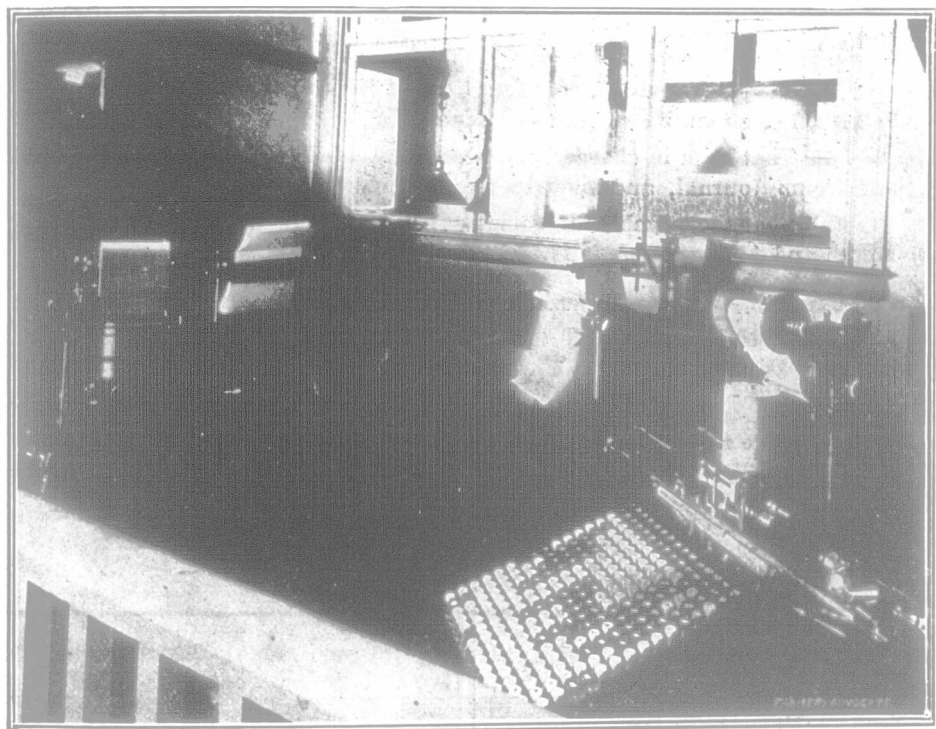
On the other hand, every country charges duties on certain classes of imported articles. Thus, in its fiscal year ending March 31, 1904, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland raised from duties on imports the enormous sum of £33,921,323 sterling, or about \$169,000,000. Having a population of about forty millions, her customs collections amounted to about \$4.25 per capita.

During our corresponding fiscal year, ending June 30, 1904, the United States collected from duties on imports \$261,274,565. Our

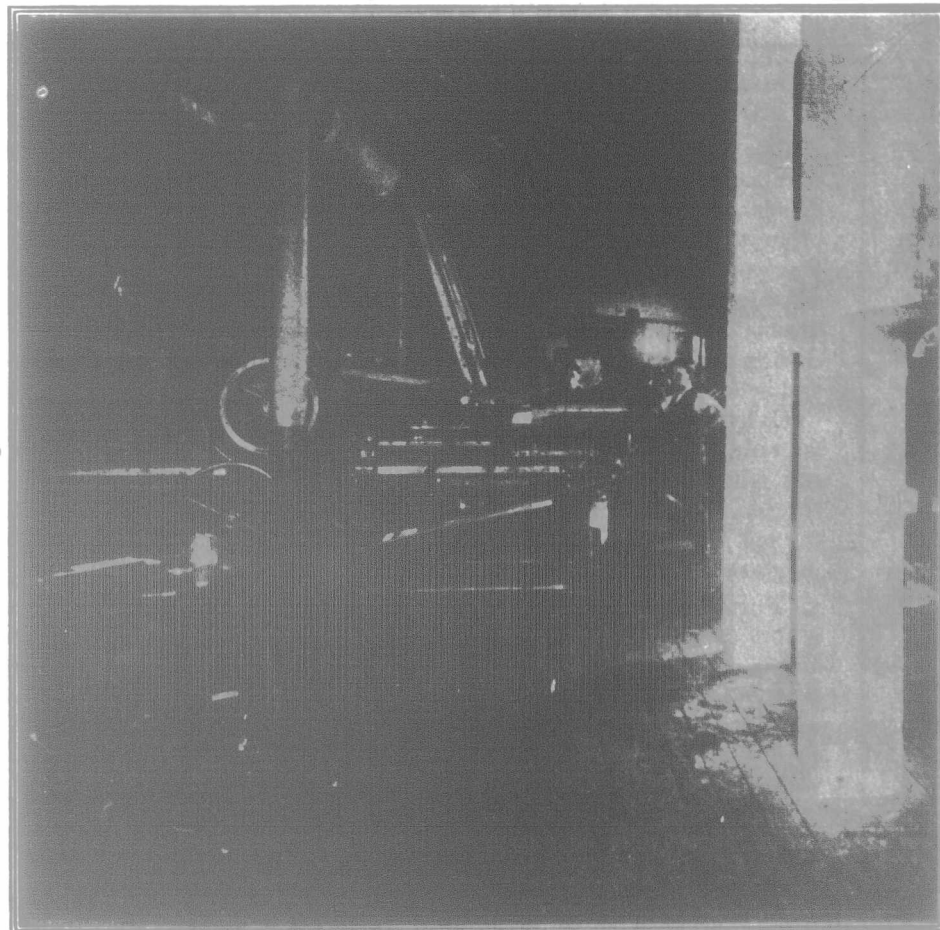


S. A. HYND.

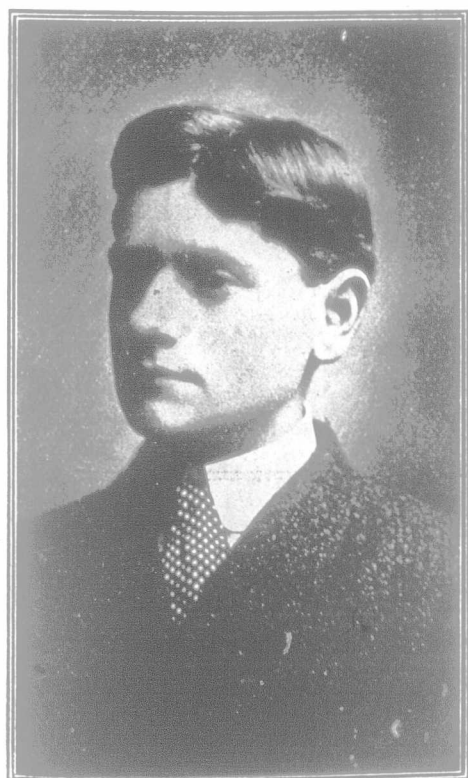
Foreman of the Job Printing Department.



IN THE KEYBOARD ROOM.



WITH THE BIG PRESSES.



GEORGE MARSHALL.

Superintendent of the Mailing Department.

population [then] being over eighty millions, we raised from tariff duties only about \$3.25 per capita, or a dollar less per capita than the United Kingdom.

From this will appear the absurdity of saying that the United Kingdom has free trade, or even low rates of duty compared with ours.

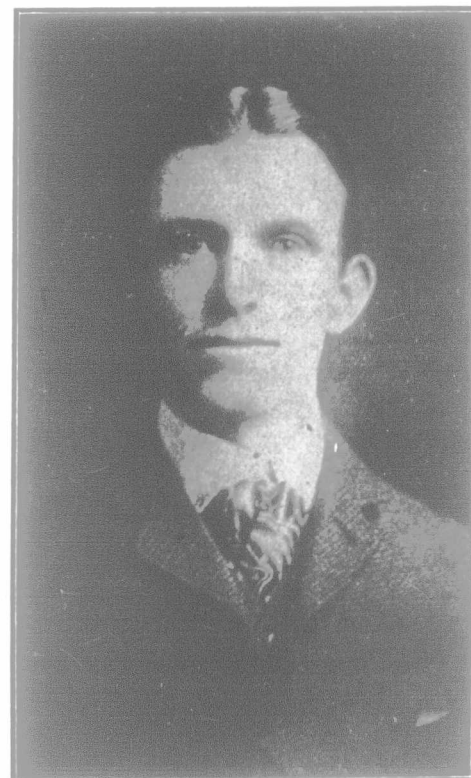
PROTECTIVE AND NON-PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

In the United States and the United Kingdom, then, duties on imports constitute the chief source of national revenue. The difference in the tariff policies of the two countries is really found in the articles each puts on its "dutable" list and on its "free" list. In this country, we lay the duties on articles such as we ourselves do or can produce economically in sufficient quantities to supply our own market,—that is, on such articles as compete in our market with our own products. Non-competing articles we admit free of duty. In the United Kingdom, the policy is exactly the reverse of ours. There, duties are laid on non-competing articles, and nearly all competing articles are admitted duty-free. Thus, tea, which is not produced in either country, is on our free list and on Great Britain's dutiable list, while steel, which is produced in both countries, is on our dutiable list and on her free list. In other words, each of these countries admits free the articles that the other makes dutiable.

Countries which, like the United States, lay their duties on competing articles are said to have a "protective" tariff; while countries which, like the United Kingdom, lay their duties on non-competing articles are said to have a tariff "for revenue only."

Almost every nation in the world except the United States may lay duties on exports also. But export duties are forbidden by our Constitution.

(Continued on page 769.)

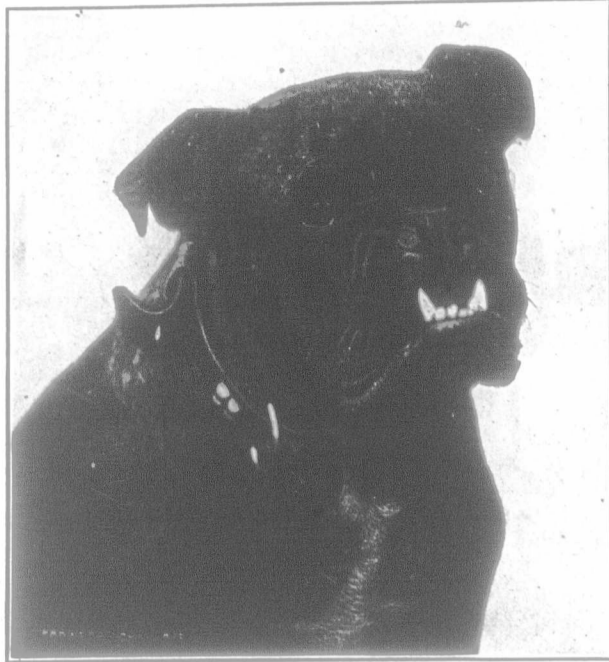


R. THOMAS BRABYN.

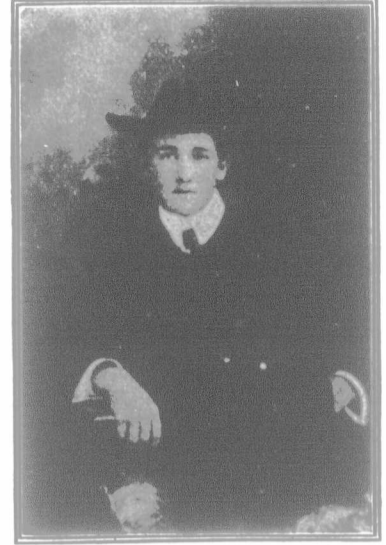
In charge of the Pressroom.



M. C. BROWNLEE.
Travelling Representative for Alberta.



"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD."



W. R. BAIRD.
Manager, Saskatchewan Branch Office, Regina.

Our Circulation, and What it Indicates.

We present on this page an affidavit of circulation that should be read with active interest by subscribers as well as advertisers. It is another evidence of the high standard we take in journalism, and irrefutable proof of an earnest effort to give what is commonly called "a square deal." Many publications are satisfied to present claims, but we feel in duty bound to state under oath just what publicity The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal brings. If you go into a retail store, and make even the most trifling purchase, the scales are used for the mutual satisfaction of buyer and seller; so, when an advertisement is inserted in our magazine, we give week by week to the client behind it a clear, clean idea of just what he is getting for his money. It does not suit us to deal in glittering generalities with a matter of such manifest importance. And we go one step further, to invite and urge patrons to visit our plant, watch the register on the big press, inspect the amount of paper going into each issue, and, in fact, ask any questions they like of any employee in the building.

Furthermore, not a copy of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal is sold on any news stand, east or west. Every paper gets into the home and is read by the family. Consequently, our circulation statements mean far more than those of journals which are largely handled by stationers, with the result that many unsold copies never do the advertiser any good.

AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATION

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30th, 1906.

DOMINION OF CANADA)
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,) In the matter of circulation of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

I, THOMAS BRABYN, of the City of Winnipeg, in the County of Selkirk, Pressman, make oath and say:

(1) That I am in charge of the printing of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, and know its circulation.

(2) That the number of copies printed for the issues of February, March and April were as follows:—

February 7th - 20,050	March 7th - 20,050	April 4th - 20,050
" 14th - 20,050	" 14th - 20,050	" 11th - 20,050
" 21st - 20,050	" 21st - 20,050	" 18th - 20,050
" 28th - 20,050	" 28th - 20,050	" 25th - 20,050

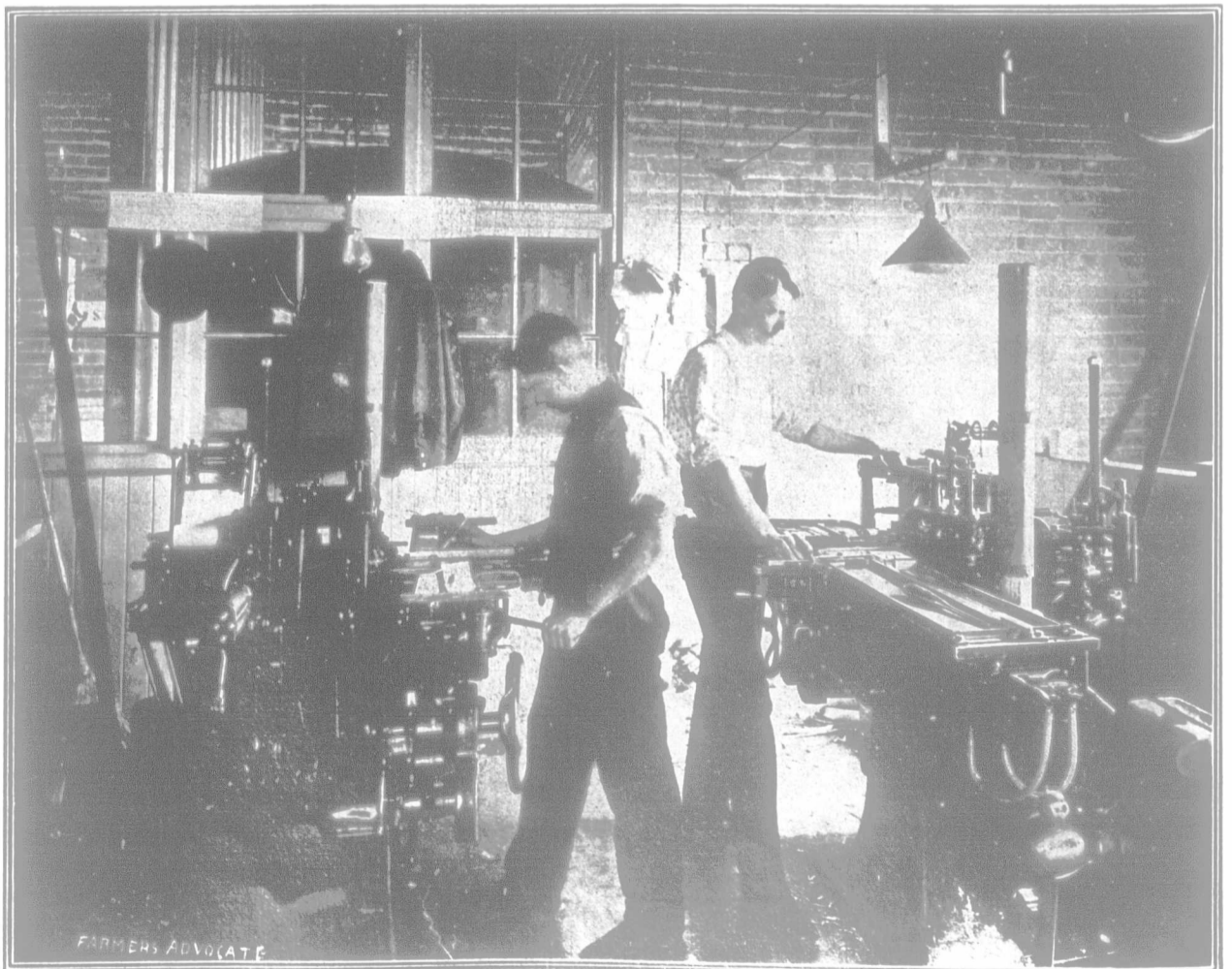
Sworn before me at the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, this 9th day of May, 1906.

(Signed)
THOMAS BRABYN.

CHARLES J. O'TOOLE,
A Commissioner in B. R. etc.



JOHN FOWLER.
British Columbia Representative.



MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINES

EDITORIAL

Some Suggestions Re the Land Regulations.

The efforts of the department of the Interior to stop the blanketing of homesteads were timely and much needed. Many desirable persons, unable to purchase land from land men, who had blanketed homesteads in a district, were debarred from getting homesteads and settling some districts, and were put to a lot of trouble thereby. It is much to be regretted that the suggestion thrown out by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, some few years ago was not acted upon, namely, that a homesteader be permitted to purchase at a reasonable figure, another quarter section in close proximity to his own. Such would have been a great deal better method than giving land grants to railroads or selling to land companies.

It is pretty well understood by practical farmers of the West, that the most profitable sized farm for the average man to work is the half section of 320 acres. Especially is this found to be so, in what has been termed the semi-arid portions of the wheat belt, in which sections it has been found feasible to gather the necessary moisture by summer fallowing every third year.

The privilege to purchase an additional quarter would have helped the very person the country needs to settle it, and make it habitable and pleasant to live in, the man with a good sized family of minor children. The man needed on the prairie is the man with the family of children of school age, because where the children are, there will be found the more permanent and beautiful homes, the schoolhouses and the church. Minor children (say from 8 to 18 years of age) can be profitably employed in spare time, holidays, etc., on the farm and thus help to build up their own homes. We are glad to note the determination of the Minister to stop the blanketing, and hope that the cancellation of homesteads, on which work has not started six months after entry, will be performed without notice, and revised lists of such cancellations posted at frequent (monthly) intervals at the nearest land office. It is not a good idea to try and spread the settlement out thinly, a sparsely settled country is not at all attractive or good for the women, who in many cases undergo more or less hardship for the love they bear some man; loneliness or monotony has been stated time and time again, as being the common cause of insanity among the women of the farm.

We should like to see the government adopt the sale scheme under proper cultivation restrictions to the homesteader, prompt cancellation of homesteads on which the duties are not started six months after the entry is made, and the rigid enforcement of the regulations against blanketing.

Desirable Immigrants.

From time to time in the various journals, including this paper, mention has been made of the great inrush of immigrants, criticisms favorable or unfavorable, made as to the methods adopted to bring such here, and it was pointed out where in the opinion of various writers, improvement might be made.

Briefly it may be stated that the most desirable immigrant are Britishers from the United Kingdom, the Norwegian, Dane or Swede, the German, and the French, or descendants of theirs, bred and raised in the northern United States, and some of the Galicians also. The nationalities mentioned, taken on the average, make good law-abiding, hardworking, thrifty citizens, and we believe grow into good Canadians. The very fact of their presence in Canada argues for their becoming good Canadians, they have come here by choice, whereas the native born had no say in the matter.

The Southern European is quite undesirable, his climatic environment has not been of a kind to induce either energy, thrift, or cleanliness and he should be discouraged. Several of the States to the south have a large percentage of foreign born citizens, those States having Germans, Norwegians and Swedes have made the greatest, agricultural progress of any, and it is that class of people we can take into Western Canada ad lib. and assimilate readily. The time has not arrived for the Department of the Interior to stop its admirable immigration advertising propaganda, or the energetic work which has undoubtedly been

the big factor in directing immigration Canada-wards in late years. The writer well remembers the Canadian Arch in London, a clever conception and a splendid piece of advertising for Canada, done under the direction of the late Minister of the Interior. We are firmly of the opinion though, that now the tide has set in so strongly towards the Dominion, that it is simply waste of money to bonus, by whatever means, any person, steamship, railroad, land or other corporation for immigrants. The time has also arrived to be more stringent in the matter of selection of immigrants at the ports, the diseased, the pauper, the imbecile and the criminal should be rigidly excluded. Not only so, but we fail to see why the slightest encouragement should be offered or given by the government to charitable or other organizations, British or not, to aid them in bringing to our shores the submerged tenth of their cities. The fact that a wastrel is British born does not make him of any value to Canada, and he is distinctly inferior to the great majority of those of foreign birth from Northern and Central Europe. There will be found inferior specimens among all the peoples mentioned, but taking the law of averages, those we mention as most desirable, will be found to be so. The rush of immigrants is bound to continue. Our land is the great magnet!

Breed Societies Should not Issue Duplicate Certificates.

The *Scottish Farmer* has the following editorial paragraph, the principles of which we are entirely in accord with; and the adoption of which would do away with one avenue of possible fraud. It is the duty of breed societies, as well as individuals, to think of the weaker brethren, and not put temptation in their way.

"The Hackney Horse Society has been in the habit of issuing three kinds of certificates for each exported horse. There is, first, the certificate proper; second, the duplicate prepared for the Customs, and intended to be retained by the Customs; and third, an extended pedigree, for which apparently the society accepts a separate payment. It appears that a custom has sprung up of the Customs allowing the duplicate to remain in the hands of the importer there. The result is that an unscrupulous man can export three horses, only one of which has a pedigree. The various papers indicated show how one of each may be told off to do duty for each horse, with the result that the public are deceived, and a whole class is despised, because of the misdeeds of a few. The issue of duplicates should be discontinued."

The abolition of the issuance of duplicate certificates has been advocated by this journal time and again, and so far no valid excuse has been given as for its continuance. The issuance of duplicates is a concession to carelessness, towards which no concessions should be made, and as already stated, it renders it possible for persons of lax morals to do dishonest work. Cut out the duplicates!

Experimental Work in Alberta.

Some time in the distant past it was reported in the columns of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* that Alberta should have several Experimental Farms. Others took up the story and the echo was carried far and wide. The government grew grave and promised, but still three winters have melted into summer and three summers have been painted in the gorgeous tints of fall and that vague and distant promise remains the sole evidence of the intentions of the Government. Our summers pass quickly, and to get the farm in order for next year, work should be begun at once, but they seem to:

"Reside on the River Slow
Where blooms the wait awhile flowers fair,
Where the some-time-or-other scents the air
And the soft go-easies grow."

The chief officials may talk of this question in the silence of their own chambers, but the only sound that emanates therefrom is the disquieting rumor that when they do move nothing really important will be done. 'Tis said—we hope it is not true—that it is the present intention to establish only small farms and that the work done will be limited strictly to field husbandry.

The greatest agricultural problems in the province to-day are connected with dairying, hog raising, cattle feeding and poultry. To consider the establishment of stations where nothing would be done along these lines is an indication of intellectual strabismus or else a complete lack of knowledge of Alberta's agricultural

conditions. There is an immense amount of experimental work ahead of us; there is no time like the present; Alberta is looking for the move! let it come soon!

The West Cannot Get Along Without Fruit.

The *Godrich Signal*, commenting on the attitude of Ontario fruit growers to the Western consumers, dubs it as "selfish and unwise," and says:

"It certainly would be a hardship for the people of the West to have to pay higher prices than at present for one of the necessaries of life, and when it is considered that the West is largely peopled by our own old friends and neighbors, our brothers and sisters, and uncles and cousins, it seems especially selfish and absurd for Ontario fruit-growers to ask for a tariff increase that will benefit themselves far less than it will injure their kinsmen in the West. Ontario fruit-growers, instead of standing in with the interests which desire a higher tariff, should seek justice to themselves in the lowering of the tariff on the many protected articles which they are forced to purchase."

The attitude of the East to the West has in the past savored too much of the owner of a preserve; the West has paid well for anything it ever got from the East, even to money, and only that it is a standard article and that it is dangerous to send bad money, the fellows down East could have been depended upon to give us just as good a bargain in money as they do in apples, and have done in apple trees.

What is the use of grumbling, we'll soon grow the fruit, either here or in British Columbia, and will make the money, and then in the words of the nursery rhyme "what will the East do then poor thing?"

Seriously though, any government so foolish as to give heed to a few Ontario fruit men in their desire for gain at the expense of the health of the West, will be sorry they did. The West has dropped party lines in the matter of tariffs, living is very expensive now in the West, at least 25 per cent higher than in the East, and as the country is new and in the casting crucible, narrow molds should not be used to confine the molten mass. Easterners are very apt at saying—Westerners are kickers. We can never expect to be correct according to Eastern standards, unless when slapped on the one cheek, we turn the other.

The Farmer's Organizations in Alberta.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the two farmer's organizations now at work in the province of Alberta can be brought together and united in one strong body. Both societies have in them strong and wise men who are capable of doing good work in the province, but in union there is strength and the great fault of all such organizations is a lack of unity. Both have practically the same objects, aims and aspirations. They are working to improve the conditions of the farmers of the province. There is not now nor will there ever be any object to be gained which cannot be rescued more easily by concerted action. This question is more important than seemeth on the surface. It deserves the earnest consideration of every member of these organizations and now that both have met in convention, have outlined their plans and discussed their prospects, there seems to be nothing to prevent the consummation of a union so much to be desired.

The expense of fencing is claimed to take a the profit off of horse raising. The contention gathers strength when only the native grass is used, but forty or fifty acres of brome will pasture a large herd of horses and requires far less fence than a pasture of native grass large enough to carry an equal number.

* * *

Visitors to Winnipeg on May 24th will be able to see some of the best educated and most stylish going harness and saddle horses on the continent.

* * *

If the State legislatures keep on legislating against racing Canada will soon be the only place where the Yanks can go out and raise a little dust.

* * *

Armour & Co. recently bought a pair of grade Percherons on the Chicago market for the price of \$1,100. On the same day a carload of twenty head sold for an average of \$350, which established a new high record price for car lots of drafters.

HORSE

Action in Draft Horses.

Action, says an English exchange, is of much importance in cart horses. Buyers of heavy draft horses for town work lay a great deal of stress on it, and require that they should be good walkers, bad walking action being a serious fault in their eyes, and considerably depreciating the value. In the show ring, also, the way in which a draft horse moves counts for much. A bad mover stands very little chance at a show in a passable class of drafters. Various things go to make up good walking action, such as is required in the heavy draft horse. Above all, it is necessary that the animal should be a fast walker, taking nice long strides, so as to get over the ground well, and traveling at a satisfactory rate of speed. A sufficiently long stride is the foundation of good action in the cart horse. Then, springy, the horse moving with plenty of spring, and putting the feet down lightly upon the ground. When a draft horse is a clumsy mover, and lacks lightness and elasticity of action, planking down its feet in ponderous fashion, like dead weights, the feet and legs are subjected to a great amount of concussion, being severely jarred each time they come down on hard ground, and they wear out very quickly as a consequence. The feet and legs of cart horses which have clumsy or stumpy action never wear well upon the hard road or on the streets, and such poor walking action is often the cause of unsoundness of the foot.

The action requires to be springy or elastic if the limbs of a heavy draft horse are to wear well and last their full time. Springiness of action is, in a large measure, dependent on the way in which the shoulder-blades and pasterns are placed. In order that the action may have plenty of spring about it, it is necessary that these parts should be sufficiently oblique. When the shoulders and pasterns—more especially the latter—are straight, there can be no spring, and the action is bound to be clumsy and heavy. The Clydesdale breed affords a striking example of the fact that sloping pasterns and shoulders in heavy draft horses are conducive to good and light walking action. Clydesdale horses have what for cart horses are remarkably oblique pasterns and shoulders, while they are noted for their good action, and one is due, in a large measure, to the other. A further requirement of good action in cart horses is that the feet be well picked up at each stride so as to clear the ground well. In the show ring, especially, judges and breeders of Shires lay considerable stress upon this point. Any excessive lifting of the feet—though it certainly looks well, and makes the action appear more energetic—is not, however, desirable from a practical point of view, because it involves a useless expenditure of energy, and is needlessly tiring. All that is required for a practical purpose is that the feet should be lifted sufficiently to clear the ground well, and thus to ensure safe traveling over rough ground. When one is standing behind the horse and watching it walk, the soles of the feet should be visible at each stride. If this is not the case, the animal does not pick up its feet as well as it ought. The knees and hocks must be sufficiently flexed, and the feet should be swung forward in vigorous fashion, and in a straight line. "Dishing" of the fore feet is an objectionable fault. A still more objectionable fault is it when the hocks and hind feet are twisted outwards at the completion of a stride, and after the foot has been placed on the ground. This defect in the hind action is often a result of weakness of the hock, and it, in all cases, entails extra wear of the hind limbs.

The action should be very powerful in heavy draft horses, as their powers of draft are proportionate to the propelling power of the hind limbs. A cart horse should make full use of its hocks, and the hind feet should be placed well forward under the body at every stride. Great muscularity of the quarters, thighs and gaskins, as well as broad and strong hocks, are essential to powerful hind action. Any tendency to brush either in front or behind is a serious fault, as it may interfere with usefulness. The fore feet and the hind feet respectively, should be kept well clear of one another when the horse walks, this being among the most important requirements of good action. On the other hand, the action must not be unduly wide, because in that case the horse is usually apt to roll in its gait, which means a loss of power, while it looks most ungainly. Clicking or forging is also a defect of action which is objectionable in cart horses, but which is not of very frequent occurrence.

The Calgary Spring Horse Show.

Alberta's Annual Horse and Cattle Show held in Calgary from the 7th to the 10th instant, was in every way a splendid success. Cattle of superior quality, horses that are always improving, bright, sunny weather and better market conditions put on "the smile that won't come off", and gave spirit and go to the proceedings.

The judges in the horse classes were Robert Ness of Howick, Que., and Dr. J. Standish of Walkerton, Ont.

In Clydesdale stallions, four years and upwards, they were confronted by a class of eight. The first prize went to "Robert's Pride" by "Lord Roberts," owned by Chas. Shattuck of Davisburg, Alta. This is a low-set blocky type of horse, short coupled, well muscled and with good quality. He has sound feet, well sloped pasterns and straight free action, though hardly as flashy as the second prize winner, Geo. Hoadley's of Okotoks, "Lord Moray". The latter is a horse of remarkably fine quality, clean flat bone, well defined back and fine feathering, and might have been in first place had he not been just a little too high in the air.

"McClure" by "McQueen", owned by Jno. Clark of Gleichen came in for third. He is not four yet and showed at a disadvantage against his seniors. He is a fine large colt with a well sprung rib and plenty of bone and steps off with a long easy stride. Fourth went to N. Morrison's of Wetaskiwin, fourteen year old "Prince

colt, Mr. A. P. Bremner's "Proud Venora" was rather overfitted for a yearling, but is a colt of great promise nevertheless.

A dark bay, called "Crowberry," owned by Thorburn, was first in the three-year-old class of mares. She is a mare of good Clydesdale type but hardly as good as Bryce Wright's "Lady Peerless", a clean legged, well muscled mare, that would probably have carried off the first but for a puffiness in one hock.

Turner's "Baron's Lassie" was an easy winner in the two-year-old class. This is the filly that won the grand championship over all the Dominion Fair at Westminster. In the opinion of one of the judges, "She is a mare that has few equals anywhere". Messrs. Bannister, Wright and Hoadley came in for second, third and fourth in the order named.

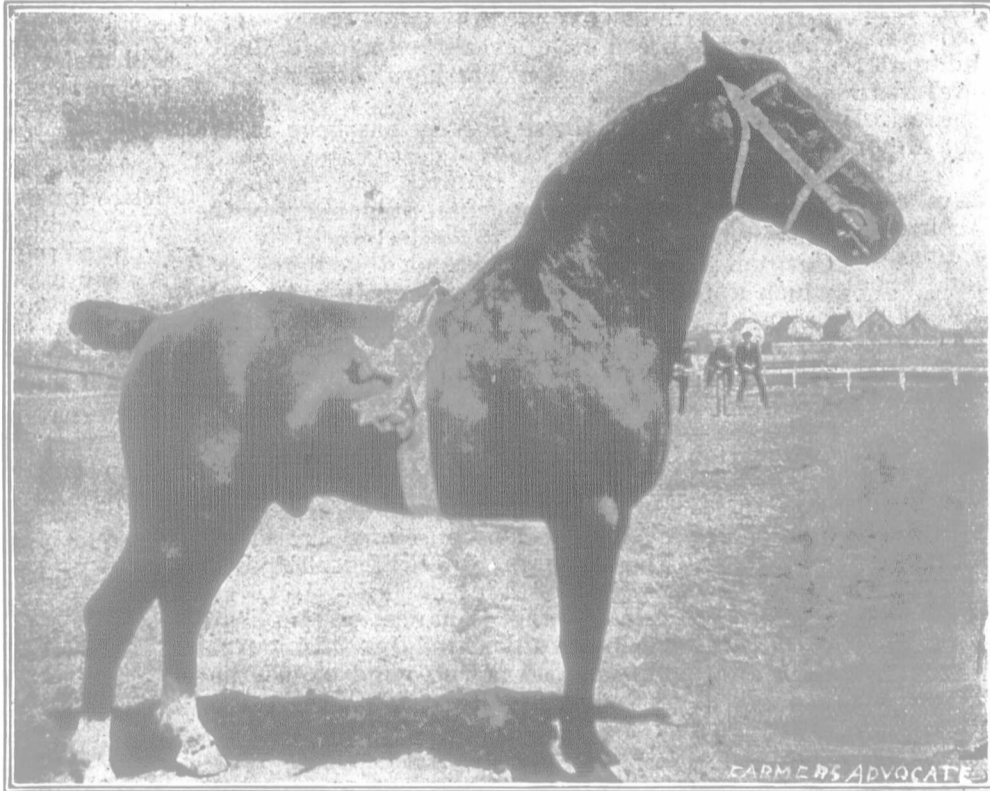
First went to Turner again in the yearling class with "Lady Gartley". Wright and Goddard won second and third.

Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions of any age went through their facings next, with the result that Turner's "Orpheus 2nd." carried off the red ribbon. Bannister's second prize, three-year-old "Meadowlark King" came in for second again, while the first prize in the aged class; Shattuck's "Robert's Pride" was third.

The championships in the heavy draft class went to Turner's "Barlae", a massive, big fellow with good action and splendid underpinning. He is only four years of age and when fully developed will prove a hard proposition to best in any ring.

Thorburn won Turner's special prize of \$25 for the best heavy draft female.

The most interesting part of the Horse Show for the spectators at least, was the Hackneys. A Hackney with good blood in his veins delights in a show yard and shows the best that is in him. There were four entries,—Turner's "Terrington Magnifico", Kinniburgh's "Heath Rosador", "Alert" owned by P. G. Connell of Okotoks and "Blackfoot" owned by J. P. Thompson. Turner's entry certainly showed to advantage. He is a flashy actor possess good feet and pasterns and was a mark for the first. Kinniburgh's horse is also a mighty good one. He is scarcely so stylish as the other but he has size and is good company in any show ring. "Alert" a younger horse won third and "Blackfoot" proved too much of the general purpose type to land the money.



TERRINGTON MAGNIFICO
Champion Hackney Stallion at Calgary, shown by J. A. Turner, and purchased by H. Ford, Priddis, Alta.

Gladden", a big heavy horse, just beginning to show the effect of age.

Goddard of Bow River Ranch, Cochrane has a horse of excellent quality in "Wawanesa Chief", but rather light for a heavy draft class. He received the "highly commended" while "commended" went to M. S. Wilson's "Active" a very useful type of horse.

In a class of six excellent three-year-olds, John A. Turner's "Baron's Choice", (Imp) a grandson of "Baron's Pride", was an easy winner. He is a horse with that great essential, a good foundation, and combines therewith excellent quality and a short-coupled well muscled body.

H. Bannister's "Meadowlark King", a stylish black, with plenty of quality, came in for second. Fourth and fifth went to "Commissioner" and "Silver King," two very similar horses, both bred by Mutch Bros., Lumsden, Sask. and now owned by D. Thorburn of Davisburg and T. Andrews. W. Cook won the "commended" with "Royal Bob".

Turner's Alberta bred "Orpheus 2nd", a beautiful bay with excellent quality and good feet, was first in the two-year-old class with Hoadley's "Elkton Boy" second.

In the yearling class the judges had some difficulty in arriving at a decision but finally gave the first to Turner's "Cherub's Best", a colt of excellent quality, with the right kind of feet and legs but showing to a disadvantage through being rather thin. The second prize

known Farmer's Institute worker and live stock expert. The first class was the "three-year-old and over", and in this James W. Sharpe, Lacombe came first and second. Number one was certainly in the pink of condition. The winner of the second lacked the evenness of the first and was just a trifle weak in the back, while the third prize animal, owned by A. F. McGill of Lacombe, although a splendid cow was older and lacked something of the bloom of the top notchers. The other sections in this class were not so keenly contested but McGill and Sharpe of Lacombe carried off the honors. O. Palmer and P. F. Huntley took care of the ribbons for the Hereford entries.

P. Burns and Company won first on the three-year-old grade steers. He certainly was a good one as far as size is concerned and carried with it considerably quality. This is the type best suited to the Yukon trade, where a steer is a steer when boat space is to pay for and size is a matter of economy.

H. Talbot of Lacombe and Geo. Duncan of Innisfail were the leaders in the strife for first in the under three year class. Duncan's was a very fine well finished chap and gave Talbot a good run for this ribbon but it lacked a little in smoothness of handling and was pretty young for the contest. P. Burns had on hand a rather even carcase averaging a little over 2100 lbs. each.

The fall or Shorthorn bulls in the three-year-

CATTLE.

old class brought out eight. From these were speedily singled out three owned by Messrs. Findlater, Metcalf, and Duncan. Findlater's was a splendid heavily fleshed fellow and won first and the others followed in order named.

For two-year-olds, Wright of Dewinton led with "Loyalty's Duke", a very nifty, thick set roan. The champion animal of the show was seen in the next group, "the under two years and over eighteen months" class. This was McGill's "Crimson General", a youngster that took first at the summer shows last year and repeated the trick in good company again. He is a mighty good animal and although the judge faulted his eye and would have liked a trifle more masculinity in his head, he is pretty hard to beat. Waters of Lacombe and Tom Talbot of the same place came second and third respectively.

Peter Talbot captured most of the ribbons for cows, first and second coming his way in the three-year-olds, and first and third in the two-year-olds. R. K. Bennet's "Victoria", a good looking roan was second in the latter class. In yearlings Sharpe Bros. cleared the boards. McGill's "Alberta Duchess" won the championship for best Shorthorn female.

HEREFORDS.

Hawthorn, a heavily fleshed bull, owned by Huntley of Lacombe came first in senior bulls and the same man won again with "Hans" in the two-year-old class. Palmer's "Gallant

Leaking Urine at the Navel.

A veterinarian of note contributes the following valuable information to the *Farmer and Stockbreeder* on the above subject at a very opportune moment.

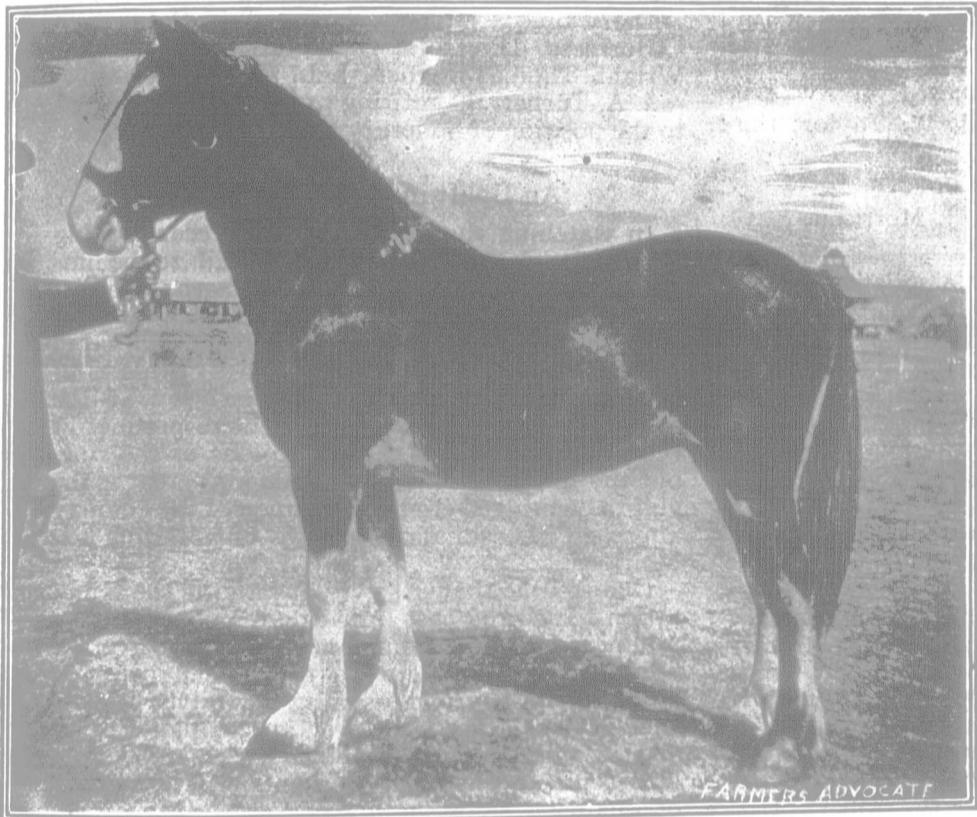
"During uterine life the umbilical cord or navel string serves for the supply of blood from the parent, carrying in arterial blood for the growth and renewal of the foetus, and conveying away by a vein alongside it the exhausted or venous blood for revivification in the mother's lungs, since the lungs of the immature creature do not, of course, receive atmospheric air and derive oxygen from it as do those of the denizens of the outer world. In addition to this function of the cord, there is what practically amounts to a drain for the passage of urine and waste. It is formed by an arrangement of the membranous coverings converging into a funnel-shaped receptacle, and towards the day of parturition the volume of waste becomes very large, serving as a protective water cushion to preserve the foetus from external violence, and finally to help in the distension of the maternal passage in the hour of delivery.

The cord contains a gelatinous substance, admirably adapted to its work, but liable to disorganization when the ordinary course of things is interrupted after delivery. After birth the canal formed by the middle portion of the allantois membrane becomes obliterated. Its purpose

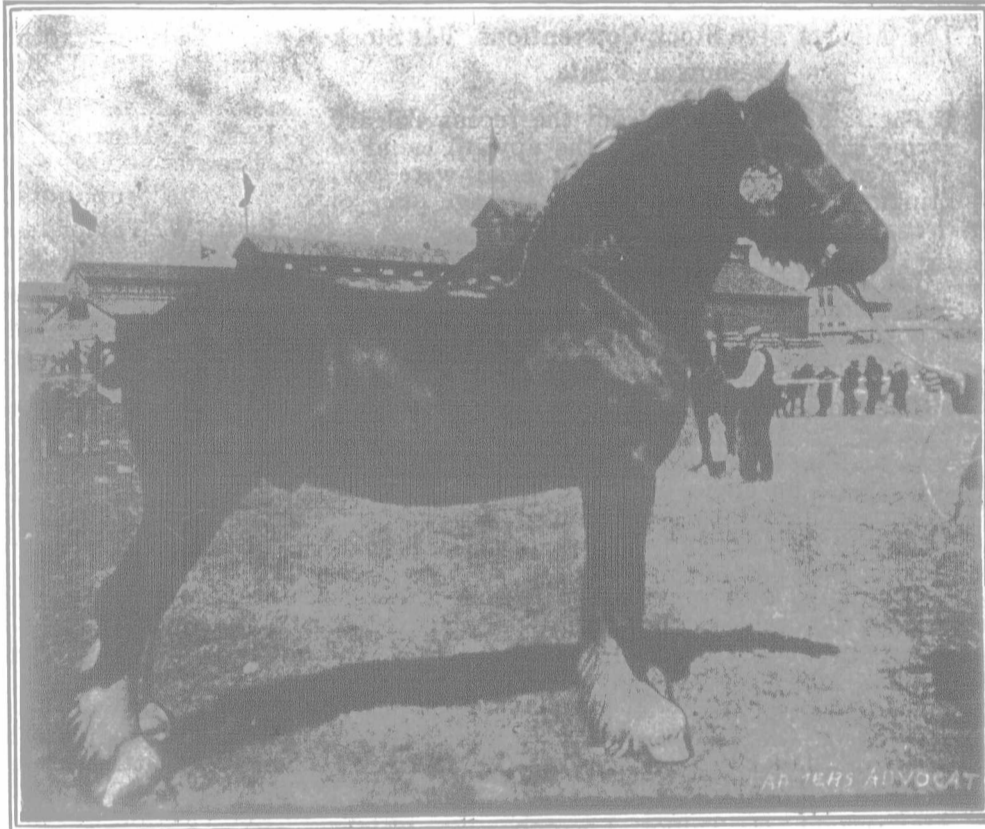
posed in many cases to seize it with finger and thumb and apply a suitable ligature. We have said "on its side," as when placed upon the back, a situation more convenient for observation, the flanks can both bulge and the navel sinks, while in the former position we have the advantage of pressure underneath, and can also compress the flank that is uppermost, in this way "getting the bulge" in our favor.

What is a suitable ligature? It should be rendered aseptic by saturation in some suitable recognised disinfectant, but not of a kind that will burn through. It is a soft structure, and no great strength is required. A stout darning thread or flourishing thread serves the purpose, besides readily taking up the medicament. It should, of course, be white or bleached, not having any dye in its composition. Fine carbolised catgut, or silk similarly prepared, is the best of all and the amateur may utilise a broken "E" violin string if he will first thoroughly wash it in warm water and soak in perchloride of mercury of the strength of 1 to 2,000, or 5 per cent. phenol or carbolic acid. Whatever ligature is used, there should be long ends left that will not get carried inside and that will permit of tightening or of removal.

In other cases the cord will have been broken off too short for this easy method of compression. Placing the animal on his left side, the operator proceeds with a stout curved needle already threaded with suitable material prepared as above



BARON'S LASSIE.
First Prize Two-year-old Filly.
OWNED BY JOHN A. TURNER, CALGARY.



BARLAE (IMP.)
Champion Clydesdale and Best Heavy Draft Stallion, at Calgary Spring Show.
OWNED BY JOHN A. TURNER, CALGARY.

Hesiod", was second and Parker's "Robiin the Seventh", came third. In yearlings, "Mace of Pekisko" won the first, and Palmer's entry came second and third.

Taken altogether there is marked evidence of improvement in the turnout at the Calgary show. There was more interest this year: in many cases a better product was shown and, if we may judge from present indications, the live stock business of Alberta both in cattle and horses is on the forward march.

We don't blame you, Mr. Ford. "Terrington Magnifico" is fierce as a name, but he'll prove all right as the foundation for some future struggles in the Hackney ring in Alberta.

And McGill looked sad as "Crimson General" passed under the hammer, yet did he mightily rejoice when a Lacombe man won out and the champion remained near home.

"It is now eight years since I first visited Alberta and I can note a vast improvement at each recurring visit."—DR. STANDISH.

An expert horseman's comment on an overly fat horse: "I have no use for a fat dog or the man that owns it."

is fulfilled, and it is now desired that the urethral canal should carry off the urine as in the adult, the bladder being at the same time retracted within the pelvic cavity. If this retraction is imperfectly performed from such accidents as straining of the cord, by the wanderings of the dam, or twisting or breaking off short, or by the too rapid closure of the abdominal opening, this canal or urachus remains imperfectly closed, and urine leaks or drips away from the navel. An anatomical difference between horses and ruminants makes the former more liable to this accident than the latter. It is more frequent and more dangerous in males than in females. While but a few drops will be seen trickling from the female, there will not infrequently appear quite a little stream from a male with a similar defect. In the female it usually ceases spontaneously and without the need of surgical interference.

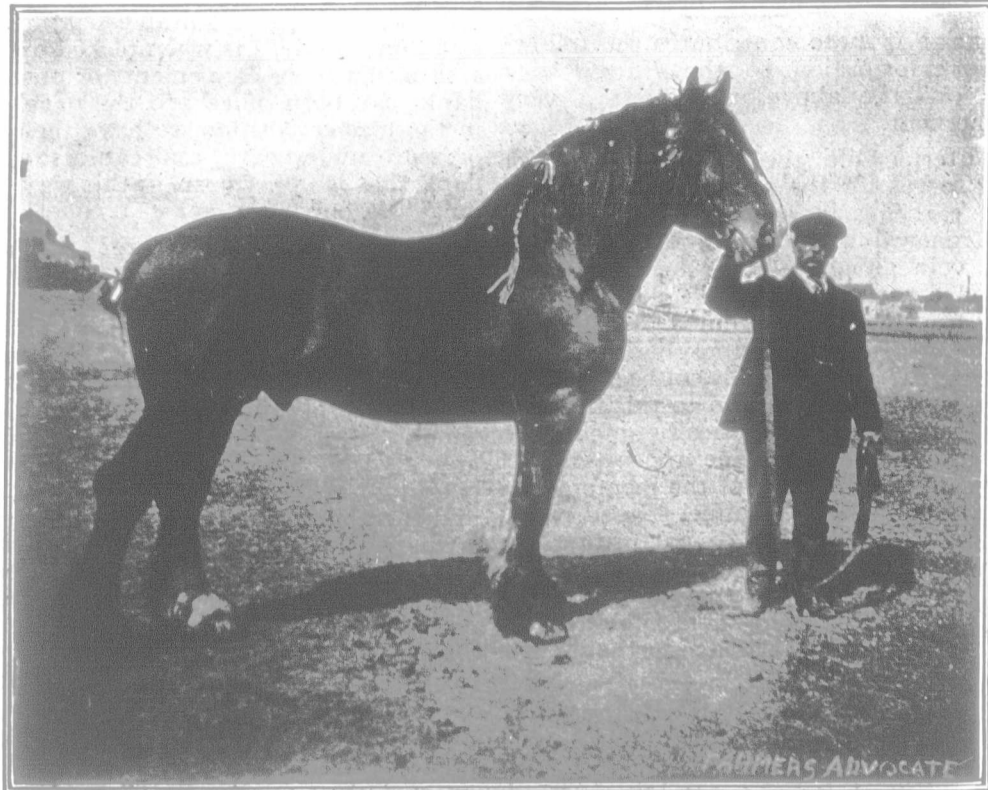
TREATMENT OF URINAL TROUBLES.

Treatment is almost always successful, save in the few cases where the proper (new) channel is not open, and instances are on record where death has occurred by ligaturing the persistent or pervious urachus, while the proper urethral canal was "blind" or closed. To close this no longer required drain is, of course, the object sought, by whatever measures attempted. When the young creature is placed upon its side and "sets its breath" or fixes the diaphragm in its struggles for freedom, the urachus will be sufficiently ex-

advised, holding it in his right finger and thumb, while with his left he seizes the urachus in its covering of skin and passes the needle behind the stump of cord containing the canal (urachus), enclosing as little skin as he may, while tying the ends with a moderate degree of pressure, enough to close the channel, but not enough to cause the death of the structures involved.

There are cases where the retraction of the urachus has proceeded too far even for this plan to succeed, and then we must resort to the ancient methods of blistering or firing, generally successful, but painful, and to be avoided if the gentler plans will avail us. (A method tried by us and with good results was to cauterize the urachus by passing in a nitrate of silver pencil for a few seconds. Ed.) How does blistering effect a cure? our readers will naturally ask. By causing the adjacent structures to swell and press the canal in every direction, it being a collapsible tube. The pressure thus produced lasts, as a rule, long enough to effect its purpose, and hardens them more or less permanently. This subject will be again mentioned in connection with umbilical hernia.

If you have a field badly infested with sow thistle it will pay to keep it thoroughly cultivated until the end of June, and then sow rape in rows, to be pastured in fall by lambs. You can in this way clean the land and get a paying crop as well.



ROBERTS' PRIDE

Sire, Lord Roberts; first in four-years-old Clydesdale class, Calgary; owned by Chas. Shattuck, Davisburg, Alta.

DR. STANDISH, MR. NESS
Judges.

The Alberta Live Stock Conventions, Fat Stock Show and Sale.

The following prices from the recent Calgary spring sale give an idea of the upward trend of prices in pure bred stock, 163 head were sold bringing a total of \$18,043, an average price of over \$110 each.

		Average
111 Shorthorns sold for	\$11,333	\$102.00
44 Herefords	5,690	129.00
6 Angus	835	139.00
2 Galloways	165	82.50

The sensational features of the sale were \$365.00 for McGill's "Crimson General" which was sold to H. Metcalfe and the high average prices paid for choice Hereford stock, one bunch of five entered by one man, J. T. Parker of Lacombe, bringing an average price of \$199.00 each.

Compared with previous years this is exceptionally favorable. The highest previous record being an average of \$95.75 in 1902. This year bidding was brisk from the start and the entire bunch was cleaned up in two days.

* * *

The slaughter test resulted as follows: First, Geo. Duncan, Innisfail, weight alive 1185, dead 730; second, H. Talbot, Lacombe, live weight 1100, dressed 650; third, H. Talbot, live weight 1225, dressed 725; highly commended, J. A. Turner, Calgary, live weight 1460, dressed 820; commended, the Industrial School, live weight 1450, dressed 892.

* * *

BEEF JUDGING CONTEST.

First, R. J. Scott, Lacombe; second, H. C.

Peters, Didsbury; third, W. Taylor; fourth, A. J. Thompson; fifth, J. Morrison.

SHEEP JUDGING.

First, J. Morrison; second, W. Taylor; third, E. Brown.

