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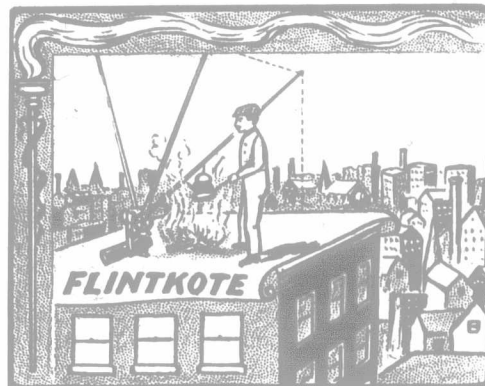
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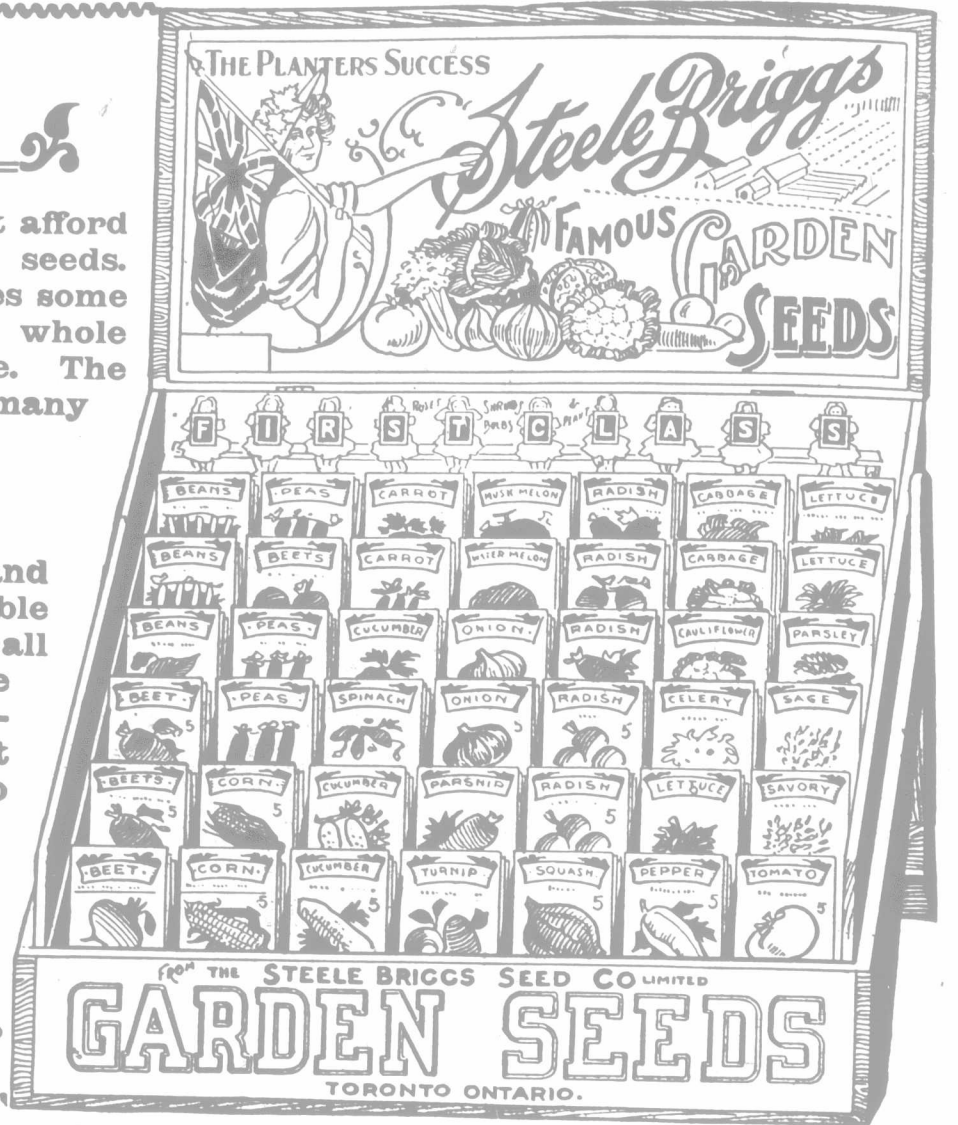
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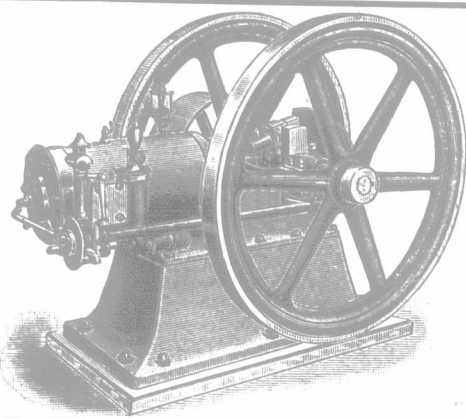
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But no matter how hard he roots and lifts on the bottom of



he cannot raise it from the ground (if properly stretched), as the stays are made from hard steel wire of large size, and close enough to give plenty of support.

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The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., APRIL 20, 1904.

No. 604

Editorial.

Give Clover a Trial.

"Clover cannot be successfully grown in Manitoba" has been said hundreds of times by practical farmers, and yet S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, most emphatically declares that he has had no difficulty in growing a good crop, when sown without a nurse crop. Mr. Bedford's testimony needs no corroboration, but if necessary it can be substantiated through the observation of a member of our editorial staff, who visited Brandon when the clover was in bloom last year.

The chief reason why so many have failed to grow clover has been doubtless because it was sowed with a nurse crop, but there probably has been another reason which may be traced to the newness of the soil. In response to an enquiry from the "Farmer's Advocate" on this question, Prof. Hopkins, of Illinois Agricultural College, gave it as his opinion that the failure to grow clover in Manitoba was probably due to the absence in the soil of the clover bacteria. During the early days of settlement in the State of Illinois, when the soil was new and abundant in plant food, it is stated that a catch of clover was very difficult to obtain; to-day the annual crop of clover in that State is marvellous. Manitoba soil has, perhaps, been lacking in the necessary bacteria, or through an over-abundance of humus (decayed vegetable matter) has been unfit for the growth of the legume or the multiplication of the bacteria. However, it is encouraging to know that it can now be grown quite successfully at Brandon, and no doubt the same reports soon will come from other if not all districts of the Province. This being so, it ought to occupy a more prominent place in the rotation of farm crops. The growing of clover is the keystone to the maintaining of soil fertility in several States of the Union as well as the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

Many of the most practical farmers who are cultivating farms that have been cropped for many years are frank in admitting that they can notice their soil falling in fertility. The virgin stores of nitrogen are becoming depleted, and their restoration through stock-raising and the application of manure is impracticable in most cases, owing to the scarcity and cost of labor. The remedy, however, appears to be at hand. Clover will return the nitrogen to the soil. Try a small plot on your own farm this year. Sow half of it without a nurse crop and the balance with wheat sown very thinly, and report the results to the "Advocate" next year. If anyone should desire to inoculate the soil with the clover bacteria, he may secure free of cost a small quantity of soil fully inoculated with the red clover bacteria from Thos. A. Sharp, Superintendent British Columbia Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.

In securing seed it is, of course, impossible to secure a sample grown on Western soil, but we would advise our readers to consult our advertising columns for the announcement of seedsmen whose names may be found therein. If Western-grown seed were available it would have great advantages. We have seen small patches of red clover growing luxuriantly at Crystal City, Hartney, Portage la Prairie, and other points in the Province, and if a little trouble were taken at the proper season to collect the seed of these acclimatized plants the chances of success in clover-growing would be much increased.

The Health of Animals Report.

The report as termed above, one of the numerous reports to the Minister of Agriculture from the various branches in his department at Ottawa, makes very interesting and profitable reading to both stockmen, farmers and veterinarians.

The Chief Veterinary Inspector demonstrates in the pages allotted to him the work of his branch, which is threefold in nature: (a) Inspection, (b) control of contagion, and (c) investigation, and shows plainly that the work is being gradually systematized, and the personnel of the force very gradually improved; the latter a movement necessarily very slow, as long as political influence is allowed to pitchfork undesirables into departmental positions. The salaries paid by the Government in this branch are woefully inadequate to the technical qualifications which should be demanded from men to do such important work; in fact, a mere clerical seat-warmer can get as much money for his services from the last stroke of the starting hour until the first stroke of 4 p.m. as can the professional whose hours cannot be defined by nature of the work to be done. This branch, undoubtedly, needs more money, and the introduction of stiff examinations to qualify for work in the branch, as is done by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D.C. Until this is done, it will be more by good luck than anything else if the branch improves. The country suffers little from political influence exerted to get clerical appointments as compared with what it does if the same malign influence is used in a branch the work of which is necessarily highly technical. The millennium will doubtless bring the needed change! Briefly, then, to refer to the C.V.I.'s report, valuable work is being done at the biological laboratory in verifying the diagnoses of the various inspectors in outbreaks of disease suspected as of a contagious nature. A system of inspection has been installed at the Toronto stock-yards and markets, a move which may be considered as the first step towards a meat inspection service, which will need to be developed as abattoirs increase and a dead-meat trade grows. No one thing has tended to firmly establish the U. S. packers' products on the European markets as has the B. A. I. meat inspection and certification.

The C. V. I., when detailing some of the work done with hog cholera, accords with the opinion expressed by the "F. A.," that it would be a wise move to stop the transit of hogs from the Western States to Buffalo through Canadian territory.

His remarks re tuberculin testing and tuberculosis are full of meaning, and will be coincided in by all common-sense thinkers. With glanders, up-to-date methods are being followed, and valuable suggestions are thrown out. Mange is handled gingerly, and we think not as vigorously as conditions just now seem to call for. We cannot agree that hand treatment is to be preferred to dipping stations; life is so short, and profits recently in cattle-raising very evanescent! We note particularly the Chief's reference to the importation of Mexican cattle, as well as Dr. Salmon's letters, in which that gentleman, speaking of Texas fever, says, "There must always be more or less suspicion with reference to Mexican cattle." It is comforting to our cattlemen to know that the tick found on those cattle was the *Ornithodoros megnini*, and, therefore, harmless!

The establishing of proper quarantine stations in the West has not yet been done; neither have points been selected by the Minister at which entry may be made. Until such improvements are made our attempts at quarantine will be largely

ineffectual. The stock-yards at various points have been improved, due, no doubt, to the vigorous prosecution of this part of the work by the Chief and his staff. The live-stock shipping interests alone will benefit yearly thereby, more than the interest on the money expended by the branch annually. When one considers the importance of the live-stock interests to Canada, it should be apparent how valuable the work of the health of animals branch is. Efforts at live-stock improvement, increase of markets—in fact, the whole industry—can be ruined if a contagious trouble, such as foot-and-mouth disease, got into the country. It is, therefore, imperative that the Minister and his Government supply the Chief Veterinary Inspector liberally with money, and only first-class men.

Illustration Poultry Stations Needed.

It is gratifying to know that the question of establishing Illustration Poultry Breeding and Fattening Stations in Western Canada has at last received favorable consideration from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The fact that this country is not producing half enough poultry to supply the home demand should be sufficient proof that the industry should be stimulated or assisted to a better position at the hands of the Federal authorities. In Eastern Canada these illustration, breeding and fattening stations have been producing large numbers of pure-bred fowls of the utility breeds, the best of which have been sold to the farmers for breeding purposes at their actual cost. The result of this has been that those engaged in mixed farming are paying more attention to the poultry department of the farm, and, as shown in the increased production, of a class of fowl suited to the market.

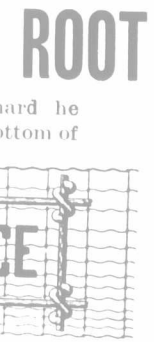
The export trade from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to Great Britain has increased enormously within the last two years; so also has the trade from Ontario to Manitoba and the Territories. If, therefore, Ontario farmers are encouraged in their endeavors to supply the Western markets, why should the Western farmer not receive just as much or even greater encouragement to supply his home market? The case is clear. These stations already promised should be established without delay.

With the Hired Man.

In hiring farm hands, it is very necessary that there be a definite understanding between employer and employee as to the nature of the work to be done, the length of the work hours, and the observance of holidays, as well as the amount of wages to be paid, and at what period in the engagement they are to be forthcoming. It is quite easy to have a written agreement containing all the details of the contract, and signed by the contracting parties and witness. Scarcely a week goes by that we do not receive at this office a letter asking for advice regarding some dispute that has arisen through an improper understanding when a bargain was being made.

The common practice has been to engage men by a verbal agreement, and while this usually does where the contracting parties are reasonable in their ideas as to what a laborer should do, yet to have a written agreement is nothing more than the observance of a strict business principle.

In final yearly examinations recently held at the Ontario Provincial Dairy School, Guelph, Geo. Latheson, Shellmouth, Man., secured the highest honors in the factory class.



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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA
AND N.-W. T.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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11. 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. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Pointers.

As seeding goes on, do not forget to leave a strip of land for the kitchen garden.

Stock-raisers who have not tried turnips as a cheap and succulent food will find it to their advantage to give them a trial this year. The secret of success in stock-raising does not lie in merely producing high-class animals, but in doing it economically.

Treat the hired help as men and women, and some of the difficulties connected with the labor problem will disappear.

The proper depth to sow the seed is a practical question these days. A good rule is four times the diameter of the seed. This may be modified, however, by circumstance, such as in a loose soil that is likely to suffer from high winds.

Reports are continuing to come in, that seed being tested for germinating strength is not coming up to expectations. A sample of oats, not considered doubtful, only reached the sixty per cent. mark. Think of the mistake that would have been made had they been sown at the usual rate per acre.

LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.

Please take notice to the DATE of the address label on your Farmer's Advocate. If the date on same is not changed within three weeks from time of remitting, please advise us at once, giving full particulars as to how money was sent.

The Relation of the Botanist to the Farmer in Plant-breeding.

We had occasion recently when reviewing a new work on agricultural botany to point out the wide gap that existed between the botanist (especially the college variety) and the farmer, which the work reviewed seems destined to bridge over.

The botanist at many of our experiment stations or colleges has been content to let the so-called agriculturist or experimenter oust him from his rightful work, and by so doing has allowed himself to be pushed out further from the good graces of the farmer than he should be. One reason for this has been the narrow views held by the botanists themselves, who imagined that unless they were classifying a plant never before classified, or with a high-power microscope were investigating the amours of various fungi, they were not doing scientific work. Nothing brings more clearly to one's mind the immense field to be exploited by the practical agricultural botanist (by the way, a new variety of botanist, obtained by the blending of science with agricultural practice) than the catalogue of Gartons, the noted English seed specialists. Therein are to be found pedigrees of cereals, roots and grasses, all bred with a particular object in view, e.g., a new barley, the Invincible, bred to resist smut, is derived as follows:

Chevalier	Golden Melon	Standwell
		Invincible

In America, Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins (Illinois), and Prof. Hays (Minnesota), are practically the only men who have made any name in plant-breeding for farmers, neither one, however, being the botanist of the particular experiment station to which each is attached. At the experiment stations north of the international boundary, Preston wheat, and probably a variety of apple, represent the work done of use so far to our farmers.

We submit that it is of far greater value to the student at any agricultural college to be taught practical plant-breeding, with a view to farm conditions and suitability of different grains, than to have the matter of the ordinary text-book of botany drilled into him, even granting the laboratory work prescribed by such books is carried out. From an educational point of view, the catalogue mentioned above has considerable value; a description of each breed is given, accompanying the pedigree, which shows the origin of the breed, the seed which is sold being of a specified guaranteed germination. Not only this, but the various breeds have been originated with a definite object, and crosses made with grains possessing the necessary qualities.

The extended pedigree form is used to show the breeding, a wrinkle which our stockmen could well afford to adopt for certificates and catalogues. This catalogue states that when new breeds of plants are raised from cross-fertilized seed, the tendency is, after the lapse of a few years, to deteriorate, as strikingly shown in the different varieties of potatoes which succeed for a few years, then fall out of cultivation, to give place to others of more recent origin. This is exactly what occurs in all other new breeds of farm plants which are produced by means of artificial fertilization. In the case of new breeds of grain, this deterioration is caused by nature's system of continual in-and-inbreeding. To arrest this deterioration and bring these new breeds back to their original productiveness, our system of plant improvement is each year applied to a number of individual florets, and from the grains thus produced a stock is raised which we term "regenerated stock."

Our contention is for a more practical application of botany at agricultural colleges, which will result if the botanist remembers that he is the plant husbandman. Nothing less will make the science of botany attractive and profitable to the farmer.

The Northern Elevator Company have plans prepared for a 2,500-barrel flour mill, to be built of concrete, stone and brick, in time to grind the crop of 1904. It is an advantage to the country to have our wheat turned into flour in the West. The offal can then be used for stock-feeding.

Horses.

Starting Colts to Work.

On account of the lateness of the spring, farm work will not be commenced until about the time at which spring seeding is nearly finished some years, hence, when the ground is in condition to work, it will be the object of every farmer to rush it along, and get as much as possible done in a short time, in order to not be too late with seeding. On this account all available help will be forced into service, and it is probable many colts or young horses that have had little or no preparation will be put to work, and the anxiety to get forward with the work will have a tendency to make men, who are naturally careful and intelligent in such matters, forget the requirements of their teams in their anxiety to get the work done. Here exists the danger. If colts or unprepared horses are required to do a fair day's work at first, it is probable their shoulders will become sore or bruised, or their muscles become so tired that they will not be able to continue, while, on the other hand, even though practically unfitted for work, if intelligently used for the first few days, they will, in all probability, be able to perform, without serious injury, at least a moderate amount of work. We take it for granted that the colts have had sufficient education to enable them to be hitched and driven without trouble. Where practicable, it is wise to hitch a colt with an old horse, but where there are two colts that have to be put to work, the splitting of the teams in order to place each one with an old mate would prohibit the performance of a full day's work with either team, unless the old horse were given the short end of the doubletree, which in many cases is not satisfactory, and in such cases it might be wise to work the young ones together. The colt, or colt team, should be carefully harnessed; it should be seen that the harness, especially the collar, fits properly and is kept clean. Where the team is worked to a plow, if possible have an old horse in the furrow; if the colt be in on the off-side, it will be noticed that he will not walk the furrow properly, but will plant the near foot many times upon the land while the off foot keeps the furrow. This walking on uneven ground has a great tendency to cause swoony or shoulder slip, which will disable him for a long time. Whether working to plow, or other implement or machine, the colts should not be expected to do full work the first few days. After a few rounds have been gone a rest of a few minutes should be given, and the collars should be lifted forward on their necks, in order to allow the air to circulate and the shoulders to cool. It is also good practice to rub the shoulders well with the hand or a cloth. When the collars are replaced, before starting again, care should be taken to part the mane carefully and see that none of it exists between the collar and the shoulder. Repeated short rests the first day, fewer the second, fewer still the third, etc., will gradually accustom the colts to their work, and after a few days they will be able to work steadily, unless the labor be hard and the weather quite warm. When brought to the stables for meals, the harness and collars should be taken off and the collars dried. The shoulders should be well rubbed, and if perspiration has been free it is good practice to wash them well with cold water, to which a little salt has been added. The collars should be thoroughly cleaned before being put on again. If after a few days the muscles of the shoulders have shrunk, and, as a consequence, the collars are too wide, as is usually the case, pads, usually called "sweat pads," should be worn, as it is practically impossible to work any horse, much less a colt, with an ill-fitting collar, without producing sore shoulders, and all teamsters know that it is a hard matter to get such sores to heal without rest, and it is cruel to work the animal while the soreness or rawness exists. When the collars fit properly, and reasonable care is taken, there will seldom be trouble, but with ill-fitting collars or careless attention even old horses must suffer. When there is excessive sweating there is a great tendency to tenderness of the shoulders from what is practically a scalding. This can be avoided to a great extent by bathing frequently with cold water, and if it occur the symptoms and soreness can be checked by, in addition to the bathing, the application of a lotion, made of an ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a quart of soft water; even when there are raw surfaces there can be no better application than this lotion. When abscesses, either serious (containing pus), and which appear suddenly and are not very sore to the touch, or purulent (containing pus), and which appear more slowly and are quite sore to pressure, appear, there is nothing to be done but lance, allow escape of the contents, give rest and flush out the cavities twice daily, either with the above lotion or a five per cent. solution of carbolic or other good antiseptic.

"WHIP."

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

(Continued.)

SUPERPURATION, or over-excitement of the intestines from the undue action of purgative medicines, is a condition of the bowels frequently seen. The susceptibility of horses to the action of purgatives and other medicines varies greatly. While on general principles this is governed to a great extent by breeding, hot-blooded horses being more susceptible than cold, and hence require smaller doses in proportion to age, weight, etc., we find that horses of like breeding exhibit various degrees of susceptibility. It is impossible for any man to foretell by the general appearance of a horse just how large a dose of aloes or other purgatives it will require to give the desirable action, which is usually moderate purgation; hence, we can readily understand that the most skillful may be disappointed in the result of a purgative. In some cases, where he has given an ordinary dose, one that is in proportion to the size and breeding of the animal, he may observe practically no action, while in another case of apparently the same nature he may observe severe purgation. Some horses, without showing any indications, are particularly susceptible, while others are the reverse. Then, again, the susceptibility of a horse varies at different times, owing to the general condition of the digestive tract, which is not in any way indicated by his general appearance. While in cases where reasonable intelligence and care is exercised in the size of the dose and after treatment, it is seldom serious consequences occur; at the same time, it is possible untoward results may arise in any case. The result of a purgative depends, not only upon the size of the dose and condition of the animal, but upon the treatment. When the necessities of the case will permit, the patient should be prepared by not allowing him anything to eat except a little bran for 12 to 14 hours before administration, after which nothing but bran should be fed, and water given in small quantities and often (and if the weather be cold the chill should be removed), until purgation commences, when solid food should be given in small quantities. Gentle exercise during the first few hours after administration hastens the action, but on no account should the animal be exercised or worked severely, nor should he be given any exercise during its action. It is customary and good practice to allow perfect rest after the administration of the dose, until its action has ceased and the bowels regained their normal condition. While there are in all cases more or less nausea and distress, caused just prior to and during the visible action of the dose, these are often so slight as to not be noticed, but irrational treatment, such as allowing solid food, copious drinks of water, fatiguing exercise, etc., increase the irritation and distress. It is good practice to administer a little ginger with the purgative, especially with aloes, as this tends to lessen griping. The usual symptoms associated with the action of a purgative are slightly hurried breathing, a partial but temporary loss of power in the circulation, and often an absence of desire for food (not present in all cases). When the purging is about to commence the animal usually becomes more or less nauseated, and suffers from slight griping pains. If the purging, however, does not go on to an undue extent, these symptoms soon subside, the pulse becomes normal, and the nausea is succeeded by a desire for food. Should the patient be of a weak constitution, or be ridden or driven for a considerable distance, or worked while the purging continues, or be worked too soon after purgation ceases, or if the dose was too powerful in the first instance, or if two or more of these causes or circumstances operate together, the purging will in all probability become excessive, and the life of the animal thereby placed in danger. While under ordinary circumstances purgation should commence in 18 to 24 hours after the administration of the dose, and continue for a like period, it is not unusual for a much longer time to elapse before its action is noticed, and its duration may also be extended beyond the normal period. A purgative dose should not be repeated for at least 48 hours, and then only a small dose given in cases where the first has not operated. We are assuming that the drugs given are of good quality, for, of course, no dependence can be placed upon their action otherwise. Purging may continue for a long time, but so long as the patient is kept quiet the appetite remains good and the pulse normal, or nearly so, little or no danger need be apprehended; but if the appetite fail, the pulse become thready, and the animal weak, prompt treatment is necessary. The symptoms indicating too violent and long continued action of a purgative are: Staring, glassy eyes; frequent indistinct or intermittent pulse; passing offensive or bloody faeces; distended abdomen, with or without evacuations; pallid or pasty tongue, and general weakness. The horse usually stands still or paws and wanders about, but seldom lies down. Horses suffering from any acute disease of the respiratory organs are particularly susceptible to the actions of purgatives,

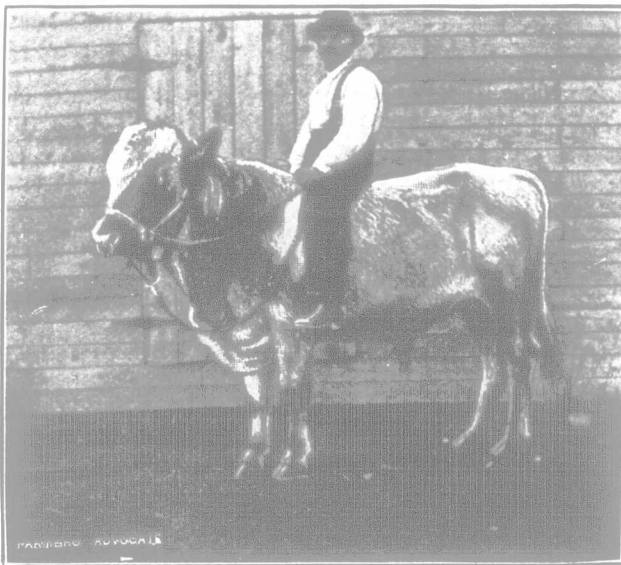
and in such cases a small dose frequently acts with great violence.

TREATMENT.—As stated where appetite and strength remain, even though purgation continue an abnormal length of time, it is unnecessary to interfere, but should the serious symptoms mentioned be observed, means must be taken to check the diarrhoea, which, however, must not be done too quickly. Care should be taken to not allow large quantities of cold water or other fluids, as the thirst is usually great, and he would drink inordinately. He should be given water in small quantities and often, and a little flour or starch mixed with the water gives good results. He should be allowed small quantities of anything he will eat—dry food, as hay and oats, preferable. If he is very weak, stimulants, as about 4 ozs. whiskey or brandy, should be given every few hours, and to check the purging about 2 ozs. laudanum and 2 ozs. prepared chalk should be given in a pint of cold water every four hours until diarrhoea ceases. Care must be taken to not continue this treatment after purging ceases, as there would be a danger of causing constipation.

"WHIP."

Breaking Zebras to Saddle.

The following excerpt from the Times, London, Eng., of recent date, will be of interest to students of animal husbandry, and especially to those who have watched Prof. Cosser Ewart's experiments at Penicuik in telegony (influence of a previous impregnation on the progeny), when he used the zebra to cross on a horse, both species of the Equidae. The accomplishment of



Whoa, Bill.

The transportation question solved.

breaking two zebras to saddle in one day, besides getting them to obey the indications of the reins, certainly speaks volumes for the system followed by the person doing the breaking.

Captain M. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., the author of 'Points of the Horse,' and of other standard works on equine subjects, yesterday turned his attention to two Grevy zebras at the Zoological Gardens, among those present being Mr. Pocock, the superintendent of the Gardens, and Prof. Cosser Ewart, whose experiments in crossing zebras with allied animals have earned for him a world-wide reputation. The animals selected for a trial of Captain Hayes' method were 'Jess,' a nine-year-old zebra mare, originally presented to the King by Emperor Menelek, and a young mare, also of the Grevy species. 'Jess' gave some trouble at first, but was eventually subdued without any harsh measures. The other animal gave no trouble at all, and the whole experiment, as such, was very successful.

The method was simplicity itself, once known. First, the animals were stroked, in their boxes, with a light pole, the friction being applied to the thick mane behind the ears, where parasites are most certain to congregate. Then a rope, with a loop at the end, was thrown over the neck; the loop was secured by the end of the pole—in a word, the animal was noosed. After this, a rope halter, extemporized by Captain Hayes, was placed on the zebra, and then, with a rope attached, it was permitted to pass from the box into the paddock. It was at this point that 'Jess,' who was a powerful animal, broke away from Captain Hayes and his assistants, rushed violently up and down and around the paddock, and cut her forehead a little against the railings. No harm was done, except that the animal was excited, so that the process of taming took longer than was necessary. Still, in the interval between 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., 'Jess' was secured again, and one fore leg tied up, and a hind leg ingeniously fastened so that she could do no harm, was

gently thrown, suffered the indignity of a bit (which, by the way, was covered with India rubber), was driven by Captain Hayes with reins of webbing, and was ridden by one of the attendants. Noteworthy features were the gentleness of the methods employed, and a capital principle of leading by a rein passing from the head to the crupper. This plan, which has the obvious merit of applying the pressure in the right place, is particularly recommended for leading refractory horses into a ship or horse-box. Neither mare showed any vice to speak of, although the first tried to bite once or twice, and the second had very little spirit of any kind. Once, when down, she kicked smartly at an attendant who was arranging a hobble on her, actually knocking off his cap, but that was all. In fact, the average horse is far more obstreperous than they were.

The upshot, then, of the experiment was to show that Grevy's zebras (in poor condition, it is true) are tamable in a measure. Probably, indeed, they are tamable altogether, but as to that, since there was no real struggle between man and beast, so that the latter might know its master, it would be rash to speak with certainty. As to the value of the discovery, it seemed wise to collect some expert opinion, and the effect of that is that we know now that Grevy's zebras can be tamed. Indeed, the chances are that they may be conveying children about the Gardens in the course of the coming summer. But it is to be feared the hopes of those who think that the tsetse fly may be defied by the use of zebras are doomed to disappointment, for while it is true that zebras native to the fly country are immune, it does not by any means follow that imported zebras would be equally secure. For all that, the experiment was an interesting one, and its success reflects great credit on the humane methods of Captain Hayes.

Comfort for Horse-breeders.

The American Veterinary Review, New York, records that the big 14th Street Store, of which Henry Siegel is at the head, recently had to make a choice of the motive power to be used in the delivery service, which is one of the most important departments of a twentieth century department store. As a result of their own experience with steam and electric trucks and delivery wagons, and having observed the tests made by other business houses in New York, the firm mentioned placed an order for two hundred and forty horses of the best stamp. One hundred and fifty are to be light delivery type, for quick work on city and suburban retail dry goods wagons; fifty heavier express horses for the furniture wagons; forty to be heavy draft, for hauling merchandise from the docks and cars to the warehouses. Tiss, Doerr & Carroll, the big horse-dealing firm at New York, will fill the order.

Stock.

Bringing Pure-bred Stock into the N.-W. T.

Following the practice of former years, the Territorial Department of Agriculture has decided to undertake, in co-operation with the Live-stock Associations of Ontario and Manitoba, the importation of pure-bred bulls, cows and heifers during the coming spring, provided that a sufficient number of applications are received to ensure at least a carload being sent from either Province.

Owing to the fact that the annual sales of pure-bred cattle held under the auspices of the Territorial Live-stock Associations at Calgary now provide the requisite facilities for supplying stockmen in the Territories with the best animals of different breeds, raised under Western conditions, it is altogether unlikely that the department will again, or for some time at least, undertake the importation of animals from Eastern points, so that those who wish to take advantage of the present opportunity should at once place themselves in communication with the department.

The general plan under which this importation will take place is as follows:

The Government defrays all expenses over and above the sum of \$5.00 per head for bulls and \$7.50 per head for females, which must be deposited by the applicant. As soon as parties are in a position to make application to the department for the transportation of stock, blank forms will, upon notification, be supplied them, which are to be filled out and returned to this department, accompanied by the proper fees, as above indicated.

Stockmen availing themselves of this offer will have to make their own arrangements, through friends or otherwise, regarding the purchase of their animals. If, however, a person is selected by a sufficient number of applicants to purchase a full carload for them, he will be furnished free transportation to Manitoba or Ontario and return in charge of the car. His incidental expenses, up

to the time of taking charge of the stock in the East, must be defrayed by himself or the parties he represents. If intending purchasers are unable to make either of the above arrangements, they will, upon application to the department, be placed in communication with the Live-stock Associations of Manitoba or Ontario, who will purchase for them what stock they require for a nominal commission.