JUDGING LIGHT HORSES.

First, W. Taylor; second, J. Morrison.

* * *

The Horse Breeders' Association.

The following were elected officers of the Alberta Horse Breeders Association:

President, John A. Turner.
Vice-president, Bryce Wright.
Second vice-president, Mr. Jenkinson.
Directors: Clydes.—Mr. Beddingfield; Shires—A. E. Eckford; Percherons—Geo. Lane; Hackneys—Mr. Rawlinson; Thoroughbreds—P. G. Connell; Standard breeds—Mr. Ings; Ponies—Col. Walker.

Business Directors: M. S. Wilson, D. Cargill, Dr. Harrington, P. Thorburn, P. R. Stewart.

It has been suggested that this organization has heretofore elected too many of its officers from the vicinity of Calgary. An attempt was made this year to distribute the officers and directors a little more evenly over the province.

* * *

The election of officers for the Alberta Cattle Breeders Association resulted as follows:

President, R. K. Bennett, Calgary.
First vice-president, J. Sharpe, Lacombe.
Second vice-president, Jas. Wilson, Innisfail.
Shorthorns director, J. Ramsay, Priddis.
Herefords director, John T. Parker, Lacombe.
Polled Angus director, J. H. Fay, Blackfalds.
Galloways director, Mr. Adams.

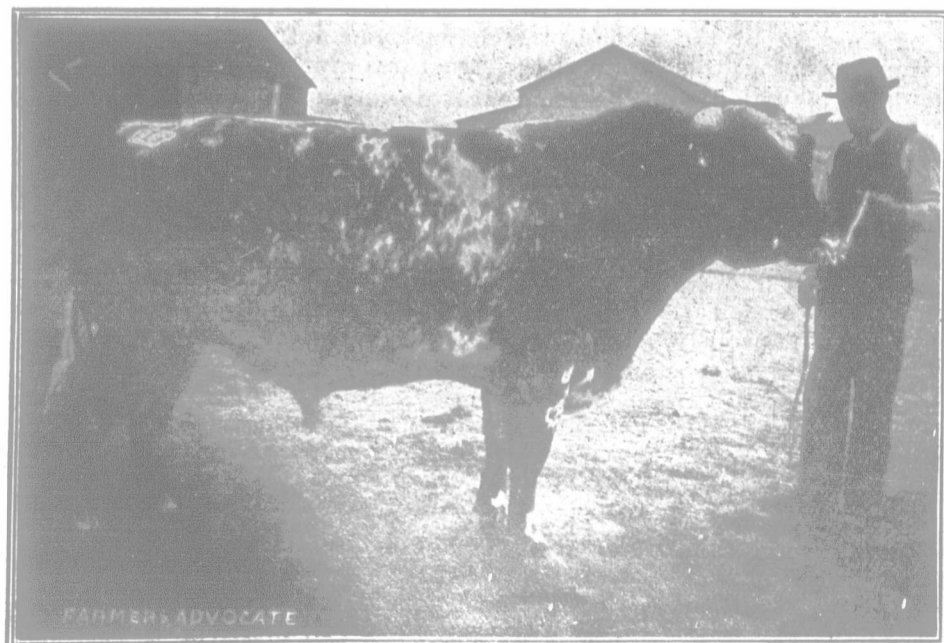
Dairy breeds director, J. Tregillus, Calgary.
Business Directors: Dr. Harrington, Bryce Wright, Thomas English, J. L. Walters.
J. A. Turner, the retiring president, was elected to the position of honorary president.

An Uplift in Horse Breeding.

In watching the judging at the recent spring Show in Calgary one could not fail to be impressed with the fact that although the exhibits in the heavy draft classes were far from what they should have been, yet they showed a big improvement over the average heavy horse of the country. The best are to be seen at the shows. We cannot expect the entire product of the country to equal the champions of the ring, but the spread is wide, very wide and great is the gulf to be bridged ere the horsemen of the country approach the standard set by our leading exhibitions.

One trouble that lies ever at hand is the temptation to sell the best brood mares instead of retaining them for breeding purposes. The average horseman is all too prone to place a price on anything he has and usually the buyer is wise enough to take the best, even at the higher price, and in this way the province is drained of its bluest blood with the consequent deterioration of quality.

Another word from the ring side is, "horsemen must know horses." The breeder who tolerates the misfit sire and the unsound mare may make a profit in the present era of high prices, but as sure as day follows night so sure is there coming a time of reckoning. At present anything equine can be sold. The time will come when soundness, quality and style alone will command a market



LOYALTY'S DUKE

Winner of 1st prize in two year old Shorthorn class Calgary owned by Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta.



CRIMSON GENERAL.

The highest price animal at the Calgary spring sale; sold by A. F. McGill to H. Metcalfe, Lacombe for \$365.00.

price that will prove remunerative. The horse-man who makes money in that day must know the business. He must study horses. He must be able to make an intelligent selection and only by an increased knowledge of the principles of breeding and by the practice of care and the exercise of sound judgment can progress be made toward the goal of our ideal. The best in the country, the pick of the earth for the breeding stock of our western farms and ranches.

Timely Horse-Breeding Information Boiled Down.

FOALING.

First sign is waxing of teats two or three days before.

Udder becomes full and hard; position of foal alters.

Abdomen becomes more pendant, and points of hips fall.

Wax drops off and gives way to milk.

Mare looks anxious and moves around box.

Looks round at her flanks; gets up and down with care.

Breaks into perspiration; ultimately lies down when labor comes on.

In ordinary course foal is born in ten to fifteen minutes.

When mares foal standing; there is great risk with the foal.

Mares are most anxious to foal alone.

If there is any difficulty, assistance must be given.

It must be carefully given and force avoided.

First see the forelegs are straight and equal in the passage, with head between them.

When head and elbows have passed through, the rest of the body comes quickly.

When foal is born, remove envelope which covers the head, and free mouth and nostrils.

The umbilical cord should be tied and cut two inches from belly of foal.

Tie with carbolized ligature and then cut.

When properly done there should never be an enlarged navel.

The mare sometimes licks it till it is severed; this, no doubt, is Nature's way of doing it.

THE FOAL AFTER BIRTH.

Mare should be allowed to lie down until she gets up herself.

The foal should be taken round to her head, when she will commence to lick it. This dries the foal and brings on circulation.

The foal then struggles to get up. This should not be interfered with unless in danger against wall, etc., as it expands the lungs and exercises the muscles.

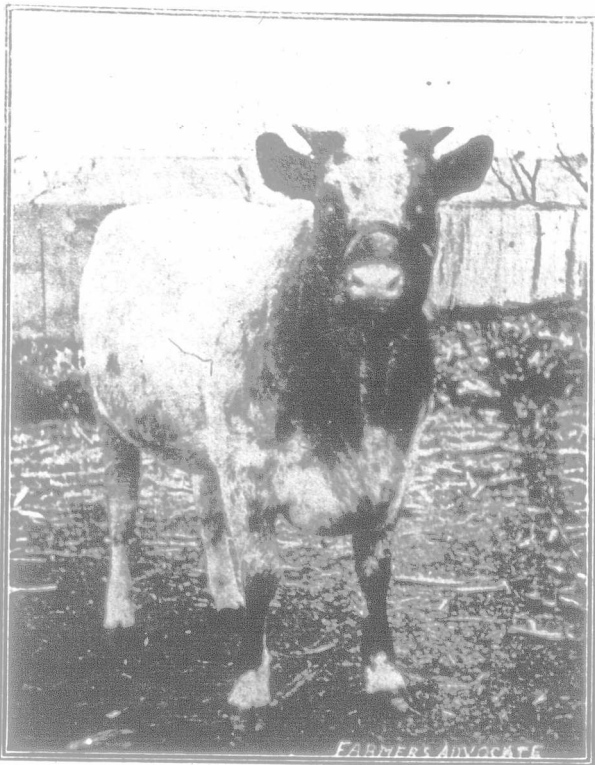
The foal should not be lifted on to its legs.

It should not be forced to suck until it is able; it is well able to wait for an hour or so.

When able to stand it may be supported beside the mare, and its head directed, but never forced, to suck.

A little milk drawn into the hand, when nose is close to udder, will often induce it to suck.

It is most important the foal should get the first milk itself.



MYRTLE 3RD = 69937 =
A yearling heifer, lot 6, in Barron's Sale.

When teats are small and difficult for foal to get hold of, it should be carefully guided to udder.

When mares are irritable or vicious they should be held or tied up, forefoot held up, or even twitch put on, until foal has confidence and mare allows it to suck freely.

If foal's bowels do not act within an hour after birth remove contents of rectum with the finger, on which a little oil or vaseline is smeared; rubbing with soap is also good.

THE MARE AFTER FOALING.

Give a mare a nice warm mash of bran, or a warm drink, but avoid flour drinks.

The afterbirth usually comes away in half an hour to two hours; when mares foal before their time it is longer.

It should not be forced or pulled away unless it remains too long; then a veterinary surgeon should be employed.

Mares should be kept in at least three days after foaling.

Should not be let out when grass is wet, as foal may lie down and get a cold.

Mares when let out with foal frequently gallop about until foal is heated; it then lies down exhausted and gets a chill, which turns to inflammation of the lungs or joints. This should be watched and prevented.

When there is too much milk for foal, and udder becomes gorged and hard, mare should be milked twice or thrice a day until foal is able to take it all.

SERVICE AFTER FOALING.

The ninth day is the usual time. This, however, varies—sometimes it is the eighth, while others go to the tenth or eleventh day.

If not in use, horse should not be forced on her simple because it is the ninth day.

If horse is not taken then, she will run to the twenty first day. Many never get in foal till the twenty first day.

If forced on the ninth day they often prove barren.

The fifteenth day is not of much consequence—it is often the ninth day not passed off.

The twenty first is the most important day, both as a trial day and as a service day.

Mares in good health, having had an easy foaling, if served on the ninth day, may be considered in foal if they successfully pass the twenty first day.

With delicate mares, or those which have had severe or difficult foaling, the twenty-first day is the proper one, as the generative organs have had time to recover tone.

Mares not stinted on the ninth day usually come well in season on the twenty first day, and stand to their service.

It is important to try young mares on their twenty fifth days.

The thirty fifth is the next important day on which mares should always be tried. If the mare passes the thirty first day it is a strong indication that she is in foal.

She should, however, be tried again on the forty second day. If a mare passes this successfully she may be considered safe in foal.

Many mares break at sixty days, in which case the first service has generally been cast.

To summarise, the chief days for service after foaling are the ninth, twenty first, twenty fifth, thirty first, forty second, and sixtieth.

TIME MARE IS IN USE.

The natural period is four days, but many not so much. Some only remain in season one day, and should be closely watched.

It is a great mistake to send mares a long way to the horse, specially in May or June, when days are hot, and then another long journey home.

If driven off heated and excited, when in relaxed condition, the service probably passes away and the mare is barren.

Absolute quietness after mares are covered is most essential to allow the parts to restore themselves and assist in the due closing of the uterus and its appendages.

The sober, steady horse is the most successful sire.

Twitching should be done as little as possible. It is not reasonable that service should stand when mares are suffering such pain as severe twitching must produce.

Lastly, all mares should be properly hobbled.

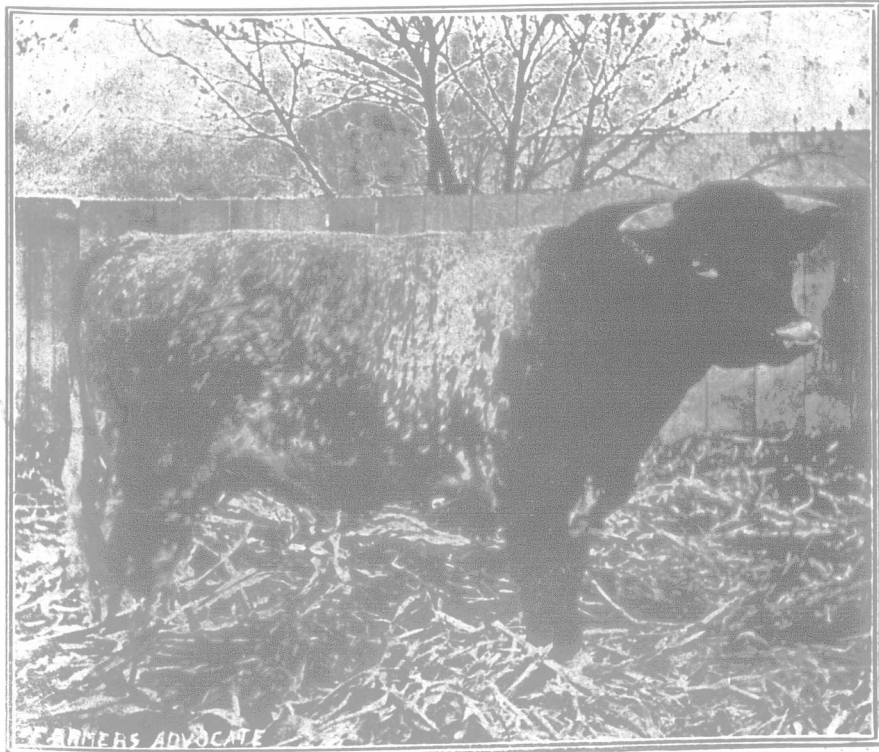
(Dr. Pallin's prize essay on horse breeding.)

In South Africa.

Dear Sirs:—I like the Farmer's Advocate very much. I find lots of useful information in it and I think every library should have it.

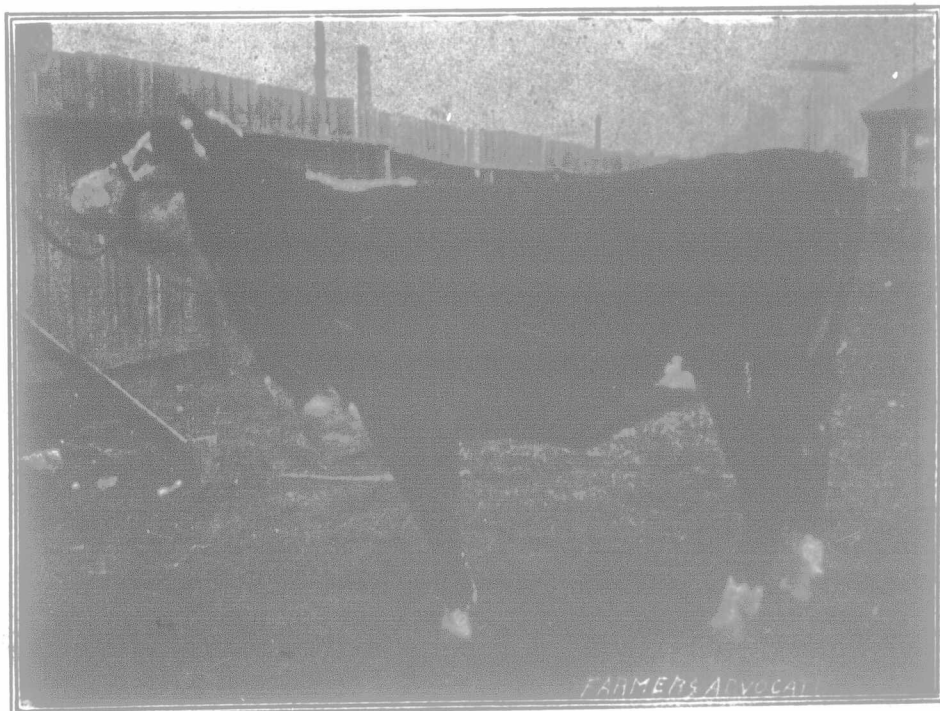
THOS. L. CLARENCE.

Alderley, Spring Vale, Via Richmond, Natal, S. A.



METEOR = 55098 =

The present head of Barron's herd, the sire of some of the young things to be sold June 1st. Many of the females to be sold are in calf to Meteor.



ALBERTA

A fourteen months' youngster from P. F. Huntley's herd, Lacombe, Alta.

STOCK

Canada from the Irish Beef Raisers' Standpoint.

In connection with the embargo removal agitation Mr. Callaghan Mc.Carthy, an Irish writer upon economic questions, contributed a thoughtful article upon the subject to the *Farmer's Gazette* in which he gave the following tables and from which he reasoned logically that while Canada sent to Britain one-eighth of a million cattle in a year she, nevertheless, had a potential capacity for an immediate (that is within three years) increase to one million head a number sufficiently large, it is argued, to destroy Ireland's trade with English buyers. Open ports for Canada, it is believed, would affect Ireland first and most seriously for the reason that an increase of seven-eighths of a million cattle would be sufficient to reduce the price of store cattle four shillings six pence in the pound, sterling, a sum equivalent to that which the Irish tenant pays to the landlord for land capable of producing a pound's worth of beef. The figures referred to and the partial comments are as follows:

"In dealing with this question it may be well that, at the outset, the present Irish and Canadian conditions should be shown side by side, as in the following statement:—

	Irish Conditions. millions.	Canadian Conditions. millions.
Population	4½	5½
No. of Milch Cows.....	1½	2½
Annual Butter Exports (cwts.)	½	½
Annual Cheese Exports (cwts.)	—	2
Calf-rearing Capacity per annum	1	1½
No. of Store Cattle annually exported.....	½	—
No. of Fat Cattle annually exported..... (dead and alive)	½	½

"In these figures the influences of the embargo are clearly noticeable. Ireland entirely excels in cattle rearing and dairying, whilst Canada, cut off by restrictions, is forced along the lines of cheese production. The calf-rearing pro-

duction is estimated at about two-thirds the number of milch cows, and deducting in the case of Canada three-quarter million for home consumption, present export, renewals of stock, and minor items, the remaining one million should roughly indicate its additional export power under normal conditions, or its pressure in British markets after the removal of restrictions. The figures in this and the following are taken, or estimated, from official publications, and rounded off into fractions of a million. It would here be impossible to mention their different sources or the methods adopted. The British markets for stores and beef (dead and alive, home and foreign) may again be placed side by side as follows:—

Store Cattle Market. Annual Supply. millions.	Beef Market. Annual Supply of Animals slaughtered at home or abroad. millions.
British Stores... 1½	Finished in Great Britain . 2½
Irish " ½	Imported from . . . Ireland ½
	Imported from foreign countries . 1½ (dead and alive)
Totals 2½	3½

Old Country Opinion Differs From Prof. Day.

Farmer and Stockbreeder commenting on Professor Day's attitude to the breeds of hogs as revealed in his opinion, that it is the individuality and not the breed that has to do with the ability to turn food into pork, says "that doctrine is distinctly dangerous, not to say misleading. It would be absurd to assume that, as a result of these experiments, the Chester White was as good as the Berkshire as a breed, but that the victory was won by the individual excellence of competing animals. If that is so the experiments are valueless. There is more in breed than meets the eye. We look to the Berkshire as our readiest fatterer, to the Large White as our nearest approach to the ideal baconer, to the Tamworth as a pig with a future when the generality are raised to the level of the best as they appear in the biggest company, to the Large Black as the farm pig which can pick up a good living by foraging. These qualities are bred into them. They are as much part and parcel of the breed as the inherent qualities of color and type.

The Grade Stallion.

Enrollment of stallions with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture reveals the fact that there are a large number of grade stallions in use throughout the province. There is no necessity for this condition and no excuse for it. As has always been the case, the light road horse grades are retained in largest numbers for stallion purposes and it is all the more regrettable, since even the registered standard bred stallions are by no means uniform in type, the breed horse has not been selected for a definite purpose and its pedigree is often as short as they can well be. Even among the pure bred of this breed it is probably the case that there are more misfits than in any other breed, for the simple reason that blood lines representing a certain type have not been sufficiently concentrated. As a result we may have full brothers and sisters in this breed as opposite in character as they well can be. Not all standard bred horses, however, are of such breeding, but the very short pedigreed or grade trotting stallion is a poor horse to put faith in as a sire.

Listen!

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1.75 to cover my subscription to the *Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Journal*. I think this is a paper that every farmer should have. Yours very truly, Magrath.

A. B. CRIBRIELD.

Over the Line.

Dear Sirs:—The *Farmer's Advocate* is the best farm journal that I have read.

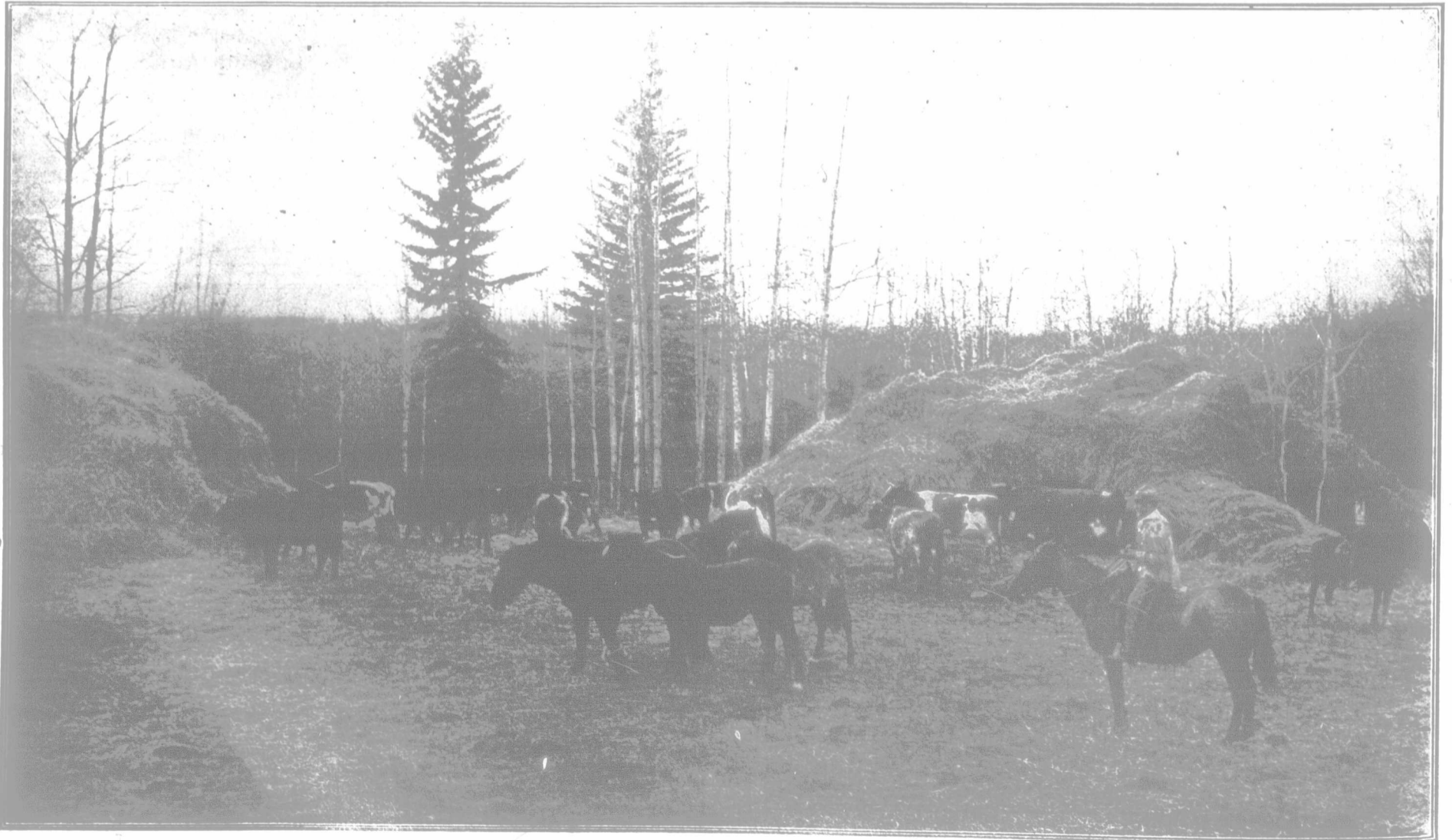
Yours truly, Hy. THOMPSON.

The champion bull of the Shorthorn section of the Royal Dublin Society Show this year was shown by Miss Staples, who has bred many good Shorthorns.

* * *

The *Farmer and Stockbreeder* commenting on the arguments pro and con re the Canadian embargo, gives a very sharp dig at the craze for Scotch-bred Shorthorns, in the following language: "We yield to none in our desire for a healthy race of cattle, but if purchasers demand and are willing to pay for cattle reared under certain conditions which, owing to climatic consideration are inimical to health," etc.

This will make the Aberdeenshire men cock their ears.



STOCK WINTERING OUTSIDE ON AN EDMONTON, ALTA. FARM.

Baldness of the Prairie, a Disease of the Range.

This condition is one that the cowmen and horse ranchers of the Canadian West are becoming more and more acquainted with every day and every grazing season, to their sorrow and financial loss. The cure's the thing! and as a sidelight on the subject the following paragraphs, excerpts from an address of Prof. Linfield, Director of the Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, are worthy of thought.

"The old-time stockmen who came to this country in the early days dwells with longing remembrance on the immense fields of waving grass that was found more or less abundant over the ranges, but especially in the rich valleys and the sheltered coulees where cattle and sheep grew, thrived and kept fat the year round. But now conditions have changed—the ground is bare, the grass eaten into the roots and the stock frequently find but scant picking.

To the question—'What has brought about this condition,' I believe the universal answer would be, 'The range is overstocked.'

Undoubtedly this is the primary cause, but it seems to me there are other and secondary causes that may be equally as important and perhaps more fundamental.

We must not forget that the amount of crop we can get from the ranch land is dependent upon the rainfall (including snowfall), but especially upon the amount that soaks into the ground.

The condition of the range as described by the early stockmen, afforded ideal conditions for the retention of a maximum amount of precipitation.

The grass held the snows of winter and in the spring, this thawing slowly, soaked into the ground. The spring and summer showers, falling on a bed of grass, did not quickly run off, but percolating through the grass roots much of it found its way into the ground. The grass upon the ground again acted as a mulch and prevented the rapid evaporation of this rain water from the soil.

But with the bare ground of the present there is another condition presented. The snows of winter are blown off this bare ground and piled up in the coulees and when the spring comes it melts and finds its way through rivulet, creek and river on out of the country. The shower of the spring and summer, falling on the bare ground, runs rapidly off to the same coulee and is lost, while what little soaks into the soil the hot sun shining on the unprotected ground soon drinks up into the air. Under these circumstances is it any wonder that the grass is getting less and that the springs are drying up? This grass is nourished by the water that soaks into the ground and the springs are fed by the water that percolates down and through the earth. It is thus that one management, or rather lack of management, has accelerated the destruction of the native pasture.

If we have properly interpreted the depreciation in our range pastures the next question is, 'Can the range be restored to its old time crop yield and if so how may this be done?'

Now the primary thought we must keep in mind is that the great and all important thing is water, as this we must have in the soil to get a grass crop. Thus all our thought and energies must be centered, on how to hold the water on the ground and get it into the soil.

From what I have seen of fenced areas on the range I believe that if protected, but two or three years would be necessary to restore the full grass crop of by-gone years and with this all the benefits accruing from the stand of grass.

I have conducted experiments for some years on the value of an irrigated pasture. My observation has led me to the conclusion that to get the maximum crop of pasture we must allow the grass to get a good start in the spring. This spring growth strengthens the plant and thus largely increases the annual pasture crop.

The logic of these facts, it seems to me, points to the necessity for some intelligent control or management of our range pastures if we are to get the largest crop from them. The haphazard practice of the past must be displaced. I am not prepared to discuss what the nature of this management of control shall be, but as in a large measure the stability, progress and property of our live stock industry is closely associated with the maintenance of the range pasture to its highest efficiency, this is a question worthy of our best thought."

The Origin of the Mother of Fat Stock Shows.

The following little bit of history regarding the Smithfield Club, the mother of fat stock shows, is taken from *Mark Lane Express*.

More than a century ago, in the year 1798, a gentleman of the name of Joseph Wilkes, living at Mensham, in Derbyshire, conceived the idea of establishing a society for the purpose—keeping to the description recorded at the time—of encouraging, by premiums to be distributed at the time of the principal market in Smithfield, London, for cattle intended to furnish the tables of the inhabitants during the Christmas festivities, the rearing and fattening of animals in a manner more economic and expeditious than had generally been practised with the large cattle, which the rage for fat and large joints of meat, beef in particular, accumulated in Smithfield Market, especially about Christmas annually. In the laudable object he had in view he obtained the co-operation of the Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, the Earl of Winchelsea, Richard Astley, and about twenty other gentlemen, well known as considerable breeders and feeders of cattle, and they met together at the Christmas market in Smithfield on December 17, 1798. These patriotic individuals then retired to a local tavern, and with thirteen other well-known agriculturists formed themselves into a society to be denominated the Smithfield Club—to consist of an indefinite number of subscribers, paying an annual subscription of half a guinea. The Duke of Bedford was elected president, and Mr. Arthur Young was appointed treasurer and secretary.

The club was from the first a decided success, and made continual progress. It is interesting to note the amount of premiums paid in the first years:—1799, 50 guineas; 1800, 120 guineas; 1801, 130 guineas; 1802, 130 guineas; 1803, 195 guineas. The first shows were held "in the spacious and commodious premises of Mr. Sadler, a stable-keeper in Goswell Street;" and, according to a report of the show of 1805:—The cattle, sheep, and pigs intended for exhibition arrived in great numbers from almost every part of England on December 10 and 11. The judges were Lord Somerville, Robert Byng, Esq., Richard Astley, Esq., and two eminent butchers, Mr. William Lambert and Mr. Robert Ayers. On Friday morning, the 12th, the show opened, and was most numerously attended by nobleman, gentlemen, graziers, salesmen, butchers, and others, who interested themselves in the breeding, fattening, or sale of cattle. Mr. Sadler's lofty and spacious sideyard, from being wholly covered with glass skylights, was found admirably adapted to the purpose. Nineteen fat oxen, four cows, thirty-three wether sheep, and five pigs were exhibited, duly qualified by certificates, to contend for the prizes. Some remarkably fine specimens of Swedish turnips, kohlrabi, and Hungarian turnip-cabbage were shown.

Reasonable care and attention on the part of the owners and caretakers of mares and stallions now, means a good percentage of foals next spring.

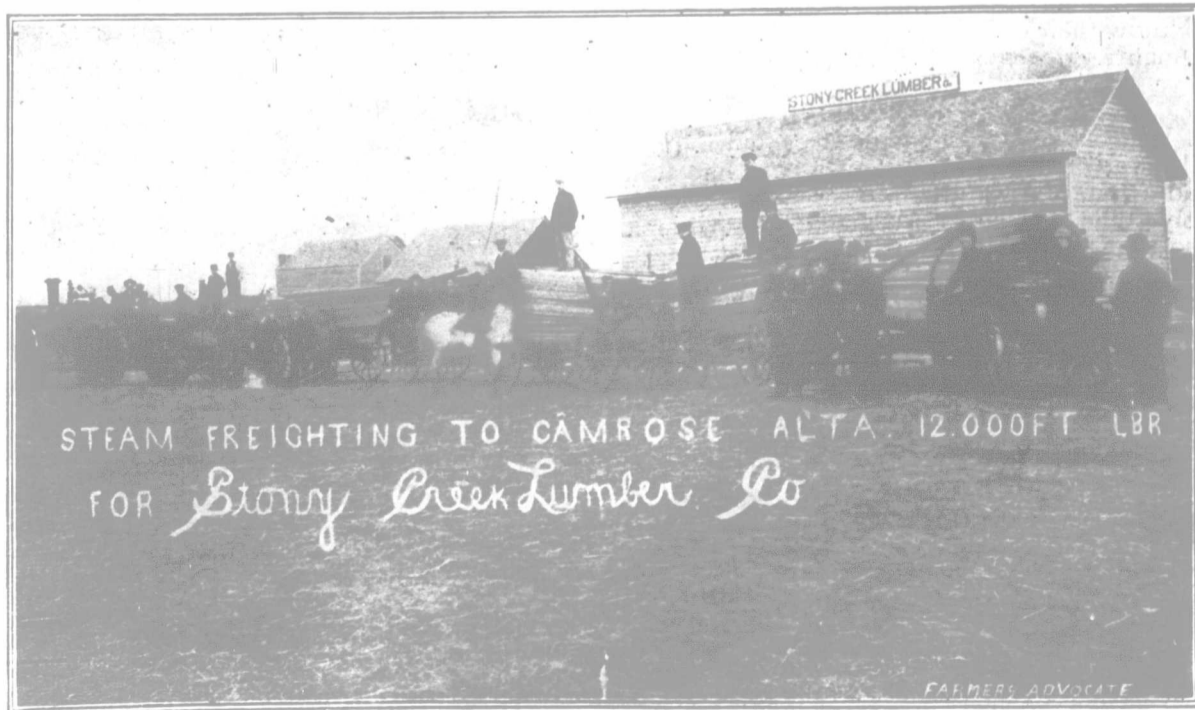
One of Manitoba's Leading Farmers Crosses the Bar.

It is at this time our sad duty to chronicle the demise of Henry Nichol of Brandon, an honorable gentleman, a leading farmer and breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Mr. Nichol had filled various offices in the agricultural world, being a prominent member of the Brandon Farmers' Institute and Western Agricultural and Arts Association. Mr. Nichol died in St. Paul, whither he had gone, accompanied by Mrs. Nichol, to be operated upon for some intestinal trouble. Mr. Nichol hailed from Guelph, Ont., and in the early days was with the Massey-Harris Company. His kindly face and measured accents will be much missed from gatherings of live stock men and farmers at the Wheat City.

The Selection of Judges.

Kilmarnock Show has in recent years been remarkable as the scene of sundry experiments in method of appointing judges. This is a thorny subject with us here, as, I gather from recent correspondence, it is also with you. Two years ago the managers of the Kilmarnock Show made an experiment: They referred the appointment to the exhibitors, each entrant of an exhibit having a right to nominate one judge for each entry, and those having most votes were chosen to act as judges, three men being appointed to the male section and three to the female section, but only one judge to act on a class. The result was that one section of exhibitors got their own way. They worked up the business so that entries were made by exhibitors who had no serious intention of sending forward stock. In the following year another section of exhibitors, who had left the business severely alone in 1904, played the same game. It was obviously a game that two could play at, and the men who scored in 1904, got left. The humor of the situation was apparent, and this year the uncontrolled suffrages of entrants who had nothing special to enter were vetoed, and an effort made to have a bona-fide electorate. Three judges were appointed out of the votes recorded, and the admirable plan adopted of utilizing the services of two of them for each class, the third man standing out as umpire. This is the plan followed at the London Spring Shows, and it is one of the best systems yet discovered. An exhibitor knows when he makes his entries that the judges who will deal with his stock are A, B and C, but he does not know whether the combination will be A and B, or A and C, or B and C. The committee for the first class is balloted for on the morning of the show, and that ballot determines the order for the day. Thus, take the Kilmarnock Show, recently: The three judges appointed to the female section were Messrs. Robert Renwick, William Hood and Peter Dewar. The ballot declared that the brood mares were to be judged by Messrs. Renwick and Hood, with Mr. Dewar umpire in case of dispute. A second ballot declared whether Mr. Renwick or Mr. Hood was to give place to Mr. Dewar for the second class, that of yeld mares. The answer was that Mr. Hood fell out. The committee, therefore, for the yeld mares, was Messrs. Renwick and Dewar, with Mr. Hood umpire, if required. The order in remaining classes was automatic. Hood and Dewar judged the three-year-old fillies, with Renwick as umpire; Renwick and Hood judged the two-year-old fillies, with Dewar as umpire; Dewar and Renwick judged the yearling fillies, with Hood as umpire, and so on throughout the other special classes. All three judges awarded the champion prize of the sex, and the whole three judges officiated on the award in which the champion male and the champion female came into competition.

The advantages of this method of selecting the committee are obvious. The public who is responsible for the award. If the two judges agree and there is no calling in of the umpire, it is the award of two men who are known. If the umpire is called in to decide a tie, it is still known that the award is the opinion of two men. The drawback in the case of a committee of three acting together is that the



public never know whose opinion they are getting. It may be the unanimous opinion of the three; more likely it is the opinion of two against one, and not infrequently it is the opinion of one which places the first, because if he is a cleverer man than his neighbors, and finds them disposed to differ, he may play the one off against the other, and get an animal neither of them prefers put first, because each is determined that the one which he dislikes shall not be second. Take it this way: Three judges act on committee; each man of them fancies a separate animal for first place. The cleverest man of the three takes stock of his comrades. He sees that neither is very fully persuaded in his own mind. He directs his attention to the weaker man of the two, and suggests that if the weak man will agree that the animal the strong man fancies should be first, he will agree that his choice should be second. This is not at all a good system, and it is beyond doubt that the worst decisions we have ever seen in Scotland have been arrived at in this way. No doubt something of the same kind may happen with two judges. There may be a principle of give and take at work, rather than recourse being had to the umpire, but the difference of opinion could not, in such a case be very deep.

Personally, I believe in judging by one man. It is the way to clear out the incompetents. No man will attack the problem of judging twenty or thirty yearlings unless he at least believes in himself, and one who does not believe in himself has no right to ask any other to believe in him. A man who makes a mess of his work under such circumstances is not invited to act again. He is, by his own doings, weeded out of the list of accredited judges. We do not pay our judges here. They get their expenses from the larger shows on a liberal scale, but generally the judging at the smaller shows is done gratis.

The two premier societies, the Highland & Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England, invite the councils of the breed societies to send in lists of approved judges, but to what extent the executive of either society gives effect to these nominations is not known outside the council rooms. My own impression is that hitherto comparatively little attention was paid to these nominations, but there is now a disposition to treat them seriously, and make sure that men who command the confidence of the representatives of the breed societies are worthy of the confidence of the executive of a society which runs an agricultural exhibition. In every case the final appointments lie with the executive of each society, and there can be no departure from this principle. The directors or members of council are responsible for the management of the affairs of a society to the members. If they fail in their duty, the members have the punishment in their own hands; they can dismiss them, and certainly no part of their duty is more important than the selection of competent men to adjudicate upon the stock. I conclude with reiterating a formula to which I have frequently given expression during the past twenty five years. It is of comparatively little moment how men be selected for this important office, provided the men who are appointed are men of recognized integrity, approved skill and independence of judgment. In other words, the best method of appointing judges is the method best adapted to secure the services of honest men, competent men, and men who know their own minds, and can defend their judgments.

SCOTLAND YET.

Strange Maternalism.

A Vancouver lady sends us the following: "Has any one ever heard of a case like this? I had a puppy given me last December. It was partly Collie but black. It came to maturity with us so that I know it never had puppies. I had another puppy given me, a St. Bernard, when it was about two months old. I would not believe my little girl when she came in one day saying that "Nada had lots of milk for the St. Bernard puppy." The young puppy had sucked till he brought milk and now he keeps at it although he is much bigger than his foster mother. I have shown this to different people here who all say they never heard of such a thing.

(Note.—There are records of similar conduct on the part of animals but it must be admitted they are very rare.)

JOINT ILLS AND SCOURS.

TROUBLES WITH A COMMON ORIGIN.

Joint ill and scour cannot well be considered apart, as they have a common cause or at least a universal

gate through which they enter, either as different organisms or having powers of selection as to their destination in the animal invaded. It is for the pathologist and the student of "the infinitely little" to distinguish and to label the "varmints," when they have decided by their shape, behaviour, disposition to stain with certain colorings favoured of bacteriologists, and cultivation in various media, to what class they belong. At present there is some doubt. It seems probable the scour, joint ill, and other diseases of young animals are produced by a microbe belonging to a group which best thrives in manure and stable litter, and named after the French scientist Pasteur the Pasteurella. From the earliest symptoms of illness, this microbe may be found in the blood taken from any part of the animal, and most numerous in the region of the navel. When the animal's life is ebbing away other organisms become more numerous, and if the microscopic examination of the blood is deferred until after death the bacilli of putrefaction, together with the colon bacillus, will have almost entirely displaced the organism responsible for the blood poisoning. So much is proved by the agreement of thousands of investigators in all civilized countries. The microbe of septicaemia found in the calf has been cultivated in broth and jelly, and with this culture other animals have been injected and the disease produced. The reader unacquainted with pathological disputations can at least lay hold of this solid fact and remember it for his benefit. Scour and joint ill, and many other forms of blood poisoning, are due to the said disease germs entering at the navel of the newly born, and we are infinitely indebted to the laboratory men for the discovery. It is for breeders to apply the knowledge and lock the gate.

PREVENTION IS QUITE POSSIBLE.

Cure very problematical. Care and watchfulness will in this matter bring their reward, as they do in every other department of the farmer's profession. At the risk of boring some of our older and more assiduous readers, we would say, for the sake of the younger and more recent subscribers, do not foal down mares, calve cows, and wean ewes in the same dirty buildings year after year. The writer is not a laboratory man, unmindful or not knowing the limitations of the ordinary farmer, and does not, therefore, insist on a model farm, with buildings of the latest approved type, but urges stockbreeders to first accept the fact that these troubles do come through the infected litter and floors, and then to fairly consider how in his own particular set of circumstances he may best rid his premises of disease germs, and afterwards close the gate against them. He can clear away all soiled litter before a parturient animal is placed in the box or building. If the floors are paved, he can use disinfectants that will penetrate

and destroy germs in every crack or interstice of the floors. Beaten hard earthen floors are very treacherous, and cannot be made safe, except by removal of several inches off the top and their replacement with fresh material from some part of the farm where no animals have lately been kept.

Then as to bedding, he will not always have a wide choice, but short clean straw has many recommendations, and is better than hay, which one is tempted to use when it is not marketable but abundant.

It is necessary, however, to remember that the spores of the bacillus are to be found in hay, and to a less extent in straw, and while they so remain are no harm; but introduced into the stall, soiled with dung and urine, and quickly fermented, they spring into life, and myriads of bacilli are then awaiting the newborn calf, or foal, or lamb, whose navel presents just the soft, moist, gelatinous substance, and convenient temperature in which they can thrive and multiply apace.

DISINFECTANTS.

The sanitary measures already recommended are therefore only part of the warfare to be carried on against the organisms, keeping down the enemies' numbers. We must defend the citadel also, guarding it by means of defences through which the assailants cannot penetrate; or if they do get through, it is only to perish immediately.

What are these defences, and how best can we erect them? The number of antiseptics or germ resistors is considerable, and for use in certain connections some are more suitable than others. Many of the advertised emulsions of creosote or other coal tar derivatives are excellent, but advertisers insist on recommending them for every sort of use, refusing to recognise their inferiority for particular purposes. We cannot, and indeed would not, make comparisons between them, but would pass on to consider what substances are best, and why. We have to deal with a moist gelatinous cord. We want to at once "proof" it against disease germs. We want also to dry it off at the earliest moment. So long as it remains moist there is risk, unless indeed we could be absolutely sure that no portion whatever was not perfectly dressed with our chosen agent.

Carbolic acid is a valuable agent, but can scarcely be used profitably in this connection, unless employed "neat." To dilute it with water, it must first be mixed with glycerine, and the latter forms a soft varnish or protection, which hinders evaporation and retards drying off. If mixed with oil, the objection is further increased. If rudiciously applied "neat" and without touching any other parts, it whitens the navel string by coagulating albumen, and at once puts the navel in a state of defence. No germs can pass

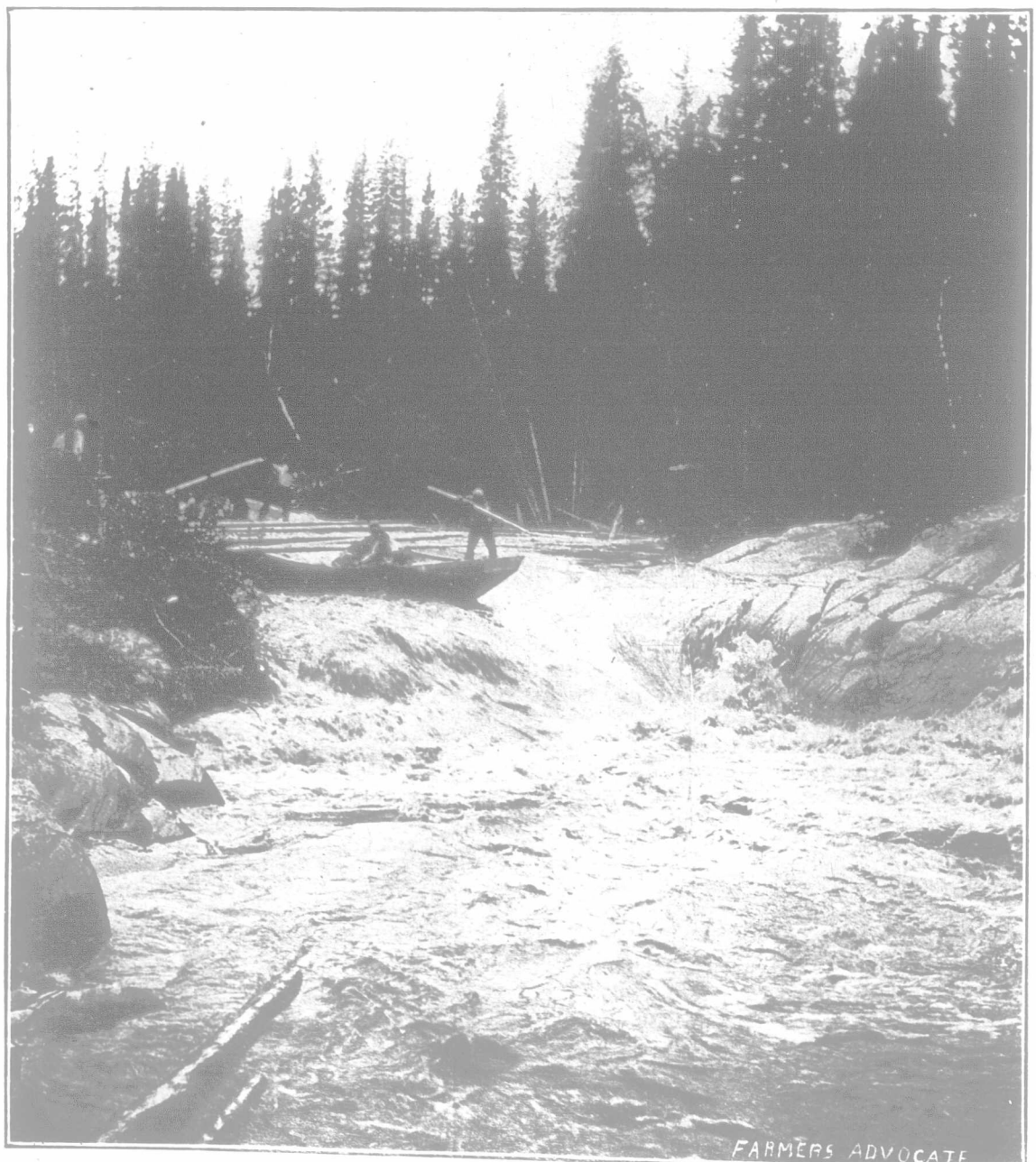


Photo by Mathers, Vancouver. RAPIDS ON THE SLAVE RIVER, ALTA.

FARMERS ADVOCATE

it, and but one application is necessary. The risk is of a clumsy person dropping it about and injuring a tender joint or burning a thin belly skin, or thigh.

Perchloride of mercury, known to shepherds as "sublimate," is very good for the purpose. It coagulates albumen, and can be used less strong if methylated spirits is employed as a solvent in lieu of water. A suitable proportion will be found in half a dram of sublimate in 6 oz. of the spirit. The rapid evaporation of the latter adds to the drying powers of the former, and one soaking is usually enough, but it is perfectly safe to repeat.

Salicylic acid is a powerful antiseptic, and soluble in water, but does not dry off as fast as either of the above remedies. It makes an admirable dressing if one part of acid is dissolved in seven of collodion, the latter being very volatile. Its chief objection is its costliness if a large number of animals have to be done.

LIGATURING OR TYING THE NAVEL STRING.

at birth is adopted by some, and to an extent reduces the risk of infection—a very limited extent, as the microbes can enter through any portion of the surface of the cord, they are not bound to find the opening, although that, with its clot of blood inside, is the worst guarded entrance when not ligatured. Tied navel strings do not dry off as well as those left to Nature or treated with the substance already mentioned. There is apt to be a bulge above the ligature, a pear-shaped body remaining and refusing to undergo the necessary changes.

Bandaging commends itself to the scientific German, who provides a pad of lint soaked in a four or five per cent. carbolic lotion, and maintained in position by arms passed over the animal's back. It has the serious objection of hindering evaporation, and the consequent shrivelling, away of the cord, and needs frequent renewal, besides the chances of setting off the umbilical region during the animal's movements. The carbolic, the perchloride, and the salicylic lotion most commend themselves to the writer, for reasons already given, and I will conclude by saying that the best way to apply them is to make a sufficient quantity to fill a wide-mouthed bottle which can be held up to the navel and contain the string without overflowing. This will have to be estimated by each user, as a big Shire colt will have a somewhat voluminous cord, while a lamb will have a very small one.—VET. in *Farmer and Stockbreeder* (British).

Dear Sirs:—The Farmer's Advocate is one of the best farm papers published in America to-day.

Whitewater.

Yours truly,

P. BRONDGUST.

Breaking Heifers in to Milk.

Dairy Farmer in an Old Country contemporary gives some pertinent advice on the above subject, one of great importance to those anxious to make a profit from their cows.

"Some cows are so docile that hardly anything will induce them to lift a foot in resentment, defence, or for mischief, while others are ready to let fly on the slightest provocation, due frequently to mistakes made when breaking them in to milk for the first time. None of them kick excepting when being milked or handled in some other way, but many a milk pail is overturned, and the milker sent spinning, too, when the milk is being extracted. Indeed, this is the time when the trick is acquired, and it may either be very temporary or permanent, according to the management of the milker. Many young heifers being milked for the first time are disposed to kick. This is done in fear or ignorance. Others, of all ages, are inclined to kick in having sore teats, and in these cases there is some excuse for the cow kicking. In dealing with heifers it is well to handle them a good deal before calving. When their udders are filling up and distending they enjoy a gentle hand being put on them and rubbing. This is a fine stepping-stone to a quiet milker, and should be practised, but if they are a bit wild that disposition must not be increased by abusing them. This is the worst possible treatment, and will increase the habit. If a cow gives one a smack there is no earthly good in hitting back. Many hotheads do this, and not only get the worst of it, but spoil the cow. A row of the sort makes the cow nervous, and when in that state she does not yield her milk readily, and much of it is kept back. Some strap the two hind-legs together, others tie up one of the fore ones, and it all means bustle and superfluous operations. Ninety-nine in every hundred may be induced to give up all inclination to kick in a very short time—indeed, in a day or two. This is not by thrashing or trying to get her subdued by force. That is a fruitless game, but a gentle hand and coaxing word will tame the worst. I have seen ill-natured men and boys, and an occasional woman, too, that could not attempt to milk certain cows without being kicked at, while another man, boy, or woman would sit down by them, catch the teats, and go on milking without a foot being lifted. This is not uncommon, and the secret of it all is, gentleness. It is quite surprising how quickly and correctly a cow will detect the milker's disposition.

When a cow has sore teats it is not surprising that they should kick when being pulled, but some disregard their condition, and handle them roughly, then the kicking does not decrease or the teats mend; and here, again, the gentle hand is the best salve. I have seen them absolutely wild with some milkers, while with another, although suffering agony from

raw teats, they would grin and bear it. I am therefore not in sympathy with milkers that induce kicking or that cause the cows to continue it; neither am I in favor of tying their legs and haltering their limbs in any way. That shows a decided incapability on the part of the milker to manage the cow, and if peace cannot be maintained by soothing treatment other employment ought to be inquired after, as such a hand is in no way adapted to contribute to the success of the herd or dairy."

FARM

The History of Fife Wheat.

They wore no coat of armor, the boys in twilight days—
They sang no classic music, but the old "Come all ye" lays;
For armed with axe and handspike, each giant tree their foe,
They rallied to the battle-cry of "Gee!" "G'lang!" and "Whoa!"

And so they smote the forest down, and rolled the logs in heaps,
And brought our country to the front in mighty strides and leaps;
And left upon the altar of each home wherein you go,
Some fragrance of the flowers that bloom through "Gee!" "G'lang!" and "Whoa!"

—DR. O'HAGAN.

Following upon the agitation to commemorate the work of Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, by a suitable memorial in the city of Brantford, Ont., comes another asking for a memorial to David Fife, the Peterborough, Ont., farmer whose name has been perpetuated in that of the famous "Fife" wheat—the cereal that has made Western Canada famous.

Just as the movement looking to the Bell monument aroused interest as to "how" the invention was accomplished, so in this case people are asking just "how" Fife wheat, that wheat which, more than any other, overflows the elevators and streams out in a golden avalanche over the great railways of the West, originated; and the following facts, compiled from information kindly supplied us by a niece of the late Mr. Fife, will be read with much interest, especially by those to whom, as to Dr. O'Hagan, the poet of the pioneer, the good old days of corduroy and logging-bees still bear the flavor of romance, or are invested with the halo of memory.

Considerably over half a century ago, Mr. David Fife came from Glasgow to Canada, and settled on the farm in Otonabee township, Peterborough county, which is still occupied by his son, Sylvester Fife. Like other pioneers, he set out valiantly to "smite the forest down, and roll the logs in heaps," and, with others, found that, however many the compensations afforded, living in a new country is not all sunshine. One of the worst annoyances was the continual rusting of the wheat, of which, in the small areas possible to forest clearings, a good crop was necessary. While this trouble was at its worst, Mr. Wm. Struthers arrived from Scotland, and, during his stay at the Fife homestead, heard much of the fatal "rust." On his return to Scotland, when looking on, one day, at the unloading of wheat from a Russian vessel at the Glasgow dock, he thought of his friend in Canada, and put into his cap a couple of handfuls of this wheat, which he afterward gave to Mr. Fife.