It is not necessary for applicants for transportation of stock under this arrangement to make their purchases in the East prior to filing their applications with the department. If anyone desires to obtain the reduced rate in question, he should file his application at once, and he can then purchase what stock he requires in the East at his convenience. As the shipment will not take place until the end of May, there will be ample time to complete such arrangements. Should he fail to do so, the deposit in the hands of the department will be returned to him.

No more than two head can be shipped to any one applicant at the above rates. The department will, however, be able to manage for the transportation of additional pure-bred stock in less than carload lots, upon the understanding that applicants pay the full cost of transportation.

All stock will be accepted for transportation at OWNER'S RISK ONLY, but every precaution will be taken to ensure safe delivery.

As the number of animals which it is intended to bring into the Territories during the coming spring under the foregoing scheme is at present limited, applications will be considered in the department on a basis of priority.

Registration of Pure-bred Cattle.

THE RED POLLS.

The policy of the Red Polled Cattle Club is to issue as few papers as possible, and make the system of registry as simple as may be. It assumes that breeders are honorable men, and their word is accepted without question or additional proof. As men are human, mistakes will sometimes occur, but no case has yet arisen which indicates intentional fraud, or leads us to think our policy wrong.

All registries in the Red Polled Herdbook are based on a written application, signed by a responsible party (the breeder or owner), giving the essential facts, and certifying that the animal fills the standard required. This application goes direct to the printer (after proper examination), and is afterwards filed in the secretary's office for reference in case any question should arise.

Based on this application, a certificate is issued by the secretary, giving the essential facts and the volume of the herdbook in which it will appear. Heretofore, numbers have not been assigned until all the entries for a volume were received and arranged in alphabetical order. This made a very convenient book for reference, as the names were in alphabetical order and the numbers consecutive. It caused some trouble, however, to the smaller breeders, who did not buy the herdbooks, and had, therefore, to apply to the secretary later for the numbers of their cattle. In future, numbers will be assigned as certificates are issued.

Transfers are made simply by endorsement on the back of the certificate, just as a promissory note is transferred. This may be returned to the secretary later, and a new one is issued in the name of the purchaser. The old certificate is filed as evidence for reference in case any question arises.

Under this system, the only papers the breeder needs to keep are his certificates and blank applications for registry. Any additional records required he is expected to keep in his own books and in his own way. He is encouraged to record all calves before they are a year old and while the facts are fresh—indeed, he is charged an extra fee if he does not—and when so entered, the record is permanent, and new certificates can at any time be issued in case the originals are lost.

As stated, no affidavit is required for any fact, no proof other than his word, that the breeder owned the cow, or that she was bred as stated; and we have seen no reason to change this simple form. No case has ever occurred, to my knowledge, where a breeder has purposely misstated the facts, and if he erred an affidavit would not help it.

J. McLAIN SMITH,
Dayton, Ohio. Secretary.

American Hogs for Austria.

The American Express Company, through the permission of an imperial order, have shipped one thousand hogs to Buda-Pesth, Austro-Hungary, to be used for breeding purposes.

An American exchange says: "The superiority of the American hog over his European cousin has been admitted by the breeders of Austro-Hungary." The people of that European country are evidently lovers of meat heavily charged with fat.

Dr. S. F. Tolmie, V. S., Victoria, B. C., has been placed in charge of veterinary matters in B. C. for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the position lately held by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of this staff. The new appointment is an excellent one, Dr. Tolmie being interested in the breeding of pure-bred stock and a member of the Institute staff in British Columbia.

How a Chicago Winner was Fed.

The pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer, Clear Lake Jute 2nd, came under our care about the first of April, and was assigned a box stall beside some others. His feed from this time until grass consisted of nine to ten pounds of grain per day, ten pounds of mangels, and what hay he would eat up clean. The grain ration consisted of oats four, bran two, corn two, oil cake one, and barley one, in one hundred pounds. We let him out in the yard about two hours per day when the weather was fine, and when the weather got warmer we let him out in the morning. We aimed to give him some exercise every day when possible, as we consider exercise very important in feeding show cattle, as it keeps them good and active on their legs and feet, and also helps to keep the appetite hearty.

Clear Lake Jute was not long with us until we found he was a good feeder, ready for his feed at the right time. We commenced letting him on the grass about May 10th, only putting him on grass for a short time each day at first, and in the evening before the dew was on the grass, and gradually letting him stay a little longer every day. He got no roots after going on grass, but the grain-feed and hay was kept up. Sometimes cattle that are well fed do not care for much grain for a while when they are put on grass, but Clear Lake Jute and the other cattle on grass with him fed fine right along after going on grass.

He was on grass for a while every evening until about June first, or as soon as the nights were warm, then we left him out on grass all night, and put him back in the stable in the morning. When he was out on grass or in the yard he was with six other cattle of the same age or younger.

The pasture they were on was Bromus Inermis, with a little red clover in it, and they seemed to like the Bromus very well. There were two small fields about a quarter of a mile from the stable, and we kept changing them from one field to another, about two weeks on one piece and then change.

We had him out on pasture all night for about three months—June, July and August—and during that time the grain ration consisted of oats three parts, bran two, corn two, barley one, wheat one, peas one, in a hundred pounds, and he received daily about ten and one-half pounds of this mixture for June and July, and during August eleven to twelve and one-half pounds per day. Besides the grain he got on pasture, we fed him green feed in the stall, either red clover, Bromus or green corn, but mainly red clover. The green feed was cut fresh every day. We fed him some hay daily at the noon feed, giving him hay instead of green feed. He was fed three times a day all through the season. I think it is a good thing to feed some hay every day for roughage, even when on green feed. We did not restrict him on grass or green feed, but fed him all he wanted.

During the fly season, July and August, we kept him during the day in a darkened stall, and kept another steer with him for company, and when flies were bad we would not put him out on grass until sundown, and we would get them in about 5.30 in the morning.

About the first of September we kept him in all night and stopped feeding green feed, and from this time on we let him out in the yard, morning and evening, for exercise, and sometimes we would lead him on the halter. We now fed him mangels in place of green feed, fed him about twelve pounds per day, and about fourteen pounds of grain per day and what hay he would eat.

The grain consisted of oats three and a half, bran two and a half, corn two, barley one, wheat one, peas one, for September, and fed him thirteen to fourteen pounds per day during September, the ration being somewhat stronger now until show time. During October and November, the ration consisted of oats four, corn three, bran two, peas one and oil cake one, and received of this mixture fourteen to fifteen and one-half pounds per day, and twelve pounds of roots and what hay he would eat.

Although you will notice that at no time did we feed a heavy corn ration, the aim being to feed a flesh rather than a fat-forming feed. No stock food, sugar or molasses was fed to Clear Lake Jute during the time we were feeding him! When in the stable he was kept in a box stall.

He was not curried or groomed very much during the summer months, but more attention was given to this during the fall months. He was washed every two or three weeks from September to November.

He had access to salt at any time either in the pasture or yard. We fed him a little boiled barley and peas once a day about five times a week, adding a little of the boiled feed to some of the grain, and some cut hay. The boiled feed was given in August and September. His feet were trimmed twice during the summer, once early in the summer and again in the early fall.

The feeder must constantly use his judgment in regard to many things that may occur. Little things that seem trifling in themselves, but are important in this work, such as sudden change in weather in regard to turning them out, or when to keep them in, and keeping watch how eager they are for their feed, and even the water they drink. The droppings should be watched daily, for the digestion of the animal can be detected to a certain extent by the droppings. Feed boxes should be kept scrupulously clean; in fact, it is a good plan to have light wooden or tin feed-boxes in such cases, as the boxes can be put before the ani-

mals to feed and removed as soon as the feed is consumed, and these boxes can be washed occasionally and kept clean.

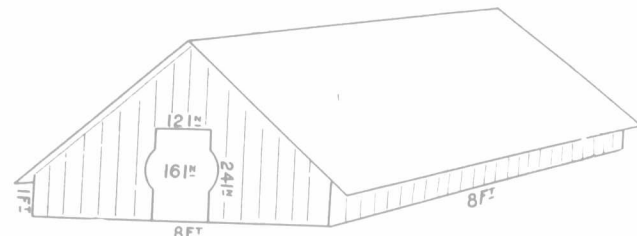
St. Anthony's Park, Minn.

GEORGE CRAIG.

A Cheap Hog House.

In a recent issue a subscriber asks for a pattern of a cheap hogpen. The plan herewith illustrated shows a pattern of a house that I have found very satisfactory. The floor is made by itself of inch lumber, and just small enough to allow the upper part to fit down over it.

The sides of the upper part are ten inches deep, and where they join the roof there is a frame



made of a 2x6 plank set on edge, and extending along the back as well. This helps to keep the sow from crowding the pigs against the wall. To aid in moving this house from place to place, a mud-boat is placed under it.

A house of this kind is always dry, and except in extremely cold weather is moderately warm. During the first week in March I had young pigs doing well in it.

Lacombe, Alta.

F. H. D.

Docking Lambs.

There may be room for diversity of opinion regarding the sensibleness of docking horses, but there is a general agreement that it is a kindness to amputate the tails of lambs while they are quite young, as they are not needed for protection from flies, which purpose the lamb's wool admirably serves, while the long tail gathers dirt, and thus proves a nuisance. A few sheep or lambs with long tails spoil the appearance of a whole flock from a point of pride, which all flockmasters of good taste possess. The proper time to attend to docking the lambs is when they are a week old; then the bones are small and soft, and can be easily cut through without shock to the vertebrae, and with very little bleeding. Let an attendant hold the lamb, or the operator may hold it between his knees, and with one hand draw the loose skin back a little towards the rump, feel for the second or third joint, and with a sharp knife in the other hand cut upwards against the thumb resting on the upper side of the tail, and the work is quickly and quietly done. Should bleeding continue more than a few minutes, which rarely occurs at this age, tying a piece of soft twine around the stump will stop it promptly; this should be cut away in a few hours. A prominent breeder wrote us last year that he lost two or three fine lambs from the shock of docking when several weeks old; this year he has docked at four or five days, and has had no losses. The ram lambs in grade flocks, and the inferior ones in pure-bred flocks, should be castrated at the same time as docking is performed, or rather immediately before. Ram lambs among other feeders become a nuisance in the fall, and are discounted in price by buyers. American special sheep papers recommend castration by clipping the pouch containing the testicles clean off with a pair of shears, which it is claimed is perfectly safe when the lamb is a few days old. But shepherds having a pride in their flocks prefer to have their wethers carrying a pouch, and they perform the operation by cutting the end of the sack off, or slitting the sides well down to the bottom, and drawing the testicles out separately, pressing down on the body with the fingers of one hand meantime.

Donations by the Live-stock Associations.

The Dominion Fair at Winnipeg is being recognized in a substantial way by the live-stock associations of Great Britain, the U. S. and Canada. The largest contribution is one of \$1,200, by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the American Hereford Association contributing \$500, while the Canadian Clydesdale Society and the Dominion Swine Breeders' each add \$300 to the Winnipeg prize list. The American Galloway Association, the Canadian Ayrshire Association and the Canadian Holstein Association each give \$100, the Canadian Hackney Society \$50 and the Canadian Hereford Association \$25; while two fine gold medals are offered by the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain. The American Hereford Association is showing considerable enterprise. They are arranging an exhibit of tip-toppers, and will make a bid for pre-eminence on the Canadian range. The Shorthorn breeders will need to hustle. The Whitefaces are noted travellers and can rustle with the best.

Our Scottish Letter.

At present, considerable interest is being taken here in educational matters. We have not got the length of Professor Robertson's idea of training head, hand and heart, but in purpose we are getting on. Two years ago, Parliament passed an Educational Bill for England, and has got the Government into a bit of a mess by so doing. But there is a good deal of the bulldog in the present Government, and it holds on to office with commendable tenacity. A bill has now been introduced to increase and extend education in Scotland, and so far its leading provisions have been received with remarkable unanimity. Somehow Scotsmen understand education, and there is a traditional ambition in the Scots race to be educated. This, doubtless, renders the task of statesmen easier than it is in England. Agricultural education chiefly concerns us here. For many years it was hard to get anyone to listen seriously when you discoursed on the outstanding merits of technical education in agriculture. Now times have changed. Everybody is a zealot in the cause. Glasgow Agricultural College was first got under way, the Edinburgh and East of Scotland followed, and at present the authorities in the north are busy organizing the Northern College. This will not be quite a simple task. The geographical difficulties are considerable, and it is possible that some novel steps will require to be taken in order to make the work of the college in the far northern counties all that it ought to be. The cheering fact is that such colleges will soon be in full working order all over Scotland. One difficulty which most of the colleges have to contend with is the absence of sufficient experimental ground. This is a difficulty which does not trouble you. With the illimitable prairie to draw upon, you can never be in want of land. Here it is dear, because scarce. You can't get outside the four seas, and that fact explains much in the economical situation in Great Britain.

The fiscal racket is meanwhile stilled. Whatever be the ultimate issue, there can be little doubt that the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain are, meanwhile, rather bold, and if adopted would lead to the disintegration of some trades. Farmers are becoming rather jealous of the results, and more of them are beginning to question whether Mr. Chamberlain's policy would do much for them. All the same, Mr. Chamberlain has appointed a commission to enquire into the whole question, and that commission is now hard at work. There is an agricultural sub-commission, on which two notable Scotsmen have been asked to act, viz.: Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Invermay, the well-known head of the great firm of Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Ltd., and Mr. James Biggar, the noted breeder and judge of Galloway cattle. What this commission is to do we cannot tell, but it will require to take very active steps if it means to carry the country. I believe the question should first have been approached by way of enquiry and not in the bold, uncompromising fashion identified with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. On the other hand, it is urged, and there is a deal of truth in the point, that the question would never have made any impression if Mr. Chamberlain had not fairly carried the country by storm. The general feeling now is that the great industrial centers are not at all so enamored of the idea as they were at first. I expect it will be a long time before Mr. Chamberlain's proposals become law.

Ayrshires are in favor in Canada, and well they may be. They pay more rent in Scotland than any other breed. They have suffered a good deal in the hands of fancy stockmen, but they are now more universally in favor than they have been for very many years. Mr. Alexander Y. Allan, Croftjane, Thornhill, is not unknown to many Canadians as a successful breeder of Ayrshires. He has relinquished the holding of Croftjane, and recently his herd of Ayrshires was dispersed. He sold sixty-two head by public auction at an average price of £12 11s. 11d. each. The cows in this lot numbered 21, and these made an average of £15 6s. each. These figures indicate good enough business. Mr. Allan's herd was strong in commercial qualities. Its butter-fat standard was high, and at all times it could be depended on to produce either calves or milk to please the most fastidious. Another herd of much the same character is also in the market, and will soon be dispersed. It is that of Mr. John Steel, High Newton, Darvel, who, like so many other Ayrshire farmers, is seeking a home in Essex.

Most of the Scots farmers who went south have done uncommonly well. They have their own difficulties to contend with, but I question if even the least fortunate amongst them would come back to Scotland. Between scarcity of land, high rents, and an uncertain climate, agriculture is not an attractive pursuit in this country, hence the large number of young, able-bodied men who are leaving for the West. Canada is getting a large share of these emigrants, and I expect the C. P. R. will be taxed to the utmost in taking them to their destination.

An agitation has been commenced against the partiality displayed by the Irish Department of Agriculture in its selection of cattle breeds. It is alleged that only Shorthorns are really accepted con amore by the officials of the Board, and that other breeds, but in particular Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, are systematically boycotted or ignored. That the majority of the average Irish farmers will prefer a Shorthorn bull can hardly be denied, but it is one thing for breeders themselves to put in a claim for a bull of a particular breed, and an altogether different thing

for a public department to put its imprimatur on one breed and ignore the rest. The sensible arrangement is for the Department to give the Irish farmer the best kind of bull wanted by him, no matter what be the breed to which it belongs. Undoubtedly, black polled calves in all markets sell better as "stockers" than any other sort. This is quite explicable, and even to the end of the chapter the black polled crosses, in most cases, feed best. The point is that no salaried official of the Government should have the power to boycott any recognized known breed. The choice of breed should in every case be left to the breeders in a given locality. They know what they want, and no board administering public money has the right to say to which breed the bull wanted is to belong.

"SCOTLAND YET."



Caught in the Clear Water West of Red Deer, Alta.

Farm.

U. S. Grain Dealers Scored.

In the United States Senate, McCumber, the representative for North Dakota, has been urging the passage of a bill for a federal commission to grade wheat. In an address before the House at Washington, he made statements reflecting seriously on the operators of grain elevators in all the cities of the Northwest.

He said the farmer was being robbed of millions of dollars every year by the elevator men by false inspection and grading of wheat. Specific instances were cited where the grain came in as having low grade and no grade at all, and went out of the elevator as No. 1 Northern. The farmer was paid for a cheap, low grade wheat, and the buyer paid for the best on the market.

He charged that the official records of the elevators at Duluth and Superior would show that during the past ten years 26,866,000 bushels more wheat went out of the elevators than came in. This, he said, was simply dishonest weighing, and by it the growers of the grain had been robbed of \$20,000,000.

One elevator at Superior was shown to have made a clear profit of \$300,000 in one month by manipulation of the grading of wheat. Letters were read from agricultural college presidents exposing and denouncing the present system as childish.

Leavitt, Alta., March 2nd, 1904.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Co.:
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find cheque for \$1.50, subscription for year 1904 for "Farmer's Advocate." I wish to congratulate you upon your weekly paper. I find it very interesting indeed.
CHARLES QUINTON.



Harvesting in Alberta.

Cutting oats on the farm of J. Sharp, eighteen miles s.-e. of Lacombe.

Soil Exhaustion by Summer-fallowing and Wheat-growing.

HOW SHALL IT BE AVOIDED?

As long as farmers are able to buy virgin prairie at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, from which can be obtained an average of twenty bushels of wheat, with the chance in favorable seasons of thirty to forty bushels per acre, there is little use in preaching about rotation of crops, clover growing, or the use of farmyard manure, yet the time is rapidly coming nearer when the farmer will have to refrain from drawing both principal and interest, in the form of nitrogen, from nature's bank, because the teller will, in the very plain sign language of a 10-bushel crop or less, say, "No funds, your account is overdrawn!"

Continuous wheat-growing means loss of nitrogen, and, therefore, lowering of the quality of the grain; loss of soil moisture, by means of weeds; smaller yields of wheat, and increased cost of threshing due to the presence of weeds. The Minnesota station's experiments as to the influence of wheat farming upon soil fertility are worth looking into; in fact, those experiments afford us exact information on a topic considered yet by some people as debatable. Nitrogen (present in the air in unlimited quantities, in the soil in limited amounts) is one of the most essential elements of plant growth; in its absence no plant can mature, and when present in restricted amounts, crops fail to make good yields. At the experiment station mentioned, plots cropped to wheat continuously for eight years lost 1,700 pounds of nitrogen, of which only 300 pounds were used by the wheat grown; the waste of nitrogen (fertility) was nearly five times greater than what was used, and, as a consequence, the average crop yield of those plots fell far below the average of plots on which a rotation had been carried out. Another series of plots on which a crop rotation (wheat, clover, wheat, oats, wheat, clover, wheat, wheat) was followed, 800 pounds of nitrogen (less than half under the continuous cropping system) was lost, 300 pounds of the amount being used by the crops specified. Another rotation (oats, clover, barley, corn, corn, oats, clover, barley) only drew on the soil for 450 pounds of nitrogen, and used 350 pounds; in this case the loss of the valuable fertilizing agent (nitrogen) being very small.

The Minnesota experimenter, as the results of his experiments for over eight years, says "Summer-fallowing is more destructive to the humus and nitrogen than continuous grain cultivation, and when summer-fallowing is alternated with grain-growing, the most favorable conditions exist for rapid depletion of the soil nitrogen." In other words, summer-fallowing is the quickest and surest method for getting rid of soil fertility known, a startling indictment 'tis true, especially so when compared with a recent opinion of the Director of the Experimental Farms, who says in the Canadian Magazine, p. 536, April: "That to get the best results (he is referring to wheat-growing) the land should be summer-fallowed every third season."

We are forced to accept the Minnesota savant's conclusions, because such bear marks of rational scientific investigation, and because they accord with the teaching and practices of that noted farmer, Wm. Rennie, and of those famous agricultural chemists, Messrs. Laves, Gilbert and Babcock. The plea advanced for the summer-fallow in the West is that it assures sufficient moisture for a crop, yet we know that summer-fallowing wastes the humus in the soil, and as the humus disappears, so decreases the soil's capacity to hold moisture, and also its fertility. It is not necessary that the soil should become exhausted because wheat is grown; in fact, if care is taken to prevent loss of nitrogen, and, therefore, fertility, by conserving or replenishing the humus

(decayed vegetable matter) in the soil, paying crops of the great bread-supplying cereal can continue to be taken from the land. The secret of keeping up paying crop yields consists of (a) rotation of crops, as suggested above and in recent issues; (b) the use of farmyard manure; (c) the growing of clover or other legume; and (d) thorough cultivation.

A Desirable Farmhouse.

In constructing the house, of which a plan is given herewith, four thousand Winnipeg white brick were used, the main walls being of solid brick and the woodshed veneered. In the cellar also the partitions are of brick, and the cistern is built of the same material in conjunction with cement. The cellar is the full size of the house, and the outside walls are of stone twenty inches thick and seven feet high, clear of joists. There is no outside cellar door, but by the plan it will be noticed that there is a stairway going down through the pantry, under the stairway leading to the second story. For getting potatoes, etc., to the cellar, a chute is constructed. There is also a dumb waiter or small elevator for conveying goods to and from the cellar.

The first floor of the house is nine feet nine inches in height, and the second eight feet. The plastering was done with Manitoba hard-wall plaster.

The following outline of the cost will give some idea of the cash outlay, not including the farmer's own labor:

Brick	\$ 429 80
Lumber, lime and cement	907 37
Work, stone, carpenter, plastering	953 06
Hardware, including furnace	265 00
Painting	113 00
Iron cresting	28 50
Total	\$2,696 73

Crystal City, Man.

J. P. SMITH.

Growing Corn Fodder.

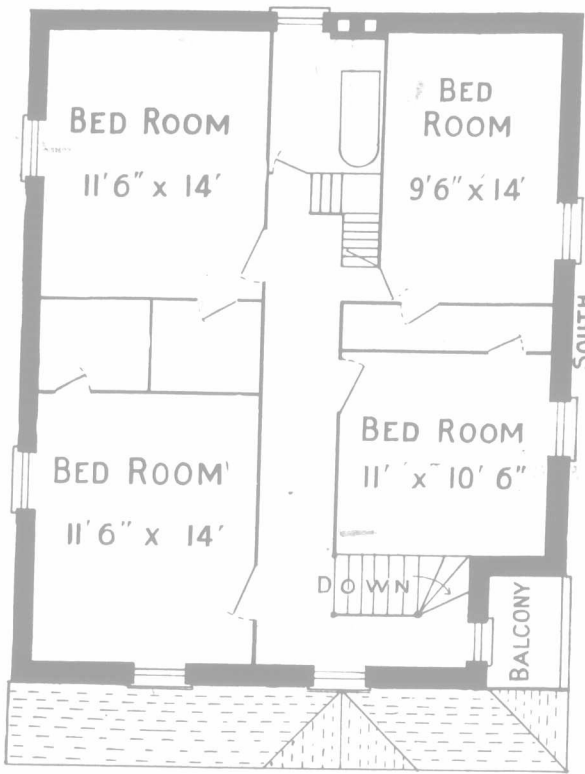
The scarcity of rough fodder during the past winter should be an inducement to many to give corn growing a trial this year. The once prevalent idea that it cannot be successfully grown in Manitoba and the Territories has now been fully dispelled. All that is needed is fertile, well-drained soil, a suitable variety, and good cultivation.

Practically all cultivated land in Manitoba and the West will grow good corn, but sandy loam is to be preferred to clay, since it warms up quicker in the spring, and corn requires much heat as well as moisture in the soil to produce a heavy crop. In preparing the land nothing is better than a sod plowed and cultivated sufficiently early in the season to allow it to rot well. Stubble land is less likely to be free from weeds than sod, and, anyhow, the latter will contain more humus (decayed vegetable matter), which always assists in retaining moisture in the soil.

Before plowing all available barnyard manure should be applied to the land, because corn is a heavy feeder on plant-food, and will give a liberal response to an application of farmyard manure even on prairie soils that are apparently sufficiently fertile for any kind of crop. If manure cannot be had before plowing, the next best thing is to convey it direct from the stable to the proposed corn field, and scatter it over the surface during winter. The following spring it should be worked into the surface soil with a cultivator as early as the rush of spring seeding will admit. Some prefer to plow the corn land in the spring, but that is not necessary where a good seed-bed can be worked up by means of the cultivators.

Regarding the time to sow, no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. At the Brandon Experimental Farm, May 20th has been about the average date during recent years, and at Indian Head perhaps two days later than that. Green corn is very easily affected by frost, and the aim of the sower should be to sow just as early as he considers it safe in his particular locality, so as to lessen the danger of being caught with an immature crop in the fall. This is hence a matter which farmers in each district must settle for themselves, depending upon the comparative earliness or lateness of the district, and the time in the spring at which growing weather comes. Our own experience has taught us that it pays better to sow early with the hope of having the corn catch the early growth, than to wait until all danger of frost is over. The quantity of seed is not a large item in any case; from one-half to three-quarters of a bushel is quite sufficient for an acre, and even if the early sowing is caught, it can be re-sown and still be as early as if the first sowing had been delayed.

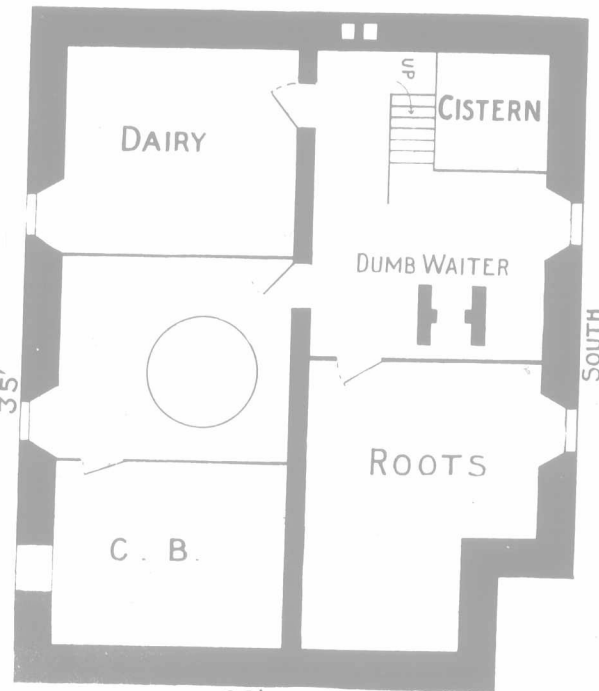
The most practical method of sowing for this country is by means of the grain drill. By stopping up the holes in the seed-box so that only every fourth or fifth hole is allowed to sow, the seed may be deposited in rows that will admit of



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF DESIRABLE FARMHOUSE.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.

easy cultivation with the horse-hoe. These rows should not be less than thirty inches apart. The names of varieties best suited to this country will be found in another column under heading, "What to Grow."

Dairymen Should Grow the Mangel.

Successful dairying cannot be carried on throughout the year without an abundant supply of succulent food. Corn fodder has proven to be a great friend of the dairy farmer in this respect, but he should also give mangels a place, because of their splendid keeping qualities, and the fact that they are very valuable in stimulating a large flow of milk. In the latter respect they are, perhaps, not superior to turnips, but this root cannot, of course, be recommended because of the objectionable flavor which it imparts to all dairy products.

The chief objection to mangel growing is the amount of labor required. This, however, is not as great as generally considered, provided proper methods of cultivation are observed. In the first place, the land should be as free as possible from weeds. The kind of soil best suited to mangels, and the system of preparing that will give best results, is described in another column of this issue, under the heading, "Growing Corn Fodder."

One of the chief secrets of success in mangel growing, if there be any, is in securing a good seeding. After considerable experience in this work, we are prepared to say that nine out of every ten failures is due to the seed being sown too shallow. Mangel seed should not be deposited less than one inch below the surface. If shallower than that, the chances in comparatively dry weather are that the seed will not germinate.

Seeding should take place in rows, from twenty-six to thirty inches apart, as soon as danger of frost is over. It is usually about ten days after sowing until the young plants reach the light, so that the sower must use his own judgment as to the time, but the earlier the better, all other things considered. As soon as the plants can be traced along the row the horse-hoe should be run through, and at occasional intervals thereafter to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. Thinning out the plants is the slowest operation in the process of growing, but if it be done when the plants are about one inch high a good man will do a considerable quantity in a day.

Cement on Log House.

Please let me know, through your valuable paper, how cement concrete will do to side up a log dwelling-house, giving information to following questions: What proportion should it be mixed with sand and gravel? How thick or thin can it be put on the wall to stand the weather without cracking, the logs being uneven? What is the best way to fasten it to the wall, there being a stone foundation all round? Would four-inch nails, driven partly in a foot apart in line, then up three feet or so another line of nails, and so on to the top, be sufficient to hold it like brick veneer, or would it require more nails, a board being used on the outside to hold the cement until set? Would it be better to side it up with lumber. Lumber siding is very expensive here, forty to forty-five dollars per thousand. P. M.

A log or frame dwelling-house can be satisfactorily veneered with concrete if the foundation is firm and all right. The foundation must project beyond the present face-line of walls from four to five inches, not less than four. Then drive five-inch spikes about an inch and a half into the logs to fasten the concrete. These may be from twenty inches to two feet apart each way. Now place the shoring of two-inch plank around the building, and proceed with the work in the same way as in building an ordinary concrete wall. The concrete should be made of good clean gravel, of all sizes from wheat grains up to the size of hickory nuts, and mixed in the proportion of about five parts (by measure) gravel to one part rock cement, or ten parts gravel to one of Portland cement. Mix thoroughly before adding water and then do not use too much water, so that the mixture can be thoroughly rammed after being placed in position. Small stone may be used to save gravel and cement, but these must be kept two inches from face of wall in order to have a smooth finish on same. Cement concrete veneering when once properly constructed, will be everlasting, and the first cost will not exceed that of good lumber at present prices. Queenston, Ont. ISAAC USHER.

The Times, London, England, of March 16th, is authority for the statement that the Postmaster-General has authorized the issue of books of postage stamps, convenient for carrying in the pocket, containing also, on the cover, postal information, rates, etc. This idea was adopted from the Canadian Postmaster-General's methods in force here for some years past, viz.: of affording the public a convenient way of carrying postage stamps.

Stock Foods: What to Grow.

The article in April 6th issue, re choice of varieties to be planted, provided for the cereals. In this issue we propose to deal with fodder corn and field roots, suitable varieties, of which the farmer, especially the newcomer to our midst, is not apt to be acquainted with.

While the cereals are largely drawn upon for stock foods, the fact remains for cheap feed and variety of diet we must rely upon corn and roots for succulence during the winter-feeding period. The silo is the cheapest and most convenient way of handling succulent feed, roots coming next. Even at other times of the year these field crops are good adjuncts to feeding, e. g., during the time when pastures are bare and dry, or before the stubbles are available. Corn cured in the sheaf is also a very valuable feed, and much liked by live stock, and is economical to grow, as it yields heavily when the proper methods of cultivation (see this issue in another column) are followed. At Brandon, as a result of tests for six to nine years, the following varieties have proved satisfactory, viz., Thoroughbred White Flint, Early Mastodon, Angel of Midnight, Champion White Pearl, and Longfellow Superior Fodder, in 1903, all being sown May 28th, and cut September 4th. The varieties mentioned yielded at Brandon when cut green for ensilage over nineteen tons per acre (the ton in Canada is 2,000 pounds, so Bulletin 44 informs us in ten different places).