In the Fife garden there was, in the fashion of those early times, a great pile of logs. These were burned and the ground prepared, and, in the plot so provided, Mrs. Fife carefully planted the wheat, raking it in with a garden rake. It grew but all was rusted badly except five heads from one root, probably a "freak" in the plant world, unlike any wheat that had ever been.

The observant Fifes noticed these five heads, and great was the consternation when, one day, the oxen were found, not only in the wheat plot, but "at" the very bunch of unrusted heads. Three of the latter were, however, rescued, and during the following winter occupied a place of honor hanging to one of the kitchen beams. In the spring Mr. Fife carefully rubbed out the grains on a plate, and these were again planted. In the little crop so gained, non-rusting properties were again in evidence, and now, indeed, the Russian wheat promised to be a goose with golden



Photo by Mathers, Vancouver,

TRACKING ON THE ATHABASKA RIVER.

eggs. Year after year the best kernels were picked out by the farmer and his family in the big kitchen, and in time Mr. Fife had enough to sow a small field.

By this time the fame of the discovery had spread abroad through Otonabee township, and one by one the farmers applied to Mr. Fife for samples. With characteristic generosity he turned no one away empty-handed, giving to some, and selling to others at the same rate as for ordinary wheat. Before long the rust-proof wheat was growing everywhere, and was found to flourish well, except on sandy land.

Then, as the county became older, and there was less new land to sow it on, it was observed that "Fife" wheat seemed to be "running out." It would not grow so well, and the character of the grain itself appeared to be changing. In the meantime, however, small quantities had been sent to Minnesota. In the rich prairie land it had found a new field to conquer. Year by year it was spreading north and west, overflowing into what is now known as the vast Canadian wheat belt, until it had finally won the position it holds to-day, a veritable mint to the Dominion and to a great part of the United States, a source of the bread supply to no small extent of the modern world.

Just one little incident, and we will close. Some years ago, Mr. Fife, when visiting an old neighbor, spoke of the change in the Ontario-grown grain above referred to, and regretted that he had not saved some of the original seed, in order that he might satisfy himself as to whether the grain or the land had most deteriorated. The neighbor's wife then remembered that, many years before, in the early days, she had plaited a little "quern," or handmill, from some of the ripe wheat, and had decorated it with ribbons, intending to present it to Mr. Fife as a souvenir. She had, however, neglected to present the little gift, which had, in consequence, hung on the walls of her house for many a year. A search in the garret brought the little quern to light again. A few grains were still found in it, and with these, in his old age, Mr. Fife repeated the experiment of his youth. The grain from these proved to be of very fine quality, but through mismanagement of those to whom Mr. Fife entrusted the seed, the product was lost track of.

Such was the history of Fife wheat.

From the above account it may be judged that, in all probability, Fife wheat may, as the prairies become exhausted, refuse to grow as it does to-day. However, that may be, the fact is not altered that, by his keen observation and care, the late Mr. Fife rendered a tremendous service to his country. With his example before them, farmers must get some inkling of what it may mean to neglect the apparent "freak" in farm or garden; and perhaps the great results which he accomplished may inspire some other farmer to render an equal service to his age.

Concrete for Fence Posts.

A satisfactory fence post must be reasonable in cost, strong enough for general farm use, and durable. Wooden posts are becoming scarce and dear; iron posts are expensive, and are, moreover, subject to corrosion, unless expensively protected by painting and repainting. One of the ideas favored of late has been the cement-concrete post, reinforced by imbedding in it iron or steel wire. Such a post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age. While it is not practicable to make the cement posts as strong as new wooden ones, they can be made quite strong enough for farm purposes. Where extra strength is required, it may be obtained by using a larger post, with a greater proportion of metal. Perhaps the best material for reinforcement is twisted fence wire. It need not be galvanized, as the concrete protects it perfectly against rust. Barbed wire is sometimes used, but the barbs make it difficult to handle. Wooden reinforcement is not recommended, as the wooden core is liable to swell by absorption of moisture and crack the post. The greatest strength is secured by placing the reinforcing material near the surface, where its strength is utilized to best advantage, with only a few strands on the outside to form a protective covering. A reinforcing strand in each corner of the post is probably the most efficient arrangement.

It is recommended in U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 235, on "Cement Mortar and Concrete," that the concrete be mixed with 1 part cement in 2 parts the proportion of sand to cement and 5 parts fine broken stone to cement.

the aggregate contains pieces less than one-fourth inch in diameter, a smaller proportion of sand may be used, and in some cases it may be omitted altogether. Other authorities recommend 1 of cement to 6, 5 or even 4 parts of mixed sand and gravel. Probably 1 of cement to 5 of sand and gravel would be advisable. A rather thin, sloppy mixture is advised as making a more compact post, and securing a glaze on the surface that makes it nearly impervious. The thin concrete requires less tamping, and it is easier to place the reinforcing accurately. The tamping of drier-mixed concrete displaces the wire, and the concrete will not form around and unite with the wire, nor allow the wire to stretch, as it will when it is moderately wet. The concrete should be well mixed.

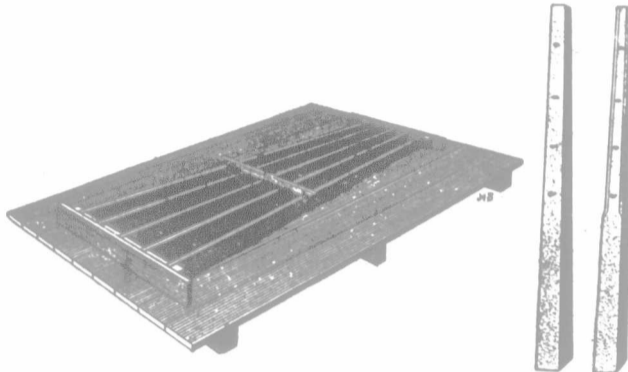


Fig. 1

Economy favors the use of the tapering posts. These can be easily and quickly made in any desired size and form. Posts may be molded in a vertical or horizontal position; the latter is preferable. Wooden molds are used, constructed very simply, as shown in Fig. 1. This mold has a capacity of four posts, but larger ones could easily be made on the same principle. It consists of two end pieces carrying lugs, between which are inserted partition strips. The several parts are held together with hooks and eyes, as shown in figure. To prevent any bulging of the side strips, they are braced as illustrated. Dressed lumber at least one inch thick, and preferably 1½ inches, should be used. Care should be exercised in tamping to ensure the corners of the mold being well filled, for if this detail is not watched, the metal reinforcement, being exposed in places, will be liable to rust. In using the mold, a perfectly smooth and even platform should be provided. A cement floor, if available, may be used to advantage. The molds, when in place, are given a thin coating of soft soap, the platform being treated the same way. Mineral oil or shellac will answer instead of soap.

Dimensions of posts will differ, according to the judgment of the builder. An American expert advises that the line-post molds should be at least large enough to make a post with a 3 x 3-inch top, 4 x 4-inch base, and a length of 6½ feet. The corner, he says, should be 5 x 5-inch top, 6 x 6-inch base, and be 8 feet long, and have lugs to place the brace post under. These brace posts should be 4 x 4 inches, and 8 feet long, and next to the corner a heavy intermediate post is advisable.

One of the perplexing problems has been how to attach fence wire to the posts. The American above quoted recommends two staples, set parallel and horizontally, to allow the fence wire to pass between them, and having a short key wire between them, leaving the fence free to expand and contract, although perfectly secured to the post. These staples made of heavy wire, thoroughly galvanized, will last a lifetime, in the opinion of experts.



Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the device recommended by the U. S. Farmers' Bulletin, above referred to. A long staple or bent wire is imbedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent extraction. A piece of small flexible wire, about two inches in length, threading the staple, and twisted several times with a pair of pliers, holds the line wire in position.

In filling the molds, about 1½ inches of concrete is spread evenly over the bottom, and tamped to reduce it to a thickness of about one inch. On top of this two reinforcing members are placed about one inch from the sides of the mold. The molds are then filled and tamped to the level of the other two reinforcing members, the fasteners for fence wires being inserted during the operation. These reinforcements are adjusted as were the other two, and the remaining inch of concrete tamped and levelled off. To avoid sharp edges, which are easily chipped, triangular strips may be placed in bottom corners of mold. When the molds have been filled, similar strips may be inserted on top, or the top edges may be bevelled with an edging tool, as shown in Fig. 3, easily made of wood or metal. If, as is advised by some, the face of the post is in the bottom of the mold, the places for the fasteners should be sunken in the surface of the bottom of the mold, thus making all parts uniform as regards position of the fasteners. The ends and sides of the mold may be removed after twenty-four hours, but the posts should not be handled for at least a week, being, meantime, sprinkled several times daily, and protected from sun and wind. Although a post may be hard and apparently strong when one week old, it will not attain its full strength in that time, but should be handled with great care. Carelessness in handling green concrete posts may result in the formation of fine cracks, which, though unnoticed at the time, cause the post to fail later on. Posts should be allowed to cure at least sixty days before being used. It is considered well, when taking them from the moulding platform, to place them on a smooth bed of moist sand, and protect them from the sun until thoroughly cured, receiving a daily drenching. As soon as the molds are removed they should be cleaned with a wire brush before being used again.

The cost of concrete posts will vary, but we submit the following estimate from the American bulletin: One cubic yard of concrete will make 20 seven-foot posts, measuring 6x6 inches at bottom, and 6x3 inches at top, and if mixed in the proportions of 1—2½—5, would require approximately:

1.16 barrels cement, at \$2.00	\$2 32
0.44 cubic yards sand, at 75c.	33
0.88 cubic feet gravel, at 75c.	66

Materials for 1 cubic yard concrete....\$3 31

Concrete for 1 post	\$0 17
28 feet of 16-inch steel wire, at 3c. pound	06

Total cost concrete and metal for one post, \$0 23

To this must be added cost of mixing concrete, molding and handling posts, and the cost of molds, an addition which should not in any case exceed 7 cents, or a total of 30 cents per post.

Milk has been put to many uses, one of which is for painting purposes. The method, according to N. Y. Produce, is to add to 10 pounds of milk 2.75 pounds of Portland cement, and enough Venetian red to give it a good color; of course any other color may be used as well. The milk holds the color in suspension, but the cement must be stirred well while using as otherwise it will sink to the bottom. Six hours after applying, the paint is as firm as a month-old oil color, and is not affected by water. Wood has kept well for 20 years under such treatment. The effect seems to be to petrify the wood. New milk is better than skim milk or buttermilk. Sufficient for one day's use only should be mixed at a time.

* * *

The Natal trouble is not assuming any less serious aspect. Mr. Stainbant, the British magistrate at Mahlabitini in Zululand, was killed by Zulus while collecting taxes near the town. One of his attendants was fatally wounded. The attacking party are believed to have joined with Bambaata whose main force is to the west of Mahlabitini. A temporary advantage has been gained over the insurgent chief by Colonel Mansell, who with his troops attacked a body of Zulu warriors and killed sixty of them.

* * *

The British society for the registration of Oxford Down sheep has lost its secretary and registrar by death. The late Milton Dence was a breeder of note of this fine breed of sheep, as well as secretary for the society.

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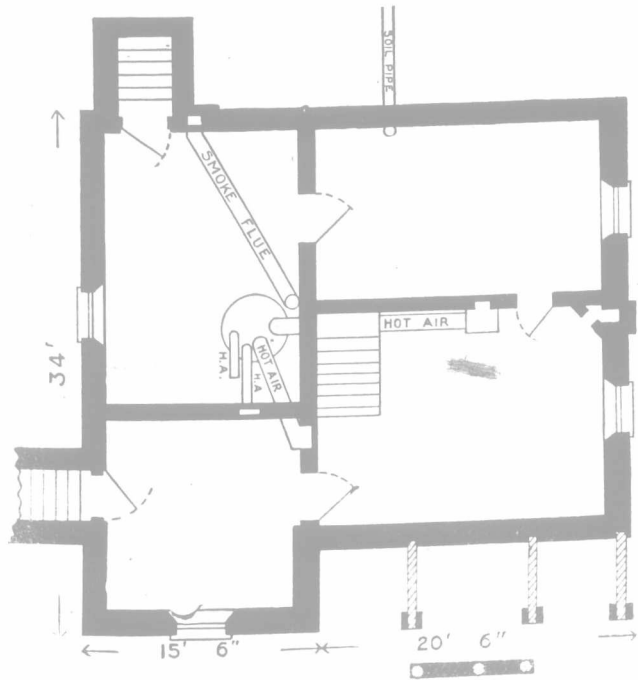
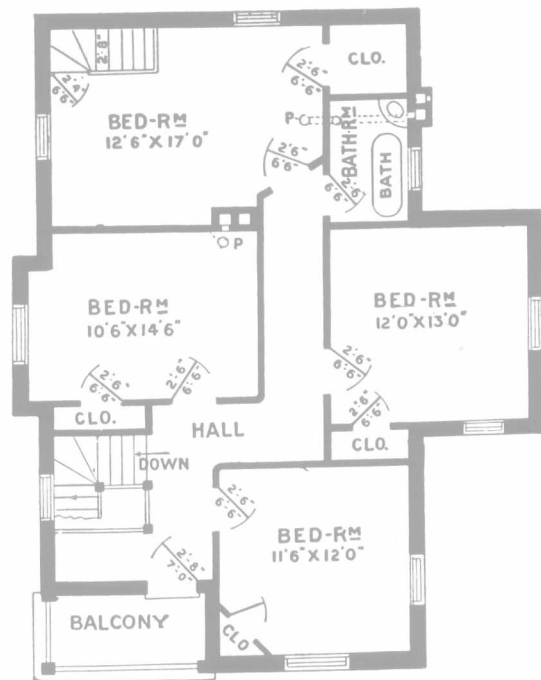
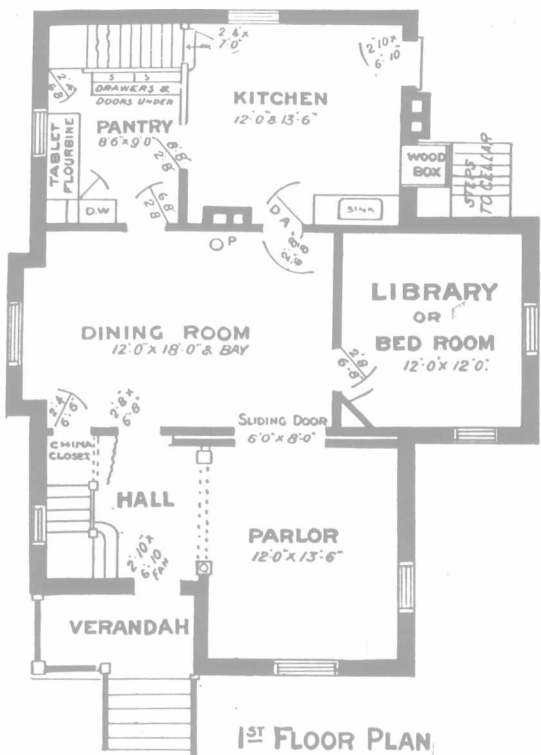
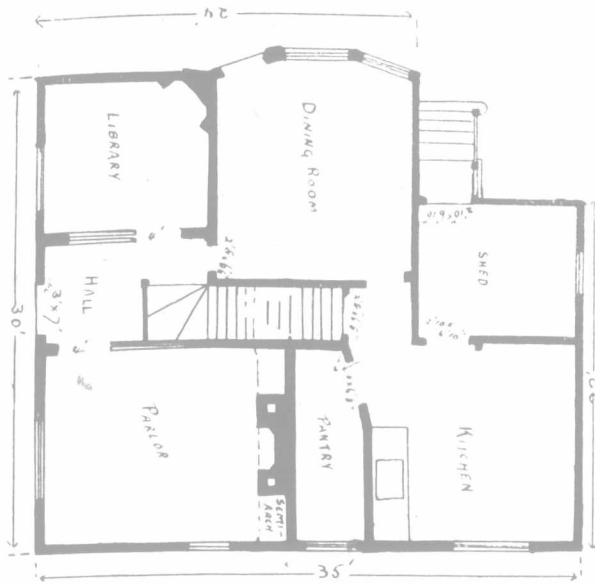
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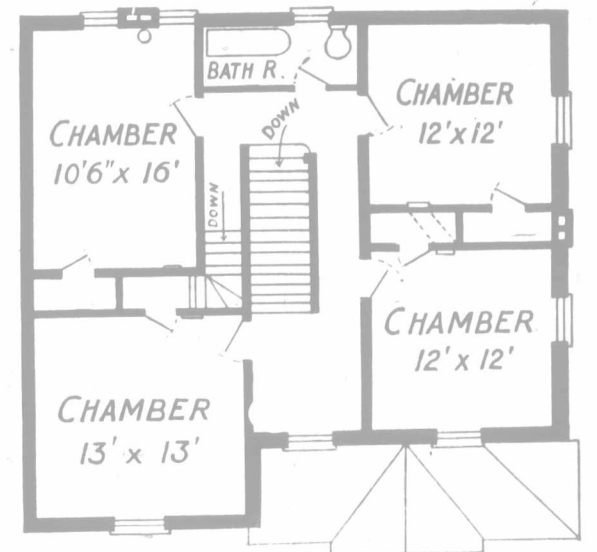
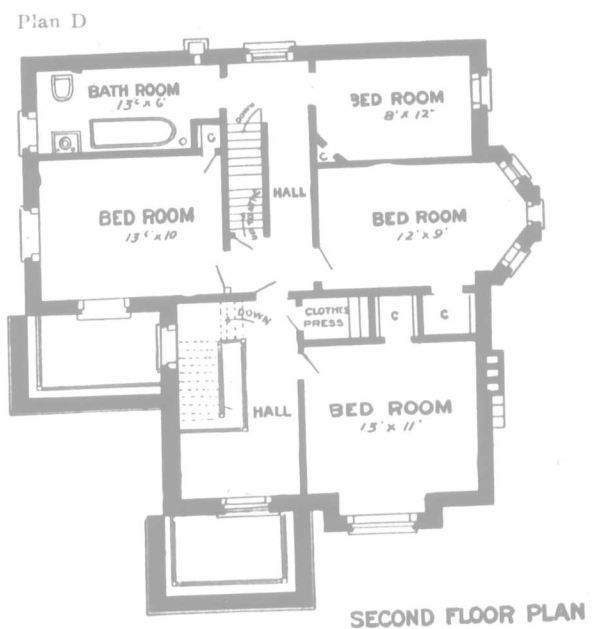
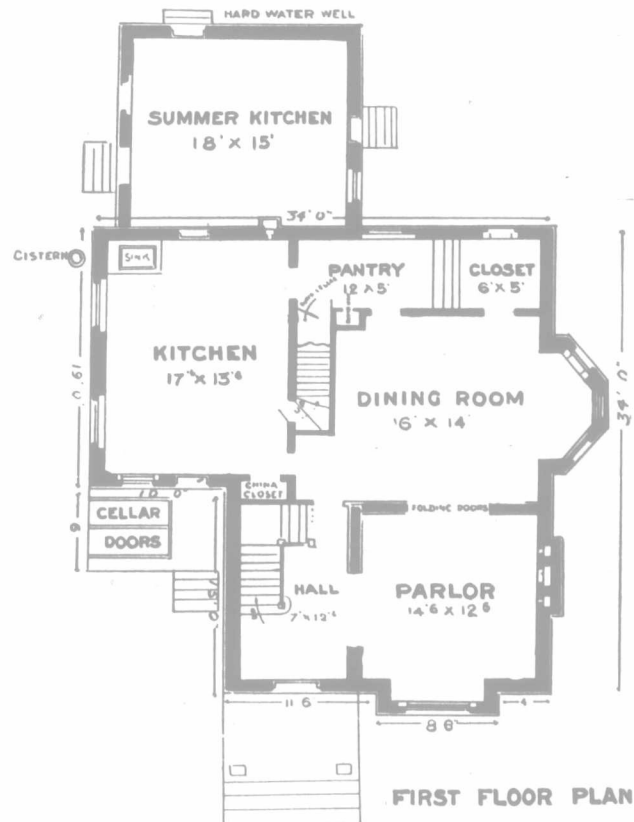
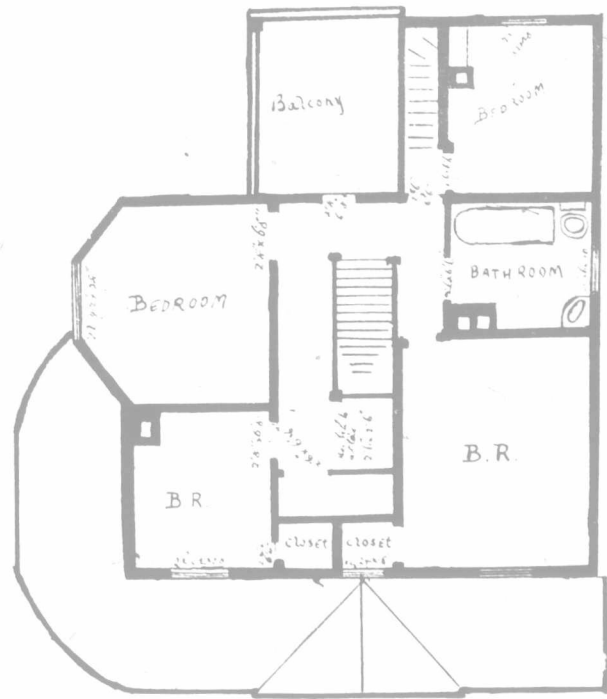


Take A Definite Plan.

For the benefit of intending builders we publish herewith several house plans. These have been selected from out of a large number because they possess many of the essential features of a servicable house, namely compactness, convenience, and lend themselves to architectural style. We cannot attempt to give the specifications or cost of any of these houses for the simple reason that we do not know the prices for materials in different localities and it is not our intention to invade the field of the architect and contractor.

In contrast to the general plan of compactness on this page we publish a plan that is quite popular upon farms, on the next page. The popularity of this plan is probably due more to the general style of the exterior than to the arrangement of the interior.

The chief faults we would find with this plan is that it is too long and narrow, the dining-room and kitchen are rather far removed, and other small defects might be pointed out, notwithstanding, the external appearance is rather attractive although the walls are rather high for all practical purposes. Plan B and D, however, would be equally attractive and the rooms are much more conveniently arranged. Plan B is commendable for the provision made for a bedroom or library on the first floor and for the general appearance of "roomyness" which the wide doors between the rooms afford. Such a house if closely built of good material would be easily and economically heated. As there is no accounting for tastes in house plans any more than in other things, we submit these different illustrations that our readers may derive some hints therefrom whether they build this season or whether their housebuilding time is in the dim and distant. Naturally no one would care to see too great a uniformity of choice of plans for country houses would be robbed of variety, yet it is all too true that there should be some attempt made to embody in a house the essentials mentioned above. Nor should this restrict the variety of outside appearances for most intelligent carpenters can make an entire difference of appearance by modification in gables and roof to two houses arranged the same inside.



The Potato Patch.

Potato growing has not advanced to very extensive proportions in most parts of the country for the simple reason that the market has been small and land plentiful. The average man does not say to himself, "there is so much land, how can I get the largest crop of potatoes off it," he rather says, "that is hardly enough, I will sow a few more rows," yet it always pays best to grow

Medium sized potatoes as seed give a more uniform crop than do very large ones and a better crop than if small tubers are used for seed.

After seeding, the soil should be firmed down with the harrows, roller or packer, and after each rain, which usually comes with considerable frequency after potato planting, the land should be harrowed until the plants are up so that the cultivator can be used.



VARIETIES.

good crops even if there is no value attached to the use of the land. A big crop saves labor in planting, cultivating and harvesting, besides the unexplainable sense of satisfaction one gets from growing a large crop.

Generally speaking, Western soils are well suited to the production of potatoes. In ordinary seasons with an average rainfall, it matters little whether the soil is loamy or an alluvial river valley, so long as it has been made rich by a liberal coat of manure. This may be put on during winter and covered lightly early in the spring or it may be applied on a fallow the year before and have decayed somewhat. To put on a heavy coat just before seeding makes the soil less drouth resistant and should not be practised, unless on soils where the moisture supply is generally plentiful.

For best results potato land should be plowed in the fall and the weeds allowed to grow in the spring, then it may be harrowed and planted before the end of May. In planting, plow the land in the ordinary way and drop the potato sets about every third furrow so that the rows will be about three feet apart. Plow about five inches deep and keep the furrow straight. Drop the sets about eighteen inches apart in the row.

It is difficult always to decide just what variety to plant. Certain it is that no one variety excels all others, so that a person must judge for himself what best suits his taste and the natural conditions of his soil. Certain it is that improved varieties are continually taking the place of many of the older sorts, so that one must be constantly on the watch for something better. The report of the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head do not indicate that any one variety stands out prominently in all characteristics, but Mr. Bedford hints that Canadian Beauty, which stood fifth on the list in point of yield at Brandon last year, is about as good as any. It is quite productive, a medium early maturer, a light pink in color and rather long shaped. This variety was thirty seventh on the list at Indian Head. Country Gentleman is a variety that does well at both stations and has very large tubers. It is something like the Canadian Beauty in habit of growth and maturity.

Types of Tariffs.

(continued from page 767)

In this paper, only methods of laying duties on imports will be discussed. Although each country has certain minor peculiarities in its mode of levying such duties, all the systems fall broadly into three classes or groups.

THE AMERICAN, OR "SINGLE-TARIFF," SYSTEM.

The system that may properly be considered first, because it is in use in the largest number of countries, may be called the American, or "single-tariff," system. Under this system, each article on the dutiable list bears only one rate of duty,—that is, the duty on any article is the same no matter what country it comes from.

Throughout our entire national history, whatever party may have from time to time made the tariff law, the single-tariff system has, in the main and with only minor exceptions, been the one followed in the United States. In the main, this system has also been the one obtaining, in the United Kingdom, and in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Turkey in Europe, and in most of the countries of the world outside of Europe except Japan and Brazil.

In the other countries of Europe, and in Japan and Brazil, the so-called "dual-tariff" system is in vogue. Of these dual-tariffs there are two general types, one of which may be called the French type and the other the German type.

THE FRENCH TYPE OF DUAL TARIFF.

Under the French type of dual tariff—which should perhaps, be called the Spanish type, as it was first used in Spain—the tariff law itself definitely prescribes two sets of duties,—two rates on each article on the dutiable list, except as to a few articles on which there may for special reasons be only one rate. The higher rates are called the "maximum," and the lower the "minimum." The important thing to observe is that both the maximum and the minimum rates are fixed and determined by the legislative

authority of the country using this system. Then, through the executive branch of the government, countries granting concessions in their tariff rates that are satisfactory to the country having this French type, or which have a "most favored nation" treaty with it, are granted its minimum rates. All other countries are required to pay its maximum rates, except that concessions may be granted as to part of the imports from any country.

The French type of dual tariff is in vogue in France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece, and in Brazil. Until less than fifty years ago, France used the single-tariff system. But in 1860 France entered into a treaty with the United Kingdom under which each country granted the other reduced rates on certain articles. Thus began in France what grew to be a system of dual tariff somewhat like the German type, to be described shortly. In 1892, however, France abandoned that system and adopted the Spanish method, which she has since maintained.

THE GERMAN TYPE OF DUAL TARIFF.

Under the German type of dual tariff there is only one set of tariff duties prescribed in the tariff law as enacted by the legislative authority of the country—one rate on each article. This entire set of schedules is therefore called the "autonomous" tariff, meaning significantly the tariff made by the independent action of the nation's legislative authority, free from dictation or intervention by any other country. This law prescribes, however, rates of duty which in the main are higher than are needed, or even desired in some cases, by the country enacting it. The rates are thus purposely placed high, with the view of their being reduced by "concessions," through treaties with other countries. The set of duties are thus arranged by treaty or convention constitutes what is aptly and significantly called the "conventional" tariff.

As a rule the conventional tariff covers only a part of the items in the general, or autonomous, tariff. Thus in the new German tariff law, which became operative March 1, there are 946 sections, but to only 243 of these do the convention rates apply.

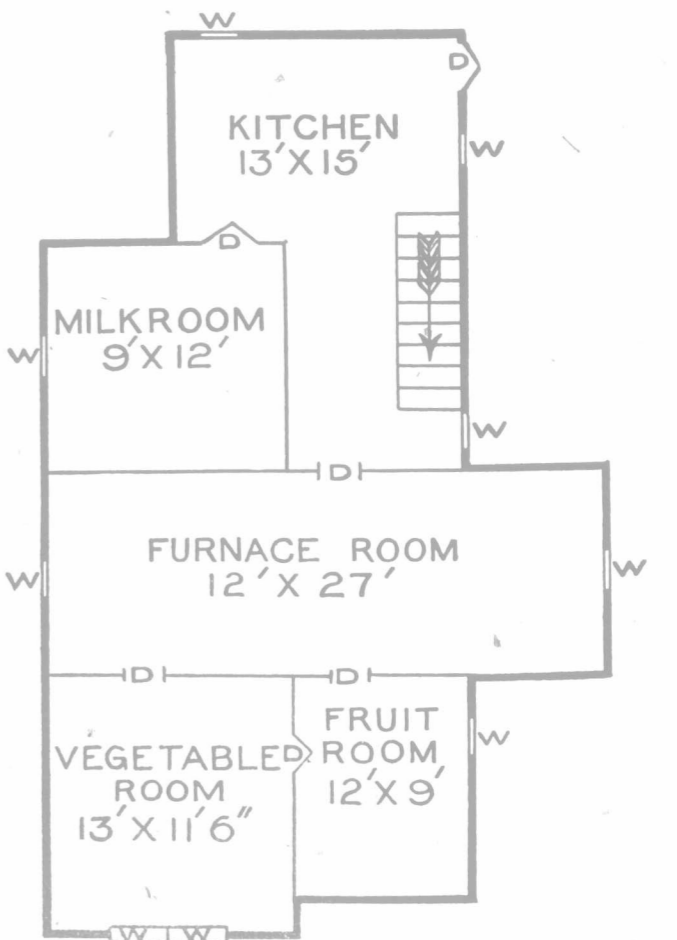
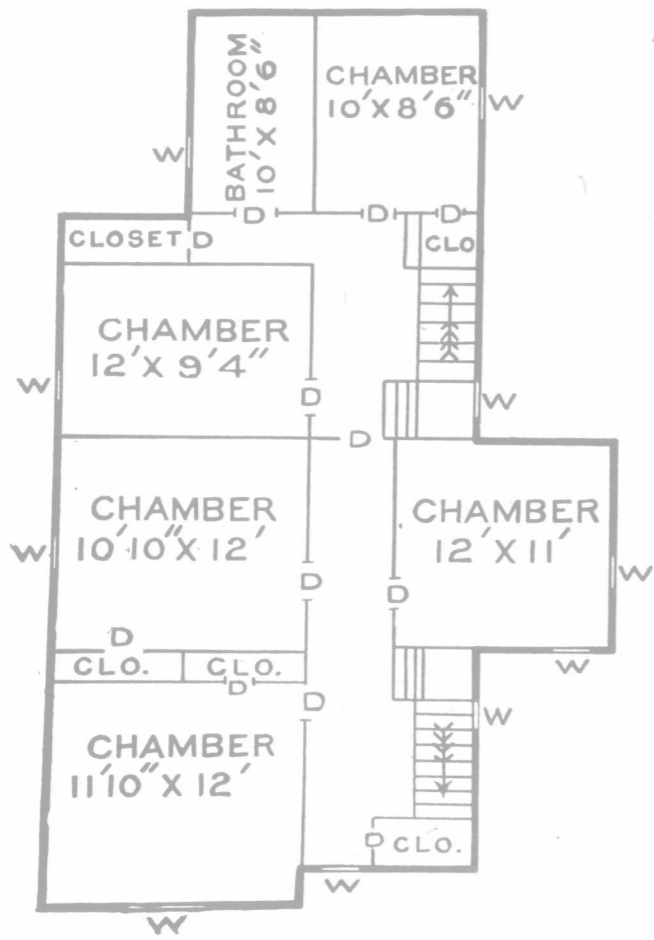
Under this system, the autonomous tariff is avowedly enacted largely as a basis for "dickering" with other countries as to mutual tariff rates. In most countries having this system, the conventional rates must be ratified by the legislative branch before becoming operative.

The German type of dual tariff is in vogue in Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Roumania, and Servia, and in Japan.

SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It may be remarked in passing that in each of these systems slight modifications are sometimes made for special reasons. Scarcely one of the countries keeps its chosen type absolutely unbroken. Thus, in the new German tariff law there is a minimum fixed in the law itself (after the French type) on rye, wheat and spelt, malting barley, and oats, below which minimum—and it is a high one—the duties cannot be reduced through treaty. And France has occasionally, under stress of tariff wars, reduced by treaty (after the German type) certain rates below those fixed in the law as the minimum.

A glance at the map of Europe will show that each of these systems has, in the main, its own section of the continent. Thus, the single-tariff system is in use in northwestern Europe—in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland—with Turkey added. The French type of dual tariff is used in southwestern Europe—in France, Spain,



DAIRYING

Cream Separator Hints.

To the farmer who has six cows or more, the most satisfactory method of skimming is by the use of a good hand or power separator. It will soon pay for itself, because there will be practically no butter-fat left in the skim milk, a better and higher testing quality of cream, and, consequently, of butter obtained; the cost of various utensils and the labor in washing the same is saved; and, as the separating is done at once after milking, the skim milk is always fresh and sweet for feeding calves and pigs. It is calculated that a separator means an increase of revenue from a cow of from \$5 to \$10 a year, according to her milk flow. The dairymen with only six cows would thus soon have his separator paid for. As regards capacity, one of 450 pounds an hour is sufficient for ten cows. Select one with a capacity slightly greater than is really required, because by closing the feed tap a little and running the separator below its capacity, it does closer skimming and produces richer cream. The speed should be uniform, and a little faster than that stated in the instructions furnished by the manufacturers. In tests made, an extra speed of five revolutions a minute has caused an increase of butter-fat in the cream to the extent of six per cent. The cream should test from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent., because the higher the quality of the cream, the better the butter. Immediately after separation the can should be set in cold water and the cream stirred until its temperature is about 50 degrees. A fresh lot of cream should not be added to that previously separated until the new has been cooled down to at least sixty degrees.—Ontario Farmers' Institute Report, 1905.

(Note.—While the above statement about an increase of speed of separator causing a closer skimming is no doubt correct, it should not pass without a warning. The pressure on the inside of a separator bowl is enormous, and more than one has burst, with fatal consequences, while being run at too high a speed.—Editor.)

Fair Circuits.

Indian Head	July 12-13
Churchbridge	July 17
Saltcoats	July 18
Yorkton	July 19-20
S. Qu'Appelle	August 2-3
Moosomin	August 7
Wolsely	August 8
Wapella	August 9
Sintaluta	August 10
Ft. Qu'Appelle	August 14
Fairmede	August 15
Grenfell	August 16
Stoughton	August 22
Creelman	August 3
Moose Jaw	August 7-8
Regina	August 8, 9-10
Prince Albert	August 14-15
Alameda	August 17
Carnduff	August 8
Gainsboro	August 9
Carlyle	August 10
Kinistino	September 21
Duck Lake	September 28
Saskatoon	October 2-3
Rosthern	October 4-5
Lloydminster	October 11
Battleford	October 9
North Battleford	October 12
Broadview	September 25
Maple Creek	September 27
Estevan	September 28

Heavy frosts in Michigan damaged many fruit trees and shrubs, peaches and strawberries suffering most.

and Portugal—with Greece added. And the German type of dual tariff is in use in central Europe, with the contiguous countries in the southern and eastern part of the continent added.

Norway has been placed among the nations having the single-tariff system. And this is correct in fact, though not in form. Norway's idea is unique, and is well worthy of special consideration. Norway's law carries two rates of duty, after the French system. But, unlike France, Norway gives to every country her best rate of duty, unless she is discriminated against. She holds in reserve the higher rates of duty, to apply to the goods of any country that may discriminate against the goods of Norway.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH SYSTEM.

The single-tariff system is built on the principle of "equal opportunity for all, special privileges to none." Under this system, the goods of the smallest country are admitted on exactly the same terms as the goods of the largest country. All countries are treated alike. There is no country so weak that it need fear being discriminated against; there is no country so powerful that it can compel discrimination in its favor. Under the single-tariff system, every country gets "a square deal."

A country having the single tariff system gives freely and voluntarily to every country the "best terms" that it gives to any country, and it has a right to demand in return from every country the best terms that are given to any country. And, in support of that reasonable demand for the impartial treatment which it freely gives, it may consistently and properly enact and hold in reserve a set of higher duties, as does Norway, to apply to the goods of any country which discriminates against the goods.

Both types of dual tariff are built on the principle of "giving to him that hath and taking from him that hath not." Under the dual tariff system, the powerful are given what they want, while the weak must be satisfied with what they get. The dual tariff is based on power, not on justice; or favor, not on equity. It is the very opposite of "the square deal." It is but the application among nations of the very principle that the people of the United States are fighting, in the form of dual railway rates and the discriminations shown therein.

DUAL-TARIFF SYSTEMS PROVOKE WAR.

In a public address at Pittsburg, recently, a distinguished gentleman from Boston advocated what he chose to call "reciprocity." In neither form nor spirit was it the reciprocity advocated by Blaine and practiced by McKinley. What he advocated as "reciprocity" was simply and only the German type of dual tariff. He urged his views on the ground that the policy advocated would cultivate international peace and good-will, something that everybody desires.

The plea is not a new one. It is probably the most seductive argument in favor of so-called "reciprocity." The very word "reciprocity" has an attractive and persuasive sound. It suggests friendliness, mutual consideration, neighborly kindness. Even the dual tariff, if advocated as "reciprocity" may be made to seem attractive. But it is well to remember in this connection that the only real tariff wars that have ever taken place have been between countries having dual tariffs. Among recent examples may be cited the tariff wars between Germany and Russia 1893-94, between France and Switzerland, 1892-95, and the eleven year conflict between France and Italy from 1888 till 1899.

The reason for such wars is not hard to find. A nation having the dual-tariff system stands before other nations with a whip in one hand, as it were, and a wisp of hay in the other. The country of the dual tariff virtually says to other countries: "Give me what I want and I'll give you something good—that I don't want. Deny me what I want and I'll strike you." The country of the dual tariff neither needs nor desires its higher rates of duty; they are enacted simply as a club to be held over the heads of other countries. The very attitude of such a country is a challenge to conflict. No wonder that every real tariff war in history has been between countries having dual tariffs.

Conversely, there has never been a tariff war between two countries having the single-tariff system. Under that system there is neither necessity nor opportunity for such a war.

Whether among persons or among nations, there is nothing so provocative of anger and resentment as "showing favors" to some that are not accorded to others. On the other hand, there is nothing so promotive of peace and good-will as evenhanded justice to all."

A Fall Wheat Stimulant.

Throughout the fall wheat country are to be seen several small patches where lack of moisture poor cultivation, and possibly in many cases inferior seed have led to partial winter killing. Spring showers and warm weather are bringing the dormant patches to life and now is the time that a light stroke of the harrow would work wonders on many fields. It would break the crust, prevent evaporation and help greatly to stimulate growth. Try it: there is no danger of injury to the crop and you will be surprised at the beneficial results from a good harrowing in the early days of spring.

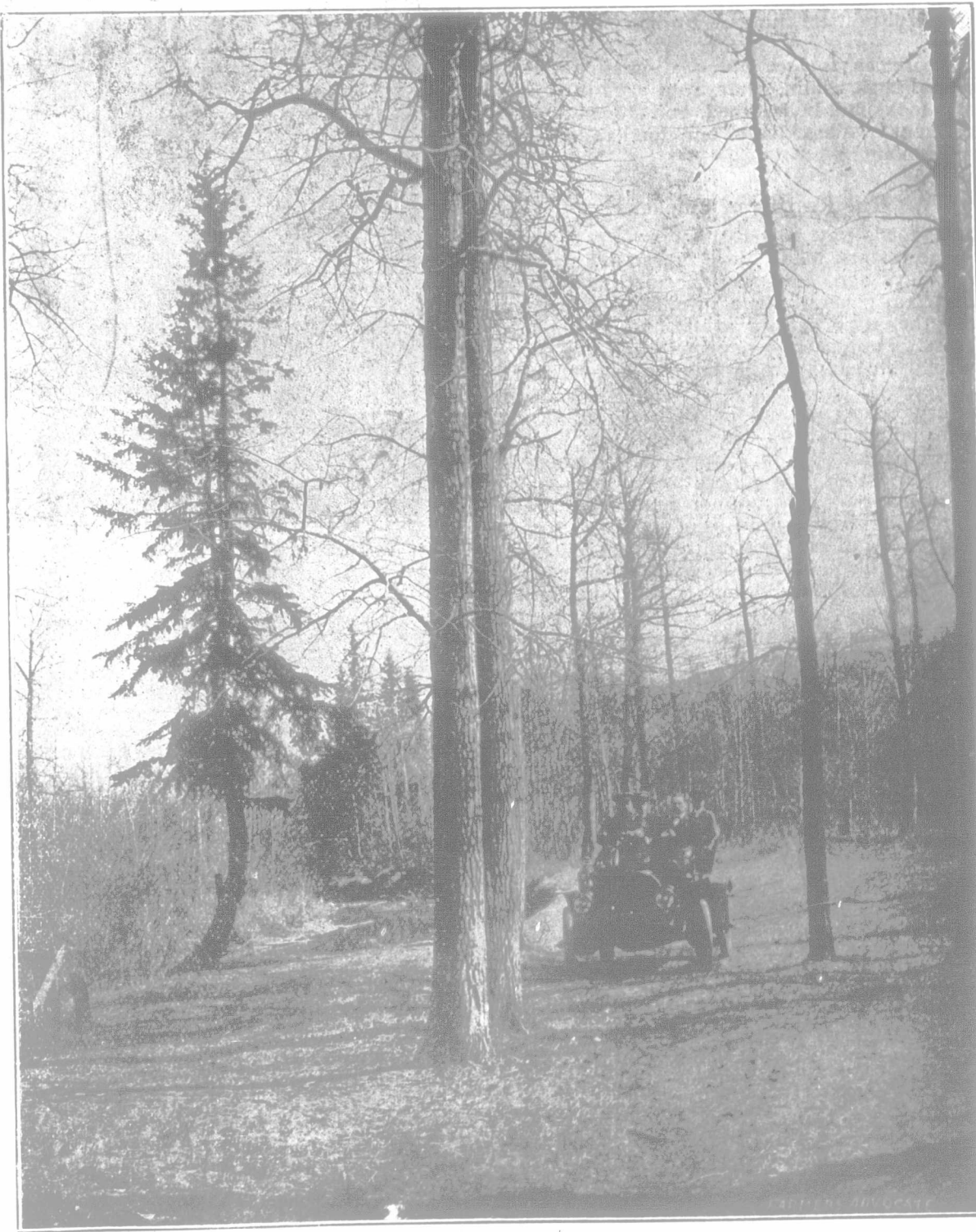


Photo by Talbot Bros.

IN ONE OF ALBERTA'S NATURAL PARKS NEAR WETASKIWIN.

POULTRY

Shade for Show Poultry.

If birds are required for show purposes, even for a local show, shade is an absolute necessity for white and buff breeds. It will not do to shade them for a month previous to showing; they must be kept from rain and strong sunshine from the time they start growing their adult plumage. We give this warning, as, from time to time, judges meet with birds that are excellent in every respect save that their plumage had been ruined by exposure. Exhibition breeders of note adopt most elaborate precautions to guard against the weather, but for ordinary folk the shelter provided by a belt of trees, or by a shubbery, or a plantation of sunflowers will be ample, provided it is properly fenced so as to keep the birds there all day. If necessary, they can be let loose to forage for a couple of hours after the great glare of the sun is over in the evening. An orchard is an ideal place for pullets that want a little extra care in this way. Shade is not strictly necessary for black or dark-colored birds, although it must be remembered that birds having white lobes, like Minorcas, are all the better for it, and wherever such a shady spot is available it should be used. Again, white birds are easily ruined, from a show point of view, by the too liberal use of tonics containing iron, or by feeding largely on corn or its products. Both tonic and corn are valuable in moderation, especially with yellow-legged varieties; but the mischief is easily done, and there is a case of the cure being worse than the disease. It has been said that "perfection consists of trifles," and certain it is that the winning of prizes usually falls to the lot of those who are careful in little things.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

A writer in *L'Acclimation*, discussing the sex of hens' eggs, claims that from eggs of pointed shape cocks will be hatched, and from the round eggs hens. What have our readers observed on this point?

The Rearing of Chickens.

"My fowls pay better than my cows." This was the remark made by a farmer to the writer a few days ago, and, though startling, may be accepted as generally true, provided the fowls are given the same careful attention as the cows. Success or non-success depends upon the degree of intelligence and care brought to bear upon the management.

Every farmer should have his breeding pen of selected layers from which he obtains his eggs for incubation: only in this way can he hope to breed birds that will give him satisfactory results as layers. The common practice of taking the eggs indiscriminately from the general flock is subversive of any possibility of improvement. Like begets like, and when eggs are gathered from the good, bad and indifferent layers alike, and incubated, the progeny will be good, bad and indifferent, with a large preponderance of the last sorts.

The precocious, prolific winter layers should have marking rings put on their legs or holes punched in the web of the foot, and be reserved as the occupants of the breeding pen for the next season. This breeding pen need not be established till the advent of the new year, and need not be maintained a day beyond the time when the last eggs are required for incubation; but it is a necessity on any farm where the fowls are regarded as on a footing with the other stock as payers of their due share of the rent. For early hatching, the best place is an outhouse or shed, and the nests should always be placed out of the way of rats. A packing box is exceedingly convenient and cheap, but the nest may be made upon the ground where there is no vermin. At the beginning of this season too many eggs should not be put under the hens; frosty nights and keen winds will damage those not adequately covered. Set half a dozen hens at the same time; test the eggs on the eighth day, removing all that are unfertile and addled, and making up the proper number from other nests. In this way it may be possible to reduce the number of nests to five, and one of the hens may be turned down in the yard again to lay. It is advisable to dust the hens, as well as the nest, with powdered brim-

stone or insect powder; it prevents the multiplication of insect pests, and thus renders the hens more comfortable while incubating. When hatching day arrives, the hens should be touched as little as possible, but the next morning the hens should be lifted from their nests and put in a coop to dust themselves and be fed and watered. The strong chicks put together, and those that are still weak put again in the nest to a hen, as well as any eggs that have not hatched. The hens should then be cooped on dry earth or short grass, with the front turned to the south, and the chicks given them.—*Stocks, in Agricultural Gazette.*

Foods for Young Chicks.

The following is an outline of the method followed by an extensive Maine State poultry man in feeding his young chicks:

"They are first fed upon the infertile eggs, which had been boiled, then ground in a meat-chopper, shell and all, and mixed with about six times their bulk of rolled oats, by rubbing both together enough to break the egg into small pieces. This is fed sparingly for two or three days in the litter and sand on the brooder floor. About the third day a mixture of hard, fine broken grains, such as cracked corn, wheat, millet and pinhead oats, is given as soon as the birds could see to eat in the morning—only a limited amount, however, that they might be ready for a good feed at ten o'clock when the rolled egg and oat mixture is placed before them for five minutes, in tin plates with low rims. Removing these, they scratch for a little of the fine broken grain. At 1 o'clock the hard grains are fed, as in the morning, and at 4.30 to 5 o'clock



F. C. ELFORD.

Chief of the Poultry Division of Winnipeg, who has accepted the head of the Poultry Department in Sir William Macdonald's College at St. Anne, Quebec.

they are given all the rolled-egg mixture they can eat till dark. When about three weeks old this mixture is gradually replaced by one made up of two parts by weight of good clean bran, two parts corn meal, one part linseed meal, and one part fine beef scraps, moistened with water—just enough to be crumbly. Hard broken grains are used all the way along, but the chicks grow faster with the mash, and it is used moderately. Grit and charcoal are freely provided, and by the partial use of hard food the digestive organs are kept normal.

By June the chicks are well started, and a change in the plan of feeding is made. Cracked corn, wheat and beef scrap in separate slatted troughs with movable roofs, are placed where they can help themselves. Not more than one-fourth of the grain is wheat for the pullets, while in the cockerel division only cracked corn and beef scraps are used. Grit, bone and oyster-shell are always supplied. There is no regular time for feeding, but the troughs are never allowed to get empty. There is no rushing, as is usual at feeding time; the birds eat when they feel like it, selecting any kind of grain they wish, and balancing their own rations."

Winnipeg exhibition prize list is now ready. It would much improve the horse display if owners would fill up the breeding classes of light stock and the young sections in the Clydesdale list.

Horticulture and Forestry

Fruit Dealers, Notice!

Importers of fruit are warned that the Fruit Marks Act, referring to the grading and packing of fruit, and sections 4 and 5 of the Act. "Respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities," referring to the size of fruit packages, will be strictly enforced. Importers of foreign fruit will be held responsible for the packing and marking of the fruit which they sell, as well as for the size of the packages. Copies of the Fruit Marks Act, and the Act "Respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities," may be had, free, on application to the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

A. MCNEILL, Chief, Fruit Division.

Preventing Scab on Potatoes.

Could you inform me if there is any preventive of scab on potatoes; if so, how and when to apply it?
B. C.

J. McC.

Ans.—First get seed that is free or as nearly so as possible from scab, then wash thoroughly in two waters and afterwards immerse in a solution made as follows. Get a number of two ounce packets of corrosive sublimate finely pulverized, take three wooden pails and put a packet of the drug into each, then add two gallons of hot water, stir until the corrosive sublimate is dissolved, then leave until morning. Take three barrels (large salt or flour barrels will do so long as they will hold water) and put into each thirteen gallons of water and add to each one the contents of one pail, leave this for three or four hours stirring frequently, then fill the barrels with the washed potatoes and leave them for an hour and a half turn the liquid into a convenient vessel and roll the potatoes out. The barrels can then be refilled and the operation repeated, the solution being used three or four times. When through, the barrels should be emptied on the bare ground as the solution is very poisonous. The potatoes should also be kept free from stock.

The Farmer's Flower Garden.

One frequently sees, both in city and country, crude flower-beds, made by raising mounds of soil a few feet from the house, and filled with any odds and ends of plants which may have happened to be in the house all winter, with the addition, perhaps, of a few others bought on the market in spring. Sometimes such beds produce quite a little bloom during the summer months, but situated as they often are in a dooryard with little or no attempt at improving the appearance of it, they lack attractiveness when compared with flower-beds in or beside a well-kept lawn, where, with the trees and shrubs, they form part of the home-like picture which we should like every farmer who reads these articles to feel he can make about his own home.

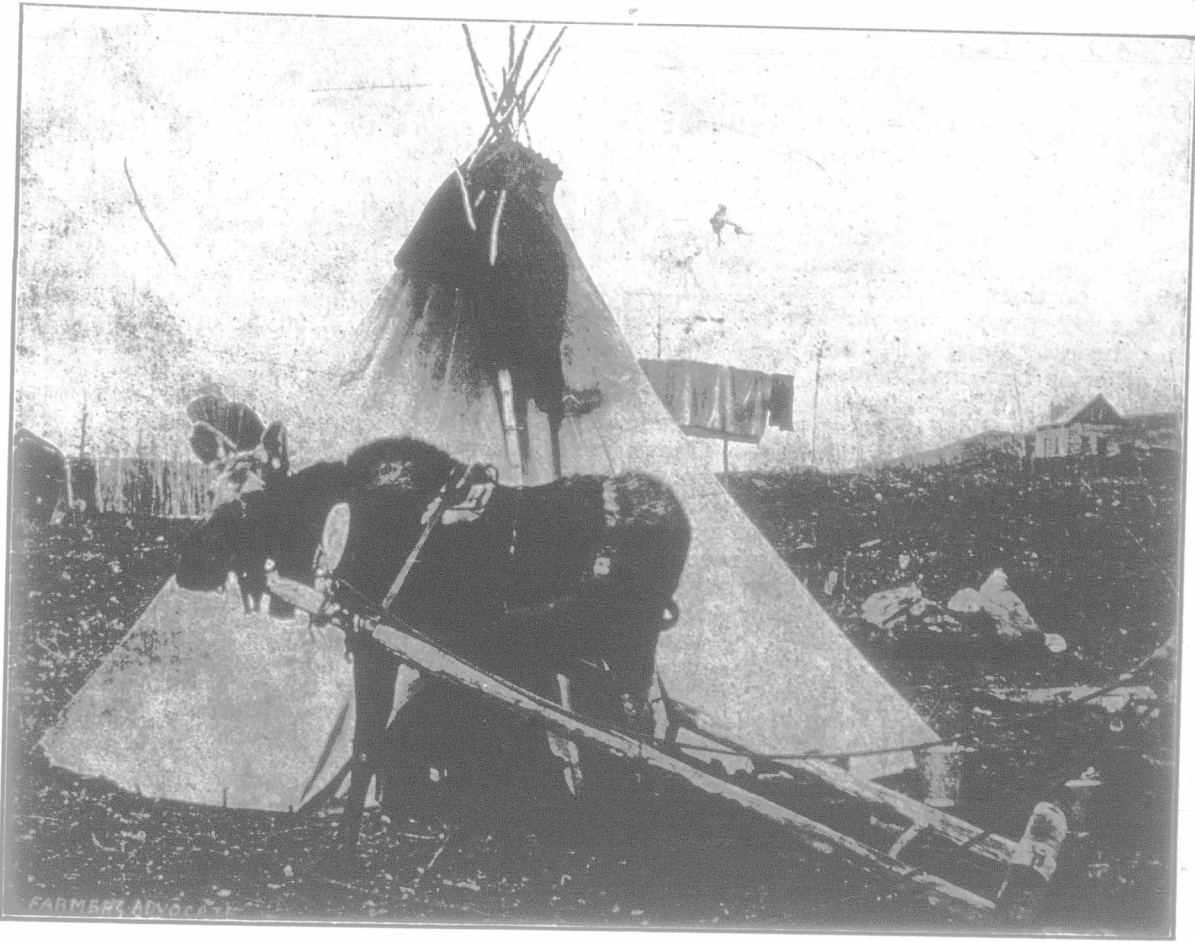
There is no class of flowers more suited to country gardens than the hardy herbaceous perennials, for once these are established they will remain for many years, and are truly a perennial source of pleasure to even those who are not enthusiastic about flowers. If a farmer were to depend on annuals for his flowers every year, he might some years neglect sowing the seed, and thus be without a good supply, whereas if there is a border well stocked with perennials he is certain to have flowers. Bulbs, also, especially tulips and narcissus, should be planted, as these likewise will remain for a long time. In our last article it was suggested that a border about six feet wide be left between the hedge and the lawn. It is a border such as this which should furnish bloom from early in the spring to late in the autumn. As many of the perennials do not need to be moved for a long time, it is important in preparing a border to have soil which will furnish abundant plant food to them, as sometimes when the plants increase in size and the border is filled with them, it is difficult to dig in manure. There should be good, rich, loamy soil, which will not bake, to the depth of twelve inches or more in the border, and a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure turned under to add still more fertility to it. The surface soil should be thoroughly broken up and levelled with a rake, but the soil should not be raised much above the level of the lawn. A great mistake is often made in raising beds high, as they dry out much easier in summer than if left but a little above the surrounding level. As the whole border should be occupied with flowers, and as it may take several years to get enough perennials to fill it, some plan must be adopted to get bloom in the meantime. We know of no other flower which will make so gorgeous a show for as little outlay as the annual poppies, the Shirley varieties being among the best of them. The seed of these may be sown thinly all over the border in early spring, and for about six weeks of the summer there will be a brilliant show. The annual poppies re-seed themselves, and once they go to seed in the border a supply of them is assured from year to year. The seed of Iceland and Oriental perennial poppies may also be sown in the same way as the annual ones. The Iceland poppies will bloom in the autumn if seed is sown early in the spring, but

the Oriental poppies do not bloom until the second season. Once the latter are thoroughly established they will furnish abundant bloom during the month of May. While the poppies multiply rapidly, and if left to themselves will occupy most of the border, they may be treated as weeds when not wanted, and are very easy to kill.

Some other good hardy annuals, the seed of which could be sown the first year, and every year for that matter, are phlox drummondii, verbenas, asters, candytuft and zinnias, all of which are very effective. Once, however, there is a border to put things into, it will not take long to get a good collection of perennials if we so desire. Friends will be only too glad to give away pieces from large clumps, and there are few but could afford to buy some plants each year. There are quite a number of good perennials which can be grown readily from seed, among which are the aquilegias or columbines, the larkspurs, campanulas, coreopsis, caillardi, forget-me-nots and hollyhocks. foxgloves and canterbury bells are also hardy biennials, which are raised readily from seed. Among the most desirable perennials are the irises, or flags, of which there is a very large number of varieties, of many shades of color. If the proper varieties are obtained, beginning with the orris root (*Iris florentina*), and ending with the Japanese iris, there will be bloom for more than six weeks. The hardy perennial phlox can also be obtained in great variety, and these will furnish bloom in mid and late summer. Some of the lilies should be planted, as these have a beauty all their own. Of these, *Lilium speciosum* should not be omitted, as it furnishes bloom during the month of September, when many other flowers are past. The bleeding heart, though an old-fashioned perennial, is very desirable. There are some very fine hardy herbaceous spiræas, some of the finest being spiræa aruncus or goat's beard, spiræa ulmaria or meadow sweet, and spiræa venusta. Peonies may now be had in great variety, and should not be omitted from the farmer's garden. We should, however, advise planting them in a clump by themselves, as owing to their great spread of foliage they may crowd out other kinds. A place should be found for the Rudbeckia golden glow, as it is such a showy plant, but its spreads so rapidly it is best planted by itself, and looks well in a corner where it is allowed to form a large clump.

In planting perennials, the height to which each grows should be learned, if possible, and the taller ones put in the back of the border, so that they will not hide the lower growing varieties, and also because the taller look best at the back. Full information regarding the best perennials can be obtained through the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Somewhere near the front of the house there should be a good-sized flower-bed, the soil of which may be prepared the same as for the border. There is nothing more satisfactory for a bed of this kind than geraniums, a bed all of a crimson or scarlet variety being the most effective. Fine strong plants can usually be obtained at very reasonable prices in most of the market towns.

Bulbs are very satisfactory for the farmer's garden—tulips, narcissus and hyacinths being the most suitable. Before the geraniums are set out in the spring the bed may be occupied with tulips, which will make a fine show during the early part of May, and may be dug up when it is time to plant the geraniums, and ripened off gradually, after which they may be stored in a dry place until September, when the best bulbs should again be planted. It is, however, in the border between the clumps of perennials that bulbs give the greatest satisfaction with the least trouble. Here hardy narcissus may be left for a number of years, and will give an increasing number of flowers each year, and, as they begin blooming in April, will give flowers when they are more appreciated than later on when so many kinds are in bloom. Tulips may also be left for a number of years in the same place, if they are in well-drained soil, but will need lifting from time to time if they multiply too fast, the large bulbs being



BEFORE THE DAYS OF THE RUBBER TIRE.

Planting an Evergreen.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

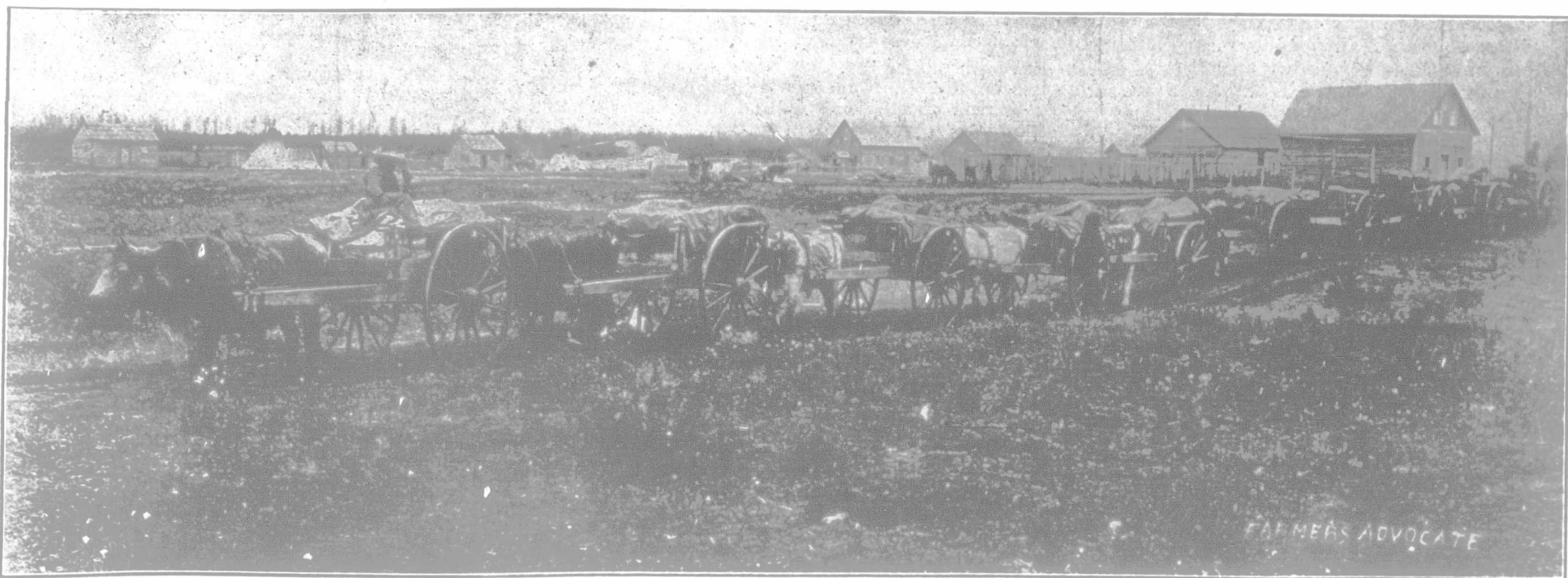
An article under the above caption in the Horticulture and Forestry column of your last issue, is worthy of attention. It is a useful article as far as it goes, but needs supplementing to meet the needs of the inexperienced. The proper time for transplanting, for instance, is a point of more disagreement and ignorance than perhaps any other. Though the time of moving is not everything with evergreens, it has, nevertheless, a great deal to do with successful transplanting and growth. All times have been recommended up to the month of June. I have had several years' experience in the nursery business down East and I experimented even more in Manitoba, especially with the native white spruce. By getting these from our home nurseries in the proper season, I was as successful with them as with the average deciduous tree. That time is when the buds are swollen just prior to bursting forth into new growth. They are in that condition about here just now (May 15th), but will be all right for transplanting yet for a week or so. When the buds are thus swollen the tree is full of new sap which helps to keep up the circuit till the new tendrils take hold. For this reason I would rather transplant even after the new growth began than before the buds begin to swell.

I have about seventy white spruce, mostly from six to fifteen feet, vigorous and healthy and making growth up to eighteen inches each year. These are planted in ordinary prairie mixed

re-planted and given more room, and the small ones planted in a less prominent place and left until they reach blooming size. Hyacinths do not always give such good satisfaction outside as tulips and narcissus, but are very desirable, as they are so beautiful and have such a delightful perfume. Bulbs should be planted in September or early in October to get the best results. The price of them is so reasonable, when one takes into consideration how much they brighten up the lawn and border in spring, that on place should be without them.

Of annual climbing plants with attractive flowers, two of the most satisfactory are sweet peas and nasturtiums, and a few cents' worth will give an abundance of bloom from July until frost. To have the greatest success with sweet peas, the seed should be sown in rich soil as soon as it is dry enough in the spring to work, the reason being that sweet peas require an abundance of moisture, and if sown early the roots have time to get well down where moisture is always plentiful before the hot weather comes. Sweet peas also do best in full sunshine. The climbing nasturtiums will be found more satisfactory than the dwarf varieties. Unlike sweet peas, nasturtiums bloom best in rather poor soil, and seed should not be planted until danger of frost is almost past, as the nasturtium is a tender plant.

It is easy to grow the flowers above mentioned, and they can be obtained with such a small outlay that it must be only lack of desire and supposed lack of time which are the reasons for so few flowers being grown around the farm home. For the sake of our families, and for the good influence which it is sure eventually to bear on our own lives, let us force the desire upon ourselves and begin this spring to make our country homes more attractive, and if we make ourselves desire to do the work it will be done and we shall never regret it. W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



AN OXTRAIN OF FURS BETWEEN FT. SMITH AND EDMONTON, ALTA.

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sand and clay loam soil. I always plant rather deep with a depression about the trees to hold the rain, and I kept the ground well scuffed with a one horse cultivator. The extraordinary hardness of our native white spruce is manifest from the fact that its rich green foliage is never tarnished by the severest winters. Whereas a severe Ontario winter sometimes leaves the Norway spruce quite bronzed, even in the southern portions of that province. I have transplanted spruce from the sandhills but with poorer results than from the nurseries.

In ordering nursery stock stipulate that evergreens be shipped separate, and just as the buds are well swollen. Then plant in well prepared soil rather deep in a good sized hole. Tramp in sufficient surface earth to cover the roots, add a pail or so of water, let soak in well, then tramp in balance of earth except an inch of loose earth on surface with the earth inclining towards the tree. Keep well cultivated on the surface. If you have occasion to water, remove the loose earth with a hoe and replace after the water has soaked in. By observing these directions you will be surprised how easy it is to grow evergreens.

Melita, Man.

R. M. GRAHAM.

Growing Asparagus.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of April 25 a correspondent makes enquiry as to the possibility and the method of growing asparagus in the Northwest. It can be grown here to perfection, is entirely hardy and will never be winter killed. Any one unskilled in its culture would do well to procure a little book called Asparagus Culture, by James Barns and William Robinson, 50 cents, and to follow implicitly the very clear and complete directions it contains. I would not think of growing it from seed for my own use as this means four years to wait before the asparagus appears on the table; two-year-old plants can be obtained from any seed house at about \$1.25 a hundred, and two hundred plants are ample for a family. The sine qua non of success is keeping them free from weeds; most especially must one look out for the first appearance of couch grass; once this gets a foothold the bed is ruined as it is impossible to extirpate it without tearing up the roots of the asparagus.

Beaver Lake.

HENRY DEBY.

FIELD NOTES

Mr. Hill's Address.

The visit of James J. Hill to Winnipeg at this time, since associated with it is his announcement that he will build another railroad from Winnipeg to the coast is peculiarly significant. Mr Hill has been accredited the "best educated" man in the United States, of course in the sense that education makes a man more fitted to benefit humanity. He is also a prophet in the sphere of economics. He first saw the certainty of the increase of trade between America and the far East even when the volume of that trade was practically nil, and accordingly built his railways and fleet of boats to carry it forward. He now predicts that the United States will be one of the greatest consuming centers of Canadian wheat and is building railways to assist in the marketing. His advent into Canada means that the shrewdest of financiers and the most practical of economists has a faith in Canada that he is willing to back with his millions of dollars, and shames the "puny" pessimism of those who refuse to recognize the magnificence of our heritage.

Mr. Hill's optimistic message to town and country and his sage advice relative to the care our lands commends his remarks to every patriot. Over six hundred business men listened to Mr. Hill's discourse at the Canadian Club luncheon on the 15th, the largest crowd that ever attended a similar gathering. The address as published below is a verbatim report from the *Telegram*.

Mr. Hill said: "It is a greater pleasure than I can tell you for me to be here to-day and aside from the business that brings me here it is a great pleasure to see so many of those whom I have not seen for so many years that I might be pardoned in my busy life if I had overlooked and forgotten some of them, but I find the days of twenty five years ago come back

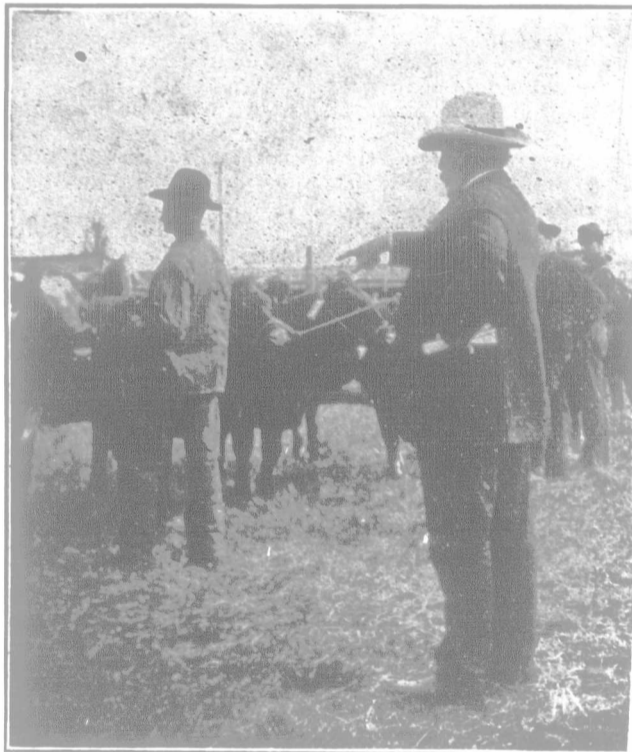
more readily than the days of five years ago. It is now more than thirty-six years since I first saw Winnipeg. I came in the month of March from the Pomme de Terre river, which was then an outpost, a log fort built down there east of the Red river during the Indian war.

TRAVELLED BEHIND DOGS

From that point I travelled behind two dogs to Winnipeg, and think of it, there was one house at the crossing of the Ottetail river and the Hudson's Bay house at Georgetown, and these constituted all the habitations between the central western part of the state of Minnesota and the international boundary line. You had at that time in Winnipeg about 200 people. There was a great deal said about the Northwest in those days and some of the same was a little stormy. I remember on my way in I met Lord Strathcona on his way out, about a day ahead of a delegation that was going to Ottawa, and when some of that delegation got down to Ottawa, I believe they put them in jail. (Laughter.) I know that when I got home I used the telegraph pretty freely to Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Joseph Howe and it resulted in opening the doors of the prison. (Applause.) At that time I thought it would be worth while to start a transportation line to bring people who were coming from the older provinces to the Northwest, and in the winter of 1871 we built the steamer Selkirk. There was a steamer on the river, the International, but she was not built for a river quite so small as the Red river was.

HE BECAME AMBITIOUS

In 1871 I was ambitious that we should be able to get the Grand Trunk road to sell a ticket in Canada through to Fort Garry. We did not dare call it Winnipeg at that time because Winnipeg was not as well known as Fort Garry. Now there is nothing left of Fort Garry except the skeleton of the old gate and Winnipeg is known all over the world. (Applause) So in transportation I had something to do with your earliest days. (Applause.) Following that time I took up with Lord Strathcona, who was then Donald A. Smith, chief commissioner, the matter of acquiring the old St. Paul and Pacific bonds and reorganizing the company and getting the railway in to connect with the Pembina branch, then being built by the government. We secured the bonds in 1879 and reorganized the company. The road was finished



PRESIDENT JAMES HILL
Makes a selection in the cattle ring. The great Northern
Magnate takes a practical interest in Agriculture.

in the fall of 1873 during the administration of John Henry Pope, the minister of railways. Six miles of ties were missing, or they were short of six miles of ties on the Manitoba side at the boundary, but by gathering up all the loose and spare ties we had we were able to supply them so that the rails might be laid and the trains might run into Winnipeg. A Mr. Rowan was chief engineer and he could not take ties that were not squarely butted at the ends, and we had no time to butt them (Laughter) so I got a wire to Mr. Smith and he got into communication with John Henry Pope, and he sent back this message, not very grammatical, but entirely to the point: "Put in them ties." (Loud laughter.) A couple of years later the government was getting tired of trying to build a railway and we took up the question of building the railway for them—Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona and myself.

HAD HAND IN FIRST TRANSPORTATION

So that I had a hand in your first transportation by rail. (Applause.) Now, I suppose I should have stayed more closely with the Canadian Pacific and I might have had a position with my friend, Mr. Whyte, at this time. (Loud laughter) but when the C.P.R. was being built through I can assure you that for everyone connected with it there were dark and gloomy days. People had not learned what this country is, they thought that west of here might be very good buffalo pasture and the slopes of the hills

might raise jack rabbits (Laughter), but for wheat fields this country was not thought to extend any further than Flat Creek, Broadview at the outside was to be the limit of the land to be cultivated then or thereafter. It was getting serious at times for all of us, and I told my friends who were more active in the C.P.R. that I would take care of the property south of the boundary. I asked them to take care of my interests north of the boundary, and I would take care of their interests south of the boundary—which I have been doing from that day to this. (Laughter and applause.)

I WISH TO CAST IN A YEAR

I have always hoped to have the pleasantest relations with everybody. We started and I tried to get a partner on the Pacific coast from North of the boundary. When we were buying the line we were afraid we might be accused of invading Canada, and I wanted a Canadian partner, but I was not able to convince him it was a good purchase, therefore we had to go alone and from one thing to another till we find ourselves spreading along from the ocean astward. By a year the coming fall we should be finished from the Crow's Nest to the Pacific coast, and I want our neighbors to know where we are going, but if we should change our minds and go somewhere else you must overlook it. (Loud laughter.)

FINISH TO COAST IN A YEAR

There is one place we cannot get away from and do not want to get away from and could not if we would, and that is Winnipeg. Every railway from the east to the west has to pass through this gate. If we did not, it would not serve the country and if it did not serve the country it would not serve itself and would not be a good investment.

We might, if the government were good enough to give us the privilege, sprawl all over the country from south of the international boundary line, but it would not do. We could not give the people along the line the service they would have to have. The business headquarters is Winnipeg and we must bring them here and take them back again.

CITY JUST COMMENCED

Your city has grown and let me say to you that I believe your growth has only commenced. All cities grow out of the country that supports them. It is an old saying that, "God made the country and man makes the town," and I tell you with a country such as you have behind you, you have room for greater population, and then you won't be crowded, than the rest of the Dominion now holds! All that they have been able to do in the past 150 years you should do in the next twenty five. Your neighbors to the south—and we have been active in developing that section of the country—have since the Civil war built up the country west of the Mississippi river. At the close of the civil war half of Iowa was public land and when you crossed the Missouri river it was an unbroken wilderness, the home of savages all the way to the Pacific.

Now there are eleven transcontinental roads in the United States. The United States at the present time is increasing its population about two and a half millions annually. All its public domain has gone and when I say its public domain, I mean where a man can settle on the land and by cultivation make a good home and living for himself and his family. That has all gone.

The government has taken up the question of irrigation. It is estimated—and the Yankee is not in the habit of underestimating his own—that they can reclaim 60,000,000 acres. Now if you give a man a farm of fifty acres, or let him buy it as proposed, the above area would take care of 1,200,000, and allowing four or five members to a family would take care of two year's increase of population, and no more.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

That great tide of immigration which has settled all these cities is turning towards you. Do not be in a hurry to give away your public domains. If you think it is the only way, or if anyone tells you it is the only way, to develop your country, point to the past and see what you have done. I want to tell you that the first railroad had to be built with public credit, as no private individual could raise the money. Public credit had to be called upon, but when you get the railroad be a little patient, and hold on to what you have got, for if a railway cannot live on the business it develops on its line it will die no matter what subsidy you give it. Nobody, no animal, man, woman, or child is worth raising if it has to be fed with a spoon from youth to old age.

On the subject of your land we hope to share your prosperity, and in coming here the way has been blazed for us. I believe I am the oldest C.P.R. man in the room. I had a great deal to do with the laying out of the line and the carrying on of the early part of the work. Your public domain has to furnish the homes of the people who make up your great Dominion. You have forests in older Canada; probably with rigid economy looking after the limits, you might find timber enough to supply eastern Canada for the next twenty five or thirty years. Great fortunes have been made in exporting timber from the Ottawa valley and its affluents.

The fertility of your soil is your greatest asset, worth many times all the others put together. Everything of value in the world, everything that is worth having comes from the farm, the forest or the mine.

You have between here and the Ottawa valley valuable mines. You have in British Columbia all the minerals of value, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and last but not least, you have an abundance of good coal and we join you in ownership. (Applause.)

By taking everything that you have got, bear in mind that the farmer produces more wealth, and a nation of farmers always have been and always will be a rich nation.

About Japan, 45,000,000 of people living on 20,000 square miles, some eminent French economist at the close of the century said that at the end of the twentieth century there would be two great governments dominating the world, one a representative or parliamentary government, and the other autocratic—United States and Russia. He did not take into account that little Island of farmers that jumped up and whipped the bear till he did not know himself. (Hear, hear.)

INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY

In 1820 Great Britain was seeing peace on the continent, Napoleon being safely housed on an island, and starting on her period of colonization a few years later, aided by steamships. Now the sun never sets on the empire. (Applause.)

Now the prudent, frugal Frenchman went to work cultivating the land, until at the close of the Franco-German war they surprised the world when they paid \$500,000,000 of war indemnity to Germany, and paid the money down. They have recently loaned money to Russia to carry on her war to the extent of a loan of \$5,000,000,000. Three or three and a half of that directly from France. Today France is the banker nation of the world. She has no extensive mines of coal and iron, but she has a perennial mine of fertile soil, handled by industrious people. (Applause.)

Belgium has 490 people to the square mile, raises their food and sells a little besides. Now with good farming—and there are no better farmers in America than the Canadians, and I was going to say Ontario farmers—you will pardon my saying that, because I was born in Ontario—(Laughter and applause.)

A Canadian friend of mine in New York told me a story of a friend who occupied a chair in the New York Medical university. This story struck me as carrying the mind back to early days. I thought of it a number of times to-day. Two Scotch sailors were wrecked on a distant island in the south Pacific and got ashore.

No friendly sail came for years. One of them settled and started a family on the island, the other stayed by the shore waiting for the sail. Finally a ship came in sight to get water and her boat was coming in. He sent for his friend and got him to the shore. His friend said: "I cannot go back. I cannot leave my wife and children." But as the boat approached the sailors sang "Lochaber No More," and he wiped a tear from his eye and said: "Jock, I will gang w' ye." So I am often meeting old friends and I go back to the associations of youth when everything was before us and when Canadian boys had to go to the States.

No Northwest for them to go to. You young men have now what we never had. You have a north-western empire here that is capable, as I said before, of carrying a population almost unlimited. Ten or fifteen millions will not crowd it. Only take care of it. Take care of the fertility of the soil. In some places south of the boundary line our farmers do well and in some places they do not. I think there are many places where they are cultivating two acres to get what one acre yielded twenty or twenty-five years ago.

It may be a little presumption on my part to suggest to the Canadian farmers how to handle their land, but don't forget to take care of the fertility of your province. Don't wear the land out. Prof. Scholes of Hartford, who died recently, wrote a book called the "Earth and Man". He sent it to me a few weeks before he died. He takes up the question of preserving the fertility of the soil. He said that in ordinary rolling land a hundred plowings will strip the fertile soil from the hillside. That need not occur in your country; he was a native of Kentucky and he said that ten per cent. of the cultivated area of that state is gone past redemption; it cannot be restored except for forests to grow up when the leaves will fall and in two hundred or three hundred years make a new mould.

By that time, as Sir John Macdonald said, "we shall all be looking down." (Laughter.)

In coming here I want to tell you that we do not do so to trespass on you or to take away from you, but we have to do our Canadian business in Canada. We cannot do it anywhere else. There is a wonderful growth of commerce between Canada and the United States; notwithstanding the want of encouragement originating on our side of the line in the first place, and I cannot blame the Canadians for resenting the treatment they received ten or fifteen years ago, when they were willing to take up the question of closer relations.

Notwithstanding all the legislative obstruction that has occurred on both sides the business grows until it has reached \$200,000,000 annually.

That business will increase. I know whereof I speak. If the population of the United States increases in the next six or eight years as it has for the past five, that country will have to change from an exporter of wheat to an importer.

Then instead of having to send your grain to Europe you will have a market at your door and the people north of the Iowa river and east of the Rocky mountains have more money to buy good food than any other 60,000,000 people in the world. I want to go a little further because in Ontario and Quebec the manufacturer is afraid that if the customs are removed from along the boundary he would suffer;

on the contrary he ought to have the biggest and best markets for everything he makes.

I believe that Canada has got the best manufacturing population. It is so considered in every manufacturing district in the United States.

New England depends upon the French-Canadian as her most reliable customer.

We hope when we get through to find a little place somewhere or a little lane where we can do some good and not to be so near our neighbors as to give them great trouble. When we get down and bring the stuff here I hope the G. T. P. will be here and the C. P. R. One or the other should be able to carry all the stuff we can bring and take it north of Lake Superior.

We hope to be able to enjoy prosperity that has come to you. If the people along the line of railway, people out of the country served by a railway, are not prosperous, depend upon it they will be poor.

Again I want to thank you and tell you how much I enjoyed this, and how much I feel at home. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Before closing I wish to say: Take care of your public domain. Do not be afraid to let it go to the man who wants to cultivate it, but don't give it away in blocks any more."

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The death is announced of Captain Bell who took charge of the first steamer bringing freight into Winnipeg by the Red River.

H. C. Martin of St. John, N. B., and Rhodes scholar at Oxford won the Gladstone memorial prize this year. This is the blue ribbon honor of the college.

A plebiscite election in Kings Co., P. E. I., resulted in a vote of 938 against 104 in favor of repealing the Scott Act and instituting total prohibition. A plebiscite will be taken in Queens Co. on the 10th of June.

The inquest on the bodies of five Indians who died suddenly near Duck Lake has brought out the fact that Florida water is a common drink among the Indians, and that eight hundred bottles of it have been shipped into Duck Lake in less than six months.

Professor Mavor's statement that western Canada could not produce more than 165,000,000 bushels of wheat annually was officially contradicted in the Saskatchewan Legislature and declared to be absolutely at variance with the facts.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A big benefit concert given in New York to aid the San Francisco sufferers netted \$33,000. More than 12,000 persons were present.

The nine-days' strike of the longshoremen on the Great Lakes cost the men and the carriers about two and a half million dollars.

After lengthy discussion the senate committee of the United States government has voted in favor of making the Panama a sea-level canal.

The design for the Palace of Peace to be erected at Hague which won the \$3000 prize is the work of L. M. Caronniere of France.

The main vault of the San Francisco City Auditor's office has been opened and its valuable contents found to be uninjured.

What is believed to be the body of Father Gapon the Russian labor leader was discovered hanging in a room of a lonely villa in a remote part of Finland. The theory is that he was killed by revolutionists who considered him a traitor, and then brought to the villa.

The Russian parliament has adopted a resolution instructing the committee whose work it is to draft a reply to the speech from the throne, to request full pardon for all political, agrarian and military prisoners, and the abandonment of the death penalty for any offence.

At the last moment of the time allotted by the British warning to Turkey the Sultan wilted, and submitted to the demand of Britain. The fleet, however, will be kept at Phalerum Bay until the question of the boundary has been definitely settled. Tabah has already been evacuated by the British troops.

Notes.

Lacombe, Alta., made a fine showing at the Calgary Fat Stock Show, contributing 98 of the 200 entries and marching off with most of the first prizes.

Miss Bellamy of Edmonton, and Miss Lamy of Lacombe have graduated with honors from the Boston School of Expression.

The crow hunt of the Carman Gun Club sent 1132 crows to the birds' happy hunting-grounds.

The people of Moose Jaw have asked the town council to place \$5000 for a publicity fund in their estimate for this year.

The Salvation Army has selected two townships just north of Tisdale, Sask., and intends settling about thirty families on the land in June. Assistance will be given the settlers to the extent of a house and barn, a cow, two pigs and a yoke of oxen, and thirty acres broken by steam plow. They will be called upon to pay for the buildings and the land within a specified number of years, plus interest at six per cent.

MARKETS

Thompsons, Sons & Co.—The course of the past week in the wheat markets has continued to show the artificial conditions at present surrounding the American markets, and the indifference to the same on the part of European markets. But the advance on the week amounts to 2½c. to 3c. in the United States markets, but only 1½c. to 1¾c. in Winnipeg. The cause of the advance continues to be the manipulated condition of the May delivery in the Chicago market and this lends strength to the other months, but the advance has checked the trade in actual wheat, and it is reported that European merchants are reselling wheat bought in the United States markets and not yet shipped. It is the fact at any rate that in face of the advances on this side in the last two weeks, Liverpool market has scarcely advanced at all, although the stock of wheat in Liverpool is at present remarkably low. There is not just now any reasonable warrant for higher prices. Stocks of wheat as exhibited by Visible Supply statements and quantity on ocean passage, together with size of recent weekly World's shipments present a liberal supply for current and nearby requirements, and the supply is in a convenient position to be utilized quickly. At the same time the general crop prospect over the Northern Hemisphere is in the aggregate very favorable to the expectation of a full average yield, and along the southern line of the crop the grain is ripening and cutting will be in progress before many days pass.

During the past week Manitoba wheat has kept firm under the influence of the advance in the U. S. speculative markets, but the trade is dull, and except for a little being done in a speculative way the amount doing is small. Export and shipping demand is practically at a standstill, and some exporters have been cancelling lake tonnage engagements. A practically dry seedtime allowed a full acreage to be planted in good condition and this has been succeeded by abundant rains all over the country, so an excellent start has been made. Prices on the week show an advance of 1½c. on May, 1½c. on July and 1½c. on Oct. wheat. Cash prices are 1 Nor. 80½c., 2 Nor. 78½c., 3 Nor. 77c. Rejected 1—1 Nor. 77c., Rejected 1—2 Nor. 75c., Rejected 1—3 Nor. 73c., Rejected 2—1 Nor. 75c., Rejected 2—2 Nor. 73c., Rejected 2—3 Nor. 70c. Futures delivery May 80½c., July 72½c., Oct. 70c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEED, per ton—			
Bran	15	50	
Shorts	16	50	
CHOPPED FEEDS—			
Oats and barley	23	00	
Barley	20	00	
Oats	27	00	
OATS—No. 1 white			
	38		
No. 2 white	37		
Feed oats	36		
BARLEY—Malting barley			
No. 3	42		
No. 4	40		
	36		
FLAX			
	1	10	
HAY, per ton (cars on track)			
Winnipeg	7	00	@ 8 00
Loose loads	8	00	@ 9 00
POTATOES, Winnipeg, per bushel			
	50		
BUTTER—			
Creamery bricks	22	@	23
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Tubs, choicest	18	@	20
Fresh-made prints	18	@	20
Second grade, round lots	13	@	15
CHEESE—			
Finest Ontario	13		
EGGS—			
Fresh, gathered, net Winnipeg, cases returnable	16		
LIVE POULTRY—			
Chickens, f.o.b., Winnipeg	12		
Good fowl, f.o.b., Winnipeg	10		
LIVE STOCK—			
(Off cars, Winnipeg)			
Steers, tops	3½	@	4½
Heifers and cows	2½	@	4
Bulls	1½	@	2½
Veal calves	4	@	5
Sheep	6	@	7
Hogs, 150 to 250 lbs.	7	25	
Hogs, 250 and over	6	75	
Rough, 250 and over	6	50	
Light, under 100 lbs.	6	50	
Stags	3	00	@ 3 50

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

PROGRESS.

Progress is not an independent treading of the upward way by the individual. A man can not walk alone on that path with any sort of success; he must keep step with his race. The progress in transportation facilities is not going to be of value until the farmer and the merchant increase the pace in production and commerce. The agriculturists can not reap the benefit of larger areas, perfected machinery and new methods unless the buyer and the transporter have adapted their advance to his. The teacher whose pupils do not advance and broaden intellectually in proportion to their master is not progressing, any more than are the pupils whose instructor teaches and never learns. Each must help the other and both go forward. The editor in his paper or magazine supplies the kind of reading matter his readers want. If they demand more nourishing mental food he must strain every effort to give it to them or drop out altogether. Yet for his share in this mutual onward movement he must be quick to see that better material is desired, he must know it by intuition as soon as the people themselves and must be able and willing to grant their petition before they ask it.

From the highest to the lowest the law is the same for all—nation is dependent upon nation, state upon state; a city must keep step with a sister city, family with family, brother with brother. No man walks the road of progress by himself.

VICTORIA.

She wrought her people lasting good;
Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverences closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen;
And statesman at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea.
—TENNYSON.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.

Everyone has noticed the regularity with which the children of parents holding certain political party affiliations attach themselves to that party. These incidents are examples of the force of home influences upon the minds of the young. The truth of the situation should be realized by parents, and their conduct and conversation modified accordingly. Several questions are paramount in the discussions indulged in, in very, very many country homes, but all may be grouped into a general class under the name of "the monopolies that oppress the farmer." We have all heard the individual companies which are supposed (some with good reason, some upon mere conjecture) to compose this monster, visited with the most vehement execrations for the perpetration of some supposed or real injury. The railing upon the monster is continuous. Children hear more about the wickedness of the C. P. R. and the Grain Exchange than they do of the goodness of the Creator. There is a place here to stop and think. Is it worth while for the people of Western Canada to bring up a generation of cynical, suspicious, uncharitable, com-

plaining men and women? If you are convinced that there is an evil in the operations of certain industries and commercial organizations use all your influence against it, but do so quietly in the presence of the younger generation. The evil may be remedied before they feel any responsibility in life and the embittering of their minds against men in other walks would serve no good purpose and would not make the world a better place in which to live.

OUR BEST COMPANIONS—BOOKS OR MEN?

Nearly every one to-day who will say that men are more than books, and action than thought, can win applause, and who says it forcefully wins renown. But, after all, the test is not the opinion popular, but is it true?

Are men the chief factors in helping us to think wisely? No one questions that the intrinsic value of a man is greater than the intrinsic value of a book, since there is but one copy of a man and any number of thousands of copies of a book. But are we really more built up by our intercourse with men than with books? Here there does come in a real doubt, and the answer can only be partial. First place, human intercourse is not easy; men are very difficult to know. We all wear a shell as hard as a clam's on the outside. It is the disguise with which we walk through life for our own protection and for other people's. Those who give their souls away, magnificently free, in casual intercourse, are few and far between. We do not meet them every day; some of us, possibly by reason of the hard crustiness of our own exterior, never meet them. Herakles, indeed, was said to hold his life out lightly on his hand for any man to take, but Herakles was a hero and a demigod. There are a thousand restraining reasons why the average man should live his real life and hold his best thoughts in secret. If he present them to the world at large, it is usually by the premeditated and impersonal means of a printed book.

There is another point to consider: the world is shuffled together in such a haphazard way that it is next to impossible to choose our companions; we accept them because they are there. As a rule, we learn to accommodate ourselves to them, for better or for worse, and they return the compliment. But if we could choose, out of the whole world, our heart's desire in the way of companionship, should we choose the man we happen to sit next to at dinner? No, we all take refuge in half-hearted consolations, saying that "there is something worth while in everybody, if only we have the pluck and perseverance to find it out." But in the matter of books, circulation is vastly easier. Here a man wears no disguise. He serves a long and arduous apprenticeship to learn and extract the very quintessence of his mind and soul, and puts it into a medium that may be passed around, that who will may partake. The author does indeed, hold his life out lightly on his hand. Not only this, but in the matter of books—old books of established character, at any rate—the man may choose the most congenial society at will.

The chances are that unless a man be wonderfully and exceptionally fortunate in his associates, he will gain

more data for thought and a broader basis for character amongst his books than amongst men.—*Harper's Weekly*.

A PLEDGE OF EMPIRE.

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under Indian skies,
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm.
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink,
my friends
And all her glorious empire, round and round!
—TENNYSON.

It appears that the original of Charles Dickens' notable character, "Little Dorrit," is none other than the mother of Ald. Cooper of London, Ont. The Alderman was startled on seeing the cablegram announcing that the woman in question was a Mrs. Cooper of Southgate, an Old London suburb and that her maiden name was Mary Ann Mitton, which was the maiden name of the Alderman's mother. Thirty eight years ago Ald. Cooper ran away from home. He first bought a ticket for Australia, and was booked to sail on the Tasmania. Several of his school-mates had arranged to run away with him, but the present Alderman's mother heard of the escapade and burned his ticket. The other boys sailed, and were all drowned, for the Tasmania foundered at sea. A short time after this, Neil Cooper made another attempt to get away, and was successful. He sailed for Canada, and stopped at Stratford and St. Mary's for a while, finally coming to London. He has been thirty three years in Canada.—*The Globe*.

CANADA TO ENGLAND.

Sang one of England in his island home:
"Her veins are million but her heart is one,"
And looked from out his wave-bound
homeland isle
To us who dwell beyond its western sun.
And we among the western plains and
lakes,
We youthful dwellers on a younger land,
Turn eastward to the wide Atlantic
waste,
And feel the clasp of England's out-
stretched hand.
For we are they who wandered far from
home
To swell the glory of an ancient name;
Who journeyed seaward on an exile
long,
When fortune's twilight to our island
came,
But every keel that cleaves the midway
waste
Binds with a silent thread our sea-cleft
strands,
Till ocean dwindles and the sea-waste
shrinks,
And England mingles with a hundred
lands,
And weaving silently all far-off shores
A thousand singing wires stretch round
the earth,
Or sleep still vocal in their ocean depths,
Till all lands die to make one glorious
birth
So we remote compatriots reply,
And feel the world's task only half begun:
"We are the girthers of the ageing earth,
Whose veins are million, but whose
heart is one."
—ARTHUR STREINGER.

THAT ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

Very many people in Canada are watching with interest the career of the new education bill introduced into the British House of Commons by the minister of education, Mr. Birrell. Canadian citizens of long standing are giving the matter close attention because we have troubles of our own along the line of education and are interested in the efforts of the Motherland to settle troubles much worse than ours. The newly arrived Englishman is still more bound in heart and sympathy to the old home than to the new, and will therefore be eager to hear the end of a burning question which he has followed at home from its beginning.

The bill aims at the complete separation of church from school, and so radical a change from the present system in vogue in England has raised clouds of opposition, while the discussion in the House, to quote Bret Harte, is "frequent and painful and free".

"We dwell in a wilderness of strife and contention and mutual suspicion and we have become only too well acquainted with that aspect of the educational problem which bears the ill-omened name of 'the religious difficulty'. It is not the most important aspect. Had we met here to discuss the breed and bearing, the health and happiness of seven millions of our children—how best to train them to be cleanly in body, mind and speech, how best to fit them for proficiency in those arts and crafts which make nations famous, and which are so especially necessary in these days of fierce competition; were we here to consider how we could best unfold before those of them who may chance to be eager students the ample fields of knowledge, rich with the spoils of time; yes, and how to train that great army of teachers, on whose shoulders an age somewhat too neglectful of parental responsibility has placed a burden which is, at all events primarily, a national obligation—then I should be happy indeed. But I know too well what you have all come here for to see—a reed shaken by the wind, withering and trembling in those icy and unfeeling blasts of sectarian differences which more than anything else nip the buds of piety and reverence, and spread throughout the whole land a spirit of self-satisfied materialism."

This education bill if made law will not come into force until the first of January, 1908. On and after that date no school shall receive any grant of the public money either from rates or taxes unless it becomes a "provided" school, that is, unless it is under the entire charge of the local authority.

The voluntary schools, which include those hitherto controlled by the various denominations, and which have since 1870 received assistance from the rates, are by arrangement with their owners to be handed over to the local authorities to be maintained as provided schools for five days a week, in return for which the authorities provide the whole maintenance. "Where the public money is taken, public control—complete public control—must of necessity follow."

The question of religious instruction is divided into several clauses. Undenominational religious exercises and Biblical instruction shall be given at the public charge, but parents objecting to their children receiving such instruction shall have the right to withdraw them during the hours of such instruction.

In rural voluntary schools when arrangements for transfer to the local authorities are being made the owner

and a majority of the parents may stipulate for special facilities for religious education. When this demand is made instruction of a special character may be given two mornings in the week, but outside teachers are to be employed, the expense is not to be borne by the local authority, and the instruction is not to be given during the hours of compulsory attendance.

In cities and towns where voluntary schools are handed over, special religious instruction may be given five days a week if on receiving the application for such privilege a public local enquiry commission find that the parents of four-fifths of the children in attendance desire it, and if there

is accommodation in the building for the children of those parents who do not desire these facilities. The teachers in these schools may give the religious instruction desired, but not at the public expense.

The teachers transferred from the control of the owners of the voluntary school to that of the local authority shall not be subject to a religious test nor required to give religious instruction if they have conscientious objections.

The same educational policy will be administered in Wales by the National Education Council of Wales; and to cover the expense for both England and Wales an additional government grant of a million pounds per annum will be necessary.

On lands benighted, and where roamed the deer
And buffalo, is heard the binder's hum.
Railroads spread like a network east and west,
Cities and towns adorn the fertile plain.
Right's upheld by law, and wrong suppressed,
While church and school are here, the young to train.
Bright is the prospect of our fruitful land,
Where soil and climate make of toil delight,
Where Wealth extends to Poverty a hand,
And no one need go down beneath its blight.
O Heavenly Father! guide us, bless us yet
Lest we our source of blessing should forget!

HANNAH M. SWEET.

WHEN FISH BEGIN TO BITE.
There's a feelin'
Comes a-stealin'
Sorter shamefaced like 'an' queer,
An' my heart 'll
Sorter startle
Jest about this time o' year,
Like a robin
That's a-throbbin'
With matin'-time delight,
When the sun is gettin' stronger
An' the days are gettin' longer
An' the fish begin to bite.

Every daisy
Seems as lazy
Jest a-noddin' in the sun,
As a feller
Fellin' meller
When his evenin' chores are done,
An' a-knowin'
Where he's goin'
With his fishin' pole, all right,
When the sun is gettin' stronger
An' the days are gettin' longer
An' the fish begin to bite.

Ain't no other
Feelin', nuther,
That'll grip you jest like this
Can't outgrow it,
Don't you know it?
Then you don't know what you miss.
When you're fishin',
Well, you're wishin'
Every other feller might,
When the sun is gettin' stronger
An' the days are gettin' longer
An' the fish begin to bite.

—Puck.

"CHAUFFEURS"
The commission of a murder by a French "chauffeur" reminds the *Figaro* that the word is of some antiquity, and has murderous associations from of old. About 1795 a new variety of miscreants made their appearance in France. Wearing hideous disguises, in some respects analogous to the goggles of the modern motorist, they broke into farm and country houses and garrotted the inhabitants, or compelled them by menaces and tortures to disclose their hidden treasures. One of their most usual tortures was to roast the soles of the feet of their victims before a roaring fire and, on that account, the name "chauffeur" was given to them. The word has considerably changed its meaning since those days.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

NEWS OF THE FLOWERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the letters of the boys and girls in your paper for quite a while and was very much pleased with them. So as I have not noticed any from here I thought I would write hoping to have success. The flowers are out beautifully here now. We live on a farm near Calgary. I have a little pony of my own which I ride to school. I have two sisters and three brothers.

MARY McNEIL.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to you before but I have read the Children's Corner for a long while. I have three brothers and one sister. I am the oldest of them all. We live five miles from town. Our school is just across the road from our house. I have studied quite a bit of geography and as I was reading the Children's Corner I saw there was a competition. I got my geography and solved the "Geography Contest."

FLORENCE MORRAN.

A LITTLE SHUT-IN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to the Farmer's Advocate. I am in the Fourth book. My father has taken this paper a long time. We live half a mile from Minto. We have fourteen horses, sixty cattle, two dogs and one cat. In poultry we have hens, turkeys, geese. I have two brothers and one sister. My father farms a section of land. We have two railroads going through the farm. One is just started building. I have read quite a number of books. I hope to see my letter in print. I have been sick and out of school for six weeks.

JANET McCUAIG.

NEWS FROM A FRIEND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a new friend of the Children's Corner. I am nine years old. I have two miles to go to school. To-night I am at my aunt Eva Cowan's house. She is nine years old too. She has written to the Children's Corner and likes it very much. She has flowers up in her garden. We are in the third grade at school.

LILA VOSBURG.

SALLY AND LAURA.

Dear Editor:—My father takes the Farmer's Advocate and we all like it very much. I love reading the Children's Corner. I have a cow and a calf. I call the cow Sally and the calf Laura. I go to school and like it very much. My studies are reading, writing spelling, arithmetic, composition and geography. My teacher's name is Miss G—. I like her very much.

BERTHA V. POFF.

AN AUGUST BIRTHDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have enjoyed very much reading the Children's Corner of the Farmer's Advocate but I have never written until now. I live about a mile and a half from Wawanese. I have three brothers but no sisters. My birthday is on the 17th of August and I will be eleven years old my next birthday. I go to school and I am in the third reader and in grade IV.

ETHEL ROGERS.

THE PRAIRIE WIND.

Sad prairie wind! I hear thy voice of pain
Sobbing in mournful cadence round the eaves.
Bringing from far thy message over the plain,
Over a vanished past thy spirit grieves.
Sing thy sad dirge and I shall weep with thee,
Weep for a dusky race that is no more,
Whose teepees dot no more the grassy sea
Whose reign, as monarchs of the waste, is o'er.
The buffalo and deer have vanished now,
All that remains of them is bleaching bones.
The deep-cut trails are blotted by the plow,
No more are heard the coyote's howling tones.
The hunter and the hunted, dispossessed,
Seek safety in the silence, north and west.
Glad prairie wind! I hear thy voice of cheer
Bid me rejoice for light has come.

A, B, C, MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you yet but when I saw the geography competition in the Farmer's Advocate I thought I would write and try for the prize. We have not taken the Farmer's Advocate for quite a year yet but I like reading the stories and letters in it.

I go to school and am in the Senior Fifth. Friday and Monday are our Easter holidays. The weather here is pretty wet but when you're all waterproof it's all right.

FLOSSIE ORR.

GOOD LUCK TO SANDY OWEN!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I see so many little girls and boys writing to you, I thought I would write too. My Papa takes the Farmer's Advocate and I enjoy reading the Corner. It is four years to-day since we left Ontario. We lived in Broadview three years, and on our homestead last spring.

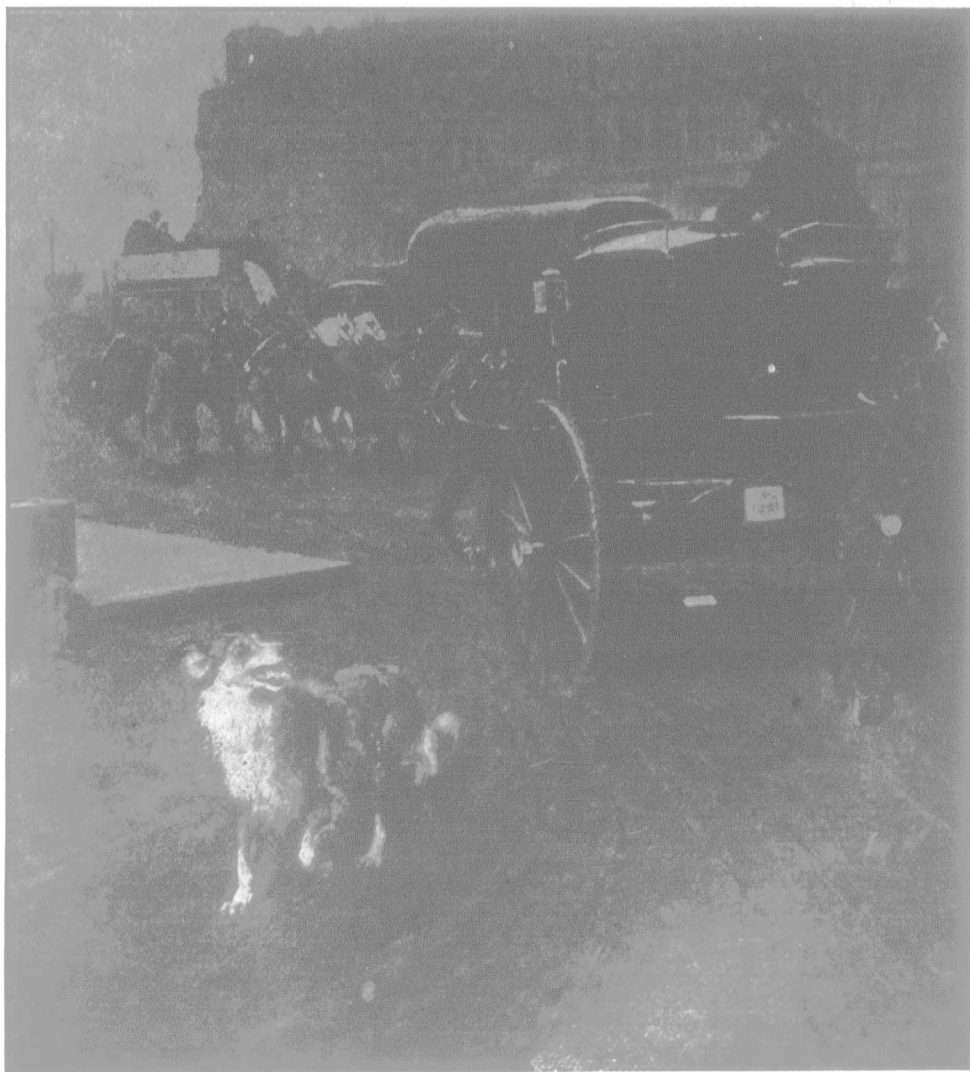
Papa got us a horse from Owen Sound and we call him "Sandy Owen." We are going to drive him to school. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister is thirteen and I am eleven. We are going to school. Our school is two and a half miles away.

MARY BESWETHERICK.

THANK YOU, KATY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Children's Corner I would like to see it in print. I am thirteen years old. I go to school every day. I live on a farm. I have four brothers and three sisters. We have good fun. In the winter we have a skating rink, and in summer I have a pony and saddle. Sometimes I ride my sister's bicycle. My father takes the Farmer's Advocate. I saw a letter in the Farmer's Advocate from you asking boys and girls to describe a flower. As I live on the farm where I can get them I will help you.

KATY NAYLEN.



I CANNOT FIND MY MASTER

A PIANO WILL KEEP THE YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE FARM.

A problem requiring the most serious consideration in Canada is that of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. The work does not frighten them—our young Canadians are not lazy—though farm work is not light; but the lack of society, brightness and sources of amusement and culture are too often missing and the growing boy and girl, full of energy and desire to accomplish something, find little means of satisfying that desire. The remedy may be found without much difficulty and at a comparatively small cost. Buy books and musical instruments, thus bringing the best in the world to them instead of having them seek it. A piano in the farm home is a source of interest and enjoyment to the whole family and more than repays the money spent on it. Care must be taken to select a good instrument, not for the beauty of its case so much as for the excellence of its construction and the quality of its tone. In making a selection on such grounds the purchaser will do well to examine the New Scale Williams piano manufactured by the Williams Piano Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont. This firm is thoroughly reliable and the New Scale piano which they are putting on the market leaves nothing to be desired.—Their advertisement will be found in this issue.

TO LIVE WELL is not necessarily to live extravagantly. Housekeepers can avoid the latter and accomplish the former by writing to the Codville Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg for their free booklet "In the Interests of Good Living."

GOSSIP

SPECIALS FOR HORSES AT CALGARY FAIR.

The Calgary Fair Board are fortunate in having secured a liberal supply of special trophies for horses, besides the generous cash prizes in the different sections. Some of the specials to be competed for at the fair on July 10, 11 and 12 are:

A special prize of \$25, donated by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society. The Massey-Harris Company offers a special for the best agricultural colt, six months old or under, and the Northwest Mounted Police Department is again to the front with liberal prizes for horses suitable for police remounts. The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain is giving a gold medal for the best Clydesdale mare, and the Exhibition is offering a silver medal for the best Clydesdale stallion. The Hackney Society of Great Britain is offering a silver medal for the best imported Hackney mare, and the Canadian Hackney Society offers a championship for stallions. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is giving a silver medal for the best heavy draft stallion, and also one for the best light draft stallion.

A COURTING HOTEL.

Trowmart Inn, the new hotel in New York for working girls, serves a triple purpose. William R. H. Martin, who has erected it as a memorial to his dead boy, believes that all true happiness comes through marriage. So a premium is to be placed on all matrimonial engagements which take place within the handsome new hostelry that was opened on April 15.