Supt. Angus Mackay reports from the Indian Head Farm the results of tests of varieties for four to nine years, ranking Salzer's All Gold first, with a yield of 17 tons 1,493 pounds; Superior Fodder, Early Mastodon, Early Butler, Angel of Midnight and Giant Prolific Ensilage following in the order given, with an average approximating 14 tons per acre. Planting at Indian Head took place May 22nd, and the cutting September 9th last year. The Agassiz (B.C.) yields were given in an early issue in the year.

FIELD ROOTS.

Turnips, of the varieties following, have averaged at Brandon the last four to nine years, 25 tons 295 pounds per acre, viz., Hartley's Bronze, Magnum Bonum, Perfection Swede, Skirving's Selected Purple-top, and half's Westbury. Indian Head average yield for a similar period for the six varieties named—Perfection Swede, Imperial Swede, Hartley's Bronze, Halewood's Bronze, Hall's Westbury, Drummond's Purple-top—was 22 tons 709 pounds. Turnips were sown in drills and on the flat, 2 1/2 feet apart, sowings being made May 30th and June 13th at Brandon; May 16th and 28th at Indian Head; the pulling of the roots taking place October 7th (Brandon); October 9th (Indian Head).

Mangels are much valued by all stockmen, and from the records produce heavily at the experimental farms on the prairie. Six varieties at Brandon produced an average of 31 tons 235 pounds per acre, the kinds grown being: Selected Mammoth Long Red, Mammoth Long Red, Yellow Intermediate, Prize Mammoth Long Red, Giant Yellow Intermediate, Gate Post. At Indian Head, prizewinner Yellow Globe, Lion Yellow Intermediate, Yellow Intermediate, Selected Mammoth Long Red, Gate Post and Giant Yellow Intermediate were the favorite sowing, with an average of 22 tons 1,219 pounds. As with the turnips, two sowings, early ones, May 30th and May 16th, were made, pulling being done at Brandon, Sept. 21st; Indian Head, Oct. 8th.

With carrots, Brandon reports average crop of 19 tons 867 pounds; Indian Head, 11 tons 924 pounds per acre, got from Improved Short White, New White Intermediate, Ontario Champion, White Belgian, Half-long Chantenay, Half-long White, at the named farm; Giant White Vosges, Half-long Chantenay, Early Gem, New White Intermediate, White Belgian, Ontario Champion, at the Territorial Experiment Station. The carrots were pulled October 19th and October 12th at the respective farms. The carrots were sown two feet apart in drills and on the level, first sowing May 16th and May 2nd; second sowing, June 6th and May 16th.

Sugar beets have been prominently before the farmers in late years. The Director reports the following three varieties only as suited for sugar manufacture, viz., Wanzleben, Vilmorin's Improved, French "Very Rich." Nineteen tons 815 pounds at Brandon, and 11 tons 503 pounds at Indian Head for the last six years; at the former, being lifted Sept. 21st, and the latter Oct. 9th. Danisa Red-top, Red-top Sugar, Danish Improved and Improved Imperial were tried at Brandon; Vilmorin's Improved, Improved Imperial, Royal Giant and Red-top Sugar at Indian Head.

One important deduction from the experiments is that practically in all cases the early sown seed gave far the largest returns.

The tests of potatoes, and some conclusions arrived at, will be published in April 27th issue.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

Whitewash the poultry-house, inside and out, as soon as the warm weather sets in.

Coal-oil the roosts thoroughly.

Why not install a few trap-nests, and keep tab on the layers?

Put a few (one or two) moth balls under the setting hen; the lice can't stand them.

Get some wire netting, and confine the poultry if you are going to have a garden.

Study your hens. There are profitable and unprofitable biddies. Don't be afraid to use the axe; headless hens waste no grub.

If the creamery in your neighborhood goes in for egg-collecting give it your support. It means better prices and cash to you, if you collect the eggs regularly and frequently, and don't try to palm off the strawy-flavored ones.

Don't keep the mongrel rooster because he's a good fighter. The hen-yard is the place there ought to be something doing all the time, but not in the line of a scrap.

Winnipeg and Brandon shows will afford you a chance to get next to the best utility birds.

Some people say white poultry is the best—an odd pinfeather doesn't show when such are dressed.

Read up on the methods of poultry-fattening recommended by the Dominion Department of Agriculture's poultry expert—and try them.

One variety is sufficient for most people to keep. Remember, the best is none too good.

Around the Poultry-house.

The time of year that I prefer to hatch chicks for a climate of this description—that is, where the winters are open till about February—is December and January. The eggs gathered through these two months, and set as freshly gathered, make the finest and best feathered chicks; but if hatching is put off till later, it is better not to begin till much later, as the birds obtain little exercise during February, and even possibly March, when there is snow or heavy cold rain; also, the root supply runs somewhat short, and green grass has not yet started, which makes the eggs less fertile and hard to germinate. The chicks, even if hatched, will not be so stout and hardy if the parent birds have not had a sufficient raw vegetable supply. I think that this rule applies to every climate equally. However, whether I have been rearing chickens in England, the Northwest Territories, or British Columbia, I have made one rule which is always unalterable, and that rule is to have plenty of shed room, with good serviceable roofs and wire fronts, with doors and windows of houses so protected that both weather and vermin can be shut out. For the hatching season, be it either in December or April, I have a good, secure, secluded shed, just large enough for the hens to be lifted from the boxes and fed. If a yard is added it is very small, as it is sometimes a little tedious persuading Biddy that the door of the house will lead her to her beloved eggs, which are possibly chilling fast.

A very small shed will accommodate a large number of nest boxes, ranged in tiers two boxes high. In the shed I keep a tin of corn, with a well-fitting lid; a pen and ink; some drinking cups; a bale of clover hay; a sack of dried pyrethrum, a piece of which is placed in each nest; a bag of fine shell grit; a bowl to wash eggs if soiled, and deep enough to dip eggs when five days from hatching; a nail brush, a soft clean rag, an egg-tester, a toe marker, and a small spade with which to remove all refuse. Fifty to sixty sitting hens can be managed in a very few minutes, in a shed that they can have all to themselves.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Heronsmere, B. C.

Poultry Stations in the West.

The Minister of Agriculture, in answering a question in the House of Commons a few days ago, said that it was the intention of his department shortly to establish three illustration poultry-raising and fattening stations in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. The exact locations have not yet been decided, but it is expected that they will be in operation by next fall. B.

Handling Incubator Chicks.

Keep the chicks quiet and comfortable for the first forty-eight hours after hatching. Keep the brooder temperature at ninety degrees for the first week, reducing five degrees each week, until seventy degrees is reached. The chicks will soon show whether they are comfortable or not; if cold, they will huddle together. Dry sand or sawdust (pine) makes a good material to sprinkle on the brooder floor to prevent slipping. Feed dry food to the chicks after the 48-hour period has elapsed; wet, sloppy food results in bowel trouble and dead chicks. Don't overfeed; twice the first day, three times the second, and then four times until two weeks old is ample. Supply fresh water in a drinking fountain. The dish method of watering, by which the chicks take cold baths, is a bad one. Bread-crumbs (baked or dry), hard-boiled eggs, oatmeal at first, later a little meat chopped fine, and a run on dry mornings to the green grass, makes a satisfactory diet.

G. T. P.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Garden Will Pay.

Few things on the farm add more to the health and happiness in the home than a good garden. It is one of the great advantages that people in the country may enjoy, the luxuries of which are longed for by their city cousins. No doubt, to have a desirable farm garden means a little work and attention, but if the land be well prepared and the seeds planted with a view to lessening labor, the time required to keep a garden sufficient to supply the average family with vegetables during the summer will not be very great.

To get the best results with a small amount of labor, plant everything possible in rows, far enough apart to allow of cultivation with a horse hoe or scuffer. From twenty-five to thirty inches will be found about right in most cases. If this be done, not more than half an hour will be lost each time in cultivating between the rows.

It is also very important to have the soil mellow, so as to ensure a good seed-bed, and equally important to plant the seeds sufficiently deep to guarantee germination.

Many failures to have a valuable farm-garden are due to late sowing. Some persons seem to think that it will do to make the garden after the rush of other work is over. This is true in the case of certain varieties of vegetables, but there are many others that must be planted as early as the land can be cultivated in the springtime.

Plant Trees.

The advantages of having a strong wind-break of trees around the farm buildings should be apparent to everyone who has experienced life on the prairie. There is no difficulty in having one, provided a little time and attention can be given to the preparation of the land in which the trees are to be planted. This should be done during the summer previous to the planting, if the best results are to be obtained. If, however, the soil has not been specially prepared, a start should be made in tree-planting by making the best of conditions that exist. It is easy to buy trees that are guaranteed to grow. Our advertising columns will give the names of reliable dealers. The important point is to get them, and plant and care for them properly.

Re the Warble Fly.

With reference to your letter on the warble fly, published in issue of March 23rd, I have seen this account of its life history published before, and believe it to be entirely wrong. I think a mistake is made between the bot fly and the warble fly, and I believe it to be utterly impossible for the warble to work through the tissues to the skin and mature there. The warble is the larvæ of what is called here the deer fly, which lays its egg in the skin, where the larvæ mature the following spring. Miss Ormerod, the well-known entomologist, discovered this years ago, and there is a pamphlet on the subject issued by the R. A. S. of England, and written by her, in which she gives the life history of the warble. The treatment advised is identical with that contained in your article.

Swan Lake. ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

[The investigations of Cooper Curtis and the Department of Agriculture cleared up this matter some time ago, to which, we believe, the great English entomologist you mention, Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, subscribed. The warble fly has not an instrument capable of puncturing a bovine hide, hence could not lay the egg under the skin.—Ed.]

A Canadian company in Mexico, known as the Mexican Light and Power Co., which is installing the great water-power and electric-transmission plant in the State of Puebla, recently moved an entire town of 1,000 inhabitants, in order that its site might be used for a reservoir. All the buildings, even to the cathedral, were razed and rebuilt in a new location. The name of the town has been changed from Necaxa to Canadita.

Events of the World.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, grandmother of King Alfonso, is dead.

Ninety-five Japanese prisoners have been sent to Tomsk, Western Siberia, for imprisonment.

The Anglo-French Treaty is looked upon with much suspicion by the Russians, who see in it only a plan to alienate France from Russia.

Correspondents of Paris papers now in Russia state that a large number of armored automobiles have been despatched to the Far East.

On April 4th, an earthquake wrecked three villages in Macedonia, killed 25 people, injured 40, and destroyed 1,500 houses. Upon the same day, the seismograph in the Toronto Observatory registered a heavy shock at 6.08 a. m.

The British force which went to suppress the rising of the natives in Nigeria who were stirred into rebellion by the outbreak of the Hereros against German rule, lost four men killed and forty-eight wounded in the first encounter. The Okpotos, the tribe which is most violently disaffected, continues to resist the advance of the expedition.

Two thousand strikers at Amiens, France, on April 9th, attacked a force of infantry sent to guard a factory. Cavalry reinforcements arrived and charged the mob. Many of the rioters were fatally wounded, and several soldiers injured by stones thrown by the strikers. A detachment of artillery had to be summoned before peace was assured.

Japan has ordered two new battleships from English firms. The vessels will be exceedingly powerful, their length exceeding that of the largest British battleships by twenty feet. The armored belt at the water line will be nine inches thick, with six-inch armor extending to the level of the deck. The main batteries will be arranged so as to discharge eleven tons of projectiles per minute.

In their struggle against the Hereros, the Germans have again lost heavily. While a column under command of Major Von Glazenapp was marching along thicket-lined roads in the direction of Oniatu, it was suddenly attacked by natives concealed among the thickets. After a long fight, the Hereros were repulsed, but not until the Germans had lost thirty-three killed and fifteen wounded. The Hereros left ninety-two dead on the field.

A despatch from Thibet states that on April 7th, 200 Thibetans in the village of Samonda invited a delegation from a British reconnoitering party to approach. When the delegation came near the Thibetans fired upon them. As they had failed in gauging the proper range, no one was injured; nevertheless, the occurrence is looked upon as important in that it shows the temper of the Thibetans, and gives a key to the tactics which they are likely to employ. It is said that reinforcements are being collected at Gyantse to oppose the British advance when it reaches that point.

It is hoped that the Turko-Bulgarian Convention signed at Constantinople on April 8th will be effectual in bringing about peace in the Balkans. It provides for amnesty to all Bulgarians compromised in the Macedonian rising of 1903, excepting persons guilty of using dynamite, the repatriation of refugees, the removal of frontier restriction of Bulgarian trade and travel, and the application of the Austro-Hungarian reform scheme to Macedonia. Bulgaria undertakes to suppress revolutionary movements in her territory, and to prevent the smuggling of arms and explosives across the frontier.

A despatch from Washington says: "One of the greatest strides in recent years towards improving the public health has just been made by an expert in the Agricultural Department, who has discovered that typhoid fever, malarial fever and mosquitoes may be exterminated absolutely." The medium by which this may be accomplished is simply Bordeaux mixture, which, it is asserted, when applied to stagnant water in pools, marshes, etc., even in quantities so small as to leave the water harmless to anything that may drink it, effectually stamps out the microbes of disease. This extension of the use of the well-known spraying mixture was discovered while experiments were being made to find some means of destroying diseases which attack watercress and other aquatic vegetation.

By the Anglo-French Treaty, signed at the Foreign Office in London, on the 8th of April, the long disputed Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries has been finally determined. The terms of the Treaty, so far as Newfoundland is concerned, are as follows: (1) France renounces her rights to the French shore, with the ex-

ception of the right of cleaning and drying fish on the shore. (2) France retains the right of fishing in the territorial waters of the French shore. (3) France secures, on the other hand, the right of French fishermen to obtain supplies of bait on that coast, and the right to fish in those waters, not only for cod, but also for lobsters. Shipowners and sailors whose interests are impaired by the new state of things will receive an indemnity, the amount of which will be determined by a commission of French and British naval officers, with the option of an appeal to an arbitrator to be designated by the Hague Tribunal. Other provisions of the treaty are: The right of France to guard the tranquility of Morocco is recognized. France, on the other hand, will not impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt, and must erect no fortification on the Moroccan coast along the Straits of Gibraltar; Great Britain adheres to the Convention of 1888 for the neutrality of the Suez Canal, and the freedom of trade in Egypt and Morocco is guaranteed for thirty years. In more southern Africa, France obtains important concessions which will give her access to that portion of the Zambezi River which is navigable to ocean-going ships; also, a better route through the fertile country leading to Lake Tchad. The announcement of the terms of the treaty has been met with much enthusiasm in England, where the King is being much lauded as a successful diplomatist in the interests of peace.

According to latest accounts, Russia has received a staggering blow. On the 13th inst., while the battleship Petropavlovsk was going out to meet the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur she received injuries from which she sank immediately with all on board, including Vice-Admiral Makaroff, probably the best naval commander in the Russian fleet. Reports as to particulars are conflicting, some stating that the Petropavlovsk sank as a result of a fight with the enemy, and some that she struck a submarine mine. Further details as to the naval engagement which evidently has been in progress have not been received. . . . Upon land, contrary to expectations, it now seems evident that no important battle will take place on the Yalu River. The Russians are making no great effort to hold that situation, their plan evidently being to let the Japanese move into Manchuria, and then close in upon them. The Japanese, no doubt, understand this, and are on guard against it; nevertheless, a position in Manchuria, and a strong base of operations there, could it be effected, would give them a much more suitable theatre for military action. General Kouropatkin's plans for the Russian army, if reports of Eastern correspondents be true, may well cause sympathizers with the Japanese to tremble, notwithstanding the present odds in favor of Japan, for the long, sore struggle that must await the plucky little empire. Believing with Napoleon that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," he has insisted on having the strength of the Russian army amount to half a million men, the last of whom will be in Manchuria by the end of August. Russia's fears regarding the hindrance to the passage of the Baltic fleet through the Suez have been removed by the signing of the Anglo-French Colonial Treaty, by which free passage of the canal is assured. Recent events have also justified the surmise that negotiations are in progress between Great Britain and Russia tending toward an amicable settlement of disputed rights of influence in Thibet, Persia and Afghanistan; and if friction be removed in these parts, Russia will be enabled to concentrate her whole attention on the great struggle in the Far East. China is a great, uncertain factor in the case. Although so far neutral, no one can say what she will do before the end of the struggle; however, although Russia has protested against the employment of Japanese instructors in the Chinese army as a breach of neutrality, the Japanese are calling for no intervention on their behalf from China. Resolute, self-confident, and, with the exception of a somewhat inferior cavalry, thoroughly modern in war methods and equipment, Japan seems determined to carry the struggle to the end alone.

Coming Events.

Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, grain-growers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office:

Stock pure-bred stock, Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., June.
Horse and Cattle Show, Calgary May 10
Regina Spring Stallion Show May 6
Stock-growers' Convention, Calgary May 12

FAIR DATES.

Edmonton June 30, July 1 and 2
Holland, Man. July 19
Shoal Lake, Man. July 21
Minnedosa, Man. July 21-22
Morden, Man. July 21-22
Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg July 25 to Aug. 6
Brandon, Man. Aug. 9-12
Treherne, Man. Aug. 9
St. Qu'Appelle, Assa. Aug. 15-16
Regina, Assa. Aug. 17-19
Neepawa Fair July 19-20
Yorkton Fair July 19-20
Kilgobry Fair July 18-21
Carman Show Oct. 13-14

Field Notes.

Wetaskiwin citizens have decided by a vote to raise \$25,000 by debentures for a new public school.

Assiniboia Horticultural Society will hold a flower show in Regina August 23rd.

The wheat crop of Australia is estimated at eleven million bushels. Harvest is now over.

Farm laborers are reported scarcer than ever before in Iowa and Illinois.

Three hundred men have been laid off at the Grand Trunk shops, Point St. Charles, Que.

The Newfoundland sealing fleet has captured 250,000 seals so far this season.

The programme of the races at Brandon Exhibition shows a longer list and more extensive prizes than heretofore.

In a freight wreck on the Intercolonial Railway near Rothesay, N.B., 19 cars were wrecked and 50 cattle killed.

Medical health officers of Montreal report that 1,200 calves recently shipped to the city for food consumption have been destroyed as unfit for food.

One of the mines at the outer edge of Vladivostok has been exploded by a whale. The mutilated carcass was washed up on shore.

J. Pierpont Morgan has sailed for London, Eng., where he will probably make his home for the future.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is proceeding energetically in the Dominion Parliament.

The Imperial Elevator Co. are preparing to build a terminal elevator at Fort William, with a capacity of one and three-quarter million bushels.

A rhinoceros, which charged a slowing train in British East Africa, recently occasioned some surprise among the passengers, several of whom were knocked down by the "collision."

"Cows should be given a variety of feed. An ample grain ration in summer while at pasture will be accompanied by extraordinary yields."—[Cow Culture, Kansas Board of Agr.]

Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, has stated in the Legislature at St. John's that the people of Newfoundland have no desire to confederate with the Dominion of Canada.

Professor T. H. King, the author of "The Soil," "Physics of Agriculture," and other standard works, has resigned the position of Chief of the Division of Soil Management in the B. A. I., Washington, D. C.

Meetings which decided enthusiastically in favor of union of the churches have been held in various parts of Canada, notably in Halifax and Winnipeg.

The harvest of this year's wheat crop in Australia is nearly over, the yield being estimated at 11,000,000 bushels above the best previous record; 17,000,000 bushels are now ready to be exported.

The Regina West says: "A number of new barns will be built this year in the districts contiguous to Regina. There was a goodly number built last year, but from indications at present the number will vastly exceed that of last year. This is strong evidence of the progressiveness of the farmers in this part of the country."

Local dealers in Seattle have received orders for 225,000 cases of Alaska pink salmon, to be sent to Japan for use by the army; 75,000 cases have been purchased in San Francisco, and large purchases have also been made in Vancouver, B.C.

"The farmer needs to be a student, for he has much to learn. In many vocations there are places for men of one idea, but a farmer must be a man of many ideas, and of great versatility."—[New York Tribune Farmer.]

The Emperor of Austria on March 31st observed the ancient ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old men in the Crystal Hall of the Hofburg. After the rite he hung around the neck of each a silk purse, containing 30 pieces of silver.

Grand Forks, B. C., shipped out 1,230 tons of potatoes to outside points over the C. P. R. There are also some good small cattle and fruit ranches in that district. M. Burrell, Mayor of Grand Forks, is a noted fruit-grower of the Kettle River Valley, and has had considerable experience in fruit-growing in B. C.

The New York World states that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has been seized by the money-giving impulse. He has already, so it is stated, given away \$35,000,000, and he intends to make the amount \$100,000,000 before he dies. As he wishes every dollar he gives to be as useful as every one that he keeps, his gifts are being made very systematically.

"After a hen is set and has become settled, dust her thoroughly with lice powder, and repeat this every week during the hatch, and especially a few days before the hatch is due. This will destroy all the lice before the appearance of the hatch, and the dusting should be repeated often afterward. . . . More chicks are lost each year through the ravages of lice than from any other cause."—[The Poultry Tribune.]

New Quarantine Regulations.

Notice is given by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture that under and by virtue of an order-in-council dated March 30th, 1904, new regulations are issued and are in force since the date thereof, relating to the importation into Canada of horses, mules and asses which have originated in or passed through the Republic of Mexico, or that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River and the eastern boundary of the State of Minnesota, which shall be inspected, and if gentle and thoroughly broken to harness or saddle may be admitted at any quarantine or inspection port as follows:

Quarantine Ports—Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que.; Niagara Falls, Windsor and Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Cardston, N.-W. T.; Gateway, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Inspection Ports—Pictou, North Sydney, Yarmouth, N. S.; St. Stephens, Woodstock and McAdam Junction, N. B.; Comen's Mills, Lake Megantic, Coaticook, Stanstead Junction, Masonville, Abercorn, St. Armand, Rouse's Point, Athelstan and Dundee, Que.; Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Toronto, Bridgeburg, Sault Ste Marie and Port Arthur, Ont.; Gretna, Morden, Moberly, Crystal City, Killarney, Deloraine, Melita and Winnipeg, Man.; Rykerts, Naneta, Medway, Sedley, Sumas, New Westminster, Douglas and Nanaimo, B. C.

Inspectors have, however, in any case, power to detain, isolate, submit to the mallein test, dip or otherwise treat such horses, mules and asses as they may have reason to believe or suspect are affected with or have been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases.

Branded or range Western horses, other than those which are gentle and thoroughly broken to harness or saddle, may be admitted only at the following ports: Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Cardston, N.-W. T.; Gateway, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., and subject to the following regulations:

(a) Such horses must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry or by a State veterinarian, stating that they are free from any infectious or contagious disease, and that no infectious or contagious disease of horses has existed in the district whence they have come for the period of six months immediately preceding the date of their removal therefrom.

(b) Owners or persons in charge shall afford inspectors every facility and assistance for inspecting and otherwise dealing with such horses, and shall secure and handle them as directed by inspectors.

(c) Such horses shall in all cases be subject to detention for such period as the inspectors may deem necessary to determine whether they are free from infectious and contagious disease, and shall be isolated, submitted to the mallein test, dipped or otherwise treated if the inspector so orders.

(Sgd.) SYDNEY FISHER,
Ottawa, March 31st, 1904. Minister of Agriculture.

Advisory Board for College.

The Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba has sent out to the various agricultural societies of the Province an invitation to meet and elect two delegates who shall meet and choose four representatives to act with two from the University and three men appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, as an advisory board in connection with the proposed agricultural college. The Province has been divided into four districts, number one having Emerson, Morris (number one), Morris (number two), Carillon, Rockwood, St. Andrews, Springfield, Brokenhead, Headingly, Kildonan, St. Paul's, Woodlands, Woonona and Argyle agricultural societies; number two, Morden, Manitou, Mountain (number ten and number two), Lorn, Dufferin and Cypress, Cartwright, Treherne, Holland and Cypress River societies; number three, Arthur, South Brandon, Dennis, Lansdowne, Elkhorn, Hamiota, Oak River, Deloraine, Hartney and Glenwood; number four, Portage and Lakeside, Norfolk, Westbourne (number one and two), Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Russell, Dauphin, Strathclair, Gilbert Plains and Swan River. Each of these agricultural societies will meet on Saturday, April 23rd, and the delegates to the district convention on May 10th. Number one district meets at Winnipeg, number two at Carman, number three at Brandon, and number four at Portage la Prairie, when each one will elect a representative to the advisory board of the college, to serve three years.

Brandon Show.

The prize list of the Brandon Show is, we understand, to be largely augmented in the live-stock section by grants from the American Hereford Breeders' Association and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association to the extent of \$200 and \$300, respectively. The Wheat City is a farmers' center, and can be depended upon to put up a good show. Capt. Clark is the manager, to whom correspondence should be addressed regarding entries, prize lists, etc. The attendance this year is bound to be large with the number of visitors from the south and east.

Dominion Educational Association.

The Dominion Educational Association is to hold its convention this year in Winnipeg. The dates finally announced for the meeting are July 26th to 28th, and those who think of attending will do well to make a note of the fact to guard against disappointment. The president of the Association for this term is Dr. D. J. Goggin, now of Toronto, and the secretary is Mr. W. A. McIntyre, of Winnipeg. As each of these gentlemen was engaged in educational work in Ontario before going west, the preparation of the programme and the arrangements for travel could not be in better hands.

It is a fortunate coincidence that the Dominion Exhibition will this year be held in Winnipeg, and the educational authorities have wisely made the two events coincident in time. This will give eastern educationists a chance to see for themselves a collection of the products of the great Western country, and for those who desire them excursions will be available to points beyond Winnipeg as far as the Pacific Coast. The railway rates and routes have not been definitely announced, but it is confidently expected that both will be exceptionally favorable.

Manitoba Veterinary Associations Report.

The annual report of the Manitoba Veterinary Association is to hand, and satisfactory progress is reported. The effect of the law restricting practice to graduates of the higher-grade schools has resulted in better veterinary service to the farmers and general public in Manitoba than to any other portion of the Dominion. Graduates of two-year schools, and therefore only partially educated and qualified professionally, occasionally complain of the restrictions, but become wiser as they grow older, and generally attend college a further period, with benefit to themselves and the country. The green two-year graduate of recent years is a dangerous man to trust in amongst valuable stock. The membership in Manitoba is eighty, and all parts of the Province are well supplied now; in fact, crowding is beginning to be felt in places. The Territories afford a chance for the overflow of veterinarians. It is to be hoped that similar legislation to that now in force in Manitoba will pass the Legislature at Toronto and Regina in the near future; the whole live-stock industry of Canada will stand to profit thereby. The report contains a case of Mr. A. E. Williamson. Dr. Hopkins' paper therein is to be discussed at the semi-annual meeting. Dr. Fred Torrance, B. A., is registrar, and along with Messrs. Martin and Williamson constitutes the examining board for 1904.

Calgary's Market Day.

In opening the recent three-day horse sale held in Calgary, Mayor Ramsey stated that every Friday, commencing April 8th, would be advertised as Calgary's market day. He continued: "This idea of a regular market day appeals to me as a splendid thing for our city, and should be encouraged in every possible manner, as it will not only advertise us, but bring trade to every line of business in the city." Many men who attend to purchase will, incidentally, manage to sell some of their farm or ranch produce, so that considerable benefit will likely result from the establishing of a weekly market.

Flour Mills at Keewatin.

A Montreal dispatch says: The success that has attended the operations of the large Canadian flour mills has induced the incorporation of a new company, to be called the Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, of which the first issue will be for \$1,000,000. It is said that a flour mill having a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day will be erected at Keewatin, and that elevators will be provided throughout Manitoba and the Territories. It is understood that an excellent water-power has been secured at Keewatin, and that the company will manufacture exclusively from the grain products of Northwestern Canada.

The Dominion Fair will be a Big One.

A picture of Exhibition Park, Winnipeg, has been prepared, showing it as it is to appear when the new buildings are completed. The new stock pavilion will be an eye-opener to those who have no faith in the future of the live-stock industry in Western Canada.

Two buildings, which will be controlled by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, will, of course, be reserved for the exhibition of goods made in Canada and Canadian manufacturers are at present engaged in carrying on an active campaign in order to popularize the Canadian manufactured goods.

It is confidently expected that the visitors at the fair this year will be more than has been the case in any previous year. In addition to our own citizens it will be visited by people from the United States, Great Britain and other countries.

The Winter on the Ranges.

Barring the presence of infectious disease, cattle and horses generally have wintered well in the range country. In some cases steers three or four years old have been prepared for the export market on ranges that were saved for winter grazing. One bunch, numbering 220, were sold about March 15th, and averaged 1,275 pounds after a forty-mile drive; another lot, numbering 180, reached the shipping point the last week of

February, and weighed 1,333 pounds on an average. In quarters, however, the feed was getting pretty scarce when spring weather arrived, but those who suffered most did so either from the ravages of mange or the lack of sufficient feed.

Petroleum Land Regulations.

The following regulations have been made in regard to the control of lands containing petroleum:

Sections 1 and 6 of the regulations governing the disposal of Dominion lands containing petroleum, established by the order-in-council of May 31st, 1901, and amended by order-in-council of December 22nd, 1902, have been rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

(1) All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon territory shall be open to prospecting for petroleum by an individual or company desiring to do so. In case there should arise any dispute as to whether lands are or are not unappropriated, the question shall be decided by the Minister of the Interior, whose decision shall be final; provided, however, that the Minister may reserve for an individual or company, who has machinery on the land to be prospected, the area of 1,920 acres for such period as he may decide. This tract of land may be selected by said individual or company as soon as the machinery has been placed on the grounds, but the length of such tract shall not exceed three times its breadth.

(2) Should oil in paying quantities be discovered by a prospector on any vacant lands of the Crown, and should such discovery be established to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, an area not exceeding 640 acres of land, including the oil well, will be sold to the person or company making such discovery, at the rate of \$1 per acre, and the remainder of the area reserved, namely 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$3 per acre. The patent for the land will convey the surface and petroleum, but will exclude all other minerals.

Hens Eating Eggs: Another Remedy.

To prevent hens eating eggs, I give herewith a plan I have tried with some degree of success.

In the bottom of the nest-box make a hole sufficiently large to allow of the free passage of an egg. Take hay and plait or twist it into a rope, then form it into the shape of a nest with a hole in the bottom. To do this you must tie it with string to keep it in shape. Put this in the nest-box, and make it as comfortable as possible. An old door-knob can be tied in with string to form a nest-egg. Underneath the nest-box a smaller box with some hay in can be placed to catch the eggs. This can be fastened to the nest-box with a short piece of strap nailed to each end, one end of strap being cut so the strap can be taken off the nail in nest-box easily to permit the eggs to be taken from box. The only drawback to such nests is that the hens don't like them, and if they are in a stable the most of them will be likely to lay in manger, but the old door-knob is a great attraction, and we can always count on getting eggs from that nest.

I should hesitate to recommend the practice of cutting the hens' bills. This will, I know, prevent them from eating eggs for a few days, but they soon start again.

I have noticed that the habit of egg-eating generally goes with soft-shelled eggs, and have come to the conclusion that it is not a vice, but a symptom. Hens never eat eggs in the summer, therefore, when they eat their eggs it must be from lack of something which they obtain in summer, but are unable to obtain in winter. Is it meat? Perhaps, but I don't think this is enough. This winter my hens have had meat regularly; still, they will eat their eggs when they can. We have kept them supplied with sand, ashes, lime, greens, in the shape of cabbages, potato peelings, etc. We have charred bones, and crushed pieces of broken crockery as fine as we could, and still we cannot dispose of our nests with the holes in the bottom. Next winter, if I can find out where we get them, I am going to try green cut bone and crushed oyster shells. In the meantime, I, among others, would be very glad to hear more about this subject.

Churchbridge, Assa.

How to Care for Market Eggs.

Remove regularly each day from the nest, and when gathered keep in a cool place until marketed. Eggs are said to absorb flavors, so don't place near anything which might taint them. The desired egg is the strictly fresh. The other kind are not desired, even at a political meeting. Packed in clean, dry bran or oats, eggs can be safely transported to town. Market at least once a week, after culling out all cracked, broken or double-yoked eggs. Try and sort up the hen fruit, even sizes attract favorable attention. Do not sell all eggs off the farm. They are good food, and if you handle your poultry right, are cheap food. Because eggs come freely in the spring, do not get careless in collecting; one stale egg may lose you a customer.

How do You Sell Your Cream?

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Guelph College, says, as the result of a series of experiments finished in 1903: "The oil-test is not a very reliable test for dividing proceeds of sales of butter among patrons who deliver cream, and should be superseded by the Babcock test as soon as the change can be conveniently made. It is better, however, for creamerymen not to make the change without explaining to patrons why the change is made, and how it is likely to affect the results to them, thus avoiding suspicion and loss of patronage." Every farmer who sells cream should learn how to conduct a Babcock test. A testing outfit can be bought for from \$5 to \$10. It is not hard to learn, and every farmer should know how to test. He sells grain by the grade, cattle by the market price, depending on the weight; he sells cream by what standard? The uncertainty has caused many a farmer to distrust the creamery. "The fault, dear Brutus, is in ourselves" The cream-seller should know how to conduct a Babcock test, and thus be enabled to check-up the returns obtained from the creamery, and the dissatisfaction so prevalent at times would, we are satisfied, be wiped out. Some farmers have claimed that until they bought scales they never got just weights.

Northwestern Wheat Consumption.

The attached table shows the output of flour and approximate consumption of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth with that of thirty-eight "outside mills," with a daily capacity of 29,920 bbls., from September 1st, 1903, to March 26th, 1904:

	1903-04.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
Minneapolis	9,067,000	40,801,500
Duluth	697,540	3,139,000
38 outside mills	4,307,545	19,384,000
Totals	14,072,085	63,324,500
	1902-03.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
Minneapolis	9,981,025	44,914,500
Duluth	996,190	4,348,000
38 outside mills	3,880,510	17,462,000
Totals	14,827,725	66,724,500

These figures represent the approximate consumption of 3,400,000 bushels less wheat this year than in 1902-3. This has occurred from the mills of Minneapolis and Duluth turning out 1,182,675 bbls. less flour, equal to 5,322,000 bushels of wheat, than last year. In contrast, the outside mills have, increased their output to the extent of 427,035 bbls., or equal to 1,922,000 bushels of wheat.—[N.-W. Miller.]

Cream Separators for Farmers.

In the West, where time is money and labor scarce, especially female help in the house, the cream separator is the article for the farm where butter is made or cream sold.

Cream separators save time, give warm skim milk for calves or pigs, save cream, save washing so many flat pans or deep cans, and by getting the material into a condensed form, call for less cellar room and smaller quantities of ice.

Despite all statements by others, we believe in mature male power on the separator handle, if there is no mechanical power, such as a gasoline engine, available.

The separator needs attention in the way of cleanliness, and should not be kept in the cow stable, or where hens can walk over it.

Some buttermakers fault the cream-gathering system, but it is the only feasible method of carrying on the dairy business as yet in the West, and the separator is indispensable to successful dairying. The outlay for a separator may look large, but it will pay as well or better than any other farm implement, so this spring buy a separator and be up-to-date.

Your Blind Eye.

"Use your blind eye," is a bit of advice given to suit an occasion. Some persons may not know that they have a blind eye, nor realize that there is a time to use it. Then it is time that they did know and realize both facts.

The blind eye should be turned toward all our neighbor's faults which we cannot cure. What is the use of seeing them? The blind eye should be resolutely used in life's petty annoyances and unpleasantness. The blind eye is always the one for personal slights and oversights. The steadfast refusal to see these things virtually makes them non-existent, and, then, how can they hurt? They can't and won't. In this way one gets more comfort out of a blind eye than an open one. It is not only positively necessary to one's comfort sometimes to use the blind eye, and ignore and overlook various matters and things, but it has a salutary effect upon others, and upon the things themselves. To be everlastingly noticed and corrected injures and depresses the spirit and increases the grievance.

Everyone has a blind eye. Love, which is not blind itself, has the power to blind the too keen vision that discovers defects. Everyone has the ability to overlook what should go unnoticed, therefore the admonition is pertinent: "Use your blind eye."

Markets.

Western Market Conditions.

Wheat—There is very little of interest to the Western farmer in the wheat market. Seeding and other work sufficient to keep his mind employed without attempting to fathom the tactics of the bulls and bears. It can be safely said that nothing will be done in the way of marketing by farmers until seeding is over with. Messrs. Thompson & Sons report: May wheat (Winnipeg), 91½c.; July, 93 1-3c.; cash, wheat, No. 1 northern, 91c.; No. 2 northern, 87½c.; No. 3 northern, 82½c.; No. 4 wheat, 75½c.; feed wheat, 54½c.; all April delivery. May delivery—No. 1 northern, 92c.; No. 2 northern, 88½c.; No. 3 northern, 83½c.; all in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

FLOUR, COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.

Flour—No. 1 Hungarian patent, \$2.75; No. 2 patent, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.20, and XXX, \$2. Mill Feed—Strong demand; bran, \$17; shorts, \$19. Chopped Feed—Oats, \$28; barley, \$22; wheat, \$21; barley and oats, \$25.

Oats—No. 2 white oats, 38c. to 39½c.; feed, 37c. Hay—Baled, \$12, track, Winnipeg, for car lots; loose loads, none offering.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—On foot, Winnipeg, 3c. to 4½c.; calves, very few offering.

Sheep—None offering. Hogs—Good offerings at 5c., off cars, Winnipeg. Horses—Heavy draft horses in active demand; prices range from \$350 to \$500 a team. Some enquiry also for riders and drivers.

Cows—Scarce, and prices firm from \$35 to \$45. Stockers—Yearlings quoted at \$13 per head, f.o.b. here, May.

SEEDS.

(Winnipeg Prices.) Corn—North Dakota white Flint, \$2 per bush.; North Dakota yellow Flint, \$2 per bush.; Longfellow yellow, \$2 per bush.; Red-cob Ensilage, \$1.75 per bush.; yellow Horsetooth, \$1.75 per bush.

Peas—Golden Vine, none offering; White Marrowfat, \$2.25 per bush.; Black Marrowfat, \$2.25 per bush.; Prussian Blue, \$2.10 per bush.

Barley—Six-rowed, 70c. per bush. Buckwheat—Japanese, \$2 per bush. Timothy—Fancy, \$3.50 per bush.; choice, \$3.25

per bush.; prime, \$2 per bush.; Hungarian grass, \$2 per bush.

Millet—German, \$2 per bush. Brome—Fancy, \$16 per 100 lbs.; choice, by single pound, 15c. to 20c.; \$12 per 100 lbs.

Western Rye Grass—\$8 per 100 lbs. Tares or Vetches—\$2.50 per bush. Spelt—65c. per bush.

Spring Rye—Nothing offering. Oats—American Banner, 75c. per bush.; 20th Century, \$1.25 per bush.; Daubeny, \$1.60 per bush.

Onions—Potato onions, 10c. per quart; Dutch sets (yellow), 15c. pkt., 25c. quart, 5 quarts, \$1.00; shallots, 18c. quart; top or button onions, 20c. pint; English multipliers or potato onions, 20c. lb.; Egyptian, or perennial tree onion, 20c. quart.—[Free Press.]

VANCOUVER PRICES.

(Per Commercial.)

Potatoes—Ashcroft, \$25 a ton; locals, \$18 to \$25.

Wheat—Manitoba, \$25 to \$30; oats, \$28 to \$29 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$6.00 barrel; strong bakers', \$5.70; Enderly (Okanagan), \$6.00.

Live Stock—Steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep, \$5 to \$5.75; hogs, \$6 to \$6.50 per hundred pounds.

Butter—Local creamery, 30c.; Ontario creamery, 25c.; Manitoba dairy, 20c.; eggs, 25c. a dozen.

Hay—\$18 to \$20 a ton. Fruit—Local apples, 75c. to \$1.50 per box.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

(Foster's.)

Warm wave to cross Rockies April 21st, and the great central valleys April 23rd, followed by a cool wave in the districts mentioned April 24th to 26th. Temperatures will go quite low 24th to 30th, frost reaching far southward.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto—Cattle—Exporters' best loads, \$4.50 to \$4.85 per cwt.; choice quality bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; export cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots, \$4.35 to \$4.50; good, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.85. Sheep—Prices, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, bucks \$3 to \$3.50. Yearling Lambs—Grain-fed, choice ewes and wethers for export, \$5.60 to \$6.10; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs, \$3 to \$5 each. Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. in weight, \$4.75 per cwt., fed and watered.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal—The prices of good cattle have a downward tendency; choice cattle, 4½c. per lb.; good mediums, 4c. to 4½c.; ordinary mediums, 3½c. to 4c. Good veals, \$5 to \$10 each. Yearling sheep, shorn, 4c. to 4½c. per lb.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$4.50. Fat hogs, dull, declining prices, only choice porkers bringing 5c. per lb.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers nominal, \$5 to \$5.60; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.35; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.60. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.35; good to choice, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.75; light, \$4.85 to \$5.20. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.40; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.35; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Live cattle steady, at 10c. to 11½c. per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 8½c. to 8¾c. Sheep slow, 12½c. to 13½c. per lb.

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"If any deed of mine can make
Some brother's load the lighter;
If any word of mine can make
Some brother's face the brighter—
God help me do that deed to-day,
Lest, waiting 'till to-morrow,
My brother shall have passed away,
And mine be greater sorrow."

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"You know Miss Octavia Bassett well, I suppose," remarked Barold, with condescension, as they passed through the gate. "You clergymen are fortunate fellows."

"I wish that others knew her as well, sir," said the little gentleman, kindling. "I wish they knew her—her generosity and kindness of heart and ready sympathy with misfortune!"

"Ah!" commented Mr. Barold, twisting his mustache with somewhat of an incredulous air. This was not at all the sort of thing he had expected to hear. For his own part, it would not have occurred to him to suspect her of the possession of such desirable and orthodox qualities.

"There are those who—misunderstand her," cried the curate, warming with his subject, "who misunderstand, and—yes, and apply harsh terms to her innocent gayety and freedom of speech; if they knew her as I do, they would cease to do so."

"I should scarcely have thought"—began Barold.

"There are many who scarcely think it,—if you will pardon my interrupting you," said the curate. "I think they would scarcely believe it if I felt at liberty to tell them, which I regret to say I do not. I am almost breaking my word in saying what I cannot help saying to yourself. The poor under my care are better off since she came, and there are some who have seen her more than once, though she did not go as a teacher or to reprove them for faults, and her way of doing what she did was new to them, and perhaps much less serious than they were accustomed to, and they liked it all the better."

"Ah!" commented Barold again. "Flannel under-garments, and—that sort of thing."

"No," with much spirit, "not at all, sir; but what, as I said, they liked much better. It is not often they meet a beautiful creature who comes among them with open hands, and the natural, ungrudging way of giving which she has. Sometimes they are at a loss to understand, as well as the rest. They have been used to what is narrower and more—more exacting."

"They have been used to Lady Theobald," observed Barold, with a faint smile.

"It would not become me to—mention Lady Theobald in any disparaging manner," replied the curate; "but the best and most charitable among us do not always carry out our good intentions in the best way. I dare say Lady Theobald would consider Miss Octavia Bassett too readily influenced and too lavish."

"She is as generous with her money as with her diamonds, perhaps," said Barold. "Possibly the quality is peculiar to Nevada. We part here, Mr. Poppleton, I believe. Good-morning."

CHAPTER XXI.
Lord Lansdowne.

One morning in the following week Mrs. Burnham attired herself in her second-best black silk, and, leaving the Misses Burnham practicing diligently, turned her steps toward Oldclough Hall. Arriving there, she was ushered into the blue drawing-room by Dobson, in his character of footman; and in a few minutes Lucia appeared.

When Mrs. Burnham saw her, she assumed a slight air of surprise.

"Why, my dear," she said, as she shook hands, "I should scarcely have known you."

And, though this was something of an exaggeration, there was some excuse for the exclamation. Lucia was looking very charming, and several changes might be noted in her attire and appearance. The ugly twist had disappeared from her delicate head; and in its place were soft, loose waves and light puffs; she had even ventured on allowing a few ringed locks to stray on to her forehead; her white morning-dress no longer wore the trade-mark of Miss Chickie, but had been remodelled by someone of more taste.

"What a pretty gown, my dear!" said Mrs. Burnham, glancing at it curiously. "A Watteau plait down the back—isn't it a Watteau plait?—and little ruffles down the front, and pale pink bows. It is quite like some of Miss Octavia Bassett's dresses, only not so over-trimmed."

"I do not think Octavia's dresses would seem over-trimmed if she wore them in London or Paris," said Lucia bravely. "It is only because we are so very quiet, and dress so little in Slowbridge, that they seem so."

"And your hair!" remarked Mrs. Burnham. "You drew your idea of that from some style of hers, I suppose. Very becoming, indeed. Well, well! And how does Lady Theobald like all this, my dear?"

"I am not sure that"—Lucia was beginning, when her ladyship interrupted her by entering.

"My dear Lady Theobald," cried her visitor, rising, "I hope you are well. I have just been complimenting Lucia upon her pretty dress, and her new style of dressing her hair. Miss Octavia Bassett has been giving her the benefit of her experience, it appears. We have not been doing her justice. Who would have believed that she had come from Nevada to improve us?"

"Miss Octavia Bassett," said my lady sonorously, "has come from Nevada to teach our young people a great many things,—new fashions in duty, and demeanor, and respect for their elders. Let us hope they will be benefited."

"If you will excuse me, grandmamma," said Lucia, speaking in a soft, steady voice, "I will go and write the letters you wished written."

"Go," said my lady with majesty; and having bidden Mrs. Burnham good-morning, Lucia went.

If Mrs. Burnham had expected any explanation of her ladyship's evident displeasure, she was doomed to disappointment. That excellent and rigorous gentlewoman had a stern sense of dignity, which forbade her condescending to the confidential weakness of mere ordinary mortals. Instead of referring to Lucia, she broached a more commonplace topic.

"I hope your rheumatism does not threaten you again, Mrs. Burnham," she remarked.

"I am very well, thank you, my dear,"

said Mrs. Burnham; "so well, that I am thinking quite seriously of taking the dear girls to the garden-party, when it comes off."

"To the garden-party!" repeated her ladyship. "May I ask who thinks of giving a garden-party in Slowbridge?"

"It is no one in Slowbridge," replied this lady cheerfully. "Someone who lives a little out of Slowbridge,—Mr. Burmestone, my dear Lady Theobald, at his new place."

"Mr. Burmestone!"

"Yes, my dear; and a most charming affair it is to be, if we are to believe all we hear. Surely you have heard something of it from Mr. Barold."

"Mr. Barold has not been to Oldclough for several days."

"Then, he will tell you when he comes, for I suppose he has as much to do with it as Mr. Burmestone."

"I have heard before," announced my lady, "of men of Mr. Burmestone's class securing the services of persons of established position in society when they wished to spend their money upon entertainments; but I should scarcely have imagined that Francis Barold would have allowed himself to be made a party to such a transaction."

"But," put in Mrs. Burnham rather eagerly, "it appears that Mr. Burmestone is not such an obscure person, after all. He is an Oxford man, and came off with honors: he is quite a well-born man, and gives this entertainment in honor of his friend and relation, Lord Lansdowne."

"Lord Lansdowne!" echoed her ladyship, sternly.

"Son of the Marquis of Lauderdale, whose wife was Lady Honora Erroll."

"Did Mr. Burmestone give you this information?" asked Lady Theobald with ironic calmness.

Mrs. Burnham colored never so faintly. "I—that is to say—there is a sort of acquaintance between one of my maids and the butler at the Burmestone place; and, when the girl was doing Lydia's hair, she told her the story. Lord Lansdowne and his father are quite fond of Mr. Burmestone, it is said."

"It seems rather singular to my mind that we should not have known of this before."

"But how should we learn? We none of us know Lord Lansdowne, or even the marquis. I think he is only a second or third cousin. We are a little—just a little set in Slowbridge, you know, my dear: at least, I have thought so sometimes lately."

"I must confess," remarked my lady, "that I have not regarded the matter in that light."

"That is because you have a better right to—to be a little set than the rest of us," was the amiable response.

Lady Theobald did not disclaim the privilege. She felt the sentiment an extremely correct one. But she was not very warm in her manner during the remainder of the call, and, incongruous as such a statement may appear, it must be confessed that she felt that Miss Octavia Bassett must have something to do with these defections on all sides, and that garden-parties, and all such swervings from established Slowbridge custom, were the natural result of Nevada frivolity and freedom of manners. It may be that she felt remotely that even Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Lauderdale were to be referred to the same reprehensible cause, and that, but for Octavia Bassett, Mr. Burmestone would not have been educated at Oxford and have come off with honors and have turned out to be related to respectable people, but would have remained in appropriate obscurity.

"I suppose," she said afterward to Lucia, "that your friend Miss Octavia Bassett is in Mr. Burmestone's confidence, if no one else has been permitted to have that honor. I have no doubt she has known of this approaching entertainment for some weeks."

"I do not know, grandmamma," replied Lucia, putting her letters together, and gaining color as she bent over them. She was wondering, with inward trepidations what her ladyship would say if she knew the whole truth,—if she knew that it was her granddaughter, and not Octavia Bassett, who enjoyed Mr. Burmestone's confidence.

"Ah!" she thought, "how could I ever dare to tell her?"

The same day Francis Barold sauntered up to pay them a visit; and then, as Mrs. Burnham had prophesied, Lady Theobald heard all she wished to hear, and, indeed, a great deal more.

"What is this I am told of Mr. Burmestone, Francis?" she inquired. "That he intends to give a garden-party, and that Lord Lansdowne is to be one of the guests, and that he has caused it to be circulated that they are cousins?"

"That Lansdowne has caused it to be circulated—or Burmestone?"

"It is scarcely likely that Lord Lansdowne—"

"Beg pardon," he interrupted, fixing his single glass dexterously in his right eye, and gazing at her ladyship through it. "Can't see why Lansdowne should object. Fact is, he is a great deal fonder of Burmestone than relations usually are of each other. Now, I often find that kind of thing a bore, but Lansdowne doesn't seem to. They were at school together, it seems, and at Oxford too; and Burmestone is supposed to have behaved pretty well towards Lansdowne at one time, when he was rather a wild fellow—so the father and mother say. As to Burmestone 'causing it to be circulated,' that sort of thing is rather absurd. The man isn't a cad you know."

"Pray don't say 'you know,' Francis," said her ladyship. "I know very little but what I have chanced to see, and I must confess I have not been prepossessed in Mr. Burmestone's favor. Why did he not choose to inform us?"

"That he was Lord Lansdowne's second cousin, and knew the Marquis of Lauderdale, grandmamma?" broke in Lucia, with very pretty spirit. "Would that have prepossessed you in his favor? Would you have forgiven him for building the mills, on Lord Lansdowne's account? I—I wish I was related to a Marquis," which was very bold indeed.

"May I ask," said her ladyship, in her most monumental manner, "when you became Mr. Burmestone's champion?"

CHAPTER XXII.

"You Have Made It Liveller."

When she had become Mr. Burmestone's champion, indeed! She could scarcely have told when, unless, perhaps, she had fixed the date at the first time she had heard his name introduced at a high tea, with every politely opprobrious epithet affixed. She had defended him in her own mind then, and felt sure that he deserved very little that was said against him, and very likely nothing at all. And the first time she had seen and spoken to him, she had been convinced that she had not made a mistake, and that he had been treated with cruel injustice. How kind he was, how manly, how clever, and how well he bore himself under the popular adverse criticism! She only wondered that anybody could be so blind and stupid and wilful as to assail him.

(To be continued.)

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The following essays were sent in for recent competitions. Although they did not take first place, still they are well worth printing, as showing what our children in Manitoba can do in the way of authorship.

Indian Treaty Day.

By Jessie Kerr, Larivière, Man. (Aged 13.)

Among the many pleasures in Manitoba are the Indian treaties, which are held annually on every Reserve. The nearest one to us is the Swan Lake Reserve, which is about fifteen miles distant. Last year (1903), the treaty was held on the 6th and 7th of July. As my brother and I wanted to go very much, my father said he would take us; so we left home on the morning of the 6th, and as the day turned out to be very warm and not knowing the road very well we did not drive quickly, and had to go up to the town first to be directed, thus making about twenty miles in all.

It took a good deal longer, but we soon came to the place where my uncle (who is a merchant) had his tentful of goods. We were very tired and hot after the drive, but were soon refreshed by our dinner.

The sale of goods began after dinner, and as there were a great many Indians and each one getting five dollars made a good deal of money; and they spent a good deal of it in goods and fruits.

Toward evening the heat began to decrease, and quite a number of people came out. The Indians also turned out better, and trade was brisker for a while. It was so comical to hear the Indians talking in a language we did not understand. But, of course, the men who deal with them understand their language well.

As night began to come on, the Indians brought out their football and had a good long game, which was interesting to watch. Some of them had their ponies out racing up and down the road. But the best of all was when they brought out their drum, which is a tub covered with deerskin, and when beaten makes a hollow sound. Three or four got round it and soon they were dancing their native dances, which seemed to be the greatest fun. They had a great many rockets and firecrackers, which they kept putting off, until they had every horse so frightened it was ready to run away.

They kept this and their dancing up till about midnight, when all the crowd was gone; so we folk decided to go to bed. We girls slept in one of the tents, and the men and boys in the other. The night was cool and we slept pretty well, but the next morning was very wet, so we were up early and had our breakfast, after which we went to visit the Indians' tents.

It soon began to clear off, and Uncle got his tent opened up; soon the Indians, squaws and papooses began to file out again. We had a better time that morning than the day before, as we went to visit the Indian school, which is a very nice little building with an upstairs to it.

When we went to get our meals we had to build a fire and hang a little pail over it, filled with water to make our tea. We had all kinds of good eatables, and we had to go up to the school to get good water.

About four o'clock a man came out from Swan Lake with his wagon and team to bring back the unsold goods. This was the most fun of all—packing the goods. It took quite a while, and then we let down the tents and got everything in the wagon.

We all climbed on the load and were soon on the road to town. It was a long, tiresome journey of six rough miles. We were tired, but felt quite refreshed after a good wash and our supper.

This was one of the most exciting times I ever experienced, and I don't think any of us will forget it for a good many years. I would like very much to go this year again, and, in fact, every year, if I had as good a time.

The Prairie Fire.

By Annie Macpherson, Beulah Farm. (Aged 12 years.)

The fire came sweeping o'er the plain,
 And our cheeks were blanched with fear,
 For what could save our prairie home,
 The home that we held so dear.

The men-folk all had gone to town,
 Full twenty miles away,
 Leaving mother, little Belle and me
 To guard the house and hay.

And here the fire came roaring on;
 Oh, dear! what could we do;
 Only one side of us was safe,
 'Twas guarded by a slough.

But presently there came a man,
 Who lives not far away,
 Who plowed a furrow round the house,
 The stable and the hay.

And started in to plow again,
 When his wife came running down,
 Saying, "Come quickly home again,
 The fire is spreading round."

The fire came like a raging beast,
 With many a rush and roar,
 Until it reached that narrow strip
 So near our cottage door.

It leaped that barrier many times—
 We fought it back with brooms
 And lifted up our hearts to God
 To save our place from ruins.

Our neighbor came and plowed some more;
 The fire passed us by,
 And then we all sat down to rest
 With such a tired sigh.

"Belle said Bob must be an angel he,
 Though it must be unawares,
 Because God sent him, don't you see,
 In answer to our prayers."

Playfellows.

"Der butterfly," said little May,
 "I wish you'd play with me,
 My daddy's gone away to town
 And mother's getting tea.
 Poor dolly's broken all to bits,
 I don't love her no more,
 I told my daddy he must bring
 A new one from the store.
 Oh, do come down and play with me!
 I wouldn't broke you, dear,
 I want to stroke your pretty wings
 And kiss you—do you hear?"
 The butterfly enjoys the fun,
 But keeps a yard away,
 He will not trust himself within
 The grasp of eager May.
 He knows she'd crush his pretty wings,
 His beauty soon would fade,
 So wisely flutters out of reach
 Of this dear little maid.

COUSIN DOROTHY.



Playfellows.

Fashion Notes.

Stripes in hair lines, or in narrow lines at broad intervals, are quite fashionable in spring and summer goods. On cottons, linens and silks, lace or drawn-work stripes in varying widths are much shown. Spots and polka dots also promise to be popular.

Something new in neckwear has been introduced in the form of velvet ribbon, an inch and a half or two inches wide, in all shades, to match the waist. It is brought around the collar and fastened in front with a steel clasp, while long ends are allowed to fall. Small steel beads are scattered over all of the ribbon.

Buttons are particularly fashionable at the present time. All sizes are being worn, some as large as 25-cent pieces, and even larger, while others are as tiny as possible. They really serve for ornamental instead of practical purposes. Passementerie buttons in various colors are being made in all sizes up to that of a 50-cent piece.

Collar-and-cuff sets are a prominent feature in the spring fashions. Deep collars and cuffs, made of scrim and embroidered very elaborately, or trimmed with gay-colored velvets, are being worn. Several sets may be made to wear with the one suit, each one being trimmed differently. A pretty idea is to have collar and cuffs made of lace. The collar is wide, and in the front, at each side, a little piece in the shape of a "V" is cut out, forming a sort of lapel, and this is bridged over with narrow velvet ribbon. The end of each strap of ribbon is fastened to the lace with a tiny gold button. The velvet may be black, pink, blue, or any color that will harmonize with the color of the dress upon which the collar is worn. The cuffs are also made with a "V"-shaped piece, strapped across with ribbon in a similar manner to the collar.

The hats this season are very much the same shape as those worn last spring and summer. Notwithstanding the prophecy that high crowns would this season take the place of the low ones that have been worn so long, not a high crown is shown in the new models. In all cases where the rim is rolling, the crown is lower than the top of the flare. The poke shape, another of the 1830 styles which is being revived, is quite prominent in the newest styles, and promises to be a favorite. It may be worn with or without the strings. Laces of all kinds are being used in profusion on the hats, also draperies of chiffon and soft silk. Instead of the stiff rosette of former seasons, rosettes are now made of soft materials, so as to resemble a rose as nearly as possible. Fine flowers and foliage will be much in evidence, and small fruits in connection with the blossoms. On the ready-to-wears straw forms most of the ornaments worn, even quills being made of it, as shown last season. Ostrich feathers are seen occasionally on turban shapes.

Humorous.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveller can get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket; but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket-box and, putting down her money, said:

"Maryhill, single."

Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money and said:

"Patrick Murphy, married."

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Good Measure.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

We should say that a man did indeed give "good measure," if he always took care to press it down, shake it together, and then fill up the measure again till it overflowed; as we are told to do in the text given above. But do we always give good measure? Someone said to me a few days ago: "If I wanted to get generous help for a person in real need I shouldn't go to church members." If it is really true that church members are not as generous as others who make no profession of love to God or man, then there is something terribly wrong with our Christianity. Our Lord seems to imply that this is too often the case when He tells how the priest and the Levite passed the wounded man without offering him help, while the Samaritan—one who was despised as an outcast, and thought to be worse than a heathen—gave free and generous assistance without hope of reward.

Now "good measure" as described in our text, is not exactly the same thing as honest measure. A man who gives light weight or short measure is dishonest, and I take it for granted that our "Advocate" readers are not thieves. Dishonesty is not only wrong, it is also foolish, for every good business man knows that it never pays. Little acts of trickery and cheating are beneath contempt, and those who indulge in them, hoping to gain a few cents, lose dollars as a result, for other people don't care to do business with men they can't trust. God does not overlook such paltry cheating, for He has said, "Thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shall thou have;" and He also declares that all that do unrighteously are "an abomination unto the Lord."

We all know how aggravating it is to have to do with people who, as Mrs. Whitney says, "borrow big and return small." Let us see to it when we unexpectedly run short of anything and have to do a little "neighbouring," that we not only promptly return what we have borrowed, but are also careful to return "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

But there is another very common way of refusing to give good measure. A man who is hired to do certain work will sometimes refuse to do a hand's turn more than he is paid for. This also is poor economy, and never pays in the long run, for "people who take pains never to do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for anything more than they do." The man who is hunting for "a pleasant job with big wages and very little to do," is likely to wait a long time before anyone wants to engage him. Mr. Froude says there are only "three ways of living—by working, begging or stealing. Those who do not work—disguise it in whatever language we please—are doing one of the other two." I suppose he means anyone who is well enough to work.

"I mean by a working man the man who takes little thought or rest, But works with all his might at his toil till he only gives of his best; Let him climb the rigging, or choke in the mine! Let him fight 'neath an alien sky, Let him dig, let him carve, or plant, or preach, God does not care, nor I!"

I think most of us would agree with Adam Bede, in thinking it mean to drop one's tools the moment the clock strikes the hour of dismissal. He says: "I hate to see a man's arms drop down before the clock's fairly struck, just as if he'd never a bit of pride and delight in his work. The very grindstone 'ull go on turning a bit after you loose it."

Then there is another way of giving good measure. A man was once asked how it was that he had such luck in raising potatoes, for those he sold were good to the bottom of the bag—not a small or rotten one among them. He said that in picking over potatoes, if he was tempted to fill up with poor ones he always turned the transaction round, and looked at it from the buyer's point of view. He knew quite well that he wouldn't care to pay good money for poor potatoes, and he said: "If I think the man or woman that buys the potato will say when he begins to cook it, 'Well, that's an awful poor thing! I should think any farmer would be ashamed to sell such potatoes!' I just throw it out for the cattle to eat. I'm none the worse off for it, and somebody is a little better off and a little happier because I try to do the square thing." Surely he was trying to carry out the golden rule of doing as you would be done by. One of my neighbors does very much the same thing. She picks over her eggs and keeps all the small ones for her own use, selling only the large ones, and I don't think she loses much by giving such good measure.

Let us do our best to remove the impression that the professed disciples of Christ are more "close" than the careless and irreligious—for people always judge Christianity by the lives of Christians. If we claim to be the children of God we should be like our Father, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

Above all, we should give good measure to God. How mean and selfish it is to give only so much obedience as will save us from punishment, to make it our highest aim to be allowed to enter heaven. Did Christ measure His love for us when He gave up everything to save us? Surely His love "passeth knowledge," and who can measure its length and breadth and depth and height. As Bishop Thorold says, its "length" reaches from an eternity in the past to an eternity in the future, the "breadth" is boundless as space itself, the "depth" goes down to the vast spirit world in Hades, and the "height" goes up to the throne of God. In return for such unmeasured love let us give our best love to Him, in full and generous measure, "pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

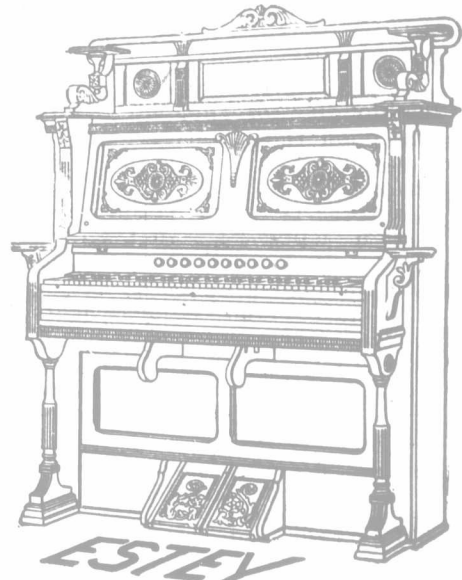
HOPE.

I wish to thank John A. Martin for his kind words of appreciation. To hear that the Quiet Hour is "helpful" is very encouraging, for what can anyone desire more in the way of work than to be given the chance of "helping somewhere."

HOPE.

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Work Hard.