The girls who work long hours in factory, shop and store, and whose leisure is spent within the dull confines of a cheap lodging or boarding house, have few opportunities for making and pursuing acquaintances of desirable young men. The dingy parlor of the third-rate boarding-house is not conducive to matrimony. Girls of gentleness and refinement do not care to be courted upon the open highway, nor in public parks, and thus the world is filling with spinsters, who, according to Mr. Martin, had they a proper place to which to entertain their admirers, would develop into happy, excellent wives and still happier mothers.

Buy Direct from Manufacturer



THOSE PURCHASING MASON & RISCH PIANOS receive the benefit of the middleman's profit, because they buy direct. A carload of beautiful instruments has just been received at our Winnipeg branch and it would be well for all those who are thinking of buying a piano to call at once and examine this artistic shipment, direct from the factory, so that you may have the latest designs to select from.

Exchange Department

If a good second hand or a slightly used instrument would suit you we are sure a call at our EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT would repay you, for we have a large assortment of instruments in stock, some of which have been taken in exchange, and others that have been out on rent for a short time, at exceptional prices.

Organs from - \$20 upwards Squares from - \$50 upwards Uprights from - \$175 upwards

Mail Order Department

Orders by letter are always given the preference, and we guarantee you every satisfaction.

The Metrostyle Pianola - - Price \$275.00

We have just received two of these piano players—exactly similar to the one supplied last month to Her Majesty the Dowager Queen of Italy. Included in the car were two Pianola Pianos, an exceptionally fine Wheelock Pianola Piano, price \$700.00 and one of the famous Weber Pianola Pianos, price \$900.00

You can secure any of these instruments on Easy Terms.

If you have an old instrument we would make you a liberal allowance on account for any of the above pianos. Write us, and we will cheerfully give you all particulars.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.

356 Main Street, WINNIPEG

This hotel is six stories high, and will accommodate in the neighborhood of 400 girls. The interior of the structure has the air of a commodious club. The wide corridor will be a resting-place for those who do not care for the big general living room on the left. Between this long parlor and the dining-room, which opens on Greenwich street, is a series of small reception rooms. Here the guests may receive their visitors, who, Mr. Martin hopes, may be matrimonially inclined.

In no way is the hotel to be looked upon as a charitable institution. Upon this point Mr. Martin is most emphatic. The guests will pay for what they get. A single room with breakfast and dinner will cost \$4 a week. Where there are two girls in a room the price is to be three dollars each, and at these prices Mr. Martin is positive that the house will be self-sustaining. This far, however, he is willing to be a philanthropist. He does not care for any return upon the capital that he has invested. He will be satisfied if the girls have a happy home—and if a number of marriages accrue each year from the Trowmart Inn.

The house is absolutely without rule or regulation. The guest will come and go as freely as though living at the Gotham, the Manhattan or the Holland House.

GRAMMATICAL.

Conjugation of the word "buss," "to kiss":—

Buss—A kiss.

Rebuss—To kiss again.

Pluribus—To kiss many times.

Syllabus—To kiss a homely girl.

Blunderbus—To kiss the wrong person.

Omnibus—To kiss everybody.

Erebus—To kiss in the dark.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

NIHILISTIC REFORM

Discussing the mission of several Russian reformers in America Mr. Goldwin Smith, Canada's great publicist says:

"A salutary apparition has been that of Gorky in the United States. Americans who have been cheering for Nihilism can now form some idea of its real character, and judge whether upon the whole its triumph would be likely to be an improvement in the civilization of Russia or in that of any nation to which contagion of Russian revolution might spread. The revolutionary organizations, of which, under different leaders, we have had not a few, have got on pretty harmoniously in themselves so long as they had only to deal with the destructive part of social regeneration; when they came to deal with the constructive part disagreement set in, and was followed by disruption. Of this the Nihilists appear to have been aware, for they have never preached or pretended to undertake anything but destruction, which they have preached and undertaken with a vengeance. Their instrument of social regeneration has been dynamite. Moderate and peaceful reform they murdered as their foe in the person of Alexander II. Their triumph will be a triumph, and too probably a bloody triumph of destructive violence to which few would look for the regeneration of the world."

A West Philadelphia family was at supper, one night talking about the engagement of one of the daughters, whose wedding was to be. The negro servant, who acted as waitress, laundress, etc., had just brought into the dining room the desert, when one of the girls asked:

"Virgiana, have you seen Edith's fiancé?"

"I awn't I don't know, honey," she replied; "hit ain't been in de wash yet."

320 Acres Brandon District

Three miles from Pendenis Station, eighty acres cultivated, two hundred acres more good wheat land, balance pasture, river touches corner of farm. Land adjoining sold at twenty-three per acre, this at twenty, quarter cash.

Fred C. Hamilton

433 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

WE

EDIT

COMPILE

PRINT

LIVE STOCK CATALOGUES

INGLE NOOK CHATS



FIG. 1

Dear Chatterers:—The cuts of two pretty dresses will take up some of the space usually devoted to letters from the members of this branch of the great and noble order of Housewives. But I was anxious to have them appear early so that they would be of service in preparing the summer frocks. Figure one in this issue represents a gown of fine white lawn. The yokes on skirt and blouse are made of alternate rows of lawn and insertion. The fullness of the skirt is laid in fine tucks where it is



FIG. 2

attached to the yoke. The blouse is handsomely decorated with Mount Mellick embroidery on the front. The pale blues, greens and pinks which are shown in muslins this year would be pretty made after this pattern.

Figure two shows a cool summer dress of dotted swiss, with trimmings of insertion and circular ruffles of the muslin on both blouse and skirt. Black velvet sash and bands on the sleeves add an effective finishing touch.

In dresses such as these the short sleeve is seen at its best, though if used for street wear the long gloves should always be worn.

When joining a bias piece of material to a straight piece hold the bias one underneath and so prevent its stretching.

Do not run the risk of tearing fine laces by ironing them. Laces, handkerchiefs trimmed with lace which is put on without any fullness, netted or lace centerpieces may be laundered without ironing and made to look even better than the ironed article. After washing carefully, rinse well and wring out very lightly, then spread the article out on a mirror or window, with the fingers smooth out every wrinkle and leave until dry. This is a convenient way to do any handkerchief when a hot iron is not close at hand.

The separate yokes and cuffs which are so much in vogue just now are very pretty and freshen up a dress wonderfully. But better experience has taught us all how difficult it is to get these separate pieces into place, and how prone they are to exhibit the total depravity of inanimate things by working

For a Delicious Dessert when fruit is scarce

Simply dissolve a packet of Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder in a pint of hot water and set to cool. A 10-cent packet makes dessert for six.

The crystal clearness is a sign and proof of its high quality.

When a cheap, inferior quality of gelatine is used in making Jelly Powder, the jelly will be cloudy, not beautifully clear and transparent as when made from



Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder

Only the finest grade of material is used. A fairly good quality could be had for less money, and many people would not notice the difference. Still, it would not be quite so carefully refined so the very best is used for Blue Ribbon, even though it does cost more.

The result is a clear, sparkling, jelly, so easily digested that it is

much used in the sick room and for invalids and convalescents.

It makes an ideal dessert, being light, wholesome, delicious, easily prepared and inexpensive.

Flavored with Blue Ribbon Extracts. Your choice of Lemon, Orange, Cherry and many other true-fruit flavors.

Ask your grocer for Blue Ribbon, 10c. a packet, usually 3 for 25c.

Cut here TO 'BLUE RIBBON, WINNIPEG Cut here

Please mail me, free, complete new illustrated list of good premiums given for coupons from Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder, etc.

Name.....Address.....

Examine Your Barn Just as critically as your neighbours do

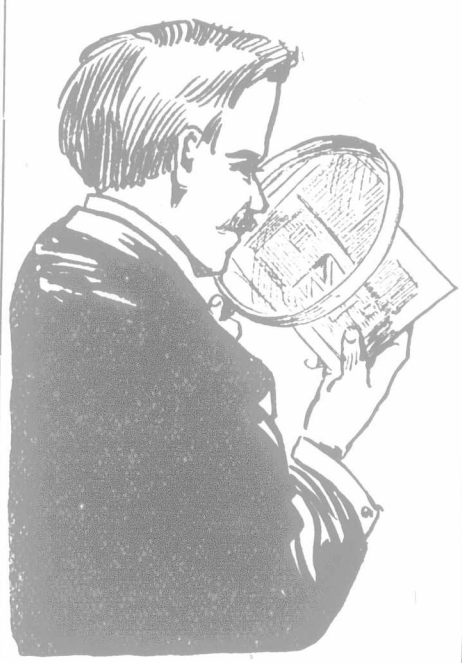
Doesn't look very fresh or thrifty, does it? Then why a good inexpensive paint? We don't know any better than

Stephens PURE PAINT

Made with Manitoba Linseed Oil.

We make special brands in seven popular colors for BARNs, ELEVATORS, ROOFS, and all exposed surfaces, wood or metal. There's a generation of experience back of our paints. That's why they will not FLAKE, PEEL, BLISTER, or FADE. If shrewd railroad concerns and milling companies use our paints exclusively, then why not you? Our guarantee absolutely protects you! Write for booklet, tells how to cut the paint bills in half.

G. F. STEPHENS & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada



up or down or popping out at inconvenient seasons. I read somewhere recently of a good plan to make the cuffs and yoke stay firmly in place without the aid of pins. Take a white blouse of a former season, cut off the sleeves the desired length and adjust and sew on the new cuffs. Fasten the new yoke firmly and smoothly to the old blouse and then cut away the goods underneath the yoke. The result will be to safely secure your cuffs and yoke and at the same time supply all that will be required for an underwaist.

DAME DURDEN.

HE SAVED MONEY.

There is a good story told of old Patrick Green, who has worked at the Bush stores, in Brooklyn, for years. Green's inability to keep up-to-date is nothing against him. He is a watchman and not a poet. So when Foreman Reilly

last week gave Green four pennies and two letters and told the old man to buy two stamps and paste one on each letter, he knew that Green had to have explicit orders, and would follow them explicitly. He also admonished the old man to be careful about putting the two letters in the box at the corner after the stamps had been affixed. Green came back in about ten minutes, his face aglow. He placed the four pennies in Reilly's hand and exclaimed:

"There wasn't no one lookin'. Faith, an' Oi wuz mighty sure of it, too, and so I just put them in the box an' took it on a run as fast as me ould legs would carry me!"—*New York Globe.*

AN ATTENTIVE LISTENER.

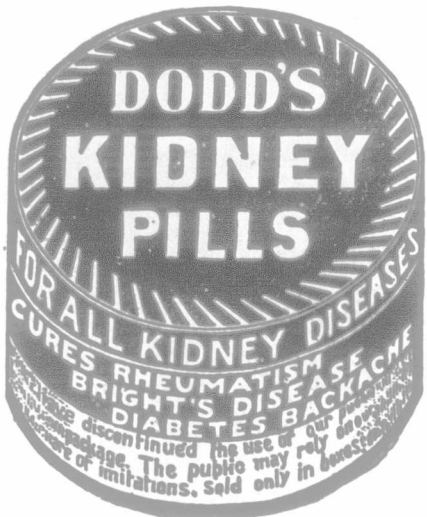
Once upon a time a clever but somewhat callow young man was appointed as curate to a rector who is in charge of a prosperous church in one of the largest

towns on Long Island. The rector being absent one Sunday shortly after the advent of the new curate, the latter preached the morning sermon. It was a good sermon as such sermons go, or at all events the curate left the impression on his hearers that he thought it to be such. After it was all over, one of the congregation, a venerable and rather cynical member of the flock, waited for the curate and said:—

"There was a man here this morning who will tell you that he never in all his life heard a sermon like you just preached."

"Really, sir," said the curate, flushing with pleasure and a modest sense of duty well performed, "I am glad to hear that. Who is he and where is he? I would like to speak to him."

"You can't," said the parishioner. "He has been deaf since birth."



INFLUENCE.

This life of mine that seems but as mine
own,—
To mar or glorify at will, might be
The only Bible that some soul hath
known,
The only chart on God's eternal sea.
—The Independent.



WATCH VALUE

A Gentleman's Open Face Watch, Waltham Movement, in a 20-year Gold Filled Case for **\$8.00**

This watch is of exceptional value and we guarantee it for two years.

Send for Catalogue.

D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd.
Jewelers - Winnipeg

WE edit, compile and print
Live Stock Catalogues.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited,
14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE QUIET HOUR

BROTHER BERNARD'S STORY.
"I wot 'tis weary labor mine; thus day
by day to speed
To Mary's Well for water fresh for all
the Brethern's need.
What if 'tis pure and sparkling, and if
nowhere else are found
Such streams of light and crystal bright
as in her spring abound,
Methinks with me the labor hard some
Brother now should share,
Or from some spot more near to home
the water I might bear,
But now my life and strength and time
all uselessly I spend.
And 'neath the burden of a mule my
shoulders I must bend.
When first the Father unto me this
graceless task consigned
Few brethern were there in the House,
and well I call to mind,
That but one journey, seldom made,
might well for all suffice,
And this day 'neath the sun's hot rays
I've borne my burden thrice.
I may not speak, and hard it is that
He should make me still
Draw water for the others' use, and
climb the weary hill,
Nor send some younger novice now to
aid me who alone,
All uncomplainingly for weeks my
thankless work have done.
I know that in St. Bridget's Well the
water is not clear,
But more than good things distant, I
prize those which lie more near,
And oh! how joyful should I be if I
were bid this night,
To toil no more to Mary's Well for
water pure and bright;
And if the Brethern cannot drink what
I henceforth should bring,
Why, each must go himself and fetch
his own draught from the spring."
So pondered Brother Francis, for in
murmuring mood was he,
And all the labor that he wrought, he
wrought unwillingly.
His brow was dark, his glance downcast,
and when his work was done,
On discontented musing bent he wan-
dered forth alone.
It was the happy evening hour when
toil and study o'er,
All meet for recreative talk, and Breth-
ren gladly pour,
Into the listening ear of friends each
glowing, burning thought;

Or tell of quaintly-pictured scenes a
skilful hand hath wrought;
Or tale recite that one, perchance, in
ancient tome hath found,
While among all true Charity and kind-
ly ways abound.
In cheerful talk, albeit restrained, the
happy hour passed by,
Till smiles were checked, and words
were hushed as Compline hour
drew nigh.
None noticed Francis' empty seat, none
sought him where he stood
Still his own woes relating to himself in
the green, lonely wood,
And musing on his bitter lot, till in that
little space
Pride and rebellion wrote their name
upon the Brother's face.
And in the Chapel one might note while
clear the voices rose
To ask the blessing of the Lord upon
their night's repose,
"In Te speravi, Domine," did never
Francis say,
For from his Lord his evil thoughts had
borne his heart away,
He could not sing "Qui habitat" whose
soul had wandered on
Far from the shadow of that Rock in
Whom we trust alone.
And when the "Nunc Dimittis," soft
and slow arose—I ween—
With close-locked lips, and close-locked
heart, was Brother Francis seen.
Small grace was his as to his cell he
turned in sullen mood,
He looked not where an imaged Christ
hung patient on the Rood,
He looked not at the holy words writ
on the wall with care,
For his soul was bound, and an evil
sprite held cruel empire there.
PART II.
"Methinks, my son," the Abbot spake,
and gentle was his voice—
"The tidings that I bring to thee should
make thy heart rejoice.
Thy ceaseless toil mine eyes have seen,
thy weary, halting gait,
As early in the morning chill, and when
the day grows late,
Thou bearest water springing fresh
from Mary's fountain clear,
Nor e'er hast sought to slake our thirst
from wells that rise more near.
Think not I do not joy in all thy zeal
and patience strong,
In Heaven they know (we doubt it not)



Culture on the Farm

The day is past when culture and social enjoyment were confined to the larger cities and towns, when the farmer was cut off from the musical world. The day of the parlour organ has passed—or is rapidly passing away. Every farm-house in Western Canada regards a piano—and a good one at that—a necessity and not a luxury.

The New Scale WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The Making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy payment plans that will interest you.

The Williams Piano Co. LIMITED

Oshawa _____

ONTARIO _____

Please send me booklets spoken of in this advertisement, also particulars of easy payment plans.

Name _____ Address _____

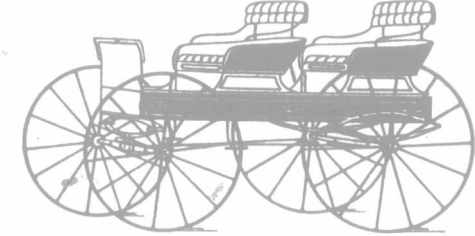
that thou hast labored long.
The work I now, for thy relief, to other hands assign,
God grant he do as thou hast done when the hard task was thine."
Confused the Brother knelt apace, but ne'er a word said he,
Deep shame was working in his heart as he bent there silently.
And he took the boon he had longed for so with a sense of utter dread
While the holy Abbot laid his hand in Blessing on his head.
With envious glance his eye still sought the wood, where hidden lay
St. Mary's Fount whence Brother Paul drew water day by day.
And rest from toil seemed unto him a sore and bitter thing,
A penance, lacking penance' grace—no sweetness, but all sting.
And pondering sadly, half in wrath, and half repentingly,
He had a vision, and he saw an Angel from on high
Who, hour by hour, with Brother Paul walked all the weary day,
And every footstep reckoned up along the sunny way,
And seemed to joy when labor grew, yea, seemed full glad indeed,
As more and more of water fresh the thirsty Brethern need,
"And did they count my steps," he thought, "did God's bright angels know
The many times my aching feet have borne me to an fro?
And did they count my steps?" he thought. Anon the Brother heard
A Voice responding through the air to his unspoken word—
"Only loving service
High in Heaven is stored,
Ne'er a grudging labor
Bring we to the Lord.
We are sent to gather
From His children's hands,
Whatsoe'er they offer,
Work, or gold, or lands.
Sometimes we may bear Him
But a loving smile,
Sometimes words, which soothing,
Lonely hours beguile.
Sometimes earnest labor,
Sometimes steadfast prayer,
Sometimes patient suffering,
Sometimes anxious care.
But a stunted offering

SMALL PRICES FOR HIGH-CLASS CARRIAGES

WE are in the buggy business. We sell three of the most popular lines on the market and at prices that are something of a revelation. They are all fully guaranteed by the maker and by us. Made of the best material and by the most skilled of workmen, they look well and wear well and are easy runners.

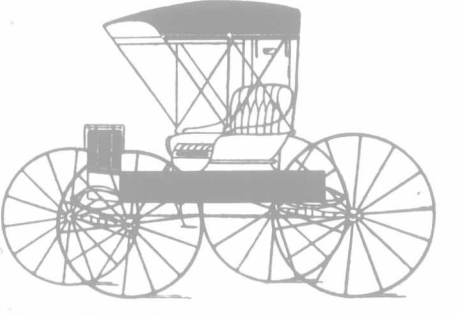
The prices and the quality can hardly be reconciled, the quality is so high and the prices so low, but the story behind our purchase explains all. The carriages were ordered sufficiently long ago to be made up during the dull season in carriage factories. They were bought in sufficiently large quantities to secure for us the very lowest possible prices, and that was another powerful price-reducing influence, and above all, our small margins and quick turn-over policy obtains in our buggy business, as elsewhere.

Here are the lines we sell. Judge the values for yourselves, but in studying the prices, remember that the quality is superior.



Side-Spring Road Wagon—Wheels, Sarven Pattern, 7/8 in. tire; Axle 15-16 in.; Painting, body black, gear, green; Seat roomy with solid back and spring cushion. Trimmings, imitation leather, with carpet in bottom of box. With shafts only **\$55.00**

Piano Box Buggy—Wheels, Sarven Pattern, 7/8 in. tire; Axle 15-16 in.; Painting, body black, gear, dark green; Trimmings, leather, spring back and cushions with carpets in bottom of box, nickel rail and caps on hubs. With shafts only **\$65.00**



Democrat—Springs, front, triple elliptic 1 1/4 x 5 and 4 in., rear, pair elliptics 1 3/4 x 4 in. leaf; Axles 1-16 in.; Wheels, Sarven Pattern 28 and 42 in., tire 1 x 5-16 in.; Pole only; Body 32 in. wide by 7 in. deep. 7 ft. 5 in. outside with talkate; Painting, black body, green gear. Trimming, imitation leather **\$65.00**

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

If you are dissatisfied let us know

The Celebrated
English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.



EE EE

Steedman's

SOOTHING
Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution
during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,
SURREY,
ENGLAND.

EE EE

The Evans Piano

We have sold 150 of them
We have yet to hear of
a dissatisfied customer.

That is a statement that talks

Second hand Organs and
Pianos at a great reduction

Write for catalogue F. A.

G. Kinniburgh & Co.

Calgary, Alberta.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital (Paid-up) \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund \$3,380,000

D. R. WILKIE, President and Gen'l Manager.
ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.

AGENTS GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, Head Office, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES

North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk
avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.
Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne
avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

He can never own,
Who the Cross elected
For His earthly Throne,
And he sure those footsteps
Angels never see,
Which man cares to reckon
All complainingly.
Only willing service
High in Heaven is stored,
Ne'er a grudging labor
Bring we to the Lord."
—From "Legenda Monastica."

AN ACCEPTABLE OFFERING.

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering: of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take my offering.—Exod. xxv. : 1, 2.

I don't know who wrote the verses given above as "Brother Bernard's Story," but they vividly picture a great truth. Willing service can fill a heart with true gladness in the midst of apparent drudgery, and we know that it is only a willing offering that God will accept. There are some people to whom we turn instinctively when we need any little service, because they always seem to enjoy whatever task they undertake. And the enjoyment is real, the people who work willingly get—as well as give—a great deal of pleasure, which is missed by those who feel as Brother Francis felt. And very often they, too, feel injured and jealous when the duty they had been performing so grudgingly is taken out of their hand and given to more willing workers. What a comfort even one sunny person is about the house. One who can whistle or sing over the dull "chores" instead of looking like a thunder-cloud because there is so much work to be done. It is nearly always the little things that count in this life. There is a great and magical difference between a frown and a smile, between a cross, peevish tone and a cheery one, between slow, sullen steps and quick, bright movements. There is a great deal of happiness in the world, and we can all share largely in the sunshine, if we go the right way about it. "God loveth a cheerful giver,"—and so do men. Is it not solemnly true that the angels are about us every day, and that they rejoice in all true—that is, glad—service? Grumbling and complaining about the weather, about the meals, about the work that has to be done, about anything, in fact, is not only a dismal wet blanket to the comfort of the whole family, it is also a sin against God, rebellion against His plan for our life. Is it not only the angels who are sorry when a child of the Father walks with sullen, downcast looks along the path marked out for him. What is the use of doing our work at all unless it can be offered to God? and He will not accept a grudging service or an unwilling offering. True love is always eager to "give," the desire to "get" is not love but selfishness. We are not put into this world to have a good time—to "get" as much as possible here, in the way of riches, or even of happiness. Neither are we sent here to aim at "getting" immortal happiness hereafter. "Going to Heaven" should not be our aim in life. Rather, we are to imitate our Master, whose aim was to do His Father's will—"Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God," was His ruling principle and ambition. He was bent on service, from first to last—the service of God and man—and so must we be if we are to be reckoned among His followers. And service, rendered willingly, for love's sake, always brings wonderful joy to the one who serves. If our Master was a Man of Sorrows, He was also a Man of Joy. It was only a few hours before His death, when He was full of the thought of the Cross, that He said to the disciples: "These things have I spoken unto you, that My joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." And then, in speaking to His Father, He said: "These things I speak in the world, that they might have My joy fulfilled in themselves." This joy of Christ, which He wants His disciples to enter into even here, was not the effect of outward circumstances—joy never is, though happiness may be for a time. Christ's Joy, like His Peace, is a treasure the world can never rob us of. Selfish discontent, of course will drive it from its rightful home in the human heart.

Miller says: "One of the best things any of us can do for this world is to show it ever a victorious life of joy, a face that shines even through tears, a beauty of the Lord which glows with radiance even in the night. That is the life the Master wants every follower of His to live; and we can live it, too, if our life is truly hid with Christ in God." "My life is not mine own, but Christ's, who gave it.

And He bestows it upon all the race, I lose it for His sake, and thus I save it;
I hold it close, but only to expend it;
Accept it, Lord, for others, through Thy grace."

HOPE.

GIVE THE BAKE-BOARD and the oven and yourself a rest. Instead of pie or pudding make a dainty jelly from Gold Standard Jelly Powder served with cream. The little booklet "In the Interests of good Living" will tell you many ways of preparing it, and this is sent free on request by the Codville Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg.

GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

"Where is he, Jeanette?"
"Gone."
"Gracious! Is the engagement really broken?"
"I should say so. I hope I shall never see him again."
"This is awful! You have my sympathy, dear."
"I don't need sympathy. Didn't I tell you I hated him?"
"All right, dear, I am going and—"
"W-wait a minute."
"Well?"
"If—if you should accidentally meet him anywhere would—would you tell him that I still live in the same place and—and that I stay home and sew now the nights he used to call? And—and if he should care to come back—but, of course, I would never think of such a thing—would—would you be—be my bridesmaid?"—Chicago News.

USES OF AN EDUCATION.

A Kansas girl graduate to whom had been assigned the theme "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," wrote this essay: "I do not care a cent whether Italy lies beyond the Alps or in Missouri. I do not expect to set the river on fire with my future career. I am glad that I have a very good education, but I am not going to misuse it by writing poetry or essays on the future woman. It will enable me to correct the grammar of any lover I may have, should he speak of 'dorgs' in my presence or 'seen a man.' It will also come handy when I want to figure out how many pounds of soap a woman can get for three dozen eggs at the grocery. So I do not begrudge the time I spent in acquiring it. But my ambitions do not fly so high. I just want to marry a man who can lick anybody of his weight in the township, who can run an eighty-acre farm, and who has no female relatives to come around and try and boss the ranch. I will agree to cook dinners for him that won't send him to an early grave and lavish upon him a wholesome affection and to see that his razor has not been used to cut broom wire when he wants to shave. In view of all this, I do not care if I get a little rusty on the rule of three and kindred things as the years go by."

Having advertised as a widower in search of wife No. 2, a man of St. Gall, Switzerland, showed the fifty replies and photographs which he had received to his wife, and, stating that if she did not want him there were others who did, he effectively cured her of "nagging" habits.—Le Petit Parisien

Mr. Gardner—Well dear, how are the tomatoes you planted?
Mrs. Gardner—Oh, John! I'm afraid we'll have to buy what we need this year.

Mr. Gardner—Why, how's that, Mary?
Mrs. Gardner—I recollected to-day that when I did the planting I forgot to open the cans!—Puck



GENTLEMEN!

To-day is the day for improvement—those do-it-to-morrow men are skilled wreckers of their own destiny.
If you are bald, each day's procrastination ere bettering yourself is a day on which you have ignored an opportunity.
Perfectly invisible Toupees, \$15.00, demonstration free. We have complied with over 1,000 requests for our booklet; do you want one?

Manitoba Hair Goods Co.,
301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Dept. "A"



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Sliced Smoked Beef.

A Real Treat To Eat

for breakfast or dinner or
for any time. Tender and
tasty beef perfectly seasoned
and sliced thin; ready for
immediate use. Put up in
germ proof cans, which
preserve the full flavour
and keep it pure and whole-
some.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
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THE old-time miller did not concern himself much about the quality or purity of his flour.

He simply ground the wheat.

You would refuse to use his product to-day. The results would not satisfy you. You have advanced.

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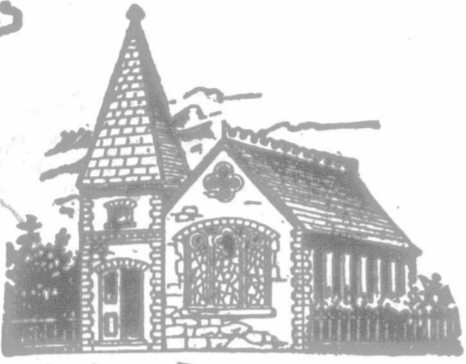
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TRADE NOTES.

THE LUMBERMEN SAY prices must go up, but the hogs need not go without a feed trough on that account. The steel trough advertised in this issue will last longer, keep cleaner, and when everything is totaled up will prove cheaper than a wooden trough.

Get the catalogue and investigate the goods, and then prices.

HOUSEBUILDERS are particularly requested to note the announcement of Merrick, Anderson & Co., in this issue. Their advertisement enumerates many but not all, of the advantages of their "Royal jewel" steel range and "Torrid Zone" hot air furnace. The modern house simply demands this kind of furniture. They are economical of fuel, compact in structure, and neat and clean in appearance. Consult your own interests by securing one of their catalogues and ascertaining the many advantages of their wares.

A CATALOGUE of value to breeders of Shorthorns is the one recently to hand from Messrs. Cargill. It has the pedigrees in the extended form so that a person is able to trace the breeding fully. Under the old way, one can only trace it on part of the female side of the house.

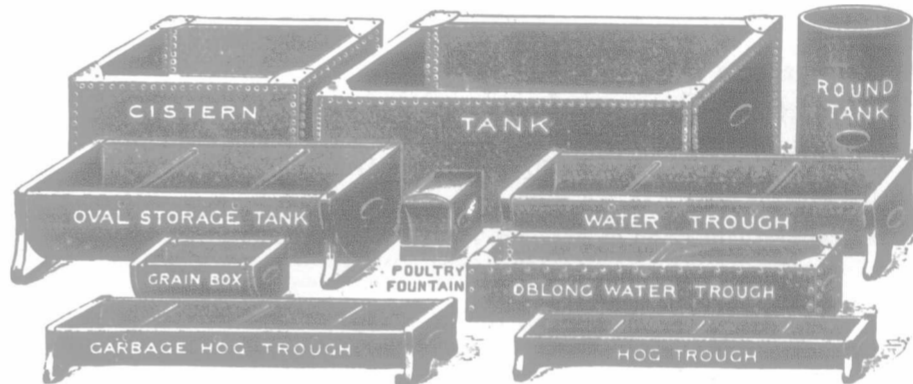
WE HAVE JUST received from the Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd., pamphlets descriptive of the use of their "Empire" Cement Hard Wall Plaster and Wood Fibre Plaster. The pamphlets are handsomely got up and are illustrated with the pictures of some of the public and private buildings erected in Winnipeg, last season, on which the company's material was used.

There are also given many testimonials from builders, contractors and jobbers, who handled the company's manufactures, which seem to have given great satisfaction wherever used.

Anyone building will do well to write to the company for their descriptive pamphlets, as the information given is very full and complete.

The company have now commenced operations for the season on lake Manitoba. Navigation opened about the 7th. In anticipation of a large business, they have put on an extra steamer this season.

It is expected that, in the near future, the Canadian Northern Railway will have extended its Oak Point branch to the company's quarries, near the upper end of lake Manitoba, which, when completed, will enable them to reach the market more readily than at the present time. It is expected that, when the railway is built, the company's mill will be moved to Winnipeg or some other point near the lower end of the lake.



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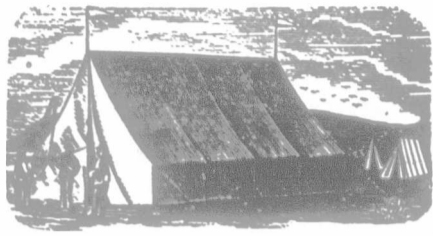
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Bulls, 3 years and over—1st, A. R. Olson, Dundurn, Challenger; 2nd, H. McGillvray, Pense, Hero; 3rd, James M. Douglas & Sons, Tantallon, Sir Frank; highly commended, J. K. McInnis, Regina, Regina Chief; commended, J. D. Caswell, Rosthern, General White.

Bulls, 2 years old—1st, James Cheyne, Manor, Golden Duke; 2nd, W. P. Watson, Manor, Acorn; 3rd, Robt Hume, Manor, Carnegie.

Bulls, yearlings—1st, R. O. Kidd, Fairmeade, Pat; 2nd, James Cheyne, Lord Haddo; 3rd, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sittytton Prince; highly commended, James M. Douglas & Son, Autonomy, commended, A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Victorias Prince.

Cows and heifers, 3 years and over—1st, Canadian Land and Ranch Co. Stone Fruit; 2nd, Geo. Kinnon, Taster Lily; 3rd, R. C. Neish, Carlyle, Faith the 2nd; highly commended, Geo. Kinnon, Flower Bearer.

Heifers, 2 years old—Jas. M. Douglas & Son, Preferential Rosebud; 2nd, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Falstaff; 3rd, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Darkness; highly commended, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Oxalis; commended, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Perfection.

Yearlings—1st, A. & G. Mutch, Balsam Rose.

Championships—Best bull bred in Saskatchewan, James Cheyne, Golden Duke; best full bred in Canada James Cheyne, Golden Duke; best bull any age, James Cheyne Golden Duke; best female bred in Saskatchewan, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Stone Fruit; best female any age, A. & G. Mutch, Balsam Rose.

HEREFORDS.

Bulls, three years old and over—1st, Robert Sinton, Regina, Bright Night; 2nd, Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Tugela; 3rd, G. Delisle, Lloydminster, Admiral; highly commended, D. A. Purdy, Lumsden, John Bull; commended, S. B. Gregg, Kennell, Highland Laird.

Bulls, two years old—1st, Mossom Boyd Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont., Python; 2nd, same owner, March on 73.

Bulls, yearlings—1st, Mossom Boyd Co., Royal March On; highly commended, Robert Sinton, Dreadnaught.

Cows three years and over—1st, Mossom Boyd Co., Beauty; 2nd, D. A. Purdy, Queen of Valley Park; 3rd, Mossom Boyd Co., Sally; highly commended, Mossom Boyd Co., Buttercup of Red Deer; commended, G. Delisle, Blue Nose.

Heifers, yearlings—1st, Robert Sinton, Queen of May; 2nd, Mossom Boyd Co., Gold Plate; 3rd, Robert Sinton, Mermaid.

Championships, best bull bred in Saskatchewan, Mossom Boyd Co., Python; best bull bred in Canada, Mossom, Boyd Co., Python; best bull imported, Mossom, Boyd Co., Royal March on 5th; best female bred in Saskatchewan, Robert Sinton, Queen of May; best female, any age, Mossom, Boyd Co., Beauty.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Bulls, three years and over—1st, R. B. Aldous, Lorelie, Lorlands Duke, no second; 3rd, R. B. Aldous, Strathcona.

Bulls, two years old—1st, R. B. Aldous, Lord Wolseley, of Springhills; 2nd, R. B. Aldous, of Springhills, Victor Hugo; 3rd, R. B. Aldous, Black Prince.

Heifers, yearlings—1st, R. B. Aldous, Championships—Best bull bred in Saskatchewan, R. B. Aldous, Springhill, Lord Wolseley; best bull, any age R. B. Aldous, Lorlands Duke.

GALLOWAYS.

Bulls, three years old and over—Canadian Land and Ranching Co., Dainty Dave; 2nd, Canadian Land and Ranching Co., Loyal Scot; 3rd, Canadian Land and Ranching Co., Park Ranger.

Championships—Best bull of any age, Canadian Land and Ranching Co., Dainty Dave; dairy bred bulls, any age 1st, J. C. Pope, Regina.

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Swine, pure bred barrow and sow nine months and under 15; 1st, A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 2nd, A. B. Potter; 3rd, 4th and 5th, J. C. Pope, Regina.

Barrow or sow, under nine months—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, A. B. Potter 3rd, A. B. Potter.

Grades, barrow and sow, nine months or under 15—1st and 2nd, J. C. Pope; 3rd, A. B. Potter; 4th, J. C. Pope.

Barrow and sow, under nine months—1st, A. B. Potter.

Bacon hogs, best pen of three—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, J. C. Pope; 3rd, A. B. Potter.

Grand championship—Best hog, any age, pure bred or grade, A. B. Potter.

Best pen of bacon hogs—Special by J. Y. Griffin & Co. 1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, J. C. Pope.

Best pen of bacon hogs, special by Tuge Pork Packing Co., Regina—A. B. Potter.

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Special, best pen of mutton sheep given by H. J. Minor, Regina—John McQueen.

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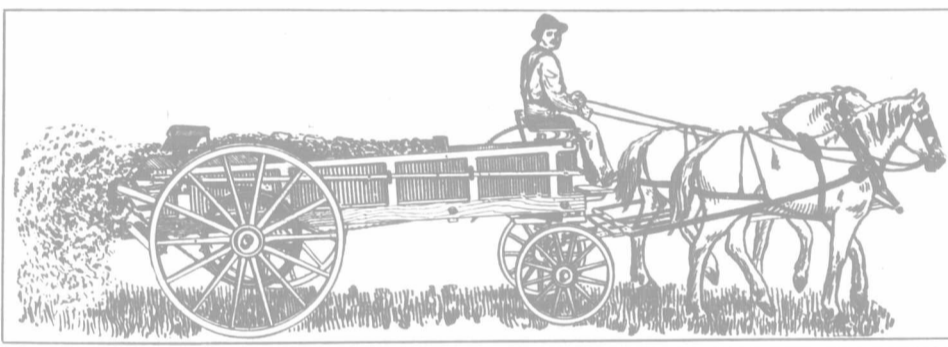
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The "SUCCESS" distributes your manure evenly, with an desired quantity to the acre and with less than half the labor cost. The manure will go three times as far and will produce 15% more crop.

One of the greatest advantages of possessing a Manure Spreader is the use it can be put to for top-dressing, and will be recognized by the farming community, as a long felt want for this reason alone, because top dressing makes a sure crop, prevents freezing and thawing, protects the crop from dry, cold winds, and also acts as a mulch after the grain starts to grow. It is also a recognized fact that top dressing a crop will cause it to ripen about ten days earlier. This feature alone recommends itself to the Western farmer, who knows better than anyone else the great advantage of having his crop ripen early.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg

ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL FAIRS ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association was held in the Alberta Hotel, Calgary, on Tuesday, May 8 at 9:30 o'clock p. m. Several important matters came up for discussion.

It was recommended that in the appointment of weed inspectors each agricultural society and exhibition association choose what they consider to be the best men in each district and recommend them to the local member as suitable men for the position of weed inspectors.

Mr. Fairfield moved and Mr. Rands seconded that this Association ask the Department of Agriculture, to appoint expert judges for vegetables and poultry at the coming fairs this summer. Carried.

A discussion as to the advisability of preparing a model prize list then ensued, and Mr. Whitney moved and Mr. Littleford seconded that a committee be appointed to revise the prize lists and suggest, if possible, a model prize list for general adoption, also that they arrive at a correct classification of the general purpose horses and that this committee report at the next annual convention which shall be not later than March 1, 1907. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to write to all societies in the Province asking for copies of last year's and this year's prize lists and for any suggestions that may be used in the preparation of a model prize list.

A list of gentlemen to act as judges in the growing fields competitions to be held this summer was then prepared.

Mr. Fairfield moved and Mr. Morden seconded—Resolved that this Association earnestly recommend to the Provincial Department of Agriculture the importance of establishing a poultry experimental station in the Province, where investigation re breeding, feeding and fattening of poultry shall be carried on. Carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held and resulted as follows: President, H. H. Jenkins, Pincher Creek; Vice-President, Geo. P. Smith, Okotoks; Directors, T. Daly, Edmonton; J. J. Gaetz, Red Deer; G. Rands, Olds; W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge; George Green, Raymond; H. McIntosh, Macleod.

At a meeting of the executive committee, held at the close of the annual meeting, E. J. Fream of Innisfail was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE CLYDESDALES FOR MANITOBA.

The *Scottish Farmer* has the following to say about the recent purchase of Mr. Jas. Carruth of Portage la Prairie: "One of the most select shipments made to Canada a week ago was that of Mr. James Carruth, a much esteemed and respected Renfrewshire man, who from time to time pays his native country a visit, and selects a few well-bred fillies. His present consignment is the largest he has yet made, numbering ten fillies and one colt. These were practically all purchased through Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and are principally composed of two and three-year-olds. The colt is a yearling, by Clan Chattan, the sire of Mr. Park's own champion horse, Royal Chattan, and was bred by Mr. W. Parker, Ward-bowie. One of the best fillies is Muriel, a three-year-old, bred by Robert M. Buchanan, Lettce, Killearn, and winner of the special prize for fillies at Drymen, first at Killearn, &c., last years. She is in foal to Royal Chattan, and is a handsome, dark-colored mare, with fine, hard-wearing bones, and extra close action. Her sire was Gallant Pride, and her dam, a daughter of Cawdor Cup, was out of a Sir Everard mare. This filly is expected to give a good account of herself in the Canadian show-rings. Another splendid filly of the same age is Madge, by Elator, out of a Prince Sturdy mare. She was first at Greenock a year ago, and was bred by Mr. Thos. Munn, Branchton, Greenock. A big and handsome two-year-old, Lady Helen, was bred by Mr. Samuel Hutchison, Mollins Farm, Condorrat, and won first prizes at Cumberland, &c., and another of the same age, Lady Park, was bred by Mr. Wm. Park, Glenshinnoch, and was third at Bishopton. The former is by Pearl Stone, out of a good Sir Everard mare, and the latter is by Clan Chattan, which is also the sire of yet another two-year-old named Vesta. She was bred by Mr. A. A. Lang, Garneyland, and stood first at Bishopton. Amongst the others are promising gets of the champion Royal Chattan, the Glasgow premium winner, Manorama, St Mark, &c. Being descended from first-rate strains on the dam's side, and mostly all got by noted horses, these fillies should in time, prove capital brood mares.

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ESTABLISHED 1866
\$1.50 a year.

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PRICES Hold good all season, and we agree to fill your order at quotations made. Other concerns offer small lots to secure your order, then write prices have advanced. CREDIT Given on club orders. Twine delivered promptly, nothing to pay until fall. We make no interest charge. NO MONEY Required with order. Most other houses demand cash in advance. With us your inspection is invited on every ball before paying. Your word is good with us. Remember we are not in THE TRUST and are the first and only independent factory in the United States selling direct to consumers.



DON'T FAIL To secure our prices for your own protection. Postal Card places your name on our mailing list for 5 years. CRICKET PROOF Prepared by our most desirable feature rendering our twine more valuable than any other, it is limited to Registered with the U. S. Government.

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Tickets good to go, May 22nd to 24th, inclusive

Return until May 29th, 1906.

Fulllest information from any **Canadian Northern Railway Agent**

"THE FRAUD OF THE DAY."

"My son is taking algebra under you this term, is he not?" remarked the fond father of the new Boston High school teacher.

"Well," answered the pedagogue, "your son has been 'exposed' to algebra but I doubt if he will take it."

The case of the youth was not hopeless, for most institutions now permit substitutions. A writer in the *Boston Transcript* recalls a youth who had not studied astronomy, but had taken Greek history. A substitution was granted. He had not studied trigonometry, but he had received outside instruction in practical electricity. This substitution was also accepted.

"But," said the principal, "you do not seem to have taken moral philosophy, or anything I could regard as an equivalent. How about it?"

"That came you remember in the Spring term, when I was out of school on account of having the typhoid fever, and I did not know but that you would let me make the substitution."

The effect of typhoid fever is excellent on the system, but the principal could not see its moral educational value.—*New York Tribune.*

THE EDITOR TALKS BACK.

Here is an editor who has been touched in a sore spot. *The Okmulgee* (Ind.T.) *Democrat* says this of some residents in town:—"A man may use the mole on the back of its neck for a collar button; he may ride a freight to save three cents a mile; he may light the lamp with a splinter to save matches; he may stop his watch at night to save wear; use a period for a semicolon to save ink, and pasture his grandmother's grave to save hay; but a man of this kind is a scholar and a gentleman compared to a man who will take a newspaper, and when asked to pay for it put it back in the post-office marked 'Refused.'"

Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, of the New York Yacht Club, although only an amateur sailor, has, nevertheless, a good deal of the breezy bluntness which is traditionally attributed to those who go down to the sea in ships. Not long since a youthful and newly elected member of the club was holding forth, at the New York quarters, on certain alleged adventures with which he had met during a cruise in southern waters. Some of his statements were, to put it mildly, of a remarkable nature, and of the type that are said to be accepted without question by the "Jollies" of the navy. Mr. Ledyard, who happened to be present, punctuated the pauses in the narrative with soft grunts. Finally the youth, after a particularly significant grunt, turned upon him and said, haughtily: "Do I understand sir, that you doubt the truth of what I am telling?"

"Well, not exactly," was the reply; "but, if you said it was going to be fine tomorrow, I'd make up my mind to take an umbrella with me."

AN EASY QUESTION.

A Bishop addressing a Sunday school class said:

"Only think, children! In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now what should you all try and save up our money to do?"

"Go to Africa," responded the class in unison.

BOARDING HOUSES TAKE NOTE.

In view of the part that electricity plays in our modern life, it is amusing to recall that, when Benjamin Franklin evolved the lightning conductor, he was called to account by certain individuals for sacrilege in "attempting to divert the Almighty's lightning."

Restaurant proprietors and boarding house keepers have apparently overlooked a valuable hint which Dr. Franklin afforded them, as follows: He took an ancient rooster and killed it by a powerful shock from one of his Leyden jars. When, subsequently, the bird was served at his table, "it's flesh was found to be as tender as that of a young partridge," or so he declares. This is one of the discoveries which should make the name of Franklin forever honored.

SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

The name of A. R. Ibbotson is one that is new to the fraternity of stock breeders but one that promises to be very much in the public eye in the future. Mr. Ibbotson is of English birth, raised in one of the best stock counties of the "Isle" and from earliest childhood has had close association with Hereford cattle. Last fall he purchased from Mr. Ed. Hanna, of Griswold, Man. an entire herd consisting of some fifty odd head. Just previous to this he also took over the herd of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Jas. Moore, of Beresford, whose farm, known as Beresford Grove, he purchased. The location is an ideal one for cattle raising there being plenty of bluff for shelter, and wide acres of the best possible land to grow grain and grasses for fodder.

With two herds on his hands Mr. Ibbotson found his stock too large for his accommodation, so on June 5 he will make a draft sale of both Herefords and Shorthorns.

The Shorthorns include two bulls two years and over, and several bulls and females from fifteen to thirty months of age. Baron's Pride 52489 by Pilgrim (imp.) dam Laura by Toppsman, is one of these. Pilgrim, was second in his class at Winnipeg in 1902, and third in 1903 for bull and two of his get. He is of the famous Lady Dorothy family.

Moore's Jim, a red two-year-old by Master of Arts, is another. Rosette of Beresford and Water Witch of Beresford, are two cows by the great champion bull Scottish Canadian (imp.) that will be offered. They are three and four years old respectively, and were both bred by Walter Lynch. Two two-year-olds both by Flashlight, make another attractive pair. Some of the heifers offered are Water Witch of Arts, Highland Flash, Highland Flanbeau, etc. Considerable of the blood used by Walter Lynch is found in the herd and looking the bunch over one is agreeably impressed with the uniform excellence of the lot.

Of the Herefords eleven two-year-old bulls will be sold and several females including twenty two-year-old heifers, six three-year-olds and three yearlings. Most of the stock is got by Prince of Poplar Grove and Sir Ingleside and, bulls bred by J. E. Marples of Deleau The Ingleside bull comes from the stock of E. D. Smith of Compton, Que., one of the best herds of Herefords in Canada. Spotless of Ingleside was also used as sire of some of the three-year-olds.

Although this is only a draft sale Mr. Ibbotson assures the public that everything catalogued will surely be sold as he must reduce the stock.

Beresford is sixteen miles southwest of Brandon and has a train each way every day or can be reached by road from Souris or Brandon, the station is right on the farm. T. C. Norris will wield the hammer and if the values realized at the recent Calgary sale are any criterion of the conditions of the trade there will be scarcely enough good cattle to go around.

THE Crown Mutual Hail Insurance Co., of Winnipeg, have a number of openings for good agents. If you are anxious to become associated with a corporation of such splendid standing it would be well to send your application at once. Before doing so read the advertisement on another page. The officers of the Crown Mutual Hail are not only well known all over Western Canada but their names stand for success and reliability in the financial world. Mr. John Arbuthnot, Winnipeg, is President, Mr. F. W. Heubach, Secretary-treasurer and Mr. G. F. C. Pousette, Manager.

CAUSTIC BALSAM GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Wapella, N.W.T., Canada, April 22, 1901.

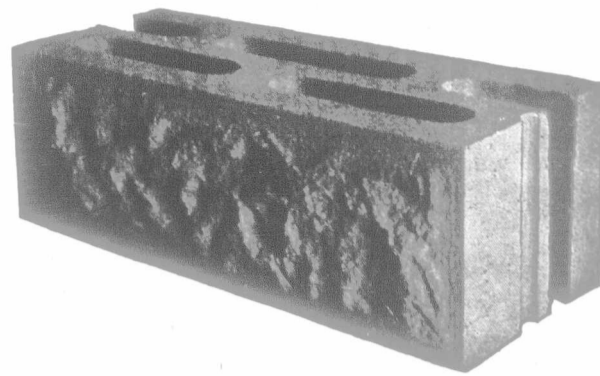
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

Please send me by mail any nice show cards or advertising matter so I can make a good show. I have sold quite a lot of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and it has given universal satisfaction. Yours for push and sales.

JAMES A. MACDONALD.

Lady—What is the real difference between an apartment, a flat, and a tenement house?

Janitor—In an apartment the ladies have no children; in a flat they have one or two. More than two makes any house a tenement, mum.—*Judge.*

**MIRACLE Double Hollow Cement Block Machine**

The only block protected by Canadian patents. It is the only block which combines a positively frost and damp proof principle with double strength for the wall.

The HELM Cement Brick Press

Capacity 10,000 per day operated by hand. Plain and fancy patterns. Pressure 80,000 lbs.

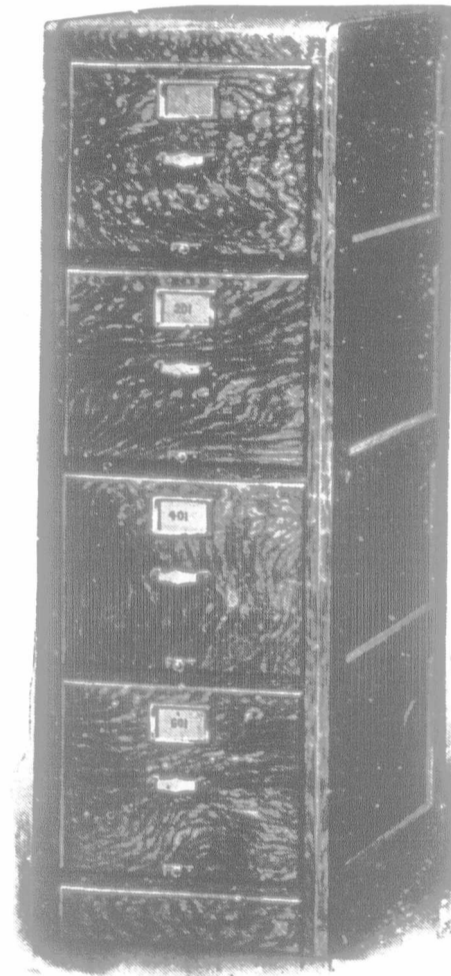
6 to 30 inches, capacity 40 to 90 per day

Cement Workers Tools

MIRACLE Tile and Sewer Pipe Molds,
MIRACLE Cube Hand or Power Mixer.

We Sell Cement. Send for Catalogue

F. H. PRATT & CO. 76 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG.

Our System of Vertical Filing

Will lay before you any letter you have ever written or ever received—in ten seconds.

Or—just as quickly—any collection of letters to and from a given correspondent, in one bunch, in order written.

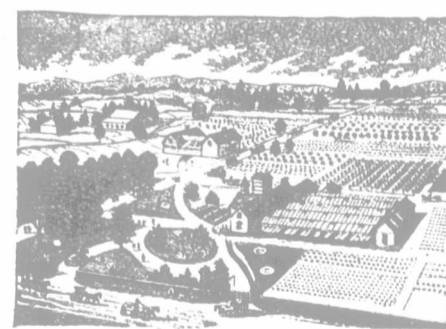
Or—just as quickly—all the letters to and from any number of correspondents concerning a given subject.

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CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES**SALESMEN****WANTED**

For Every Town and District in

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HARDY TESTED STOCK FOR WESTERN PLANTING

Largest assortment recommended by Western Experimental Stations at INDIAN HEAD and BRANDON, in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals, Seedlings for Wind-breaks, etc.

START NOW AT BEST SELLING SEASON

Big Inducements, Exclusive Territory, Pay Weekly. Special Equipment for Western men.

Write now for Terms and Catalogue, and send 25c. for our Aluminum Pocket Microscope and 50c. for our Handy Saw, just the thing for trimming trees; cuts iron as well as wood.

STONE & WELLINGTON

Over 800 Acres

FONTHILL NURSERIES

Toronto, Ontario

WHEN WRITING SAY YOU SAW IT IN THIS PAPER.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Lost, Strayed or Impounded.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

ALBERTA.

LESTRA.
LEDUC—Since November last, steer, red and white, two years old, no brand. Frank L. Hill.
SUNNY SLOPE—Horse, white face and white legs, about 12 years old, unbranded. Joseph Berry.
DIDSBURY—Steer, roan, mully, two years old, indistinct brand on left ribs. Steer, roan mully, four years old, indistinct brand on right side ribs. Franz S. Rempel.
LACOMBE—Since July, 1904, two year old heifer, dark red with brindle face and long horns, poor feeder, branded W reversed J on right hip. Since 1904 this heifer has had two calves, the oldest a steer one year old this spring, and young heifer calf. A. J. Boyd (27-28-36 W 4).
STETTLER—Since March 12, 1906, buckskin mare, nine years old, enlarged left shoulder, branded B A on left fore shoulder. A. E. Jaques.
DAYSLAND—Since August, 1905, steer, light red, about one and a half years old, hole punched in right ear, indistinct brand on right ribs. John Lansing.
GILPIN—Since December, 1905, pony, gelding, grey, weight about 350 pounds, wall eyes, short tail, branded N on left shoulder and diamond arbitrary sign over on left jaw. A. Cartwright.
MEDICINE HAT—Mare, pony, bay with white hind feet, aged, branded lazy V 3 monogram over inverted U over arbitrary sign heart shaped on left shoulder. Woyeske Bros., Steerford, Red Deer River.