Work is one of the best educators of practical character. It brings to the front discipline, self-control, attention, application and perseverance. The human being possessed of its energetic power will acquire more skill in his special calling, and aptitude and dexterity in dealing with the ordinary affairs of life.

The necessity for toil has become the common lot of mankind. In human society it often works hardship, but its opposite would produce absolute ruin. We hear people mentioning the working classes as a body distinct from the race. Any expenditure of energy for purposes other than play is work. My work may be another's play. The man or woman who amounts to anything must have a specific object in view. The nobility of your goal will depend upon the sincerity and earnestness and tenacity with which the attentions are fixed.

Whatever is worth having is gained through labor—let that be money, power or learning. People often pride themselves on being among the lucky folks, who become heirs to chance. Some do escape the hardships of life in this line, but they also fail to fill the space God intended they should occupy in this world.

We come into this world as mere babes, that is all, and if we make any progress from this point on it must be by work.

Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever. It is clear from this that every man or woman should have a worthy aim in life. Our highest duty is to search for this treasure. Many have worked hard and accomplished nothing because they had no unifying purpose, or a definite plan of life.

What the world calls failure may be our greatest success. The greatest generals achieved more by their losses than by their victories. It is the trials of life that bring out our real worth. How easy it is to go with the crowd, but strength of will is required to stand true to purpose in times of adversity.

In forming our schedule for life's work, we should bear in mind that we are merely here on trial. Look at life with its needs and opportunities. Lay the foundations for high inspirations and hope. The most important thing in the universe for a man is to find and do what God wants of him. This was the keynote to the life of Jesus. "My food," he said, "is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work."

Your plan should cover a lifetime; not only a possible record of so many years on this side of the grave, but an eternal lifetime. To plan for less is to throw away a large part of the results of your toil.

Lastly, in planning your life task, seek for that for which you by nature and circumstances appear to be best fitted; settle down to it by steady, patient, cheerful work.

The aim of the public school should be to have high ideals permeating within its walls. The mistaken notion that a girl is placed on a lower footing in society by honestly working for her livelihood still prevails. Those who follow so-called society are merely enjoying the results of others' hardships and struggles.

This would imply either that the person has no faculties to be developed, or that she wishes others to work and think for her. If the great workers and thinkers were taken out of the world, where would these airy people live? The one

who is not willing to earn a living when duty demands it is not among the upbuilders of humanity.

Again, this nonsensical idea that I am so much better than my neighbor because my salary is higher; I can dress better and move in higher circles. Higher and lower classes there will be as long as the world lasts, and it is your noblest privilege to strike for the highest if your God-given powers enables you to do so. The trouble is we are all willing to do things that are conspicuous, but it requires nobility of character to

live well in the quiet routine of life, to fill a little space because God wills it, and to accept a low position if our abilities are fitted for the same.

Whatever you do, save yourself from the sad expression often uttered as people look backward on their lives. They compare what they have done with what they might have accomplished. Lost opportunities and privileges gone forever.

BONNIE DOON.

Gladstone, Man.



Mrs. Uriah Shaver writes: "Will you please tell me how to plant and care for water lilies?" Ans.—You did not name the species which you wish to plant, hence it is difficult to answer your question definitely—some varieties require to be planted in February. However, the directions on your package of seed will probably enlighten you as to the time of planting. For starting the seeds, use a large basin. Put a few inches of rich soil in the bottom and cover with an inch or two of clean white sand, then pour on water very gently, and let it run off until it is clear. Sprinkle the seeds on the top of the water; they will soon sink and grow. If the basin seems too much crowded after the plants start, transplant some of them to similar basins, and, finally, when the nights become warm, move them out to your lily pond. As regards the latter, if a stream passes near your house you may have an ideal pond dug out at the side of it; otherwise you may have a tank, say six feet long, four wide and two deep, made of cement in your lawn, or you may simply make lily tanks out of bar-

ports and ban'ed up around with rock-work, in whose interstices low growing plants and vines may be placed.

Prepare these "ponds" exactly as you did the basins, only that in the bottom put first a quantity of old well-rotted manure, then a few inches of muck, and, lastly, about two inches of sand, the cleaner and whiter the better. If you put a few lumps of charcoal in, and a very little bit of coal oil, say a small teaspoonful, there will be little danger of the water becoming foul and breeding mosquitoes. These "ponds" should occupy a sunny position in a sheltered spot, where they will be protected from high winds. You will find that your lily-barrels will be much prettier if you put some tall plant, e.g., an umbrella plant, or even a root of wild water-parsnip in along with the lilies. A few roots of "parrot's feather" placed near the edge, so that the long green "feathers" can trail over the edge, will also add much beauty.

THE CALLA.

Miss Lilly M. Huether asks how to



Fun and Fright.

rels, from which the upper half has been sawed off. Some prefer to sink these barrels wholly or partially in the ground, but since, when so treated, the wood rots quickly, and, besides, there is always danger of someone stepping into the water after dark, the better plan would seem to be to have the tubs set on low sup-

ports and ban'ed up around with rock-work, in whose interstices low growing plants and vines may be placed. Prepare these "ponds" exactly as you did the basins, only that in the bottom put first a quantity of old well-rotted manure, then a few inches of muck, and, lastly, about two inches of sand, the cleaner and whiter the better. If you put a few lumps of charcoal in, and a very little bit of coal oil, say a small teaspoonful, there will be little danger of the water becoming foul and breeding mosquitoes. These "ponds" should occupy a sunny position in a sheltered spot, where they will be protected from high winds. You will find that your lily-barrels will be much prettier if you put some tall plant, e.g., an umbrella plant, or even a root of wild water-parsnip in along with the lilies. A few roots of "parrot's feather" placed near the edge, so that the long green "feathers" can trail over the edge, will also add much beauty.

window where it will not get too much bright sunshine. The calla lily should bloom during the winter or early spring. In June take the pot outdoors, turn it over on its side in some out-of-the-way corner, and leave it there without any attention whatever until September. Then bring it in; even though it may look dead it is not so, but will soon respond to renewed care and watering, and grow all the more luxuriously after its long summer rest.

I am very sorry that, for want of space, several other questions cannot be answered this week, but will have to be held over. Some time ago, too, Miss I. F. and others sent us most excellent articles. These will be given space just as soon as possible.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

Fun and Fright.

From the original painting by Gaetano Chierici.

This diminutive youth, dressed in his father's hat and borrowed mask, finds himself an object of terror. This gives him power, and he at once begins to play such fantastic tricks as cause many juvenile victims—alleged "angels of the household"—copiously to weep. Elated by his Alexandrian conquests, the young hero seeks his homestead, and, with fell designs upon the tranquility of the household, enters there. In all his terror, he confronts his baby sister, frightening her, and causing her to seek the protection of the mother, who orders the wee tyrant to unmask.

Gaetano Chierici was born at Reggio, 1838. He is a distinguished painter of genre subjects, and especially excels in kitchen scenes. The original of this picture is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington. The kitchen here shown is that in which the artist lived in his early days, and the children are his own.

Prevention of Wrinkles.

Don't indulge in the bric-a-brac habit; it is responsible for more wrinkles and crow's-feet than age or illness. Learn of the almond-eyed Japanese the secret of retaining a smooth, unfurrowed face. The secret is that she displays nothing in the drawing-room except a lovely flower and a screen.

Don't shop the whole day long in feverish excitement, running bargains to earth. Not only are dress and temper ruined, but complexions as well.

Don't get wildly excited if Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the hall table. Neither the welfare of your family nor that of the nation is involved.

Don't indulge in the essentially feminine habit of "knitting the brow." Take life less strenuously.

Don't always be thinking of something. Sometimes think of nothing.

Don't let a day pass without relaxing limbs, muscles and expression.

Don't fret and don't worry—these are the best cosmetics. Worry is called our national disease, and "Americanitis" is its distinctive name.

Don't use powder on the face. It works its way into every line and digs it deeper and deeper.

Don't forget that an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. It is better to begin to take care of the complexions before they begin to show wear and tear.

Rub tough meat with cut lemon, which will exercise an excellent influence in making it more tender.

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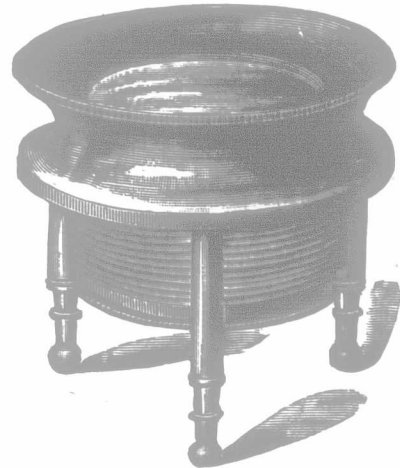


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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.



Dear Friends, - Spring is here again, a dull, murky kind of one, to be sure, yet spring, with all its interest and promise. I haven't been able to see even one tiny bit of a pussy-willow yet—that's what comes of living in the city—but I know that away out in the marshes the little gray catkins are coming out in full force, and that in the woodlands the ferns are already pushing up their coiled "fiddleheads," and the hepaticas showing forth the queer little woolly tufts that are destined, at no distant date, to resolve themselves into glossy leaf and dainty white blossom.

Girls—and let me just say here, this letter is especially for you—appreciate your country homes. Don't think that the city is everything, and the old farm nothing but a "pokey" old place. I love my work here in the "Advocate" office, and for its sake I am glad to stay, but otherwise to me the city has little to offer in return for the dear old haunts where every tree was a friend, and every vine and wild flower. Believe me, girls, if you don't love the country there is something wrong. Of course, under certain circumstances, it may be best for you to go to the city, but if these circumstances do not exist, if it is your duty to stay home, and if you are moody and discontented, just try doing and finding out and seeing a little more this spring, and see if that will not make a difference.

"Doing!" I think I hear you say, "What does Dame Durden mean? As if I hadn't enough to do already!" Yes, I know all about what girls on farms have to do, yet I repeat it: there are extras which we can do, and find intense pleasure in the doing of them too.

For instance, there is your front yard; possibly it is just grass, with no vines, and only a few clumps of half-neglected flowers. Go at it; put some vines near the house, and extend the flower border. Then go at the back yard; make it a spot of beauty—a dollar's worth of seed and a little time will do it, and you will get a thousand dollar's worth of happiness out of it.

Then turn to the house; plan how you can have it just as artistic as possible with the means at your command; think out "color effects" for the rooms, and work them out by degrees; and, above all, learn to take a genuine pride in keeping things clean and tidy. There is just one danger which may beset you in this, the tendency to "snap the head off" everyone who happens to upset anything, or spill things about on stove or table. This is a real danger, which must be fought against. At the same time, the men and children of the house should understand that it is their right and duty to make just as little needless "muss" as possible. The Great Mogul who stalks in on a clean kitchen floor with a pound of mud on each foot is not worthy of a wife or daughter at all, "let alone" a clean wife or daughter.

One thing more—learn to take pleasure in being a thoroughly good cook. Don't think you can cook and bake well enough. Try new things, and better methods. You will be exceedingly well versed in the art when there is nothing more for you to learn about it. There are chefs in Europe who receive \$10,000 a year for just managing cooking

-I suppose they have learned all there is to learn about the subject. However that may be, you will find it ever so interesting to try new relishes and salads, and new ways of cooking meats and vegetables, and you know, girls, every new thing that you become interested in means just so much more interest and pleasure in the home, just so many more things to keep you from wanting to rush off to the city to clerk in a store, or sew in a hot, stuffy room at \$6.00 a week.

Now, then, I must stop. Sometime soon I want to talk to you about seeing things, and again about reading as a means of keeping interest at home. For the present Miss Hisey will talk to you about the poets. I am delighted that she has chosen this subject. This is following up the line of what I suggested in our issue of March 23rd, regarding having more variety in the Ingle Nook. Of course, we don't want to give up the housekeeping hints; we are helping a great many through that feature of our little realm. Only the other day, a boy (not the New Ontario boy) wrote: "Owing to sickness in the family, my brother and I have had to cook for ourselves this winter, and we found the recipes given on page 364 just what we wanted. We owe thanks to M. E. Graham for them; they are excellent." So you see we must have the housekeeping for the sake of motherless boys and young or inexperienced housekeepers. But we want other things besides. We want letters about anything whatever which will help us, whether physically or intellectually. The mind, after all, is the real "us," and we must not neglect it. I am glad Miss Hisey is leading the way in this divergence.

WITH THE POETS.

There are comparatively few people to whom poetry does not appeal. Even in the most material and unromantic of persons there is a vein of poetry which, if cultivated, would prove a great and lasting pleasure to his or her life. The poets, besides having the gift of expressing their thoughts in beautiful and rhythmical language, have exquisitely fine senses of hearing, seeing and feeling. They sing to us of the common things, our hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, the woods and the fields, and all the simple scenes we look upon each day, yet fail to see hear or understand.

True, we may never learn to care for Milton or Dante, but perhaps Longfellow may appeal to us, or Wordsworth, who writes of the very simplest things, and says:

"To me, the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

One of his loveliest sonnets is indited to the meek snowdrop: "—venturous harbinger of spring, and pensive monitor of fleeting years."

Longfellow writes of rainy days, of the stars and clouds, of life, death, children and flowers, in lines which we soon learn to love and treasure in our minds. We follow the fair Acadian maid, Evangeline, through her patient wanderings, though she and the other touching characters in the poem may be mostly creatures of the imagination. We think of the:

"Thousands of aching brains where theirs no longer are busy, Thousands of tolling hands where theirs have ceased from their labors, Thousands of weary feet where theirs have completed their journey."

In Tennyson's poetry we find deeper, graver thoughts. What lifelike studies of human character there are in "Idylls of the King?" In "The Princess" there are a number of beautiful songs

that can be likened to exquisite music. His "In Memoriam" contains some of the loftiest yet tenderest thoughts of any poem ever written. His great sorrow for the loss of that beloved friend, Arthur, was equalled by the sublime faith he had in the eternal wisdom and goodness of his "pilot."

"My own dim life should teach me this, That life shall live forever more, Else earth is darkness at the core, And dust and ashes all that is."

Who that has read Byron's Storm at Night, has not been thrilled by that matchless description:

"—Oh night, And storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong, Yet lovely in your strength as is the light Of a dark eye in woman. Far along From peak to peak, the rattling crags among Leaps the live thunder, not from one lone cloud, But every mountain now hath found a tongue, And Jura answers through her misty shroud Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud."

His "Waterloo" and "The Ocean" are both familiar. Poor, gifted Byron; how sad that at thirty-three he should write: "My life is in the yellow leaf." Then there are James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, who write on homely yet cheery subjects that always find an answering chord in the hearts of the people. Last, but not least, come our own Canadian poets: Lampman, Scott, Bliss Carman and many others of that band, who sing, like the birds, because they have a song which must be sung, and the world is better, gladder and sweeter because of them.

AGNES D. C. HISEY.

The following letter has been sent in especially for New Ontario Boy by one of the many who have been interested in him. Will not "New Ontario Boy" write us a letter for publication in the Ingle Nook? Thousands of our readers would be so glad to hear from him. I may say that "New Ontario Boy" is just eighteen years old; a brave eighteen-year-old laddie he is, too, who is worthy of all our interest. Many Ingle Nook friends are also enquiring for Pacific and Tenderfoot, and expressing the wish to meet them again in the Ingle Nook columns.

Dear Dame Durden,—The New Ontario Boy appeals to us all, particularly mothers of boys. Enclosed is a recipe for Graham bread, which is so simple and so excellent that I am sure, if he once makes it, he will scarcely wish to be without it. Besides, it will help him when too busy to make white bread: One pint of milk; one quart of Graham flour. If milk is sweet, use two teaspoons cream tartar, and one of soda. If milk is sour, one teaspoon soda only. Sweeten to taste. Some use one teacup of sugar; but less answers my purpose. Of course, a little salt. (Is not everything a little better for a pinch of salt?) Put into a bread pan, cover with another, and bake in quite a hot oven about an hour. When cold, this tastes so good with milk.

While about it, I will give you all an excellent recipe for a Graham pudding: Two cups of Graham flour; one cup of molasses; one cup of raisins; one cup of milk; one egg; one teaspoon soda; one teaspoon cinnamon; pinch of salt. Steam three hours. Any kind of liquid sauce is good with it.

We do hope to hear from the New Ontario Boy, and that he will ask lots of questions that the old housekeepers will gladly answer for him.

One cannot help "feeling at home" in your department, and wishing to add a mite.

A MOTHER. I am glad to be able to tell our readers that "A Mother" is the "Mrs. T. M." who wrote to us last summer about her dumb-waiter and screen-enclosed cupboard. You see, "Mother," we do not forget the good things.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

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



What Literature Should Teach.

When we see people reading indiscriminately everything at hand, we are forced to ask, "What should good, solid literature have for its motto?" Let the story or plan be interwoven into as many loops as you please, but a criticism of life must form the basis of its structure. Morals are often treated in a narrow way, they are bound up with systems of thought and belief which have had their day.

Attraction is often found in works indifferent to morals, but when such is the case, it is time to look about us. What may prove wholesome food to one reader may cause the ruin of another. I do not, however, think it a wise plan to speculate too much upon those things. Works that decry morals delude our lives. The best course to adopt is to study life until it has become a part of our very being.

Humanity, nature, and the unseen world cover the ground trod by our greatest writers. When we deviate from these subjects, we lose sight of the salt of the earth in the literary realm. You will say, "You desire something deep and substantial," but mankind's nature demands recreation in reading matter as in everything else. True it is that we do, but let that be of a noble and elevating character.

Let us see how some of our artists in the literary world treated these topics: Shakespeare has nearly covered all the field, but made human nature the keynote to his theme. Milton has identified himself with the invisible world. He tells us to look within us and above for light and guidance: we must keep our eyes upon the narrow way; whereas Shakespeare asks us to acquaint ourselves with our fellow men; to learn how to live, rather than how to die. He outlines our duty to our Creator to be our duty to those among whom He has placed us. Wordsworth, on the other hand, points to the natural world for the image of our Maker. We are turned from the companionship of men, and placed among the flowers, grass, rocks, and the beautiful starlit waters, the daisy, the sky-lark, the innocent hart, are our examples, because they draw their joy and peace from the source of it, and our wisdom is to see that the simple living of these is our guide to present and eternal happiness. He put a living soul into inanimate things, and treated them as distinct beings, having feelings and actions of their own. Whether this is the highest form of literary work, or not, I am not prepared to discuss at this point, but one thing I do know is that the perusal of such topics tends to lift us upward and to form lofty ideals.

Again, we have Tennyson, our great English thinker; he is the Wellington of the men of letters. His views of true living were so pure and undefiled. His personality, vividly conscious of itself, and respecting itself, pervades his poetry, is part of his art, and gives part of its power. Nature is presented to the student of Tennyson in her best garb. The birds are singing about him; the flowers are blooming about his dreary steps, and the brooks are murmuring. Not only the impression of a daisy, a rose, a lily, a dandelion, a sunrise, a mountain, an echo, or a complex landscape, but also its meaning is printed upon his mind. His intellectual horizon may be widened by stores of knowledge, historical, philosophical, botanical; he has scope to appreciate the beauty of orderly thought, of close and powerful reasoning, of sublime speculation, of symmetrical and impregnable argument. New forms of expression are open for him.

Here may be found language which, for elegance, fitness, strength, accuracy and beauty has rarely been equalled by any speech of man.

Can any poet suit a community better than Tennyson? Without being a pedant, he is moral; he may be read in

the family circle Sunday evening; he does not rebel against society and life; he speaks of God, and the soul, nobly, tenderly, without ecclesiastical prejudice; there is no need to reproach him like Lord Byron; he has no room for violent and abrupt words, extravagant and scandalous sentiments; he will pervert nobody.

When we close the book, we should feel imbued with wholesome pleasure. Our better feelings should be aroused and strengthened. Here comes the test for our taste. If we have no desire to read beauty of thought as well as of form, we miss one of the best means of cultivating character.

As a people, we Canadians are too much absorbed in money-making. Yes, Manitobans are on the verge of drifting into materialism, while the high-tide of success is in the wind. It is our privilege and duty to use the resources of the country to their best advantage, but are we doing so when we spend our spare moments in reading worthless articles in the newspapers, and the trashy novels? The only way to prevent reading these things is to form a higher standard of literature, so that the low will have to die out of existence. Educate yourself so that you will know one good author at least, and do not trouble your brains about "the book of all the rage." It is disgusting to hear people discussing, or, rather, counting, the number of books read in one night. A light story may be read in one night, but any work of art requires thought.

As a mere intellectual training, the study of literature will compare favorably with any other subject on the school curriculum. Mathematics tend to make the mind exact. Classics, in addition, give a knowledge of human nature. Science cultivates and strengthens the powers of balancing probabilities and of observation. Literature combines with the exactness of mathematics, the observation of science and the knowledge of human nature fostered by the classics.

The only way to reach the mass of the people is by teaching good works in the school. You will say, only the senior classes have access to the higher masterpieces. Nevertheless, a great deal can be done even before the pupils can read. How often do we find children who have been in the habit of hearing good English in their homes, use better language than the scholar who has acquired his knowledge from books. The latter are only a means to an end.

BONNY DOON.

(To be continued.)

Where Immigrants Come From.

In the last ten years 4,000,000 Europeans came to America; of this number eighty per cent. are from the industrial classes of Italy, Austria and Russia. Twenty years ago the bulk of the immigration would have been from Great Britain, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. Why this change? The cheap and free lands of the United States are nearly all taken up, consequently the United States immigrant comes from among the industrial, excitable natives of Italy, Austria and other parts of Southern Europe; while the bulk of the immigrants for Canada come from the countries which twenty years ago, supplied the United States; supplemented, of course, by the large numbers from the United States, the sons and daughters of the United States' immigrant of twenty or twenty-five years ago. Being born and brought up in the West, they understand the conditions existing in Western Canada better even than the people of Ontario. Hence, a comparison of the immigrants coming into the United States with those coming into Canada will show that Canada is getting by a long odds the most desirable class of citizens, and business depression in Great Britain and the United States will still more increase the percentage of English-speaking settlers during the coming year.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND Pianos and Organs

1 Morris upright piano.....	\$250	1 Dominion organ, 5 sets reeds, handsome case.....	\$50
1 Newcombe upright piano.....	\$200	1 W. Doherty & Co. organ, piano case, 12 stops.....	\$75
1 Dunham square piano.....	\$125	1 W. Doherty & Co. organ, 10 stops, high top.....	\$60
1 Collard & Collard square piano.....	\$100	1 Bell organ, handsome case, good as new.....	\$50
1 Heintzman square piano.....	\$50	1 W. Doherty & Co. organ, new, 9 stops, handsome case, fine tone.....	\$75
1 D. W. Karn organ, 5 sets reeds, 6 octaves, almost good as new.....	\$90	2 Elgin organs, piano case, almost new, each.....	\$80
1 Bell organ, 6 octaves.....	\$80	1 D. W. Karn pipe top, chapel organ, 11 stops.....	\$75
1 W. Doherty & Co. organ, good condition.....	\$25		
1 Bell organ, 5 sets reeds.....	\$25		

These instruments are all guaranteed in good condition, and must be sold to make room for spring goods.

The MORRIS PIANO CO., 328 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.



Dainty lingere must have the proper stiffness and spotless whiteness to satisfy dainty women. Celluloid Starch will give the stiffness without taking from the whiteness. Every woman who takes pride in her dainty white goods should ask her grocer for

Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking
The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

HAVE FOR SALE

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

R. KERR HOULGATE, Mgr.,
401 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Printed list sent on application.

Last Mountain Valley

is the choicest part of the

SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

\$8.10 ACRE PER

ALL SELECTED LANDS. EASY TERMS.

WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

HECLA HEATING

In your home means well-ventilated rooms, an even distribution of heat, the absence of dirt and dust, a saving of fuel, and many other advantages described in our booklet "About Heating," which will be sent upon request.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited,
Preston, Ont., and
Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA BULLS.

Arrangements have again been made by the Live-stock Associations of Manitoba whereby pure-bred stock will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Freight charges, only \$5 per head on bulls and \$7.50 on females. Apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REGINA, for conditions, etc.

Manitoba-bred bulls for pure-bred herds or the range, are thoroughly climatised. For prices, etc., apply to
GEORGE H. GREIG, Secretary, Live-stock Associations, WINNIPEG, MAN.

NONE LIKE THEM!

ALL LIKE THEM!

THE "SELKIRK"
STEEL FENCE and STEEL GATE

Better and Cheaper than Any Other on the Market.

Robt. M. Moore & Co.,

Local Agents Wanted. Write for particulars.

Room 12
Henderson Block,
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE ADS. PAY

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

Lady Teachers Defended.

Dear Sir,—I notice in your issue of March 23rd an article by S. Carson Lee, of Portage la Prairie, bemoaning the lack of permanency in the teaching profession. Surely he takes a rather extreme view of things, and seems to be rather hard on the ladies—man's better half. Our school has always had best success with lady teachers. It is quite natural that a lady should take more interest in young children than a male teacher would. Ladies have always kept better order here than men, and have been more respected by their pupils.

Mr. Lee must either have been very unfortunate in his experience of trustees, or else he takes a very gloomy view of poor human nature, when he says, "the teacher who is brave enough to take a healthy and decided attitude in political and social life must be prepared to step down and out of his situation at short notice." I have had some experience of school trustees, and can truthfully say that I have never seen any of the under-hand knifing Mr. Lee talks about. Of course, I am speaking of rural schools and cannot give an opinion as to what the teachers in cities and towns have to put up with.

Up here we never attempt to muzzle our teachers in either speech or action. They are always welcomed in social life, and have been quite free to take any stand they chose in politics, and their opinions are always respected. In fact, they are looked up to, and so long as they get a good report from the inspector, they can have their own sweet will in anything and everything. Very true, ladies are apt to join the matrimonial ranks after a while, but as the work in rural schools is largely elementary, it does not call for very long experience in a teacher.

When our schools are consolidated, the first cause that Mr. Lee bewails ought to be bettered a little, but at present there is not much room for an advance in the salaries of rural teachers. The writer knows of two schools in the immediate neighborhood where the teachers' salaries are \$500 and \$600 respectively, and they have each had an average attendance of four pupils all winter. Now, possibly I am not in as good a position to judge of this question as Mr. Lee, but I should like the ladies (bless them) to know that their efforts are appreciated in one district at least.

L. H. Binscarth, Man.

Geography.

THE OCEAN.

In extent, 144,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface is water; while there are only 53,000,000 square miles of land, four-fifths of which is north of the equator.

The greatest depth yet discovered is in the Southern Pacific, near Australia, where soundings of 30,000 feet below sea level have been made, or 1,000 feet deeper than Mount Everest is high. The deepest place in the Atlantic Ocean is 27,300 feet, near Porto Rico.

What are the chief uses of such an immense amount of water?

1. To equalize the climate. The sea absorbs heat less rapidly than the land, and gives it up more slowly, hence lands bordering on the sea are not subjected to such great extremes of heat or cold.
2. A great surface is exposed for evaporation.
3. The ocean currents coming from the Arctic or Antarctic Oceans make the countries which they pass colder; while warm currents like the gulf stream moderate the climate. Labrador and England are in the same latitude, yet their climates are entirely different, and this difference is due to the effects of ocean currents.

4. The ocean affords an outlet for the rivers, and thus drains off the surface water where rains are excessive.

5. It furnishes the great highway for commerce.

6. Forms the boundaries of many countries, and by separating them has helped to develop distinctive races of people.

7. It serves as a means of defence for countries like Great Britain and Japan.

8. It supplies much of the merchandise required by man in every-day life.

TEMPERATURE.

The surface water of the North Atlantic is from 41° to 54°; while the North Pacific is 70°. This difference is caused

by a greater amount of the cold polar water flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. The ocean has an almost uniform temperature for the first mile in depth, after this the temperature rapidly decreases, until at three miles the freezing point is almost reached. The deep water is not affected by the change of seasons.

Pronunciation of Names.

Pronunciation of the principal Manchurian, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean names:

Amour—a-moor'	Seoul—say-ool'
Baikal—bi'kahl	Shimonoseki—shim-oh-noh sek'ee
Chi-fu—chee-foo'	Ta-lien-wan—tah-lee-yen-wahn'
Fusan—foo-sahn'	Tien-tein—tee-yen-teen'
Hakodate—hah-koh-dah'tay	Vladivostok—vlah-dee-vohs-tok'
Liao-tung—lee-ow'-toong	Wei-hai-wei—way'-ee-hi-way'ee
Masampo—mah-sahm-poh'	Wiju—wee-joo'
Mukden—mook'den	Yalu—yah-loo'
Nagasaki—nah-gah-sah'kee	
Sasebo—sah-see'boh	

The Department of Education of Manitoba will accept the certificates of the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, as a license for the teaching of manual training in Manitoba.—(Telegram.)

GOSSIP.

A writer in an American stock paper says he cured a sow of the habit of eating her pigs by slowly pouring cold water on her head. A neighbor of his tried the same plan with success.

King Richard had just offered his kingdom for a horse.

"You are behind the times!" shouted the wit in the gallery. "Why don't you offer your kingdom for an automobile?"

But Richard was not to be caught napping.

"What do I want with an automobile?" he sneered. "I have a saw and want a horse to saw wood upon."

An Irish advocate was representing a plaintiff who was trying to recover the price of a pig which a neighbor had killed. The pig had broken loose and trespassed on the defendant's property. An Irish contemporary gives the lawyer's argument thus: "Gentlemen, is there no protection for a man and his property in this country? Do you twelve intelligent men think the defendant was justified in killing the pig? It was nothing more than robbery. If yez find for the defendant, the toime is fast approaching when none of you will be safe in leaving your own dooryard."

The yearly milk and butter record of the Jersey cow, Oman 11th of Hood Farm, in an officially-conducted test is reported at 9,128 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, testing 5.74 per cent. fat., total 498.056 lbs. butter-fat, estimated butter, 85 per cent. fat, for year 585.95 lbs. Daily average milk yield, 25 lbs. 2 ozs.; daily average butter yield, 1.6 lbs. Total cost of feed, \$68.19. Product sold as 40 per cent. cream realized over \$290. In estimating the cost of feed, the following prices per ton were charged: Bran \$22, corn meal \$22, ground oats \$30, oil meal \$28, gluten feed \$26, cottonseed meal \$28, hay \$15, silage \$2, pasture and green feed \$3 per month. Daily average grain ration was 8½ lbs.

Scientific language is full of pitfalls for the uneducated, but the nomenclature of everyday life may occasionally prove a snare to the learned who happen to "err therein." A good example of this recently occurred at the Manitoba office of the Canadian Crown Lands Department. In a report sent to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, the chief clerk at Winnipeg thought it well to mention the damage done to the trees by the small worms known as "borers." His warning sentence said that "the borers were menacing the timber on the eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg." Now, in previous reports he had had occasion to give information against squatters who were cutting timber without a license, and the Department no doubt thought the destructive grub was also of the human species, for a peremptory telegram immediately arrived from the Crown Lands Office at Ottawa, reading, "Arrest borers without delay."

Save Your Thresh Bill.

The average old-style small cylinder thresher wastes enough grain and time to pay your thresh bill.

Why not save the grain ordinarily put into the straw stack? Why not save the time which the ordinary threshing outfit wastes for you?

This can be done by employing the **RED RIVER SPECIAL.**

It has the **Big Cylinder**, with lots of concave and open grate surface.

It has the **Man Behind the Gun**, that does most of the separating right at the cylinder.

Besides these, it has all the separating capacity of other machines.

It runs right along, saving your grain and saving time, regardless of conditions.

There have come improvements in threshing machinery the same as in everything else.

As the modern self-binder is ahead of the old reaper of forty years ago, so is the **Big Cylinder and Man Behind the Gun** ahead of the small cylinder old-style thresher.

The old-style thresher with its small cylinder and limited separating capacity, has stood for years without much improvement.