IMPOUNDED.

LETHBRIDGE—In town pound since April 30, six animals described as follows: Small pinto mare, weight about 500 pounds, branded three pronged fork on right shoulder. Small suckling colt, mare, pinto, no visible brand, foal of above mare. Horse, sorrel, weight about 700 pounds, two or three years old, white stripes on face, one front foot white, branded E quarter diamond under right shoulder. Brown colt, horse, weight about 600 pounds, branded E quarter diamond under, on the right shoulder. Mare, bay, weight about 700 pounds, star on face, two or three years old, branded E quarter diamond under on the right shoulder. Horse, dark brown, weight about 900 pounds, two or three years old, branded reversed 4 R on left thigh. Chief Constable Pansy, Pound-keeper.
RAYMOND—Since May 2, bull, red, three years old, branded half diamond quarter circle over on right ribs, six pointed star on left ribs. Saddle horse, sorrel, white spot on face, both hind feet white. Branded C F monogram on left thigh. J. B. Wasden.

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

STRATHCONA—Bull, red and white, unbranded. Wm. F. Cameron.
STETTLER—Bull, one year old, branded 2 W over reversed J on right hip. Jos. Rottenfusser.
WHITFORD—Stallion, two years old, black, no markings or brand. R. L. Hughson (34-56-15 w 4).
MAGRATH—Stallion, light bay, legs black from knees down, right ear tipped, weight 1,050 pounds, branded round topped T U on right thighs. D. H. Bingham.

MANITOBA.

IMPOUNDED.

BRANDON, Man.—On May 7, one bay horse, clipped, white star on forehead, three white feet, branded reversed L on right shoulder. Will be sold in thirty days if not claimed. Apply to J. M. Allan, Box 298, sec 7-11-18.

SASKATCHEWAN.

LOST.

GRENFELL—Since April 12, 1906, black mare, branded inverted F and ordinary F on left shoulder; two geldings, branded inverted F and reversed F; sorrel gelding, branded PK on left side; light bay gelding branded. All above described animals weigh 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Liberal reward offered for information leading to their recovery, apply either at Eli Allen's or John Schreiner.
INDIAN HEAD—Since November 21, 1905, sorrel gelding, broad white stripe on face, white stockings on hind legs, weight about 1,150 pounds, branded Lazy S with horizontal bar beneath on left hip and M inside circle on left shoulders; tall brown mare (in foal), right ear slit, branded JM monogram on left shoulder, weight about 1,200 pounds; blocky bay gelding, four years old, branded lazy LP monogram on right shoulder and VN on left hip. Thirty dollars reward for information leading to the recovery or return of said animals will be given by S. R. Edwards, Indian Head.
GRENFELL—During last winter, eight mares, branded JAL monogram on right shoulder; bay mare, branded half diamond points downward over anchor on left hip, and figure 6 over T on right shoulder. Twenty five dollars reward to anyone returning horses to W. H. Nelson, Grenfell.

REGINA—Since the end of March, 1906, dark bay mare (in foal), aged, branded F (scissors) on hip, weight 950 pounds, one white hind foot, chestnut pony mare, bang tail, white stripes on forehead, two white feet, branded F (scissors) on hip, mane cut. Reward of \$10.00 offered for information leading to recovery or return.

of animals. Address W. M. Williamson, Box 70, Regina.

TYVAN—Stallion or strayed, big bay gelding, five years old, weight about 1,600 pounds, has narrow forehead from 20 to 12, is one mile from Tyvan on Sunday, March 27, 1906. Reward of \$50.00 offered for the conviction of the thief, if stolen. E. B. Andros, Tyvan.

REGINA—Since February 1, 1906, two bay mares, one weighs 1,400 pounds, has white stripe on face, branded CS on left shoulder; the other weighs about 700 pounds, is branded with design resembling T on left shoulder. Reward of \$10.00 offered for information leading to their recovery. John Brown, (36-18-20 w 2), Box 34.

WOLSELEY—Since December, 1905, bay horse about 17 hands high, branded P on left shoulder about 17 hands high, branded P on left shoulder; also about April 20, 1906, two brown mares, each has white face, all in foal, one is likely to have had a foal, animals are branded 7T on left shoulder. Thomas Ellis.

BUFFALO LAKE—Sorrel mare in foal, branded S on right shoulder, white mark on face; also black colt branded 3 reversed T on right shoulder, hind feet white. Address Seymour Brown, Moose Jaw.

EDGELEY—Since April 8, 1906, grey horse, weight about 1,150, thirteen years old, lump inside left stife, slightly lame; also dark bay mare, weight about 1,150, thirteen years old, shod on front feet, were last seen going east towards Springbrook. Ten dollars reward offered for reliable information concerning this team. E. McLean.

SASKATOON—Red cow with white on belly, large horns, about six years old, taken up on May 1, 1906. Paterson & Huffman post-keepers, Saskatoon.

ESTRAY.

ROULEAU—Since the last week of December, 1905, grey Percheron gelding about 12 or 14 years old, high withered, deep chested, rather drooped rump and slightly crooked in hind legs, shod on front feet, flowing white mane and fully developed tail, animal in good condition. W. C. Gray, (S. E. 12-15-21 w 2).
REGINA—Since middle of April, 1906, brown pacer mare, five years old, branded indistinctly on left shoulder, foretop cut off. Ralph Story (W1-21-17-19 w 2) Box 627.

SUMMERBERRY—Two white pigs, about six months old. James Crozier (30-17-8 w 2).
MILESTONE—Since May 5, 1906, brown mare, with colt at side (recently foaled), white stripe on face, aged, branded with design resembling quarter (upright) double T monogram on left thigh. John Campbell (21-14-19 w 2).

WAPELLA—Red steer, 18 months old, white spot on forehead, eye of left horn broke off, no brand visible. K. Iseman.

FORT QU'APPELLE—Since January 15, 1906, bay gelding pony, white stripe down face, 13 hands, 15 years old, weight 400 pounds, left hind foot white, branded double C back-to-back with inverted S below, has same brand on left hip, apparently blind in left eye. James Deegan, Sioux Reseve.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS—Since September, 1905, black mare, aged, weight 1,350 pounds, had hobbles on when taken up. Paul Adolphe (30-27-14 w 2).

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

BALGONIE—Brown stallion about two years old, no brand visible. W. R. Matchett (S. W. 3-18-17 w 2).

REGINA—Since middle of April, 1906, bay stallion, weight 1,000 pounds, hind feet white. Ralph Story (W1-21-17-19 w 2). Box 627.

GRENFELL—Since February 27, 1906, black entire horse, small white spot on forehead, branded N with quarter circle over, position left hind leg and W on right front shoulder. H. A. English (NE 28-15-7 w 2).

WARDENVILLE—Buckskin cayuse stud with black points, about five years old, 12 hands high, no visible brand. Alf. Creasy (SW 28-44-22 w 3).

BROADVIEW—Since April 27, 1906, black stallion, brown points, medium size, four years old, branded on right shoulder 0 diamond 2, hures are at the apex of diamond and read in the order given. Village Pound.

GRENFELL—Since May 3, 1906, red bull, two years old, has sharp horns. H. A. English (NE 28-15-7 w 2).

CAUSTIC BALSAM FOR SPAVIN AND RINGBONE.

Casselman, Ont., Feb. 6, 1905.
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.
 I have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for spavin, ringbone, and a good many other ailments, and found it very good for all.
 ALF. LALONDE.

"Was papa really mad?" asked the girl.

"Mad? Well I should say!" replied her lover. "I came to the point right away and told him we intended to be married in the fall."

"And what did he say?"

"He said, 'What! Why not at once?'" —Philadelphia Ledger.

"Hello, old man; how are your folks?"

"In pretty bad shape."

"That so?"

"Yes, all got the foot and mouth disease."

"How does it affect them?"

"It causes them to wear out all the shoes and eat up all the groceries I can buy or get credit for." —Dallas News.

"My son tells me you have discharged him," said the office boy's mother. "It's very strange; you advertised for a strong boy and that's what he is."

"He's too strong madam," replied the employer, "in the single day he was here he broke all the rules of this office and some of the furniture." —Philadelphia Press.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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

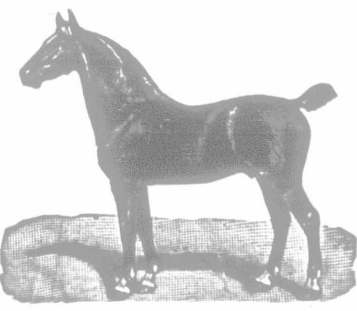
REMOVES

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

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

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



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

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

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

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

The Farm Lands of Bawlf are the Pick of the Earth

Bawlf is situated on the Wetaskiwin Branch, which will soon be the main line of the C.P.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. This district embraces the famous Heather Brae and Ferry Point settlements—districts far famed for good wheat and fine farms.

We Can Sell You Something Good.

Land as fine as can be had at only \$9.00 per acre—60,000 acres of it. Easy terms. Write at once. Come soon.

Yours for Business

J. BRADLEY & CO.

Bawlf, - - - Alberta

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hart, Mich. 14-37f

FOR SALE—One yoke of oxen, five years old. Apply to W. J. Taylor, Reaburn, Man. 30-5

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to-day. Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

WESTERN FARM lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask. 23-5

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

FARMS—Improved and unimproved in the famous Gilbert Plains district. Apply Farrer and Nichol, Gilbert Plains. 20-6

FOR SALE—Black and Tan Collie pups with white collars, nicely marked, both sexes. Price \$5.00. W. J. Love, Rosedale, Man. 30-5

FOR SALE—New country just opened, the best in Alberta, land from seven dollars up. Red Willow Investment Co., Stettler, Alberta. 23-5

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa. 23-5

BROME, BROME, BROME—Great rush for new seed at my prices. Re-cleaned, \$8; ordinary, \$7 per 100 pounds. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

FOR SALE—Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies. Send for bargain list. Postage prepaid on light goods. R. F. Smith, 114 W. Notre Dame St., Montreal. 23-5

FARM FOR SALE—640 acres for \$10,000 with growing crop in wheat belt; wood, water, hay land, pasture, near church, markets; reasonable terms. Chas. Story, Lenore, Man. 6-6

YORKSHIRE SWINE—Offers received for my stock boar, sired by Summerhill Victor 6th, champion of America, sold for \$700; cheap, quick sale. C. W. Johnston, Headingly, Man. 23-5

IRISH AND SCOTCH—Terriers. The leading kennel of scotch terriers in Canada. Prize winning stock and puppies for sale. Enclose stamps for circular. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, British Columbia. 4-7

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds. Prices and further particulars on application. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry 30-5

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Good Business and General Store, about a five thousand dollar stock carried. Will trade stock for good Farm Property. For further information apply to Box 24, Lang, Sask. 30-5

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES in the famous Beaver Hill district at \$6.10 an acre; \$1.10 cash, balance in five years, at 6 per cent. A snap; apply Crozier & Co., 12 Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Man. 2-5-4f

FARM TO RENT in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—One Special 25 h.p. J. I. Case Engine, 36 in. gear and 16 in. front wheels, tender 40 x 62. Large Cylinder Separator, with blower, feeder and high wheeler. Also Steam Plow. Reason for selling—I have quit farming. C. S. de Groat, 149 Clarke, Winnipeg. 30-5

FOR SALE—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Ames and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snags. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected. T. T. Smith, 480 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

MONEY FOR YOUR FARM—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Bldg., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Town Lots in new town of Salmon Arm, situated on main line C.P.R., at the head of famous Okanagan district. Price from \$85.00 up. Invest now bound to go up. Also choice fruit location, situated between two of best paying apple and plum orchards in B.C., Owners both received "Gold Medal Card," "Royal Horticultural Show," London last year. Other bargains. Further particulars, J. D. McGuire Salmon Arm, B. C. 23-5

POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man. 23-5

FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively, free range, twenty eggs \$1; fifty eggs \$3. Isaac Reed, Ardrea, Ont. 30-5

EGGS FOR HATCHINGS—Barred Rocks, \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100 eggs. "Shipped safely any distance." M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont. 30-5

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs at \$1 per 16, white Wyandotte cockerels at \$1.50 each. Walker Bros., Carnegie, Man. 23-5

FOR SALE—Eggs from Choice White and Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per setting, two settings \$1.50, \$5 per hundred. Also Poland China Figs. Thos. Common, Hazelcliff, Sask. 20-6

FOR SALE—Pekin Drakes at \$1.25 each, eggs, \$1 per setting; S. C. Br. Leghorn eggs \$1 per setting, \$6 per hundred. Thos. Y. Hurton, Carman, Man. 23-5

FOR SALE—Eggs from Barred P. Rocks, utility, pen headed by cockerels from non-sitting strain; private stock, \$1.00 per fifteen. J. Z. Raymond, MilleRoches, Ont. 13-6

TELL THE advertiser you saw his announcement in our columns.

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching from choice white Wyandottes and rose brown Leghorns, one dollar for 13. Malcom Dulmage, Box 214, Belleville, Ont. 6-6

EXHIBITION BUFF ORPHINGTONS—Winners at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont. 6-9

SCARTH'S S.C. BUFF ORPHINGTONS—Eggs from first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906, \$5.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virden, Man.

EDEN REST Poultry Farms, Lethbridge, Alta., Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 30-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, prize winners, from English imported stock, Cook's strain, \$3.00 setting. Earl McKellar, Clearwater, Man. 16-5

A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Rocks only. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Our winnings at the recent shows prove the merits of our flock both for utility and standard requirements. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. 23-5

FOR SALE—My fowls keep me; perhaps you keep yours. I won over 200 prizes at seven shows, including Ontario; also four silver cups; eggs \$1.00 per setting, or \$5.00 per hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Java and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. P. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 30-5

Don't Do Yourself an Injustice

Put a small ad. in these columns at a cost of one cent a word and sell or exchange the marketable or unnecessary things around the farm. One hundred thousand people read this page.

Advertisements on this page one cent, a word each insertion, payable in advance.

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

PURE BARRED ROCKS Selected Eggs, \$1 per doz.; 40 for \$2; 100 for \$4.50. We are rushing orders out now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

FOR SALE—Well marked Barred Rocks only. Male bird, nine months, weighs 9 lbs. 2oz. Eggs 13 for \$1; Geo. Harris, Belleville, Ont., Box 485. 24-5

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per setting \$6 per hundred; the best of stock; also n-p bred collie pups from \$5 up. W. J. Lumsden Hanlan, Man. 6-6

FOR SALE—Specialty, Buff Orpingtons only, setting of 15 fertile eggs from flock of finest utility birds. Grand winter layers at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont. 30-5

FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns eggs, from pure bred stock; good laying strain eggs, 20 for \$1; prompt shipments. W. J. Box 642, Nanawau. 23-5

FOR SALE—Prize winning buff, black and white Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds; eggs \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100; guaranteed fertile; stock for sale. Cedardale Poultry Farm, Winchester, Ont. 23-5

FOR SALE Okanagan Fruit Ranch. Forty acres. Ten in peach and apple trees (all planted) twenty good 2 1/2 acre land, good buildings, good water. Plenty of wood. Only five miles from town. Address: Mackay and Bowden, Kelowna, B. C. 28-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.00 per thirteen, \$7.00 per 100. My pen contains some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States, give me a trial order and be convinced that I have the finest Buff Orpingtons without exception in the West. I am a dealer, Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strasburg, Sask. 30-5

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle, Lacombe, Alta.

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A & J MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmer, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clending.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred females, also a pair of bull calves.

FORWARD CANADA.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT IN PAST FEW YEARS IS PHENOMENAL.

It is not difficult in these days to show that a striking advance has been made by the manufacturers of Canada. Many men can remember when goods made in this country were generally "cheap and nasty," and when it was necessary to secure all really high-class products from the United States or elsewhere. That unhappy time has gone forever. The manufacturers have been seized with the knowledge that the people of Canada want good goods, even if the price is a little higher than ordinary. This "gospel of goodness" has spread like wildfire, and nowadays the label, "Made in Canada," is a proof of excellence. For instance, no piano has made such a phenomenal success with the purchasing public as the Goulay, and yet it is built entirely in this country. No finished product utilized in this instrument is imported, though, of course, the world is searched for raw material. From Alpha to Omega it is "Made in Canada," and when it is considered that the instrument has won high favor with so many of the most prominent musicians, both in Canada and the United States, the piano may be regarded as a triumph of Canadian industry. Further details concerning the piano can be found in the constructional booklet issued by the firm of Goulay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto. A postal card will bring it. —Adv.

TRYING TO SATISFY JIMMY SMITH.

Representative Chalk Beeson, of Kansas, is the head of a forestry station that gives trees to farmers. In an address to a women's congress Mr. Beeson said:

"Trees are like children. In the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, but in the end we are very proud of them.

"Young trees are vexatious. Young children are vexatious. I know a man who sat in his study the other afternoon writing a speech when his little son called shrilly from the garden:

"Papa, papa, look out of the window."

"What a nuisance children are," grumbled the man, but nevertheless he put down his pen and with a half smile he advanced to the window promptly and stuck forth his head.

"Well, what is it?" said he.

"The boy from the group of youngsters called up:

"Jimmy Smith wouldn't believe you had no hair on the top of your head."

It was at the Port Arthur siege, during the assault on the celebrated 108-Metre Hill, which cost the Japanese so many men. Before sending forth to certain death a regiment held until then in reserve, General Nogi, addressing the colonel, said: "Your regiment is the first in all this world!"

"General," replied the officer gravely, "it will be the first in the other!"

"And if I should muster up enough courage to ask you to be my wife would you say 'no'?" anxiously inquired the suitor.

"Indeed I wouldn't," replied the beautiful girl.

"Ah, at last! And why wouldn't you say no, my dear?"

"Because it is too much trouble to waste words. I'd just shake my head." —Chicago News.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**C. W. Blackstock & Co.
Regina**

Lands in the Goose and Eagle Lake Country, Homesteads adjoining, will sell this in blocks of 5000 acres and upwards or in quarter sections.

Four sections in Tp. 23, Rg. 26 Wand, East of Aylesbury, a snap.

Section 13-28-1-W3rd, \$11 per acre, easy terms.

Half section, six miles south-west of Regina, \$17 per acre.

South-east 36-16-18-Wand, 110 acres in crop, a good house and stable sell with crop, \$3,000. This is a snap.

For a good buy in Regina city property, consider blocks 385, 386 and 387 at \$11,000, easy terms.

30 sections in block, in Battleford district.

20,000 acres first-class Alberta land, six miles from railroad.

**Sharples
TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS**

Will you buy a bad separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. They should read this.

If You Have a Brand New Separator

not a Tubular, put it in the garret. We guarantee Tubulars to make enough more butter than any other separator, and from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly interest on their cost. You test them free side by side. Your decision is final.

Carnegie is using investments paying 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. The waist low supply can—simple bowl—enclosed, self-oiling gears—are found only on Tubulars. Catalog T-186 explains it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

**Milburn's
Heart and Nerve
Pills.**

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

GOING THE WRONG WAY.

Bishop Potter likes to tell of a rebuke administered to a self-conscious and egotistical young clergyman who was called to a church in a small town in upper New York. After his first service, it appears, the youthful minister asked one of the deacons, a big-hearted, but extremely plain-spoken old fellow, what he thought of "this morning's effort."

The deacon was silent a few moments before replying. Finally he said:—

"Well, I'll put it to ye in a kind o' parable. It reminded me of Tom Dorgan's fust deer hunt, when he was green. He follered the deer's tracks all right, but he follered 'em all day in the wrong direction."

CLYDESDALE PRIZES AT WINNIPEG.

The prizes for the favorite draft breed in the West at the Winnipeg exhibition are the best ever offered; they run as follows: Section 1—Stallion, four years or over, 1st, \$40, 2nd, \$30, 3rd, \$25, 4th, \$20, 5th, \$15. Section 2—Stallion three years \$30, \$25, \$15. Section 3—Stallion, two years, \$20, \$15, \$10. Section 4—Stallion, yearling, \$15, \$10, \$5. Section 5—Brood mare, with foal by side, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10. Section 6, Yield mare, or gelding, any age, \$20, \$15. Section 7—Brood mare and two of her progeny, three years and under, \$15, \$10. Section 8—Three-year-old filly, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5. Section 9—Two year-old filly, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5. Section 10—Yearling filly, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$4. Section 11—Foal, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4. Stallion and three of his get. The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny, \$30 \$20.

Special prizes offered by the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain, Glasgow, Scotland—Sections 13 and 14 are sweepstakes as follows: Best Clydesdale stallion, any age, gold medal; best Clydesdale, mare or filly, any age, gold medal.

PROPOSED HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Western Horticultural Society is steadily furthering its plans for a horticultural exhibition to be held in Winnipeg late in the summer. The dates have not as yet been definitely fixed, but it is expected that the exhibition will be held on the three last days of August.

Dr. Bell, manager of the Winnipeg Exhibition, has been secured as manager and as he is so familiar with this class of work, the Society is to be congratulated upon securing his assistance in this capacity.

The prize list which will soon be ready for the printers, will be a liberal one, and all those who are interested in the growing of fruits, flowers, or vegetables, as well as the producers of honey, will do well to lay their plans for the making of an exhibit. Post card requests for copies of the prize list may at once be sent to Dr. Bell, manager horticultural exhibition, Winnipeg; prize lists will be sent to parties sending such requests as soon as printed.

A COMPARISON OF RATES

In connection with the expected entrance of the Great Northern into Canadian territory, the question of freight rates along its lines may be of interest, showing that while we have been extremely generous in our treatment of railways, our neighbors to the south have assisted them in a somewhat different manner. The following is taken from F. S. & H. A. reliable U. S. agricultural journal in reply to enquiries from its subscribers relative to freight rates in Canada:

"The Canadian Pacific is no more monopolistic than our roads. Half a dozen roads constitute a monopoly as well as one, and a monopoly is what the various lines penetrating our Northwest have ever maintained, especially as to local rates. But a few figures will answer your question.

The grain rate per 100 lbs., from Port Arthur, the nearest Lake Port, including storage charges and insurance, to Winnipeg, 431 miles, is 10 cents. A rate sheet of the Great Northern road lying before us shows that it charges that much for around a 140 mile haul. From Port Arthur to Brandon, 564 miles, the rate is 13 cents. The G. N. charges the same from Barnesville to Minneapolis, 218 miles; and for a 523 mile haul it charges 18 cents, from Minot, Dakota, to Minneapolis. The C. P. R. charge from Moose Jaw, 824 miles, is 18 cents, while the G. N. charge is 25 cents from Williston, 644 miles. The C. P. rate from Edmonton, the center of a great wheat growing district is 28 cents, and the distance is 1,443 miles. Many more comparisons could be given but these are typical of all, and they apply to all of our Northwestern roads as well as to the Great Northern.

It requires no argument to convince one that our roads can afford to trans-

**Three Eminent Benefactors
of Humanity**



Louis Pasteur, b. 1822; d. 1895.



Lord Joseph Lister, b. 1827; still living.



Dr. D. M. Coonley, b. 1842; still living.

The discoveries of Louis Pasteur marked the beginning of a new era in the treatment of disease. Before that time medical practice consisted largely of blind experiment and quackery, without any scientific basis to rest upon. Pasteur proved what some others had hinted at, viz., the Germ Theory of disease. He found and proved by rigid experiment that simple fermentation, such as the souring of milk, was not a mere chemical process as had been supposed, but was caused by the action of minute living organisms which have since been known as bacteria. These bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom, being infinitely small plants which can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope. From fermentation to putrefaction is but a step, and Pasteur found that what was true of fermentation was also true of all festerings, inflammations and other forms of putrefaction, viz., that they were the result of the operations of these minute plants called microbes or bacteria. He further found that each particular disease was caused by its own peculiar microbe, that these microbes had various ways of getting into the system, and that certain chemicals, carbolic acid for instance, were fatal to those producing fermentation and putrefaction. Among the further achievements of Pasteur and his pupils may be mentioned the treatment of Anthrax in cattle, the treatment of hydrophobia, and the anti-toxin for diphtheria, the latter being developed by Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and Von Behring of Berlin. It must be remembered that Pasteur was not a physician, and so during all the earlier years of his labors and discoveries he had to contend with the prejudice of the medical profession. Two eminent physicians in other lands, however, were convinced of the truth of his discoveries as soon as they were announced, and each at once set to work to apply them to relieve the diseases with which they were most familiar. These two men were Dr. Joseph Lister, of Great Britain (now Lord Lister, Surgeon to His Majesty King Edward VII.), and Dr. Dwight M. Coonley, of the United States.

Dr. Lister was a surgeon. Adopting Pasteur's discovery that certain substances, including carbolic acid were fatal to the microbes which produced fermentation, he commenced using these chemicals in treating the wounds of his patients. He also took means to prevent these microbes from gaining access to the wounds, and in a very short time he found the mortality from these wounds was reduced from 45% to less than 12%. Lord Lister has been well named the Father of Antiseptic Surgery.

For several years before this time Dr. Coonley had devoted his entire attention to the various diseases known in a general way as Women's Disorders. He had found in every case of these troubles that there existed a congested condition of some of the womanly organs. This soon developed inflammation, etc., showing that the microbes were at work. He had become convinced of the futility of attempting to reach this condition by taking medicine into the stomach, but upon the announcement of Pasteur's discovery, he intuitively reached the same conclusion as did Lister, viz., that the rational treatment consisted in applying to the seat of the trouble a chemical substance that will destroy the microbes causing the disease. The ordinary antiseptics, including carbolic acid, could not be employed, as they would injure the delicate membranes they would come in contact with, but he finally developed a powerful antiseptic which was absolutely fatal to the microbes, and at the same time would not in anywise injure the tissues or membranes to which it was applied. Going still further, he combined with this antiseptic material a concentrated vitalizing nerve food which when absorbed strengthened the debilitated nerves, thus making the combination an ideal remedy for these disorders. This was the original Local or Applied Treatment for Women's diseases. It was called Orange Lily, and by this name it is still known. The success of this antiseptic method of treating women's disorders has been quite as marked as the success of the antiseptic surgery of Lister; in fact, so uniformly favorable have been the results of its use (Dr. Coonley has a record of over 200,000 cures) that it has been adopted in their practice by thousands of the more prominent physicians in all the English-speaking countries of the world.

Trial Treatment Free

A sample box, containing 10 days' treatment of this wonderful remedy, will be sent absolutely free to every lady who has never used it. Price, per box, containing one month's treatment, \$1.60 boxes by mail, postpaid, \$5. Address: MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



Live Poultry

is something we are always looking for, and will pay any reasonable price to get it.

¶If you make **Better Butter** than Mrs. Jones can, will pay you more than she is getting.

¶The biggest cash price is always waiting here for fresh eggs and good cheese.

¶Write for particulars and get our pamphlet on

Hog Raising

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

port grain cheaper than the C. P. R. can, because they run through more thickly settled regions, creating immensely more traffic each way. It is not pleasant to give information of this kind, because it makes one feel it is encouraging the migration of our people to alien lands, but "the Lord knows" that this journal is not responsible for the situation, and may be it will be well, in the long run, for the people to see who are or what is responsible for at least one inducement to many of them to leave a country that they are supposed to rule, and become the citizens of a kingdom."



The "Buco" Hand Cultivator

Every Tine an Oil Tempered Spring. Handle 4 1/2 feet long.

KILLS WEEDS - GROWS VEGETABLES

It gets **Down Deep** after the weed roots, and **Loosens Soil** thoroughly. Saves time, muscle and temper, and produces the cleanest, nicest rows of vegetables ever seen. Great around trees. Price \$1.50 each, prepaid to any express office in Canada. Return after trial at our expense, and money refunded if unsatisfactory.

Agents wanted in Ontario and West **BAILEY-UNDERWOOD CO., Limited, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.**

THE SPEECH AT THE WEDDING.

Very few persons acquit themselves nobly in their maiden speech. At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pleaded to be excused.

Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. He intended to imply that he was unprepared for speech-making, but, unfortunately, placed his hand upon the bride's shoulder, and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening (and concluding) words: "This—er—thing has really been thrust upon me."

Mica Roofing

The Best for Farm Buildings



- ¶ Because it is waterproof, fireproof, windtight, and the frost never affects it.
- ¶ This roofing has been used largely by the C. P. R. for fourteen years.
- ¶ It is the cheapest, yet it lasts longer than any other roofing you can buy. It is peculiarly adapted for western climate.
- ¶ It is equally serviceable for steep or flat roofs.

W. G. Fonseca & Co.

156 Higgins Ave.

Winnipeg.

CUT THIS OUT—

W. G. Fonseca & Co., Winnipeg.
Find enclosed stamp for which send me samples, testimonials and lowest prices of Mica roofing.

Name.....
Address.....

THE CALGARY MILLING COMPANY makes the best quality of flour in the market to-day.

WHY? Because they use only the choicest Alberta spring wheat.

HERE IS A TEST FOR YOU: Ask your grocer for a sack of the Calgary Milling Company's Hungarian Patent; if it is not as we say, return it to your grocer and write us. We absolutely guarantee our product.

The Calgary Milling Co.

Calgary, Alberta.

THE OFT MALIGNED TREE AGENT.

C. E. Snyder, in the *Minnesota Horticulturist* comments upon the work of the man who sells trees and as in many other lines, the more we know of the men engaged the more charitable we feel toward them Mr. Snyder says:

"In the Northwest nine-tenths of the nursery stock retailed is sold by the travelling salesman, or 'tree agent'. Two-thirds of the trees now growing would not have been planted if it had not been for this man, his pluck, his energy and his persistence in getting orders. Nurserymen must have him to get their trees sold through the country, and if he has the right make-up in him he gets along pretty well with the people. Some large orchard sales, not actually made by him, are brought about by his influence, arguments and trees he has growing in the vicinity. Hence, the credit belongs to him. They say he is 'glib tongued, sauced mannered, well dressed,' etc. Certainly he is, and he better stay at home if he isn't. It requires all of this. Nurserymen want a glib tongued fellow, and the glibber he is, the harder they want him. To be this it is not necessary to be a liar, rogue or scoundrel. It takes a good talker to describe fruit as well as it grows under good cultivation. The agent must believe what he says himself or the other fellow won't believe him, and have tongue and sense enough to tell what he knows. I have met hundreds of tree agents and in most cases they were gentlemen, upright, conscientious and honest. There are a few exceptions, but the same class of men are bit by the 'tree sharks' that go up against the shell game at the county fair—they are trying to get something for nothing and consequently deserve little sympathy.

"The worst enemy the tree agent has is the man who does not take care of his trees—a would-be-wise horticulturist who never forgets to slur, insult and cast reflections on him; and there is the jobber or nurseryman also who fills the orders with trees unsuited to climate or untrue to label. The tree agent is blamed for all this. The delivery agent has to watch that some farmer don't take his trees ten or twenty miles in wind and sun without covering. Then if the man plants them twenty feet apart and lets them grow up in grass and weeds, or mice and rabbits destroy them, 'agent's to blame', and 'trees no good'. Why, you could not grow a willow that way! Those wise horticulturists call him 'tree tramp,' think he knows nothing about trees, and the fact is the agent travelling around through the country from place to place sees trees under different conditions, different soils, different care, and being a man of good common sense and a keen observer knows more about what varieties grow well under these conditions than this wise horticulturist who does not visit so many places—and the ones he does visit are those under the best care. Why treat the tree agent thus? I could never understand how or why nurserymen could sit in meetings and hear these men berated by some sour individual without raising a protesting voice, men they must have and coax to get. A healthy respect from horticulturists and nurserymen would create respect and lessen prejudice from the mass of people who buy and want trees—and every owner of ground wants trees if he thinks he can get good ones.

"The person that takes up nursery canvassing thinks it an easy job or 'soft snap' better stay at home. He will find and have to overcome the man that don't care; the man that is going to plant, oh yes, but hasn't just made up his mind yet; the man that has hard stories to tell about the other fellow fleecing him; the man that knows they won't grow, because he tried it three times—the first time he planted fifty trees and not one leafed out, the next time a hail storm killed them, the next time they all started nicely, and the sheep ate them—so he knows 'trees won't grow, young man.' The beginner will stay in the country during the week, must be sociable, entertain the whole family all the evening and the man for a couple of hours longer, probably until twelve or one o'clock, then to bed. It is only one night with

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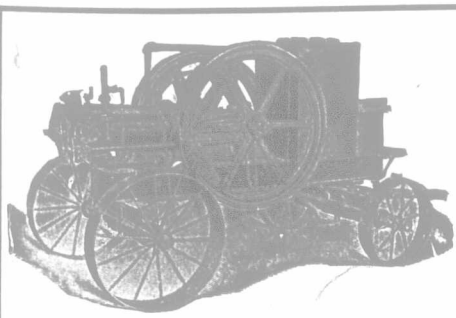
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the farmer, so at half past four o'clock, he is up, and at five breakfast is ready. "Get that tree tetter up!" The agent is glad when Saturday night comes.

It requires a man of more than ordinary push and energy to be an order getter. A man that can sell trees can sell anything. An agent remarked to me at the end of one of his week's work that he had "farmed, raised stock, auctioneered sales and handled machinery, but never was so tired as now." Of course, an agent must be clever and artful as well as subtle and discreet, presenting the good points, well posted on nursery work and proper orcharding, varieties to plant and places to plant on; artistic, to be able to picture out the beauty, comfort and delight of a well arranged orchard, yard or garden gentlemanly, well mannered, sympathetic and pleasing. This is the agent that stays at it and gets good usage from his patrons, and generally has the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing the good fruit of his labor and commands the respect of the people. Farmers pay more attention to the agent than to the nursery that he sells for, so he gets the credit or blame as the trees are good or bad.

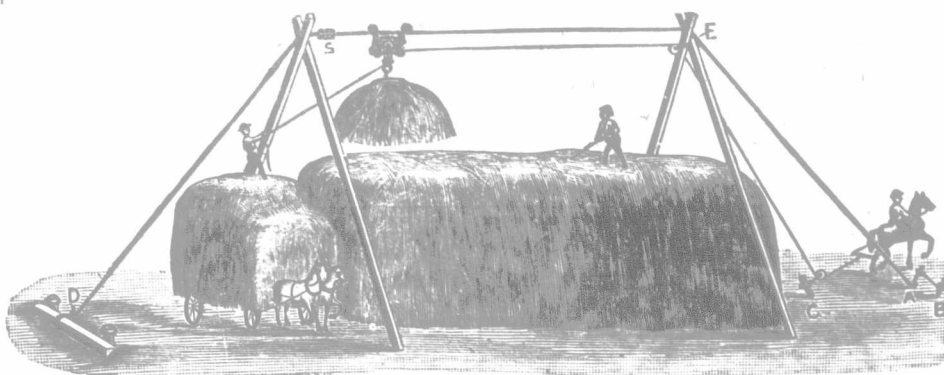
An agent must have the knack of making a man feel better after he gets there than he is when he goes there. A gloomy agent, or one decrepit or sickly is not successful. Few people buy trees through sympathy. That is the reason why so many robust and substantial men are in the business. Good perception, energy and earnestness are dominant traits in the good tree man. Honesty of purpose and method are essential. Honesty inspires confidence, and people feel it. No man can use deception, subterfuge or intrigue and be a successful order getter. People feel that too. Good tree men are not brazen or full of gall, as sometimes pictured, but sensitive to a degree, and it takes a good actor to hide his real feelings at times. There are many disappointments, and he must never lose his temper. A good and successful tree agent has most of the qualifications mentioned, and the poor ones soon quit or run down the price of trees so they are not wanted. A good, fair price must be had for nursery stock, and if the agent creates the proper desire he won't be Jewed. It costs money to canvass a country and distribute the stock, and people won't send to large nurseries for their trees no more than they will send to large jobbing houses for their goods. So after all, if we have fruit we must have the tree agent."

TRADE NOTES.

SO GREAT HAS BEEN the demand for the choice Hungarian patent flour produced by the Calgary Milling Co., that they are this year building a mill which will increase the capacity seven fold. This demand has been built up by using only the very choicest wheat and producing a product which they could absolutely guarantee. If a customer was not satisfied he did not need to keep the flour. Their motto has been "absolute purity of product and a satisfied purchaser always." Their success cannot then be a matter of surprise and the announcement of the building of the new mill with even better facilities than they have had in the past, will be pleasing news to the many friends of this company.

A LOCATION THAT COMBINES the advantages of city life with the beauties of mountain and valley, where the pleasing occupation of fruit raising flourishes in most gratifying proportions is that about Nelson, B. C. The Pacific province is one of extreme natural endowments of climate, and geographical contour. Where nature is kind she is extremely so and where she shows her darker mood there is no questioning her superior authority. To British Columbia she has given the richest and most prolific fruit lands and has sheltered them by her large and most unaccessible mountains. In these valleys she smiles her most benign smile and a salubrious climate calls forth the sweetest products of earth, tree and bush. The fruit growers here find a terrestrial paradise, locations in which may be had from McDermid and McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

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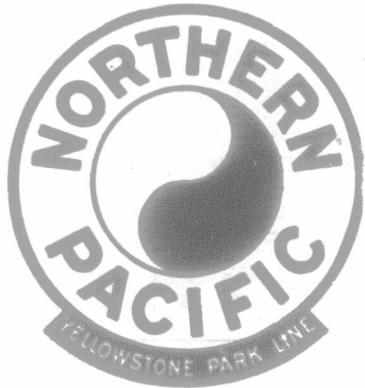
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WINNIPEG****ALBERTA, PRESENT AND FUTURE.**

A few years ago the Province of Alberta was discovered, that is, discovered in the broadest sense of the term, for it is only recently that we have been made aware of the possibilities of this country, heretofore a ranchman's land. Now we hear on every hand of new developments, of how the open range has disappeared before the grain grower, of the old buffalo trails broken by the plow, and of the happy men on great wheat farms, where a few years ago the Indians roamed supreme.

But quick as we are to note the progress of the present we always fail to see the signs that point the way of the future. We watch the sun as it sinks at eventide, and say, "What a splendid day we have had," but we dream not of the fact that the clear sky and balmy air proclaim the coming of a still more glorious to-morrow and so it is with this province all wrapped in the fleeting present. Her people have not yet begun to dream of the coming dawn, the glory of a better day.

Agriculture is the basis of wealth, but agriculture or any other art alone will not make a people great. A prosperous nation must have diversified industry, a unity of purpose, with a variety of means for reaching the desired end. Hitherto we have been purely agricultural but we possess the facilities for developing to an unlimited degree, the wealth of our country by manufacturing. That wealth will not be developed by any mad-brained scheme of high protection but through a rational development of our industries along natural lines. For instance, Alberta produces sugar beets of a superior quality, why not manufacture her own sugar? We grow wheat. We have markets at hand, and they are fast developing. Therefore, is it not probable that in such an atmosphere flour mills will grow? And this is what is really happening. A few years ago the city of Calgary's flour mills had a capacity of three hundred

barrels per day and now, ere the snow of winter strikes us the combined output will be fifteen hundred barrels.

All over the province are immense deposits of coal. It is to be found in the north, south, east and west. Where coal is so abundant manufacturing should be established. Edison has said that it is only the bondage of habit that makes us draw coal away from the pit's mouth to use for manufacturing purposes. Why do we not work it up to the finished product before we increase its value by freight rates? If this is sound reasoning and it appears to be, this province should become a great manufacturing center. With this change we shall become more self contained. There will be less dependence on the east for our manufactures, and less and less for our markets.

We produce flax, wool and other natural products. These come from our farms and ranches. We have the coal and gas. We need the men to convert these raw materials into finished products, save us the freight charges and thus swell the profits of the people and roll us along on a new tide of national development. And this, in turn, will react upon our agriculture. We shall have more intensive methods, and the man on the quarter section will be a large farmer. Fruit growing, dairying and stall feeding of cattle will come, and so we shall have another west, another evolution. And this in turn brings better social conditions. Man desires to live in groups. Solitude is good enough at times, but life's comforts come where men and women are not neighborless. We already have the telephone in many farm houses. It will soon be considered a necessity. With closer settlements we shall get rural mail delivery and better facilities for education and thus a higher standard of citizenship.

And still the vista widens on and on, and coming events cast their shadows before them, and year by year, we draw nearer to the fulfilment of our dreams, the realization of our ideals.

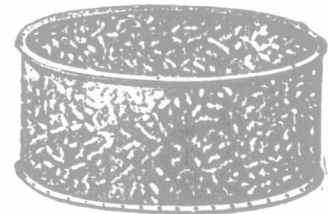
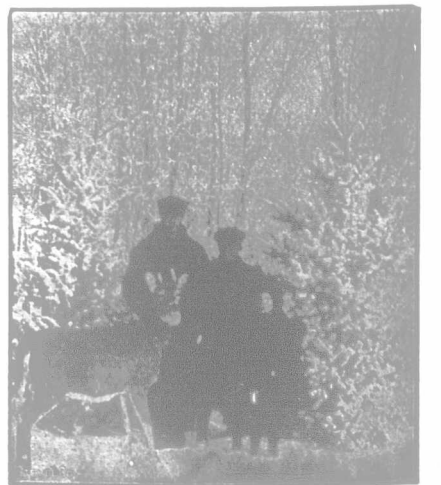
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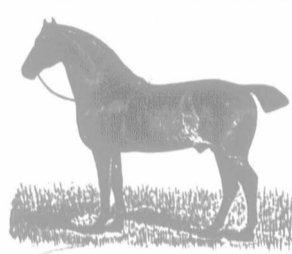
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JIM AND THE BOTFLY.

Jim was a mulc colt as foolish as they grow. There seemed nothing of unusual demeanor about the botfly. Alone, either is a study, but when associated, unusual things may result.

Jim's mother and myself were cultivating the garden, with Jim peacefully following here and there nipping a cabbage or a cornhill. The monotony of things was changed when Mrs. Botfly appeared and attempted an experiment, which consisted of laying an egg on the tip of Jim's ear. An unusual thing to be sure, but a botfly may be eccentric as well as a human being. Evidently the pedigree of this bot contained much of the "New Departure" strain.

Now the botfly does not produce the slightest injury when depositing the essence of future generations, yet animals show great fear for them often. Some people claim that this is due to the fact that the horse associates the buzz of the fly with that of the bee. If this be so it looked as if Jim associated the buzz of this bot with that of a nest of hornets, for the instant that Mrs. Botfly deposited one of her loving charges on Jim's ear, his attitude was suddenly changed from a wordly indifference to intense animation. The next moment Jim was tearing through the garden, enveloping himself in clouds of Missouri loess, and emitting brays at every leap that would not have been surpassed in volume by a steamboat whistle.

At the end of the garden Jim came up to the barn where on more familiar grounds he realized his cowardice and wheeled to meet his foe, which did not appear. In time he regained sufficient courage to return, but Mrs. Botfly, ever friendly, met him more than half way, which caused Jim to make a hastier debut than before. This time he waited longer till his mother's whinny could not be resisted. Cautiously he approached us, but only to return again to the barn, which seemed to lend a protection. There he abjectly waited the time for his mother to join him.

This was not his last experience with this tormentor, and before the season passed he submitted very unconcernedly to the indignity of being made an egg target.

Botflies are usually local, and we had our quota that season. Only by some little effort did we rid the premises of them. Their life history is well known and interesting. The oblong yellow eggs are deposited on the ends of the hair of the fore legs and flank, where they may be licked up, and after hatching lodge in the stomach. Here they spend a year in maturing to larva stage, during which time they are hooked to the walls of the stomach. They pass out of the animal by way of intestines and after spending a short time in the soil, emerge as an adult fly.

Eggs became so numerous on our horses that we decided to prevent the eggs from being taken in the mouth. A sharp knife shaved them off very effectively, but as it was too slow, we resorted to the more expedient plan of applying kerosene lightly with a rag on places wherever eggs were attached. This was repeated once or twice a week. A solution of one part of carbolic acid to thirty parts of water is also effective. Both methods have been found reliable.

Ordinary bots do not produce harmful effect on horses, but where abundant it is safe to say that they may cause trouble in some of the following ways: The larva may so completely cover the walls of the stomach, in extreme cases, that the food is prevented from coming in contact with the mucous lining, and poor digest on results. The secreting glands of the stomach may be hindered from performing their function, and even destroyed.

Bunches of larva at the pylorus, or outlet of the stomach, may obstruct the passage of food into the intestine. When passing through the intestine they may set up an irritation which will give rise to diarrhea. It is quite possible that they abstract some nourishment.

The botfly may not become so abundant as to produce harmful results among your horses, but they are a nuisance however few, and the ease of combating them makes it practical to adopt some method for their destruction.

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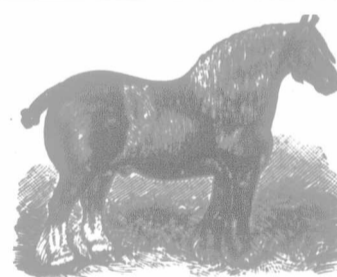


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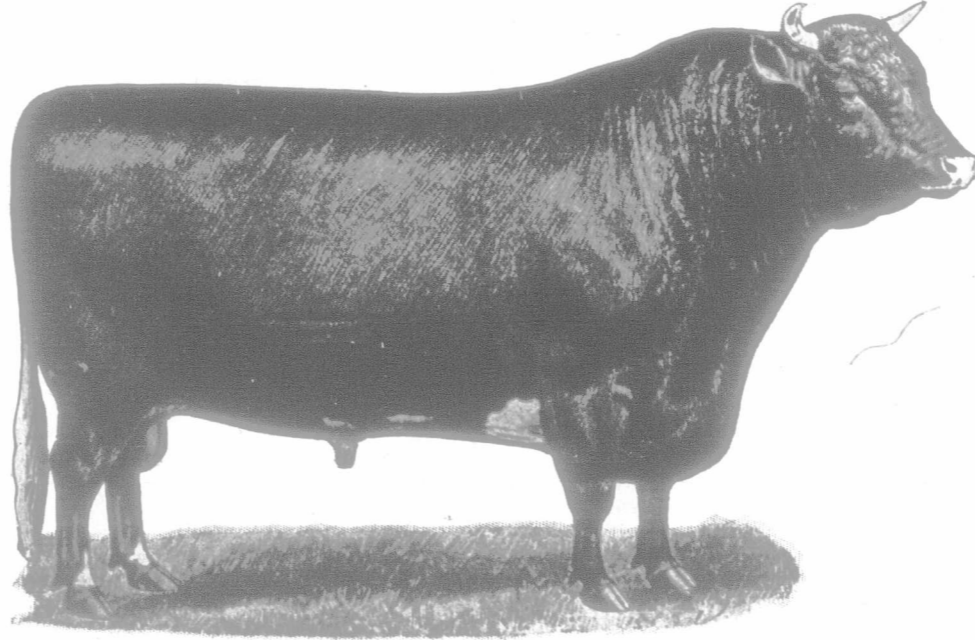
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A postcard will bring you a catalogue.

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Proprietor, Carberry, Man.

Auction Credit Sale of Shorthorns

On June 7th I will sell my entire herd of purebred Shorthorns, consisting of

Five Bulls and Nineteen Females

Supplemented by Mr. Walter Mabon's herd bull and a few choice heifers. These cattle are all in the pink of condition, are first-class individuals, and all the females are regular breeders, some with calves at foot.

Terms of sale will be five months credit on approved joint notes, at 8 per cent. and 3 per cent. discount for cash.

C.N.R. trains will be met at Belmont and Neeland on morning of the sale. Passengers on C.P.R. trains, change at Holmfield. Write for catalogue.

Date—June 7
Hour—One o'clock.

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will contribute some imported females and homebred bulls by Captain Jack to the

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when at the sale call and see my selection of Clydesdale stallions at the sale barn, just east of C. P. R. depot (Carberry).

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ALBERTA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a recent convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association, the president read the following address which throws some light upon the aims and objects of the new organization, showing it to have much the same intentions as the Grain Growers Association but going farther in the matter of controlling markets:

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to deliver to you, as President, my first address. Just five months ago to the day, this Association was organized. Time is too valuable for me to go into details as to the reasons for it being formed, but those acquainted with the conditions know that they were many and urgent. At Strathcona we had a branch of the Territorial Grain Growers' and we knew that the division of the Territories would necessitate a new organization for work such as the Grain Growers had been doing. By adopting the constitution of the Grain Growers in part and adding some necessary provisions, proposed by the Clover Bar Local of the American Society of Equity, to cover the interests of the mixed farming and ranching districts, the Alberta Farmers Association was formed. Whether we were right or not time will tell. The prudence of forming the association has been questioned by some, but the judgment of the members and the Clover Bar Local of the American Society of Equity was unanimous that it was not only advisable but necessary to form our present organization. We ask farmers and people in general, especially newspaper men, not to be too hasty in forming and pronouncing judgment in regard to our course. We had our choice of joining a U. S. Society, or forming a new one. We made all honorable efforts possible to amalgamate the two associations into one for Alberta, but failed to effect a union. With the States organization we had honest difference of opinion. Some of their ideas we could not accept. I will mention one or two of the most important. We felt that no society of all the farmers who would join a movement on the continent could in case of the

world's market set a price and get it just because they thought it was a just one. We thought the millenium would be a little slow in coming while we educated the Russians, Hindoos, Egyptians, and the rest of the world to that idea. We did believe, however, that we could steady the market by united and systematic efforts in holding back our grain, or part of it, to prevent congestion, and by letting the demand call for it, this would give us nearer what the world's market would justify. To set a price and not get it would damage our movement and lose more than it would gain for us. We also thought that a Canadian organization could approach the Dominion or Provincial Parliament and the Departments of Agriculture with better grace and better chances to enlist their assistance. There are other points upon which we do not agree, but time does not permit their mention. The members of the American Society of Equity divided and a part left their Association to help form the new, and since several of the Locals have come over to the Alberta Farmers' Association thinking the Canadian and local organization best for them. We are only five months old have been inexperienced in forming Societies, and unacquainted with each other. We have met many difficulties, but under the circumstances feel proud of the progress our Association has made. It may not be all that we wish it to be, but we must remember it will not rise above its source, and it will always be what we make it. It therefore depends on our energy, work, and abilities what we can accomplish. We now earnestly ask that the farmers, and all persons directly or indirectly interested in agriculture in Alberta, to co-operate with us to improve and build up the Alberta Farmers' Association to a position in the Province where its influence may be felt in lifting the farmer's interest to the place to which it is entitled as the foundation of all our deliberations at this conference. All have much to do with the present and future of the Alberta Farmers' Association in the future. There are many subjects to claim

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A score of choice young bulls of Ar breeding, also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address,

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We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMERY TURK and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham). Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

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our attention, and we will do so if we get the most important ones settled, and settled right. We should at this meeting arrange for a campaign of organization and education. We have much to learn in regard to the grading and shipping of grain. The marketing problems have not yet been so serious as the farmers had to the east, but they are in store for us unless the intelligent efforts of organized farmers can avoid them. The increase of production will be so rapid that to let things take their course would be to invite congestion of traffic, car shortage, etc., and it behooves us as much as possible to prevent such evils. This convention should discuss and decide what should be done in regard to the grading of Alberta winter wheat. It should be graded as Alberta wheat, but is not at present. Sandy & Co., of Liverpool, say, in writing to Mr. Campbell, Manager of The Dowelling Milling Co., of Edmonton, "We have purchased 16,000 bushels of Alberta Red for which we paid four cents above No. 1 Northern." That means one cent above No. 1 Hard, the best wheat in the world. They say further, "You can judge as to what we think of the value of Alberta Red winter wheat by the price we paid for it." Our natural outlet is to the west, and we should demand a change in the Grain Act so it will cover the shipping of grain to the Pacific coast. The present prospects are that the transportation question will be materially remedied by there being so many competing lines in the near future, but at present we have reports of very exorbitant traffic rates from different parts of the Province, so we need not fall asleep on the strength of competition for it might in that event turn to combination. We should encourage farmers to build elevators and flat warehouses, or get shipping and cleaning privileges in the ones already built. We, of the Alberta Farmers' Association at Edmonton, had no kick on the millers price on wheat when they were paying us nine cents more than it would net us in Winnipeg market, but were sorry to learn that the farmers in some other parts were not so fortunately situated. The beef problem is a serious one at present; the spread between the live weight and the retail price is so great that the producer and consumer are at war with the butcher and retailer. If there is a combine which causes this unsatisfactory condition we should know it, and if there is not, a little airing would do no harm, and it might result in a little better price to the producer or a little less to the consumer, or both. While we were yet a branch of the Grain Growers' Association we appointed a committee to investigate the pork question. They went to the bottom of the matter, and their report was approved by the people in general, and by our members. Live hogs were so low at that time that many farmers went out of the business entirely, and the production was considerably lessened by others. At the time when hogs were so low, fresh pork and bacon were out of all proportion to the price on foot. The committee found that a large amount of bacon was being shipped in from the United States at a very high price. They found, too, that the cause of the importation was the faulty curing of pork by our local packers. Our high price now is due to a shortage; barely enough for the fresh meat trade being procurable. The importation of United States bacon goes on. Is there not some way by which we can steady this business and encourage the production of enough pork in Alberta to supply our people with, both the fresh and cured article. We are sure it can be done if a paying price is offered for the product on foot. It is not only the farmer who has lost by the hog market getting out of joint, but the money of the community has been sent to another country that should have been paid to our own farmers, and which would have made us all richer and more independent at the same time. We have with us several gentlemen who are well acquainted with organization work in all its details and are well able to instruct us in all its different phases, and to whom we will gladly and gratefully listen. We will profit much by their suggestions, taking home with us many new ideas and encouraged for our future work.—D. W. Warner.

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Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite 53595. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. **JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta.** Farm three miles south of town.