The **RED RIVER SPECIAL** is the crowning improvement in threshing machinery.

It is built for modern, up-to-date work; to thresh well; to thresh fast; to save time and grain and money for the thresherman and farmer. It does it. There are reasons why. Send for our new book on threshing, it gives them, and it is free.

Employ the **RED RIVER SPECIAL**, it is the only machine that has the **Man Behind the Gun**, and saves enough grain and time to pay your thresh bill.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.,

Builders of Threshers and Engines.

Battle Creek, Mich.

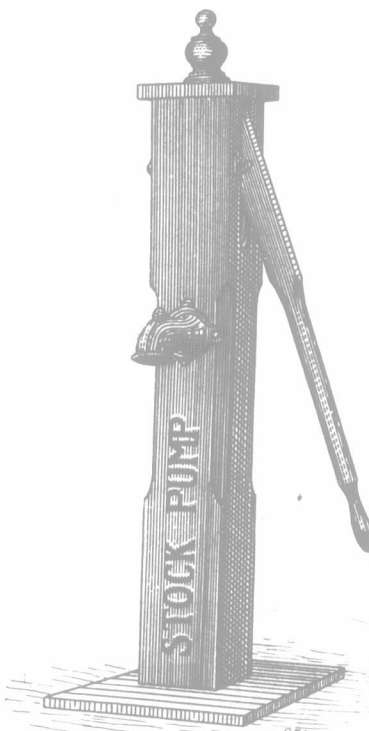
50 Years in Business.

Branch Houses and Agents Everywhere.

THE BEST PUMP

Is none too good for the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Cater's 20th Century Stock Pump



is the best Farm Pump made, and has stood the test of our severe winters over 10 years. If you want a pump insist on getting one of CATER'S. If your dealer does not, sell them, write direct to the factory for catalogue and price list. We will ship direct to farmers where we have no agents.

All our pumps are fitted with Porcelain-lined Cylinders and Bartlett Buckets. We are sole agents for these goods.

We keep a full stock of **FORCE** and **LIFT PUMPS** for hand and windmill use.

We can suit you if your well is anywhere from 8 feet to 150 feet deep.

WINDMILLS.

We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply you with

Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.

Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in every town. Address:

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

H. CATER, Proprietor.

BOX 410 BRANDON, MAN.

WE INSURE against loss from Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Hailstorms, or Death of Valuable Pure-bred Animals.

In every case we give a Policy absolutely guaranteeing **PAYMENT OF LOSS** within a stated time.

THE ASSURED PAYS OUR PREMIUM AND WE ASSUME ALL THE RISK.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MAN.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President. JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Mgr.

The Pioneers in the pay-your-loss-promptly method of Hail Insurance.

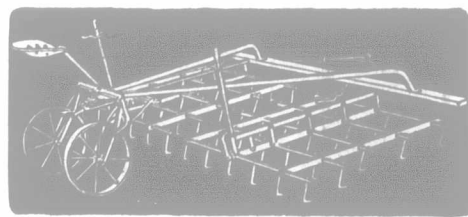
FARMERS ARE ASKING FOR IT.

Dealers' sales are doubling up. Those who formerly bought two or three are now ordering dozens of the

New Model Harrow Cart.

Attaches to any harrow and avoids jading man and team. Turns on castors. Secure agency now. Liberal dealers' terms.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., L'd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



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

TRADE NOTES.

NEW MANAGER.—Mr. W. Antliff, late manager of the Western business of the Canadian Rubber Co., has taken an interest in the Melotte Cream Separator Company, and has become its manager. Mr. Antliff is already well known to Westerners, and the business of the new concern will certainly not suffer thereby.

A FARM MANAGER who desires a good position, and has a sum of money to invest, should look up the advertisement addressed "Opportunity," care of "Farmer's Advocate," which appeared in the March 30th issue. The farm is said to be one of the finest in Alberta, and well equipped with live stock and machinery.

A BOOKLET.—The Vancouver Tourists' Association have just issued a beautiful booklet, descriptive of that lovely city and the coast generally. It is profusely illustrated and charmingly written. It is well worth writing for by anyone unacquainted with the splendid possibilities of the "land of the setting sun" for a pleasure trip. It may be obtained by mentioning this paper and addressing the president, Mr. J. J. Banfield, Vancouver, B. C.

STACKERS.—Messrs. Elias Jones and David Kerr, the original patentees of the Jones Wind Stacker, have formed a partnership with Mr. James White, owner of the Captaning mills, for the purpose of manufacturing the stackers at Carberry, Man. A new two-story factory, 30 by 75, will be erected. The new firm will be known as the Carberry Stacker Company, and in addition to the manufacturing of stackers will engage in rebuilding separators and similar work.

ECONOMY IN THRESHING.—The fact that there is more grain put into the straw stack than there should be is something that merits the earnest attention of the up-to-date farmer. Is it not possible to save the wastage of grain and time which attends the use of old-style machinery? This is something that should command the careful consideration of every farmer. In line with the thought we call attention to the advertisement of Nicholas & Shepard Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, found in another column.

The attention of our readers who are lovers of music and appreciate the value of a musical instrument in making the home pleasant, is directed to the advertisement of the New Estey organs, catalogued in this paper by the well-known firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St., Toronto. Look up the advertisement, and note the reasonable price and the favorable terms of payment and conditions on which the Estey organ is sold, and write the firm for further necessary information.

"It's Just This Way."

The quality is such that once tried it is never forsaken.

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea is Rich, Pure and Delicious. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

GOSSIP.

An eight-year-old, three-parts-bred black ewe, belonging to Mr. David Douglas, Chatton, Northumberland, England, has had nineteen lambs in seven years, having had four on one occasion, all of which lived. One of the four has had twin lambs on two occasions.

May is said to be the best month to set incubators, and that a larger percentage of eggs will hatch in May than in any other month. This is affirmed in their special advertisement in this paper by the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., of Chatham, Ont., who manufacture the Chatham incubator, which they sell on most favorable terms, in yearly instalments. See their advertisement on another page, and write them for full particulars.



**One Boy—
Hingston-Smith's
Special Shot Gun—
and Some Birds**

It is not the man with a fancy sporting rig who gets the game. A boy with the right gun and the better aim will get them.

It isn't the fancy shot gun with inlaid stock and barrel which shoots the best and stands the wear—it's a tool like the "Hingston-Smith Special," made up-to-date in every sense, but without "frills," that does the good work and the hard work.

The "Hingston-Smith Special" sells for \$30.00, and has all the good points of the high grades, and guards against all the weaknesses of the low grades.

It will suit you. Write and ask about it.

**HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS
COMPANY,**

488 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

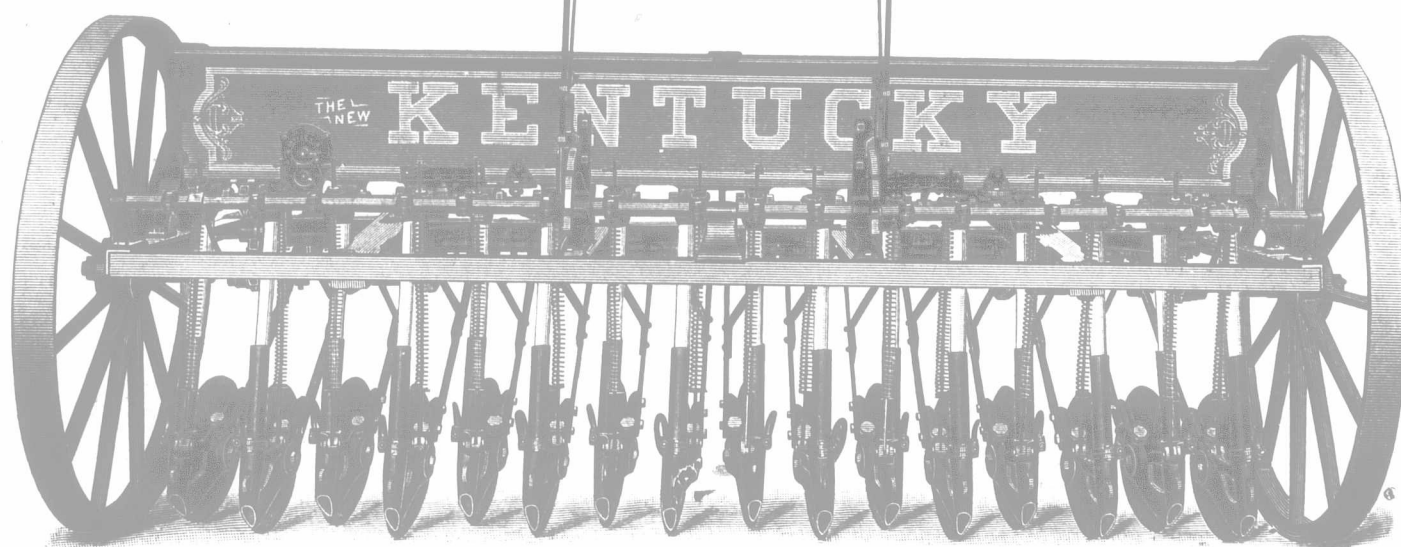
It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

**KENTUCKY
DRILLS.**

"As Good
as
Wheat in
the Mill."

This illustration gives a good idea of the
**New Kentucky Single-disk
Grain Drill**



AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Canadian Division,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

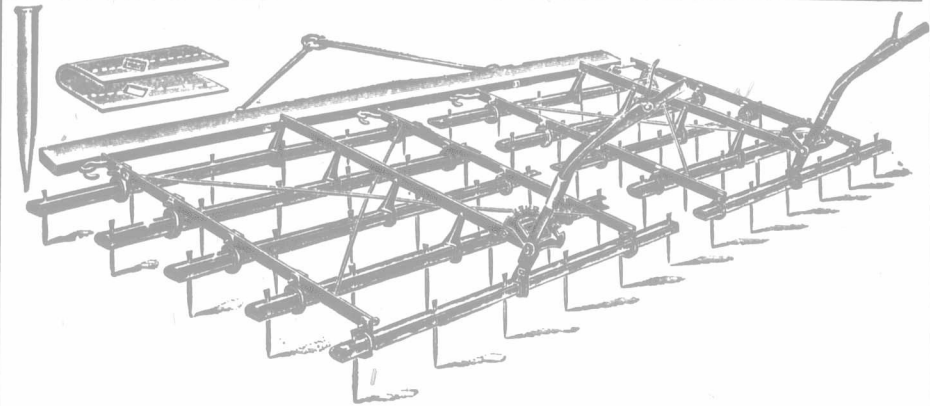
of the zigzag type. This drill gives the greatest possible clearance for clods, pieces of sod or trash of any description, and will meet exactly the conditions prevailing in the great Northwest. Notice the narrow bearings, no projections to catch and drag trash; the pointed scrapers, which thoroughly scrape the disks, keeping them free from mud in sticky, wet soils, doing away with friction; the hard-oil compression grease cups, which hold a sufficient quantity of hard oil to thoroughly lubricate the disk bearings in planting 200 acres, the hard oil being forced by compression on to the center of the chilled duplex cone bearings, forming a dust-proof seal at all joints, keeping all dust and grit out. The closed delivery puts the seed where it belongs.

It is no trouble for us to answer questions. We want you to feel free to write us at any time. We assure you that your letters will receive prompt and courteous attention.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUES.

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

BLAINE PATENT BOLTLESS LEVER HARROW

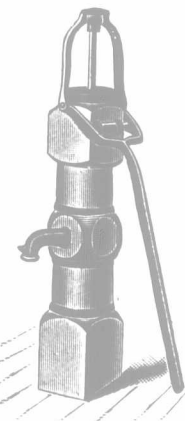


IS THE BEST HARROW ON THE MARKET.

Ask your dealer for a set, and take no other. If he won't supply you, write us and we will fill your order direct from the factory. Prices and particulars on application.

THE BLAINE HARROW MFG. CO., Limited,
48 Richmond Street West, TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba Pumps



If Western Canada's farmers knew how much superior the above pumps are to all others, as well as we do, it would take us running night and day to supply the demand, supposing we have the

best factory in Canada.
THIS IS NO DREAM.

Send for catalogue and guarantee slip. AGENTS WANTED.

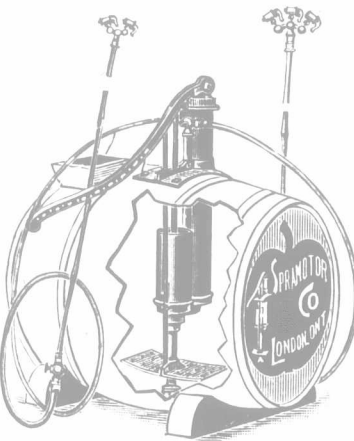
Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co.,
LIMITED,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

LARGEST WINDMILL IMPORTERS IN THE WEST.

WHY DON'T YOU DO IT? is the name of a new circular which we are mailing list. Did you get one? We would like you to have one, as it gives a detailed account of the operations the SPRAMOTOR will perform.

SPRAY YOUR ORCHARDS NOW.

This is what the Department of Agriculture of Canada are now doing, using the



Spramotor Automatic Power Sprayer

with the object of giving the farmer and fruit-grower lessons in spraying, which they do with the hope of this treatment being continued. The Government of your Province use the SPRAMOTOR. Isn't that a PROOF of its being the best machine obtainable?

WE ARE PREPARED

to supply you the apparatus as illustrated, comprising the following: 1 Spramotor, No. 2; 2 lines hose, each 10 feet; 2 hand valves; 2 bamboo extension rods; 2 two-nozzle clusters, for spraying; for \$25.00. This outfit will fully take care of 400 trees or less. If you do not require such a large outfit, write us for prices on a smaller one.

Do you think you can afford to refuse this? We will furnish full particulars on receipt of your enquiry. Please let us have it, addressed to

SPRAMOTOR COMPANY,
68-70 King St., LONDON, CAN.
Mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Varicocele Cured to Stay Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days

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

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

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

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.
H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Legal.

COLLECTING WAGES.

A works for B without any agreement being made between them for ten days. Can A collect his wages? It is now six months ago. Please inform me how to proceed, as I have notified B twice about it
SUBSCRIBER.
Estevan.

Ans.—Try and arrange the matter by arbitration. If not, take the matter to a lawyer you can trust, and have him enter the suit for you. The law does not expect you to work for nothing. Think well whether it is better to spend \$20 to recover \$15, before invoking the aid of law.

WORKING DAYS IN MONTH.

1. Does the law call for a girl to work four weeks or twenty-six working days for a month here?

2. What rights has she or they? Kneehill Valley. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The law recognizes the calendar month, not the lunar (moon) month, which is four weeks long; therefore, twenty-six working days would be more nearly correct.

2. All the rights of a British subject, and such others as they can convince the public she or they are entitled to.

Miscellaneous.

QUERY RE FRENCH DRAFT.

Does the name French Draft designate a particular breed of horses in the same way that Clydesdale or Shire does? Please give full information, as the subject is a disputed one here.
Pincher, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The term French Draft is one originated by the cute dealers, who, when visiting France to purchase registered Percherons, found the supply unequal to the demand, so they imported Percheron grades, and named such French Drafts. The French Draft, therefore, cannot be considered as a breed in Canada, nor should the certificates be recognized by the customs as a right to allow entrance free of duty. Canadian breeders are sticklers for straight pedigrees, and do not believe in low standards of registration. Witness the way in which they cut out the appendix from the Ayrshire Herdbook; that breed no longer suffers from appendicitis. The French Draft is nothing but a grade Percheron, carefully selected, perhaps, in France, and brought across the water to sell.

GOSSIP.

The special attention of horsemen is directed to the advertisement of D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. He has for sale three Clydesdale stallions rising two, three and six years old respectively.

The champion stallion, Cairnhill, has been purchased by a Brandon syndicate. They had the first meeting on April 2nd, when the following officers were elected: D. McEwan, President; Prof. Wolverton, Sec.-Treas.; James Henderson, Manager; John Irving, South Director; J. Coristine, North Director. This syndicate is to be congratulated on obtaining the services of such a horse in the neighborhood as Cairnhill, as he was not only champion at the International, Chicago, 1903, but also at the Dominion Fair, Toronto, Sept., 1903.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England, in a circular letter call special attention to the fact that the English Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association offers a premium of £10 (\$50) to the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, to be awarded to the exhibitor who wins the largest amount of prize money in the Shropshire sheep classes, with sheep imported from the United Kingdom in 1904.

Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive	No. Holds	LIST	Churns
Patent Steel Roller Bearings	0 6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.	
Improved Steel Frame	1 10 "	1 " 5 "	
	2 15 "	2 " 7 "	
	3 20 "	3 " 9 "	
	4 25 "	4 " 12 "	
	5 30 "	5 " 14 "	
	6 40 "	6 " 20 "	

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.

CHAMBERS' BARRED ROCKS

at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, held Jan. 26th to 29th, 1904, won 1st and 4th pens, 1st pullet, 4th cockerel, special silver cup for most birds scoring 90 points and over, which is ample evidence as to who is breeding the best Rocks in this country. My pens this season will contain these winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. A few good cockerels for sale; also S. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.**

VIRDEN DUCK YARDS.

FOR SALE:

Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes, W. Wyandotte and S. C. Black Orpington cockerels. Our birds won all first, also silver cup, for the best exhibit of Pekin ducks at the 1904 Manitoba Poultry Show. Orders booked for eggs now. Correspondence solicited.

MENLOVE & THICKENS
Virden, Man.

Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders and Supplies.

Make Your Money Earn More Money.

I have a splendid investment opportunity for large or small capital. I can make your spare idle dollars increase and make you rich. Interest never sleeps. Better than banks. Representatives wanted. Particulars free. **P. J. GODING, P.O. Box 173, Washington, D.C.**

Cures Rupture



A Startling Discovery proving a God send to ruptured humanity. No operation, pain, danger and no loss of time from work.

MR. WM. MILNER, Emerson, Man., whose portrait herewith appears, is cured of a dangerous rupture at 82 years of age, while at daily duties. Do not despair. All are curable.

Free Book and Free Trial Treatment

sent to all sufferers. Write to-day. Strictly confidential. **DR. W. S. RICE,**
2 Queen St. East., Dept. (280), Toronto, Ont.

This Outfit as shown here would cost \$2.50 in any Sporting Goods House.

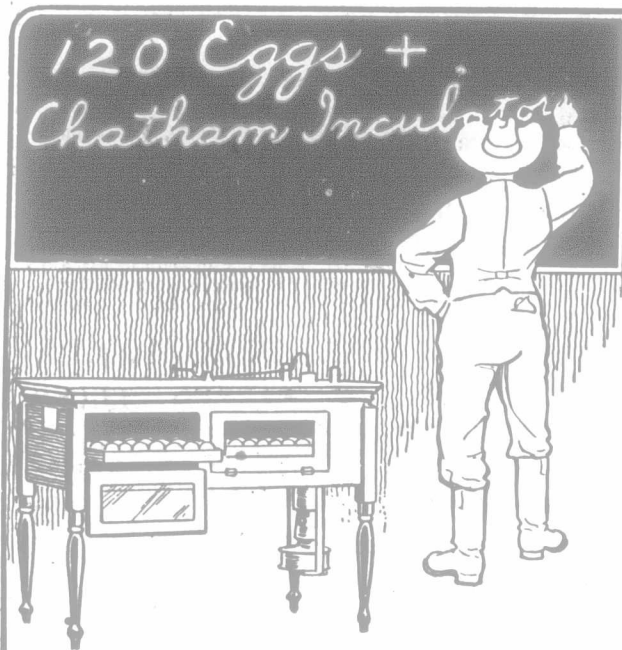
FREE TO BOYS

This Baseball Outfit and \$25.00 Cash

This outfit contains 7 pieces, full regulation size. The Ash Bat is 32 inches long. The Mask is made of heavy wire, full size, 9 1/2 inches long. The Catcher's Mitt is finely made, being 9 inches long by 8 inches wide. The Ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The Caps are hand sewed and come in red, white and blue. A tanned leather Fielder's Glove and adjustable fancy Baseball Belt complete this dandy outfit. All you have to sell is \$2.50 worth to get this Handsome Outfit. You also become a contestant for our Extra Cash Prizes, the 1st prize of which is \$15.00. Send name and address, and we will mail you, postpaid, 25 packages of Marvel's Ashing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Blueing.

Every lady needs Blueing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.50, and we will send you at once the handsome Baseball Outfit, also a Cash Prize Certificate. No money wanted till goods are sold. We take back all you cannot sell. We have 50 other extra handsome presents for Boys. Address at once. **THE MARVEL BLUEING CO., Baseball Dept 902 Toronto, Ont**

"May is the best month to set Incubators, as chickens hatched then mature to make layers for next fall. A larger percentage of eggs will hatch in May than in any other month."



You can Count Your Chickens Before They are Hatched in a Chatham Incubator.

Every fertile egg you put into a Chatham Incubator will come out a healthy, sturdy chick. That is the record the Chatham Incubator has made for itself—and the Chatham Brooder will bring them up better than the most motherly hen. We don't want you to take our word for it. Read what three purchasers of Chatham Incubators have to say :

50 Fertile Eggs, 50 Chicks

David Howse, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., writes:—"Following your advice we got 50 eggs into the 50 egg incubator, which we bought from you in February. On the fifth day we took out 6 infertile eggs, and on Saturday last we had 50 strong, healthy chickens from the 50 fertile eggs left in the machine."

200 Fertile Eggs, 200 Chicks

Mr. Paul Caron, L'Islet, writes us as follows:—"Your Incubator that you sent me is O.K. I had 200 ch. cks from 213 eggs, and the 13 eggs that did not hatch were infertile."

An Excellent Incubator

Mr. F. J. G. McArthur, Carman, Man., writes:—"I congratulate you on the excellent incubator you put on the market. I purchased a No. 2, and after four hatches I can state that it is a first class machine, and it pleases me more inasmuch that it is made in Canada by Canadians."

There is big money to be made in raising chickens with a Chatham Incubator. The farmer who overlooks this branch of his business is neglecting one of the greatest profit-producing departments of his farm. Canada is not producing enough chickens to supply their own wants, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. Chicken raising is profitable. Why don't you try it?

Buy a Chatham Incubator and Pay for it in Three Years

The terms on which we sell the Chatham Incubator are the most reasonable ever offered. We are so certain that our Incubator will live up to every claim we make for it that we will give you three years to pay for it. It will make many times its cost for you in that time.

On receipt of your order we ship the Chatham Incubator to you—we pay the freight—if it is satisfactory set it up and pay us for it in three yearly payments. Could terms be easier? Could a proposition be fairer?

We depend on every Incubator we put out to sell dozens to your neighbors. It will prove such a profit producer that they will all want them.

Write us to-day, and we'll send you full particulars. Write now, before you forget it.

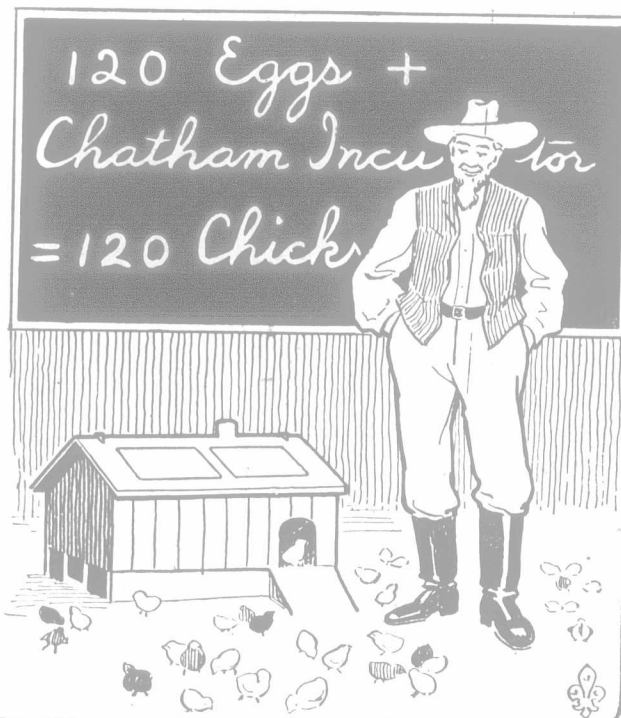
M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Limited,
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Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooders
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que.; Halifax, N.S.; Brandon, Man.;
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FAMOUS CAMPBELL FANNING MILLS

Mention this Paper



Barren Cow Cure
Cures any animal under 10 years old, or
return money. Given in feed twice a day.
Bottle for 90c.
L. F. SELLECK,
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America's
Greatest Poultrymen.
2c. stamp.
A. A. FENN CO.,
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Our winnings for 1900
have been immense.
Write for our 10-page
circular, costing only a
2c. stamp.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. Pullets, from \$1.50 up;
\$1.00 up. Eggs—Orpington, Barred and White
Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Golden, White, Buff Wyandottes, \$2 for 13. **ROOKE & GEORGE,** 52
Clarence Street, London, om

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

OCCLUDED TEAT.

Have a cow four years old that calved two weeks ago. One teat has an impediment, like a little knot, at upper part, close to udder. Milk comes only about two drops at each pressure.

1. What will remedy it?
2. Can I dry off that one teat?
3. Will it lessen the flow of milk very much?

SUBSCRIBER.

Calgary.

Ans.—1. An operation by a first-class veterinary surgeon.

2. Yes.

3. It will not decrease the flow from the other teats.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS.

I have a mare eight years old, with foal, eats and drinks well, which has been sick since December; seems very stiff and sore on front; stands with legs extended before and behind; paws with fore feet; stands for several days at a time and then lays down, and has difficulty in getting up, especially behind, and when she does get up, seems tender on all four feet. She had a rather hard swelling over her belly, which extended forward to her breast, but it has gone; but appears occasionally in a milder degree. When she first took sick, her vagina was badly swollen, but that has since left.

SUBSCRIBER.

Milestone.
Ans.—Judging by the symptoms, your mare is suffering with chronic laminitis, or founder. For such would recommend you to give her a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash twice daily in the feed for two weeks. Consult a veterinarian, if one is convenient to you.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO GET WOMAN HELP.

Don't you think servant girls coming from Scotland to Canada would manage to get better wages for their work besides what they have in Scotland at present. If it is that they could better themselves by coming to Canada, why don't some of the farmers' wives in Canada try and do all they can to let the servant girl in Scotland know what is waiting for her. I know if the farmers' wives would give some encouragement for the Scotch girls to come across, they would soon find their burdens made lighter with the help they would have from Scotland.

BACHELOR.

Foam Lake.

Ans.—When in Scotland a short time ago, we found female help on the Scotch farms as well paid as here, and with no more to do. Am afraid, Bachelor, you are looking out for yourself. Mrs. Sanford, of Virden, has been importing Old Country girls, under the auspices of the Government at Ottawa, we do not know with what success. Canada certainly could do with a lot more. We can assure Bachelor that the Scotch girls are all right.

WOULD THE PIGS BE PURE-BRED COST FEEDING SOW.

1. Supposing a pure-bred Berkshire sow was bred to a pure-bred Berkshire boar, and next day she was bred to another boar (pure-bred or not), which would be the sire of the offspring, the first or second boar, or both?

2. Would this mating effect the young pigs for registration?

3. What would be a fair charge per day for boarding a sow, weighing 250 to 300 lbs.; fed well three times a day on feed averaging 30c. per bushel of 48 lbs.?

Sow running at large at straw stack.
Miami P. O. W. J. D.

Ans.—1. It is impossible for anyone to answer this question. The progeny might belong to either the first or the second, or both.

2. The progeny would certainly not be eligible for registration, as no one could certify to their breeding.

3. The proper way to estimate the charge for keeping a sow would be to weigh the feed consumed, and estimate it at a fair market value. In addition to this there should be added a small sum for the work of feeding. If the sow were given a fair ration, the total cost should not exceed fifteen cents daily.

A Chance to Buy Good Bulls

I shall offer for sale by auction, at ELDERS STABLES, BRANDON, at 2 p. m., on **SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1904,** **12 WELL-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS,** all sired by imported Banks o' Don. Credit may be obtained by furnishing satisfactory security.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

LONG LIVE THE POTATO!

DEATH TO THE BUGS!

Buy the **Canada Paint COMPANY'S Paris Green.**

GUARANTEED PURE. IT IS THE BEST. IT IS PURE.

Directions upon each package bearing the name of the **CANADA PAINT COMPANY.**

SEPARATORS WIND STACKERS FEEDERS BAGGERS ETC. ENGINES PLAIN AND TRACTION THRESHER SUPPLIES

At the battle in the wheat fields you will find that

WATERLOO Engines and Separators

are in the front rank doing faithful service.
Engines in sizes 14 to 25 h.p.
Separators, 33-42 to 40-62 with latest improved attachments.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FACTORY **WATERLOO-ONT.** BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE **WINNIPEG MANITOBA**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

OX HARNESS.

Please inform me through the "Farmer's Advocate" where I can obtain ox harness. J. F. Shellmuth, Man.

Ans.—Will any reader of the "Advocate," who has the information wanted, correspond with this office.

POINTS OF THE HORSE WANTED.

Can you say how I can get "Points of the Horse," by Capt. Hayes, mentioned in a recent issue? Sutherland, Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You can order it through this office. We are unable offhand to give you exact price, as the edition now on the market has just been published.

REMOVING PAINT STAINS—BOILING FLAX-SEED.

1. What is the best way to remove paint stains from white duck?
2. How long should flaxseed be boiled to be properly cooked? J. W. Strathclair.

Ans.—1. Painters' wash their white duck suits in water to which has been added Gillet's lye. Turpentine and gasoline are also very good, but should be kept away from fire.
2. Flaxseed should be boiled for a considerable length of time, usually not less than one hour.

A RANCH COUNTRY.

I intend prospecting with a view to ranching in the Knee Hill country, but would like you to answer a few questions, and give me your advice on the subject: What is the country like in general? Would you advise it for ranching? Is there any bush there? Will there be plenty of range for a few years, or is it likely to be homesteaded? Calgary, Alta. NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Knee Hill country is generally considered one of the best ranching districts in Alberta. The land is somewhat undulating and comparatively well watered, making it a desirable place for cattle or horse raising. The wooded land amounts to very little, being confined in general to a strip along the streams, and there only in occasional spots. As it is not specially adapted for farming, there is likely to be plenty of open range for some time to come.

MUSTY HAY AS FOOD—ABORTION.

1. Is hay that was heated in stack injurious for cows with calf? It is pretty musty. If so, in what way?
2. Can it be told whether a cow was hurt and lost her calf through accident, or whether it is contagious abortion? Bawden. L. A.

Ans.—1. Musty fodder is undoubtedly bad for stock. First, by acting injuriously on the kidneys, and secondly, because a large part of the nutrient matter in the feed has been destroyed. Hence, a greater quantity of fodder has to be worked over by the stock to get the nourishment required. In cattle and horses, such would tend to produce paunchiness, indigestion, and stoppage of the bowels.
2. If other cows in the herd abort, then one would be justified in assuming the disease to be contagious abortion, otherwise abortion would be due to accident.

DEVON CATTLE.

I have often wondered why we do not hear or see anything of the breed of cattle that used to be quite common in Ontario, known as the Devons. I believe the best cows my father owned were a cross between Shorthorn and Devon. Will you kindly give us some information regarding that breed in your valuable journal? J. W. R. Alta.

Ans.—We have seen very few of this breed of cattle in America in late years, and only know one breeder in Canada who has them. Several breeders in the U. S. have exhibited at the big shows. This breed, although classed as a dual-purpose breed, has not grown in popularity on the American Continent, compared with the other breeds. They are rather smaller cattle than the Shorthorn and Hereford. They are a very old breed, and have been bred pure for years, consequently are very prepotent. They have nothing to commend them, either for crossing or breeding pure, over such breeds as we already have in Canada.

Horse Insurance.