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An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes. **A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

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BREEDERS OF **High-Class Scotch Shorthorns**
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address: **JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT.** W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om



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First herd prize and sweep-stake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903. om

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Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. **F. G. JAMES, - Bowmanville, Ont.**

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We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68. om

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Cruikshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
We have for sale one (imp) bull, 15 months; also a good roan junior yearling show bull. Catalogue on application. **John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.** Stations—Brooklin, O.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long Distance Telephone

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right. **JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.**

STAR FARM Shorthorns
Herd headed by the imported Cruikshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station. **W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.**

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A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. **T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m**

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High-Class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.) **GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.**

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The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8878---and General---1939---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Bewily head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. **Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.**

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Clydesdales
A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.
Yorkshire Pigs
Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.
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My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Royalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars. **R. K. BENNET, Box 95, Calgary, Alta.**

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9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue. **JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.**

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om
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Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

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Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.
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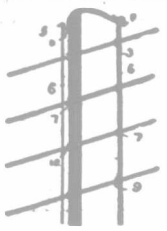
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Only high-class birds for sale. Address
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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

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ROOM 25, MERCHANTS BANK
WINNEPEG, MAN.

Questions and Answers

UNTHRIFTY PIGS.

I have a lot of young pigs that are not doing as they should. They are black, scabby, and are not growing the least.

They had not been doing very well while with the sow. I pinched out the sharp teeth, and thought they would be better weaned. Since then I have been feeding them on middlings, finely ground oats and skim milk; always scalded the middlings and oats. I have given them sulphur occasionally and ashes and salt and am letting them run out for exercise nearly every day, but they won't change, and I am puzzled about them.

Ans.—Have patience; young pigs that become unthrifty take a long time to get back in to shape. Feed shorts and skim milk or whey, and give them a grass lot to run in, with free access to charcoal.

PREGNANT MARE LOSING MILK.

Mare will be due to foal on May 25. She has been losing milk for two weeks. Is this a sign that the colt will be weak? How should I manage the foal? Will "Whip" rewrite those articles that he wrote a year ago re management of mare in foal?

Ans.—A mare from whom milk escapes for considerable time before foaling often produces a weak foal, but this is not necessarily the case. It is too late in the season now to reproduce the articles mentioned, but in this issue we give some useful hints on treating breeding mares. Watch the mare closely and if the mare be weak, help it up, and hold up and assist it to nurse. See that it gets nourishment every hour until it gains sufficient strength to rise and help itself. Have a bottle of a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to 8 ounces water, on hand, and dress the colt's navel with it as soon as possible after birth, and four or five times daily until it is healed. This tends to prevent joint ill. Oil the fore finger and insert carefully into the rectum, and remove the meconium (the faeces present at birth), and then give an injection of raw linseed oil. Do this four times daily, until the faeces become yellow. Do not give purgatives.

RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

Clydesdale mare, five years old, has had two colts, and has always been in good condition, and is now. She has never yet cleaned without the aid of the veterinary. Is there any safe treatment I can give her before foaling to cause her to clean? She foals in July this year.

Ans.—There are no medicines which have the special action you desire. Have her on grass and try hyposulphite of soda, ounce doses daily, for ten days before foaling.

POULTRY QUERIES.

1. My hens have diarrhoea and several have died. What would be the cause of this and is there any cure for it?

2. How many eggs ought a hen to lay in a year providing she does not rear a brood of chicks?

3. Is there any way of telling by the shape or look of an egg whether when hatched it would be a pullet or cockerel?

4. Would it do horses or hens any harm to feed them oats or barley that have been formalined?

Ans.—1. Probably dirty, damp quarters or too much green animal food such as worms, etc., or dirty water. Give clean dry, light, quarters, dry grain and boiled milk.

2. Progressive breeders are trying to develop a strain of hens that will lay 200 eggs per year but as yet few hens have ever accomplished so much. The average annual production of the Manitoba hen is 83 eggs and the layers of other provinces have an average about this size.

3. There is a short paragraph in this issue upon the subject although we cannot give much credence to it.

4. If fed in small quantities with considerable untreated grain it would not hurt them and in all probability would not if fed liberally but it is best to be on the safe side.

LOSS ON RAILWAY.

I am having some trouble to secure a barrel of clothing started on the Illinois Central line December 18, 1905. I have written to the General Superintendent of the C. P. R. and he kindly traced it and wrote me it was on the other line. I wrote them time and again, and receive no reply. Freight is paid also one dollar for entry papers. Where can I go for advice, and if I don't receive it where could I claim my loss?

Ans.—Have a solicitor make claim for loss to the road upon which the goods were located.

TAKING SECOND HOMESTEAD.

Suppose I took up a homestead in October 1905, and in April 1906, I abandoned it and took up another, what time would I be compelled, according to homestead regulations to live on the second homestead? Would I be allowed six months grace the same as on the first?

Ans.—The fact of your having abandoned one homestead would not affect your connection with the second.

ENLARGEMENT ON LEG.

Horse has a long enlargement on outside of leg. I have blistered it without result.

Ans.—You do not give any particulars as to the nature of the enlargement. If it be hard and bony it is practically impossible to reduce it. It could be removed by an operation, but the sequel would probably be a worse blemish than now exists. If the enlargement be

fleshy or fibrous, it can be reduced by repeated blisterings, or by the daily application, with smart friction, of a little of the following liniment: Four drams each resublimed crystals of iodine, iodide of potassium, and iodide of ammonium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

MECHANICS WAGES.

A, being a plasterer and stone-mason, wishes to engage me at so much per day with board, but he being a man very hard to get one's wages from, if at all. One that would bank his earnings in his wife's name to escape his obligations. Would it be wise to engage, if so, how could I secure myself, he, making a verbal agreement as is the custom of the town?

Ans.—You would have to secure yourself by a mechanics' lien, filed against the property upon which the labor was performed. This would have to be done within thirty days after the said work was completed, otherwise you would have to take your chances of collection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare has a slight rupture in front of the flank. It cannot be noticed when the hair is long, but in summertime it is noticeable. Would it be safe to breed her?

2. What is the difference between a mustang, a broncho, and a cayuse?

3. Will one horse contract heaves from another?
Ans.—1. It will be comparatively safe to breed this mare. In case of difficult parturition, where the abdominal muscles are subjected to excessive contraction, there is danger of the opening in the abdominal walls enlarging, and allowing the escape of large quantities of the intestines. With this exception, there will be no greater risk in breeding her than a sound mare. In most cases delivery takes place without this danger.

2. Mustang is a name given to a native horse. A broncho is the produce of a mustang by a domesticated stallion but frequently the name is applied to all branded horses. A cayuse may be an Indian pony as distinguished from the wild native horse.

3. No. Heaves is not contagious.

FENCING TRAIL.

The trail runs through my farm and I told our councillor a year ago that I wanted to fence it off and that he should fix the road but as yet he has not started. If the road is not fixed very soon can I put my fence up and have no gates on the trail? If I must have gates can I charge for use of trail?

Ans.—Yes, fence up your farm as soon as you are ready. If you must have gates in order to get from your barns to the road and your neighbors continue to use the trail until the road is built you can recover from the council so long as your demand is with in reason. Give the council a written notice that you are going to fence your farm and ask for a written acknowledgment of your notice.

REDEEMING MORTGAGE.

A. has 160 acres (20 acres cultivated) and a building 20x20. In 1904 he mortgaged same to B. for \$500.00 at 8 per cent. In the fall of 1904 A. left his place in charge of C. till his return, handing him the key of building and giving him verbal authority to farm the land. Correspondence continued between A. and C. for a while but lately letters sent to A. have returned "not called for" etc. A. cannot be found by ordinary inquiry. The mortgage with B. is due and B. is willing for same to stand a while to give a chance to find A. or A's friends to redeem it. C. is A's friend and wishes to redeem mortgage for A. What is the best course for C. to pursue to redeem mortgage? B. is not willing to renew mortgage.

Ans.—Under the circumstances the best plan would be for C. to get an assignment to him of B's mortgage which he could do by paying B. out in full. He will then have security for the money advanced and if A. wants to redeem the land he will have to pay the money back to C. Have your solicitor draw and register the assignment.

THE PLACE FOR LARGE YORKSHIRES IN AMERICAN SWINE HUSBANDRY

In this country we now have something like twenty recognized breeds or well defined types of swine, each supposed to possess certain peculiar or special characteristics fitting them in a superior degree for certain uses or rendering them especially adapted to thrive under special conditions. Multiplicity of breeds and types is due perhaps primarily to the whim or fancy of the breeder but is also largely dependent upon the wide variation in conditions of soil, and climate over the country. In our wide extent of territory with diversified conditions of soil and climate resulting in a wide range of crop production, we naturally find a wide difference in the character and quality of the hogs produced in different sections. This is true to the extent that we may readily divide the hog producing territory into well defined areas, each presenting what is practically a distinct and characteristic type of swine. For example; the lard hog of the corn belt is the result of abundant supplies of feed rich in fat producing materials. Continued experience has demonstrated that the lard type hog, while undoubtedly the most profitable type for the corn belt, may not in all cases give the farmer of the Eastern or Northwestern states the largest net returns. In the Northwestern states where the supply of feeds is of such character that they tend rather to the production of lean meat than of fat in excess, it is more difficult to develop the lard type of hog to the highest point of excellence. At the same time these feeds are such that they will produce a profitable type of hog admirably suited for certain markets where the heavy hog is no longer wanted.

In the states outside of the corn belt proper, and especially in those of the Northwest, where corn is produced only to a limited extent, wheat, peas and barley, all nitrogenous or muscle forming foods, may be grown abundantly, hence the farmers in these states may properly decide to meet the conditions already to hand and produce the type of hog which has been found to give best results under like conditions in older sections of the country.

The high degree of excellence in bacon production from Denmark, Great Britain and Canada where the supply of feed is quite similar to that in the Northwest, demonstrates the desirability of handling the type of swine which has given profitable results in those countries. In these same countries it would be a mistake for the farmers to introduce and persist in breeding the lard type hog since not only would it be impossible to maintain a high standard of the type under their conditions, but seeing that a high class of bacon hogs fitted for the finest export trade may be produced, it would be a mistake financially.

Each of our large market centers has practically its own standard or type of market swine. Of late years the various types have gradually been narrowing down to one uniform type which will give best results, not only to the producer and packer but which is also most desirable for our modern markets.

Until recently our domestic markets demanded heavier meats than those called for by the British consumer. The British market has demanded lighter, leaner meats, finished at early weights. The heavy hams, shoulders and fat backs of the lard hog find slow sale in Great Britain. When we seek bacon hogs suitable for the production of export bacon sides, we must look outside of the corn belt for the type that is most desirable. While it is true that under favorable conditions, some desirable bacon hogs may be produced in the corn belt, we cannot reasonably expect this, seeing that they have been bred persistently for widely different purposes. In the last ten years our home markets have undergone a decided and permanent change. The American consumer has learned that tender, juicy ham and bacon are among the most palatable and nutritious food stuffs available if produced from animals not overloaded with fat. The most critical American trade is calling for practically the same grade of ham and bacon as is demanded by the British consumer. Without doubt the tendency will con-

tinues in this direction; consequently we turn to the bacon hog to fill the requirements. An ideal bacon hog must be smooth and even throughout and with a smooth even covering. The back should have an even covering of fat running from three-fourths to one and one-fourth inches in thickness, evenly laid from the crest of the neck to the tail head and not thickening into a heavy patch behind the shoulders or over the loins. Given first-class bacon hogs, the packers, with their present perfected facilities for curing and handling the product and placing it upon the European markets, would, without doubt, soon command for the American farmers prices which would compare favorably with those now paid for the finest English and Danish hogs.

As to the cost of producing bacon hogs; while numerous experiments at Canadian Experiment stations have shown that under their conditions, bacon hogs cost no more per pound to produce than hogs of the lard type, it is only fair to say that Canadian conditions are more favorable for bacon hogs than are those in the American corn belt, but Minnesota and North Dakota having conditions the same as Canada; results will be the same, so the farmers outside of the corn belt, and especially in the Northwestern states, where nitrogenous feeds are abundant and cheap, can produce hogs at a cost which will compare favorably with the cost of heavy hogs in the middle Western states. We are satisfied it will pay hog raisers everywhere not producing pure bred animals, but hogs for market only, to introduce some bacon type blood in their herds. It is a well known fact that where corn has been fed continuously for generations, swine have become deficient in bone and muscle and lacking in ability to yield a reasonably large proportion of edible,

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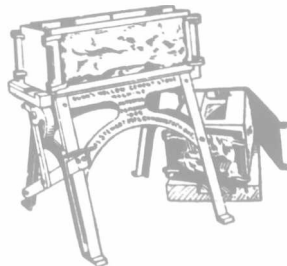
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22 Calibre Rifles

We recently advertised in this paper a number of 22 calibre rifles ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$7.50 each, we paying express charges to any station in the Northwest. This offer still holds good and we now add to the list a few higher grade rifles subject to the same conditions.

Winchester Rifle, Model 1904, barrel 21 inches long, fitted with adjustable rear and bead front sights, will shoot both 22 short and 22 long cartridges, price\$7.50

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INEXPENSIVE HEAT

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A common furnace may cost you \$5 or \$10 less than a "Sunshine," but if it eats this up the first winter in extra fuel, what do you gain? Nothing, but all the annoyance and extra work that go with a poor furnace.

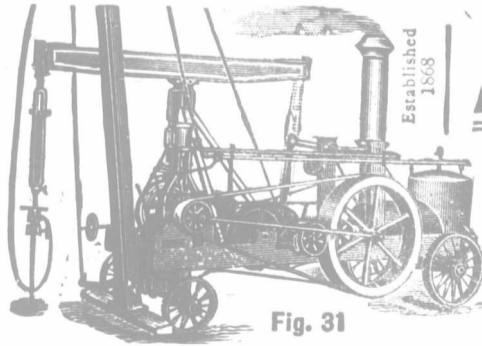
The "Sunshine" is in use from Halifax to Vancouver, and we have hundreds of testimonials from pleased users.

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YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL.



You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
Mineral, Oil or Water

proposition; we have it. Guaranteed
it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes;
will send printed matter and can save you money.

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Fig. 31

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juicy, lean meat in their carcasses. In such cases, experiments already tried, have demonstrated conclusively that it will pay to use bacon type sires for one or two crosses. It was once thought that desirable, firm, light bacon sides might be secured from undersized, underfinished lard hogs. This experiment was unsuccessful and the work has been discontinued. The most desirable cross, if a cross be desired, is with a Yorkshire boar and a Berkshire sow. The large improved Yorkshire has many qualities to recommend him as the ideal bacon type hog—first his color is the best; white hogs dress out cleaner and yield more attractive carcasses than hogs of other breeds. They are remarkably prolific, the writer having seen in his own experience numerous litters of sixteen to eighteen pigs with an average covering ten years of more than ten reared. Yorkshire dams are remarkably good mothers; hence we find the young pigs are started so well in life that at eight weeks old they should be heavier than pigs of other breeds. Some charge the Yorkshire breed with being slow in maturing, in view of the fact that a thrifty Yorkshire will take on weight until the age of four or five years, but compared with other breeds at the age of eight to ten months which is the most desirable age to fulfill the packers' demand for bacon products, I am satisfied that they cannot be surpassed for rapidity of growth and development.

As to their place in the United States; I do not recommend their general introduction all over the country to the exclusion of present types, which in many cases are producing maximum results with great profits. In any section of the Northwest where the production of bacon hogs is already a well established and profitable industry, the Yorkshire is strongly in demand and this demand will continue as the requirements for bacon types are constantly increasing.

The writer bred and handled large Yorkshires and their grades and crosses for ten years on his own farm and is thoroughly familiar with them from the farmer's point of view. Several years subsequently spent in careful study of our breeds of swine from the market standpoint in the world's greatest packing business is referred to merely to assure the American farmer that the opinions here expressed are founded on actual experience and fact.

Mr Andrew Boss, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station endorses the Yorkshire breed in the following letter to Swift & Company, So. St. Paul, Minn.

"I am glad to see that you are interested in inducing the farmers of the Northwest to grow better hogs. I have been an admirer of the Yorkshire breed ever since I learned their good qualities. They are adapted to general farm conditions, I think their prolificacy and good breeding qualities make them a very desirable farmer's hog.

In our experience with them they have averaged I should say from three to five pigs more per litter than the lard type of hogs. The feed raised on Minnesota farms is well calculated to make a first-class quality of bacon, and I believe that the product of flax, wheat and corn fields will yield more profit per acre if fed to the bacon type hog than it will to any other class of stock."

Swift & Company, of South St. Paul, Minn, endorse the Yorkshire breed and have for some time been encouraging the farmers of the Northwest to produce more bacon hogs to help fill the increasing demand of this class of product.

J. J. FERGUSON (with Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

[The above circular from the great packing house of Swift & Co., Chicago, should direct the attention of Yorkshire breeders to the market possibilities to the South.]

FOUR FIGURE YEARLINGS.

Speaking of the sale of twenty-six Thoroughbred yearlings which sold for a total of \$228,000 at a recent English sale an English journal says:

As a general rule the four figure yearlings are a failure financially. In drawing a comparison between what they have cost at the hammer and what they have won on the turf no account has been taken of their value for stud purposes when their racing

career is over. On the other hand no account has been made of the enormous outlay involved in preparing them for racing and engaging them in all the principal events for which they have been nominated.

A conservative estimate of this expenditure would be about forty per cent. of the cost of the sale and would more than counterbalance any profit derived afterwards. Then again, very few of these four figure yearlings are found to possess much breeding value after their racing days are over, and it is a common occurrence to read of a yearling which cost \$10,000 being sold for a modest price.

A tabulated record of the different years shows that from 1883 to 1905 the deficit on the wrong side of the account would be \$3,218,525. Since 1883 there have been sold 564 yearlings of the four figure class at a total cost of \$5,119,850. These won in stakes \$1,901,335, which gives the deficit mentioned. There has not been a single season in the last twenty two years when the yearlings won anything approaching what they cost. The years of 1898 and 1899 were exceptional, and the deficits were \$41,655 and \$24,410 respectively, and there were four seasons in which the balance was over \$200,000 on the wrong side.

In 1900 there were thirty seven yearlings, including eight belonging to the late Duke of Westminster, and they brought \$462,000, and as Sceptre was among them it might be expected that here at least there would be a balance on the right side. But despite the \$191,000 which Sceptre won in the course of her brilliant career the thirty six other yearlings only brought the total of 1900 up to \$259,020, leaving a net deficit of \$203,030.

The deficit has never been lower than \$155,000 for the last five years.

In 1903 twenty three yearlings were sold for \$206,035, and as two-year-olds won only \$17,760, while as three-year-olds last season they stopped short at \$23,225. Costly Lady and Standen have been the only substantial winners, the former with \$12,815 and the latter with \$8,580, and making a total for the two seasons of \$40,885.

The four figure yearlings of 1904 have only shown as two-year-olds, but have shown nothing startling. Seventeen were sold for a total of \$158,800, and at prices varying from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and in these two-year-olds have only won two races worth \$1,385. Lord Londonderry's Nurang, a chestnut filly by Gallinule, was bought by W. R. Wyndham for \$11,100 and won a purse of \$885 during the summer. Wiseton, a brown colt by Floriz II., and sold by Sir Tatton Sykes to Lord Westbury for \$9,050, was resold for \$2,885 and won a race worth \$500 for his new owner. But despite all this the demand for classic yearlings keeps up.

THE FUTURE OF THE SHORTHORN.

In my opinion the Shorthorn of the present day is a better butcher's animal than it was twenty years ago. It only requires improvement in two or three particulars, and these are—first, a more masculine head and neck, the Scotch Shorthorn bull is much too feminine in appearance. Second, more care is needed in breeding to get finer tail-heads without lumpy fat. Third, which is the greatest fault, the shoulders are too straight. This is the reason that the Shorthorn does not carry itself as it used to do. Without a slanting-back shoulder no four-footed animal can look well or move well, but how little the shape of the shoulder is studied in these days! Then, again, cattle are too much housed in their youth, and bulls, unfortunately, are seldom turned out in a field during their lives. Liberty of action on the turf would no doubt improve the action of all our thoroughbred cattle, as also it would bring them up more healthy and hardy; but what can we do as long as fat carcasses are required by the judges in the show ring, and it would be suicidal to turn a calf out that was intended for any good show, as it would run off the fat and bloom, and the turned out animal would not stand a chance alongside its housed companion. Some day I hope to see the type of Shorthorn now so popular with two good ends and that can walk properly—not shuffle and stumble along.

OSWALD MOSLEY.

SOME EASTERN HORSE LORE.

It is curious to recall the Arab superstitions in respect to the color of their horses in which, no doubt, some grain of sense founded upon experience is hidden among some amusing chaff. Of these quaint proverbs, half poetical and half religious, while as well practical, a few may be mentioned briefly here:—

Select the spotless white like a silken flag, black around the eyes.

The black should resemble night without moon or stars.

Desire the chestnut; when he flies it is the wind; the Prophet himself preferred the chestnut.

The bay should be nearly black or golden.

The dark grey (pigeon grey) should resemble the stones of the river.

White is the color of princes, but ill stands the heat.

Black is a lucky color, but is ill suited for rocky ground.

The chestnut is the lightest; if a man tells you he has seen a horse fly in the air, believe him if he says it was a chestnut.

The bay is more hardy and temperate; if you are told a horse has leaped over a precipice without injury, believe it was a bay one.

Of course, many curious and interesting legends accompany these. The unpopular colors are as follows:—

The piebald.—Avoid it as the plague; it is the brother of the cow.

The dun with black hairs brings bad luck; no chief will mount one, nor the tribes let it remain for a single night among them.

The roan is called the pond of blood; its master will be taken, and will never take others.

Then comes much quaint lore as to markings, tufts of hair, some forty in number, twenty eight trifling, twelve important, six lucky, and six bringing bad luck to the owner. Foolish as it might be to take these traditions seriously altogether, and though we may say that a good horse is never of a bad color, yet these are founded on long experiences, and prove the Oriental's love of the horse, which, indeed, he has for many generations evolved for us as the foundation of our thoroughbred stock throughout the world.

FRUIT GROWING IN ALBERTA.

With the view of stimulating the growing of large fruits in Alberta the Department of Agriculture has issued a circular to persons known to have made a success of growing apples, crabs, plums and cherries. The circular requests information as to the age of the trees planted, the numbers and varieties and particulars as to protection, fruiting etc.

The Department would also be glad to hear of others in the Province who have been experimenting in this direction and who may not have received the circular.

Alberta is the only one of the prairie provinces which has been able to grow large fruits so early in the history of settlement and it is to be hoped that a hearty response will be given to this attempt to obtain authentic information on such an important subject.

The Department proposes at an early date to begin a series of fruit experiments throughout the Province in order to be able to afford reliable information to settlers as to the setting out of their orchards. The importance of such action can scarcely be over-estimated since it will help to develop a side of farm life that is not yet possible in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan except in special y favored localities.

The prospects for fruit growing becoming general all over Alberta in a very few years may readily be estimated when it is considered that the Duchess and some other standard apples have been fruited at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Magrath, Cardston, Red Deer and Edmonton and at most of these points not for one year only but for a succession of two or three.

TRUTH AND JOY.

If people always spoke the truth
It wouldn't make us gladder;
The world would wiser be in sooth,
But likewise vastly sadder.

REASON FOR HASTE

Jack (to married friend running homeward at top speed with a curious-looking parcel)—"Hallo, Jim! Why this hurry?"

Jim—"New hat for the wife! Running home before its' out of fashion."

PRECOCIOUS GENIUS.

"I don't know what kind of a figure that boy'll cut in life," said the old man, with a sigh. "He's gone an' shattered all my hopes!"

"Why—What's he been a-doin' of?"

"He's ben a doin' of nothin'," was the reply, "cept writin' poetry on barn doors, when I had set my stakes to make a carpenter or a congressman out o' him!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

CALLED.

"William Henry?"

"Yes—yes, Maria."

"What are you doing?"

"Reading about the man with the muck rake."

"Well, you go right in that garden and let me see you be the man with the garden rake and be quick about it."

RELIEVED.

Bleeker—"Say, old chap, I'm in beastly bad luck; need money badly and haven't the least idea where I can get it."

Baxter—"Well, I'm glad to hear that—I thought perhaps you had an idea you could touch me for it."—*Puck.*

ABSENT-MINDED.

"Is your wife entertaining this winter?"

"No, not very."—*Illustrated Bits.*

A SOCIALIST GROWLER.

"Don't you know that your constant growlin' sets other folks to growlin'?"

"Yes, but I need company. When I whine tenor I want somebody to growl bass."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

AT A WOMAN'S CLUB.

Mabel Summer—"I hear Kitty Pull-in has carried off the belt for amateur weight lifting!"

The Jealous One—"It runs in the family, I should think. Her mother carried one off last year—shoplifting."—*Judy.*

In connection with the spring horse trade in Saskatchewan, Christner and Fisher of Regina write—"We find spring trade good having sold all the stock on hand that was 'written up' in your gossip columns of April 4th, and have another importation which has just arrived a few days ago. These are going fast but we have a few good ones left from such Clyde stallions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Prince Thomas, and Lothian's Pride; and among the Percherons, the noted sires represented are Matchless, Hercule, Superior, Brilliant and Coco; in the road class a standard bred closely related to Dan Patch and also a couple of large Jacks."

LAND BARGAINS

WE OWN 10,000 acres in Saskatchewan to sell on crop payment plan. Land thus pays for itself.

Good terms at from \$8 to \$25 per acre.

40,000 acres in Alberta to sell by the section or in block.

Personally Selected Prices \$6½ to \$10 per acre.

Improved Farms

The best in Saskatchewan

Prices right

Don't delay in writing for information.

G. M. ANNABLE & Co.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Some Solid Facts About Washing Clothes and the Machine to Use



Every Woman Should Know about the **GEE WHIZ** Washing Machine **WHY?**

Because ninety-nine out of every hundred that try them, find them to excel any other washing machine made, and to save 75 per cent. of the labor required to wash by hand on the board. They will positively wash clothes clean without the use of the washboard; this includes neckbands and wristbands of shirts.

A washing can be done on the GEE WHIZ in half the time it takes to do it on the other machines. It will wash a handkerchief as well as a bed quilt or a length of carpet.

The washing is done by the force which the hot soap suds is driven through the clothing. The machine is ingeniously constructed to do this and is so easy to operate that a child can run it.

The clothes are not subjected to grinding or rough usage, and are washed thoroughly clean, too, without having to resort to the Wash Board to finish them.

And to give you double assurance the GEE WHIZ is guaranteed to fulfil these claims.

Insist on your merchant getting a GEE WHIZ for you and if he will not, write us, giving his name, and we will be pleased to send you full particulars.

For Booklet and Full Information write—

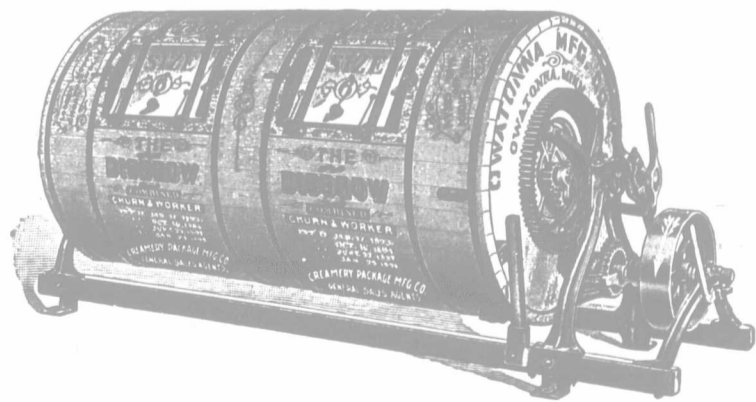
E. H. BRIGGS CO. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

THIS COUPON IS WORTH 50c. TO YOU.
Present it to your dealer and he will allow you 50c. off the price of a GEE WHIZ WASHER.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Creamery and Dairy Butter, Eggs and Cheese



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If you are too far away to send us your cream, let us handle your butter and eggs. If you are a fair minded man, you too, will be satisfied with the returns. Write for full particulars, Dept. A.,

The Brandon Creamery and Supply Company, Limited

L. A. Race, Manager

Questions and Answers

Miscellaneous.

1. Which shorthand is best to learn: phonic or syllable or any others there may be?
2. What kind of camera do you advise, box or folding, plate or film?
3. What books do you advise for beginners to learn photography from?
4. What kind of a book is an Eng.-Fr. or Eng.-Ger. dictionary? Is it a book with English words in alphabet order and then gives the French or German words to correspond?
5. Name some professional taxidermists in B. C. and in the territories.
6. Do you believe in mineral rods for locating minerals?
7. Name some reliable books on mineralogy, cheap and expensive, which describe different minerals, give tests for them and other things. Which is best? Can they be procured of Eaton?

- Ans.—1. Pitman's shorthand is the standard.
2. The Eastman camera is the standard, and I think you will get better satisfaction from a box one of size 4x5 film than any others. I have used a Bull's Eye special No. 4 with very good satisfaction for many years, and I use it largely in getting photographs for illustrations.
3. You can get a little book with the camera from Eastmans for 25 cents which will serve your purpose admirably. If you are starting in and time is an object to you, I would suggest that you purchase a developing machine. Some of our advertisers handle Eastman's goods.
4. Re foreign language dictionaries: these dictionaries usually have English words in alphabetical order with the foreign equivalent attached and vice versa.
5. We cannot give you the name of any professional taxidermist. You will

- see the names of a few in our advertising columns.
6. We do not believe in mineral rods for locating minerals.
7. For books on Mineralogy write Russel, Lang & Co., Winnipeg, if Eaton's catalogue does not contain what you require.

WOLF AND CROW BOUNTY.

Could you tell me where to apply for information regarding bounty upon wolves killed in Alberta? I think a large bounty on coyotes and black crows, as the former kill a lot of calves upon the range and the latter destroy the eggs and young of wild geese, would do good.

Alta. I. N. W.

Ans.—The Western Stock Growers association (R. G. Matthews, Macleod, secretary), pays a bounty of \$15 on old wolves and \$5 on pups. We are not aware of the new Alberta government having made an appropriation for wolf bounties but you might write the Minister of Agriculture at Edmonton for information.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

Could you tell us the nature of the contracts with the Government under which the Manitoba and North-West R. R. Company built their road as far as Yorkton and which was afterwards turned over to the C. P. R.? We know there was a land grant, but would like to know if they were exempt from taxation on such land. As the C. P. R. was on their original lines. Also under what agreement the C. P. R. took it over. This knowledge might be of value to us as a municipality.

Man. W. S.

Ans.—The best plan is to write the chairman of the Railway Commission, Ottawa, for any information in connection with railway legislation or transaction.

COLLECTING DEBT—BUTTER.

1. I sold a horse to a neighbor in June last for \$70; the party at the time paid \$15 and promised to pay the bal-

ance at Christmas. After the horse had been in charge of the new owner over three months it died, owing to being kept in the stable and not having exercise. At Christmas I asked the party for the balance of the money and have asked him twice since, and each time I have asked him he makes excuse that he has no money and does not seem to try to make any effort to pay, although he is earning from \$3 to \$3.50 a day working as a builder. Kindly let me know what is my best remedy to recover the money. Also the course to pursue.

2. Please state the difference in British Columbia between creamery and dairy butter. Also what entitles butter to be classed as creamery butter.

B. C. F. R.

Ans.—You had better have a lawyer arrange to garnishee his wages, or sue and get judgement against him.

2. A Dominion statute defines a creamery as a factory in which the product of a certain number of cows (twenty five if we remember rightly) is made into butter; of course this is an arbitrary rule and does not mean anything. The real difference is in the quality of the product made. Creamery butter is generally more uniform in color, flavor and packing than the dairy article.

Veterinary.

POLL EVIL.

Give cure for poll evil; would it be a good thing to lance it?

Sask. P. M.

Ans.—If the disease has reached the stage of an abscess, with formation of pus, it is necessary then to lance it so as to give free exit to the matter. After that the cavity should be thoroughly cleaned with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, one to 500. The destruction of the lining of the pus cavity is essential, such is obtained by many agents; a piece of oakum well soaked in turpentine and used to plug and fill the cavity may do the work, the antiseptic and stimulant action of the turpentine being beneficial.

Saskatchewan Lands

Wild Lands and Improved Farms at \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre in one of the best districts in the West. Also Goose Lake and Eagle Lake lands at \$8.00 and \$8.50.

J. F. Middlemiss Loans and Insurance
Wolseley, Sask.

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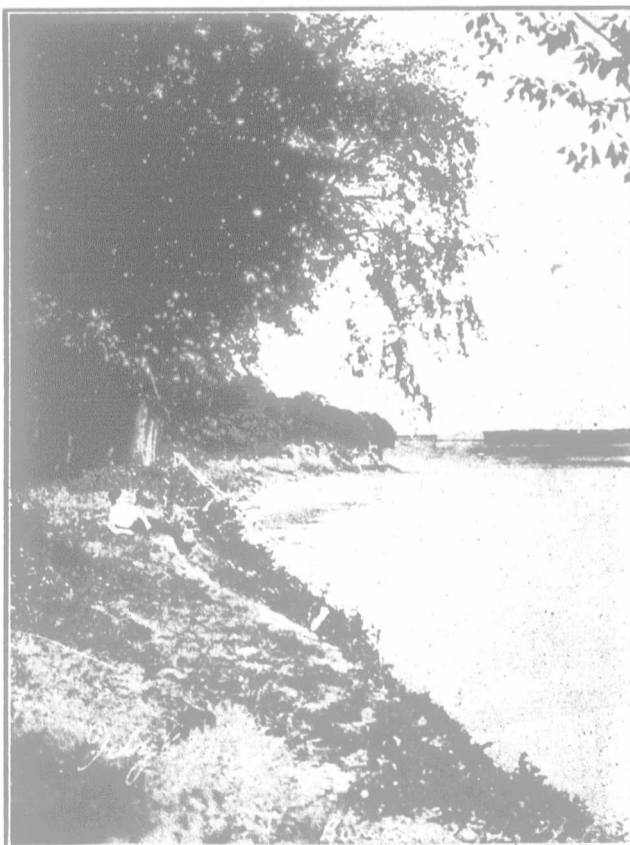
Directly opposite New City Park and Agricultural College
 Between Portage Avenue and River

For further particulars, apply or write to

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 46 Merchants Bank

The Hugo Ross Realty Co.,
 11 Merchants Bank

Nares, Robinson & Black,
 381 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



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 With Building Restrictions
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Cut out coupon and mail to-day to any of the agents named. This coupon will secure you preferred location and the pick of this beautiful subdivision. Enclose \$1.00 for each lot desired.

Write for Booklet and Plans

Streets Graded and Sidewalks Down

Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which reserve me _____ lots in Idylwylde Park. It is hereby understood that you are to refund money if an investigation, I am not satisfied with your selection.

NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....

Coupon Cut out and mail to-day

Two 50% Payments Made

At time of adjustment out of nearly 500 loss claims.

1905 Loss Claims \$92,571.16 Paid in Full

\$2,200,000
Insurance now in force

Average rate of Assessment last three years **16 cts.** per acre.
Over 3000 farmers now insured with us.

Assets, **\$94,000**



Fac-simile of Cheque issued to Jas. Ingram, of Elva; had 2,000 acres of wheat insured for \$10,000.00. Loss Claim as adjusted \$4,870.00. First payment September 8th, \$2,300.00. Premium \$400.00. \$2,700.00 paid at time of adjustment.



Mr. Cuthbert received Cheque as above at time of adjustment. Carried \$2,675.00 Insurance. Loss Claim \$2,400; Premium note \$107.00.

ARE YOU INSURED FOR 1906?
If not, see our Agents or write the Company.

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Ins. Co.

W. C. GRAHAM, MANAGER.

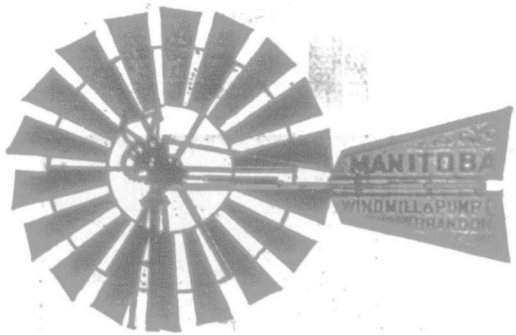
J. H. SCHULTZ, FIELD MANAGER.

DIRECTORS FOR 1906 (All Farmers)

G. W. McCUAIG, President, Portage la Prairie; Jas. STEEDSMAN, Vice-President, Deloraine; JOHN VANCE, Brandon;
GEORGE CAREFOOT, Virden; Wm. GARVIE, Holland.

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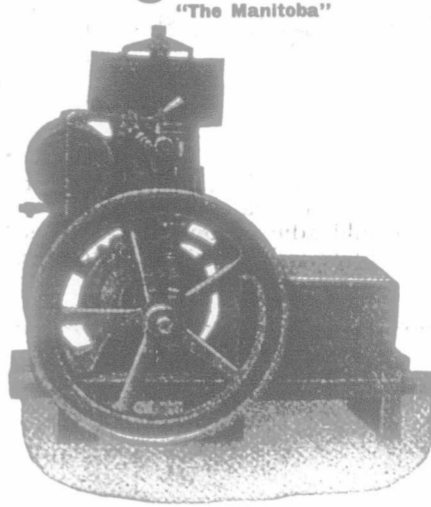
That's the Combination You Get When You Buy
Manitoba Gasoline Engines or Windmills



MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP COMPANY, LTD.
Manufacturers Box 301 Brandon, Man.

We fit them up, according to your wishes, with one of our Grinders, Steel Frame Wood Saws, Steel Tanks or Pumps.

We guarantee satisfaction and it's easy for us to do so. Get our free catalogue at once—it's good reading.



Gasoline Engines, 2, 4 and 6 h.p.

GROWTH IN UDDER.

Cow is going dry. She is due to calve in May. One of her teats got hurt and a moveable lump the size of a man's thumb has formed in the udder. A little matter still escapes from the teat. How should I treat her to remove this lump?

F. J. W.

Ans.—Continue to milk, or draw the matter from this teat as long as any forms, and it is possible the lump may disappear. Even though it remains, if matter ceases to form and the milk duct remains open, the lump will not materially interfere with her milking qualities. If you are anxious to have it removed after she goes entirely dry, you will have to get your veterinarian to dissect the growth out, but this must not be done while she is milking, but must be done in time to have the wound healed before she calves again. It is very doubtful if an operation is advisable unless the milk duct becomes closed.

UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.

Yearling heifer does not eat well, and is quite thin. She drinks little; she will not eat her meal half of the time. I feed mixed hay and oats, bran middlings and corn meal, with stock food.

W. H. B.

Ans.—Purge her with three quarters of a pound of Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Take equal parts, sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of soda; mix and give a heaped tablespoonful three times daily in a pint of cold water as a drench. Feed in small quantities and often, and gradually increase the amount as her appetite improves.

WEAK IN STIFLES.

Three-year-old colt is weak in his stifles

J. S. T.

Ans.—Take one and a half drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off front and inside of joints, and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in a well bedded box stall now; keep as quiet as possible, and apply sweet oil every day. Blister once every month in this way for four or five times.

HORSE IS THIN IN FLESH.

Eleven-year-old horse gets thin in the winter. I had his teeth dressed last winter, and got some powders for him this winter, but he still is thin. He eats well.

H. N. E.

Ans.—It is probable that his teeth require dressing again, as most horses are the better of having theirs dressed once every year. Get this done, then take six ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, ginger and bicarbonate of soda; mix and make into forty eight powdore. Give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgative commences. After the bowels regain their normal condition, After the bowels regain their normal condition, give him a powder every night and morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Six-year-old does not lift fore feet right. Sometimes she stubs her toes and stumbles; at other times she will lift them very high with a springy gait.

2. Yearling colt walks on her heels. The toes do not touch the floor when he stands.

3. Give recipe for drying a cow.

C. H. B.

Ans.—This is a nervous affection that affects the muscles in different ways at different times, and it is not possible that treatment will do much good. Blister the muscles in front of the forearm, and give her two drams bromide of potash twice daily. Blister once every month.

2. All that can be done for this is to keep the heels rasped well down. It is possible he may improve when he gets on pasture. Special appliances might be attached to the limb, but this would

A Word to Dairymen

It is no exaggeration to say that Dairying in this country can be made to be the most profitable branch of Live Stock Husbandry. Probably all things considered, one year with another, it is the most profitable branch of Agriculture, as there is little or no chance work about it, as has proved to be the case with Beef, Wheat or other branches.

Our reason why dairying is a good business is because its returns are in Cash. The Dairymen never need run up Store Bills; he feeds the cow to-day, to-morrow she pays him back in milk, and every two weeks, if he is shipping to our creamery, he can settle his bills in Cash.

Less work and more money for the farmer is the policy that makes our business a success. Our methods of doing business give the farmer a quicker return and more money than he has ever made before on his milch cows.

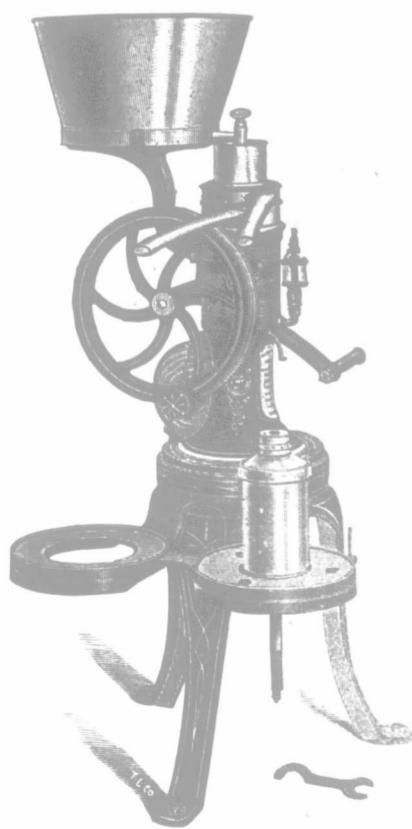
Consider the following points, which we the Crescent Creamery Company, have been the means of instituting:

- 1.—Our method of paying cash every two weeks for cream.
- 2.—Our guaranteeing accurate tests.
- 3.—Our adoption of paying for butter fat according to the Babcock test, which is the only correct and fair way of paying for cream.
- 4.—We always pay the highest market price. Our average net price paid for butter fat for 1905 was 22c per lb.

Give Us a Trial Shipment—We provide cans free of charge for one month's trial.

Our handbook A which contains information and advice for all Dairymen is now ready—write for one.

Crescent Creamery Co., Box 132, Winnipeg, Man.



We are looking for you

To put you on the road to Dairy success—to take all the hard work and drudgery away—to make more and better butter for you—and to put far more money in your pocket.

National Cream Separators

Have done this for thousands of Canadian Farmers. Why not for you? They are EXCELLENT SKIMMERS—in the bowls there are only two or three pieces, which are VERY EASY TO WASH. Of the four speed bearings, three are case-hardened ball bearings, resulting in the VERY EASY TURNING of the NATIONAL. The milk can is low down, and the running parts are all perfectly guarded, giving perfect safety in handling. The NATIONAL is finished in hard, black enamel and is the Woman's Favorite Cream Separator.

If you are interested to know more about the NATIONAL, write for booklet "Hints on Buttermaking," which is free for the asking.

RAYMOND MFG. CO. LTD., GUELPH

MAKERS OF RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES

314 Portage Ave. - - - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

cost a great deal, as they would have to be made especially to fit by a mechanic who understands such things.

3. Give a purgative of two pounds Epsom salts and two ounces of ginger. Feed on dry foods only, and draw a little milk when the udder becomes filled

LUMPS ON CATTLE'S LEGS.

I have had a number of cattle at different times with lumps from the size of the end of a man's finger to that of a hen's egg on their legs, usually below the knees, but occasionally above.

1. What causes these lumps?
2. Are they contagious or hereditary?
3. Are all lumps on cattle's legs of the same nature?
4. Do they injure the beef or milk?

E. O. H.

Ans.—1. They are caused in different ways. They may be caused by direct injury, but are usually due to an impure condition of the blood, and are often tubercular. In many cases they contain pus; in others, the characteristic cheesy matter of tuberculosis, and in most cases are very hard or impossible to cure. Where pus is present the lumps should be lanced and the cavities flushed out with an antiseptic daily until healed, and the patient should be given about twenty to thirty drops carbolic acid three times daily.

2. The predisposition seems to be

and the leg is considerably swollen. She is a valuable mare.

A. M. B.

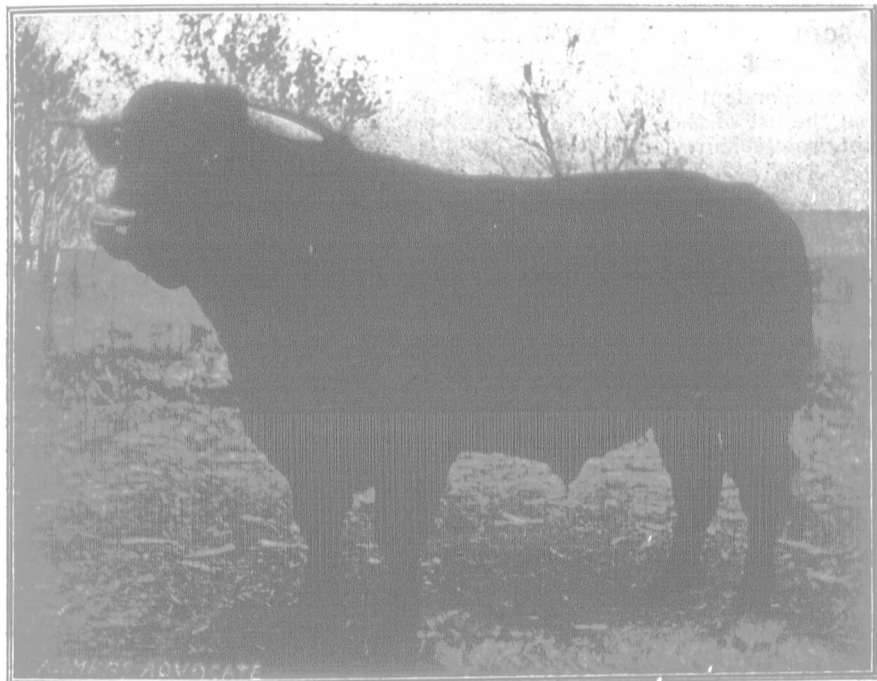
Ans.—this is a case that requires the personal attention of a veterinarian, as in all probability an operation will have to be performed, and the parts are very vascular, hence there is danger of excessive bleeding. If you cannot get a veterinarian to attend her, cut the warts off close to the skin with a sharp knife. If much bleeding results, sear the spot with a red-hot iron. It will be necessary to cast and secure her before operating. Dress with five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. As she is in foal, I would advise you to simply use the carbolic acid dressing to try to keep it healthy until after she foals, and then operate, as the operation might cause abortion.

BRITTLE FOOT.

Thirteen-year-old horse is lame in one fore foot. It appears to be brittle, and will not hold the nails. What can I apply to toughen the foot?

K. N.

Ans.—It is very probable the weakness and brittleness of the hoof, is due to disease of the coffin-joint, and if so a cure cannot be effected, but the symptoms can be improved. The best treatment that can be adopted is to give him a long rest and blister the coronet once every month. This increases the growth



NONPAREIL PRINCE = 47868 =

A PLUM, IS IN THE SHORT LEET OF BULLS TO BE SOLD AT FAIRVIEW, JUNE 1

hereditary in many cases. In others contagion may exist.

3. No.

4. If the trouble is confined to the legs, the beef will not be affected, but if other organs are affected it is different. I do not consider the milk of an animal with a chronic eruptive disease is healthful.

SPAVIN.

Mare, seven years old, has developed a stiffness in near hind leg, hip joint, I think, as a slight crack can sometimes be heard when the limb is moved; does not show any sign when working except when backing or moving to a side, if moved suddenly to a side will nearly fall. On two occasions last year observed a slight stiffness; eats well but in rather poor condition; rather high strung; fed all winter hay and one gal. oats and bran equal proportions three times a day. Please state cause, trouble and treatment.

Ans.—From the symptoms should suspect this to be a case of incipient bone spavin. Examine the hock thoroughly before starting any treatment which would be unsatisfactory unless the lameness was located.

TANNING SKINS.

Can you oblige me with a recipe for tanning rabbit or muskrat skins?

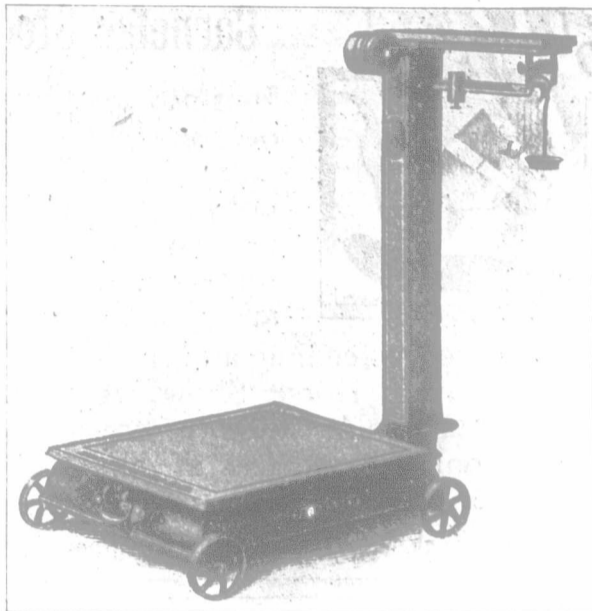
H. W. R.

Ans.—See our December 27th, 1905 issue; or get an Indian or halibreed to show you how to do it. Such people can generally make a good job of tanning.

WARTS ON CORONARY BAND.

Mare got calked above the hoof on hind foot, and a horny wart grew, and now there are about forty of them, and they discharge a foul-smelling matter,

Fairbanks Standard Scales



The Scale illustrated can be used for any service and is a favorite one to the man in the country.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co.

Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

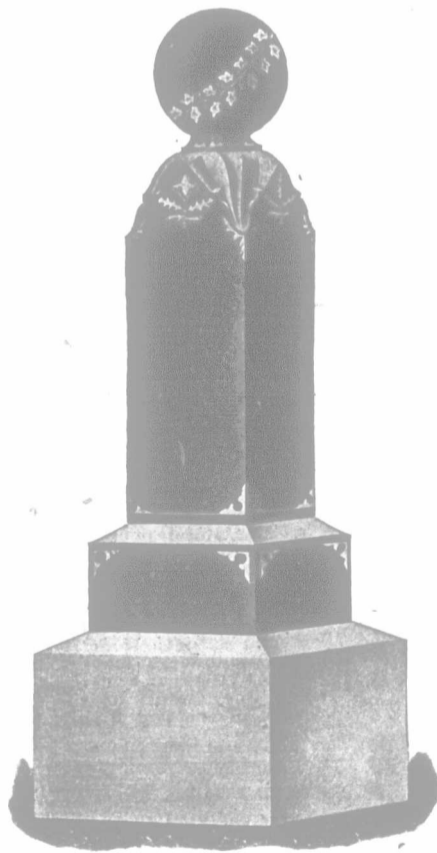
The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., Winnipeg
Town of
Please mail me price and catalogue of scales illustrated in the Farmer's Advocate.
Yours truly

CAPITAL STOCK \$60,000.00 (Sixty Thousand Dollars.)

The Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co.

BRANCH SHOP: REGINA, SASK.

LIMITED
851



The largest and most reliable up-to-date works in Western Canada. A complete and well assorted stock of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones always on hand at our Show Room. Why not write us for a catalogue which will be mailed free to any address?

Our mail order system is complete and our prices exceptionally low, considering quality of stock and workmanship.

OUR MOTTO:
GOOD VALUE. PROMPT DELIVERY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS:

248 Princess St., Dept. W., Winnipeg, Man.

CAKE WALK

If you want your horse to dance the cake-walk at the Horse Show, feed him

Carnefac Stock Food



It is now recognized as one of the best stock tonics manufactured, and you do not have to feed it a year to see results. Our customers tell us that it is amazing the effects of Carnefac

after a few weeks' feeding, and the bulk of the prize-winners at last year's Horse Show were Carnefac fed animals. It contains no Antimony or anything injurious, and you can discontinue its use at any time without leaving any after effects. For sale by all dealers.

The Carnefac Stock Food Company, Winnipeg Manitoba.



How is your Heart?

If you are troubled with weakness, debility and a run down system, and it causes you a weakness around the heart—take

7 Monks' Ton-i-Cure

A Wonderful System Builder and Strengthenor

DEAR SIRS,—

After using a box of your "7 Monks' Ton-i-cure" I honestly believe it has cured me of heart trouble which I had been bothered with for four years. I tried other medicines and none did me so much good. It has not only cured my heart trouble but has built up my whole system.

Sincerely,
Mrs. F. Bisnett.

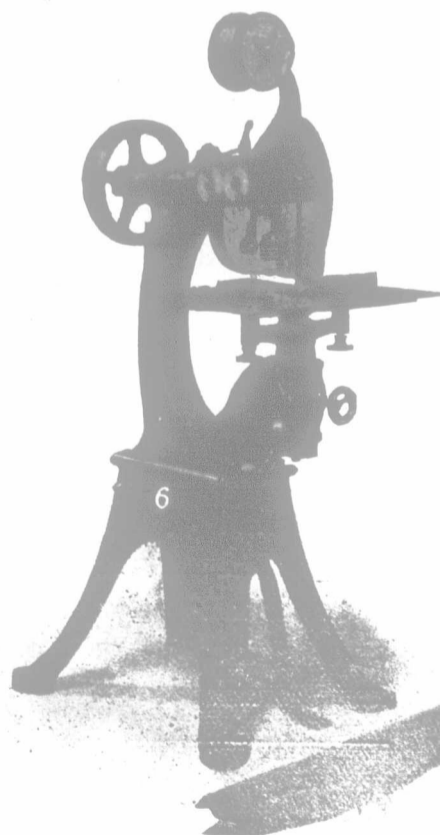
Prince Albert, January 30th, 1906.