You can insure your horse against Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using **Tuttle's Elixir.**

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.
Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCH AND \$25.00 Free

This elegant ten wind and set guaranteed watch. It has a magnificently finished heavy gold laid case, handsomely and elaborately engraved in the most beautiful designs. American movement, handsome dial, expansion balance, quick train, warranted to keep correct time. You will feel proud to own one of these remarkably fine and truly handsome watches. It has the appearance of **A \$40.00 SOLID GOLD WATCH**. Every watch fully guaranteed. We give this elegant watch free to anyone for selling only 25 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washing help. Every family needs bluing. You can sell it quickly. Send your name and address, we will bluing by mail postpaid. You also become a contestant for our extra cash prize, the 1st of which is \$15. We send handsome gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the bluing. When sold return us the money, \$2.50 and we will send you at once the handsome watch, also a cash prize certificate. We are giving away these watches to quickly advertise our business. Write for bluing today. Address **Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 564 Toronto, Ont.**

Bissell's Disk.

In sizes for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

The greatest cultivator for all the Provinces. No other with so good a record. Send your address. Particulars are free. Manufactured by **T. E. BISSELL, Dept. "W," ELORA, ONT.**

Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream. Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts. **Superior Cream Separator Company, 52 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.**

WE TRUST YOU

With 2 dot large beautifully colored packages of **Sweet Pea Seeds** to sell for us at 10c each. For your trouble we will give you a beautiful little watch with Gold hands on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enamelled in seven colors. Edna Robinson, Powassan, Ont., says: "My watch is a perfect beauty." Write us a **Post Card** today and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. A 50c Certificate free with each package. **Grace Brown, Ch. Verie, N.S., said: "I sold all the Seeds in a few minutes." THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3333, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1/2 minutes, 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address **Milne Mfg. Co. 886 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.**

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

**"The truth,
the whole truth
and nothing but
the truth"
in time telling means
the time as told by the
ELGIN
WATCH**

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.

PAYMENT FOR PASTURE.

I took a heifer to winter in October, 1902. She is still in my possession. I was to have \$5 the first year, and \$6 and the calf this year. I wrote the owner asking for first money, but he takes no notice of the letters I write him. Can I hold the heifer until he pays me?

Stony Mountain. RANCHER.

Ans.—Yes; you can retain possession until he fulfills his agreement.

DYING WITHOUT A WILL.

1. If a man, who is a resident of Manitoba, dies without a will, having no children living, does his wife inherit all his property?

2. Does the fact that said husband had a son, but now dead, leaving a widow and family, make any difference? J. M. Winnipeg.

Ans.—1. The property goes to the widow, if there is no issue of the children.

2. Two-thirds of the property go to the issue of the deceased's son, and one-third to the widow of the deceased.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

1. Can young men hold homesteads and live with parents?

2. How much breaking on a homestead does the law require before he can apply for a patent, the lands being filed on in the spring of 1901. N. N. Lake de May.

Ans.—1. Yes; if the parents live in the vicinity. You will find the homestead regulations published frequently in such weekly papers as the Winnipeg Free Press, Telegram and Tribune.

2. Must have thirty (30) acres broken. Six months' notice must be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, in writing, before making application for patent.

DISAGREEMENT WITH PARENT.

A agreed to work for his father a year ago, the agreement being that his father was to pay him fair wages, the amount not being mentioned. After a small quarrel, A's father has ordered A away, refusing to give him anything in payment for his year's work. A is nineteen years of age.

1. Can A claim his year's wages?
2. If so, what amount could he claim?
3. Can a father collect his son's wages until he is twenty-one years of age? Alberta. SON.

Ans.—1. Not legally; morally, if his father is to blame, he can.

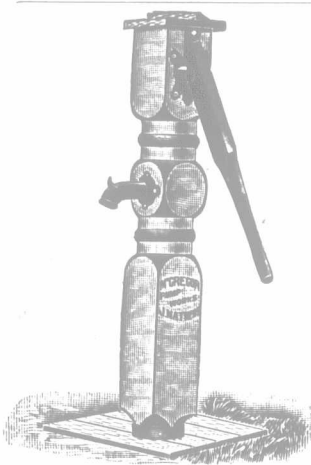
2. A reasonable wage.

3. Yes, but would advise the son to remove far away from his father's house, if they cannot agree. In such cases there are faults on both sides as a rule. There should be no such question as this arise in Canada. Parents here usually err in being too lenient.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of an advertisement for a 1,510 acre tract in W. B. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. It will be noted that the property is in the name of the advertiser and contains all the buildings and improvements desired on an up-to-date ranch. If you are interested, look up the advertiser.



VIRDEN NURSERIES.
175,000 Russian poplars, Russian willows, maples, elm, spruce, seedlings, flowering shrubs, Virginian creepers, cuttings, small fruits, apples and crabs. We have by far the largest stock in the Northwest of these hardy, fast-growing trees. Drop us a post card for price list and printed directions
CALDWELL CO., VIRDEN, MAN.



MACGREGOR PUMPS.

Second to None. There is nothing better on the market to-day for either stock or for general-purpose work than a good wood pump, such as recommended by the Macgregor Pump Co. Our pumps are all guaranteed. We are pump experts.

JAS. MATHEWS, Macgregor, Man. Agents wanted.

THEY SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

**The CENTRAL CANADA
INSURANCE CO.**
BRANDON, MANITOBA,
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

MARKET GARDENING.

I have a homestead within reasonable distance of a town, and propose growing vegetables for market therein. What acreage can be worked by single man, and what crops would be likely to pay best under normal circumstances? Soil is a sandy loam. X. Sask.

Ans.—Would advise you to send to Supt. Angus Mackay, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, for a copy of the last report, or reports, which will give you reliable information. As to how much can be worked, it depends on the man, and whether he use much horse power. Would recommend an implement similar to the Planet Jr. combined drill, seeder, cultivator, etc. for the work you describe.

CUTS IN COLTS—BROME SOD.

1. Weanling colt got a bad foot last summer, gathered and discharged from several places, has now grown a new foot, which, together with pastern and fetlock, is about twice the natural size. stands with back of fetlock near the ground; have cut the old foot off. The new one is contracted underneath, and thick. Can anything be done, or will it likely get well?

2. A two-year-old got cut by wire in front of and above hind fetlock. A few days after being cut, a white-looking lump protruded, looked like cords. Have tried bluestone and other washes, but it does not get well. The original cut seems to be healed; but the leg and fetlock remain swollen, and every few days will get the skin knocked off, and place raw again; not lame on it.

3. Brome grass, in crop three years, plowed in August last (after cutting), about three inches deep. Grass started again quite thick. Would this give a good crop of hay this year if left, or if sown with grain without backsetting? Would the grass choke the grain? I should like to grow one crop of grain, and then let it revert to grass again. Timothy treated in this way often gives good results—a good crop of wheat, and then grass without further sowing. Swan Lake. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Would advise applying a blister (cantharides, one part; clean, sweet lard, six parts) around the top of the hoof, which should be watched and trimmed as needed monthly. Rub blister in around top of the hoof for ten minutes, and tie up the colt's head for twelve hours. Grease every other day.

2. Apply some butyr of antimony to the part with a small swab. The protruding cords were in all probability pieces of the tendon which extends the foot.

3. We should be afraid to risk the grain, and rather think the brome grass will hold the fort. Have seen timothy as you describe. Better harrow the land to level it off.

At J. R. Hamilton's (Neepawa) sale, on March 18th, the receipts for pure-bred Shorthorns amounted to \$2,400; white grade yearlings, in good condition, brought about \$12 per head. The pure-bred calves, five months and over, were sold at from \$50 to \$75.

Lump Jaw



Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Box Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

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

MEN WANTED
THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES.
SALARY OR COMMISSION—\$840 a year and Expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing page and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. **MALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.**

**Clydesdale and
Shire Stallions**

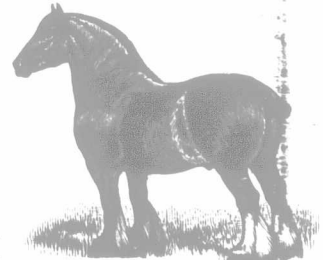
**CLYDESDALE MARES
AND FILLIES AND
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for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

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MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

J. B. HOGATE, of the International Importing Barns, Sarnia, Ont., has landed in Regina a car-load of

Imported
**Clydesdale
and
Shire
Stallions**



Parties requiring such stock will receive prompt attention by writing or calling on
Mr. Geo. Hendrie, Manager, Regina, Assa.

Young MacNellage
(1231).
For Sale, or will exchange for range horses, the draught stallion Young MacNellage, five years old, weight 1,900 pounds.
LEMON & CO.,
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A large selection of light and heavy horses of all descriptions.

Farm Teams and Fancy Drivers a specialty. CAR LOTS OR SINGLY. No reasonable offer refused.

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HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

FOR SALE:
3 Clydesdale Stallions

Rising two, three and six years old. Three-year-old won diploma and first prize at Brandon as two-year-old.

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GREATER PROFITS WITH LESS POWER IN THE DAIRY

The "MELOTTE" SEPARATOR PAYS

Skims 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. more cream. Increases Butter Yield and Value 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. Saves Time, Labor, Space, Utensils, Ice and Water. Gives Warm and Sweet Skim Milk. Prevents Scours in Calves. Filters Milk, removing Tubercle and other Disease Germs. Yields \$10 extra profit per cow every year.

WHAT MANITOBA FARMERS ARE LOOKING FOR

The Hand Separator which will most efficiently separate with the LEAST AMOUNT OF LABOR, the largest quantity in the quickest time, be easiest to clean and manage, most durable and safe. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the

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IS THE MACHINE WHICH BEST FULFILLS ALL THESE CONDITIONS.

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STOP! Farmers, Think.

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF Winners! Winners! Winners!

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.** OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM, JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdales & Shorthorns

Three imported stallions and four head of Shorthorns for sale at moderate prices.

Note breeding of Master Model: Bay, 3 years old, sire Prince Robert, sire also of the 4-years champion Hiawatha; dam Wyoma; her dam and grandam were all noted prizewinners at the Highland Society and other important shows. This beautiful colt has action like a Hackney, and in general appearance will satisfy the most fastidious. Among the Shorthorns are the two bulls Alister and Golden Cup. The latter bred by Wm. Duthie, at Collynie, sire Lovat Champion, g. sire Royal Star. Anyone in want of a first-class herd-header had better see this bull. All stock fully guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry station and return them there again if notified in time.

JOHN GRAHAM, PROP., CARBERRY, MANITOBA. Station two miles south of town.



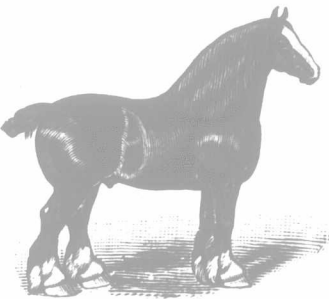
MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Clydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.

OVER 40 REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PROBABLY AZOTURIA.

An eight-year-old mare worked well last summer, but since cold weather she cannot go any distance. Lies down, is very sick for an hour or two. Seems well enough around barn. I keep in, and feed well. L. T.

Hazelwood, Assa.

Ans.—The dearth of symptoms supplied precludes any person from giving much useful information. Compare the actions of your mare with others in the Questions and Answers column under Azoturia.

SLUGGISH LYMPHATICS.

I have a mare which took sick late last fall, with a large swelling in her bag, extending from bag to front legs. She is considerably decreased in flesh, yet has a good appetite. Stabled her a few days when swelling enlarged. Now running out, remains in about the same condition. Could you kindly give me any information as to the cause, or cure? Was nursing colt at the time, but weaned now four months. C. Q. Leavitt.

Ans.—The lymphatic system of the mare may be described as in a sluggish condition. Would advise giving an ounce of saltpetre in the food (bran mash) once a day for three or four days. Give exercise regularly. Use the following powders: Sulphate of iron (dried), powdered, two ounces powdered nux vomica beans, two ounces; soda bicarbonate, eight ounces. Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. Give one twice daily in the feed.

YOUNG PIGS DYING.

I had a litter of young pigs five weeks ago, cross between Tamworth and York., and they have all died within this last week. The mother was fed one gallon of oat chop, night and morning; at noon, change of turnip and shorts. The mother had eight young ones come through, and they were rolling fat; in fact, you could not see finer pigs. They seemed to take ill all at once, and keel right over. The size of the pen was 10 x 12, and they had the run of it. What do you think was the matter with them. I am only a beginner in the pig business, and this is the first winter I have had any come. Anyone can raise pigs in summer, but it is a different story in wintertime. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your pigs died through kindness, the cause of death being either apoplexy or thumps. More exercise and lighter feeding will avoid such trouble in future. Some people refrain from using barley for sows nursing pigs. In any event, give your brood sows plenty of exercise, summer or winter, and don't feed heavily with rich food during the nursing period.

AZOTURIA.

I have a gelding nine years old, always been steadily worked, and was in good condition, and weighing about 1,350 lbs. About three months ago, he stood for three days, and was fed his regular feed; then taken out and walked half a mile without any load. He then trembled violently above the stifles, and laid down and tumbled around as though he wanted to regain his feet, but was powerless to raise himself behind. After about forty hours I gave strong dose of aloes powders to stimulate the kidneys, and blistered stifles. Thirty hours after giving aloes, I gave oil, and after four days and nights he got up, but seemed very weak at the stifles. I have blistered stifles, altogether, four times. He is now in good spirits, eats well, and gaining weight, can run, trot, jump, and seems very active, but when he settles down to a walk, he sinks at the stifles, especially on the right. Stormy or cold weather, he is kept in the barn, and nice weather turned out to exercise. C. H. B. Spruce Grove.

Ans.—Your horse suffered from what is termed azoturia, a disease due to lack of regular exercise, especially when well fed. Your treatment was correct in the main, namely, eliminating by means of purgatives, aloes and oil, the overplus of material in system. Give regular exercise, let up on the feed, use bran mash, when not worked. The lameness or stiffness may be due to wasting of the muscles of the rump or thighs. Time is necessary to effect a cure in such cases, which may be hastened by judicious blistering.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government-Staff.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.**

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

ROBERT DAVIES 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

Clydesdales & Hackneys

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



Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

CLYDESDALE MARES

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

NELSON WAGG.

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

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

FEVER

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by **NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS.** Price, 60c. per package, prepaid. m **A. J. BROWN & CO.,** 291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

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"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

It's really Magical
the way the Gold Dust Twins handle the dishes. A little sprinkle of

GOLD DUST

softens the water, cuts the grease from cups and saucers, pots and pans and makes real labor seem like play.

When you stop to think that dishes must be washed **1095 times a year**, this means something. Buy a package of Gold Dust today and try it.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business. Each of these six small pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you think out the names of three of them? If so, the money is surely worth trying for. Three correct answers win. If you cannot make it out yourself, get some friend to help you.

EACH OF THE SIX PICTURES REPRESENTS A GARDEN VEGETABLE. CAN YOU NAME THREE OF THEM?



It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your full name and address, to

THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT 1401 TORONTO, ONT.

Oshawa Steel Sidings

give a building an appearance of neatness combined with durability.

Every sheet locks on all four sides, covering all nail heads and making an absolutely wind and water-proof siding.

Besides possessing many other valuable features that cannot be duplicated in wood or plaster they aid materially in reducing the cost of construction.

Our catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PYEMIA IN LAMBS.

I have two lambs with swollen heads, and there are lumps about the size of plums; some have broken. W. J. M.

Ans.—Eruptive diseases of this nature are rare in lambs. It is a species of blood poisoning, and may be contagious. Isolate the affected. As soon as pus forms, lance the abscesses, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Give each 30 grains hypsulphite of soda, dissolved in a little water, as a drench daily. V.

ABORTION.

I was hauling with a pregnant mare during the fifth month of gestation. She became quite warm, and was allowed to drink a large quantity of cold water. The next day she aborted. J. J. M.

Ans.—It is quite probable the muscular exertion required to do the heavy drawing and the cold water when heated caused the accident. V.

ERUPTIVE DISEASE IN PIGS.

Some of my pigs, two weeks old, have scales on head and front legs. Two have lumps of cheesy matter on the bone of jaw, inside lips, and two have similar lumps on their feet. Other litter are all right. P. McD.

Ans.—This is an eruptive disease that may be contagious. Isolate affected litter. Dress the skin twice weekly with Little's Sheep Dip, and give, internally, once daily, 15 drops Zoleum diluted in 2 ozs. water. Disinfect the premises in which they are kept before introducing fresh stock. V.

WEAK PASTERNS.

Three-year-old Clyde colt is weak in his pasterns. He occasionally stands with one or the other cocked, and is restless on them. They are short, and fairly well set. P. A. F.

Ans.—Colts that show this weakness before having done any hard work are very liable to get worse when put to work. It may be caused by too much standing in the stable, in which case treatment will be more successful. Blister all round the fetlock joint once every month with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Cut the hair off, rub blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and oil every day. Allow him a large box stall, and some exercise in a paddock, except during the time he is tied up to blister. V.

Miscellaneous.

APOPLEXY IN HENS.

Would you kindly tell me the cause of my hens dying. I have lost about 20 in all. They get dizzy, and the head goes right back on their backs, and then they fall over backwards on their backs, and lay that way for a few minutes. I feed good wheat and oats sometimes; plenty of gravel in pen and ashes; potatoes boiled, and raw cabbage hung up for them to pick at, and watered every day. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Apoplexy, due to too heavy feeding and not enough exercise and vegetable food. You kill them with kindness.

VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR RANCHING.

1. Are there parts of Vancouver Island or western portion of British Columbia suitable for ranching on a large scale? If so, are the lands leased for twenty-one years, as in Alberta and Assinboia, and at same rate per section?

2. Are the winters mild, say like that of England?

3. Are there any homestead lands in these parts? R. A. G.
Maple Creek, Assa.

Ans.—1. There are parts of Vancouver Island suitable for ranching, but not on a very large scale. Twenty-one-year leases may be secured, as in the Territories.

2. The winter climate is in many respects much like England.

3. There are no free homesteads of value available on Vancouver Island.

Critical Time at Change of Life.

Suffered From Nervousness and Extreme Physical Exhaustion, Now Recommends other Women to use

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Many women date their illness and suffering from the period of change of life.

It is a trying time to all women, and a time when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will prove of incalculable value.

By supplying an abundance of rich, red, life-sustaining blood, this great food cure helps women to pass in safety the periods of trial in their lives. It strengthens and invigorates the delicate feminine organism, and builds up the whole system.

Mrs. Chas. Keeling, sen., Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "It is a pleasure to tell what great benefits I have derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I am fifty-five years of age, and for about five years my life was one great suffering from nervousness, weakness and extreme physical exhaustion. I could not sleep, and hot flushes would pass through my body from feet to head. I consulted our family physician and two other doctors, but they told me, about my time of life, I was likely to be troubled that way. I continually grew worse, and despaired of ever being cured.

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food came to my notice, and, as we have Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, I had confidence in the doctor. I was so surprised at the help I received from the first box that I bought three more. They built me right up, and made me feel healthy and young again. They have proven a great blessing to me, and I hope this testimonial will be of help to some weak, nervous woman, suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Hates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box. -om

Galloway Bulls. Ten two-year-olds, 10 year-ling, all low-set, deep, well-coated bulls, in hard, thrifty condition. Description and breeding given on application. N. R. FERREY, St. Mary's, Cardston, Alta.

RED POLLS
The Dual-Purpose Cattle.
Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to
Harry V. Clendenning
BRADWARDINK, MAN.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.
Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. o
W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

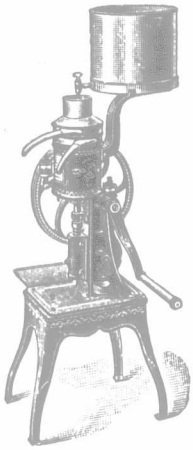
Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.
FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om
Wm. Graineer & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,
194 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

Poplar Grove **HEREFORDS**
The leading herd of Western Canada.
Young Bulls for Sale.
J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.



Three cows and a De Laval Separator will return as much in \$\$\$ and c.c. as five cows and no separator, and the proportion is the same with any number. Probably you are carrying the risk and performing the labor incident to the keeping of ten cows, when seven and a separator would make you the same return.

Think over this, and have our nearest Local Agent bring you a separator. If you don't know him, write us for his name and the De Laval Catalogue.

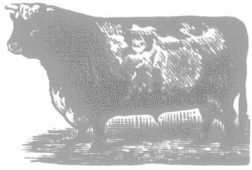
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

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Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

J. E. SMITH.



SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

all ages. Herd headed by Golden Measure (imp.) and Scottish Knight.

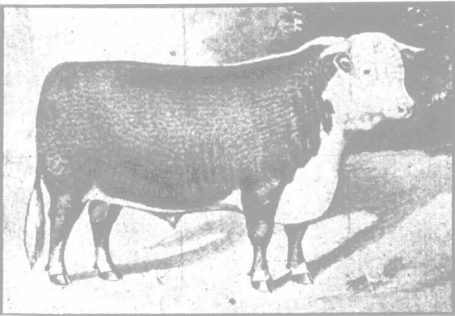
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

30-ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS-30



30 bulls for sale, ages from 10 months to years old. J. A. CHAPMAN, Beresford, Man.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

ABERDEEN-ANGUS and BERKSHIRES—Winnipeg 1st-prize calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs. F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn Station, Assa

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Only one yearling

SHORTHORN BULL

left. He is a dark red; sixteen months old, by Lord Stanley 25th = 29247 =, and out of Christabel = 35884 =, a deep milker. If you want a bull, write at once.

Walter James & Sons, Forest, - - - Manitoba.

FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

12 bulls, reds and roans, the finest lot we have ever offered. Several choice show bulls of gilt-edge breeding, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, good enough to head any herd. Young sows in farrow. We have the 1st-prize aged sow, 1, 2 and 3 prize under 2 years, and sweepstakes sow. Others equally good, all in farrow, most of them to our sweepstakes boar. Fall pigs, both sexes. Orders taken for spring pigs. A fine lot of cockerels will be sold right to make room for new blood from the east. Intending purchasers should see our stock. Roland and Carman Station, Pomeroy P. O. m ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS

BULLS: Fla-blight, got by Scottish-Canadian, out of Rosette 11th. Two years old. Duke of Beresford, by Master of Arts, out of Minnie Brampton. One year old. FEMALES: Choice of a number of good animals. JAMES MOORE, Beresford, Man. Close by railway station.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TAPEWORM.

I have lost eight yearling ewes from tapeworms, and others are showing symptoms. H. A.

Ans.—Starve them for twelve hours. Make a mixture of one part oil of turpentine and fifteen parts sweet milk. Shake until thoroughly mixed, and give each ewe about four ounces of the mixture. Give nothing to eat for five or six hours longer. Keep enclosed and gather the worms that are passed and destroy them. Repeat treatment in ten days, and, if necessary, the third or fourth time. Keep the sheep off low-lying pastures during the pasturing season, as it is doubtless in such pasture they get the infection. V.

HAS SHE TUBERCULOSIS?

1. A three-year-old cow is very thin, but eats and drinks well. I feed her clover hay and ensilage. Would she have tuberculosis? E. K.

2. Would there be any danger of a person getting the above disease from drinking the milk? Have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for the past year, and feel that I could not do without it. E. K.

Ans.—1. From so little data, it would not be possible to say definitely. When the disease invades the lungs, coughing is a conspicuous symptom. The tuberculin test in the hands of a competent operator is regarded as the most certain means of discovering the presence of this disease.

2. Not unless it has affected the udder.

Miscellaneous.

GETTING TO LLOYDMINSTER—BUYING TOOLS.

Among those coming out this spring to the Northwest are not a few who, like myself, would value replies to the following queries:

1. Approximate cost per passenger and per 100 lbs. of baggage going by river from Edmonton to the new Britannia colony?

2. Distance, method and time taken on this river journey?

3. Can cows and poultry be purchased in or near Lloydminster at reasonable rates?

4. A list of tools, and prices, suitable for working settlers to buy on starting to their quarters?

I know already of eight young men who intend coming out in March to this colony, to each of whom any sound information on these lines would be very helpful. A RECENT SUBSCRIBER.

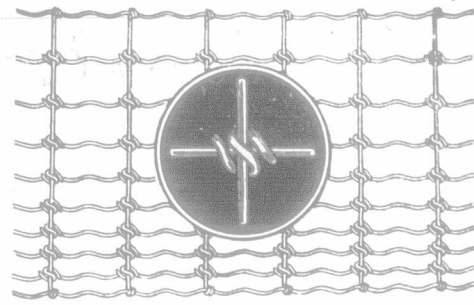
Ans.—1. There is, up to the present, no regular charge fixed for the transportation of passengers going by river. \$4 has been mentioned as a reasonable fare by boat. The steamers run only when there is cargo. The rates for freight would depend largely on the amount of cargo which the boat could take on the trip.

2. The distance between Edmonton and the Britannia colony is about 200 miles. There is no regular steamboat system yet organized, and the time required to do the journey is dependent on various circumstances.

3. At present the only means of transportation to Lloydminster is by wagons. Cows or poultry could be bought, but at rather stiff prices, perhaps at Edmonton or at Saskatchewan and Battleford. Those who have brought cattle to the new colony will be likely to hold on to them, unless tempted to part with them by high prices.

4. As a railway will, within two years, so far as we can judge at present, be in operation from Saskatchewan to Britannia colony, it would not be wise policy to bring more tools and implements than it would be necessary to make a start with. A wagon, a breaking plow, a set of harrows, with the tools (hammer, rip and crosscut saws, square, all Canadian make) required for building, would be all that is strictly necessary, besides oxen and horses. The price of such tools is dependent on the locality in which they are bought; freight has to be allowed for by the dealers. The terms on which the articles may be purchased vary. By paying cash you get better terms, although the implement dealers usually sell on two payments, first, the following fall; second, a year from that.

Heavy, Strong, Durable



Ideal Fencing

has heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire for uprights and for horizontal, insuring serviceability and uniform durability. The lock is galvanized; does not rust and will not slip.

Write for illustrated catalogue of fencing and gates.

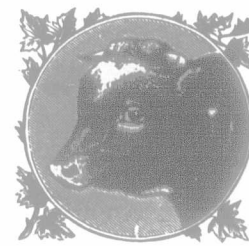
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited

Walkerville, Ontario.

MERRICK ANDERSON & CO., Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. WINNIPEG.

SHORTHORNS MUIRTON STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: Three good yearling bulls by Clan Mackay (imp.) and Admiral. Several good young females. GEO. GORDON, Oak Lake, Man. Four miles from station. m



SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. m

S. E. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta.

Greendale Stock Farm

Quite a number of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers; growthy, strong, vigorous. Also a few young Yorkshire sows. m

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

SHORTHORNS, LAKE VIEW FARM

OLAN MACKAY (imp.) herd bull. Bestitude and yearling heifer of and by the above for sale.

FOR SALE: LAKE VIEW FARM.

Two half sections, together or separately, as desired by purchaser. Land in a high state of cultivation. Good up-to-date buildings. Abundance of water. No. 1 (Lake View Farm) Sec. 23-8-24, is provided with all buildings. No. 2, Sec. 34-8-24, provided with good house. Stock and implements will be sold with farms, or separately. Up-to-date implements. Easy terms. Early sale solicited. m

THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young

BULLS

by Masterpiece 2750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.). Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

Wait for Dispersion Sale in June.

Catalogues ready shortly.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., - - - MAN. Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS. m

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

SHORTHORNS Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

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

HANDSOME TALKING MACHINE FREE

Reproduces songs, speeches, band music, &c., loud and clear like a \$50.00 Machine, enormous volume, can be used at concerts and entertainments, beautifully silver finished metal, amplifying horn, spring motor, speed regulator, horn rest, and all attachments same as on expensive machines, handsome ornamental base. **Don't pay from \$15 to \$25 for a Talking Machine, we give this grand Talking Machine FREE for selling only 36 packages at 10c. a package of MARVEL WASHING BLUR, the great wash day help. Send your name and address, we trust you and send bluing by mail post paid; we also send Handsome Gold Finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the bluing, you can sell it quickly every lady needs bluing. When sold send us the money, \$3.00, and we will send you this handsome Self-playing Talking Machine complete, also one Musical and Song Record My Old Kentucky Home, Laughing Water, Bellina, Sun Dance, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, The Old Oaken Bucket, Hiawatha, Where is My Wandering Boy To-Night? I've Gwin Back to Dixie, Maple Leaf Forever, Home Sweet Home, 'Way Down Yonder in the Corn Fields etc. Send for the bluing now and you can have the Handsome Talking Machine in a few days! Remember this Machine is not a Toy but a full size Talking Machine. It is open for inspection at our offices any time after 9 a.m. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who sends us \$3.00 and can prove we did not send the Talking Machine complete. Address at once THE MARVEL BLUING CO. PREMIUM DEPT. 64 TORONTO, ONT.**



COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE

It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 60c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 63 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in ever imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When you return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely enamelled, gold trimmed and nickel plated, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Dixie, The Holy City, Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds, to-day sure. Prize Seed Co., Dept. 352, Toronto

It Plays Itself



VALUABLE PRIZES EASILY EARNED FREE

All you have to do is send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid, and trust you with 15 doz. large, beautiful packages of Early-blooming Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains over 60 different varieties, the most complete assortment of Sweet Pea Seeds in the world. They give an abundance of large finely-formed flowers, deliciously fragrant, in a great variety of beautiful colors. You never saw faster sellers. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this all steel Rifle modeled after the latest target rifle; has a genuine black walnut stock, made with solid grip, and is provided with improved globe sights. All parts are interchangeable. The shooting barrel is so arranged that it can be instantly removed and either B.B. shot or darts used. Shoots B.B. shot or darts with compressed air with sufficient force to kill birds, rats, etc., at a distance of 50 ft., yet is safe in the hands of any child. An Extra Present FREE If you write us at once to send you the seeds and after you receive them, we will give you Free, in addition to the Rifle, a Combination Knife with two fine steel blades, a corkscrew, and glass cutter; and we will also give you an opportunity to get this handsome, Gold-finished Double Hunting Case Watch elegantly engraved free without selling any more Seeds. Don't delay or you may miss these extra presents. Address THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3326, TORONTO, ONTARIO



Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65 FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE

Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits

We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 9 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern. It is provided with extension sunshades which may be pulled down over the object lenses thus enabling the Glasses to be used with remarkable results at night and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses, (the outer or object lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the biggest Field Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's profits but you get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have in any store to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and **EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT.** Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at double our price, and if you find them in any respect inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges both ways. Can't we make a fair offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a powerful Field Glass, of the miles of travel such an instrument will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will not hesitate to write us. Address **THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3344, Toronto**



GOSSIP.

Of course, no one can know whether he is going to win—life itself is too uncertain—but no one who is really trying to do his best should ever spend two seconds on the fear of failure.

A Scot, who was serving an Englishman last summer as guide and friend on a fishing trip, had what the London Mail calls "the national weakness" for claiming relationship with all the influential families in that part of Scotland.

One day the Englishman met him on the road, driving a pig, and saw a little fun.

"Well, Donald," said he, "is that one of your grand relations?"

"Oh, no," said Donald, quietly; "this is just an acquaintance—like yersel'."

TRADE NOTES.

LONG LIVE THE POTATO and death to the bugs is the burden of the proclamation of the Canada Paint Company in their advertisement of guaranteed pure Paris green for the destruction of potato bugs, and for use in spraying for immunity from insects in general. Paris green has been the salvation of the potato crop wherever the bug has appeared, and in this way has been worth millions to the farmers of Canada.

HEAVES.

THE feeding of undue quantities of bad, musty or dusty hay—or severe exercise after full feed—is the usual cause of heaves in horses. Red clover in large quantities, too, is especially apt to produce this disease.

Symptoms.—Animal will show first symptoms after full feed and large draft of water if put to fast work. The onset of the disease is characterized by a dry, hacking cough, which may appear several months before there is any other signs manifest, such as lifting of the flanks and distension of the nostrils. A very constant symptom is slight, frothy discharge from the nostrils and rattling in the head and windpipe.

Bronchitis is also very frequently associated and is characterized by moist, coarse rales or rattling. In severe cases the abdominal walls are lifted with each expiration. This is done to expel air from the lungs, which in health is done by the elasticity of the cell walls.

Treatment.—Feed with care, avoid dust of every kind. Horses suffering from this disease should never be permitted to gorge themselves with food or drink. Large quantities of bulky food should be avoided. Hay and grain should be made damp an hour or two before given. The following formula gives excellent results: Fluid extract of stramonium, fluid extract of lobelia, of each one ounce; Fowler's solution of arsenic, six ounces; mix and give a tablespoonful in half a pint of water on food, two or three times a day.

When relieved follow this treatment with regular, small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic, and the horse will become strong and active, with a brilliant coat, and be immune from all the common ailments. His food requirements will be less; all his food will be eaten with relish, and all of it will do him good.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D. V. S.), who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food. This stock food is endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If these colleges know of nothing better than Dr. Hess Stock Food for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Sold on written guarantee, 100 pounds, \$7.00; smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in a small dose.

Dr. Hess Stock Book, a standard work consulted and commended by veterinarians, will be sent free if you state what stock you have—how may head of each, what stock food you have used and mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A. -om

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANCOY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicester's.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. **om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

Lice, Mange, Itch,

and other parasitic skin diseases, if they appear on an animal will surely spread to the entire herd. The remedy is the prompt use of a dip, wash or spray of

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant

which never fails to cure when properly applied. Owners of large herds, breeders and State Experiment Stations know the value of this quick-acting, non-poisonous and economical promoter of healthy stock. It pays for itself many times over. Hog Cholera cannot secure a foothold when Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant is used as an external and internal remedy.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant comes concentrated. You add 50 to 100 gallons of water to each gallon of this Dip you buy. No other preparation necessary. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, prepaid. Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed trade-marked cans. Valuable booklets sent FREE on the Preventive Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Stock.

West Disinfecting Co., Inc., 14 East Fifty-ninth St., New York.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant.



17

High-class **Shorthorn Bulls** For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANCOY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadbroke, Village Maid, Marchioness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lass, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. **H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines, om**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicester's.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. **om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

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

The Farmer's Wife

The woman who has had experience in running a cream separator knows what **EASY WASHING** and **EASY TURNING** means in the **SAVING OF WORK**.

The good points and advantages of all makes of cream separators are all found in the

National.

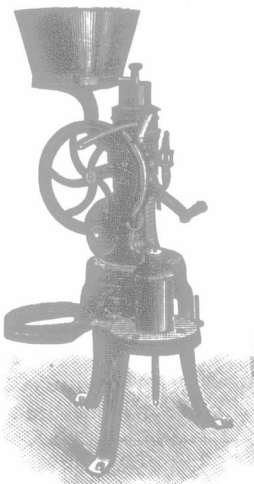
All the latest improvements in bowl and bearings. Handiest, easiest to turn and clean. Most satisfactory and up-to-date cream separator on the market.

Used by thousands of the most up-to-date Canadian farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Don't buy without seeing and trying the NATIONAL in your own home.

Write for catalogues and prices to

JOS. A. MERRICK,
117 Bannatyne Ave. East, WINNIPEG, MAN.



GOSSIP.

If you feel that anything has to be done, let that settle it and do it cheerfully.

Things will turn out all right, no matter how they turn out, if you bravely, faithfully and industriously do your little part as well as you can.

If you are afraid you are going to fail in what you are doing, your fear will make you timid and affect your judgment and cause you to do poor work.

Do not do anything against your own best judgment. Then, even if what you do turns out to be a mistake, you have not done wrong.

Though they affirm
A deadly germ
Lurks in the sweetest kiss,
Let's hope the day
Is far away
Of antiseptic bliss.
To sterilize
A lady's sighs
Would simply be outrageous—
I'd much prefer
To humor her
And let her be contagious!

Mr. D. MacLennan, presumably for export to the Argentine, recently bought from Lord Lovat, at a high price, the very superior two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Lovat's Best, by the champion breeding bull, Royal Star, out of Maid of Underley, the sire of which was the well-known Collynie bull, Proud Duke. Lovat's Best is a bull of splendid merit and breeding, and was being prepared for this year's summer shows.

Mike is a very much married man. He has married no fewer than four times, and all his wives are still to the fore. According to Michael's own account at the Dublin Assizes, where he was tried for bigamy and found guilty, his experiences have not been altogether satisfactory. The judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder that the prisoner could be such a hardened villain as to delude so many women. "Yer Honor," said Mike, "apologetically, 'I was only trying to get a good one, an' it's not aisy!'"

When George Westinghouse, as a young inventor, was trying to interest capitalists in his automatic brake, the device which now plays so important a part in the operation of railroad trains, he wrote a letter to Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central Railroad Company, carefully explaining the details of the invention. Very promptly his letter came back to him, indorsed in big, scrawling letters, in the hand of Commodore Vanderbilt: "I have no time to waste on fools."

Afterwards, when the Pennsylvania Railroad had taken up the automatic brake and it was proving very successful, Commodore Vanderbilt sent young Mr. Westinghouse a request to call on him. The inventor returned the letter, indorsed on the bottom as follows: "I have no time to waste on fools."

AN INNOCENT HORSE DEALER.

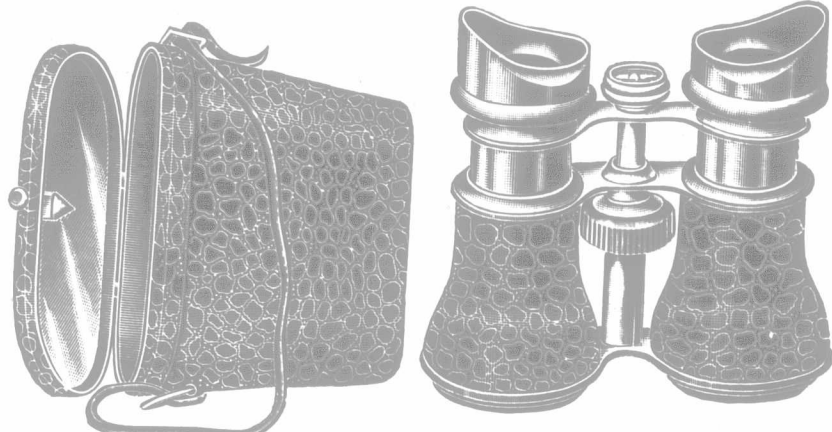
A man who had been fooled in a horse deal, and had paid for a blind horse, sent for a neighbor and sold him the horse for the same price it cost him. When the neighbor discovered that the horse was blind, he came back complaining that he had been deceived. Why, said the other, the man who sold me the horse did not tell me he was blind, and I thought it was a secret.

A PROLIFIC EWE.

A Suffolk ewe, bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, has within the short space of 12 1/2 months presented her owner with no less than eight strong lambs, which were dropped on the following dates: Lamed first time, February 22nd, 1903, two ram lambs; second time, August 31st, 1903, two ram lambs and one ewe lamb; third time, March 9th, 1904, two ram lambs and one ewe lamb—total, eight. The five lambs dropped in 1903 were all reared, four being grazed out as wethers, and the ewe lamb retained in the flock.

Powerful 6-Lens Achromatic Field Glasses

WORTH \$15.00 FOR ONLY \$3.97
ONLY 12 DOZ. PAIRS TO BE SOLD



Over 500 Pairs sold in three months and everyone gave the utmost satisfaction, as the letters below will testify.

These Hunter's Favorite Field Glasses (as they are called from their convenient size for carrying in the pocket, and the compass set in the upper crossbar), are **genuine Achromatic**, fitted with 6 finest quality, specially ground lenses and are **noted for their remarkable power at long range**. They are made by the largest manufacturer of Field Glasses in France, and are positively the best Glasses of their kind to be found in the world. They are made of the finest materials and are richly and beautifully finished throughout, the crossbars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated, and the trimmings in gold and silver. As shown in the illustration, they are made to fit close to the eyes, a feature which adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view. The tubes are covered with the best grade dark green leather, alligator pattern, which contrasts beautifully with the gold and silver trimmings, and each pair of Glasses comes in a beautiful, satin-lined alligator leather case with leather carrying strap.

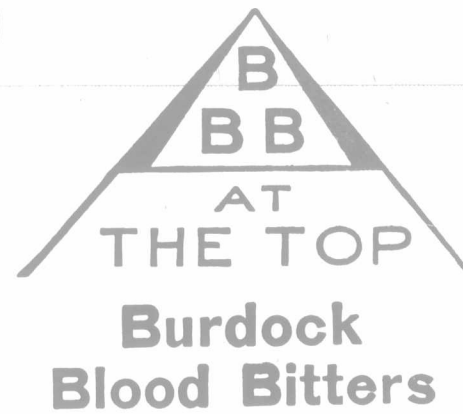
As we said before, we sold over 500 pairs of these Glasses last spring and could have sold as many more if we had had them. This season there was such a demand for them all over the world that we were just able to get 12 dozen pairs from the manufacturers. When they are sold there will be no more to be had in Canada at our price until next Spring. If you are a farmer, ranchman, fisherman, surveyor, you cannot afford to miss this chance. They will save you miles of travel every year, besides being a help to you in every way.

Read what a few of the 500 people who purchased our Glasses said about them:
JAS. T. CHILDS, Calgary, Alta., "I received your Field Glasses O.K., and can only say that it is a matter of surprise to me that you can furnish such an excellent article at so reasonable a price. The Glasses are splendid and the little compass attached so convenient that no engineer or surveyor in the field should be without them, should he wish to get through work quickly."
J. HARRIS, Depot Harbor, Ont., "Received my Glasses in good order, and am well pleased with them. I did not expect so good a Glass for the money. Everyone that has seen them says they are worth far more."
JAS. MUIK, Calgary, Alta., "I am very much pleased with the Glasses. They are quite as good as your advertisement stated them to be."
E. ARMSTRONG, Deseronto, Ont., "The Glasses are very satisfactory. Express quick another Glass for a friend of mine."
W. P. SMITH, Portage la Prairie, Man., "Received Glasses alright and am very much pleased with them."

Send No Money
If you wish to see and examine the Glasses before purchasing, just drop us a card, mentioning your nearest Express Office and we will ship them C.O.D., where you can examine and test them thoroughly. Then if you are perfectly satisfied that they are all we claim them to be and worth much more than we ask, pay the Express Agent \$3.97 and Express charges (from 25¢ to \$1.00). If you are not perfectly satisfied you can return them at our expense. We can well afford to make this liberal offer, as we have never yet had a pair returned when sent out on approval. If you live too far from an Express Office remit \$3.97 cash with order and 25¢ to cover postage, and we will forward the Glasses by registered mail and guarantee safe delivery and perfect satisfaction. Now don't put this paper aside with the intention of writing us in a few days, but sit right down and drop us a card at once or they may be all sold by the time we hear from you. If you were one of the many people whose letters reached us after the 500 pairs were sold last spring, don't be disappointed again, but write us at once. Address **JOHNSTON & CO., Field Glass Dept. 3315 Toronto, Canada.**

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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



Burdock Blood Bitters

holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA,

HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BOILS,

PIMPLES, RINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. When you require a good blood medicine get

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

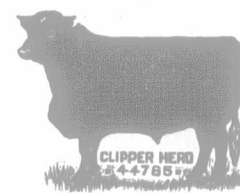
Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



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

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM

SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

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

W. H. GIBSON, Mgr., Point Claire P.O., Quebec

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$3,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

Farm 1 mile north of town.
Sunnyside Stock Farm. **JAMES GIBB,** Brookside, Ontario.
Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

GOSSIP.

A Boston wool grader recently found a watch embedded in a layer of tags in a fleece of Western wool, picked it up, wound it, and found it would go like any other useful watch. It had probably dropped from some shearer's vest pocket as he was rolling up the fleece.

Perhaps your work is of such a routine nature that you find it difficult to keep out of ruts and grooves; but by doing it the best you can, by reading and studying about better and newer ways, you can at least keep the mind out of ruts, and that is the main thing.

An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some troubles in Scotland in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good old lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

A country doctor was once riding over a wild stretch of down, and asked the lonely shepherd how he managed to get medical assistance for his wife in the isolated cottage where they lived. "Well, sir," replied the shepherd, in all good faith, "we dwun't ha' no doctor; we just dies a nat'ral death."

"I'm ready," shouted a pompous orator, "to meet calmly any emergency that may arise."

At this moment the platform collapsed, and the speaker exhibited great perturbation.

"How about that one?" they asked him later.

"That one did not rise."

P. T. Barnum was fond of the following story told him by a Hartford physician:

"The other day," said the physician, "a circus came to town, and a baby was taken sick. I was called upon to prescribe for it, and suggested elephant's milk. Now, would you believe it, that baby gained 239 pounds in one week. 'Twas the elephant's baby."

In his fifth annual report on the "Destruction of Charlock (wild mustard) in Grain Crops," Mr. Strawson, an English experimenter, says that the progress made during the last year has been steady and successful. Larger areas have been dealt with by spraying, and the conclusions arrived at are that: Young charlock can be destroyed in growing grain crops without injury to the grain; the crops are much improved when the charlock is destroyed and the young grass and clover is uninjured; spraying early is more successful than waiting till the charlock is in flower; the increased yield of grain leaves a profit after paying the expenses of the treatment.

An Irishman who owned a sick horse went to see a veterinary doctor up town some days ago.

"So you've got a sick horse, Mike! Well, what's wrong with him?" said the doctor.

Mike described the beast's symptoms.

"Oh, I can fix him up all right without seeing him. Here's some powder you're to give him; but he won't lick it up—take a piece of paper and roll it up—so—into a cornucopia. Then put the end of that between his teeth and pour in the powder, and if it doesn't go down easily just blow in the other end."

Armed with the medicine and these instructions, Mike departed. Next day he was back at the doctor's office.

"Well, how's the horse?" inquired the veterinarian. "Better, I'll guarantee. Did you do as I told you?"

"Shure, an' Oi did, sor; but the horse is no better, an' Oi'm none too well meself, sor."

"You're not well? What's the matter with you?"

"Well, ye see, 'twuz this way, sor. Oi fixed the powder the way yez told me, an' shure it betime the horse's teeth. Thin Oi put me mouth to the other ind to blow, sor."

"Yes; that was all right."

"Och, but it wuzn't, sor."

"What was the trouble?"

"The horse blew first, sor."

Edison Phonograph ON EASY Payments. HERE is an opportunity which has never before been placed before the people of Canada. Do you realize that when we say Edison we mean that the Phonograph we are offering you is made by the great Thomas A. Edison, of world wide fame, the greatest mechanical genius the world has ever known. Each Phonograph turned out by him is as near perfect as human skill can make it, and is as superior to every other so-called Talking Machine as Edison's Electrical inventions are superior to those of anyone else in the world. We cannot attempt, within the compass of an advertisement, to give you the many reasons why the Edison Phonograph is so vastly superior to all other makes, but we will point out a few of the principle ones: FIRST—Because the Phonograph is the invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who has spent twenty years in steadily improving it, until to-day the Phonograph is so far superior to all other talking machines that there are more of them being sold every day than of all other makes put together. SECOND—Because every genuine Edison Phonograph bears the trade mark, Thomas A. Edison, which is the highest guarantee of excellence that could possibly be given. THIRD—Edison Phonographs use Cylinder Records, which are the sweetest, clearest and most life-like Records made. FOURTH—Cylinder Records cost only half as much as disc records, a 50c. Cylinder containing as much as a \$1.00 disc. FIFTH—You can make your own records with an Edison Phonograph, and thereby preserve the voices of your loved ones, and reproduce them years afterwards. With a disc machine you cannot make your own records. SIXTH—You require no points. The reproducer on an Edison Phonograph is fitted with a Sapphire point which practically never wears out. We know of one case where a point was used over 10,000 times without the least apparent wear. With a disc machine you have to insert a new point every time you run a record. SEVENTH—Cylinder Records never wear out. We know of a case where a Cylinder Record was run 8,000 times without injury. Disc records become harsh and lose the finest effects with repeated use. If space permitted we might go on indefinitely enumerating the points of superiority of the Edison Phonograph over other talking machines, but we have mentioned enough reasons, we hope, to interest you in the machine, and to make you curious to hear more. There are several different styles of Edison Phonographs, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$50.00, and long lists of Records, which we would like you to consider carefully. Just drop us a line and say you are interested in the Edison machines and we will send you booklets and full particulars of our Easy Payment Plan, by which you can get a good machine by paying only \$1.00 down, balance in small easy payments. Do you realize what you would have in your home if you owned an Edison Phonograph? The greatest singers, the sweetest musicians, the most famous bands and orchestras, the funniest story tellers, all of which, to hear in any other way, you would have to travel the world over. On an Edison Phonograph you can get them just as natural and life-like as it is possible to have them. At a trifling cost you can possess the grandest music of every description that the world has to offer. Is it not a wonderful opportunity? AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. INTERNATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., Dept. F., Toronto, Can.

HANDSOME WATCH and COMBINATION KNIFE Given Away FREE. The Watch has a Solid Silver nickel case, fancy edge, hard enameled dial, hour, minute and seconds hands, and is fitted with a reliable and accurate American movement. With care it will last 10 years. The Knife is made of best English steel, and has 2 fine blades, a cork screw, glass cutter, etc. Remember you get BOTH the Watch and the Knife absolutely free if you will only 2 doz. large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Every package contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest, and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color, and we give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one. Ev. ryb. dy buys them. They are the finest selections ever saw. Send name and address to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. Address—The Seed Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free. Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid 10 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Locketts, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Filigree Heart Shaped Locket, encasing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly colored from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Locketts sell everywhere for 25c, and a people are glad to buy. You sell them for only 15c, and give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one, return the money, and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful little Ladies' Watch with fancy gold hands, on a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enameled in color, and you need us your name and address at once and sell the locketts and return the money after you receive them, we will give you free in addition to the watch a handsome gold finished ring set with a large, magnificent Fire Opal that glitters with all the beautiful colors of the rainbow. Ladies and girls, write us today. You can easily sell the locketts in half an hour and we know you will be more than delighted with these two beautiful presents. Address THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., Dept 3330 Toronto.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN. Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you postpaid, 5 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, namely "The Angels' Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. with each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made, finely finished Lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's p. rformance, etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3331 Toronto.

FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE. Splendid Magic Lantern with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and Real Steam Engine with brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel, and Russian iron boiler compartment, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties, of every imaginable color. You can sell 3 and 4 packages in every house. A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card today and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. When sold return \$1.50 and we will forward immediately both the Lantern and Engine. THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3342, TORONTO, ONT.

FREE STEAM ENGINE. Wouldn't you like to have one? "My Engine can run 6 to 8 spools and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00." That is what Alf, Dural, Braxbridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large, beautifully colored pictures named "The Angels' Whisper," "Sinny" and "The Cross I Cling to" and "The Fenian's Revolt." These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c., and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest pictures in the world worth over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers, deliciously fragrant, in endless combinations of beautiful colors. We also give a certificate worth 50c. free with each package. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this beautiful Ring, Solid gold finished and set with Rubies and Pearls, and if you send us your name and address at once, we will give you an opportunity to get this handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Game Watch, that looks exactly like a \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch, FREE in addition to the Ring, without selling any more seeds. This is grand prize. Don't miss it. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3325 TORONTO.

FREE STEAM ENGINE. Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute. Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass, handsomely nickel plated, has belt wheel, steam whistle and safety valve, iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and Russian iron boiler compartment. Boys! This big, powerful Steam Engine is free to you for selling only 9 large, beautiful colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Everybody buys them. Roy Butler, Wilsonton, Ont., said: "I sold the seeds in a few minutes. People said they were fine." Write us a post card today and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. Arnold Niemann, Kirkton, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand prize for so little work. THE SEED CO., Dept. 3337, Toronto.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE. Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, postpaid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. 8 of them at 10c. each, return the money and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 18K Gold, and containing one very large magnificent brilliant-cut Floating Austrian Diamond in the center, 7 large style setting. The stone is wondrously rich and brilliant, full of color and fire, and cannot be sold from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for the Seeds at once, and in a few days you will be wearing this magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3341, Toronto, Ont.

LADIES' ENAMELLED WATCH FREE. For selling at 10c. each only 2 doz. large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds, decorated in 12 colors and containing 42 of the most fragrant and large flowering varieties in every imaginable color. A 50c. certificate free with each package. Maggie Spey, Moss Mills, Ont., says: "I took the Seeds to school with me and sold them all in 10 minutes." This dainty and reliable watch has gold hands, fancy dial, stem wind and set, jeweled movement, is beautifully enameled with roses and leaves in natural colors. John Snow, Warton, Ont., says: "I am delighted with my watch. It is certainly very dainty. I did not expect anything but so pretty." Write us a Post Card for Seeds today. THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3333 TORONTO, ONT.

Handsome Presents FREE SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest pictures in the world worth over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers, deliciously fragrant, in endless combinations of beautiful colors. We also give a certificate worth 50c. free with each package. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this beautiful Ring, Solid gold finished and set with Rubies and Pearls, and if you send us your name and address at once, we will give you an opportunity to get this handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Game Watch, that looks exactly like a \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch, FREE in addition to the Ring, without selling any more seeds. This is grand prize. Don't miss it. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3325 TORONTO.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, Ont., advertises for sale young Clydesdale stallions of the right sort, and a number of mares, bred from imported sires and dams, and in foal to the imported stallion, Right Forward. See the advertisement, and write Mr. Davies to his address, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, for prices, etc.

At a joint sale of Shorthorns, on March 31st, from the herds of Capt. Whiting and Mr. Sidney Hill at Tatterdown, England, fifty-five head brought an average of £48 2s. 6d. Mr. Hill's Lavender Lilly was taken by Mr. Marr at 300 guineas, the highest price of the day. Capt. Whiting's Roan Duchess 3rd sold to Mr. Lewis for 250 guineas, and Roan Duchess 2nd to the same buyer at 220 guineas.

Messrs. O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., breeders of Hereford cattle, write: "Our herd wintered well, and are in good condition. Sales have been satisfactory, through the medium of the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Mr. Alfred Stafford, of Walton, was fortunate in securing the last calf of Imp. Salisbury, a typical young bull of great promise. Mr. Alex. Monteith, of Kippen, captured a bargain in Proud Protector, dam Imp. Portia by Post Orbit, and sired by Protector, champion of England, for which Mr. Nave paid \$6,000.00. Two genial customers, Messrs. Geo. McDonald and Jas. McKee, of Wingham, visited our herd recently, and insisted on taking home two worthy sons of Imp. Sunny Slope Tom, which will work a miracle in the beef-producing industry of that locality. An enterprising farmer of Essex Co., in search of a beef-producing bull, was so pleased with the wealth of flesh and quality displayed in our herd that he decided to found a herd, wisely selecting to head it Imp. Morning Star and four very useful heifers, two of which were bred to Imp. Onward. In the same car with them went the richly-bred son of Sunny Slope Tom, 1st Diplomat of Sunny Side, to Mr. Jos. Tuck, of Chatham, who had purchased him some time before. Mr. Peacock, of Prospect Hill, secured one, as also did Mr. Joshua Bailey, of Bexley, Ont., who was so well pleased on receipt of his bull that he immediately placed an order for a heifer. We still have left ten choice bulls, notable among them a fourteen-months son of Sunny Slope Tom, rich in the blood of Anxiety and Lord Wilton on his dam's side, and almost faultless in conformation; six others from fourteen to seventeen months old, one eleven months, two two-year-olds, all mossy-coated, thrifty bulls of the most approved type, and priced within the reach of all. In heifers and young cows, a most desirable lot are for sale, nearly all cows having calves by side and bred again. In open heifers, there is a good deal of show material, especially a pair of very blocky, thick-fleshed heifer calves, which have only to be inspected to be appreciated."

OTTAWA SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The third annual sale of Shorthorns conducted under the auspices of the Eastern Ontario Sales Association, which was held at Ottawa, April 6th, was a very doubtful success. Nine of the fifty head offered for sale were withdrawn. The highest price paid for bulls was to Wm. Smith, Columbus, for Stewart =11911=, by R. Clark, Ottawa; the highest for females was \$100, by P. Henderson, City View, for Ella, contributed by Jno. Gordon, Vroomanton, Ont. Males brought the average price of \$64.42, and females \$73. There was not a large attendance, and the bidding was anything but spirited. This was due, probably, to the inferior quality of some of the stock, and also to the scarcity of buyers, as there was more stock on sale than there was a demand for. The difficulty was that it was not properly advertised, as, in fact, there seemed to be very little effort put forth to bring the sale before the public. A date two or three weeks earlier would doubtless have been better, as the roads would then have been in good condition, whereas at time of sale they were almost impassable.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same glad, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (Imp), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (Imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK P. E. Fowls. For sale—Robbie's Day =22672=, Sultan =42642=, and St. Valentine =42641=, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie's Day. R. A. COX, Beresford, Man. Two and a half miles from Beresford.

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

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Tamworths Poland-Chinas

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered. C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as usual, with some fresh blood added, and in a few large numbers as ever before. Have a few young boars left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. WILLIAM WILSON, om Brampton, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock; all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Chester White Sows bred for March litters; a 15-months-old Shorthorn bull, registered. For price, etc., write to R. E. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

parts

realize that y the great own. Each ther so-called the Edison eple ones: epend twenty iking ma- gether. A. Edison, and most containing as graph, and With a disc is fitted with int was used insert a new a case where ne harsh and e points of e have men- o make you on Phono- eords, etc., and say you full particu- paying only. d an Edison, the most b, to hear in Phonograph hem. At a oportunit y? HERE.

MAGIC LANTERN

and address on will mail you post- colored pictures, "The Angel's mily Record," and These pictures are e of different colors. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made finely finished lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excel- lent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the beautifully colored such as Red Riding etc., etc., and full ept. 3321 Toronto.

STEAM ENGINE

olutions in a swift and power- steel and brass, plated. Has belt and safety valve, er and steam chest, tension from burner Boys! This big, Engine is free to 9 lbs. beauti- eages of best Pa each. Every- hem. Roy lile, Ont., said: "I u a few minutes, were fine." Write to-day and we Seeds' postpaid, have only a limit- special Engines Wiseman, Kirk- My Engine is a and premium for RIZE SEED 3337, Toronto

FREE MONEY

and address you postpaid 10 packages of Seeds to sell No trouble Seeds when friends that every us the finest mar-



Double Cash, that looks FREE, out selling any miss it. THE 3 TORONTO

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

BRITISH



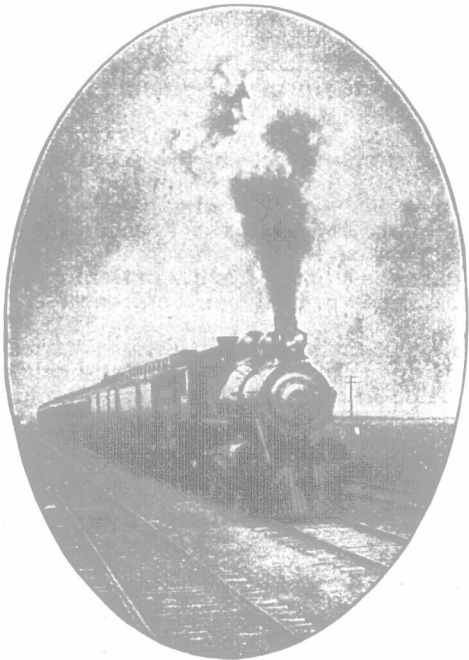
**TROOP OIL
LINIMENT**

FOR

Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

Northern Pacific



**ST. LOUIS
WORLD'S FAIR**

April 30 to Nov. 30.

TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

Northern Pacific

Through Train

Winnipeg to St. Paul.

Daily 1.45 p.m. Arriving in Union depot, St. Paul, at 7.25 a.m. Ensuring best connections for all points

South, East and West.

If you are considering a trip to the coast call at the Northern Pacific office, 391 Main street, for descriptive literature and full information.

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Next to the Bank of Commerce.
Telephone 1446.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent.
R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent.

The CENTRAL CANADA
INSURANCE CO.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

GOSSIP.

During the past winter R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Assa., reports having purchased six pure-bred imported Percheron mares, and one pure-bred imported Percheron stallion; also three pure-bred Hackney mares, and one imported Hackney stallion.

The Canadian Gazette announces the incorporation of the Canadian Consolidated Oil Company, with a capital of \$15,000,000. The companies merged in the new concern are the Grant Hamilton Oil Company, Toronto; the Canadian Oil Company, the Canadian Consolidated Oil Company and the Sun Oil Manufacturing Company, Hamilton. The absorption of other Canadian oil companies is contemplated.

For a copy of Vol. VI. of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada, we are indebted to the Secretary, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. In it are included all bulls from 2252 to 2733 and cows from 3518 to 4285. It is well printed, neatly bound, and contains a copy of the charter, constitution and by-laws of the Association.

At the Pan-American Congress, recently held in Washington, eighty-six bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church met in conclave. All these bishops ranged themselves in a neat group on the street one day, and a photographer made a picture of them. Bishop Potter stood in the rear of the group. Near him, looking on calmly, stood two newsboys. The prelate heard one of the newsboys say: "Hey, Jimmie, dis meetin' uv all dese parsons, wat's it fur?" The other boy replied: "Oh, dey gits togedder wunst a year like this to trade sermons."

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW!

1. Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$25.60; sixty-day ticket, \$21.35; ten-day ticket, \$19.20.
2. Fair opens about May 1st, and closes December 1st.
3. Five daily trains to Chicago, each making close connections with St. Louis trains.
4. No extra charge to go via Chicago.
5. Tickets good on the Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited electric-lighted trains.
6. Full information about rates, routes and accommodations will be cheerfully furnished on application to
W. B. Dixon, N. W. P. A.,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.,
St. Paul, Minn.

TRADE NOTES.

TORONTO COMPANY LOCATES IN WINNIPEG.—Among the Eastern manufacturing concerns becoming established in Winnipeg, Westerners will be glad to welcome the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. This old and reliable concern has purchased a lot on the corner of Logan and Nena streets, and a large warehouse will be erected as soon as possible. In the meantime, temporary quarters have been secured with the Manitoba Cream Separator Company, 187 Lombard St., where the interests of the trade will receive the fullest attention under the direction of Jas. M. Reid, the manager.

MANGE is rampant in some districts of the ranch country. Its victims dot the prairie, and the losses are already serious to some ranchmen. But the end is not yet. Unless vigorous measures are taken to stamp it out, the sad story from the cattle country is only beginning. Long and bitter experience has taught the United States veterinary authorities that dipping is the only effective method of stamping out this dread disease. The chief essentials in performing this work are a dipping tank and a good dip. In another column will be found the announcement of the West Disinfectant Company, 14 E. 39th St., New York City, concerning their Chloro-Naphthol dip and live-stock disinfectant. This dip is prepared in concentrated form; is easy of application; very effective, and cheap. It also destroys lice and the organisms of itch. If you need a good dip, try it.

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They Are About Your Health.

When your health goes the least bit wrong, a wireless message is sent to your brain.

It says something like this:

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Do you attend to these messages when you receive them? You should do so. BEECHAM'S PILLS often prevent a serious illness, and so prove themselves

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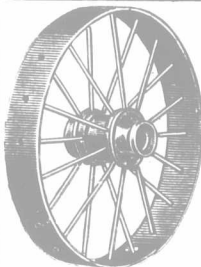
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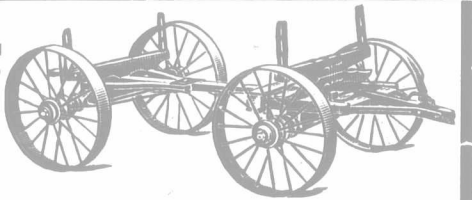
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