7 Monks' Ton-i-cure, Price \$1.00

Sold by all dealers, or mailed post-paid.

7 Monks Company, Box 742, Winnipeg

NEW YORK THE J. L. MORRISON CO. LONDON, ENG.
TORONTO



Power Paper Cutting Machines
Lever
Bookbinders' Shears
Eyeletting Machines
Embossing Machine
Ruling Machines Rotary Perforators
Perforators Paging Machines
Folding Machines Gordon Presses
Backing Machines Printing Presses
Bundling Presses Standing Presses
Slitting Machines Staying Machines
Scoring Machines Corner Cutters
Ending Machines Box Makers' Shears
Automatic Feeding Machines for
Printing Presses, Folding Machines
and Ruling Machines.

"PERFECTION"

Wire Stitching Machines

- No. 1. For Hand or Foot Power, stitches from one sheet to quarter-inch thick.
No. 2. For Power, stitches from one sheet to quarter-inch thick.
No. 4. For Power, stitches from one sheet to half-inch thick.
No. 6. For Power, stitches from two sheets to one-inch thick.
No. 12. For Power, stitches from five sheets to one and a half inches thick.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION.

All Machines shipped subject to thirty days trial. Write us about your requirements.

J. L. MORRISON CO. TORONTO, ONT.

WAREHOUSE: 445-447 KING ST. WEST

PLASTERING LOG HOUSE.

Do you think it would pay to put a stone foundation under a log house? Would you advise plaster inside and out as I can get strips for lathing from the mill here and the logs are well hewn? Would cement take the place of lime for outside work? The house is 18x24 and I would like to put an addition to it for a kitchen; have you any suggestions to offer?
Sask. R. L.

Ans.—Yes, if there were a stone foundation under a log house it would last a long time. If the logs were well chinked and the inside plastered there would not be much need to plaster the outside but a good coat of whitewash every year would preserve the wood. Cement could be used instead of lime but there would be no advantage in using it unless it could be bought cheaper.

2. Although the lean-to is not to be recommended on any other score than cheapness we suppose that is sufficient in most cases of the kind under discussion. One thing we would suggest and that is not to make a large kitchen. Simply make it big enough to do the cooking and rough work. A large kitchen is always used as the living room and a cooking stove is not the cheapest method of heating such a room besides other parts of the house remain unused and become as so much tied up capital. Build a small kitchen and live in the house.

THE SCOPE OF THE EXEMPTION LAW.

A correspondent asks us to again publish the list of the effects which are exempt from seizure for debt.

Ans.—The exemptions from seizure are:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and his family;
2. Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of five hundred dollars;
3. The necessary food for the family of the execution debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot;
4. Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the execution debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirteenth day of April next ensuing.

5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sowing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill;

6. The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars used by the execution debtor in the practice of his trade or profession;

7. Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes;

8. The homestead, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon;

9. The house and buildings occupied by the execution debtor, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situated, according to the registered plan of the same to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.

SUPPORTING WIFE—MAKING WILL.

1. If a man's wife, of her own accord, leaves her home and husband is he compelled by law to contribute towards her support, if so to what extent?

2. A man having a second wife makes a will and leaves only five dollars to said wife. Is this legal?

3. After making a will and having signature witnessed by two witnesses what is the next step to be taken, and is a person compelled to register the document in order to make it valid?

Ans.—1. If a man's wife voluntarily and of her own accord, leaves her home and husband, not through any act of cruelty on his part, and if he is willing and wishes to receive her and provide for her in his own house, he is not liable to contribute towards her support. But if the wife is forced to leave her home on account of acts of cruelty or drunkenness of her husband, then he is liable to provide her with the necessities of life.

2. A man can make what disposal he likes of his property by will, and a bequest of \$5 to his wife would be perfectly legal.

3. After a will is made, it is simply kept in the possession of the testator, or somebody on his behalf until his death, when his executor has it probated in the Surrogate Court, where it is registered.

EXEMPTION FROM DEBT.

A. and B. are homesteaders. A. wants to buy oats from B. and offers him a mortgage on his chattels to secure B. How much of A's stock can he hold in case the mortgage would have to be foreclosed?

Rudy, Sask.

P. H. K.

Ans.—See list of exempted effects in this issue.

PAYMENT FOR BUILDINGS.

In the spring of 1904 A. builds a house for B., he promising to pay by October 30, 1904, but failed to do so. In February, 1905 he pays part stating by letter he would pay no more. Can A. now sue B. for balance of payment? What would be the proper way to go about collecting said money?

Sask.

A. S.

Ans.—A. can sue B. for the balance and the proper way to go about it would be to put the matter in the hands of your nearest solicitor.

LAYING BRICK.

What is it worth to lay bricks by the thousand in nine inch wall, plain, also ornamental front, also veneer work, Winnipeg prices?

Man.

C. R. C.

Ans.—Contractors charge about \$21 per thousand for providing the brick and laying the wall. Market price of brick is about \$11. Charges or extra adornment all depend upon the extra time required.

HOMESTEAD QUERIES.

1. Under the new Homestead Regulations has a daughter to be the head of a family and her husband deceased before she is eligible to take a homestead, or can a father transfer a homestead to her if she is the age of twenty years?

2. If a homesteader has twenty acres in crop, a shanty built and breaks twenty acres more this summer could it be canceled if he lived two months on it each year, and would he get sixty days notice as in the old regulations if it was cancelled?

3. Can a homesteader buy his homestead from the government before his time is in by paying so much per acre?

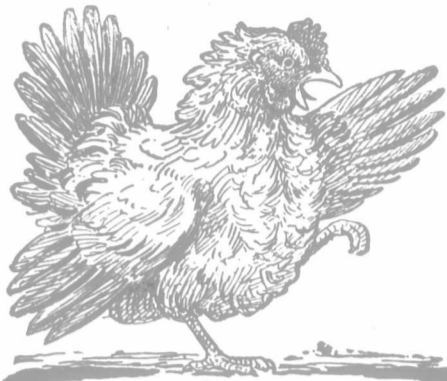
Man.

W. G.

Ans.—A female can only take up a homestead when she is the sole head of a family and has children depending upon her. A homestead cannot be transferred before the patent is secured, but afterwards it becomes the sole property of the homesteader to do as he wishes with it.

2. Duties are not performed unless there is six months residence in each year upon the land or in the near vicinity. If there is a conscientious effort made to perform the duties the officials might take cognizance of it and allow you to retain the claim and we think you would be entitled to sixty days' notice as the intention of the new regulations is to prevent people holding homesteads under fictitious names until they can make a premium upon them.

3. No, the lands open for homesteading are for settlement purposes and consequently the residence rule is enforced.



A Crazy Hen

aten alive with lice can't lay eggs, and is a most wretchedly unprofitable bird. Instant Louse Killer in the nests, on the roosts and in the dusting places will work wonders in restoring peace and harmony. The egg basket will show better and the flock will do better in every way.

Instant Louse Killer

(Powder or Liquid)

costs little to use and does much. It kills lice on stock and ticks on sheep. It destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes; is harmless when applied to eatable plants. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder Louse Killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Beware of the word "Instant." See that it is on the can—there are over 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents
3 lbs. 85 cents

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Sold on a written guarantee.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE ANATOMY OF THE FOOT.

ITS RELATION TO SHOENING.

The consequence of misconception or crude knowledge of anatomy and physiology of the foot is displayed in the practice of mutilation—cutting down the frog, bars, sole, and rasping the outer surface of the wall, which should not be tolerated in this enlightened age. The result of this maltreatment is tenderness, liable to a painful bruise, followed by a corn, moisture evaporates, dries, shrinks and contracts the hoof, and has a tendency to induce the incurable navicular disease as well as other evil effects. This pernicious practice is downright cruelty and should not be allowed. If the farrier would throw his paring knife away it would save him much unnecessary labor, and be a great kindness to the poor animal.

The foot of the horse presents a small circumference compared with the size of the body, but encloses considerable area. It is physiologically stated that the horse's weight is supported in the foot by dovetailing 500 or more sensitive laminae with 500 or more horny laminae and estimated, if spread out as leaves taken from a book, would give to each foot eight square feet of bearing surface. Nature in harmony with this complex arrangement supplied other characteristics to be found on the ground surface of the hoof, and intended the lower border of the wall, frog, bars, and sole, to come in contact with the ground and each part participate more or less in sustaining the weight—the sole more particularly on soft ground.

The normal frog is evidently designed for contact with the ground to act as a cushion in alleviating a jar or concussion, supporting the tendons, protecting the navicular bursa, and to grasp the ground to prevent slipping, but when mutilated with the farrier's knife or deprived of pressure on the ground it cannot remain in a healthy state, it becomes atrophied, and contracts the hoof.

The bars are a part of the wall, and their function is to sustain weight and prevent contraction of the hoof.

The horny sole, besides other features, is there to protect the sensitive foot. It cannot be too thick, for the superficial flakes are shed in a natural way as the layers of exfoliated material of horn are formed beneath. The healthy horn contains considerable moisture and the layers of exfoliated material of sole and the coating over the outer wall with a thin varnish-like layer of horn is intended to assist in keeping the foot elastic. So the foot should be kept as near in a natural state as possible.

The more modern and scientific procedure in shoeing is to level the wall to its proper proportion without touching the frog, bars, or sole with the knife. The shoe should accurately fit the outline of the foot and project slightly beyond the heels. Rasping the crust to fit the shoe deprives the foot of that much bearing surface besides being otherwise injurious. The shoe should sustain the wall bars and the strong margin of the sole that is adapted to aid the wall in weight bearing. The shoe should be applied to the foot with size of nails in proportion to shoe by a short thick hold of the wall, and remove with rasp the small particle of horn raised by manipulating the nails without making a notch smooth down the clutches with only a mere trifle of rasping. The outer surface of the hoof, which is covered with a fine protective covering known as the periople, should not be otherwise touched with the rasp, leaving the fine translucent horn intact. The shoe should have a level natural bearing, and rest evenly and firmly on the wall and bars.

Walking at the heels changes the foot and limb to an unnatural position. Therefore if calks are considered necessary a toe piece ought to be raised to corresponding height, but that method is a departure from nature, prohibiting the sole and frog in a great degree their important offices by depriving them of essential contact with the ground.

A narrow rim shoe of the best iron with its ground surface so concaved as to give a good hold of the ground without calks or toe pieces should be adopted except perhaps on heavy draft horses in some instances.



HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

CATER'S NEW CATALOGUE

It is full of information about Pumps, Windmills, Gasoline Engines, etc.

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works

Reference—Bank B.N.A.

Box 410, Brandon, Man.

Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

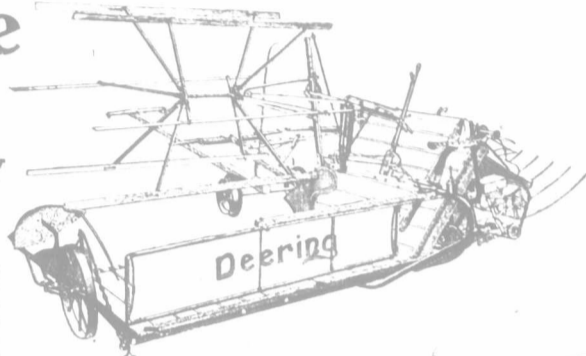
Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even batted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in



patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of hay machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,
(INCORPORATED.)
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The proper site for a windmill, where there is no danger of its being blown over, has been generally supposed to be a place sheltered by trees or barns. Actually, however, the safest place is on a hill, where the wind can strike it equally from all directions. In such a location, shifting winds are less pronounced than behind buildings or hills, and it is also found that there is less lifting force to the wind in the open than behind structures.—*Bristol Times.*

DIAMOND DYES

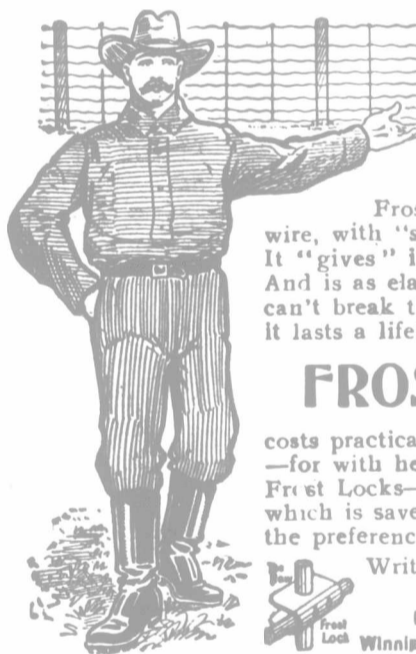
The Only Package Dyes Which Give Special Colors For Wool and Silk, and for Cotton, Linen and all Mixed Goods.

Diamond Package Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods will color wool, silk, cotton or linen in the same bath better than any other dyes ever produced. For the finest results, however, different strengths are needed for animal products, and for vegetable products, therefore the Diamond Dyes give the ladies one dye for silk or wool, and one dye for cotton, linen or mixed goods.

The crude and weak package dyes put up by some speculators to imitate the DIAMOND DYES, have brought dismay and ruin to many homes. They produce dull, blotchy and hideous colors, destroying good and valuable materials and are positively dangerous to handle. Such dyes are sold by some merchants for the sake of the big profits they yield.

In all well regulated and economical homes, our women at all times make use of the DIAMOND DYES when doing home coloring. Never accept from your dealer or merchant substitutes for Diamond Dyes; no other dyes can do your work as you would have it done.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q. For instruction Book, Card of Dyes, Samples and Verse Story entitled, "The Long John's Trip to the Klondike." FREE for any lady residing in Canada or Newfoundland.



Genuine Coiled Wire

Frost Wire Fence is high carbon coiled steel wire, with "spring" and "life" to hold its coiled shape. It "gives" in cold weather—"takes in" on hot days. And is as elastic as a spring bed. That's why cattle can't break through nor high winds blow down—why it lasts a lifetime.

FROST WIRE FENCE

costs practically the same as third or fourth rate fences—for with heavy horizontals, stiff stays and the famous Frost Locks—fewer posts are necessary. The amount which is saved in this alone should give "FROST" the preference.

Write for a copy of Frost Illustrated catalogue. FREE to you.
FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont. Cleveland, Ohio

Evidently the lower extremity of the horse's limb was naturally created with an object to lightness, there being no muscles below the knee or hock to support any additional weight attached to the hoof. The muscles principally concerned in the movements of the limbs are formed high up and act on short levers. It is scientifically stated that an ounce weight at the foot will make several pounds at the shoulder or stifle.

The impracticability of heavy weight shoes can be perceived in forming some idea of the unnecessary waste of muscular power of the limb and consequent exhaustion by considering the difference of weight between the shoulder or stifle and the foot, and calculating the ordinary weight of shoe, and the number of times the limb of the horse raises the shoe per minute, and four feet surcharged, which will figure thousands of pounds of needless expenditure of power required in a day's work or in speed of a few hours—a demand not provided for by nature. Therefore

not an atom more iron in the pattern of shoe than is really necessary should be permitted.

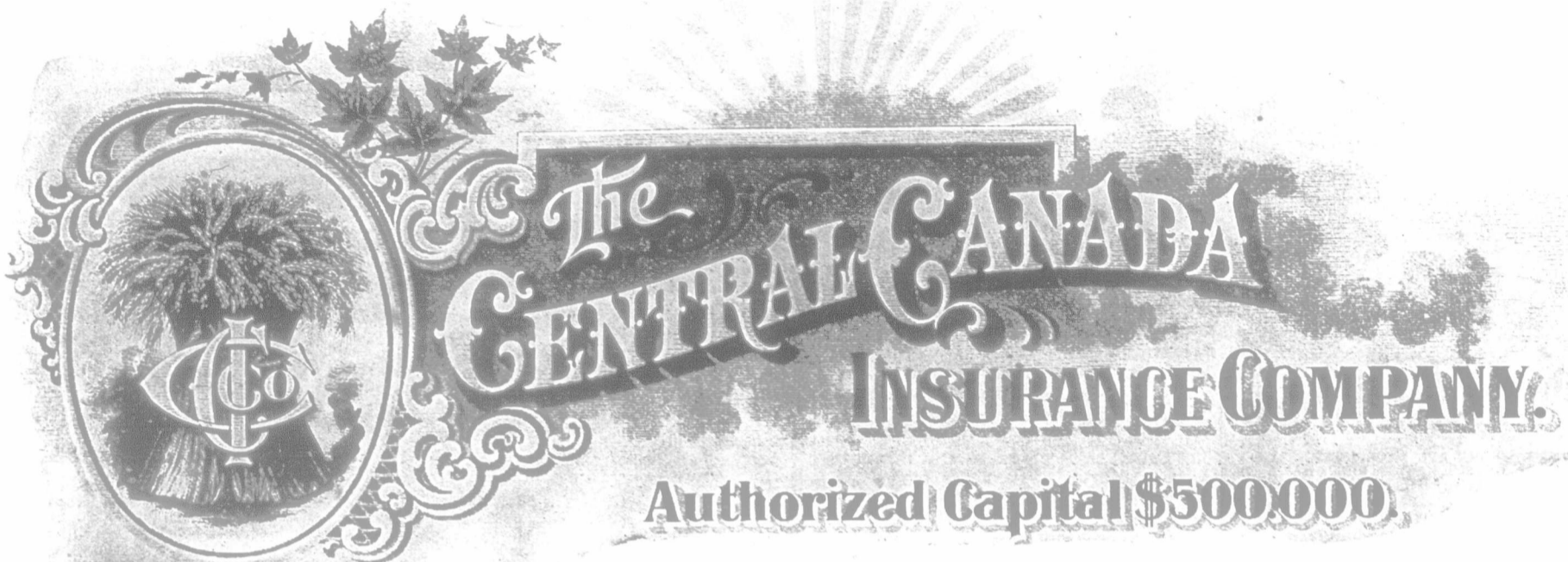
Man can remove his uncomfortable painful-fitting shoes, but it is to be remembered that the horse is compelled to wear his nailed iron plates day and night. J. H. Wise, V. S., in *Farmer's Gazette* (British).

The British Minister of Education states that "our education system is not an organism independent of human energy, but entirely dependent upon the quality of the service which the men and women of the country are willing to place at the disposal of the educational authorities."

A student in India was laboring hard over the English language. "A hawk carried off the chickens," said the Hindustanee. After severe mental effort, the sentence appeared in English as follows: "The kite chased with the hen's daughters." *Epworth Era.*

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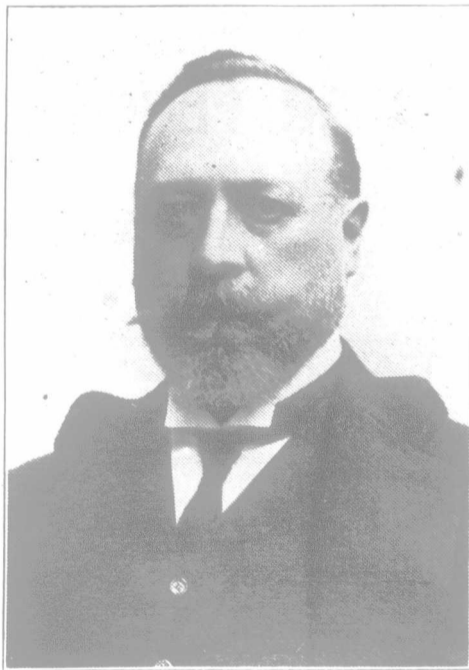
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JOS. CORNELL, Manager

THE "EMPIRE MEET."

On the night of February 24, at the close of the National Dairy Show, a special train of four Pullman sleepers, a dining car, observation car and baggage car, pulled out of Chicago loaded with 80 branch managers and western agents of the Empire Cream Separator Company, and nearly 30 representatives of the leading agricultural newspapers, all headed for Bloomfield, N. J.



H. G. Taube, President Empire Cream Separator Co.

On the way a stop at both a day was made at Niagara Falls. Several boats were put in view of the wonders of this spot and the night seeing trip was followed by an elaborate dinner at the Prospect Hotel.

At 9:30 on the morning of Monday, February 26, the train reached the Empire Cream Separator Company's factory at Bloomfield, N. J., where the officers of the concern were greeted with enthusiastic and enthusiastic yells from the people on the train.

Other separator concerns have shipped train loads of cream separators, but this is the first

time, we believe, that any separator concern has taken a train load of its representatives to its factory.

The entire train, including the dining car, was run onto the company's side track, and here the whole crowd slept and ate for the entire week. They called it the Empire Hotel.

The real object of the trip was to bring the salesmen of the Empire cream separator into closer touch with the officers at Bloomfield and to give them an opportunity to see the manner in which the machine is made. Every morning, afternoon and evening during the week the salesmen were put through a "course of sprouts" in a school of instruction. They were shown how every part of the Empire separator is made, what kind of material is used in it, where this material comes from, why the Empire company insists on its being up to a certain standard, just how the machine is put together, and, after the salesmen had thoroughly digested these points, lively discussions were held on salesmanship, advertising and kindred questions.

The discussions at these meetings were not confined entirely to the Empire machine and the selling thereof, but a variety of questions affecting the dairy interests in a broad, general way—especially the means which should be taken to

improve the quality of separator cream—were thoroughly discussed. An entire session was given to the question of cream quality. There was not a dull moment from start to finish and there was as much snap and ginger and enthusiasm in the Empire meetings as one can usually find in a hotly contested political convention.

The Empire people have recently added a number of improvements to their machine and now call it the improved frictionless Empire. A machine on the floor was put up to speed and the power stopped. But the bowl continued to revolve for 30 minutes. The company has provided a brake by means of which the bowl may be stopped in a few seconds' time if this is desired.

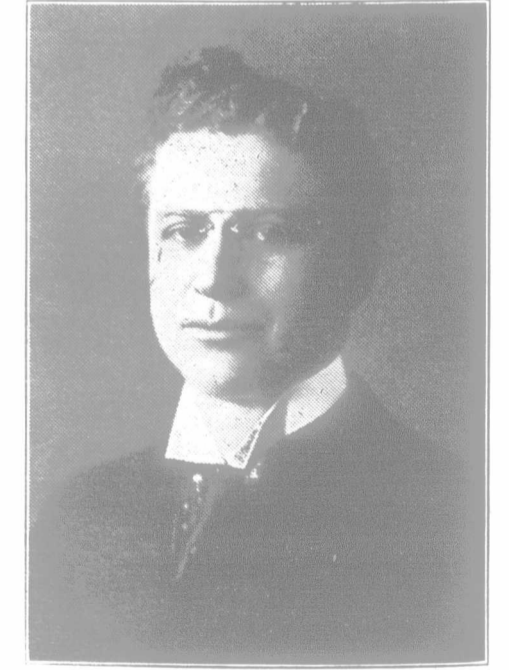
The main points that seemed to crop out in almost every discussion and the ideas that President Taube and Secretary Bell were constantly trying to impress were: Tell the truth about the Empire. Don't knock your competitor. Study every method by which the farmer can, through the use of the cream separator, make his milk cows pay him a bigger profit. This, we believe is a broad, liberal, twentieth-century platform, and we want to congratulate the Empire Cream Separator Company on conducting its business along these lines.

But it was not entirely a week of work for the

separator people. On Tuesday night the entire company attended the "Society Circus" at the big Hippodrome and occupied seats in the best part of the theatre. Thursday night was given up to a smoker and entertainment by the newspaper men, and all day Friday was spent in sight seeing in New York.

The start home was made early Saturday morning, providing a daylight run over the beautiful section of country traversed by the Lackawanna railroad.

The officers of the Empire Cream Separator Company are men of high business caliber. They



Ernest E. Bell, Secretary Empire Cream Separator Co.

have provided their factory with the best of modern machinery, have seen to it that there is an abundance of light and ventilation for their workmen and have taken every precaution looking towards the health of their employees.

The trip through this factory and the week spent with the Empire salesmen and officials impressed one with the thorough and careful methods employed in making the Empire cream separator. The company is to be congratulated as an intelligent, loyal and enthusiastic salesmen.

Among the Canadians who took part in the "Empire meet" were Mr. S. H. Chapman, Toronto, and Mr. Jas. M. Reid, Winnipeg, of the Canadian Wind Engine and Pump Co., Canadian agents for the Empire Separator. Mr. H. C. Hanson, Special Empire representative, was also present.



The Empire Cream Separator Co.'s Special Train.

Threatened With Paralysis

THE DOCTORS TOLD THE WRITER OF THE LETTER QUOTED BELOW—RESTORATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is customary to consider paralysis, insanity and other diseases of the nerves as afflictions which come upon a person without warning and which are, therefore unavoidable.

As a matter of fact such results are preceded by months, if not years, of symptoms which point to an exhausted condition of the nervous system. These symptoms are such, however, that many pass them by as not being of serious concern and thinking that they will wear away of themselves.

Sleeplessness, nervous headaches, indigestion, bodily weakness, fainting spells, twitching of the nerves, inability to concentrate the thoughts and loss of memory are among the most common indications of a run-down nervous system. It is sometimes only a step from such symptoms to prostrations, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

Stimulants and narcotics, though sometimes affording temporary relief, only hasten the exhaustion of the nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, on the other hand reconstructs and restores the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

Naturally, gradually and certainly this great medicine instils into the blood and the nervous system the life-sustaining principles which replenish the nerve force in the body and so effect lasting benefit.

Miss Emma Scott, Athens, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was troubled with fainting spells, bodily weakness, and spent restless, sleepless nights. I frequently had cramps in the stomach and would at times become entirely insensible, not knowing what was going on until others told me afterwards."

"I doctored with several doctors and they told me I was threatened with paralysis. They gave me relief, but could not cure me. After suffering for three years I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever used."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

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Knows that our squeeze easy Mop and Wringer makes cleaning floors easy as with a carpet sweeper.



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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SHORTHORNS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

A writer in the *Scottish Farmer* has the following to say regarding the introduction and breeding of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire, Scotland:

Aberdeenshire is to-day the nursery of the Shorthorn world. Nevertheless, the Shorthorn is not a native of Aberdeenshire, nor has a century elapsed since its introduction to the cattle county of the north. About the year 1828 the first Shorthorn crossed the Dee when Alexander Hay brought a white bull, Jerry, from Phantassie to Shethin, and for years the new breed was looked upon as "the intruder." Jerry was long lived and prolific, and, being white, left his mark on the native breeds of black cattle, and did much to spread the reputation of the new breed, which had already established itself in the North of England.

Before the Shorthorn had become a recognised factor in the history of Aberdeenshire cattle there had been rivalry between the two native breeds, the polled and the long-horned black cattle, and soon after Jerry made his appearance in the county the favor for the poll threatened the prestige of the longhorn. This state of matters gave great concern to leading agriculturists, and efforts were made to avert the threatened decline of what was thought to be a valuable and useful breed of cattle. In the year 1834 the Highland and Agricultural Society held its first show on the Links at Aberdeen. There were 30 Shorthorns on the ground, 16 bulls, seven cows, four two-year-old heifers, and three yearling heifers. Only three of the cows and one two-year-old heifer were owned by Aberdeenshire men, but from that date the Shorthorn was established in the county.

That its invasion was not altogether welcome is proved by reference to the annals of one of the oldest agricultural clubs in the north—the Garioch Farmer Club, established in 1808. Immediately after the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen a special meeting of this club was convened, and the minute of that meeting declared that "in consequence of the striking deficiency of stock of the old Aberdeenshire horned breed of black cattle exhibited at Aberdeen at the late show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the apprehension thereby excited that, if not properly attended to and encouraged, the pure breed of that very valuable description of stock will soon be entirely lost, the meeting, with a view to encourage the rearing of said cattle, resolved to allocate the sum of £30 sterling to be given in premiums at a show to be held on the cattle market stance of Laurance Fair of Old Rain, on the 1st Friday of August next" (1835). The prizes offered were—For bulls, £6, £4, and £3; for cows, £4, £3, and £2; for heifers, £3, £2, and £1.

Lord Kintore, who was keenly interested in the preservation of the native cattle, not only as a pure breed, but because he believed strongly in a first cross between the Shorthorn and the Aberdeenshire Longhorn, sent a donation of £10, to be added to the prizes already offered for horned bulls, and to add a fourth prize.

In 1827 Lord Kintore had bred the famous Kintore ox—which weighed 180 stones imperial when five years old—a cross between an Aberdeenshire Longhorn and a Teeswater. Whether this refers to an animal of the old Teeswater breed or the Shorthorn, then commonly known as Teeswater, does not seem to be known. If to the latter, his Lordship must have been an earlier importer of the breed than Alex. Hay of Shethin, already referred to, and generally supposed to have been first in the field.

At the show, which was duly held in the following August, and at which William Hay of Shethin acted as judge, there were on the field 72 horned cattle, the cow class having the enormous number of 53 exhibits forward.

It is indicative of the trend of the cattle history at this time that three years later, in 1838, at the same show, there was not a single horned bull forward, and only 42 of that breed in all, while the polled entries had risen from 21 (in 1835) to 78 and for the first time there appeared in the prize list the "Shorthorn or cross breed," 58 representatives of the new breed being



Don't Pay a Cent

To men who are run down, weak and puny, and who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to battle with the affairs of life; who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me and if I say that I can cure you I will give my Electric Belt free

Until You are Cured

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

I want you to know what I have done for others. O. JOHNSON, North Bay, Ont., says: "For building up a weakened and run-down constitution nothing can equal your Belt. I feel like a new man, and consider it worth its money many times."

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

WM. SOUTH, Erindale, Ont., says: "I suffered severely from sciatic rheumatism, and tried different remedies, but got no benefit, and am pleased to say your Belt has completely cured me in less than two months."

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me, and let me show you what I have, or if you can't then cut out this ad. and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men; all free.

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It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product.

All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

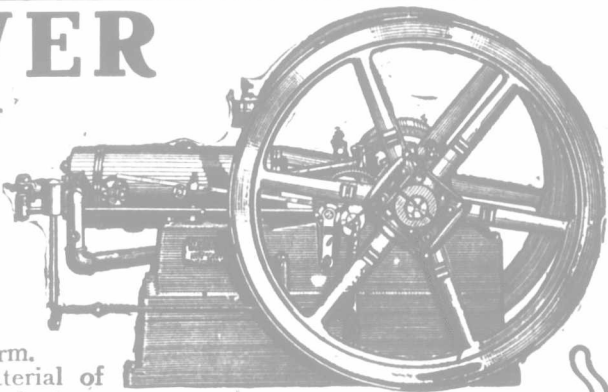
It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

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It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

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Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power.

Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power.

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Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

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Use my Invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.



Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

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NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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forward—namely 9 bulls, 18 cows, 18 2-yr.-old heifers, and 9 yearling heifers. The first prize in the class for bulls, it is worthy to note, was gained by Mr. Gordon, of Newton, a name well known in the world of Shorthorns.

The fact that not a single male representative of the horned black breed was entered is very significant; it proclaims the doom of the native breed, which must henceforth be deleted from the pure breeds of the county and relegated to the crosses. For this fate the preference for the polled Aberdeenshire was more responsible than the invasion of the Shorthorn, although at a later date "the great intruder" threatened to well-nigh exterminate the polled native breed.

In the early stages of its existence in the north the Shorthorn was always spoken of as the Teeswater. The reason is not far to seek; the Teeswater is in reality the ancestor of the Shorthorn. The Teeswater had long been bred in Durham and York, the valley of the Tees, from which they derived their name, when in 1780 Charles and Robert Collings began the systematic improvement of the breed, the one at Ketton, the other at Barmpton, and evolved the Shorthorn, which was destined to play such a prominent part in the history of British cattle during the nineteenth century. The original Teeswater cattle have been described as "big, hard, coarse, bony, strong-constituted, slow-feeding animals," and the aim of the Collings was to tone them down, reduce their size, and add to their quality. This they did by selecting the best Teeswaters they could obtain, and breeding them in very close relationship. One of the best known animals of the evolution period is the famous Durham Ox, which, by his exhibition tour of six years' duration, did much to raise the popularity of the Shorthorn. At his death, when nearly 10 years old, he weighed almost 14 tons; his length from nose to tail was 11 feet and his girth 11 feet, 1 inch. He was sold in 1801 for £140, resold at £250, his owner afterwards refusing first £525 for him, then £1000, and finally £2000.

The Ketton herd was dispersed in 1810, the Barmptons in 1818, but their fame continued and increased in the hands of the two buyers who controlled the future destiny of the Shorthorn, Thomas Booth of Warlaby, and Thomas Bates of Kirklevington. The former began Shorthorn breeding in 1790, the latter in 1804, each trying to realise his own ideal of Shorthorn by the use of Collings bulls with Teeswater females of his own choosing. Almost all the best present day Shorthorns can be traced back through Booth and Bates to Collings. The Bates cattle were bare-fleshed, having fine movement and great style of carriage, with special milking propensities. They attracted the attention of American buyers, and their popularity in the States finally became a craze, which amounted to folly, and culminated in the vitiation of the breed in the effort to retain unbroken the Bates descent. A full account of this disastrous period of American cattle history is given by Alvin Sanders, of Chicago, in his "Shorthorn Cattle."

When at the death of Bates his herd was dispersed, the best of them were bought by Earl Ducie, and, owing to that nobleman's death, were soon again sold, when 62 averaged £151 each. The Duchess family, which had averaged £117 at the Kirklevington sale, now averaged £401. Duchess LXVI, went to America, where she was the progenitor of all the cattle sold at the famous New York Mills Sale on the 10th September, 1873. On that memorable day 92 females sold for an average of £762 12s each, the Grand Duchesses averaging £1186. Six came to England at an average of over £5000, the highest priced cow coming to Mr. R. Pavin Davies at £6120. Both she and her calf died during parturition, and, strange to say, almost all these animals died without bringing their owners any return for their enormous outlay.

In Scotland not the Bates, but the Booth cattle were held in highest repute, utility being more valued than pedigree. The Booth cattle were bigger and carried more flesh than the Bates, but were less stylish. How they came to Aberdeenshire, and their history after their arrival there, must, however, be the subject of future articles.

COMRADES.

Captain Jasper Wilkinson a rich, eccentric bachelor awoke with a vivid impression that something dreadful had just happened; he sat up and stared wildly about him. The window was in its usual place and the furniture of the room had not changed its position since last night; across the street in the clear light of the morning the buildings stood undisturbed, evidently it had not been an earthquake nor a fire.

But what was the meaning of that sore, lacerated feeling in his throat and that severe pain which seemed to be in his stomach? Ah! he felt in his mouth—they were not there. He snatched up the pillows—they were not there! He had swallowed his teeth!

Weak and faint he lay back trying to think what to do.

Something a dentist had said jokingly years before flashed through his mind with prophetic significance:

"That's the smallest plate I ever made, Mr. Wilkinson. Look out you don't swallow it some day."

"What an ignominious death!" he thought. "To swallow one's teeth! It would be enough to bring a blush to the cheeks of one's nieces and nephews for years to come. Oh! if I had only been shot when I was in the army, how much more glorious and honorable it would have been! To die for one's country a blessed privilege! But still while there is life there is hope; possibly I may recover."

He pressed a button.
"Telephone for Dr. Gilbert Vaughan to come at once," he commanded the astonished servant.

With troubled brow and haggard eyes Dr. Gilbert Vaughan sat in his private office poring over his assets and liabilities. The latter seemed to be so much in excess of the former that he laid his poor dazed head down on the desk in despair. There had been a time when prosperity had smiled on the clever young surgeon, under whose skilled hand many a brilliant and successful operation had been performed. Overwork caused him to resort to stimulants, and stimulants gradually assumed the mastery. His associates knew, and even the public surmised, that he could not be relied upon as in former times. His practice had diminished to a shadow of itself, while his expenses had increased. Loss of money at the gaming-table and the cost of the drug which he now took in large doses had rendered his financial condition alarming. Ruin, insolvency, stared him in the face.

When the telephone rang, the dispirited physician clutched the re-

ceiver as a drowning man grasps at a straw.

"Poor old Wilkie," he said as he rang off. "I suppose he never had a doctor before in his life and now he wants his old chum to look after him. It is a lucky thing for me that he doesn't know. I'll get enough out of this to keep things going awhile longer. The old fellow has become as rich as Croesus I hear."

Half an hour later he was bending over the friend of his youth.

"I have no doubt that is what has happened," he was saying in that familiar voice which brought visions of boyhood days to the mind of his patient. "But don't be alarmed at all. By the x-rays we can easily find out where the plate is located and a very simple operation will remove it."

An ambulance soon conveyed the suffering man to the hospital where he was hurried to the operating-room.

Shortly afterwards, an elderly woman with wild eyes and dishevelled hair rushed up the hospital steps. In the vestibule she encountered a professional gentleman.

"Are you a doctor?"

"Yes."
"Then help me. My master is here and they are going to operate on him. I've been his housekeeper fifteen years. He thought he swallowed his teeth, but here they are; I found them when I moved his bed to sweep under it."

In the operating-room preparations were going on apace. White-robed

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nurses flitted round the patient who was on the operating-table. The anesthetic had been administered and the keen-edged instruments were ready. As the surgeon took the glittering knife in his trembling hand, the housekeeper, with Dr. Pentland, whom she had met in the vestibule, burst into the room.

"Stop!" she cried, holding up the false teeth. "Look! He didn't swallow them."

Astonished and guilty, Dr. Vaughan laid down the instrument and left the room. After a careful examination Dr. Pentland found that Captain Wilkinson was suffering from pneumonia and sore throat. With the best medical attendance and skilful nursing he quite recovered his former health in a few weeks.

Good people who visited him during his convalescence, advised him to "put Vaughan through for it."

"That's what I intend to do," Captain Wilkinson would answer with a twinkle in his eye. "I'll put him through for it."

"For why should I punish him?" he thought. "It is morphine that has dragged him down. It has clouded his intellect, befogged his moral perceptions, made him less than a man. No boy ever despised meanness more than Gilbert Vaughan and no youth was more upright and manly. If any power on earth can restore his real self, it shall be done."

So it was not through the law-courts he put him, but through an institute where the morbid craving for narcotic stimulants was eradicated.

Dr. Gilbert Vaughan is an old man now, an eminent and honored member of his profession. He often passes a pleasant visit to the comrade of his youth, who with Christ-like forgiveness and love, reclaimed him from ruin.

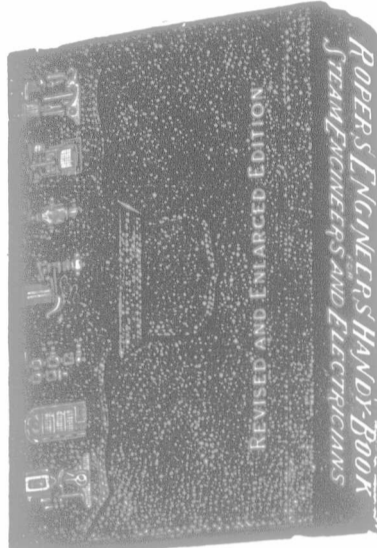
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Brandon, Man., Jan. 8th, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—All that I can say about the Sweetheart Sewing Machine is that Mrs. Anderson is delighted with it, and thinks that no sewing machine is its superior. I am showing it to my friends and they are surprised, and when they are able to buy one they will ask me to do it.
Yours truly,
S. ANDERSON.

Windsor, N. S., March 19th, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—Enclosed find 50c. for which please send needle for Matron Machine, assorted

sizes, mostly fours, for fine work.
Machine continues to give entire satisfaction.
Yours truly,
MRS. R. MAYNARD.

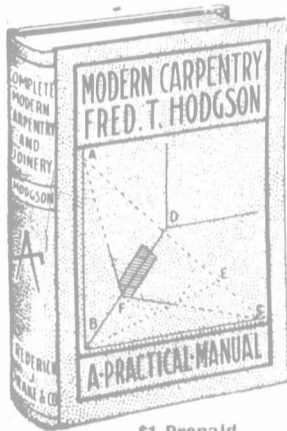
Quyon Co., Pontiac Que., April 13, '06.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—Received your favor of 12th inst. with enclosure of needles for Matron Sewing Machine, for which please receive herewith 60c. in stamps. The Matron machine we got from you runs lighter, and I am sure does just as nice sewing as any of the high-priced machines.
Yours respectfully,
GUTHRIE BROS.

Richard's Landing, Ont., Jan. 17, '06.
Dear Sir,—In regard to Sewing Machine, I would not exchange my machine for one which

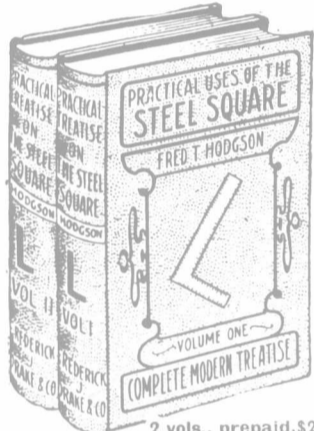
the agents ask \$50.00 for here Mine is a \$28.50 "Matron."
MRS. S. H. FERRIS.

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Perkin's Mills, Que., Feb. 24, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Dear Sir,—I am very sorry I did not write sooner, but I thought I would be able to get an order to send at the same time. I received the tools (P. R. C. Outfit) and have tried them. They are very good. I am very well satisfied with them, and I think every farmer should have them. Yours truly,
JAMES SCOTT.



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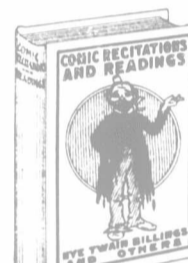
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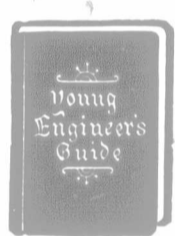
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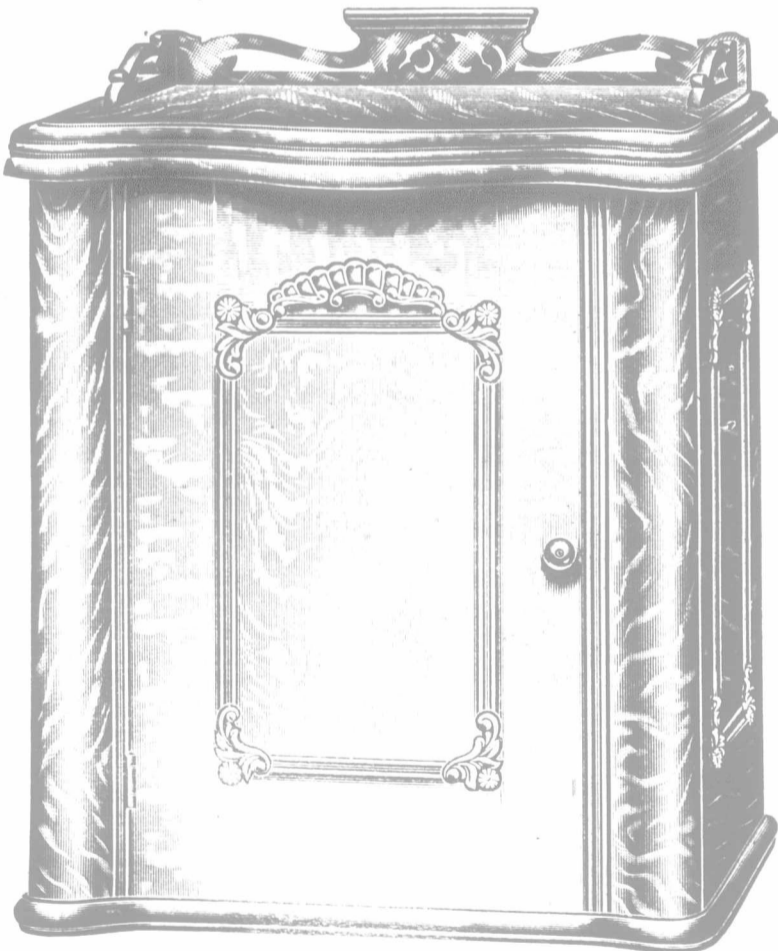
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Yours truly,
J. S. McKESOCK.

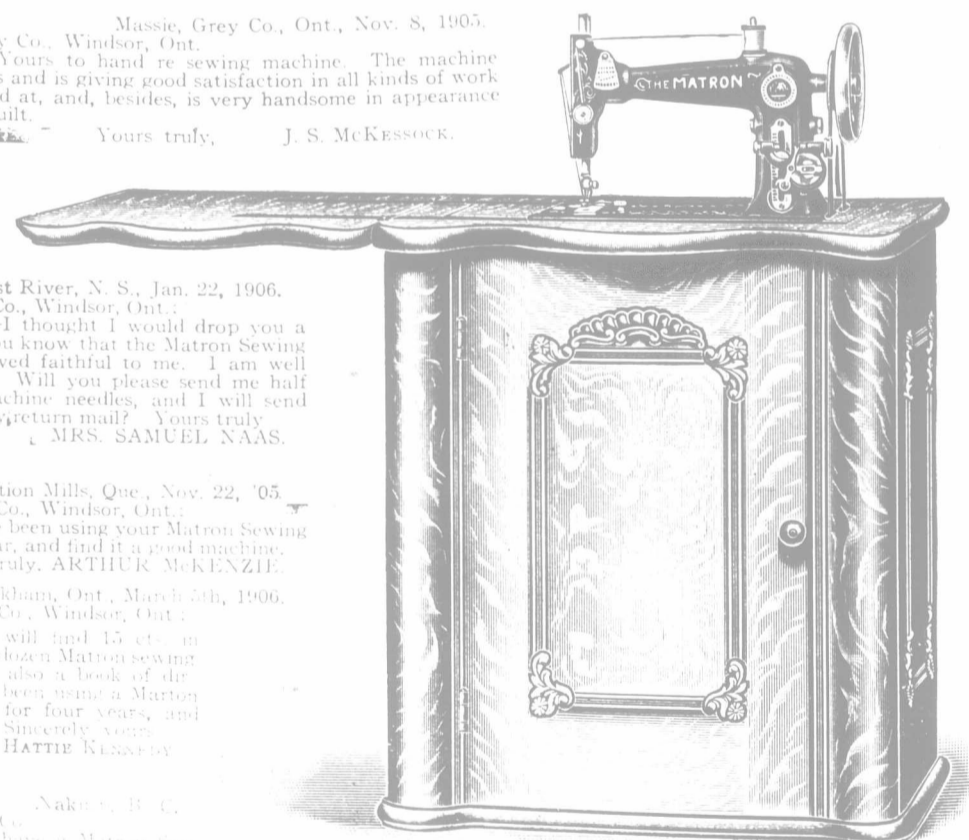
Mr. McKesock purchased a 7-Drawer Matron Sewing Machine. W.S.Co.

East River, N. S., Jan. 22, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Dear Friend,—I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that the Matron Sewing Machine has proved faithful to me. I am well satisfied with it. Will you please send me half dozen sewing machine needles, and I will send you the money by return mail? Yours truly,
MRS. SAMUEL NAAS.

North Nation Mills, Que., Nov. 22, '05.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Sir,—We have been using your Matron Sewing Machine for a year, and find it a good machine.
Yours truly, ARTHUR MCKENZIE.

Fawkhams, Ont., March 5th, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Enclosed you will find 15 cts. in stamps for a half dozen Matron sewing machine needles, also a book of directions. I have been using a Matron Sewing Machine for four years, and like it fine.
Sincerely yours,
HATTIE KENNEDY.

Nakina, B. C.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Dear Sir,—I have a Matron Sewing Machine which I bought of you some two years ago, and am well pleased with it. I have been using it ever since, and have done a lot of sewing. I am enclosing 50c. for machine needles. Send needles to fit the Matron Library Cabinet. I remain, as ever,
Mrs. T. G. THOMPSON.



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Southside, Portage, Inverness Co., Nov. 12, 1905.
Windsor Supply Co.:
Dear Sirs,—I received the machine and I like it fine. It does its work well. I have not yet done much with it, but they are all right. Yours truly,
SARAH A. MATHESON.

Miss Matheson purchased a "Sweetheart" Sewing Machine. W.S.Co.

Plum Hollow, Ont., March 12, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co.:
Dear Sirs,—Received the new style Plymouth Rock Combination Outfit I ordered in due time and am very well pleased with it. I have found it to be all you advertised and well worth the price you ask. Will you please send me a few more of the same kind, as I am sending it to my friends.
Yours truly, BERT BARBER.

W.S.Co. sent me a good price of H.H.H. pocket knife

Windsor, Que., March 10th, 1906.
Dear Sir,—I received your Plymouth Rock Combination Outfit in good order, and am well pleased with it.
Yours truly,
MR. E. HAMMOND.

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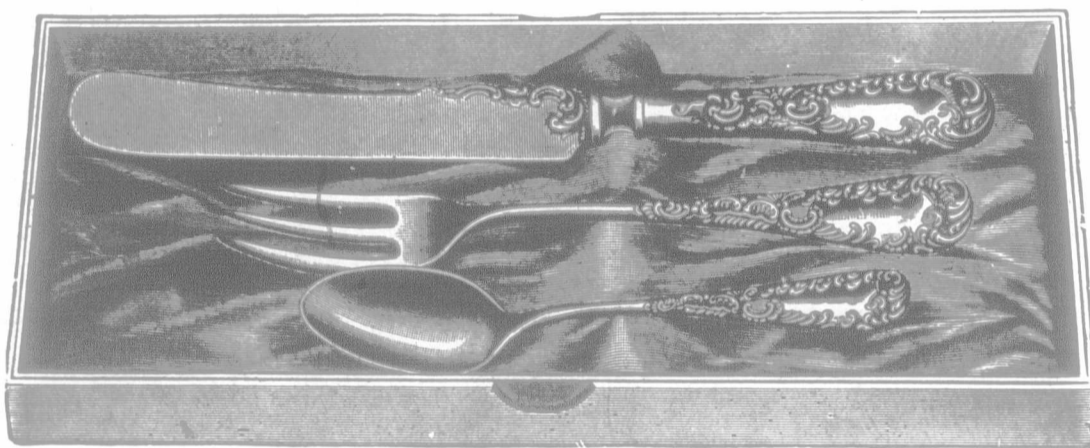
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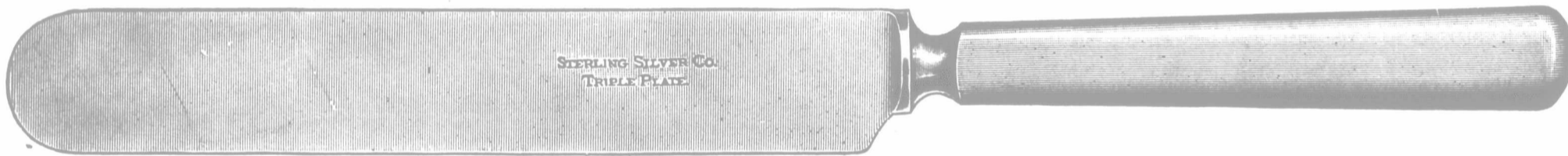
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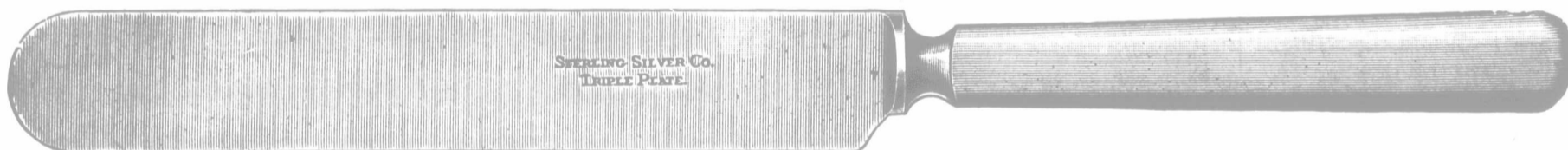
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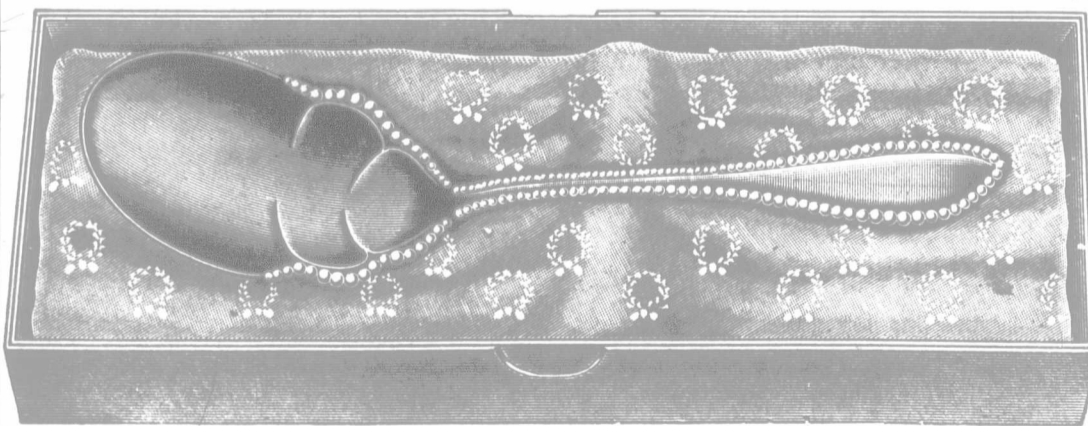
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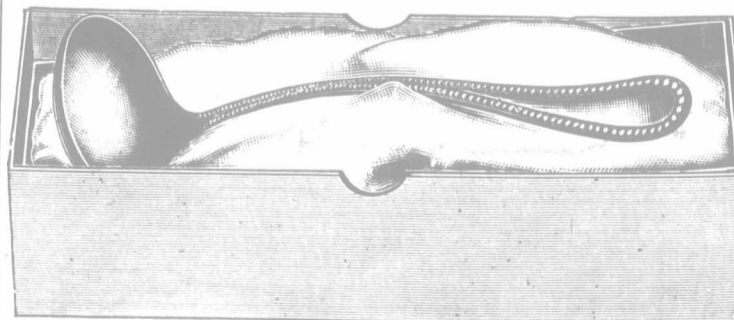
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